

Timeline Associated with Scripps Institution of Oceanography, 1836 - 1998

Scripps Institution of Oceanography Archives

October 18, 1836: Ellen Browning Scripps born in London.

June 18, 1854: Edward W. Scripps born on a pioneer homestead near Rushville, Illinois.

November 19, 1856: William E. Ritter born on a pioneer homestead in Hampden, Wisconsin.

June 23, 1891: Ritter marries physician Mary Bennett and honeymoones at the Hotel del Coronado in San Diego, where he collects zoological specimens at the seashore. He meets San Diego physician and shell collector Fred Baker.

1892: The University of California provides Professor W.E. Ritter and students with a fund of \$200 to establish a summer instruction program in marine zoology. With this money, Ritter purchases a tent and a few instruments and sets up a seaside laboratory at Pacific Grove.

Summer 1893: Tent marine biological laboratory was established for the season at Avalon on Santa Catalina Island.

December 12, 1900: W.E. Ritter proposes to UC President Benjamin Ide Wheeler that funds be raised to establish a permanent marine biological station at San Pedro.

Summer 1901: W.E. Ritter raises \$1800 from citizens of Los Angeles and additional funds from UC to support a summer laboratory at San Pedro.

May 1902: San Diego physician Fred Baker invites W.E. Ritter to establish his marine laboratory in San Diego. Ritter replies that an effort is being made to raise money in Los Angeles for a laboratory in San Pedro.

Summer 1902: Ritter returns to San Pedro for the summer laboratory.

January 26, 1903: Fred Baker again writes Ritter to invite him to establish his proposed laboratory in San Diego.

February 2, 1903: Ritter writes Baker that the laboratory can be established at San Diego if funds can be raised locally to support the summer work.

March 15, 1903: Baker calls on E.W. Scripps to solicit a contribution. E.W. Scripps says that he doesn't believe in giving to charity but is glad to help anybody who was trying to do something constructive and scientific. Scripps contributes \$500 and recommends that Baker call upon his sister, Ellen Browning Scripps.

March 19, 1903: Miss Scripps contributes \$100.

March 23, 1903: E.S. Babcock, Manager of the Hotel del Coronado writes UC President Wheeler offering the use of the hotel's boathouse as a laboratory during the summer.

March 27, 1903: Ellen Browning Scripps and Virginia Scripps attend William E. Ritter's lecture on marine life and meet him for the first time.

June 22, 1903: Scientists begin working at the laboratory at the Hotel del Coronado.

July 18, 1903: E.W. Scripps, his brother Fred Scripps and wife, Ellen Browning Scripps, Virginia Scripps and others visit the Hotel del Coronado boathouse at the invitation of W.E. Ritter. This is the first time E.W. Scripps and Ritter meet.

July 28, 1903: E.W. Scripps invites W.E. Ritter and Charles A. Kofoid to visit him at his home, Miramar Ranch. He sends his son James in an open Ford coupe to pick up his guests. Kofoid later described the high speed drive through the chapparal across the mesa as "a real joy ride." Ritter's diary notes E.W. Scripps "assures us that if we can locate in La Jolla and do something for the scheme that interests him, viz. a popular public aquarium, he will help us."

August 2, 1903: Ritter meets with E.W. Scripps and Ellen Browning Scripps at Miramar. Ritter outlines proposal about establishing a permanent marine laboratory in La Jolla affiliated with the University of California. E.W. Scripps proposed an association to support the laboratory and dictates what its purposes and officers should be.

August 12, 1903: Scripps sends Ritter a check for \$100 to support the fledgling association and says that Ritter will receive the same amount from Ellen Browning Scripps.

September 26, 1903: The Marine Biological Association of San Diego is formed at a meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce. The purpose of the Association is to found and endow a scientific institution known as the San Diego Marine Biological Institution. W.E. Ritter is named Scientific Director. Homer Peters, E.W. Scripps and Ellen Browning Scripps pledge \$1500/year each for three years to support the institution.

December 1904: B.M. Davis, the Marine Biological Association's Resident Naturalist was collecting specimens at Point Loma when E.W. Scripps arrived by yacht to discuss the progress of the work. "I was impressed by his strong personality, enhanced no doubt by the nature of his attire, one more in harmony with the open country than the open sea. He wore a light brown or tan suit, perhaps tweed, a flannel shirt of the same shade, a wide sombrero, and high top boots. His expressive face was adorned with a blond beard which half concealed a flowing bow tie. As the yacht cruised lazily around the Bay we talked of various things, mostly of the sea...gradually [his questions] became more specific...What would you think of a permanent laboratory where the one now is? ... he was interested in knowing about the survival of animals that were brought in fresh from the open sea. Could they be kept alive?...I did not realize at the time the import of his questions. I know now that they were of considerable significance. He was probably pumping me to get information from an unbiased individual in regard to the best place in this region for locating a permanent laboratory for the study of marine biology."

April 1905: Funds are raised by public subscription in La Jolla to build a marine biological laboratory. San Diego City Council grants Marine Biological Association "the free tenancy of a suitable tract of land near Alligator Head." A small wooden laboratory is built at a cost of \$992.

January 1906: Ellen Browning Scripps promises to contribute \$50,000 to the Marine Biological Association.

January 3, 1906: E.W. Scripps gave his yacht LOMA to the Marine Biological Association to be used as a research vessel.

July 25, 1906: LOMA wrecked near lighthouse on Point Loma.

March 1907: Contract signed with San Diego shipbuilder Lawrence Jensen for the construction of a new research vessel.

August 10, 1907: At insistence of E.W. Scripps, Marine Biological Association purchases Pueblo Lot 1298, a tract of 170 acres near Long Beach in La Jolla, at an auction sale held on the steps of City Hall for \$1000. San Diego land speculators agree not to bid against the Association. True value of the land estimated at \$30-50,000.

August 21, 1907: R/V ALEXANDER AGASSIZ launched from Jensen shipyard.

September 1, 1907: The "little green laboratory at the cove," the wooden building housing the marine biological laboratory at La Jolla is formally dedicated.

Summer 1908 & Summer 1909: Professor Kofoid tours the biological stations of Europe, purchasing instruments and collecting information on buildings and aquaria which might be useful in planning the San Diego Marine Biological Station.

1909: Thousands of eucalyptus seedlings planted on the 170 acre tract of land in La Jolla by E.W. Scripps.

February 25, 1909: Ellen Browning Scripps adds a codicil to her will bequeathing \$150,000 to the Regents of the University of California to support the work of the marine biological laboratory in La Jolla.

June 1909: W.E. Ritter and his wife, Mary Bennett Ritter move from Berkeley to La Jolla.

August 1909: Directors of the Marine Biological Association contact with Irving Gill for the construction of a concrete laboratory building on the La Jolla Shores land.

October 18, 1911: Directors of Marine Biological Association vote to give the "Little Green Laboratory at the Cove" back to the Park Commission.

July 1912: Ellen Browning Scripps contributes \$2500 a month for two years (\$60,000) to be used for the physical development of the marine station.

July 1, 1912: The Marine Biological Association of San Diego deeds its property in consideration of a sum of \$10 to the Regents of the University of California. Marine Biological Association ceases to exist, and the Scripps Institution for Biological Research of the University of California is established.

December 8, 1912: Miss Scripps writes University of California President Wheeler, "I should like to add how greatly I appreciate the introduction of the State as a factor in the development of this institution as putting it on a footing of public esteem and giving it the promise of a future power and influence that mere private contributions could not have accomplished."

February 1, 1913: Wesley Clarence Crandall joined the staff of SIO as Business Manager and served until February 1, 1924 when Director Thomas Wayland Vaughan abolished the Office of the Business Manager and subsumed the functions of that office under the Office of the Director, SIO.

June 1913: Construction of twelve cottages on the Scripps campus is completed. Temporary cottages are to serve as residences for faculty, staff and visitors.

December 1913: Construction of Director's Residence (T-16) completed.

April 1915: Ellen Browning Scripps announces that she will give the Scripps Institution an additional \$100,000 gift.

May 24, 1915: Contract for the construction of a salt water pumping station, a salt water reservoir, and a sea wall at a cost of \$7048.50 signed by Mercereau Bridge and Construction Company and Ellen Browning Scripps. Same parties sign contract for construction of a 1000 foot pier for \$26,184.

1916: One-story wooden building built to house the Scripps aquarium and equipped at cost of \$2,103.69.

January 15, 1916: Contract let for the construction of a Library and Museum Building at cost of \$25,000.

August 6, 1916: Formal dedication ceremony held for the Scripps Institution. Speakers include UC President Benjamin Ide Wheeler and Stanford President David Starr Jordan.

1919: Henry Homer Collins becomes first Scripps student to receive a doctorate.

June 1923: William E. Ritter retires as Director.

February 1, 1924: Thomas Wayland Vaughan becomes second director of Scripps.

October 13, 1925: Regents formally change the name of the station from Scripps Institution for Biological Research to Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

March 12, 1926: E.W. Scripps dies aboard his yacht OHIO and is buried at sea.

August 15, 1931: Roger Randall Dougan Revelle arrives at the Scripps Institution with a stipend of \$1200 as a research assistant and graduate student in oceanography. He and his bride Ellen Clark Revelle, move into cottage 24.

1932: Ritter Hall is constructed at a cost of \$120,000: with one third each contributed by the state of California, the Rockefeller Foundation and Ellen Browning Scripps.

May 22, 1936: Roger Revelle receives a doctorate for his graduate work at Scripps.

September 1, 1936: Norwegian oceanographer Harald Ulrik Sverdrup becomes the third director of the Scripps Institution.

November 13, 1936: R/V SCRIPPS explodes and burns in San Diego Harbor, killing cook Henry Ball and severely injuring Captain Murdock Ross.

December 17, 1937: Robert Paine Scripps, son of E.W. Scripps, gives the Scripps Institution a 104 foot auxilliary schooner, named E.W. SCRIPPS. The ship allows Scripps to undertake cruises away from the California coastline.

February 5-March 1939: Scripps scientists conduct the first Gulf of California Expedition, the first of a series of cruises which constitute the first comprehensive hydrographic survey of the Gulf.

Summer 1939: Roger Revelle and graduate student Walter Munk met for the first time at the library of the Scripps Institution

1941: UC Division of War Research acquires U.S.S. JASPER from the Navy. Renamed STRANGER, the vessel is transferred to Scripps at the end of the war.

June 1941: Scripps scientists begin research on SONAR at Point Loma.

July 10, 1941: U.S. Navy Reserve Officer Roger Revelle leaves Scripps to report for active naval duty.

July 14, 1941: Scripps Director Harald Sverdrup announces plans to offer training in meteorology and surf and tide forecasting to military officers at Scripps. Officers trained in this program later prepared the surf forecasts for allied landings in Normandy, North Africa and the Pacific.

July 21, 1941: R/V E.W. SCRIPPS placed at the disposal of the Navy Radio and Sound Laboratory for war work.

August 15, 1941: A contract is concluded between the Office of Scientific Research and Development (OSRD) and the University of California to support wartime research by the University of California in San Diego. Known initially as the University of California Division of National Defense Research and the San Diego Laboratory, it is renamed the University of California Division of War Research after the war is declared. By the end of the war, it has become the largest single laboratory working on problems of underwater sound and submarine warfare and has spent more than \$12,000,000 federal dollars on research. Lieutenant Commander Roger Revelle administers the work of the laboratory for the navy. German Admiral Doenitz acknowledges allied scientific advances in submarine detection in December 1943, when he writes that "...the enemy has rendered the U-boat war ineffective...through his superiority in the field of science..."

1942: The Oceans, Their Physics, Chemistry and General Biology, the first comprehensive oceanography textbook, is published. Written by Scripps faculty Harald Sverdrup, Richard Fleming and Martin Johnson, the book is judged valuable to the war effort and is not distributed abroad until after the war.

March 1, 1945: U.S. Navy Bureau of Ships assumes oversight for wartime contract research undertaken by UCDWR.

January 30, 1945: Naval Commander Roger Revelle is assigned to Joint Task Force One to lead the oceanographic and geophysical components of Operation Crossroads, the first postwar atomic test on Bikini Atoll. A number of Scripps staff, including Walter Munk, Martin Johnson, and Marston Sargent serve as consultants and observe the test.

April 1, 1946: Scripps scientist Francis Shepard is in Hawaii to write a book on marine geology, but loses the manuscript in a tidal wave. He remains in Hawaii for several months to study the tsunami and write a paper on it.

June 1946: UC Division of War Research ceases to exist and some of its research work is taken over by the newly formed Marine Physical Laboratory.

June 1, 1946: Marine Physical Laboratory is officially opened. Carl H. Eckart is Director.

July 1, 1946: An agreement is concluded between the Scripps Institution and the newly formed Office of Naval Research. ONR agrees to provide funds for "research in the fields of oceanography, including geographical investigations (surveys), experiments in the laboratory and at sea, theoretical studies, analysis and compilation of data..."

August 13, 1946: Errol Flynn arrives at Scripps Institution with his father, marine biologist T. Thomson Flynn, and his yacht Zaca and departs with Scripps scientist Carl Hubbs for a scientific cruise to Mexico.

October 1946: Scripps post doctoral student C.K. Tseng returns to China to open its first institute of oceanography at Tsingtao.

1947: California State Legislature passes a law which provides \$300,000 for the support of research to investigate the depletion of the sardine in California waters. These funds lead to the establishment of the Marine Life Research Program.

1947: Roger Revelle returns to resurvey Bikini Atoll. Cores are drilled which prove Darwin's theory that atolls are sunken volcanic islands on which enormous layers of skeletons of reef-building organisms accumulated during the sinking process.

December 4, 1947: A former harbor minesweeper is transferred by the Navy to the Scripps Institution and renamed R/V HORIZON.

March 1948: Carl Henry Eckart becomes Director of the Scripps Institution. Roger Revelle returns from naval service to become Associate Director.

April 1948: The Marine Physical Laboratory becomes part of the Scripps Institution.

June 15, 1948: Scripps purchases purse seiner PAOLINA-T with funds provided by the Navy.

August 1948: Radio Station WWD is created to establish communication between Scripps and its fleet.

July-October 1950: The first Scripps expedition to the deep Pacific, University of California-Navy Electronics Laboratory Mid-Pacific Expedition (MidPac) explores the Pacific. The expedition contributes to a new understanding of oceanic processes and geology of the sea floor. Studies of heat flow conducted by Bullard, Revelle and Maxwell poses fundamental problems that are eventually resolved by plate tectonics theory.

October 1950: Thomas Wayland Vaughan Aquarium Museum Building is completed.

March 26, 1951: A conference entitled, "The Position of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in the University, State and Nation" is held at Scripps for the dedication of the Thomas Wayland Vaughan Aquarium Museum.

July 1951: Roger Revelle is appointed Director of the Scripps Institution.

August 1951: SIO acquires a former Army tug from the U.S. Maritime Commission and names it SPENCER F. BAIRD.

August 15, 1953: SIO submitted a grant proposal entitled "Proposed Development of Marine Biology at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography" to the Rockefeller Foundation to "advance the frontiers of marine biology." Rockefeller Foundation gave a grant of \$1 million in 1954, which provided funds to provide a new Professorship of Theoretical Biology, a Visiting Professorship in Biology and to establish three new Assistant Professorships and five postdoctoral fellowships. The grant supported work on microorganisms, biochemistry and genetics of marine organisms, geochemistry, physiology and other fields of study.

January 13, 1954: The University of California Institute of Marine Resources is organized and located at Scripps Institution.

February 19, 1954: The University of California President's Administrative Advisory Conference is held at Berkeley to consider the long range educational policy of the university. Roger Revelle is asked to prepare a statement of education policy for La Jolla which considers plans for expansion.

April 1955: E.W. SCRIPPS goes on her last cruise as a research vessel of Scripps Institution.

May 1955: UC Regents order Roger Revelle to prepare a report on the feasibility of establishing a new campus of the University of California in San Diego.

July 1956: Scripps is designated as a participant in the Atmospheric Carbon Dioxide Program of the International Geophysical Year. Charles D. Keeling joins the staff to head the program and begins the first continuous measurement of atmospheric carbon dioxide.

February 1957: Roger Revelle and Hans Suess of the Scripps Institution publish an article in Tellus warning about the increase in atmospheric carbon dioxide caused by the burning of fossil fuels.

1958: Jeffery Dean Frautschy named Assistant Director of SIO.

July 18, 1958: University of California Regents endorse the idea of a general university campus adjacent to the Scripps Institution.

April 15, 1959: Walter Munk submitted a "Proposal for the Establishment of a Branch of the Institute of Geophysics on the La Jolla Campus" to IGPP at UCLA. Louis Slichter provided the first budget support for IGPP-La Jolla on July 1, 1959, and Walter Munk was named Associate Director, IGPP on September 1, 1959. IGPP-La Jolla was established "to strengthen the joint programs in geophysics of the Institute of Geophysics and the new School of Science and Engineering at La Jolla."

July 1, 1960: Roger Revelle named Dean of School of Science and Engineering and chief administrative officer of the University of California, San Diego.

May 18, 1961: Francis B. Sumner Auditorium, Harald Sverdrup Hall, William Ritter Hall and the George H. Scripps Building addition are dedicated.

September 1961: Roger Revelle leaves the directorship of Scripps to become the first science advisory to the U.S. Secretary of the Interior.

April 18, 1962: An Army freight and supply vessel is acquired by Scripps and christened R/V ALEXANDER AGASSIZ.

June 13, 1962: R/V ALEXANDER AGASSIZ is commissioned.

June 22, 1962: Research Platform FLIP (Floating Instrument Platform), designed by the Marine Physical Laboratory is launched.

August 9, 1962: Research Platform FLIP was received by SIO and joined the SIO research fleet.

February 26, 1964: La Jolla laboratory of the UC Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics is dedicated.

May 10, 1964: The Joint Oceanographic Institutions for Deep Earth Sampling (JOIDES) is established to promote deep sea drilling research. Scripps is one of four institutions which form JOIDES.

September 26, 1964: UCSD's Farewell to Revelle party is held at Scripps' Hydraulics Laboratory, after Roger Revelle resigns from the directorship.

August 2, 1964: UC President Clark Kerr and UCSD Chancellor Herbert York announce that a new marine facility for SIO will be constructed on a 6-acre site at Point Loma leased to the University by the Navy.

October 1, 1964: Fred Noel Spiess is appointed director of the Scripps Institution for a one year term.

June 1965: The Physiological Research Laboratory building is completed.

June 29, 1965: Per Scholander's floating biological laboratory, R/V ALPHA HELIX, is launched.

July 1, 1965: William A. Nierenberg becomes the Director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

August 26-October 10, 1965: SeaLab II, a manned underwater saturation habitat, is operated for 45 days without problem northwest of the SIO Pier on a ledge in Scripps Canyon at a depth of 205-feet. Astronaut turned Aquanaut Scott Carpenter chats from the habitat with orbiting astronaut Gordon Cooper in Gemini V. Later, Aquanaut/SIO graduate student Richard Grigg spoke from the habitat with the French Conshelf III undersea habitat off Monaco at 328-feet.

March 11, 1966: The Chester W. Nimitz Marine Facility is dedicated. R/V THOMAS WASHINGTON and R/V ALPHA HELIX are commissioned.

June 24, 1966: The Regents of the University of California and Scripps Institution of Oceanography receive a \$12.6 million dollar contract from the National Science Foundation to fund an 18-month Deep Sea Drilling Project.

March 23, 1968: R/V GLOMAR CHALLENGER is launched at Levingston Shipbuilding Company in Orange, Texas.

October 28, 1969: Scripps Institution is awarded an additional \$22.2 million dollar contract from the National Science Foundation for a three-year extension of the Deep Sea Drilling Project. With funds provided later, DSDP contracts totaled \$35,290,000.

October 9, 1975: Emperor Hirohito of Japan visits SIO.

1976: Joint Oceanographic Institutions (JOI, Inc.) was incorporated.

April 1977: George Leonard Matson was appointed Assistant Director of SIO, overseeing the institution's financial affairs.

January 19, 1978: SIO announced that the George H. Scripps Memorial Marine Biological Laboratory building has been placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The building is designated as a National Historical Landmark in 1982 and dedicated when restoration was completed on October 13, 1983.

October 26, 1978: SIO announces acceptance of its first state-funded research vessel, R/V NEW HORIZON. The 52-meter \$3.3 million dollar vessel was built by Atlantic Marine, Inc of Fort George Island, Florida. The vessel was dedicated at a ceremony held January 25, 1979.

1979: During Rise Expedition to the East Pacific, Fred Spiess and others are the first to discover both a sub-seafloor magma chamber and black smokers rising from a hydrothermal field. They take photographs using the deep-diving submersible Alvin and Deep Tow, an unmanned vehicle.

August 20, 1979: SIO accepts \$1.5 million grant from Max C. Fleischmann Foundation to be used for a program to upgrade SIO's major equipment resources for research and teaching.

October 12, 1979: SIO Satellite-Oceanography Facility is dedicated.

March 1980: Jeffery Dean Frautschy is named Deputy Director of SIO.

February 12, 1981: SIO announces the establishment of a new research unit, Center for Coastal Studies, to be directed by Douglas L. Inman.

May 15, 1981: SIO announces that it received a National Climate Program Office grant to operate the nation's first Experimental Climate Forecast Center.

October 1, 1982: Retired Rear Admiral Justin E. Langille III succeeds Jeffery Dean Frautschy as Deputy Director of SIO

October 8, 1982: SIO announces that a cottage T-29 at SIO has been renamed "The Martin Johnson House" and restored and remodeled as a meeting room. The cottage is one of the original cottages that housed faculty and staff at SIO during its early years. Johnson and his family lived in the cottage from 1934 to 1956.

February 26, 1983: Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip of England visit SIO.

July 22, 1983: Tom Collins is named SIO Assistant Director for Administration and Finance, succeeding George L. Matson. On December 1, 1992, Collins is named UCSD Associate Vice Chancellor Marine Sciences and SIO Deputy Director, Administrative Affairs.

April 30, 1984: George N. Somero named as first recipient of the John Dove Isaacs Chair in Natural Philosophy. The chair was established in 1982 in honor of SIO Oceanography John Dove Isaacs.

July 23, 1984: Physical Oceanography and Space Science Building is completed and opened at SIO. Renamed Nierenberg Hall in 1987 in honor of SIO Director William A. Nierenberg and his wife Edith Nierenberg.

July 27, 1984: SIO purchased a 125-foot research vessel and named it R/V ROBERT GORDON SPROUL at a dedication ceremony held December 10, 1984.

July 1, 1986: Edward Allen Frieman becomes Director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography.

March 26, 1987: More than seventy members of the Scripps Family attended the groundbreaking for the new Ellen Browning Scripps Memorial Pier. The old pier was used as a platform to construct the new pier, and for a brief period Scripps had two piers. The old pier was demolished in February 1988. The new pier was completed and opened to the public for one day on June 26, 1988.

July 20, 1987: SIO announced the appointment of Marvin K. Moss as UCSD Vice Chancellor of Marine Sciences and Deputy Director of SIO.

October 17, 1988: Vice President George Bush visits SIO.

March 22, 1989: First Robert L. and Bettie P. Cody Award in Ocean Science is presented to George Veronis.

September 15, 1989: Marine Biology Building at SIO is dedicated to SIO ichthyologist Carl Leavitt Hubbs (1894-1979) and named Hubbs Hall in his honor.

March 20, 1992: UC Regents approve an endowed faculty chair at SIO named in honor of William E. and Mary B. Ritter.

August 21, 1992: SIO entered into the Guinness Book of World Records for the fastest human powered submarine, SubDude, designed by a team of engineers lead by Kevin Hardy.

August 27, 1992: Mary G. Altalo appointed Deputy Director for Scientific Affairs at SIO.

September 16, 1992: Stephen Birch Aquarium Museum opens on a site overlooking the SIO campus.

September 21, 1992: SIO announces creation of a new academic program in earth sciences leading to a Bachelor of Science degree at SIO to begin in the fall. This is the first time SIO teaches undergraduates.

November 25, 1992: SIO announces that it has concluded a cooperative research agreement with NOAA to create the Joint Institute for Marine Observations to study long term global environmental processes.

January 27, 1993: SIO announces the establishment of the Center for Marine Biotechnology and Biomedicine and names Jeffrey Graham acting director.

February 19, 1993: SIO announces that it has been awarded \$35 million research contract from the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency for a study measuring ocean climate, the Acoustic Thermometry of Ocean Climate (ATOC) project, which grew out of the 1991 Heard Island Feasibility test conducted by Walter Munk.

August 27, 1993: SIO announces that it has received an award of \$3.27 million for a one-year research grant from NOAA to study the role of the global ocean in climate.

November 16, 1993: Dedication of the Cecil H. and Ida M. Green Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics and the Scripps Crossing. The 1964 Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics Building is dedicated as the Judith and Walter Munk Laboratory. The new 4-building complex constructed as an addition to IGPP is dedicated as the Roger and Ellen Revelle Laboratory.

July 1, 1994: California Environmental Technology Center is established at SIO in partnership with the California Environmental Protection Agency.

December 10, 1995: Paul Crutzen received the 1995 Nobel Prize in Chemistry. Crutzen is adjunct professor at SIO as well as director of the atmospheric chemistry division of Max Planck-Institute in Mainz, Germany.

April 20, 1995: R/V ROGER REVELLE (AGOR 24) christened at Moss Point, Mississippi by Ellen Revelle Eckis. Festivities welcoming the vessel to the SIO fleet were held August 2, 1996.

April 24, 1995: Victor Vacquier, emeritus professor of geophysics at SIO, received the Alexander Agassiz Medal for his "discovery of the flux-gate magnetometer and for the marine magnetic anomaly surveys that led to the acceptance of the theory of seafloor spreading," at Washington, D.C.

June 14, 1995: SIO's Geological Research Division officially changed its name to the Geosciences Research Division.

September 12, 1995: National Research Council ranks Scripps Institution of Oceanography first in faculty quality among American doctoral oceanographic programs. UCSD was ranked first in neurosciences and oceanography and tenth overall.

March 15, 1996: "Unwhaling" of Randy Puckett's bronze 40-foot whale exhibit entitled, "The Legacy" in memory of Edward W. (Ted) Scripps II at Stephen Birch Aquarium-Museum.

April 10, 1996: UC Regents name Robert C. Dynes Chancellor of UCSD. Dynes succeeds Richard Atkinson who was named UC President in October 1995.

July 23, 1996: Groundbreaking ceremony for W.M. Keck Foundation Center for Ocean Atmosphere Research at SIO.

August 1, 1996: SIO Director Edward A. Frieman retired. Wolfgang Berger is named interim director.

October 1996: IGPP Director John Orcutt is named first recipient of the Secretary of the Navy/Chief of Naval Operations Chair award. IGPP associate professor Bradley Werner is named first recipient of the Office of Naval Research/SIO Scholar award.

November 15, 1996: Francisco Valero named first Director of the NASA/Goddard SIO Joint Center for Observation System Science (JCOSS).

February 1, 1998: Dr. Charles Kennel became Director of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Professor, SIO Graduate Department, UCSD Vice Chancellor, Marine Sciences and UCSD Dean of the Graduate School of Marine Sciences.

February 1, 1998: SIO Deputy Director Dr. Mary Altalo announced her resignation to accept a position with SAIC.

April 15, 1998: Professor Bruce W. Frost received the Robert L. And Bettie P. Cody Award in Ocean Science and presented a public lecture at Sumner Auditorium.
