Chapter 2. Definitions, Notes, Disclaimer, and Acknowledgments



"The farther backwards you look,
the farther forward you are likely to see."
Sir Winston Churchill
(1874-1965)

2.1. A Few Definitions

In discussing the university's heritage with the sea, no distinction is made among the many subdisciplines that compose the expeditionary marine research spectrum, including: oceanography, marine geology and geophysics, marine botany and zoology, pelagic fisheries, marine meteorology, ocean engineering, and related programs. Ironically, the Department of Oceanography, which today is the largest and only exclusively marine education and research unit on the UH at Manoa campus, was also one of the last marine science academic units to be created.

At UH, graduate fields of study and academic departments are not always synonymous. For example, the graduate field of oceanography was created before the Department of Oceanography. Likewise, for some fields of study there may be sub-specializations. For many years, the geosciences field of study at UH provided specialized training in earth and ocean sciences, prior to the creation of separate and distinct fields of study. Furthermore, the faculty of a graduate field of study, e.g. oceanography, may extend beyond those individuals who are departmental faculty, and not all faculty in a given department automatically qualify for graduate faculty status in a given field of study. To avoid any confusion, the terms "department," "field of study," and other qualifiers are used when discussing these academic matters.

2.2. Notes and Disclaimer



"History is the version of past that people have decided to agree upon."
Napoleon Bonaparte
(1769-1821)

For the preparation of this historical account of marine expeditionary research and oceanography at UH the periodic UH general and graduate school catalogs, and their predecessor publications *College Records* (1908-1920) and *University Records* (1920-1922) were used for information on the status of various programs including faculty, course listings, and other relevant data. However, in their desire to provide the most up-to-date information, the preparers of the UH catalogs have, on occasion, "jumped the gun" with regard to the possible outcome of certain academic matters. For example, new course listings, new degree programs, and even new faculty members that appeared likely to be developed or confirmed have sometimes been listed in the catalog only to be proven "premature" or even incorrect.

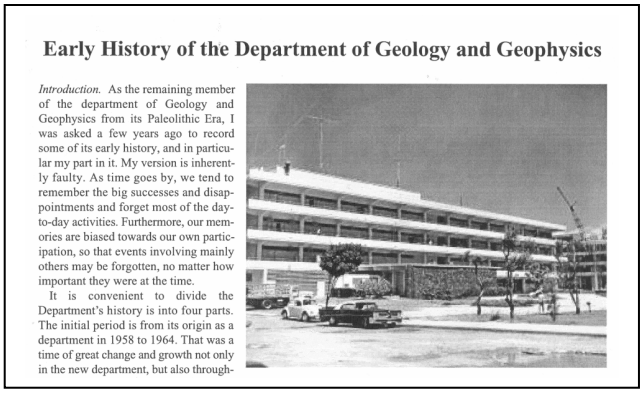
Two of the most notable of these published errors of fact were the listing in the 1966-67 Graduate Division Bulletin of Henry Stommel as the inaugural recipient of the Captain James Cook chair in oceanography (see section 4.10), and the listing in the 1985-87 UH General Catalog of M. Cecil Mackey as the new UH president selected to replace retired UH President Fujio Matsuda. Both Stommel and Mackey had accepted their respective prestigious posts, but neither actually showed up for work – for different reasons. In the latter example, Mackey had accepted the job and had been confirmed by the UH BOR for the top post at UH only to change his mind following a public dispute over his salary. Albert Simone was eventually named the 10th president of the UH system in 1984; his promotion of marine sciences, culminating with the creation of SOEST on 22 July 1988, was one of the key legacies of his administration (see section 9.2). UH history, especially with respect to marine programs, may have had a different trajectory if "President" Mackey had been aboard.

Relevant information on UH marine sciences was also gathered from the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* and *The Honolulu Advertiser* archives, which cover the entire 96-year history of UH. Numerous reporters, editors, photographers, and others were responsible for the timely and thorough news coverage of UH marine programs over the years, especially Helen Altonn of the *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* for contributions over her 40-year service period – and still counting! Early on in the project the author had decided to rely on published accounts to the extent possible, rather than personal interviews or other recollections. As the Chinese proverb so aptly states, "The palest ink is better than the best memory." However, as a disclaimer it should be stated that in many instances neither the newspaper articles nor other written accounts of the events can be verified.

Where appropriate, quotation marks and other attribution have been used. All primary research materials are available upon request. This historical account of *UH and the Sea* is populated with famous quotes that the author thought were particularly relevant or appropriate remembering the advice of Sophocles (496 BC – 406 BC), "A short saying oft contains much wisdom," but balanced by the wisdom of Voltaire (1694-1778), "A witty saying proves nothing."

Ralph Moberly, one of the longest serving faculty members at UH (Moberly arrived at UH on 1 September 1959 as a young assistant professor in the newly created department of geology and recently retired from that same department), has prepared an "Early history of the department of geology and geophysics" wherein he presented an authoritative account of his field of study from 1958 to 1970 (Figure 2.1). As Moberly correctly noted, "As time goes by, we tend to remember the big successes and disappointments and forget most of the day-to-day activities." In this present work, the author has tried to capture a full spectrum of events – from large to small – but as Moberly lamented in his own historical account and is acknowledged again here– many things may still have been overlooked.





Early History of the Department of Geology and Geophysics

Introduction. As the remaining member of the department of Geology and Geophysics from its Paleolithic Era, I was asked a few years ago to record some of its early history, and in particular my part in it. My version is inherently faulty. As time goes by, we tend to remember the big successes and disappointments and forget most of the day-to-day activities. Furthermore, our memories are biased towards our own participation, so that events involving mainly others may be forgotten, no matter how important they were at the time.

It is convenient to divide the Department's history is into four parts. The initial period is from its origin as a department in 1958 to 1964. That was a time of great change and growth not only in the new department, but also through-

Figure 2.1: Ralph Moberly, shown here at his retirement party in September 2003 along with a realistic caricature, is the longest serving faculty member in the history of UH marine sciences. Ralph served with great energy, enthusiasm, and distinction in many key roles as faculty member, department chair, chief scientist, science editor, mentor, and member of numerous influential committees. It is hard to believe that he arrived at UH in 1959 and served continuously for 44 years. He has witnessed and, in fact, he participated in the emergence and growth of most of the programs discussed in this book. He recently prepared a historical account of the early days. A portion of the first page is shown at left. The entire article is available at http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/GG/gghistory.pdf.

In a letter to the editor of the scientific journal *Deep-Sea Research* on 29 November 1943, G. P. Hall pointed out the fact that the term "oceanography" had a literal translation of "ocean description." He lamented that this was an unfortunate misnomer given the scope of research activities and the interdisciplinary nature of ocean exploration. A more appropriate term, he suggested, was "oceanology" (ocean study), the term that was in common usage by many European and Soviet marine scientists at that time. In a subsequent letter by L. Zenkevich (then a professor at the Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences of USSR) published in 1956, it was pointed out that a "fine book" had just been published called *Papers in Marine Biology and Oceanography* so as to imply that oceanography dealt with all aspects of ocean, except biology. In the end, it was decided that the two terms oceanography and oceanology are so solidly fixed by past usage that they have become synonymous. Whether or not this is true, this present work will refer to the field of oceanography in the broadest and most inclusive terms possible. Mention will also be made of the sometimes employed distinctions between marine biology and biological oceanography – as they continue to exist to this day in the UH system.

2.3. UH Oceanography: Roots and Branches

At the young age of forty, the graduate field of oceanography should have its eyes set on the future, not the past. However, one might also legitimately argue that without an adequate understanding of the past, we have no future. For this reason, the present project began in a modest attempt to learn more about the motivations for creating and sustaining the large ocean enterprise at UH. As information on these topics was obtained, it became obvious that the developments at UH were inextricably linked with the personalities and the politics in Hawaii and their relationships to national and international events. This first draft of the history of marine expeditionary research in Hawaii, *UH and the Sea*, is presented with a deeper appreciation of both the roots and the branches, and with a renewed excitement about the potential for the future.

2.4. Acknowledgments and Credits



"Above all else, humanity"
UH Founder's Gate
University Ave & Dole St.

Many scientists, administrators, and politicians have – over the years – contributed significantly to the emergence and sustained excellence of the academic marine expeditionary programs in Hawaii. Some, but not all, of them are highlighted in specific sections of this book. The author feels very fortunate to have witnessed the last quarter-

century of this important sea voyage, and to have made a few minor contributions along the way.

This "weekend project" would not have been possible without the help and support of many individuals. First and foremost, Lisa Lum and Lance Fujieki provided invaluable support from the beginning to the end (Figure 2.2). Emily Nichol assisted with the extensive literature and Honolulu newspaper archives search. Nancy Hulbirt created many of the outstanding photo mosaics used in this book, including the cover artwork, and Diane Henderson provided editorial oversight that vastly improved the quality of the manuscript (Figure 2.2). Di also provided unlimited access to the SOEST archives. Peter Garrod provided documents about the formation of oceanography as a field of study at UH, and UH archivists Jan Zastrow and James Cartwright were diligent and extremely helpful in the retrieval of key archival data including, but not limited to, access to the UH at Manoa Masao Miyamoto photo archive (Figure 2.3). Likewise Ele Taira and David Montesino of *The Honolulu Advertiser* cheerfully assisted with the retrieval of archival photos from *The Honolulu Advertiser* and *Honolulu Star-Bulletin* collections. (note: Today both photo archives are owned by Gannett.) Mike Reeve of the US National Science Foundation, Rusty Brainard of the NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service, Liz Corbin of the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Jane Ball of the Hawaii Institute of Marine Biology, Mary Donahue of the UH Sea Grant College Program, Ralph Moberly of SOEST's Department of Geology and Geophysics, Tom Schroeder of SOEST's Department of Meteorology, Carole Hopper of the Waikiki Aquarium, Ernie Reese and E. Alison Kay, both of the UH Department of Zoology also provided assistance in my research. Pierluigi Pozzi, a retired member of the Shipboard Technical Assistance Group (STAG), Steve Dang, Fris Campbell, Loren Kroenke, and Duane Leafdahl all provided additional information and photographs/images relevant to the topic under review. Karin Björkman and Ed Laws provided helpful comments on the penultimate draft of the book that greatly improved the final product, and Roger Lukas, Dennis Moore, Tom Schroeder, and Fris Campbell read draft versions of portions of this book and provided helpful comments for improvement. Fris Campbell also contributed text on facilities which is reproduced as Section 12.4. The author acknowledges the assistance provided, but accepts any and all blame for inadvertent errors and other shortcomings.

In the end, this book is about visions and leadership, and the author would be remiss if he did not also thank the individuals, both living and deceased, who "made it happen" – especially D. S. Jordan, C. Edmondson, R. Hiatt, V. Brock, G. Woollard, J. Craven, C. Helsley, S. Margolis, A. Simone, L. Magaard, E. Laws, C. B. Raleigh, and all the marine scientists, students, and staff who contributed to the emergence of marine expeditionary science and oceanography as a field of study at UH during the past century.

Mahalo nui loa.



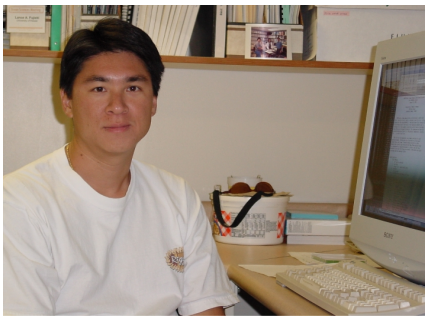






Figure 2.2: Mahalo to (clockwise from upper left) Lisa Lum, Lance Fujieki, Diane Henderson, and Nancy Hulbirt for their numerous and significant contributions to *UH and the Sea*. This project could not have started, let alone been completed, without their help and expertise. (photos by D. Karl)

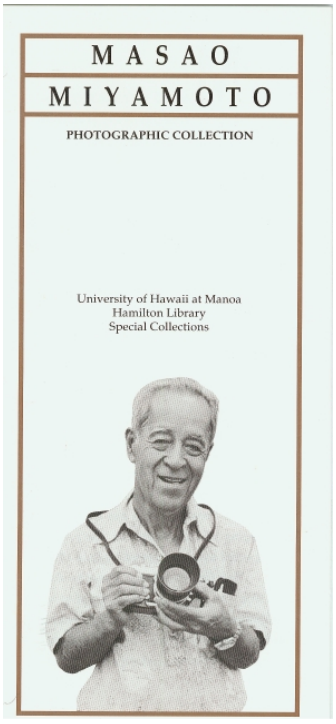
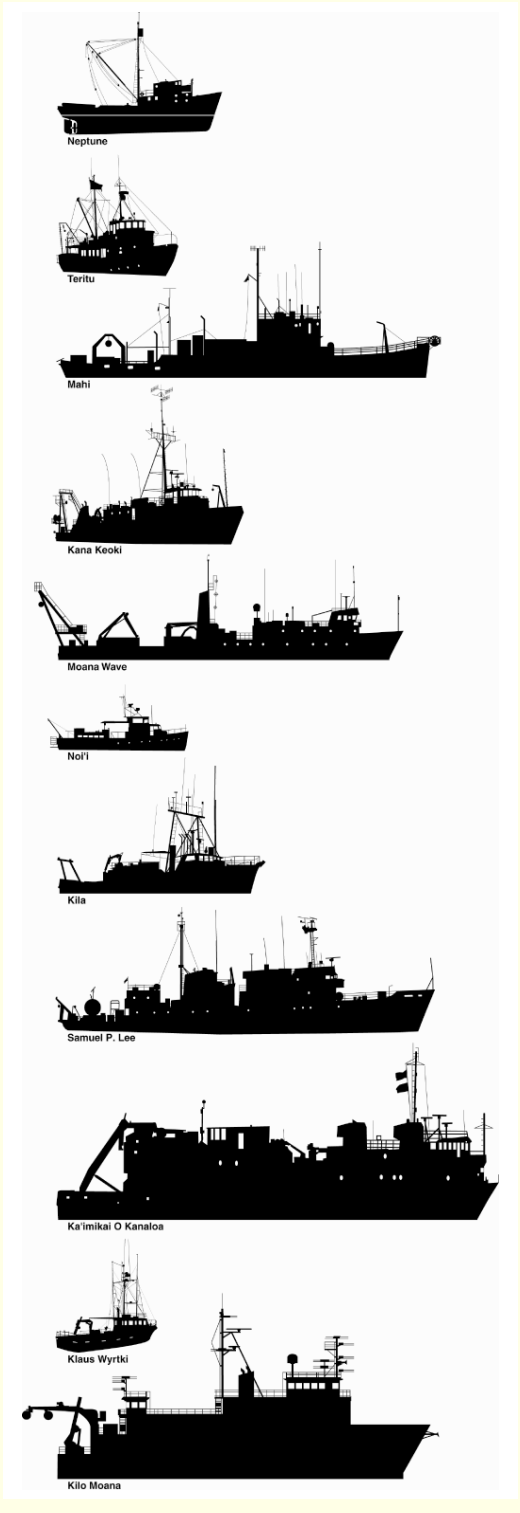


Figure 2.3: Masao Miyamoto (1913-1995) dedicated 55 years photographing people, activities, and events at UH. Today the approximately 70,000 negatives – some dating back to 1936 when he became the official UH photographer – comprise the Miyamoto collection of the UH at Manoa archives. Many of his images are reproduced in this book.



Dedication

This work is dedicated to the UH campus leaders who had the vision and dedication necessary to create the world-class marine research and education programs that we enjoy today. The emergence of UH as an internationally recognized program in marine sciences was also due, in large part, to the scientists, students and staff who went to sea to collect novel data sets and to conduct meaningful experiments that helped to move the field forward. Shown at left is a collage, prepared by N. Hulbirt, of the UH research fleet from 1962 to the present, arranged chronologically and in relative size (for scale, the Kila *is approximately 100 feet in length). The efforts invested by key campus leaders to acquire and provide continued support for these invaluable field assets have kept our marine research programs contemporary and competitive. This historical account of* UH and the Sea *is dedicated to those individuals who made it happen.*