

and Tokugawa. It is also very famous for its beautiful garden featuring green moss and maple trees. Along with the garden, you may enjoy cold tea there.

You can feel the ancient spiritual world of nature and religion in Japan. Mt. Hiei (848 m), considered a holy place since ancient times, became well-known after the Buddhist priest Dengyo-Daishi, also known as Saichou, founded Enryakuji temple, the headquarters of the Tendai Sect of Buddhism, in 788. This temple was designated a World Cultural Heritage site in 1994. You can choose to experience Zen sitting meditation at Enryakuji temple hall and enjoy a Buddhist vegetarian meal. More active participants can visit various Enryakuji sub-temples on Mt. Hiei, such as Dai-kodo, Amida-do, Hokke-do, Shaka-do and Yokawa Chu-do, found along the famous 1000-day monks' training path and enjoy the view of Lake Biwa.

If you are interested in water works, follow the old drinking water canal from Lake Biwa to Kyoto. The Lake Biwa canal was completed in 1890 after five years' hard work. This canal was and still is used for supplying drinking water and electricity to Kyoto City. Thanks to Lake Biwa, the lives of Kyoto citizens have been sustained for more than 100 years, with no water shortages. You can lunch at a traditional *Yū-dofu* (boiled tofu) restaurant and then visit famous Nanzenji temple. Then stroll on the philosopher's path along a waterway. Maybe you can also then enjoy a bit of night life in Kyoto before returning to Lake Biwa. "Trashimase!" or Welcome!

Oceanographers may wish to visit the Mikata-Goko brackish lakes and Sea of Japan. Japan is a country of water. Forests are rich in natural springs, and water flows down the streams through villages, where people use water for daily life. Streams become rivers and eventually flow into oceans. Flourishing forests dependably protect and foster rich water resources. Mikata-Goko's five brackish lakes in Fukui Prefecture are a unique environment where fresh and salt water come together. This trip over the mountains north of Lake Biwa includes rich forests, the unique five lakes and the Japan Sea. You can also see a collection of ancient "Jomon" ware on the way. The Jomon period of Japanese prehistory dates from about 14,000 BC to 300 BC. The term "Jomon" means "cord-patterned" in Japanese. It refers to the markings on clay vessels and figures, done with sticks with cords wrapped around them, which are characteristic of the Jomon people.

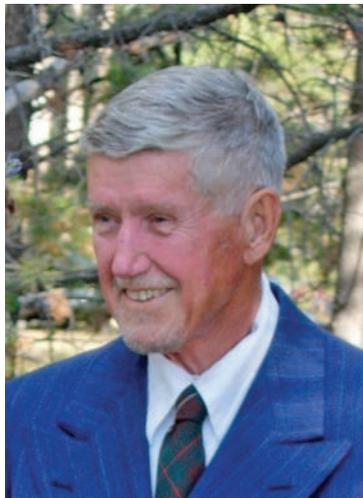
Limnologists can experience a Lake Biwa survey using the environmental education vessel "Megumi." The staff of the Lake Biwa Environmental Research Institute will bring a ROV (remotely operated vehicle) on board and show you the actual lake bottom environment. After the challenge of discovery, you can visit Sugaura at the north end of Lake Biwa. This is a comparatively undeveloped and fairly wild area, heavily forested and rich in wildlife. Then you can enjoy a traditional lunch of fresh water fish taken from Lake Biwa. After that, there is a visit to a museum to view an old style of boat called "Maruko-bune," made of wood, which was widely used for shipping on Lake Biwa from the 17th to 19th centuries.

Kids can enjoy water sports on Lake Biwa! Lake Biwa is also famous for water sports. You can take your family to the O'Pal lake sports club, and experience kayaking, sailing on a yacht and rolling inside a giant water ball.

OBITUARY

GEORGE W. SAUNDERS, JR. 1926 – 2010

Contributed by **Richard Marzolf**, Scientist Emeritus, US Geological Survey, Reston, VA 20192, **Claire Schelske**, Professor Emeritus, University of Michigan; Eminent Scholar Emeritus, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32605



George Saunders, ASLO Secretary 1970–1976 and President 1977–1978, died on December 7, 2010, in Olney, MD.

He was born in Arlington, MA and was a graduate of Tufts University with a BS in chemical engineering and a MS in physical chemistry. He started a career in engineering with the BF Goodrich Company (1948–1951) after active duty in the Navy. His reading in connection

with outdoor avocations of fly fishing and canoeing alerted him to the PhD program in limnology at Cornell. There he met David C. Chandler who moved to the University of Michigan in 1953. Saunders followed him and was awarded the PhD in zoology from Michigan in 1959 (Dissertation title: *The application of radioactive tracers to the study of lake metabolism.*)

George Saunders held academic appointments at Wayne State University (1961–1962) and the University of Michigan (1963–1972). His research and writing during this period centered on phytoplankton photosynthesis (e.g. 1957 and 1962) and other issues emerging from the public awakening to problems of eutrophication in lakes (e. g., 1969 and 1972).

He joined the Division of Biomedical and Environmental Research of the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) in 1972 as an aquatic ecologist. His tenure with the AEC (Department of Energy after 1977) was intended at first to be short. It became a career position (1972–1993), however, as his critical perspective helped to define the direction and utility of the research that the AEC program supported. Furthermore, he had a talent for asking penetrating central questions. He was candid, honest and tough. When he conducted project reviews he treated people with decency, fairness and respect. Grantee's projects virtually always benefited from his critical reviews.

He conducted an active research program during most of this period. He investigated algal metabolism in an assortment of productive temple ponds near the campus of Madurai Kamaraj University in South India working with colleagues and students, both Indian and American. Field work near home was done on weekend trips to Sanctuary Lake near the University of Pittsburgh's Pymatuning Field Laboratory in western Pennsylvania (e.g., 1971, 1975, and 1978).

His critical presence on the executive board of ASLO as secretary and later as president had a positive effect on ASLO's scholarly standing in the U.S. but, because he traveled widely in Europe and south Asia, he also helped to establish the society as an international influence. He served the society well.

He and his wife, Marilyn (deceased 2001), are survived by three daughters: Patricia Saunders (PhD in ecology, Univ. of Georgia) of Mansfield, OH; Christina Saunders Sturm (PhD in medical anthropology from Case-Western Reserve Univ.) of Davis, CA, and Linnaea Saunders (Post-grad diploma from Courtauld Institute of Art, London) Conservator of Paintings in Los Angeles, CA and three grandchildren Julia Brauner, Katrina and Tristan Sturm.

Examples of George Saunders' scientific work

Saunders, GW. 1957. Interrelations of dissolved organic matter and phytoplankton. *Botanical Review*, 23: 389–410.

Saunders, GW. F B Trama, and R W Bachmann. 1962.

Evaluation of a modified C¹⁴ technique for shipboard estimation of photosynthesis in large lakes. Univ. of Michigan, Great Lakes Research Division. No. 8. pp. 1–62.

Saunders, GW. 1969. Some aspects of feeding in zooplankton.

In: *Eutrophication: Causes, Consequences, Correctives.*

Proceedings of a symposium. National Academy of Sciences. Washington, DC. pp. 556–583.

Saunders, GW. with T A Storch. 1971. A coupled oscillatory control mechanism in a planktonic system. *Nature* 230:58–60.

Saunders, GW. 1972. Potential heterotrophy in a population of *Oscillatoria agardhii* var. *isothrix* Skuja. *Limnol. and Oceanogr.*, 17:704–711.

Saunders, GW. W P Coffman, R G Michael, and S Krishnaswamy. 1975. Photosynthesis and extracellular release in ponds of South India. *Verhandlungen Int. Verein. Limnol.* 19:140–146.

Saunders, GW with T A Storch. 1978. Phytoplankton extracellular release and its relation to the seasonal cycle of dissolved organic carbon in a eutrophic lake. *Limnology and Oceanography* 23:112–119.

2011 ASLO AWARDS

The ASLO Award Committee is proud to announce the names of those distinguished members of ASLO who have been selected as honorees for our eight awards. Over 100 ASLO members participated in the process as nominators, authors of supporting letters, members of Award Subcommittees, and chairs of the Award Subcommittees. These people deserve the Society's appreciation for helping us highlight the extraordinary accomplishments of our members. For every award, the high caliber of all the nominees made selection of a single winner very difficult. In fact, ASLO has so many outstanding scientist/citizens that the Awards Committee and Executive Board are considering the creation of an ASLO Fellows program so that we have one more way to honor those inspiring aquatic scientists who embody the highest standards of creativity, productivity, scholarship, service,

and mentorship. We encourage all members to participate in the awards program by taking time to make nominations for 2012; all nomination files are actively considered for three years, as long as the nominee remains eligible for the award. Also, keep your eyes on the *Bulletin* for more biographies of those members whose names are given to each of our major awards. (If you missed them, check out the biographies of A.E. Redfield (http://www.aslo.org/bulletin/06_v15_i4.pdf) and Ramón Margalef (http://www.aslo.org/bulletin/issues/10_v19_i1.pdf).

Thanks again to all those who participated in this year's awards process.

AWARDS COMMITTEE FOR 2011

- Beatrix Beisner, Chair, Lindeman Award Sub-Committee
- Marta Estrada, Chair, Martin Award Sub-Committee
- Wayne Wurtsbaugh, Chair, Margalef Award Sub-Committee
- Peter Leavitt, Chair, Redfield Award Subcommittee
- Laurel Saito, Chair, Patrick Award Subcommittee
- Michelle Wood, Chair Hutchinson Subcommittee, and Awards Committee Chair

G. E. HUTCHINSON AWARD: CINDY LEE

Cited by Michelle Wood, Chair, Hutchinson Award Committee, from nomination materials provided by Ellie Druffel, Farooq Azam, Stuart Wakefield, and Susan Hinrichs; Michelle.Wood@noaa.gov



Cindy Lee, the 2011 Hutchinson Awardee, is widely acknowledged for her pioneering work in the transformation of particles as they are formed and pass through the depths of the sea. She is a world leader in studies of marine biogeochemical cycles, having made seminal discoveries about the importance of amino acids in the cycle of nitrogenous organic matter in coastal and open water. Her recent theories about the

role of mineral components in providing ballast for sinking particles have provided a model for excellence in multi-dimensional hypothesis testing and led to new understanding about the nucleation of sinking particles. In earlier work, she made the path-breaking discovery that organic carbon preservation in sediments is controlled by the benthic populations living within it, not by the flux rate of carbon to the deep sea, as previously believed.

Lee received her Ph.D. in chemical oceanography from Scripps Institution of Oceanography in 1975, continued her career at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, and joined the faculty of SUNY Stony Brook in 1986 where she is now Distinguished Professor in the School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences. She is particularly well known for her