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Text preparation
Tammie Galliott
Department of Oceanography
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EDITORIAL - Makarov and Marsigli

When Vice-Admiral Stepan Osipovich Makarov was killed during the sinking of the battleship _Petrovlovsk_ in a Siberian harbour in April 1904, his great monograph _Le "Vittaz" et l'Océan Pacifique_ was just ten years old. Makarov, the son of a naval officer, joined the Imperial Russian Navy as a cadet. His career took him from warrant officer to commander of a vessel stationed in Constantinople, on a training voyage around the world, and to his death during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905. He was an exponent and a pioneer of travel in the ice of the Arctic Ocean and along the Siberian coast, using the icebreaker _Yermak_ to reach Spitsbergen and Novaya Zemlya between 1899 and 1901.

Makarov was more than modestly literate in ocean science. Despite the limitations of his training ship _Vittaz_, which had not been equipped as a research vessel, Makarov was able to occupy 31 stations in the Pacific and to compile temperature and specific gravity observations from the surface to 400m (occasionally 800m). Combining his observations with all the previous ones from the Pacific, he produced the first water temperature tables for Pacific surface waters and the 400m level. His observations from _Vittaz_ clearly showed the equatorial countercurrent, which had been observed sporadically since the early 19th century (see P. Hisard. 1993. _Mise en évidence du contre-courant equatorial dans l'Océan Pacifique et l'Océan Atlantique au cours de la première moitié du XIXe siècle_. Oceanus 19 (1): 1-56). He noted a patch of cold water at the equator around 110 degrees east, inexplicable at the time, and showed clearly in observations and a chart the "warm pool" of western Pacific water and the much cooler temperatures in the eastern Pacific. Makarov, unlike many of his scientific colleagues during the late 19th century, recognized that the earth's rotation would affect winds and ocean currents, citing the early speculations of Edmond Halley (in 1686) about the origin of the trade winds; he was unaware, apparently, of George Hadley's argument (1735) explaining the direction of the trade winds as a result of the earth's rotation.


Makarov and Marsigli present us with a problem in the historiography of oceanography, namely the problem of the "original" researcher with no apparent links to communities of interest or to concurrent scientific work that can explain what happened. Thanks to John Stoye of Magdalen College, Oxford we have a detailed and highly engaging account of Marsigli's life (John Stoye. 1994. _Marsigli's Europe 1680-1730. The life and times of Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli, soldier and virtuoso_. New Haven: Yale University Press. xii+356pp.). Marsigli, son of a Bolognese noble family, spent much of his career as a busy soldier - engineer in the service of the Habsburg Emperor, Leopold I, often engaged in campaigns against the Ottoman Turks and in mapping the borders in the Balkans between Habsburg and Ottoman forces during the Turkish wars. His remarkable work on the currents of the Bosphorus resulted from Marsigli's membership, as a very young man, in a Venetian delegation to the court of the Sultan in Constantinople in 1679-1680. Much later in his career, in 1706, court-marshaled after a military fiasco and in exile in Provence, Marsigli took up the study of the Mediterranean. Out of this in 1725 came the magisterial (and still mysterious) _Histoire physique de la mer_. Marsigli appears to be a true original -
there is little evidence that his work on the Bosphorus or on the Mediterranean off Cassis originated from more than his background as an engineer and a man of culture and from his personal curiosity.

Is the same true of Makarov? It seems unlikely that he was intellectually isolated from late 19th century science, both because of his training as a naval officer and because of his proximity to the academic circles of St. Petersburg. Now that Russian archives and libraries are opening to western researchers it should be possible to learn more of the intellectual world in which Makarov operated. It would be curious in the extreme if he and Marsigli had more in common than their interest in solving the problem of the currents in the Bosphorus.
NEW ARCHIVAL COLLECTIONS AT SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY

The UCSD Library has recently processed the following four science related manuscript collections with funds from a U.S. Department of Education Title IIC grant. For finding aids, write to SIO Archives, University Library 0175-C, University of California, San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0175. Finding aids are also available via the Internet at: telnet info@ucsd.edu:

1) H. William Menard papers, 1938-1986, 42.5 linear feet. H. William Menard (1920-1986), marine geologist and director of the United States Geological Survey (1978-1981). Correspondence relates the research and memories of Menard and his colleagues about their roles in the plate tectonics revolution. His unpublished memoirs record his experience as U.S.G.S. Director.


3) William Aaron Nierenberg Papers, 1932-1986, 82 linear feet. William Aaron Nierenberg (1919- ), physicist, administrator, and national policy advisor. The papers focus on Nierenberg's activities while director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (1965-1986) and as a member of numerous panels and committees advising on such topics as oceanographic research, national defense, and acid rain.


In addition, the Papers of Helen Hill Raitt (1905-1976) have been processed and are available to researchers at the Archives of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

Journalist and historian Helen Raitt was the wife of Scripps geophysicist Russell Raitt. She was the first historian and archivist of the Scripps Institution. She wrote several books on oceanography, the history of SIO and Tonga, including *Exploring the Deep Pacific*, Raitt's 1956 account of her participation in SIO Capricorn Expedition (1952-1953) to the South Pacific and *Scripps Institution of Oceanography: First Fifty Years* (with Beatrice Moulton). Helen Raitt founded Tofua Press with Donna Gerstle to Preserve Tongan history and legends and to make books on Tonga available to the Tongans. She helped found the Friends of the UCSD Library in 1961.

The Helen Hill Raitt Papers, donated by Russell Raitt, measure 3.5 cubic feet and include correspondence dated 1963-1976, manuscripts of books, subject files, material documenting Capricorn Expedition, Tofua Press, and newspaper clipping files. Researchers can order a copy of "A Guide to the Helen Hill Raitt Papers, 1935-1985" Manuscript Collection 19, Processed by Rebecca S. Smith (SIO Reference Number 93-47) (hard copy: $9; DOS floppy disk in Wordperfect 5.1 format: $5) by writing: Carolyn Rainey, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, SIO Archives 0175C, University of California San Diego, 9500 Gilman Drive, La Jolla, CA 92093-0175C USA.

M. Woodbridge Williams has donated his papers and photographs to the SIO Archives. The collection consists largely of photographs, prints, original negatives and slides, but also includes correspondence and
other papers dated 1914-1992. The photographic images include several hundred taken by Woody
Williams from 1946 to 1950 when he was a graduate student at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.
Photographs include work at sea, social events and portraits. Portraits include John Dove Isaacs, Sam
Hinton, Joel Hedgpeth, Martin Johnson, Karl Kenyon and others. The majority are in black and white.
The photographs also include images taken of marine biologists and work at sea undertaken by the
Hancock Foundation, UCLA, the California Academy of Sciences, and several private individuals. The
collection includes papers and photographs documenting voyages of M.S. STRANGER owned by Fred
E. Lewis during the period 1934-1937.

Deborah Day
Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library
University of California, San Diego
9500 Gilman Drive
La Jolla, California
92093-0175
USA

HISTORIANS OF OCEANOGRAPHY

This Newsletter has not had a "personals" column previously. Herewith I introduce one, so that
anyone working on the history of the marine sciences can give a short outline of his or hers background,
research interests, and plans for the future. My thanks to Dr. Vlahakis for providing the outline that
follows.

George N. Vlahakis.
Physical Oceanographer (M.Sc.). Historian of Sciences (Ph.D.). Address: Andromahis 17, 1525 Marousi,
Athens, Greece.
Main Research:
1) Physics, Geography, Chemistry in 17-19th century Greece.
2) History of oceanography in 19th-20th century Greece. In particular: a) The establishment and the role
of the "Comité Thalassographique Hellénique" and the Hellenic Navy Hydrographic Service during the
first decades of the 20th century. b) Research vessels and trips in the Greek Seas. c) Biographies of early
Greek oceanographers. d) The examination of some interesting oceanographic problems like the Euripus
problem.

Until now I have published the following papers relative to the history of oceanography in Greece:

a) George N. Vlahakis. 1992. "Early Theories of Tides in Greek scientific books during the 18th
century." Symposium on the Physical Sciences in Greece during the period of Ottoman occupation.
National Research Centre. Athens.

of the 4th National Symposium of Oceanography. Rhodes, pp.156-159.

c) G.N. Vlahakis. "Termometrografo: Riferimento del primo strumento Oceanografico nell territorio
Greco." Submitted to Nuncius.
I have two other papers in the history of science:

"OCEANOGRAPHY" MAGAZINE

"Oceanography" magazine is a new journal serving the marine science community through varied articles on all aspects of the ocean sciences, including their history. Its founding organization is The Oceanography Society, centered in Virginia Beach, Virginia, U.S.A.

The new co-editors of the magazine, Dr. Larry Atkinson of Old Dominion University and Dr. Connie Sancetta of the U.S. National Sciences Foundation, would like to increase the appeal of the magazine to the international community of marine scientists and to increase its historical content.

Anyone interested in contributing a historical article to "Oceanography" should contact Dr. Atkinson, as follows:

Dr. Larry Atkinson  
Center for Coastal Physical Oceanography  
Old Dominion University  
Crittenton Hall  
Norfolk, VA  
23529 USA  
Internet: "atkinson@ccpo.odu.edu"

PUBLICATION OF ICPO-V PAPERS:

Many papers delivered at ICPO-V, held in La Jolla, California during July 1993, will be published in a book by University of Washington Press in Seattle. Preparation is well underway in the hands of the editors, P.F. Rehbock of the University of Hawaii and Keith Benson of the University of Washington.

HISTORY OF CANADIAN MARINE SCIENCE

Publications on the history of marine science in Canada are scarce in the extreme, despite Canada's distinguished record in fisheries science and marine ecology. A recent thesis puts the study of the history of marine science in Canada on a new footing. The abstract and table of contents are printed here to indicate the riches awaiting historians in Canadian laboratories, archives and libraries.
An Independent Progress: The Development of Marine Biology On The Atlantic Coast of Canada
1898-1939
by
Jennifer Mary Hubbard

A thesis submitted in conformity with the requirements for the Degree of Doctor of
Philosophy. Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science and Technology, in the
University of Toronto, 1993

ABSTRACT

Between 1898 and 1939, the Biological Board of Canada became an important exponent of
fisheries biology and marine ecology. As the organization grew to become the Fisheries Research Board,
it put Canada in the forefront of international fisheries research. How and why this was so is not made
clear in the existing literature. This development also had important social ramifications. First, fisheries
biology contributed to Canada’s emergence as a science-based industrial nation, allowing Canada to
develop independently its fisheries policies. Second, marine biological stations in Canada and elsewhere
played an important role in professionalising biology, providing centres of research and employment for
biologists outside of the universities. The present study, focusing on the Canadian Atlantic marine
biological stations, examines the ties between Canadian academic and industry-related marine research
between the two World Wars.

When E.E. Prince founded the first Canadian marine biological station in 1898, biology was still
in the process of being defined and consolidated, and marine biological stations were critical to its
emergence as a mature science. Since the German research ideal arrived late at Canadian universities,
most Canadian university biologists gained their first opportunity for ongoing experimental research in
Canada’s marine stations.

The marine stations also became sites for advanced-level training, designed to turn out
professionals. This study examines the Biological Board’s association with Canadian universities through
shared students, expertise, and teaching and research facilities, thus providing a case study in the
professionalization of biology: it also illustrates how professional science came to terms with government
financing and control in Canada. The research interests of academic biologists did not always dovetail
with the desires of the Dominion government, which funded the marine biological stations. By the 1920’s,
the Biological Board had specialized in fisheries biology, with its practical implications for fish
management; its scientists also became involved in showing fishermen how to improve their techniques.
This study examines the extent to which this new specialization arose out of the biologists’ own research
interests, and assesses the importance of external pressures coming from government.

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ICH0-VI IN 1998

This is a last call for proposals to organize the sixth International Congress on the History of Oceanography.

The criteria to be used by the Commission in selecting the next location are:
1. A suitable theme, centered on the history of oceanography, to help unify the programme.
2. A satisfactory location, with facilities for lectures, seminars and social gatherings.
3. Evidence or promise of financial support for logistics and organization.
4. The possibility of financial assistance for travel to some participants, particularly those from developing nations or others that do not offer grants for travel to conferences.

Proposals to organize ICHO-VI for 1998 should be sent to the Commission, via its President, Eric L. Mills, Department of Oceanography, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 4J1, Canada, by 1 January 1995. Fax (902) 494-3877.

NEWS AND EVENTS

BENSON PROMOTED IN SEATTLE. Dr. Keith Benson, Department of Medical History and Ethics, University of Washington, an organizer of ICHO-VI, Executive Secretary of the History of Science Society, and scholar of American science and marine stations, has been promoted to full professor.

HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND MARINE SCIENCES AT DALHOUSIE. Eric Mills, who has taught oceanography and history of the marine sciences for many years, now has responsibility for a new programme of courses in the history of science as Professor of History of Science (address unchanged).

DARWIN AND THE PACIFIC, a new book edited by Roy M. MacLeod and Philip F. Rehbock, will be published this autumn by the University of Hawaii Press. A suite of distinguished authors has contributed articles on Darwin and Darwinism in the Pacific.

HISTORY OF SCRIPPS. Legacy of Exploration: Scripps Institution since 1903, prepared by J. Hlebica, is a pictorial guidebook to the history of Scripps Institution of Oceanography. Order for US $5.95 + shipping and handling from Stephen Birch Aquarium - Museum Bookshop, 9500 Gilman Drive, Mail Code 0207, La Jolla, CA, 92039-0207, USA.

NEW M.A. PROGRAMME. Royal Holloway College, University of London is offering a new M.A. in Modern History: Power, Culture, Society. It is a 1-year programme involving specialization in British imperial and naval history, Victorian studies and 20th century British state and society. An interdisciplinary focus is also possible in fields such as history and literature, architecture, and geography. Information: Prof. Gregory Claey's, Dept. of History, Royal Holloway College, University of London, Egham, Survey TW20 0EX, England.
MEETINGS

MAY/JUNE 1995. WRITING SCIENTIFIC BIOGRAPHIES, to be held in London. Aim will be to discuss the value of scientific biographies written for a wider audience from the perspectives of both the authors and readers. Contact: Frank A.J.L. James, RICHST, Royal Institution, 21 Albemarle St., London W1X 4BS, England.

12-14 JULY, 1995. THE VISUAL CULTURE OF ART & SCIENCE: FROM THE RENAISSANCE TO THE PRESENT; at the Royal Society, London. To promote greater understanding of changing boundaries and interactions between Art (or Craft) and National Philosophy/Science from about 1400 to the present. Contact: BSHS Executive Secretary, 31 High Street, Stanford in the Vale, Faringdon, Oxon, SN7 8LH, England.


29 JULY 1995. MUTINY & MEDICINE - AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE, on Norfolk Island Australia, by Australian Society for History of Medicine. Includes maritime medical history. Contact: Dr. John Thearle, Conference 95 Secretariat, Dept. of Child Health, Mater Children's Hospital, South Brisbane, Queensland 4101, Australia.

26-29 OCTOBER 1995. HISTORY OF SCIENCE SOCIETY ANNUAL MEETING, Minneapolis, USA. Contact: Amy Lanfear, HSS Executive Office, DR-05, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195, USA.
