EKOLOGIJA. 2013. Vol. 59. No. 1. P. 22–34

Scientific activity of Prof. Pranciškus Baltrus Šivickis at University of Philippines in 1922–1928. Is he still remembered in Philippines?

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Pranciškus Baltrus Šivickis worked as Professor of Zoology at University of Philippines (UP) in 1922–1928. Irrespective of his quite short stay in this country, P. B. Šivickis is still remembered there. However, some important facts of his scientific activity are still obscure to Philippine scientists. In 1997, Philippines celebrated the centenary of Jose S. Domantay, an internationally acclaimed echinodermist. In commemoration of the event, M. F. Cichon wrote an article where he mentioned the first publication of J. S. Domantay that had been in general the first article on Philippine holothurians and "which he co-authored with P. B. Sivickis". M. F. Cichon wrote about the influence exerted on J. S. Domantay by Philippine scientists, alas, in this context he did not mention P. B. Šivickis. M. F. Cichon was unaware that the first article on holothurians was a publication of the master thesis of J. S. Domantay supervised by P. B. Šivickis; therefore, the initial and the most important influence was exerted namely by him. In 2010, a 100-year anniversary of biology in UP was celebrated. On this occasion, F. Lacanilao made a survey of professors' publications in SCI-indexed journals and made a top list of Philippine biologists. P. B. Šivickis was entered into this list. However, F. Lacanilao had no information on the following events: the exact dates of P. B. Šivickis' service at UP, his publications in *Science* and *Nature*, his scientific career after his departure from Philippines. Also, in the survey he was referred to as an American. In 1923, P. B. Šivickis established Marine Biological Station in Puerto Galera (PG) and in 1924–1925 was Director of the Station. He demonstrated a perfect insight to choose PG as a location for the Station. In the 1980s a study by UP found out that PG area can boast the highest diversity of marine species in the world. PG was registered as a Biosphere Reserve under UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme in 1973 and listed by Club of the Most Beautiful Bays in the World in 2005, and is the only bay in Philippines to be listed there. It is a pity that Philippine scientists did not remember who had been the founder of the Station in PG and the date it had been founded: according to M. D. Fortes, the Station was established by University of Philippines in 1932.

Key words: history of biology, Pranciškus Baltrus Šivickis, University of Philippines, scientific activity, Marine Biology Station, Puerto Galera

The biography of Pranciškus Baltrus Šivickis, the most prominent Lithuanian biologist, is depicted in several books (Petrauskas, 1980; Arnastauskienė, Jakimavičius, 1997; Jakimavičius, 2004; Šivickytė-Simokaitienė, Vitkauskaitė, 2005), in scientific papers (Petrauskienė, Šeduikienė, 2004; Arnastauskienė, Jakimavičius, 2005; Rizgelienė et al., 2005; Petrauskienė, 2006, 2011a, 2011b; Jakimavičius, 2008, 2010; Petrauskienė, Olechnovičienė, 2011; Arnastauskienė et al., 2012) and in numerous popular articles. P. B. Šivickis studied at seven American universities, graduated from three of them. The last university from which he graduated and where he defended his

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thesis on the regeneration of tissues and earned his Ph. D. degree in zoology was University of Chicago – the most prestigious university in the USA, founded by millionaire John D. Rockefeller, who invited the most famous scientists of the time to this university. After he got his Ph. D. degree in 1922, P. B. Šivickis wished to come back to Lithuania and handed in an application to University of Lithuania. However, the answer came too late, and P. B. Šivickis had already signed a contract with University of Philippines in Manila. For more details about P. B. Šivickis' return to Lithuania see in our previous papers (Petrauskienė, 2006; Petrauskienė, Olechnovičienė, 2011).

Why had P. B. Šivickis to go to work to such faraway country? Why his work contract had to be signed with University of Philippines? Why could not he stay in the USA and seek job there? We know that he had already gained an excellent reputation in the USA as a very promising and industrious scientist with a thesis in experimental biology, namely tissue regeneration – a novel field at the time. P. B. Šivickis had a job proposal from University of Louisiana. However, in compliance with University's Statute only American citizens were entitled to be on scientific staff and P. B. Šivickis had not got the citizenship.

In his book of recollections (Šivickytė-Simokaitienė, Vitkauskaitė, 2005) among other students P. B. Šivickis mentions Rustija, a student from Philippines whom he had met in Chicago (p. 243), who encouraged him to go and work at University of Philippines. Of course, Rustija himself was not in a position to officially invite P. B. Šivickis, but he instructed on the ways it could be accomplished. Following his advice, P. B. Šivickis wrote a letter to Marguart, a Philippinian authority in charge of scientific staff of the country (p. 245). Marguart was responsible for all Philippine scholarship-bearers who studied in the USA and recruitment of teachers for various schools of the country. Having received the letter, Marguart came to Chicago to visit Prof. Frank R. Lilie, Head of Zoology Department of University of Chicago, asking him to propose a candidature to a position of professor of zoology at University of Philippines. The position was suggested to P. B. Šivickis. In August 1922 upon reception of an official appointment from University of Philippines P. B. Šivickis took off to Philippines.

Philippine scholars involved in writing the history of their university can find of great interest the document issued to P. B. Šivickis upon appointing him Professor of Zoology in the College of Liberal Arts, University of Philippines (Fig. 3). Why should it be of great interest? The answer is because some dates need correction. The document is signed by Rafael Palma, President of University and Felipe Estella, Secretary of the Board of Regents on 13 September, 1922. It is evident that in 1922 R. Palma already was President of University. Meanwhile in Philippines, websites provide information that Rafael Palma (1874–1939) served as the fourth President of University of Philippines (and the first Philippine ever in this position) from 1923 to 1933; formally he assumed the Presidency of University of Philippines on 18 July, 1925 having served as Acting President for nearly two years (Palma…). Hence the date when R. Palma was Acting President of University of Philippines is misleading: it should be 1922 instead of 1923.

In the College of Liberal Arts, University of Philippines P. B. Šivickis held the position of Professor of Zoology for nearly six years, from 13 September 1922 until 1 April 1928 (Šivickytė-Simokaitienė, Vitkauskaitė, 2005, p. 269). In 1922–1924, he worked as Acting Head of Department of Zoology and from 1924 as Head of the Department. He delivered lectures on elementary zoology, marine zoology, comparative anatomy and embryology, conducted seminars, field studies, was a supervisor of bachelor and master theses. In 1923, P. B. Šivickis established Marine Biology Station of University of Philippines in Puerto Galera in Mindoro Island (see Fig. 1), and in 1924–1925 was Director of the Station.

P. B. Šivickis was very much loved and respected by his students. One can find evidence in his personal recollections and in numerous photographs of him with his students (see article of Petrauskienė and Jakimavičius in this issue). P. B. Šivickis' letter to Lithuania dated 1923 revealed that Department of Zoology had the largest number of students – as many as 322. In the letter he also admitted he was unaware of the total number of students at University of Philippines but was certain that Department of Zoology was most abundant (LMAVB, F. 144-1274).

P. B. Šivickis' vacations were also given to science as he travelled around various Philippine

Fig. 1. Map of Philippines

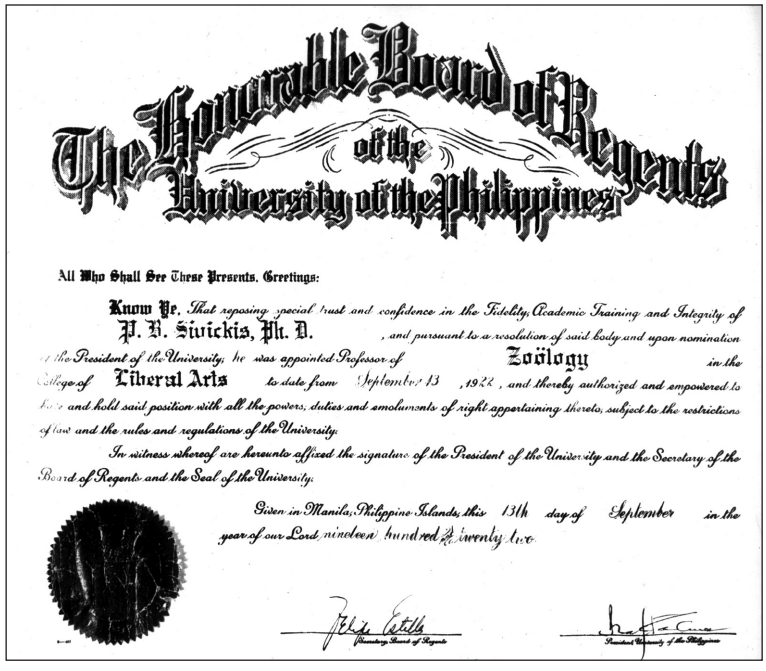
islands with the purpose to study and collect local fauna. But it was not always that he had his vacations, for instance in the above mentioned letter he writes that that year, i. e. 1923, he had no vacations as he was forced to replace Head of the Department who had been travelling somewhere.

Although very busy at University of Philippines P. B. Šivickis never forgot his homeland. He used to send to Lithuania specimens of various Philippine fauna, personally making the preparations. From the very beginning Museum of Zoology was provided with very valuable specimens of Philippine fauna, all expenses paid by P. B. Šivickis. Apart from the monetary expenses, the dispatch process was very time-consuming: there were problems with mailing the parcels, not all companies undertook the task to dispatch such specific sort of parcels (LMAVB, F. 144-1274). Moreover, he made a donation of 1385 French francs to Chair of Zoology, University of Kaunas for purchase of books. Moreover, he used to forward scientific popular articles with his reviews of most recent information together with abundant narations about exotic marine fauna of Philippine islands.

In Philippines he pursued research into tissue regeneration, the field he had been engaged in Chicago, studied Philippine fauna, in particular marine invertebrates. He was the author of an array of scientific papers published both in prestigious foreign and Philippine journals (Sivickis, 1926, 1928 a and b, 129 a; Sivickis, Domantay, 1928; Sivickis, Filoteo, 1928) and a book "An Outline for Laboratory Work in Elementary Zoology" (Sivickis, 1927).

In Philippines P. B. Šivickis had excellent conditions for work and a satisfactory salary: he mentioned these facts in the above cited book of recollections (p. 269) and in Lithuanian press upon return to his homeland (Šivickis, 1935). Upon graduation from University of Chicago P. B. Šivickis was known as a very capable and hard-working scientist, in Philippines he started to gain an internationally aclaimed career. Those years had been marked by close cooperation with esteemed scholars of the world: he used to send to them some of Philippine fauna specimens which lacked description. In recognition of his merits,

Fig. 2. Prof. P. B. Šivickis in the laboratory. Manila, 1927



The Honorable Board of Regents
of the
University of the Philippines

All Who Shall See These Presents, Greetings:

Know Ye, That reposing special trust and confidence in the Fidelity, Academic Training and Integrity of P. B. Sivickis, Ph. D., and pursuant to a resolution of said body and upon nomination of the President of the University, he was appointed Professor of Zoölogy in the College of Liberal Arts to date from September 13, 1922, and thereby authorized and empowered to have and hold said position with all the powers, duties and emoluments of right appertaining thereto, subject to the restrictions of law and the rules and regulations of the University.

In witness whereof are hereunto affixed the signature of the President of the University and the Secretary of the Board of Regents and the Seal of the University.

Given in Manila, Philippine Islands, this 13th day of September in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred Twenty two.

Fig. 3. The document confirming the appointment of P. B. Šivickis as Professor of Zoology at the College of Liberal Arts of University of Philippines from 13 September, 1922. Signed by Rafael Palma, the President of University, and Felipe Estella, the Secretary of the Board of Regents

foreign scientists had named after him two animal species: medusa *Carybdea sivickisi* collected in Puerto Galera Bay (Stiasny, 1926) and earthworm *Pleionogaster sivickisi* (Global…).

There is no doubt that excellent working conditions, communication with highly educated colleagues (from the photograph in Fig. 4 we presume that over 20 professors – graduates from prestigious University of Chicago in the USA were on the staff at University of Philippines; in the photograph there are 19 persons – we do not see P. B. Šivickis who is taking the photograph and Dr. V. Goghale – about the latter see the article by Petrauskienė and Jakimavičius in this issue) as well

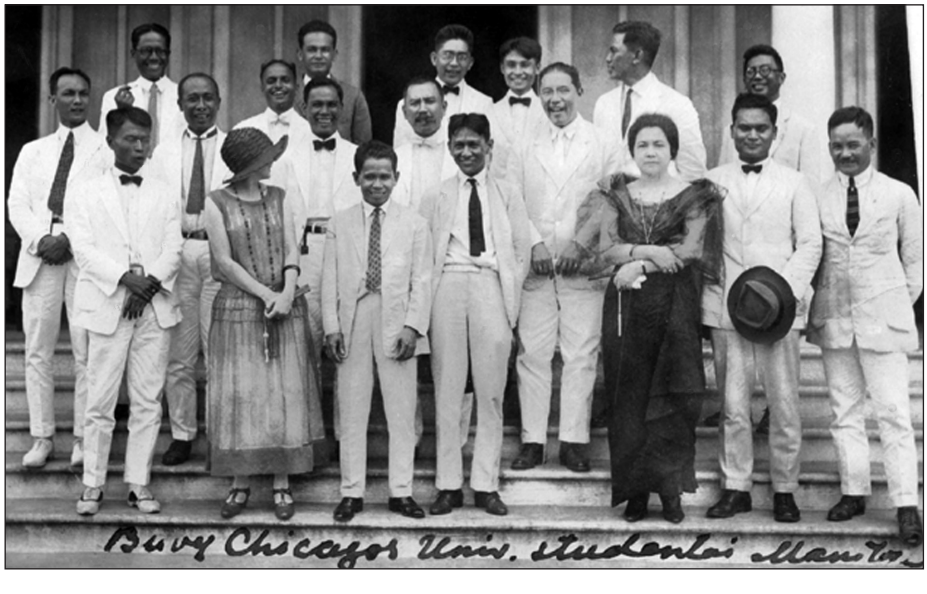


Fig. 4. The former students of Chicago University in Manila

as wonderful Philippine nature with great biological diversity of fauna had quite significant impact in his further scientific career. Throughout these years P. B. Šivickis had accumulated abundant research material, some part of the Philippine material was analysed and published after his return to Lithuania (Sivickis, 1930).

In Philippines, biology was not the only field of interest of P. B. Šivickis. He liked to take photographs and make films, was keen to learn more about traditions and language.

Is presently P. B. Šivickis remembered in Philippines? It is not the first time that Lithuanians raise this question. When the first book on P. B. Šivickis issued in 1980 (Petrauskas, 1980) was under preparation it was decided to address Philippines with a request to forward to us some recollections about Professor provided there were people who still remembered him. Hence in 1978 Petras Zajančkauskas, Director of Institute of Zoology and Parasitology of Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, wrote a letter to Mr. F. Blas, Ople Secretary of Labor President of "Philippines–USSR" Society (LMAVB, F. 144-1255) with copies addressed to University of Philippines and De la Salle University, Manila. Alas, there was no reply. At that time, however, with Lithuania an integral part of the Soviet Union behind the so called iron curtain none official institution or official person was entitled to send any correspondence to foreign countries by themselves, everything was done via Foreign Division of Academy of Sciences which was subordinate to special KGB structures. It was this Division that had the power to take decisions regarding correspondence, the fact that the sender was always kept in suspense about the outcome was particularly unpleasant. The above mentioned letters to Philippines had been also forwarded via this Division.

Presently such problems do not exist any longer. Some information may be extracted without writing letters or travelling to faraway Philippines, internet comes to our aid. The search through websites very clearly demonstrates to us that Lithuania had an extraordinary wide-scale scientist.

In 2008 University of Philippines celebrated the 100th anniversary and two years later, in 2010, the 100th anniversary from the date of the commencement of biological research in Philippines. On this occasion Flor Lacanilao, Professor of University of Philippines, published a review about all outstanding biologists-professors of Philippines with the focus on their scientific activities (Lacanilao, 2000). The assessment of scientific contribution is based on the number of articles published. It is noteworthy that F. Lacanilao's assessment of the scientists' contribution both in case of pioneers and present-day Philippine scholars was done by a very modern method, i. e. based on the number of publications in prestigious journals. Each country or even scientific institution has its own way of assessment of the scientists' work, Prof. F. Lacanilao proposed quite a remarkable method. According to him, only those scientists of the country who have articles in at least three different prestigious journals – the so called SCI-indexed journals – can be attributed to the category of well-known scholars. In this way, the protection of those with good personal connections is ruled out. In this context, Prof. F. Lacanilao makes reference to a Philippine biologist who has 18 articles but all of them are published in one and the same prestigious journal. Furthermore, an outstanding scientist must be the sole or the first author in at least three articles. Thus, a worldwide evil practice when heads of institutions or laboratories add their surnames to those of their subordinates in all articles could be avoided. Based on such criteria F. Lacanilao indicates that even 27 well-known Philippine scholars and academicians cannot or could not boast to have merits which enabled them to call themselves scientists of worldwide reputation (no surprise that the proposed method and the overview in general raised a storm of discussions and arguments, to say the least, in the highest academic quarters). P. B. Šivickis meets all the criteria of a world-renowned scientist and is included into the lists of world-famous Philippine scholars. Throughout the first decade of biological research University of Philippines had only seven professors of such reputation which makes us proud that our fellow-countryman belongs to the famous seven and has not been forgotten in Philippines.

We make boast of our fellow-countryman but this does not prevent us from noticing several inaccuracies in the above mentioned review which in a way reduce P. B. Šivickis' achievements. In the review, all world-renowned Philippine scientists have some additional reference if their articles have been published in *Science* or *Nature* as

these two journals are considered among the most prestigious biological publications of the world. P. B. Šivickis published his articles in both journals (Sivickis, 1926, 1929 a and b) but for some reason this information is missing in the review. In the column with indications of the period each scientist worked in Philippines by the name of Šivickis we find the only date – 1925 with a note that it is not known for what time he worked in Philippines. Also, it is written that during this year he was head of the chair with no precise indication of its name. The information that since 1930 Hilario Roxas was the first head of the chair of zoology is also misleading as we are well aware that P. B. Šivickis was its official head in 1924–1928 and unofficial from 1922. Moreover, P. B. Šivickis' further scientific career following his departure from Philippines is not depicted although some information is provided on some other former professors of biology at University of Philippines. The fact that he was a Lithuanian is obscure: like many other professors coming to work from the USA he is introduced as an American. All the above mentioned inaccuracies, however, in no way diminish the value of F. Lacanilao's review. We should be grateful to him as he did a tremendous job in reviewing and analysing the achievements of professors of the whole centenary and reminded to Philippines P. B. Šivickis' professional career at University of Philippines. It stands to reason that it is impossible to know everything about each scientist who has been working so long ago, in particular studying such a huge volume of very old information. Lithuanians must also feel the duty and commitment to probe more information, write about Professor, publish his works not only in Lithuania but also abroad. Up to date, however, information by Lithuanian authors about P. B. Šivickis' professional career in the English language is rather scarce (Rizgelienė et al., 2005; Petrauskienė, Olechnovičienė, 2010, 2011; Arnastauskienė et al., 2012, Petrauskienė, 2012).

In 1997 Philippines celebrated the 100th anniversary of Jose Sison Domantay, a famous biologist and echinodermist known not only in Philippines but also worldwide. In commemoration of the event, M. F. Cichon wrote an article "Jose S. Domantay: An Internationally Acclaimed Natural Scientist" (Cichon, 1997). While reading the article we become proud once again because in the second sentence we find the mention of P. B. Šivickis. M. F. Cichon speaks about the very first publication of J. S. Domantay:

> "His article which he co-authored with P. B. Sivickis "The morphology of a holothurian, *Stichopus chloronotus* Brandt", published in *Philippine Journal of Science* (1928), was the first written article exclusively on the Philippine holothurians or trepang".

However, we immediately become dispirited because of the reticence to indicate that the surname of Šivickis is written first in the article. P. B. Šivickis is mentioned only as the co-author and not a single word is said about his influence upon the famous Phillipine scholar and further in this article there is no reference to P. B. Šivickis. It is rather surprising that M. F. Cichon in his analysis of the reasons which caused J. S. Domantay to choose echinoderms for investigation and thus to become an outstanding echinodermist explains that the main impetus for his research was made by Captain Ziesenhene's collection gathered in Manila Bay after World War II:

> "His deep interest in Philippine echinoderms was inspired by the works done by Captain Ziesenhene of the Allan Hancock Foundation on the many echinoderms caught during the survey of Manila Bay after World War II. Ziesenhenne classified those echinoderms but the result was not published."

It is still more amaizing that inspiration and willingness to study echinoderms came to J. S. Domantay after so many years of engagement in research – his first scientific article was published in 1928, whereas World War II ended in 1945. Understandably, up to that time J. S. Domantay was involved in research, wrote papers on echinoderms: M. F. Cichon himself indicated that J. S. Domantay's first publication was followed by ten publications on holothurians in the period between 1931 and 1961. Furthermore, M. F. Cichon points out that after the first publication in 1928 very essential results of research into holothurians by J. S. Domantay were issued in 1931–1934.

As a student J. S. Domantay worked at the University to earn his bread. He worked as assistant instructor of Zoology of University of Philippines from 1923 and as instructor of zoology from

1926. He obtained Bachelor of Science (Zoology, 1925) and Master of Science (Zoology, 1928) at University of Philippines (Cichon, 1997; Tripod…, 1970). At that time P. B. Šivickis was Head of the Chair of Zoology and there is almost no doubt that the above cited co-authored article was a publication of J. S. Domantay's master thesis, that P. B. Šivickis was the supervisor of the thesis and that they were involved together into studying holothurians. P. B. Šivickis' colleagues in Lithuania are pretty well aware that he has never put his surname in any article of his subordinates if he has not worked together with them. Besides, P. B. Šivickis wrote that in the Department of Zoology he himself had chosen all the members of the staff and instructed them how to work (Šivickytė-Simokaitienė, Vitkauskaitė, 2005, p. 269). The analysis of photo archives of P. B. Šivickis shows that his relations with J. S. Domantay were not only on an official basis but quite close (see Petrauskienė, Jakimavičius in this issue). Hence in our opinion, P. B. Šivickis was the first and most probably the most important teacher and the moving spirit of J. S. Domantay in his scientific endeavours.

Also, there exists some indirect evidence that J. S. Domantay was a memorable person to P. B. Šivickis who wrote many popular publications which were issued in his book "Animate Nature and Us" (Šivickis, 1940). The book contains many narratives and photos of Philippine animals. Of course, there are also photos of Philippine zoologists, but all of them are impersonal with postscrips: a student of zoology, assistant or simply a Philippine. Among them there is a single photo with a full name of the person and that is a photograph of J. C. Domantay (Fig. 5).

As we have mentioned before, P. B. Šivickis did a very consequential job at University of Philippines – in 1923 he established Marine Biology Station in Puerto Galera on Mindoro Island. His personal archives contain a lot of photographs from Puerto Galera, some of them are published in this article (Figs. 5–17). From the photos we can assume that at least two constructions belonged to the Station: a house with the laboratory (Figs. 6–8) and a living-house or a hostel (Figs. 11–12). Over the front door of the laboratory there is an inscription: "Puerto Galera School" (Fig. 6), on the averse of the other photo in his hand in Lithuanian P. B. Šivickis had written: "P. Galera. Mokykla,

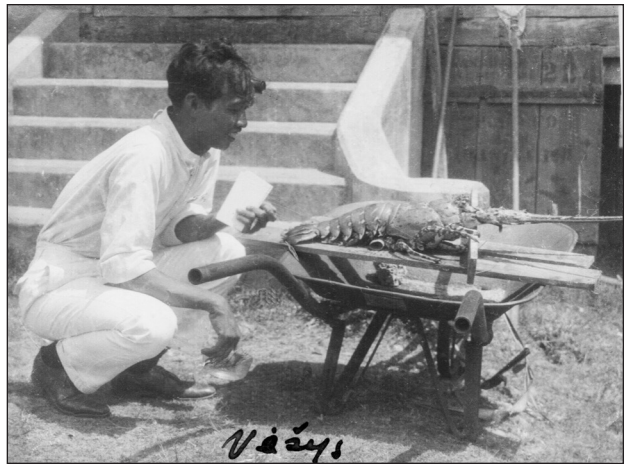


Fig. 5. Jose S. Domantay, Assistant of Zoology of University of Philippines, is investigating the crayfish *Palinurus* (more than 3 kg in weight) by the laboratory building of Marine Biology Station in Puerto Galera

Laboratorija" (Puerto Galera. School, Laboratory) (Fig. 7). Apparently, this was the actual name of the laboratory building, as a course on marine zoology was taught alongside the laboratory works.

Can we speak about the succession of Marine Biology Station founded by P. B. Šivickis? The reply is affirmative. However, the run-through current internet websites about Puerto Galera would make us both delighted and dismal. The dismal implies that Philippines do not remember who has founded Marine Biology Station and when it was established. In his overview on Puerto Galera M. Fortes states that the Station was founded in 1932 and the founder was University of Philippines with no reference to the names of scientists-founders (Fortes, 1997). On the other hand, we would be very

Fig. 6. The laboratory building of Marine Biology Station in Puerto Galera, the front view

Fig. 7. The laboratory building of Marine Biology Station in Puerto Galera, the back view

Fig. 8. The laboratory of Marine Biology Station in Puerto Galera, inside view

delightfully surprised at the foresight of our fellow-countryman. Although his stay in Philippines was rather brief his insight in selection of the site for the Station is amazing. The site is most suitable for the purpose in Philippines because Puerto Galera is located in a calm bay protected from abundand storms and typhoons in the area which can boast one of the highest diversities of marine species in the world, coral reefs, beds of seagrass of many species, varied flora of the island and natural beauty of the landscape (Fortes, 1997, 2000; Puerto...; Facts...). We would also be pleased to learn that the Station had a long history of operation and has succession until the present day although in other forms and names. As early as 1954 University of Philippines proposed to designate the territory in Puerto Galera around Marine Biology Station as a reserve. However, the proposal was opposed by the local population in fear to lose their own land. During the seventies of the last century the landscape and marine fauna of the whole peninsula of Puerto Galera were threatened by an ecological catastrophe due to boost of tourism and economic activities of the local money-bags indifferent to nature protection. By the efforts of Philippine scientists and the Government in 1973

Fig. 9. Prof. P. B. Šivickis (the first row, in the midle) with the students and assistants on the stairs of Laboratory in Puerto Galera. In the second row from right: Felix V. Santos and Roberta S. Filoteo, Assistants of Zoology

Fig. 10. Hostel in Puerto Galera

Puerto Galera area (over 23 200 ha) was designated Man and Biosphere Reserve of UNESCO. The Reserve is known for long-range scientific monitoring and establishment of Monitoring Station of Seagrass Beds of UNESCO, important both for Philippines and Southeastern Asia. So far it is the only station of the kind in Southeastern Asia and is constantly visited by students of University of Philippines.

The times have changed. In the past one biological station was quite sufficient to University of Philippines but not any longer, because the number of scientists have increased tremendously together with the current environmental problems. Presently among other conservation measures there are two biosphere reserves, the second in Palawan Island not far from Mindoro Island (Fortes, 2000, Facts…, Puerto…).

Fig. 12. Prof. P. B. Šivickis (the upper row, second from left) with the students in Puerto Galera. The girl sitting on the stone – Eina Buch

Fig. 11. Students by the hostel in Puerto Galera

Fig. 13. Prof. P. B. Šivickis (with a hat) and his students in Puerto Galera, 1926

Long time ago when P. B. Šivickis founded Marine Biological Station Puerto Galera was a small, dreamy, isolated town with 27 houses; the only attraction was the arrival of students of University of Philippines during summer zoological field studies of six weeks supervised by P. B. Šivickis. Presently Puerto Galera is a well-known resort with the population of 22 thousand with comfortable hotels for crowds of tourists. Quite often the resort is called heaven on earth. Puerto Galera belongs to the Club of the Most Beautiful Bays in the World. The Club, a UNESCO-supported, non-governmental organization, bestowed the title to Puerto Galera in 2005 (The most…). The chosen bays worldwide are known for their natural beauty, diverse marine life, rich cultural heritage and important contribution to local economical activity. Of numerous bays on the Philippine coast Puerto Galera was the only site to be bestowed the title. Owing to exceptionally diverse and tremendously beautiful coral reefs this resort becomes most coveted for diving fans in Asia.

Fig. 14. Field studies. Puerto Galera. Prof. P. B. Šivickis second from left

For us, quite understandably, the key focus is on biological scientific information about hydrobionts. In the 1980s a study by University of Philippines found that Puerto Galera area can boast one of the highest diversities of marine species in the world (Puerto…). We can imagine the biodiversity about 50 years ago when Marine Biology Station was founded there. Consequently, we can be repeatedly proud of the insight of our fellow-countryman to select such an extraordinary location for the Station.

Had the great diversity of marine species survived if P. B. Šivickis then had not founded Marine Biology Station in Puerto Galera? With no station

Fig. 15. Hydrobiological investigations. Puerto Galera. Prof. P. B. Šivickis first from left

in this site there would have been no scientists-biologists there who were involved in research, registration of the environmental situation and consequences during the times of wild tourism and wild capitalism. Scientists gave alarm about the decay of coral reefs and mangrove forests, water pollution and other environmental threats. It was by their efforts that Biosphere Reserve was established in Puerto Galera. We are proud of the contribution P. B. Šivickis made in preserving for future generations this small territory of Philippines called heaven on earth.

We are fully aware that the battle between nature harriers and nature preservers is unceasing both in Puerto Galera and all over the world as long as human economic and commercial policies are carried out. Drastic titles of publications and presentations of Philippine scientists such as "Puerto Galera – a lost Biosphere Reserve?" (Fortes, 1997); "Coastal Tourism in Puerto Galera Biosphere Reserve: Cutting the Hands That Feed?" (Fortes, 2008) is a demonstration of everlasting threats to Puerto Galera.

Fig. 16. Girls in traditional costumes. Puerto Galera

CONCLUSIONS

In spite of the fact that P. B. Šivickis spent only six years (1922–1928) in Philippines, he is still remembered there. However, some important facts of his professional career remain unknown to Philippine scientists. Our obligation is to provide and spread the information about scientific activities of P. B. Šivickis not only in Lithuania but also in Philippines and all over the world.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author is thankful to Dr. Algimantas Jakimavičius for the comments on the manuscript and scanning of some photos.

Received 8 December 2012
Accepted 19 January 2013

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Laima Petrauskienė

PROF. P. B. ŠIVICKIO MOKSLINĖ VEIKLA FILIPINŲ UNIVERSITETE 1922–1928 m. AR BEATMENAMAS JIS DABAR FILIPINUOSE?

S a n t r a u k a

Pranciškus Baltrus Šivickis 1922–1928 m. dirbo zoologijos profesoriumi Filipinų universitete (FU). Nors šiame universitete dirbo trumpai, jis iki šiol prisimenamas, tik kai kurie svarbūs jo veiklos faktai filipiniečiams yra nežinomi. 1997 m. švenčiant garsaus filipiniečių echinodermisto Jose S. Domantay šimtmetį, M. F. Cichon parašė proginį straipsnį apie jo veiklą, kuriame paminėjo Domantay'jaus pirmąją mokslinę publikaciją, parašytą kartu su P. B. Šivickiu. Šiame straipsnyje nagrinėjama kitų mokslininkų įtaka Domantay'jui, bet P. B. Šivickis nepaminimas, nors ši publikacija yra magistro darbas, kuriam vadovavo Šivickis. Taigi pradinę, o kartu ir svarbiausią įtaką jo mokslinei veiklai padarė P. B. Šivickis. 2010 m. FU šventė biologijos tyrimų 100-metį. Šia proga F. Lacanilao apžvelgė visų FU dirbusių biologijos profesorių mokslinę veiklą, vertindamas ją pagal publikacijas prestižiniuose žurnaluose, ir sudarė žymiausių biologų sąrašą. P. B. Šivickis į šį sąrašą pateko, tačiau F. Lacanilao nežinojo apie P. B. Šivickio publikacijas žurnaluose *Science* bei *Nature*; kokiu laikotarpiu P. B. Šivickis dirbo FU; jo tautybės, nes paminėtas kaip amerikietis; tolesnės jo biografijos išvykus iš Filipinų. Puerto Galeroje (PG) 1923 m. P. B. Šivickis įkūrė Jūrų biologijos stotį ir 1924–1925 m. buvo jos direktoriumi. Vietą stočiai jis parinko labai įžvalgiai. XX a. 9-ajame dešimtmetyje FU mokslininkų atlikti tyrimai įrodė, kad bioįvairovė PG vandenyse yra viena didžiausių pasaulyje. Nuo 1973 m. PG yra Žmogaus ir biosferos rezervatas, globojamas UNESCO, o nuo 2005 m. PG priklauso gražiausių pasaulio įlankų klubui, taip pat globojamam UNESCO; iš daugybės Filipinų įlankų tik PG nusipelno tokios garbės. Gaila, bet Filipinų mokslininkai neatmena, kas ir kada įkūrė stotį PG. Anot M. Fortes, stotis buvo įkurta FU mokslininkų 1932 metais.

Raktažodžiai: biologijos istorija, Pranciškus Baltrus Šivickis, Filipinų universitetas, mokslinė veikla, Jūrų biologijos stotis, Puerto Galera