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In Memoriam: Paul Lester Errington; Hiram S. Doty; Stuart C. Peterson; Harry M. Hines; Dorothy Miller Matala

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IN MEMORIAM

PAUL LESTER ERRINGTON

1902-1962

With the death of Professor Paul L. Errington on November 5, 1962, Iowa lost a world-renowned naturalist. He had been on the Iowa State University staff for 30 years (as Research Assistant Professor 1932-38, Research Associate Professor 1938-48, and Professor 1948 to his death). In 1958-59 he was on leave for one year to serve as Visiting Professor at Lund University, Sweden. Dr. Errington was a naturalist in the best modern usage of this title. He was featured in the December 1961, LIFE magazine as one of 10 outstanding living naturalists.

He was expert at reading natural dramas from tracks and other sign, a skill developed early in life when he was a professional trapper near his birthplace at Bruce, South Dakota and in the Big Bog Country around Red Lake, Minnesota. Dr. Errington's elucidation of the automatic adjustments in natural populations gave a new interpretation to the concept of the "balance of nature."

Dr. Errington maintained an intensive and stimulating correspondence with ecologists around the world. He served in several editorial capacities for the Ecological Society of America and for the Wildlife Society. His mastery of Scandinavian languages facilitated his making wildlife literature in those countries available to American workers and vice versa.

Dr. Errington's love and understanding of nature and the out-of-doors is shown in his popular books "Of men and marshes" and "Muskrats and marsh management." His monograph, "Muskrat populations," was selected for the 1962 Iowa State Press award for faculty publications. Several other books are far enough along that publication can be expected. Many of his scientific publications were of monographic nature. He is the only person to be twice selected by the Wildlife Society as having published the outstanding publications in the field of wildlife ecology and management.

He was an honorary member of the Wildlife Society, and a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Iowa Academy of Science. He was also a member of the American Society of Naturalists, American Society of Zoologists, Ecological Society of America, American Society of Mammalogists, American Ornithologists Union, Iowa Ornithological Union, Cooper Ornithological Club, Wilson Ornithological Club, Wisconsin Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, Ottawa Field Naturalists Club, Osborn Club, Sigma Xi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Phi Sigma.

In March, 1962, he was awarded the Aldo Leopold Medal, the highest honor bestowed by the Wildlife Society.

HIRAM S. DOTY

1889-1963

Professor Hiram S. Doty, 74, a member of the Simpson College faculty since 1919, died at his home in Indianola on February 15, 1963. While his death was sudden, it had been presaged by several heart attacks in

the previous two years. Nevertheless, Professor Doty had remained active in teaching until his death. He had finished teaching his days classes only a few hours before death occurred—almost exactly the way he had several times expressed hope for the end to come. He was respected and loved by many alumni, all of whom made special effort to stop by and talk to him as often as they came through town. This warmth was engendered by his deep interest in each student—especially those that the rest of us considered “hopeless”—and by his method of teaching. Because of these excellent qualities, the Simpson College faculty honored him with the degree of Doctor of Science in 1957—only the second such action by the faculty in the more than 100 years of the College. He was truly a master teacher, drawing gold and silver from the clay of the student.

Professor Doty was born in Cedar County, Iowa, in January, 1889. He earned the Bachelor of Science degree from Iowa State College in 1912 and the Master of Science degree in 1915. He did further graduate work at the University of Chicago and instructed at Iowa State College from 1912 to 1916. He was on the staff of Kansas State College, Manhattan, during 1916-17. He traveled in Britain, France, Canada and Mexico while in the Army in 1917-18. From 1919 until his death he was on the staff at Simpson College, teaching biology until 1948 and geology from 1940 to 1963.

Dr. Doty held membership in Geological Society of America, American Association of Geology Teachers, American Institute of Biological Sciences, American Society of Plant Taxonomists, and the American Forestry Association. He helped to organize the Beta Beta Beta Biology Society. Dr. Doty was recognized as a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Ecological Society of America, Botanical Society of America, American Geographical Society of New York, and the Iowa Academy of Science. He was an Associate in the Arctic Institute of Canada, Association of Professional Geographers and Teachers, and the Polar Society of Great Britain. Dr. Doty also held membership in the University Club of Des Moines, Rotary International, Quarter Century Club, American Legion, American Infantry Association, American Military Institute, American Rifle Association, and the Masonic Lodge.

He is admirably and fondly remembered by his colleagues and students.

C. L. MEINTS

STUART C. PETERSON

1898-1961

Leaving a record of outstanding accomplishments in a field he had served with great distinction, Dr. Stuart C. Peterson, professor and head of the department of psychology and chairman of the division of social sciences, passed away at Indianola, Iowa, April 18, 1961. He was born March 3, 1898, at Ruthven, Iowa.

In 1934 he received his bachelor of arts degree from Simpson College. After graduation he entered the ministry, was appointed to a church near Ames, Iowa, and took his master's degree in biology at Iowa State College, completing this degree in 1940. Subsequently he received his Ph.D. in

personnel psychology from the State University of Iowa in 1943. Dr. Peterson was a Methodist minister for 32 years, having served the past nine years as pastor at Farmers Chapel near Indianola.

Dr. Peterson joined the Simpson College faculty in September 1947 as professor of psychology, chairman of the division of social sciences and director of student personnel services.

He held memberships in many distinguished professional organizations. In 1950 he was made a Diplomate in counseling and guidance bestowed by the American Board of Examiners in Professional Psychology. He had served as past president of the Iowa Physiological Association, chairman of the psychology section of the Iowa Academy of Science. He was also a member of Sigma Xi, Epsilon Sigma, Psi Chi, Pi Kappa Delta, Sigma Tau Delta, Beta Beta Beta, and Pi Gamma Mu. He was past president of the Indianola Rotary Club, a member of the Lambda Chi Alpha social fraternity, and the Masonic Lodge.

He is survived by his wife, two sons, and several grandchildren.

LESLIE G. BECHTER

HARRY M. HINES

1893-1963

Harry M. Hines, Physiologist at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, was born February 16, 1893 in Spencer, Iowa. He received his B.A., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Iowa, and joined the staff as instructor in Physiology at this University in 1919. He was appointed full professor in 1938 and head of the department in 1944. Under his leadership the Iowa Department of Physiology attained a broad reputation of outstanding and progressive leadership in research, teaching, and graduate training.

Harry Hines came under the influence of Dr. J. T. McClintock in the early days of the development of Physiological-Science in Iowa City, and with him published three papers on "toxic proteoses". A clue to Dr. Hines' later interests is found in his other early publications. From 1925 to 1929, Dr. Hines wrote four papers on the effects of pituitrin and six papers in carbohydrate metabolism. The development of his special field began with at least nine publications on skeletal muscle function from 1930 to 1935. His later work on muscle atrophy, denervation and reinnervation of muscle, measurement of peripheral circulation, and the effects of diathermy and microwaves became well-known. Dr. Hines made a significant contribution to the development of Physical Medicine in this country, editing papers (and rewriting them for young authors) in Physical Medicine until a week before his death in 1963.

The teaching of undergraduate, graduate, and medical students occupied much of Dr. Hines' time and interest. His declared departmental policy was: the student enrolled in introductory Physiology and intermediate courses in Physiology deserve a rich, practical laboratory experience; this philosophy was of course carried very much further in the training of medical students.

A high percent of his attention was devoted to the financing and training of Ph.D. candidates in Physiology. The success of his conscientious efforts

over a period of 16 years is evident in the numbers of his alumni who hold positions as heads of departments and appointments in leading Medical Schools and Biology Departments in the country.

As a man Harry Hines primarily radiated the attributes of courage, strong-leadership, sense of humor, generosity, and loyalty. He was a frank, outspoken person who, in committee, drove perceptively to the heart and essence of a problem. He had a deep and genuine interest in young scientists, an attitude which inspired self-confidence in them. The Iowa community and the community of Biological Science will miss this devoted and inspired leader.

G. EDGAR FOLK, JR., Ph.D.

DOROTHY MILLER MATALA

1914-1962

The death of Dorothy Miller Matala on December 13, 1962, was a serious professional loss to science education throughout Iowa and the entire United States. It was also a deep personal loss to her colleagues and many friends.

Dr. Matala was born in Indiana on April 16, 1914. After attending public schools in Indiana and Florida, she received her A.B. degree from Indiana Central College in 1935, her A.M. from Indiana University in 1938, and her Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1946.

Following the receipt of her doctorate, Dr. Matala joined the faculty of State College of Iowa. She had taught previously in high schools and junior colleges in Indiana. Her tenure at State College of Iowa was marked by a variety of outstanding contributions. She was sought widely throughout our state as a science consultant by elementary and secondary schools. She was a member of the first staff of the Iowa Teachers Conservation Camp and was very influential in planning and executing its original program and later developments. She was one of the first in Iowa to work with educational television—both in the form of broadcast teaching and closed-circuit teaching. She directed the first summer science institute for secondary teachers supported by the National Science Foundation on the campus of State College of Iowa and contributed significantly to the plans and administration of all of the science institutes that have been conducted there. She was respected highly by students as an effective classroom teacher.

Dr. Matala's professional activities and interests were wide and varied. She served in a number of capacities with the Girl Scouts of America. She was recognized in a number of ways as an authority in conservation education and in outdoor education. She was elected and appointed to a number of important offices of the National Association of Biology Teachers. For many years she was a member of the Governing Board of the American Institute of Biological Sciences and during the last year of her life she served on its Executive Committee. As a crowning recognition of her many exceptional services to biological education, the American Institute of Biological Sciences awarded her an Extraordinary Distinguished Service Citation on August 24, 1962.

Dr. Matala was a fellow of the Iowa Academy of Science. She was the

first chairman of the Science Teaching Committee and served on the Board of Directors of the Academy from 1957 until her death.

She will be remembered as a teacher, scientist, scholar, friend. The future development of many a program in science education in our country will be dedicated to her memory in that it will be based upon one of her many imaginative ideas.