Accession No.: 2009-01

PROCESSING RECORD
SCRIPPS INSTITUTION OF OCEANOGRAPHY ARCHIVES

Mills, Eric Leonard 1936-

Eric Leonard Mills Oral Histories, 1980-1993

Physical Description: 6 audiocassette tapes

Description

1) Gordon Arthur Riley "Reminiscences of an oceanographer" oral history interview by Hagifax. October 27, 1980. Gordon Arthur Riley (1911-1985), a pioneer of quantitative biological oceanography. Originally an embryologist, was influenced by the ecologist G.E. Hutchinson, and switched to limnology. His work at sea, based at Yale and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. He used experimental methods and statistics to determine the causes of biological processes in the sea. He later began to use differential equations, beginning quantitative modeling in biological oceanography, then also working on transport and mixing, and particles in seawater. (aud0051401)
2) L.H.N (Leslie Hugh Norman) Cooper F.R.S., held in Plymouth, England. L.H.N (Leslie Hugh Norman) Cooper (1905-1985) was an oceanographer who studied important elements in sea water, notably iron and was a one of the leaders in pioneering study of the factors influencing Channel productivity. Notable achievements in chemical oceanography included developing methods that enable him to trace the autumn flow of water, and to demonstrate the detailed layering of deep water in the Bay of Biscay a gulf of the North Atlantic Ocean lying along the western coast of France. (aud0051402)
3) Sir Frederick Russell, F.R.S. Goring-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, March 31, 1983. A member of the Plymouth group of the 1930s who elucidated the plankton cycle. Frederick Stratten Russell pioneered the measurements of fish stocks that made possible the control of over-fishing by quotas. Russell's technical knowledge of seafaring, commercial fishery, photography and minesweeping as well as statistics and his experimental skills enabled him to investigate the complex interplay of temperature, depth, light, sea currents, diurnal variation, life and breeding cycles and the distribution of plankton. His studies enabled him to draw up a plankton map of the UK waters - an invaluable tool in fishing policy. Russell's other field of research was the life cycle and taxonomy of medusae (jellyfish). (aud0051403)

4) William Maxwell Cameron. West Vancouver, B.C., November 11, 1991. Cameron studied under Harald U. Sverdrup at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. He played a major role in establishing the Institute of Oceanography (later the Department of Oceanography, now called the Department of Earth and Ocean Sciences) at the University of British Columbia. (aud0051404)
5) Interview with Robert S. Arthur about George F. McEwen (1882-1972) held on June 15, 1987 at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California. McEwen was a pioneer in the U.S. in the field of dynamical and physical oceanography. Although his later studies often involved development and application of theory, his first paper (1910) was a more descriptive preliminary report on hydrographic work carried on by the then Marine Biological Station of San Diego, later (1925) to become the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. He applied both statistical and physical methods in studies of the variation in temperature and other properties, and sought relations between ocean changes and weather and climate. These investigations stimulated him to make an early (1919) estimate of turbulent eddy transfer in the ocean surface layer and later (1938) to introduce an energy equation for computing values of evaporation over the eastern Pacific. Robert S. Arthur was a professor of oceanography at Scripps Institution of Oceanography and a friend and colleague of McEwen. (aud0051467)
6) Interview with Claude E. Zobell about George F. McEwen (1882-1972) held on June 15, 1987 at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, California. McEwen was a pioneer in the U.S. in the field of dynamical and physical oceanography. Although his later studies often involved development and application of theory, his first paper (1910) was a more descriptive preliminary report on hydrographic work carried on by the then Marine Biological Station of San Diego, later (1925) to become the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. He applied both statistical and physical methods in studies of the variation in temperature and other properties, and sought relations between ocean changes and weather and climate. These investigations stimulated him to make an early (1919) estimate of turbulent eddy transfer in the ocean surface layer and later (1938) to introduce an energy equation for computing values of evaporation over the eastern Pacific. Claude E. Zobell was a professor of marine microbiology at Scripps Institution of Oceanography and a friend and colleague of McEwen. (aud0051468)