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IN MEMORIAM

William E. Albert

1899 — 1953

William E. Albert, son of William Ebin and Mary Imogene Albert, was born at Pepin, Wisconsin, May 15, 1899, and died of a heart attack at his home in Lansing, Iowa, January 17, 1953.

The Albert Family moved to Lansing in 1904. Bill, as he was affectionately known to his host of friends throughout the middle west, attended the Lansing Public Schools and was graduated with the class of 1917. He then attended Iowa State College.



William E. Albert

Mr. Albert became interested in Conservation work at an early age. This was only natural, as his father, a capable State executive, was long associated with the Iowa Fish and Game Department, and served it in the capacity of State Game Warden from 1921 until 1932. W. E. Albert, Jr., was employed by the Fisheries Department on a temporary basis as early as 1917, and became a full-time member of the staff in 1924. He served in many capacities with the department, but was primarily interested in the fisheries program on the Mississippi River.

In this avenue of effort he supervised and materially extended the fish-rescue work along the River. Later he became interested in the trout program, and worked diligently on methods of improving hatchery and distribution techniques.

Mr. Albert served as Fisheries Supervisor from July 1, 1941, to January 1, 1946. In his new capacity he was responsible not only for the supervision of the work along the River, but the hatcheries and other fish management work in eastern Iowa. He was appointed as Chief of the Fish and Game Division for the Iowa Conservation work in 1946, in which position he served until he retired from Conservation work in 1947. Since that time Mr. Albert had been associated with the Iowa Tax Commission and had served as receiver of the Iowa-Wisconsin Bridge Company until his untimely death.

Mr. Albert married Anita Bakewell, June 1, 1921. Three sons, William G.

of Richland, Washington; Dr. Thomas of Honolulu, Hawaii; and John, at home; and a daughter, Mary, with the American Red Cross at San Antonio, Texas, were born to them. Others, besides his wife surviving him include three grandchildren, a half sister, Mrs. Ada Fuller, of Davenport, Iowa, and a half brother, Arch Fawler of Oregon.

Mr. Albert was a member of the Lansing Federated Church, the American Legion, American Fisheries Society, Iowa Academy of Science, Masonic and Elk Bodies. He was an active leader in district and local affairs. His keen sense of humor and long service to his fellow men, both professionally and as a friend and counselor, will be cherished through the years by those of us who were fortunate enough to have been closely associated with him.

EVERETT B. SPEAKER

Jacob P. Anderson

1874 — 1953

Dr. Jacob P. Anderson, foremost student of the Flora of Alaska, passed away at Rochester, Minnesota, February 15, 1953.

Dr. Anderson was born April 7, 1874 in Glenwood, Utah. At the age of two years his family moved to Nebraska City, Nebraska. He received the equivalent of high school training and about 20 semester hours of college work at the University of Nebraska. From 1903-1906 he taught at Graceland College, Lamoni, Iowa, and operated a nursery at the farm home of his brother. From 1906 until 1911 he homesteaded in western Kansas.

Deciding to resume his formal education in horticulture and botany, Dr. Anderson entered Iowa State College in 1911, receiving his bachelors degree in 1913, and the masters degree in 1916. He moved to Alaska in 1914 to assume the position of horticulturist at the Sitka Experiment Station. In 1917, transferring his residence to Juneau, he established the first commercial florist enterprise in Alaska; he continued in this occupation until 1940. During 1938 and 1939 he was a member of the Alaska legislature, and in 1940, a supervisor of the Census for the territory. In 1941 he retired from business and moved to Iowa State College to serve as Assistant Curator of the Herbarium, and to complete preparation of his "Flora of Alaska."

The honorary degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon Dr. Anderson by the University of Alaska in 1940. He was elected to the societies Phi Kappa Phi, Gamma Sigma Delta, and Sigma Xi; he was a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Iowa Academy of Science; he belonged to the Botanical Society of America, the American Society of Plant Taxonomists, and the Arctic Institute of North America. He was a member of the Reorganized Church of the Latter Day Saints, and active in its affairs throughout his life.

Dr. Anderson's early interest in the native flora is evidenced by many specimens in the Iowa State College herbarium which he collected in southern Iowa, eastern Nebraska, and western Kansas during the '90's and the opening years of the present century. This interest became rapidly intensified after he took up residence in Alaska. Here was a vast region; botanically much of it was completely unexplored. The fragmentary literature was widely scattered, and intelligible to only a few specialized taxonomists. To learn the names, the variability and distribution of all the plants of the territory and to synthesize the results of his studies in a Flora of Alaska, successively became his hobby and then the guiding passion of his life. He traveled extensively collecting, identifying, and studying. His entire collection was destroyed by fire in 1924. Nothing daunted, he started over again. When he returned to Iowa State College in 1941 to undertake the actual preparation of the flora, the personal herbarium he brought with him was the largest Alaskan collection in existence. Between 1941 and 1952, he completed a survey of the flora which was published in 9 parts in the Iowa State College Journal of Science. During this period, he also spent 4 summers in Alaska obtaining further data, extending his collections and verifying conclusions. Immediately preceding his

his untimely death he was engaged in revising his published treatments preparatory to putting them together in book form.

In conversations dealing with the mundane affairs of the world, one would gather the impression that Dr. Anderson was reserved. Usually he listened, sometimes with a twinkle of amusement in his eyes. When he expressed an opinion, although low voiced, it was concise and firm. But turn the conversation to Alaska—here the floodgates of his charm and enthusiasm would open—be it plants, climate, or even politics .

We hear much of devotion to science. Most of us who are scientists are devoted to science, with the reservation that our science is a means to a necessary end—that end being to make a living. Possibly many of us would not be scientists if we felt our aptitudes were such that we could make a better living in other pursuits. The devotion which Jacob P. Anderson bore to his science was without reservation; it was the end itself.

DUANE ISELY

Ellis Ingham Fulmer

1891 — 1953

Professor Ellis Ingham Fulmer was a member of the Iowa Academy of Science for more than thirty years. He presented papers in its divisional meetings and to its general meetings. His untimely death, at the age of sixty-one years, removed from our membership a productive scientist and a loyal friend, and ended his achievements prematurely.

Ellis Ingham Fulmer was born at Gibbon, Nebraska on April 12, 1891. He was married to Ruth Emma Files on June 15, 1915. Their family consisted of two sons, Norman Clark and Robert Ellery. He passed away in Mary Greeley Hospital at Ames, Iowa on February 10, 1953, as a result of a heart condition which had restricted his activities for about five years.

Professor Fulmer had many interests. As an undergraduate, music attracted him almost as much as science. Undoubtedly he could have succeeded as a musician but it is fortunate for science that he chose chemistry for a career.

He laid a broad foundation for that career. He prepared for and received the degree A. B. from Nebraska Wesleyan University in 1912. In 1913, the University of Nebraska conferred on him the degree A. M. He studied chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania during the year 1913-14. He served as head of the department of Chemistry for one year at Leander Clark College and during the school year 1915-16 was head of the chemistry department at



Ellis Ingham Fulmer

Friends University. In 1916 he went to the University of Toronto. He accepted a position as assistant in the chemistry department and continued his graduate studies. His research work was done under the direction of W. Lash Miller. During the war years 1917-18 he worked as a chemist for the Experimental Farms at Ottawa and for the Aetna Explosives Company. In 1919, the University of Toronto conferred on him the degree Ph.D in physical chemistry.

In 1919, the department of chemistry at Iowa State College was expanding into new fields. Dr. Fulmer was invited to organize one of these new fields with the rank of assistant professor. He became associate professor in 1920 and Professor in 1923. His degree was in physical chemistry and he was working with microorganisms, yeasts, molds, etc. He was not interested mainly in classifying microorganisms, but in the substrates on which they worked

and the products which they produced. Finally, he named this field Biophysical Chemistry.

At Iowa State College, Dr. Fulmer taught some undergraduate students. Many of his undergraduate students were fascinated by the wealth of supplementary information their teacher had, and the aptness of his illustrations. These classes were taught not just chemistry but chemistry plus all that comes from the personality of a well equipped, interested teacher. Few of his students will forget the inspiration of his classes.

But classes of graduate students, organization of his field, direction of research, and writing occupied most of his time. Always, more than one project was occupying his attention. Separate piles of books and papers, each representing a separate problem, could be found both at his home and in his office. Students working under his direction received 42 graduate degrees, 12 M. S. degrees and 30 Ph.D. degrees. Independently, or jointly with these students he published 200 research papers. He was much interested in optimum conditions for the activities of microorganisms. He investigated the effects of temperature and concentration of substrates on activity of microorganisms. He found that an extract of some substances increased activities of microorganisms at the time when it was supposed that the one substance, bios, was the factor. He helped establish the beneficial effect of these added substances, as their known number increased, and they were called growth factors. He aided in the investigations which made possible the commercial production of sorbose and, therefore, basically aided in the commercial production of ascorbic acid (vitamin C). The fermentative production of 2-3 butylene glycol and the use of fungi as saccharifying agents for industrial fermentations were promoted by his work.

Dr. Fulmer was co-author of two important contributions to our scientific literature, "The Chemical Action of Microorganisms" written in cooperation with Dr. C. H. Werkman and the three-volume treatise entitled "Physiology and Biochemistry of Bacteria" produced in collaboration with Dr. R. E. Buchanan.

In 1947, Dr. Fulmer joined the staff of the Institute for Atomic Research as Assistant to the Director, a position which he held until his death. In this position he cooperated with Dr. Spedding especially in building up the personnel. He assisted in all other administrative problems and in the absence of both the Director and the Associate Director, he acted as Director of the Institute for Atomic Research in all administrative matters.

Dr. Fulmer was recognized as a great scientist. He was elected to Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, Alpha Chi Sigma, Sigma Xi, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Fellow of the New York Academy of Science and the American Society of Naturalists. He has been listed for years in *American Men of Science*, *Who's Who in America* and other biographical lists of noted persons.

In recognition of his character, his attainments, his influence on scientific thought and achievements, and his influence on his associates, his first alma mater, Nebraska Wesleyan University called him back, in 1944, and conferred on him the honorary degree D.Sc.

F. E. BROWN

Henry Albright Mattill

1883 — 1953

On March 30, 1953, death claimed Henry A. Mattill, who had served the State University of Iowa from 1927 until his retirement to part-time status

last July, as Professor and Head of the Department of Biochemistry. In that time he had taught some two thousand medical students and had introduced many graduate students to the challenge of probing the unknown. Of the latter group, a score or more attained the highest degree in course under his immediate direction.



Henry Albright Mattill

Dr. Mattill was born in Glasgow, Missouri, November 28, 1883. He received his A. B. degree at Adelbert College of Western Reserve University in 1906, his A. M. and Ph. D. degrees at the University of Illinois in 1907 and 1910. At the latter institution he had served first as a teaching assistant, later as a research fellow. He held posts as assistant professor of physiology and physiological chemistry at the University of Utah from 1910 to 1915, was associate professor and professor of nutrition at the University of California at Berkeley from 1915 to

1918, and professor of biochemistry in the Department of Vital Economics at the University of Rochester from 1919 until he came to Iowa in 1927. During World War I, Dr. Mattill had served as captain and major in the Army Sanitary Corps.

Since 1911, Dr. Mattill had contributed steadily to the enlargement of the boundaries of our scientific knowledge in the fields of biochemistry and nutrition. Approximately eighty papers bear his name, and nearly half that many more discuss work inspired and guided by him. His pioneering established the presence of a factor in vegetable fats which was required for reproduction in experimental animals. His demonstration that this factor, now known as vitamin E or tocopherol, was present in the unsaponifiable fraction of these vegetable fats led others to identify it chemically and to synthesize it. Association of the observation that animal fats, which lack vitamin E, become rancid much more quickly than vegetable fats, which contain it, stimulated Dr. Mattill to undertake an extensive study of the kinetics of autoxidation and the fundamental chemical nature of substances which, like vitamin E, possess antioxidant activity. Similarly, observations that lack of vita-

min E in the young rat, rabbit, and guinea pig induced paralysis attributable to muscular dystrophy led him and his students to investigate the effect of this deficiency upon the metabolic processes known to occur in muscle tissue. Dr. Mattill also published articles concerned with the vitamin B complex and vitamins A and C, with the effects of starvation and variations in water intake, with the nutritive value of cereal and other proteins, and with other aspects of nutrition.

In 1950, Dr. Mattill was the recipient of the third annual Iowa Award of the American Chemical Society. He was chosen in recognition of his outstanding contributions to our knowledge of vitamin E and antioxidants and of his many years of devotion to teaching medical and graduate students. In June of 1952, he was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Western Reserve.

Dr. Mattill was a member of Gamma Alpha, Alpha Chi Sigma, Alpha Omega Alpha, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Lambda Upsilon, and the American Association of University Professors. Shortly after his arrival at Iowa, he became a fellow of the Iowa Academy of Science. He was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and held memberships in the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Biological Chemists, the American Physiological Society, the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and the American Institute of Nutrition. He had served each of the last three of these societies in an editorial capacity and the American Society of Biological Chemists as its secretary from 1933 to 1938, councilor from 1938 to 1940, and member of its Editorial Committee from 1942, since 1948 as chairman. He became its president in 1952. For years he was also section editor of Biological Abstracts.

In 1912, Dr. Mattill married Helen Isham (Ph. D., Cornell, 1906), then a member of the chemistry staff of the University of Illinois. He is survived by her and a married son, John I. Mattill, of Concord, Massachusetts, assistant director of the news service at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The ties in the Mattill family were close, each member strongly devoted to the others. It was a delight to visit in their home. Interesting plans had been laid to follow Dr. Mattill's retirement. Execution of these had begun last fall with his association with the Medical Research Foundation in Havana, Cuba, a mission which was cut short by his return to Iowa City in December for medical attention. During the three months which preceded his death he had battled courageously against the ineluctable inroads of cancer.

The interests of Dr. Mattill were wide and varied. He was an accomplished pianist. During his graduate student days, he had augmented his income by playing the organ in one of the churches in the university community. At Salt Lake City he served for some years as organist in the Congregational Church, and at Iowa City he occasionally substituted in this capacity in the Unitarian Church, of which he was long a member. He had also served as an accompanist at the Iowa City Rotary Club, in which he was a past service member. He loved to listen to concerts, as opportunity permitted, and to find recreation in providing piano accompaniment for instrumental ensembles and for friends who loved to sing. He was an enthusiastic stamp collector and a miniature camera fan of no mean ability. He and Mrs. Mattill and John loved to spend at least some part of each summer in the mountains. On each out-

Possibly Dr. Mattill's strongest personal attribute was the humility with which he approached his work and his relationship with others. Few men have been as completely unselfish and as genuinely interested in the welfare of their associates on the staff and of their students as he was. His department was a congenial and cooperative one. In his teaching, he sought not to convey merely a series of isolated facts, but to stimulate his students to integrate and correlate factual material into functional concepts. Nor was he content merely to teach. He sought also to mould his students into well-integrated personalities. The void left by Dr. Mattill's passing can be filled only with cherished memories of gracious impacts and contacts. He will long be remembered, not only for his teaching and his service to science, but perhaps even more for the warm friendliness which radiated from him and made working with him, or even meeting him only casually, so delightful.

CLARENCE P. BERG

Maurice George Ricker

1869 — 1952

Leaving a record of outstanding accomplishments in a variety of fields, Maurice George Ricker died at his home in Washington, D. C., September 9, 1952. He had retired from service in the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1942, but at the urgent request of the War Department, had undertaken a special film project at Wright Field, Ohio, during the war.

Mr. Ricker was born at Wataga, Illinois, July 18, 1869. He received his bachelor of science degree from Drake University in 1892, taught in Iowa high schools for seven years and then became the much beloved principal of the high School in Des Moines where he served until 1918. Many who were his pupils have attained considerable distinction. He became interested in photography as an instrument for scientific research and in 1918 joined the University of Iowa expedition to the Barbadoes and Antigua. Afterwards, he was in charge of the motion picture laboratory for the War Work Council of the Y.M.C.A. in Europe. For six years, he was an assistant Director of Educational Work in the United States Public Health Service in Washington and later until 1929 served as Director of Motion Pictures in the Interior Department. After eight years as engineer of the film division of the United Research Corporation, he returned to government service in the Department of Agriculture and had a large part in the development of its film program. He had been a fellow of the Iowa Academy since 1894 and was also a member of St. Louis Academy and of the New York



Maurice George Ricker

Electrical Society. His only daughter, Mrs. William Beebe, who writes under the pseudonym, Elswyth Thane, and has a long list of books to her credit, survives him.

Maurice Ricker was a man of great intellectual curiosity and unbounded enthusiasm. He never lost his interest in youth. Many of his students recall their deep indebtedness to him. His skills and inventiveness found wide scope in the various positions which he held. None who knew him will forget the keenness of his mind or the contagion of his good humor. He never gave up wanting to know.

*"For us who knew him, dread of age is past!
He took life tip-toe to the very last
It never lost for him its lovely look.
He kept his interest in its thrilling book.
To him, Death came no conqueror; in the end
He merely smiled to greet another friend."*

LAWRENCE C. STAPLES

William James Rusk

1869 — 1952

Born in Monkton, Ontario, Professor William James Rusk received his early education in Canada. He obtained his B. A. in 1895 from the University of Toronto, where he taught from 1895 to 1898, receiving his M. A. in the latter year. For the next two years he taught at Bishop's College. From 1900 to 1902 Professor Rusk did graduate work at the University of Chicago, studying under Moore, Bolza, and Maschka. He came to Grinnell College as Associate Professor of Mathematics in 1902, was made full Professor in 1905, and held this position until his retirement in 1942.

His quiet, scholarly ways made it a pleasure to work with him. And that pleasure was mine from 1905 to his retirement in 1942. Professor Rusk not only had a broad mathematical mind, but the gift of poetry was his, and he showed rare grasp of the shadings of language, and delicacy of feeling. Among his avocations was cabinet-making, and he created many a piece of fine furniture.

Professor Rusk, during his active life, was a member of the Iowa Academy of Science, the American Mathematical Society, and the Mathematical Association of America, of which he was a charter member.

He is survived by his wife, Minora Trueblood Rusk, and by two brothers and a sister.

RAYMOND B. McCLENON