

Edward Bartow, Chemist

On Saturday afternoon of 12 April 1958, Edward Bartow died quietly at his home in Iowa City at the age of 88. He served the State University of Iowa as head of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering from 1920 to 1940 and was responsible for getting the chemistry building built in 1923. During his administration, good curricula for training chemists and chemical engineers were developed, and many graduate students were trained in the field of water chemistry. Dr. Bartow and his students published over 200 papers on all phases of water treatment. After his retirement, he taught the course in water chemistry and came to his office daily to carry on correspondence with chemists in his field of specialization—a practice which he continued until only a few days before his death.

Edward Bartow was born in Glenham, New York on 12 January 1870. He attended a preparatory academy at Fishkill, New York, and graduated from Williams College in 1892. In 1895, he

obtained his doctorate from the University of Göttingen, Germany. Upon his return to the United States, he married Alice Abbott on 3 September 1895 and started his academic career as an instructor at Williams College. He taught at the University of Kansas from 1897 to 1905, and then moved to the University of Illinois where he was professor of sanitary chemistry and director of the Illinois Water Survey, from 1905 to 1920.

Dr. Bartow served in the American Expeditionary Forces in France in 1917–18, first as a major and then as a lieutenant colonel. He directed the work of 80 officers and many privates in the difficult task of providing good drinking water and proper sanitation for the armed services. His work was recognized by the French Government with the award of the *Medaille d'Honneur*.

Dr. Bartow was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, and many scientific societies. He served as president of the Kansas Academy of Science in

1904 and, 30 years later, as president of the Iowa Academy of Science. In 1922, he was president of the American Water Works Association, of which he was a life-long member. He was a member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and a director of that organization from 1923 to 1925 and again from 1936 to 1939. From 1934 to 1938, he was a vice-president of the International Chemical Union as the representative of the United States. In 1936, he was elected to the presidency of the American Chemical Society, the highest office and honor his chemistry contemporaries could bestow. He attended many meetings of the International Congress of Chemistry as a representative of the United States and the American Chemical Society.

In Iowa City, Edward Bartow was a member of the Congregational Church and a loyal Rotarian. His chief hobby was stamp collecting and first-day covers. He was a member of the American Philatelic Society, the Society of Philatelic Americans, and the Trans-Mississippi Stamp Society.

Edward Bartow will be remembered as a pioneer scientist in the chemistry of water purification and the treatment of wastes to avoid pollution of streams. His friends, locally, nationally, and internationally, remember him as the tall smiling gentleman with his hand always outstretched in friendship.

RALPH L. SHRINER

*Department of Chemistry, State
University of Iowa, Iowa City*

News of Science

Science Education Legislation

Various opinions have been voiced on the prospects of passage of a Federal aid to education bill before adjournment of Congress, which is expected to occur between 15 August and 1 September. At this date, 23 July, informed opinion seems to hold that there are grounds for optimism that legislation on this matter will be passed this year.

The House bill, which may or may not gain passage, represents a compromise between two earlier bills introduced in both chambers. A brief analysis of these earlier bills will be of value in comparing them with the new bill which is threatened by adjournment.

Making use of a scheme of identification employed in an earlier issue [*Science*

127, 389 (1958)], we will refer to the two bills before the compromise as the Administration bill (S3163) and the Hill-Elliott bill (S3187).

Analysis of Earlier Bills

The Administration bill has the following major provisions: (i) authorization for approximately 40,000 scholarships over a 4-year period to be awarded on the basis of need by the individual states after competitive examination of their college-age applicants; (ii) authorization for funds, to be matched by the states, for the establishment of new or larger student guidance and counseling agencies; (iii) grants to individual universities for the expansion of fellowship and graduate education programs as recommended by the university and approved by the Commissioner of Education; (iv) grants to states of \$15 million a year for 4 years for the purpose of aiding the establishment of programs