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In Memoriam: Joseph Hall Bodine; Harold Burr Bryant; Dio Lewis Hall; John Milton Lindly; Herbert Osborn; Oscar Wallace Park; Harold Stiles; A. Milton Weidman; Frank Gary Brooks; Philip Greeley Clapp; William Henry Kadesch; Bradford Kuhns MacGraw; Jessie A. Parish; Ralph M. Robinson; Reuel Hull Sylvester; Otis R. Wolfe

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IN MEMORIAM

JOSEPH HALL BODINE

1895 - 1954

In the death of Joseph Bodine on July 23, 1954, the State of Iowa lost one of its most distinguished scientists.



Joseph Hall Bodine

Joseph Hall Bodine was born at Lake Hopatcong, New Jersey, on September 19, 1895. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the A. B. degree in 1915 and the Ph.D. degree in 1920. His training was interrupted by service in the Medical Corps during World War I. In 1915-16 and again in 1919-20 he held a Harrison fellowship at Pennsylvania. In 1919 he married Sarah Heimach, who died in 1950. He is survived by one son, Joseph Hall, from this first marriage, and by his second wife, Eunice Willis Peardsley, whom he married in 1951.

After receiving his Ph.D. degree, he remained at Pennsylvania. In 1925 he was promoted to assistant professor, and in 1928 to professor. In 1929 he was named professor and head of Zoology at the State University of Iowa. During his headship all except one of the

present active members of the Zoology Department came to Iowa. In 1932 his duties were extended by his appointment as director of the Iowa Lakeside Laboratory. From 1935 to 1950 he served on the Iowa Basic Science Board.

Like many prominent scientists, Dr. Bodine was active in numerous societies and committees. He served the Iowa Academy of Science as its Vice-president in 1945-46, and as its president in 1946-47. At various times he served as vice-president and president of the Society of General Physiologists, the American Society of Naturalists, and the American Society of Zoologists. He was also a member of the American Physiological Society, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and the Society of the Sigma Xi. He was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and at the time of his death was

completing the sixth year of service as the secretary of its section F.

His additional services to science were numerous. They include the chairmanship of the scientific advisory committee of the Biological Laboratories at Cold Spring Harbor, New York, and membership on the executive committee of the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council for two years, including a term of one year as its vice-chairman. He also served on the fellowship board of the National Research Council in 1941, on that of the Atomic Energy Commission from 1948 onward, and in 1953 he was named chairman of the Biological Panels for the National Science Foundation Fellowships. At the time of his death he was continuing a long period of service on the editorial board of *Physiological Zoology*. Previously, he had completed terms of service on the editorial boards of the *American Naturalist* and the *Journal of Morphology*.

Professor Bodine was continuously active in research, having well over one hundred published papers to his credit at the time of his death. After publishing papers on diverse subjects in general physiology, he shifted to studies on grasshoppers, and by 1930 to studies on the eggs of the grasshopper *Melanoplus differentialis*. He found this grasshopper egg such favorable material that he continued to use it throughout the rest of his life. Because of his work, and that of his students, the egg of this species is now listed as a standard cell system for laboratory research. Dr. Bodine's early work on these eggs involved measurements of oxygen consumption and the modifications of this by gaseous poisons. Through this work he provided a convincing demonstration that in diapause there is loss or blockage of a large portion of the cell machinery which mediates aerobic metabolism. Despite some changes in his views which were required by more recent work, and despite the fact that the analysis of diapause is still incomplete, his contributions in pioneering physiological investigation of this phenomenon will always be important. Dr. Bodine later shifted his studies to individual enzyme systems, with his intensive work on tyrosinase being the best known.

Professor Bodine maintained an interest in the moral training of young people—an interest which found outlets at Pennsylvania and in Iowa, in part in work in local churches and in part on various university committees concerned with religious education. His interest in young people carried over to various phases of their professional training, and the grants-in-aid which his research attracted from private and public sources permitted him to assist many young graduate students, and to foster in them interest in research, culminating in publication. His laboratory has provided faculty members for numerous colleges and universities.

In 1953 Dr. Bodine's services to science and research were recognized by his election to the National Academy of Sciences. His accomplishments will long be remembered in this Academy and in national scientific circles.

JERRY J. KOLLROS

FRANK GARY BROOKS

1893 - 1955

Iowa scientists have lost one of their outstanding leaders through the sudden death of Frank G. Brooks on March 4, 1955. An adequate appraisal of Dr. Brooks should view him as teacher, researcher, editor, writer, churchman, and, above all, as a human personality.



Frank Gary Brooks

Frank G. Brooks was born in a Methodist parsonage in western Pennsylvania, the son of the Reverend and Mrs. P. C. Brooks. His undergraduate days were spent in Allegheny College in his native state, where he graduated with a B.S. degree in 1915.

Following his service in World War I, Dr. Brooks was married to Laura Jean Jarrett, whom he had known since childhood days. To them were born two daughters: Jean, who died at the age of ten, and Cornelia, now Mrs. David I. Hull. His interest in and devotion to his family were among his many outstanding qualities.

Shortly after his marriage, Dr. Brooks began his teaching of biology at Oklahoma City University. Graduate work followed quickly with a master's degree from the University of Oklahoma, and later a Sc.D. degree from John Hopkins University in 1928.

At Oklahoma City University in 1922, Dr. Brooks founded Beta Beta Beta, National Biological Society for undergraduates. It is the only national organization of its kind, and now has 107 chapters scattered throughout the United States. From its inception Dr. Brooks has been the national secretary, as well as the editor of its quarterly journal, *Bios*, inaugurated in 1930.

In 1936 Dr. Brooks came to Cornell College to head its Department of Biology. He was pre-eminently a teacher, and students were easily attracted by the warmth of his personality, his interest in their growth and achievement, and his scholarly competence in the field. During his years at Cornell College he held many summer research appointments. These included work as parasitologist for the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, 1944-1948, and five summers on the research staff of the Lakeside Laboratory (State University of Iowa) at Okoboji, Iowa. During World War II, he was given a leave of absence from Cornell to write a biology text for the armed services.

Dr. Brooks was a member of many learned societies. These included The American Society of Zoologists and The American Society of Parasitologists. He was a Fellow of The American Association for the Advancement of Science, a Fellow and Past President of the Oklahoma Academy of Science, and a Fellow of the Iowa Academy of Science. For the Iowa Academy he served as Editor of the *Proceedings* since 1947. He held membership in Sigma Xi, and was currently the President of the Cornell chapter of Phi Beta Kappa.

Although the pressure of academic work was heavy, Dr. Brooks found time for community service as well. For the last ten years he had been an active member of the Board of St. Luke's Hospital in Cedar Rapids. From 1943 to 1949 he was a member of the Board of Examiners of the Basic Sciences in Iowa.

An ardent churchman, he gave generously of his time to the church he loved and served. He was a faithful member of the Board of Trustees of the Mount Vernon Methodist Church and the Lay Leader of the Davenport District. During the months immediately preceding his death he was vigorously promoting the Stewardship program of the North Iowa Conference. He, too, had a deep and sympathetic interest in the work of Mrs. Brooks, who, at the time of his death, was in Burma as national President of the Women's Society of Christian Service.

It is as a human personality of tremendous proportions that he will best be remembered by his host of students, colleagues, and other friends. Modesty, humility, and genuine human kindness marked everything he did.

J. HAROLD ENNIS

HAROLD BURR BRYANT II

1924 - 1954

Harold Burr Bryant II, 30 year old instructor of science at Oelwein Senior High School, Oelwein, Iowa, died Thursday evening August 19, 1954, at a Wausau, Wisconsin, hospital. His untimely death was caused by bulbar polio.



Harold Burr Bryant II

Mr. Bryant is survived by his wife, Betty Joy, and three-year old son, Burr, of Oelwein, and mother, Mrs. Fern Bryant, and grandmother, Mrs. Arthur Bryant, of Clinton, Iowa.

Mr. Bryant and his family came to Oelwein in August of 1950 from Cheboygan, Michigan. While in Oelwein he taught biology, chemistry and physics and was an energetic leader in such school activities as Junior Academy of Science, state and local Student Councils, Pep Club, and Bi-Phy-Chem. He was highly respected by all the students and teachers of Oelwein Senior High School.

On April 17, 1953, it was announced that Mr. Bryant was one of fifty United States science teachers to win an all-expense

fellowship awarded by General Electric to study at Case Institute of Technology at Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Bryant received his undergraduate college training at Iowa State College in Ames, Iowa, and Coe College of Cedar Rapids. He received his B.A. degree from the latter school.

A Harold Bryant memorial fund has been established in Oelwein and friends of Mr. Bryant or his family may send contributions for the fund to Horace Hoover, Oelwein Senior High School, Oelwein, Iowa.

HORACE HOOVER

PHILIP GREELEY CLAPP

1888-1954

Philip Greeley Clapp was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 4, 1888, the son of Henry Lincoln Clapp and Florence Greeley Clapp. His father



Philip Greeley Clapp

was for many years head master of the George Putnam Elementary School in Boston where he pioneered in the project of school gardening. He was an amateur scientist, especially in geology and botany, and an amateur musician, playing contrabass in the orchestra at Harvard. The composer's mother was a member for many years of the Cecilia Singing Society of Boston.

Philip Clapp's talent for composition was evidenced when he was only six or seven. He had the ability from the first to compose without the help of a piano or other instrument, as his auditory imagery was complete and reliable. His early piano instruction was from his mother and an aunt. He studied violin for ten years with Jacques Hoffman. His secondary schooling was at Roxbury Latin School, and he graduated

at the head of his class. During his high school years he studied piano and composition with John P. Marshall. Throughout his youth he had the privilege of frequent counsel from Benjamin Johnson Lang, Arthur Foote and George W. Chadwick. His degrees from Harvard University were: A. B. magna cum laude, 1908; A. M. with highest final honors, 1909; and Ph. D. in 1911. From 1907 to 1909 Clapp was conductor of the Pierian Sodality Orchestra of Harvard. From 1909 to 1911, as Frederick Sheldon Fellow of Harvard, Clapp studied and traveled in Europe, studying during the winter season of 1909-10 with Max von Schillings at Stuttgart. During Karl Muck's term of service as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, 1912-18, Clapp had the invaluable privilege of Muck's detailed criticism of everything which he composed, attended many of his rehearsals, and studied informally with him several hundred orchestral scores.

From 1909-19 Clapp was a special music critic for the Boston Transcript, writing many reviews and feature articles, especially during his European study. They were usually in the Sunday Transcript.

Clapp was a teaching fellow at Harvard University, 1911-12; instructor in music at Middlesex School for Boys, 1912-14, from which he had a leave

of absence in the spring of 1913 to serve as guest conductor of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra on its annual spring tour. He was acting head of Gloucester School of Music, 1914-15, and director of music at Dartmouth College, 1915-18. From June to December 1918, he served as band leader with the rank of Second Lieutenant in the 73rd Artillery, A.E.F.

In the fall of 1919, Clapp accepted the post of Professor and Head of the Department of Music at the State University of Iowa, a post which he held continuously until a few days before his death on April 9, 1954. He had leaves of absence to accept the following engagements: Director of Extension, Juilliard School of Music, 1927-28; Guest lecturer at the University of California Summer Sessions, 1926, 1927 and 1929; guest conductor of the American Orchestral Society (New York City) for three months, 1929. The quality and accomplishments of the Department of Music under Clapp's direction were outstanding, as may be inferred from the number of graduates in the field of music who hold responsible posts throughout the country. Some of the papers which he delivered at the Music Teachers National Association are as follows: The Place of the State University in the American Scheme of Musical Education, 1921; The Creative Musician and the American University, 1925; Extension Work in a Large Foundation, 1927; The Dilemma of Crediting Applied Music in the B. A. course of Study, 1934; Entrance Requirements for the Graduate Student, 1936; and Whither Musicology, 1939. Clapp was for a number of years on the graduate' commission of the National Association of Schools of Music. He also served as president of the midwest chapter of the Musicological Society.

Clapp's musical compositions include: 12 symphonies, 1 suite for orchestra, 2 overtures, 4 symphonic poems, 3 compositions for soloists with orchestral accompaniment, 1 cantata for chorus and orchestra, 2 operas, 4 part-songs, about 20 songs (solo), 1 string quartet, 1 woodwind quintet, 1 brass sextet, 1 trombone quartet, 1 piece for brass choir, and sonatina for piano. Two of Clapp's symphonies were performed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with the composer as guest conductor. Various of his shorter works were performed by the Chicago, Minneapolis and St. Louis symphony orchestras. His 8th Symphony was performed in 1952 by the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra under Mitropoulos.

MILDRED CLAPP

DIO LEWIS HOLL

1895-1954.

Dio Lewis Holl, Professor of Mathematics and Head of the Mathematics Department at Iowa State College, was born at North Canton, Ohio,

January 7, 1895 and died in Ames, Iowa, May 20, 1954. His wife Irma, his sons Bruce and William, and daughter Barbara Elizabeth survive him.



Dio Lewis Holl

Mr. Holl's father was a farmer and preacher in the Church of the Brethren and Dio never lost the influence of the wholesome and inspiring training he received in this home. He earned the B.A. degree from Manchester College in 1917, the M.A. degree from Ohio State University in 1920, and the Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1925. Meanwhile he had also done some teaching in elementary and secondary schools. He was a graduate assistant and then instructor at Ohio State University and later a fellow in mathematics at the University of Chicago. He served as assistant professor at Ohio Wesleyan from 1923-1925. He then

took his degree at Chicago and came to Iowa State College as assistant professor. He was promoted to associate professor in 1929, professor in 1934, research professor in 1939 and head of the department of mathematics in 1945.

During the summer of 1944 he lectured at the School of Applied Mathematics, Brown University, and in 1949 he brought Dr. B. R. Seth of the Hindi University of Delhi here as visiting professor. He and Dr. Holl were collaborating on a text book on elasticity which unfortunately is still unpublished. His department was strengthened by the continued addition of new staff members. The undergraduate and the graduate work both received careful consideration for improvement.

Mr. Holl was a member of the American Mathematical Society, The Mathematics Association of America, chairman of the Iowa Section as well as chairman of the mathematics section of the Iowa Academy of Science, and a member of the Board of Governors for a term of two years, The American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Iowa Academy of Science. He was vice director general of Pi Mu Epsilon, national honorary mathematics fraternity in 1949 and 1950. On the campus he was chairman of the Osborn Research Club in 1944, president

of the Society of Sigma Xi in 1942, and president of Phi Kappa Phi in 1948. He was a member of Delta Sigma Phi, social fraternity, Gamma Alpha Graduate Fraternity and of Pi Delta Kappa, educational fraternity. Mr. Holl was a devout member of the Collegiate Presbyterian Church and served on the board of trustees. As a member of the Kiwanis Club he had a perfect attendance record, was president in 1949, and for the year 1954 president of the Past President's Club. During World War I he served with the United States Army. During the second world war he was very active in the training of ASTP and Navy V-12 students.

Mr. Holl's counsel was available to all from the freshman to the full professor. The harmonious atmosphere which existed in his department was not only due to his great administrative efficiency but also to the sense of participation which his staff enjoyed and the democratic spirit which Dr. Holl encouraged. The Iowa Academy of Science and Iowa State College feels a tremendous loss in his passing on but will long remember his influence on their lives.

J. J. L. HINRICHSEN
H. P. THIELMAN
CORNELIUS GOUWENS

WILLIAM HENRY KADESCH

1879-1954

William Henry Kadesch was born in Grand Rapids, Ohio, on February 2, 1879. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Ohio.



William Henry Kadesch

He then attended Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, where he was granted a Bachelor of Science degree in 1906. His post graduate training, though postponed for several years and interspersed with active teaching, was taken at the University of Chicago where he was granted the Ph.D. degree in 1915. He was honored by election to Phi Beta Kappa (Ohio) and to Sigma Xi (Chicago).

Early experience in teaching was obtained at Washington Court House, Ohio, high school and at Walden University, Nashville, Tennessee.

He came to the faculty of Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, as assistant professor of physics in 1910, was advanced to full professor in 1911 and taught there continuously until his retirement, at the age of seventy, in

1949, except for eight years, 1913 to 1921, when he taught at Calvert School and at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland. Not content to follow a life of inactivity following his retirement and desirous of continuing useful service to his chosen profession he served for five more years as professor of physics at Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado, where he passed away on November 14, 1954.

He is survived by his wife, the former Mary Barnum, whom he met during his first period of service at State Teachers College and married in 1916, and by three sons, Richard, Robert, and John.

Dr. Kadesch was co-author of the well-known and widely-used college textbook, *The Physical Sciences*, and author of a number of technical papers that appeared in the *Physical Review*. His professional connections included the American Physical Society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of Science Teachers, the Iowa State Teachers Association, the Iowa Association of Science Teachers, and the Iowa Academy of Science of which he was president in 1948-49.

Dr. Kadesch was a noble example of a kind, modest, sympathetic and unselfish teacher and colleague. He exemplified all those intellectual,

moral, and spiritual qualities which inspire and motivate students and fellow teachers alike. He was a loyal and devoted husband and father. He was deeply respected by his colleagues, his friends and neighbors, and all who made his acquaintance. He was loved by his students for his kindness, his sincerity, his abstinence from the use of sarcastic criticism and for his genuine, sympathetic understanding of their problems.

The science of physics and the profession of teaching have lost a talented and devoted member. Those of us who were privileged to be his associates have lost a great friend.

R. A. ROGERS

JOHN MILTON LINDLY

1864-1951

John Milton Lindly, pharmacist, banker, and Iowa legislator, died at the Memorial Hospital in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, August 7, 1951, at the age of 86. He was born on November 17, 1864, in Washington, Pennsylvania, the son of Bayard B. and Clarriet Hanna Lindly. He came to Winfield, Iowa, with his parents in April, 1866, and resided there for the rest of his life, except for a 15-year period spent in Glenwood. He attended local schools and graduated from the State University of Iowa in 1889, and from the National Institute of Pharmacy of Chicago in 1892. He taught at the Round Grove School near Winfield and completed one year of teaching in Louisiana in 1894.

On January 21, 1924, he was married to Claudia Yewell of Uniontown, Kentucky. To this union was born one son, Buford Yewell Lindly. He is survived by his wife, son and two nieces.

Mr. Lindly engaged in pharmacy and banking for many years, and was active in many civic and church activities. He first practiced pharmacy in Winfield in 1888 and was a member of the Iowa State Pharmaceutical Association for 62 years, serving as its secretary for 6 years and as treasurer for 37 years. He was cashier of the Bank of Winfield for many years and, following its reorganization in 1934, he became president of the People's State Bank of Winfield. He served as pharmacist at the State School in Glenwood from 1934 to 1950. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church of Winfield.

Mr. Lindly served as State Senator from Henry and Washington Counties from 1915 to 1919. He was a life member of the Iowa State Historical Society. In 1903 he became a member of the Iowa Academy of Science and became a life fellow in 1922. He contributed 12 papers to the Academy proceedings, mainly on botany and geology.

Mainly adapted from a memorial prepared for the Iowa Senate.

BRADFORD KUHNS MacGAW

1911-1955

Bradford K. MacGaw, Assistant Professor and Head of the Departments of Geography and Geology at the University of Chattanooga, died from cancer January 25, 1955.



Bradford Kuhns MacGaw

For most of his eight years at the University of Chattanooga, Professor MacGaw served on two of our most important faculty committees, honorary degrees and college regulations, on both of which he gave evidence of independent thinking and sound judgment. Modest and almost shy in his reluctance to undertake public speaking, he nevertheless responded without hesitation when called upon to address civic clubs even on short notice, and made a splendid impression of clarity and sincerity. In great demand as a reviewer of scientific books, his trenchant and picturesque manner of expression did much to make science understandable and fascinating to the layman.

During his stay at the University he was indefatigable in his zeal for building up the departments of Geography and Geology. Few teachers have inspired such a large proportion of their majors to go on to graduate work and later to careers in teaching or government service. Quiet and unassuming, he possessed a wonderful sense of humor, a keen enthusiasm for his subject, and a warm personal interest in his students—qualities which made him a great teacher. The most striking example of this latter trait was shown in the last days of his illness, when his courageous spirit gave him the strength to prepare and correct his final examinations in order that his students should not suffer. In more than thirty years experience at the University, I have never known a finer teacher than Bradford MacGaw.

Bradford Kuhns MacGaw was born in Springville, Maine, on May 19, 1911, the first child of Eva Hicks and George Hamptom McGaw. That fall the family moved to Hillsboro, New Hampshire, where his father became principal of the school, and where Bradford entered the first grade. In 1918, a second move took the family to Woodville, New Hampshire, where Bradford remained through the second year of high school. In 1926, he went to Iowa with his uncle (Professor Frederick M. McGaw

of Cornell College, who died in 1950), and entered the junior class at Mount Vernon High School, from which he was graduated in 1928. Already he had decided to become a teacher, although he had not yet chosen his field. He was married on May 19, 1931, to Grace Meritt of Mount Vernon, Iowa, who survives him, as do two children, Douglas and Linda.

At Cornell College he became interested in geology and geography, and was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree and a major in geology in 1932. Considered too young and inexperienced for a teaching job, he spent the next several years alternating graduate study and whatever work came to hand, and, in 1936, he received the Master of Science degree in geology from the State University of Iowa. Later, having become increasingly interested in geography, he spent the year 1938-39 in the Graduate School of Geography of Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts. In 1949-50, he returned to the University of Iowa for additional graduate study in geography.

Early in 1942, Mr. MacGaw received appointment under the National Parks Service as a Guide at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, in Carlsbad, New Mexico. Later that year he was given leave of absence to enter the Armed Forces of the United States. Six months later he was commissioned in the Signal Corps, assigned to an Armored Division, and throughout the remainder of his almost four years with the Army of the United States, served principally as message center and cryptographic security officer. He was in the European Theater fourteen months. In the spring of 1945, when he was captured by the Germans, he volunteered to accompany enemy officers through the lines to make arrangements for the surrender of a Panzer Corps. For his success in completing this mission, and for his service in keeping communications open during the military operations at that time, he was awarded the bronze star.

From military service, Mr. MacGaw returned to the Parks Service at Carlsbad Caverns until September, 1946, when he came to the University of Chattanooga as instructor in geology and geography—the kind of teaching position he had always wanted, with opportunity to work in both his chosen subjects.

A teacher who had both Bradford's father and uncle in school once said that they were "somewhat bright in many particulars". This trait descended to the next generation, for certainly Bradford had a lively interest in everything in the world around him, and a ready fund of information about many things. He supported his professional organizations, was a fellow in the National Council of Geography Teachers, and a member of the Association of Geology Teachers, the Iowa Academy of Science, the Tennessee Academy of Science, and the Chattanooga Rock and Mineral Club. He had been honored by election to Alpha, scholastic honor society, at the University of Chattanooga.

From childhood he had been fascinated by railroads, and during his last year had started work on a research project on the geography of

Tennessee railways. He was a member of the Railway and Locomotive Historical Society. He had been a Boy Scout, and was a charter member of the Zeta Chapter of Alpha Phi Omega. His stamp collection was started when he was ten, and he kept up his interest in philately through membership in the Chattanooga Club.

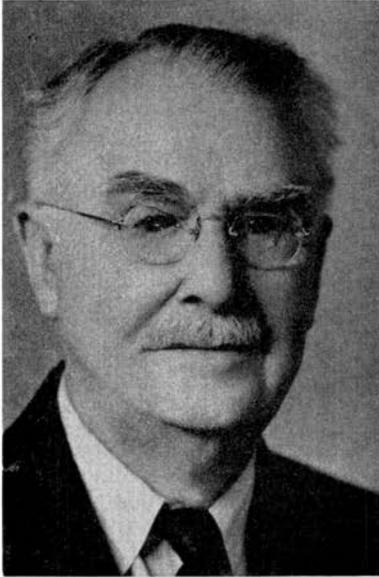
A quotation from Hugh Walpole was found copied in one of Professor MacGaw's notebooks: "The whole secret of life is to be interested in one thing profoundly and a thousand things well". Bradford MacGaw was interested in one thing profoundly and a thousand things well.

MAXWELL A. SMITH

HERBERT OSBORN

1856-1954

Dr. Herbert Osborn, the oldest and most illustrious member of the Iowa Academy of Science, passed away September 19, 1954, at the ripe age of 98 years.



Herbert Osborn

He was born at Lafayette, Wisconsin, March 19, 1856. At an early age he showed great interest in plants and animals and later a strong desire for a better education. Young Osborn grew to manhood at Fairfax, Iowa, where he acquired a lasting interest in agriculture. He attended Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, for a few months but in 1876 entered Iowa State College. He graduated in 1879 with the B.S. degree, being the first student majoring in Zoology. He received the first M.S. degree given at Iowa State College in 1880, and the first honorary degree of Sc.D. in 1916. The L.L.D. was conferred upon Professor Osborn by the University of Pittsburgh in 1930, also the same degree from Ohio State University in 1936. At Iowa State College, Osborn was an assistant in Zool-

ogy and Entomology 1879-1883; Assistant Professor 1883-1885; Professor 1885-1898; also Entomologist in the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station 1890-1898. He was appointed State Entomologist of Iowa, 1898. To fill in summer vacations he became a field agent for the Division of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture 1885-1894. This work culminated in a notable publication, "Insects affecting domestic animals", Bull. 5, (1896). Another activity was having charge of the Entomological exhibit of the Agricultural Expt. Stations at the World Columbian Exposition in 1893. Two years were spent in graduate study 1881-1882 at the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, and 1884-1885 at the Zoological Station at Naples, Italy.

The Iowa Academy of Science owes much to Herbert Osborn. He played a leading part in the reorganization of the Academy in 1887, reviving interest in and fostering scientific research. At this meeting in the old Kirkwood House of Des Moines, he was elected President. From the record we find there were difficulties in financing publication of the Proceedings. "Indeed, the printing of the first proceedings was financed by Herbert Osborn, who was later reimbursed for the money expended". Later, he

served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Academy from 1892-1898.

Professor Osborn was on hand at the 25th Anniversary Meeting of the Academy of 1912, when he gave the principal address. By 1920, honorary fellowships were established by the Academy, and Herbert Osborn was one of six members so designated. As late as May 2, 1952, Dr. Osborn sent \$50.00 to the Iowa Academy to use as "seemed desirable". This contribution was placed in a "revolving publication fund", now known as the "Herbert Osborn revolving publication fund".

Herbert Osborn left Iowa in 1898 to become Professor of Zoology and Entomology, Ohio State University, 1898-1916; Research Professor, 1916-1933; Director Lake Laboratory, Ohio State University 1898-1919; Director Ohio Biological Survey beginning 1912; also consulting Entomologist, Maine Agr. Expt. Station in 1913. In later years, Dr. Osborn had short period connections with several institutions, like the New York Forestry School, 1920; North Carolina Agr. Expt. Station, 1919; Florida Agr. Expt. Sta., 1921, and the Mississippi State Plant Board in 1922.

Professor Osborn will always be remembered as one of the great and inspiring teachers in the field of Entomology, particularly while head of the Department of Zoology and Entomology, Ohio State University. He had unusual ability in turning young men to fields of research and preparing them for the profession of Entomology.

Systematic studies provided a favorite field of research for Dr. Osborn, particularly the order Homoptera, and the large family Cicadellidae where he described many new species. The culmination of these studies may be found in "The Leafhoppers of Ohio", Ohio State Univ. Bul., Vol. 32, and Ohio Biol. Surv. Bul. 14 (1928). Other important contributions were "Fragments of Entomological History", Part I (1937) and II (1946); Economic Zoology (1908); Agricultural Entomology (1916); Meadow and Pasture Insects (1939); and "A Brief History of Entomology" (1952).

Osborn held many high positions in scientific organizations, having been President of the Iowa Academy of Sciences, 1887; American Association of Economic Entomologists, 1898; Ohio Academy of Sciences, 1904; American Microscopical Society 1907-1909; Entomological Society of America, 1911; and the Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Sciences, 1917-1919; Vice-President (Chairman, Section F) of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1917; Editor of the Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Sciences, 1890-1898; and of the Annals of the Entomological Society of America, 1908-1929.

Dr. Osborn will always be remembered at Iowa State College by the Osborn Research Club, founded in 1921 and named in his honor. The Club includes as members the men most active in research at Iowa State and holds monthly meetings for presentation of reports. Osborn Drive is an important street on the Campus, and Osborn Cottage where he lived on the campus still carries his name.

Professor Osborn married Alice Isador Sayles, of Manchester, Iowa, January 19, 1883. They had five children, two boys and three girls. One son, Herbert T., is a well known professional Entomologist.

HARRY H. KNIGHT

JESSIE A. PARISH

1883-1954

Dr. Jessie A. Parish, before her death on August 10, 1954, was a long-time member of the Iowa Academy of Science. Her interests were in the field of biology and her papers were presented in this division of the Academy.

Dr. Parish was born near Reinbeck, March 5, 1883, and at the age of twenty-eight she was married to John Parish. Both she and her husband earned degrees in dentistry at the State University of Iowa. She had the distinction of being the only woman graduating in her class at the University.

The couple opened a dental office in Iowa City after graduation and later moved to Cedar Falls, where they practiced their profession for thirty-five years. Upon their retirement about eleven years ago the Parishes moved to their farm home near Reinbeck and have since resided there.

Her husband is her only survivor. She was preceded in death by her parents and one sister.

Dr. Parish was a member of the Congregational church, the Cedar Falls Woman's Club and the White Shrine.

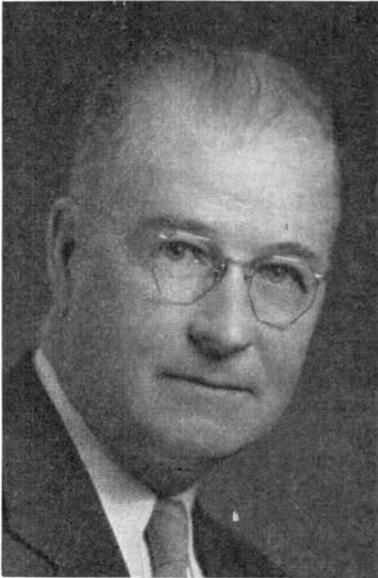
The Iowa Academy of Science is financially greatly indebted to Dr. Parish. Shortly before her death she willed to the Academy the 240-acre farm that was their home and that had been in the family for many years. According to the terms of the will, her husband has the control and use of the farm during his lifetime, after which it becomes the property of the Academy. All Academy members feel deep gratitude to Dr. Parish for her generosity and thoughtfulness in providing for the material needs of the Iowa Academy of Science.

R. W. GETCHELL

OSCAR WALLACE PARK

1889-1954

Oscar Wallace Park was born on January 14, 1889, at Concordia, Kansas. His death took place on October 16, 1954, at Ames, Iowa, following a two weeks illness resulting from a heart attack.



Oscar Wallace Park

After completing high school he taught in the public schools in Concordia and served as principal of the Ward School until 1914. He then began his collegiate work at Kansas State College and received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1917. He remained for one year with the institution as assistant in Zoology with the Experiment Station.

Dr. Park came to Iowa State College in 1918 as an assistant in Apiculture in the Experiment Station. He remained with the institution until his death, except for two short stays—in Florida in 1922 and with the University of Illinois in 1923 to 1925.

While working with Iowa State College, Dr. Park completed requirements for his Master's Degree in 1920 and the Degree of

Doctor of Philosophy in 1924, the first degree of that level conferred by the Department of Zoology and Entomology. Dr. Park attained the rank of Professor of Entomology in the Department of Zoology and Entomology in 1948 and served as research professor of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Park was married to Beulah C. Covert of Linden, Kansas, in 1914. Two children, Maurine and Muriel, came to this union. His widow, two daughters, and seven grandchildren survive.

Dr. Park spent his entire life activities in the study of the honey bee, a subject in which he made countless original researches resulting in the publication of many papers. He was contributing editor to chapters on Bee Behavior in the current text book—*The Honey Bee*. His endeavors were reflected in the publications in three areas of research: the mechanics of beekeeping, the physical characters of nectar, and the ripening of honey and the behavior of bees, especially their means of communication. In 1936, in cooperation with other staff members and associated agencies, Dr. Park inaugurated a program of selective resistance of bees to disease. This included the practical application of instrumental insemination pro-

cedures. The research program developed by Dr. Park stands as a monument to his foresight and planning of one of the outstanding apiculture research centers in the world.

Dr. Park was a member of Sigma Xi, Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and the Osborn Research Club. His biography appears in *American Men of Science*, *Who's Who*, *Who Knows and What*, and in the *Naturalist Directory*. He was a member of the Iowa Beekeepers Association, the Iowa Academy of Science, the Entomological Society of America, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the International Apis Club, and American Association of University Professors.

In addition to his active pursuit of research in his chosen field, Dr. Park developed a very comprehensive topical card index of references with several thousand entries and it extends far back into the written history of beekeeping. Closely associated with all of these activities was his accumulation of a valuable collection of old and rare books about bees and beekeeping. Over 600 titles are included in this unique collection, many of which are in foreign languages.

Close human associations seldom extend beyond a period of 35 years. It is from such association that this expression is made. "It was a privilege to be associated with Dr. Park in his professional activities and at the same time serve as a close personal friend. The character and integrity of Dr. Park was always evident in his approach to his research effort. No effort was too great if it would possibly make a contribution to the knowledge of bees and beekeeping. No preconceived ideas interfered with true analysis of the results, regardless of how they might affect individuals or the industry. As a friend, he applied the same principles to his counsel relative to personal problems. What was fair and just was always the guiding principle. Oscar Wallace Park will be missed most by those who were with him closest in trials of adversity and in the joys of success."

F. B. PADDOCK

RALPH M. ROBINSON

1914-1955

Dr. Ralph Marion Robinson, of the University of Arizona faculty, died March 23 in a Tucson hospital of injuries received in an automobile accident

March 11. Ralph and a colleague were returning to Tucson following a tour of Arizona high schools for the university. His colleague was driving an official university car when it was struck by a pickup truck.



Ralph M. Robinson

Ralph, son of Mr. and Mrs. Royal Robinson, was born in Pleasantville, Iowa, on June 22, 1914. He was graduated from the Pleasantville High School. He took his bachelor of arts degree at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, in 1939, and his master's degree at Drake University, Des Moines, in 1945. He received his Ph.D. from Iowa State College in 1952, working with Professor James E. Wert on "Achievement in calculus associated with different methods of meeting prerequisite mathematics".

Ralph taught in the elementary and high schools and was Superintendent of Schools in Norwalk,

Iowa, prior to coming to Iowa State College as instructor in the Naval Training School. At the close of the war he continued on at Iowa State College as a member of the mathematics faculty. At Iowa State he was faculty advisor for Alpha chapter of Phi Mu Epsilon (National mathematics honorary) and a member of Phi Delta Kappa (professional education fraternity). In Ames he was an enthusiastic participant in community activities. He was a member of the Ames Lions Club, the Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Methodist Church, and past master of the Masonic Lodge.

Dr. Robinson left Iowa State College in 1952 to become assistant professor of education and director of the placement service at the University of Arizona. Tribute was paid to Dr. Robinson by Dr. Richard A. Harvill, University of Arizona president, who pointed out that "in the short time period of less than three years, Dr. Robinson made outstanding contributions to the University of Arizona. By his achievements as a teacher and an administrative officer, he made an influential place for himself in the life of the university and the State of Arizona. Dr.

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Robinson's friendliness and his interest in helping students solve financial and career problems made him a popular faculty member."

He was married to Josephine Black; and they had two sons: John, nine, and Paul, six. He is also survived by his father and mother of Pleasantville, Iowa; a sister, Mrs. Charles Woodside of Pleasantville, Iowa, and a brother, Robert of Winona, Minnesota.

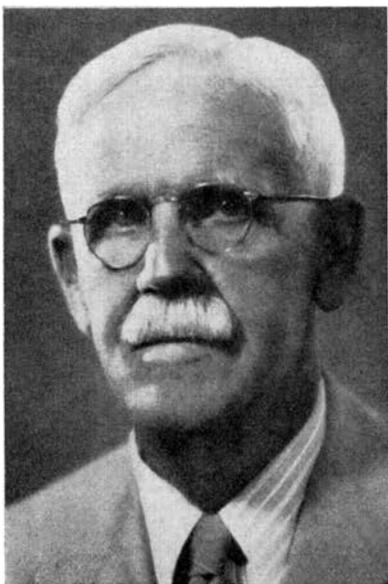
Ralph's talents composed a group which was rare in effectiveness and balance. He enjoyed both work and play and lived in an atmosphere of intellectual, social, and religious pursuits. He was a man I was proud to have as a friend.

ORLANDO KREIDER

HAROLD STILES

1874-1955

Dr. Harold Stiles, for 41 years a member of the Iowa State College faculty, passed away February 18, 1955, at Fresno, California. He was a highly respected teacher of Physics and a "man of thoro scholarship, successful experience and attractive personality."



Harold Stiles

Dr. Stiles was born October 11, 1874, in Richwood, Ohio. He was graduated from Kenyon College, Ohio, in 1896 with the Ph.B. degree, and in 1899 he was given the A.M. degree from that institution. He graduated from Harvard University in 1903, where he received the A.M. degree in 1904.

The first teaching assignment held by Dr. Stiles was at Northwestern University, where he became an Instructor in Physics in 1904. Three years later he accepted a fellowship at Northwestern University and devoted his time to research for a Ph.D. degree, which was conferred in 1909. From 1909 to 1914 he was Head of the Department of Physics at Morning-

side College at Sioux City, Iowa. In 1914 he joined the Physics staff at Iowa State College as Associate Professor.

Published articles by Dr. Stiles were on The Determination of Wave Lengths in the Arc and Spark Spectra of Mercury, on Experiments in Sound Diffraction, on the Use of the Rayleigh Disk to Determine Sound Intensity, and on An Improved Method for Determining Thermal Conductivity.

Dr. Stiles held memberships in The American Physical Society, Sigma Xi, The American Association for the Advancement of Science; and in the Iowa Academy of Science. Throughout his life he was interested in civic affairs, and he was an active member of the Congregational Church of Ames, Iowa.

Dr. Stiles' wife, Daisy, preceded him in death in 1948. Three children survive him; Herbert of Dearborn, Michigan; Francis of Los Angeles, California; and Gordon of Fresno, California. There are also two grandchildren.

His friendliness, his modesty, and his wholesome philosophy of life endeared Dr. Stiles to his many friends. In a letter on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his Harvard class and only two years before his death, he wrote; "My life has been quite uneventful. My wife and I raised

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three children and put them all thru college. My traveling was confined pretty much to car trips over the United States with my family. For recreation I play a little chess. Well, life is a great experience. I would like to live it over again. I have often thought how nice it would be if I could leave this earth with a round-trip ticket, so I could return in a hundred years and note the changes."

HERBERT J. PLAGGE

REUEL HULL SYLVESTER

1881-1954

Reuel Hull Sylvester was born March 18, 1881 at Lynnville, Iowa. He was the son of Dixon and Hull Sylvester. He died at Joliet, Illinois,

July 29, 1954. He attended Iowa State Teachers College, at Cedar Falls, and took his B. A. degree at the State University of Iowa in 1908, also received his Master's Degree from S. U. I., and took his doctorate in Psychology in 1912 at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. From 1913 to 1919 he was Director of the Psychology Clinic and Assistant Professor of Psychology at the State University of Iowa, and for the next four years was Director of the Des Moines Health Center. During World War I he was Chief Psychologist Examiner, with the rank of Captain, at Camp Grant, Illinois. He became head of the Drake Psychology Department in Des Moines in 1923, and retired from teaching in 1943, but remained several more years to continue research.



Reuel Hull Sylvester

At one time he founded his own school in Des Moines for backward children. He was a member of the American Psychological Association, an associate member of the American Medical Association, and a life member of the Iowa Academy of Science. He was the author of many professional papers and articles. He was elected to Sigma Xi, national honorary science fraternity; and Phi Delta Kappa, national professional education fraternity. He was also a member of the Masonic Lodge—Scottish Rite, York Rite, and Shrine—and of the Des Moines Prairie Club. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was affiliated with the Republican Party. He married Ethel Lucille Newcomb on June 6, 1916. There was born to Reuel and Ethel Sylvester one child, Edgar Bradley Sylvester, who became a doctor of medicine, and is now located at Joliet, Illinois. Because of ill health, Dr. Reuel H. Sylvester left Des Moines some two years before his death and resided with his son, Dr. E. B. Sylvester, until his death.

The scholastic attainments of a man tell but part of the story. They do not reveal what manner of man he was. Perhaps the distinguishing characteristics about Reuel Sylvester were his directness, his simplicity, his open-mindedness. He was a kindly man, free from guile. In this age when

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men, no matter how eminent, may be sacrificed in the struggle for power and a phantom security, it is refreshing to note that the chief concern of Dr. Sylvester was for the welfare and the protection of the rights of the individual, including the underprivileged and the handicapped. He was a family man; he loved his home and his country; he was a good citizen.

GEORGE COSSON

A. MILTON WEIDMAN

1922 - 1955

*"Here rests his head upon the lap of earth
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown."*

Gray

There is not much more that can be said about one who dies young, before his promises are fulfilled.



A. Milton Weidman

A. Milton Weidman was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on September 16, 1922. He graduated from Hartford School in 1941. Following this he enrolled in the University of Connecticut. It was not until 1948 that he completed his undergraduate work. The delay was due to an interlude, from 1943 to 1946, which he spent in the Army Signal Corps. Weidman saw service in both the European and Pacific Theatres. In 1948 he enrolled in the graduate school at the University of Connecticut. He was appointed to the position of Graduate Assistant in the Department of Genetics in 1949. All of his requirements for the Ph.D. degree excepting the completion of his thesis were fulfilled when he left in 1953 to join the staff of the Biology Department of Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa. The title of his thesis work

is, "A comparison of micromelias induced by several chemical agents". He was an Assistant Professor when he left Morningside College in November, 1954, because of his fatal illness.

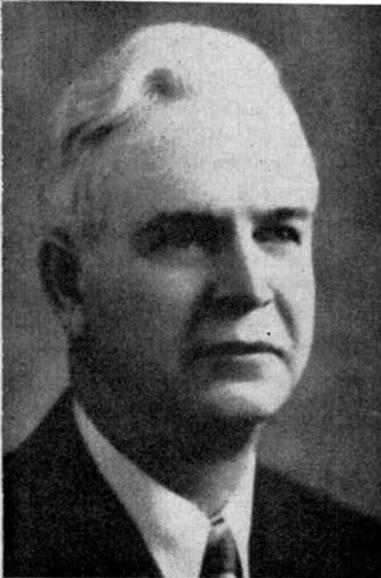
Weidman was a member of the Honor Society in his high school and had been elected to Phi Kappa Phi while he was in graduate school. He is survived by his widow and two small children.

EDGAR ZWILLING

OTIS R. WOLFE

1885 - 1954

Otis R Wolfe, M.D. was born, December 15, 1885, in Canton, Illinois, and died of cancer at the Mayo Clinic, September 11, 1954. His parents were Marcus A., and Rose M. (Wilson) Wolfe. He received his education at the University Medical College in Kansas City, Missouri, and received his degree in medicine in 1910.



Otis R. Wolfe

He was married to Eunice L. Decker on May 18, 1910, and had four sons, Otis D. Wolfe, M.D., Russell M. Wolfe, M.D., Henry L. Wolfe, O.D., and Paul W. Wolfe, who lost his life in the second world war.

Dr. Wolfe was clinical assistant in the Chicago Polyclinic 1918-19, and was assistant to Drs. Casey Wood and Frank Allport in Chicago, also in 1918 and 1919. He was Chief Eye Surgeon at the Eye Department in Evangelical Deaconess Hospital.

He was a member of the Marshall County and Iowa State Medical Societies, the American Medical Association, American Academy

of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, Association for Research in Ophthalmology, Pan-American Medical Association, American Medical Editors and Authors Association, Iowa Academy of Science, A.A.A.S., and International College of Surgeons. He was just recently appointed Secretary to the newly formed Eye Section (International) of the International College of Surgeons. He has written numerous articles on cataract surgery and glaucoma, the three most recent being "Suction Surgical Technique in Children's Cataracts", "Surgery of Dislocated Lenses in Children", and "Surgical Treatment of Perilenticular Membranes in Children".

The last few years of his life he has devoted chiefly to children's cataracts and allied conditions.

Last rites were held at the Avey Funeral home on September 14, with graveside services conducted by the Masonic Lodge.

MRS. TERESA O'HARA