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February 23, 1982

Memorandum

To: Carl Rheins, Chairman
Committee on Renaming Academic Buildings

From: Jerry Schubel

Subject: Surge F, G, H, D buildings

Thank you for the opportunity to rename the buildings assigned to the MSRC. We have discussed a number of alternatives and recommend that each building be designated by Marine Sciences Research Center and the name of an important oceanographic expedition. This would allow us to rename the buildings in the future after donors. Our recommendations are:

Surge D -- Marine Sciences Research Center/Dana Building
Surge F -- Marine Sciences Research Center/Challenger Bldg.
Surge G -- Marine Sciences Research Center/Endeavour Bldg.
Surge H -- Marine Sciences Research Center/Discovery Bldg.

I am attaching a brief summary of each expedition. If you need any additional information, please let me know.

JRS/ml
Enclosure

Endeavour

This was the sailing ship which was used by James Cook to chart vast, relatively unknown, areas especially in the South Pacific. Cook set sail in 1768 from England accompanied by several scientists. On their voyage they discovered the Society Islands and charted the islands of New Zealand and explored the east coast of Australia. Cook was the first explorer who, with the proper instruments, was able to determine latitude and longitude accurately.

Challenger

The most extensive oceanographical expedition ever undertaken was the cruise of the Challenger from 1872 to 1876. This expedition under the direction of Sir C.W. Thomson, circumnavigated the world. The Challenger, a 226-foot, 2,300-ton steam corvette, outfitted with zoological and chemical laboratories, made observations of many aspects of oceanography. Data were collected on weather, currents, water temperature, water composition, marine organisms, and bottom sediments. More than 4,700 new species of marine life were discovered. A deep-sea sounding of 4,475 fathoms (26,850 ft), the deepest that had been made at that time, was made in the Marianas Trench. This area is now called the Challenger Deep.

Dana

Two important oceanographic cruises after World War I were the DANA I (1920-22) and the DANA II (1928-30). These expeditions originated in Denmark and explored the Atlantic and the Indian Pacific in their travels around the world. Their fields of interest lay mainly in Biology and Physics and during one of the voyages the breeding place of the European eels in the Sargasso sea was discovered.

Discovery

Discovery I and II during 1925 to 1934 made extensive surveys, mainly in the Southern Ocean while taking soundings with marine biological work and making physical and chemical observations. Along with other ships of their type they opened the field of descriptive oceanography. Through the extensive work of the Discovery Expeditions around Antarctica, the Scotia Sea - Drake Passage area came to be one of the best chemically and biologically known oceanic areas in the world.