

Helen Raitt  
GL 4 4726

G I V E U S R O O M

FIRST INSTALLMENT OF HISTORY OF SCRIPPS INSTITUTION  
OF OCEANOGRAPHY

Helen Raitt

Radio K G B

7:30 Sunday Night, Dec. 17, 1961

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE EARLY DAYS AND FOUNDING  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO  
AT LA JOLLA

People are the determining factor that shape human events.... certain people and combinations of people with their ambitions, hopes and dreams for the future.

The history of the University of California, San Diego is the best exposition of this thesis....and the factors that determined the establishment of the tiny biological station at La Jolla and its later metamorphosis into the largest Oceanographic Institution in the world possess some of the same features which later set the stage for a University of California campus at La Jolla.

But why nearly sixty years ago was this first biological station placed at La Jolla? There are long miles of sea coast in this state and in the early days there were wealthy patrons in Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego able to bring some assistance to the hopeful zoological professor from Berkeley, Wm. E. Ritter, who was attempting to find a site for a permanent station.

After graduating in a class of 84 students from the University of Berkeley in 1888, and studying for his Ph. D. at Harvard, Ritter became a member of the faculty of the University of California in the new Department of Zoology. In 1891 when Ritter was thirty-four years old, part of his honeymoon was spent in San Diego. At that time Ritter and his medical doctor wife, Mary Bennett Ritter visited the San Diegan doctor team, Dr. Fred and Dr. Charlotte Baker and went hunting in the bay here for a blind Gaby fish. Retrograde eyes was the subject of Ritter's Ph.D. thesis.

In 1892 Dr. Ritter built a wood and canvas structure for a seaside laboratory at Pacific Grove. Later other areas were tried, Santa Catalina, San Clemente, San Pedro. Finally he decided upon Southern California as the locale for a biological station. Where else was the climate such that work could go on every hour of the day and every day of the year?

A little old bath-house in San Pedro was rented for a laboratory building and the first summer school was held. They used an open gasoline launch, Elsie, for collecting. But by the second summer at San Pedro it became apparent that the commercial development of the harbor could be a serious disadvantage to the site and funds for a permanent station had not materialized.

On the other hand Ritter's assistant, Dr. C. A. Kofoid, had made a short trip from San Pedro to San Diego during that first summer of 1901, and there had met Ritter's friend, Dr. Baker, who had immediately arranged to have Kofoid talk to the Tuesday Club of San Diego.

From this time on Dr. Baker, who was interested in natural science, sailing and community affairs, determined to get Ritter to come to San Diego. Finally Ritter agreed to try San Diego in 1903 if \$500 could be raised for a laboratory and \$500 for a launch.

Immediately Baker went to the Chamber of Commerce and with the help

of the secretary, H. P. Wood went on a campaign for funds, visiting first the famous publisher E. W. Scripps at his home at Miramar. He gave them \$500. Later others including Miss Ellen Scripps donated smaller contributions.

The manager of the Coronado Hotel, E. S. Babcock, had offered the boat house at Glorietta bight for a laboratory building, and Baker and Wood, on visiting this, decided it would serve, the space was ample and the light and ventilation good. With Ritter they arranged to have the microscopes, glassware and library brought down from San Pedro and Berkeley and Mr. Manuel Cabral, a Point Loma fisherman, with one helper in charge of the schooner Lura was to do the collecting.

A staff of ten arrived at the station, most of the investigation was devoted to plankton and Ritter thought the summer's work most satisfactory. In his report at the end of the summer he stated, "If any one name is to head the list of those to whom credit is due for the existence of the laboratory, that, all will agree, must be Dr. Fred Baker."

Even before the summer's work at Coronado was concluded, Dr. Baker and Mr. Wood with the help of E. W. Scripps began to set up a permanent organization, a Marine Biological Association, the first meeting of which was held in September and by May of the following year, 1904, a fully organized non-profit California corporation came into being with a Board of Directors and plans to insure a three year financing program for a biological station at San Diego.

Interested prominent San Diegans invited to the first meeting included: E. W. Scripps, Miss Ellen and Miss Virginia Scripps, George Marston, U.S. Grant, Jr., Col. A. W. Voydes, Mrs. Keating, H. W. Putnam, W. E. Clayton, Julius Wengenheim, Eugene Daney, Newkirk, Burnham, McMullen of the Union, J. D. Spreckels, A. L. Spaulding, the Babcocks and Mr. Titus.

E. W. Scripps was convinced that only a business man could head up such an organization saying "Dr. Baker and a lot of professional men may take hold of this and it will go very slowly indeed, or it won't go at all--but if business men of ample means take hold it will succeed" and he persuaded a wealthy grain merchant from the east to be the first president, Homer H. Peters, who had also guaranteed a large contribution for a three year period as did E. W. and Miss Ellen Scripps.

Elected in May as first Directors were Dr. Baker, Vice President, H. P. Wood, Secretary, Julius Wengenheim, Treasurer, Dr. Ritter, Scientific Director, and E. W. Scripps and Miss Ellen who did not wish offices but agreed to serve on the Board of Directors.

The articles of incorporation defined the purpose of the Association as the following: "To carry on a biological and hydrographic survey of the waters of the Pacific Ocean, adjacent to the coast of Southern California" and it also provided for the transfer of the properties to the Regents of the University of California.

The question of affiliation with the University came up immediately,

but Governor Pardee was not in favor of this move, saying "we have not money enough, and can't get it, to do all the things for the University we ought to do." Later in June it was decided to drop the matter of technical affiliation, but have a committee of the Board of Regents appointed to help with the management of the laboratory.

E. W. Scripps loaned the association his powered schooner, the Loma originally built as a pilot boat, but this was improved and outfitted at his expense, and the laboratory was used for another summer at Coronado. This location with a building built on piles had proved to have two drawbacks. The laboratory was not steady enough for microscopic work with high magnifying lenses and there was an absence of running sea water in the rooms. Search began for a permanent site. Should it be Coronado, Roseville at Point Loma, or La Jolla?

Ritter believed that no region could be more favorable than La Jolla, as the plankton were rich and varied as was the bottom fauna, and here the abyssal depth of the sea could be reached at a short distance from the shore, and there was clean ocean water and rocky shores for collecting grounds.

In the spring of 1905 Dr. Baker, now president of the association, spoke to about fifty citizens of the village of La Jolla, counting men, women and children at the Local Improvement Association and raised \$325 for a building to be built at Alligator Point at the La Jolla Cove Park, as the city had given temporary free tenancy to the association for this first temporary building to be located there.

Soon \$878 was collected by the Rev. J. L. Pearson. The names and sums subscribed are on record today, and the amounts varied from \$1. to \$100 given by 74 citizens of La Jolla. A wooden building, 60 feet long and 24 feet wide with a number of small rooms and an aquarium museum was built costing \$992.50.

That summer the professors enjoyed the luxury of an abundance of running water, fresh and salt. Dr. Kofoid and Dr. Torrey, Ritter's assistants were there with visiting scientists and professors and about sixteen students. Summer lectures were given in the park and many people came to visit the new little green laboratory with its sardine like quarters that stood behind the bath house at the cove. "The Biological" it was called and in this there were a lot of curios from the sea, some dead, some alive.

In the second summer came trouble, three La Jollans had made applications for new homes planning to let the sewage run into the sea near the cove. Immediately a great hue and cry came forth from Baker, Ritter, E.W. and others saying La Jolla must have a sewer. The future of the station at La Jolla is at stake if the beautiful clean water close to the laboratory was allowed to be contaminated. Also at this time Miss Scripps acted swiftly and wisely, giving the station an endowment of \$50,000 so that it could be announced that funds were available for a permanent station to be located at La Jolla, if the sewer problem could be settled and the site legally cleared for a building.

Again with this gift, an attempt was made to have the University of

California take a more active part in the station, but the University stated "that they were under no obligation to provide any funds for any purpose in connection with said work." The University's contribution so far had consisted of helping with the publication of the scientific work and the loan of some apparatus and books. The summer salaries with the exception of Dr. Ritter's had been paid principally by the Marine Biological Association.

While Ritter and his wife traveled abroad in Japan in 1906 and were delegates to the Oceanographic Congress in Marseilles, plans were being developed for a permanent station at the Cove Park under Acting Director, Dr. Kofoid, and three prominent scientists were invited out from the east for the summer and were asked to give opinions on a proper site for a permanent station.

Del Mar developers located in Los Angeles at this time made a most promising offer of forty acres of land to be given to the association, a pier to use, salt and fresh water to be piped to the buildings, and a sewer and septic tank all to be furnished if the Biological Station would come to Del Mar. They stated that Del Mar was only six miles by boat from the good collecting grounds of La Jolla.

It is amusing to read that one of the objections to the Del Mar site given by the visiting Professors from the east was "they believed that the living expenses of visiting professors would be less in a place like La Jolla than in a place such as you intend to make Del Mar -- a rather aristocratic and high toned resort."

The Biological Association stalled on the Del Mar offers hoping the problem of water contamination could be solved at the beautiful La Jolla Cove where Architects Heberd and Gill had already drawn plans for a large building to go on this site. Citizens were invited that summer to an open day at the station, the La Jolla Line cooperated in furnishing transportation, and a meeting was held in the park pavillion and guests listened to the Professors discuss the need for a sewer.

During this summer, disaster came to the station's ship, the 49 foot long Loma which went on the reef at the entrance to Point Loma and was a total loss, except for the equipment aboard which was saved. Miss Molly Baker, Dr. Fred's daughter, vividly recalls the incident and recounts that when E. W. was told of the loss of this two-masted schooner which he had given the station he had said concerning the Loma, "Well, it will kill those damn fleas."

Accordingly, during the next year a scow-type of boat was chosen to be built after much discussion as to plans and in due time the 80 foot Alexander Agassiz made her proud appearance. This was operated for \$22 a day with a crew of five.

The long complicated procedure to clear the park land began, so that a permanent building could be placed there. This required an enabling act from the State Legislature, an ordinance from the city

council, the conditions of which must first be approved by the Board of Regents, quit claim deeds and many legal details. When the sewer bonds had been passed, and the last legal hurdle nearly surmounted in relation to the park site, and Ritter was ready to come down for the summer, he learned that E. W. had found a new site he wished the Association to acquire if possible, namely pueblo lot No. 1298, a 160 acre piece north of the long beach, described as "those barren brown hills north of La Jolla." The tract had an ocean front of approximately one-half mile of which about ten acres was available for buildings.

The disadvantage of the isolation of the new site was counter-balanced by the "certainty for all time of ocean water uncontaminated by human habitations," and the belief that the unused land might become valuable in the future and the source of a rich income producing endowment.

E.W. offered to have Miss Ellen furnish \$10,000 to build a road to Torrey Pines from La Jolla, if the city would let the station have this pueblo land. In return the Association would give up the valuable park site already promised to them which was worth much more than the estimated \$30,000 value of the 160 acres. This new pueblo land had to be sold at a public auction, and the Association did not wish any competing bidders. Speeches were made to citizens, and E. W. promised an imposing, commodious structure to cost at least \$20,000, cottages for the scientists, more homes for summer visitors, botanical gardens, zoological gardens, and a College of Biological Research if only the city would give up this pueblo lot.

Ritter in his speech to the tax paying citizens of San Diego defended the size of the property requested, stating that residences for the scientific staff are essential on the site of the Institution. He said, "I see no limit to the extent to which our station may grow as the years and decades pass away -- only in the fervid eloquence of B'r'er Rabbit, 'Give us room.'" Soon the City Council advertised an auction and Association Treasurer, Mr. Wangenheim and Legal Counsel, Mr. Harry Titus went down to the G Street entrance of the City Hall and bought the 160 acres for \$1000.

It is easy to guess what followed. The road was built to Torrey Pines, called for many years the "Biological Grade" and water pipes were needed on the hills as E. W. wished to get 20,000 eucalyptus trees planted immediately. He maintained a huge nursery on his Miramar Ranch. Architects, Heberd and Gill, over whom considerable controversy had arisen, were told to go forward on their plans for a permanent building, and a contract was soon let.

During the discussion of the plans for this permanent building, to be called the George H. Scripps Hall, it became obvious to many and especially to E. W. Scripps, that the services of a full time Director were needed. The Association was soon told of a large endowment to be given by Miss Ellen, the sum of \$150,000, the income of which could support the Institution, a full time Director and staff. With this gift came the provision that Ritter be Director during his life with a salary of \$3000 and the work of the station to be carried on in accordance with

Ritter's ideas. It is often said that the Scripps family were endowing Ritter rather than the University.

Ritter believed in a program of "organically correlated continuous researches." He wished to know about the chemistry and physics of the sea in order to understand the environment of the organisms which he was studying. So when the young Assistant Professor, George McEwen was persuaded to come down from Stanford University and join the staff, Dr. Ritter was greatly pleased to have a physicist with him.

In 1909 Ritter left his good home and position at Berkeley, his wife her medical practice, and she at least regretfully planned to go live on a barren tract of land and begin a new pioneering life. The first year the Ritters lived in a rented house over the cliffs, but later moved out to the station converting the top of Scripps hall into a home, the laboratory rooms became bedrooms, kitchen and dining room, the class room a living room and the apparatus room became a bath and laundry.

Mrs. Ritter took over the supervision of planting the eucalyptus trees, and five hundred Monterey pines, as well as the gardens, driving over the land behind a horse, up and down the hills and canyons. That year was a dry year with scarcely any rain for eleven months and the pines did not withstand the drought.

At this period Ritter pointed with pride to the well equipped laboratory with aquarium room, tank house and garage building, and the pretentious, beautiful Alexander Agassiz ship fitted out with the best of scientific apparatus.

In this form, with a great endowment assured, the Regents of the University of California finally accepted the station in 1912 as a department of the University. It was to be renamed the Scripps Institution for Biological Research and would have the control in the hands of a local board during the lifetime of Miss Ellen Scripps. The twelve little cottages were built that year at a cost of \$1000 each for staff homes, and plans were begun for the pier.

So we see Scripps Institution today, born of the dreams of Professor Ritter, and of the initiative of Dr. Fred Baker, and of the canny and explosive belief of E. W. Scripps and his sister, the wise Miss Ellen, and last and of real importance is the belief of the people of San Diego.

Ritter said "How big is this station likely to be....my ambition for it....is that it should be great rather than big.

Helen Raitt  
GL 4 4726

G I V E   U S   R O O M

SECOND INSTALLMENT OF HISTORY OF SCRIPPS  
INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY

Helen Raitt  
Radio KGB  
7:30 Sunday Night, January 28, 1962

SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE EARLY DAYS AND FOUNDING  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAN DIEGO AT LA JOLLA

Wm. E. Ritter, the first Director of Scripps Institution once wrote, "One cannot adopt a baby elephant for a pet without sooner or later having a big elephant on his hands, if he treats the creature humanely.... The practical point is that the institution is bound to become rather large if it does its work at all."

The present Scripps Institution of Oceanography acknowledges the remarkable foresight of Director Ritter and his co-founders, E.W. Scripps, Miss Ellen Scripps, Fred Baker, and the City of San Diego.

We have seen how the Marine Biological Association of San Diego organized in 1904 had been instrumental in the development of a station at La Jolla, had been endowed by Miss Ellen Scripps and her brother, and how they had acquired the present 160 acre site of pueblo land for \$1000 auction price from the City of San Diego. The idea of using the present site originated with E. W. Scripps and with him alone.

Also by 1912 this same Marine Biological Association deeded their land and building to the Regents of the University of California to become a department of the same and to be used exclusively for the purpose of maintaining, improving and developing the renamed Scripps Institution for Biological Research of the University of California. The word "marine" was intentionally omitted from the new name.

Imagine in these early days the Biological Station as it was called, even sometimes given the somewhat flippant name of "Bug House." In the winter there was a staff of five men and some helpers who worked in the newly constructed concrete building located, far from town, on the barren, eroding cliffs overlooking the ocean. Only a picture of this site seen today can make one realize the isolation and pioneer quality of this station in 1912. A dirt road which was often rendered impassable in the rainy season connected the station with the village of La Jolla.

No sooner were the first twelve little houses finished than the staff moved in. Dr. and Mrs. George Mc Ewen in San Diego today vividly remember this occasion. By Christmas 1913 the Director's house costing \$4000, just north of the present Aquarium Museum Building, was ready for occupancy and Dr. and Mrs. Ritter were glad to leave their temporary quarters on top of the Scripps building to move in their new home.

With a new regime, new by-laws, a new board of management, Scripps began to leave its 'swaddling clothes' stage of development as Ritter called it. The resident staff met with Ritter, E. W. and Miss Ellen Scripps, Fred Baker, and W.C. Crandall to manage the Institution. The University sent down an engineer, H. B. Foster, to survey the land and lay out roadways and building sites. Construction was begun on a sea wall along the face of the cliffs. More important, E. W. Scripps, that newspaper business man, at last realized his dream and at this time had W. C. Crandall, naturalist and master of the Institution's ship, the 80-foot Alexander Agassiz, appointed business manager of the Institution, a post the station had never previously appointed. E. W. believed scientists should be freed from such responsibilities and were incapable of conducting business matters efficiently.

During these first years funds were needed for the Library, more ships' time and additional staff, and the Board asked the State Legislature for assistance with Fred Baker representing the Institution at Sacramento. The State granted \$15,000 for the first two years and later raised this to \$25,000. Miss Ellen Scripps sent \$9000 each year to the Regents.

Work continued in the field of marine zoology, and George Mc Ewen expanded his investigations in the field of physical oceanography, although it was not so designated in those days.

A new man joined the staff, Dr. Francis Sumner, a biologist who had worked at Woods Hole, Naples and Berkeley. He came to the Institution, planning to carry on a long term program testing the heritability of acquired characteristics and he wished to do this with native rodents. These early days marked the beginning of his long study on deer mice, at which time he made many collecting trips and at the Institution reared living mice in numbers ranging from a few hundred to a maximum of fifteen hundred at a time. He called his mouse-house a "murarium" and it was built behind a strong, high wire fence for \$650. in a canyon east of the main building to keep the mice safe from marauding cats, dogs and boys. His work in the laboratory consisted chiefly of skinning, measuring and computing.

Dr. Sumner comments on this early period in his volume the "History of an American Naturalist" and states that Mr. Scripps at this time, even considered a project of establishing a colony of anthropoid apes on the campus. E. W. was interested in any biological study that would enable man to better understand man and once suggested a Department of Sociology. He supported Sumner's experiments with mice.

Sumner tells how "E.W. was a familiar figure at the Institution with his high boots, his still somewhat reddish beard, his rather querulous voice and his half-buttoned vest, liberally sprinkled with cigar ashes. He would drive over in his limousine from his home at Miramar, ascend the stairway of the laboratory building and call for Ritter. In Ritter's absence I was frequently second choice. In such cases we sat down for an hour, or two, or three and talked. Or at least he talked."

Dr. Sumner also tells of the blighting effects of the isolated life at the Institution well outside the limits of La Jolla, particularly before anyone but the Director owned a car. Salaries were roughly about \$100. a month except for Ritter's and Crandall's. He says "Here was a small group of ultra-specialized specialists, dwelling alongside a community of laymen, knowing little of our work and caring even less. Save for the Director's sympathetic interest in everything that was going on in the laboratory, there was very little real intellectual comradeship among the staff. Despite the theoretical cooperative program in which we were all supposed to be engaged, each of us kept to his own little cubicle and seldom left it....and so we tended to become more and more introverted, and more and more lacking in perspective."

On the physical side the Institution had many unfilled needs and the local board chafed under the delays which they felt were due to their

relationship with the University at Berkeley. E. W. Scripps was particularly outspoken, as always, and at one time it was suggested that either the Institution make plans to withdraw from Berkeley or the Scripps family might deny their support if University action was not forthcoming. An added endowment from Miss Scripps in the spring of 1915 of \$100,000 to be used the ensuing two years for development purposes definitely brought results to the station.

The wharf which had long been desired at the Institution was needed to furnish a landing place for boats to make possible the obtaining of a better water supply for the salt water aquaria. It was to be 1000 feet in length and 20 feet wide except at the outer end. Before completion they learned they must go deeper than originally planned with the piles, so either more funds must be raised or the pier shortened. Miss Scripps saved the day, made the decision to have the pier the length decided upon, and when it was finished the improvements for the four contracts let, came to over \$39,000. At this same period a garage building, a public aquaria and service building were erected. Mr. P. S. Barnhart was added to the permanent staff of the Institution to serve as collector and curator of both the aquarium and museum.

By 1916 the contract was signed for the Library Museum building. The new Library was finished by the middle of June by builders, Messers Winter and Nicholson, costing \$24,839. Also twelve new cottages were built at a total cost of \$20,000 and a commons, a building with a dining room space for about forty was built on the promontory across a tiny bridge north of the main buildings.

On August 9, 1916 these new structures were dedicated in a formal exercise in the reading room of the Library, with five twenty-minute addresses given. David Starr Jordan of Stanford University was one of the speakers.

Also at this time, E. W. Scripps acquired from his brother, Fred, forty acres adjacent to the Institution to the north and made plans for a "biological colony," where Scripps Estates Association homes and other homes are built today.

He conceived the idea of having a new sort of subdivision. He called it an "Odd place, where high thinking and modest living is to be the rule." He stated, "The Scripps Institute for Biological Research has undertaken an odd real estate enterprise." In this subdivision instead of lot owners being required to build costly houses, he was going to demand that they build the cheapest and most modest house at all consistent with purely material comforts. He would give a title to any acre lot, free of charge, to any professor or other attache of the Institution who wished to build, but the house must not cost more than \$2500. He wanted to name this settlement Ellentown, and have only settlers from the Institution staff and retired professional, literary and other quiet people with moderate incomes, who naturally seek association with scientific men. He envisioned a Post Office, cooperative store, school, club house, bath house and he had the land surveyed and roads built, one of which he wished to name Scenic Cliff Road. Two of the staff, Barnhart and Sumner, built their homes in the subdivision, moved in during 1916 and 1917. But there were no more homes built.

With new facilities, a greater opportunity for research was now made possible, but a sudden interruption came with the World War. Ritter wrote "the working power of Scripps Institution naturally suffered some pretty severe blows on account of the war, but I feel that this Institution is doing its share directly and indirectly in the great struggle." Two members of the staff were taken into the service. Dr. Mc Ewen was needed for weather forecasting. Dr. Sumner supplied white mice for the medical service. The Institution's Business Manager, Mr. Crandall, served as Fish Administrator for Southern California under the National Food Administration and was Adviser to the expanding kelp industry.

Scripps Institution in 1917 did "experimental fishing" for the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries and other experiments in connection with the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry and the Federal Food Administration. Ritter was made Director of Operations by the Bureau of Fisheries for work in this region. These years brought 28 canneries, and 900 fishing boats into being, because of the general food demands and with the growth of this industry, Scripps had many questions to answer, as they still do.

Following the war came more years of growth to Scripps Institution and moves which led to major future changes in the direction of the Institution itself. Proposals were made to begin scientific exploration of the North Pacific in connection with other scientific agencies and the Government. Exploratory work was planned, using State and Government ships and the Institution's ship, Alexander Agassiz was sold.

Symposiums on Population and Territory were held in both 1919 and 1920 to which prominent scientists from other universities were invited. Ritter always believed that reciprocal relations should be established with every agency of oceanic study carried on by the Federal Government, including the Navy and Weather Bureau, if Scripps was to truly fulfill its purpose. These years saw continual moves in this direction.

Also at this period came a new interest to E. W. Scripps who brought Ritter's energies into the same field....the dissemination of science to the people, and this culminated in the formation of Science News Service.

At the same time during these years research proceeded in an orderly manner with added reports, papers being steadily produced as to the "pasteurage of the sea" by biologists Esterly, Essenburg, W.E. Allen, Kofoid and others. Dr. Ellis L. Michael, a zoologist who had been at the Institution since its beginning, died in La Jolla in 1920. New names were soon listed on the staff. E. G. Moberg, who was studying the chemistry of the oceans, and Guy Fleming of Torrey Pines Park at times lived on the station and had a botany laboratory.

The year of Dr. Ritter's retirement was 1922, but he was drafted to serve as Director for one year more. Important decisions were made as to the change of policy which would come with a new administration. In favor of these were Ritter and the Scripps family, retiring President of the University of California, Barrows, and incoming President Campbell.

The recommendation was that a new Director be selected with sole reference to the work upon the ocean and its life....and that the program

be made exclusively oceanographic. Said Ritter, "The suggestion is that an Institute of Oceanography be aimed at, that shall finally have a scope and character measurably worthy of the Pacific, the greatest of all oceans! and worthy also of the greatness of the United States as a nation, and the State of California....at the time, there is no single institution devoted to the science of the ocean."

Professor T. Wayland Vaughan of the Department of Interior, USGS was asked to be the new Director and accepted with certain provisions. To the studies of biology, physics and chemistry of the ocean, this international geologist would open up the new field of geology of the ocean. He was unable to come at the time Dr. and Mrs. Ritter bade their Scripps' home and staff a fond farewell before departing for a six months trip to Australia, and then to work with E. W. on his Science News Service.

Dr. Sumner served as Acting Director until Vaughan's arrival February 1, 1924. By July 1, 1926 the name of Scripps Institution of Oceanography was placed on the door of the Library Museum and has withstood all changes to this day.

Scripps Institution's miraculous growth from an infant station to the largest oceanographic institution in the world today, fulfilled many of Ritter's dreams and those of the Scripps' family. E.W. died at sea in 1926 and Miss Ellen at the age of 95 in 1932. They did not live to watch their Institution advance through all of Dr. Vaughan's leadership, expand when Harald Sverdrup came to be Director, and begin its truly great oceanic exploration with a fleet of ships, in the era of Dr. Carl Eckart and Dr. Roger Revelle, who became Director in 1950.

New buildings on the campus have been named for Ritter, Vaughan, Sverdrup and Sumner.

There is a parallel to be drawn. In the early days a biological station produced an oceanographic institution to become the largest in the world.

Now this oceanographic institution through the dreams of its Director, Roger Revelle, the Regents and the City of San Diego have planned a great University. What does the future hold? Who knows?

Even E. W. Scripps who believed he could foresee the future in a better manner than some others, did not foresee the present when scientists by the ocean would be planning tests for the moon, and drilling a hole in the ocean to the earth's mantle.