Ecologists who think they suffer from terminal writer's block might be relieved to know that writing did not come especially easily to Archie Carr. He worked at it, and he worked hard. He was aware, though, that his popularity as a describer of nature attracted to him the notoriety and the resources that enabled him to conduct scholarly research of the very highest quality.

Good science and effective communication were but two facets of Archie Carr's three-pronged career. The third was international conservation, an activity he pursued tirelessly. Many of the awards he received—World Wildlife Fund Gold Medal, Edward W. Browning Award (Smithsonian Institution), Order of the Golden Ark (Netherlands), New York Zoological Society Gold Medal, Fairfield Osborne Lecturer, Hal Borland Award (National Audubon), Member of Honor of the Species Survival Commission (IUCN), Conservationist of the Year (Florida Audubon)—were given in recognition of his accomplishments as a conservationist. The turtle-nesting beach where he did much of his field research became the focal point of Tortuguero National Park, established by the government of Costa Rica in 1971.

Archie F. Carr was selected to receive this year's Eminent Ecologist award shortly before his death, from cancer, in May 1987 at age 77. The award is bestowed in recognition of all three aspects of his career—his outstanding research contributions, his efforts on behalf of the well-being of our planet, and his uncanny ability to communicate the excitement and the music of ecology to nonspecialists.

Written by John J. Ewel
Subcommittee members:
Barbara Bentley, Chair
Dwight Billings
Robert Colwell
John J. Ewel
Richard Forman
H. Ronald Pulliam
Kenneth Sebens
Beryl Simpson

Curtis M. Lively is the recipient of the George Mercer Award for 1987. The Mercer Award is presented annually to a young ecologist in recognition of an outstanding paper published during the previous two years.

The George Mercer Award is given in memory of Lt. George Mercer of the British Army of World War I, killed in action in 1918. The purpose of the award is to commemorate the sacrifice of a young naturalist and ecologist, to encourage others to publish papers comparable with those it is reasonable to suppose Mercer would have published if he had lived, and to honor recipients.

Dr. Lively received the 1987 George Mercer Award for two stimulating papers dealing with the ecology of the acorn barnacle, research he carried out while at Arizona State University. The articles appeared in Ecology 67: 858–864 (1986), "Competition, comparative life histories and maintenance of shell dimorphism in a barnacle," and Evolution 40:232–242 (1986), "Predator-induced dimorphism in..."
the Acorn Barnacle *Chthamalus anisopoma*.” In the process of testing the costs of morphological adaptations against predators, Curtis Lively has shown exceptional ecological insight, demonstrated creative use of experiments, and presented the results with great clarity. It is clearly the sort of dramatic finding which will be cited in many future textbooks, and makes a major contribution to modern ecology.

Dr. Lively is currently in New Zealand at the University of Canterbury, Christchurch, where he is continuing his work on the maintenance of sexual reproduction in the snail begun when he was a postdoctoral fellow at the same institution from July 1984 to July 1987. His current one-year NSF-funded research fellowship is administered through the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Arizona, where he received his Ph.D. in 1984.

Written by Ralph E. Good
Selection Committee:
Warren G. Abrahamson
Ralph E. Good, Chair
Clyde E. Goulden
Raymond B. Huey
Bruce A. Menge
Thomas W. Schoener
Rebecca R. Sharitz
Christopher C. Smith


WILLIAM S. COOPER AWARD

The William S. Cooper Award is a recognition by the Society of distinguished research in geobotany and physiographic ecology. The award has two objectives, first to honor the author(s) of a paper in geobotany or physiographic ecology published in the past five years in any journal, and second, to encourage students to pursue work on these subjects. In making The Cooper Award, the awards committee has agreed that geobotany and physiographic ecology will include studies of the interaction of earth processes, surface forms, and physical disturbance events (or processes) that structure or control the nature of biotic assemblages.

Dr. Ronald P. Nielson of Oregon State University and the EPA Laboratory in Corvallis, and Dr. L. H. Wullstein of the University of Utah are the recipients of the William S. Cooper Award for 1987. This year's award recognizes a paper, The distribution of two southwest American oaks in relation to atmospheric dynamics, *Journal of Biogeography* 10:275–297, 1983. The paper examines the relationship of two climatic boundaries, the spring polar front, and the average northern penetration of the Arizona monsoon, supplemented by experimental studies, so as to understand and explain edaphic control of the distribution of the two oak species. The species are found in the mountains of Utah and northern New Mexico and Arizona, and do not now overlap. The paper was drawn largely from the Ph.D. thesis Dr. Nielson presented at the University of Utah under the direction of Dr. Wullstein.

Ronald P. Neilson, senior author of the Cooper Award paper, L. H. Wullstein was research advisor for Dr. Neilson’s Ph.D. thesis, from which the paper was largely derived.