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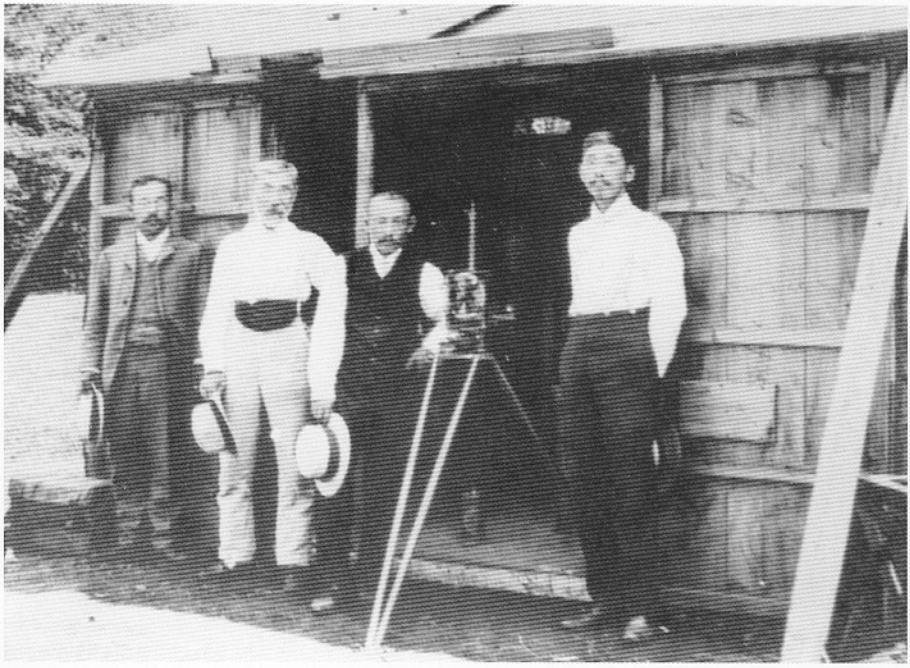

A Mr. Oishi (left to right), Aikitu Tanakadate, another Mr. Oishi, and Torahiko Terada with a magnetometer, in the yard of Imperial University, Tokyo, 1906. The photo was taken by a member of the crew of the *Galilee,* a research vessel of the Carnegie Institution of Washington

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EDITORIAL: THE TIDES, ARTISTIC PERSPECTIVE, THE EARTH ELECTRIC, ANCIENT ORGANISMS, AND PRIVATE MONEY FOR CLIMATE STUDY

GREGORY A. GOOD

Before a preview of this issue, allow me to welcome a new Associate Editor to the fold. Maria Margaret Lopes, who takes special interest in the history of paleontology and geology in Latin America, has joined the growing team that will help to broaden the expertise behind EARTH SCIENCES HISTORY. Those who wish to submit a manuscript should remember that they may choose to submit materials directly to the Editor or to an Associate Editor most appropriate for their subject. Addresses are on the inside of the front cover. Books for review should continue to be sent to the Book Review Editor.

It is important to acknowledge help rendered. This is the first issue to benefit from input from one of the Associate Editors. Ken Carpenter, at the Denver Museum of Natural History, took over the management of one of the articles appearing in this issue plus several appearing in the next few issues. This freed me up to pursue other loose ends. He has performed in a most professional manner, as will be attested by the authors with whom he has worked. Also, West Virginia University has re-started the funding of an assistant, which also allowed me to concentrate my efforts.

I am pleased to relate that with this issue we are approaching a return to the publishing schedule. This is the third of four issues that are quickly passing through the press, two of them having already reached members and subscribers earlier in 2002. The fourth issue—officially the first issue of 2002—is almost ready to go to the press and will arrive in the mail during the northern summer of 2002.

I enjoy being able to highlight the broad range of topics on which our members publish. This issue is no exception. David E. Cartwright, known to many readers for his recent book on the history of tidal theories, *Tides—A Scientific History* (Cambridge University Press, 1999), here completes the story told in that book. Early ideas in all areas of natural knowledge present special difficulties to historians: linguistic problems, incomplete records, and alien context. Professor Cartwright deals sensitively with explanations that differ distinctly from today's and shows well how the explanations of tidal phenomena in several ancient and medieval cultures fit with other elements of their knowledge of nature.

Gary D. Rosenberg presents his case for the necessity of the development of geometric, perspective drawing in the European Renaissance for the emergence geologic thought. Professor Rosenberg realizes that his thesis is somewhat controversial and, consequently, he has striven to lay out his argument and his evidence as fully as possible. Whether readers are convinced or not may vary, but I think everyone will be stimulated to consider anew how we think about Leonardo da Vinci, Nicolas Steno, the Chinese landscape artist Guo Xi, and the nature of geological thinking. For other perspectives on Professor Rosenberg's argument, readers might consult a recent article in *The Chronicle of Higher Education.*[1]

[1] Richard Monastersky, Lack of Perspective: Using art to explain why Chinese science stalled hundreds of years ago, *The Chronicle of Higher Education,* January 25, 2002, A12-A13.

Haruyo Yoshida provides a much-appreciated view inside geoscience in Japan in the early twentieth century. Aikitu Tanakadate was one of the most important geophysicists in the formative period of geophysics, but he is not widely known outside of Japan or outside of his specialization, geomagnetism. Many geoscientists and historians know of the work of European and American scientists, especially seismologists, in Japan in the late nineteenth century, such as John Milne and T. C. Mendenhall. We are not as aware of the Japanese scientists who entered this emerging research area and became internationally prominent so quickly. Moreover, this article highlights geophysics, the history of which has been under-represented in the pages of **Earth Sciences History.**

This issue also continues the publication of shorter Research Notes with a retrospective and a plea. The first is a look back at the career of palynologist Boris V. Timofeyev by Tadas Jankauskas and William A. S. Sarjeant. This includes a bibliography of his many works, some of which may even be unfamiliar to specialists in his field. The second note, by retired climatologist Robert G. Quayle, reviews some of the ways in which private philanthropy has contributed to climatological research in the past, with funding that leveraged important projects. This is also an appeal to individuals today who might have the capability to step up and help support a science of growing importance to the world at large.

If you haven't noticed in the last few issues, the back cover now includes a list of articles that will be appearing in the next few issues. If you have considered submitting a manuscript to **Earth Sciences History,** please do. If you have colleagues who share your interest in the history of the earth sciences, please encourage them to join the History of the Earth Sciences Society (HESS). The more members we have, the larger the journal we can afford to publish. The more members we have from around the globe, the more international we can be. The more members we have from different areas in the earth sciences and the history of science, the greater the variety in the journal. Now that we are back on schedule, members and potential members may have increasing confidence in both the financial well-being of the History of the Earth Sciences Society and in the interesting research undertaken by our members and published in these pages.