

time of his death few men had a greater appreciation of the trends of research in medicine, a more intimate knowledge of the research in progress throughout the country and a closer association and friendship with the men engaged in it. He made a sincere effort to understand the problems for which grants-in-aid were sought. He adopted the usual practice of seeking advice from medical men regarding the merits of research projects. But in addition he pursued a course of self-education in medicine. His frequent visits to institutions in which research supported by his foundation was in progress, his attendance at medical society meetings, his reading of medical books and journals and particularly, perhaps, his discussions with his medical friends gave him a very considerable knowledge of medicine. He had the ability to assemble and arrange his variously acquired information; and if he could be drawn out, was able to discuss intelligently and with comprehensive knowledge many of the fields of medicine which actively are being advanced to-day.

Archie Woods thoroughly enjoyed his association with medical men. He was eager to assist them in their work; yet was equally concerned that the funds which his board of directors entrusted to him should not be wasted. He had a real skill in judging the merits of research projects submitted to him and the ability to select, for financial support, the promising ones. He was known as honest and fair-minded in his dealings with men and he commanded their respect. In the years of his association with the Markle Foundation he made himself an expert in many matters relating to medicine and an important figure in

the advancement of medical knowledge. Toward the end of his career he, a layman, had become, on occasion, a consultant in medicine; for his advice was sought and his assistance obtained in the organization of some of its teaching and research programs.

GEORGE J. HEUER

NEW YORK HOSPITAL

LESTER S. GUSS

LESTER S. GUSS, professor and head of the department of chemistry of South Dakota State College, died following a heart attack on May 17 at the age of forty years. Dr. Guss received the B.S. degree in 1923 and the M.S. degree in 1925 from the University of North Dakota. After teaching in high schools of Minnesota he came to South Dakota State College in 1928 as instructor in chemistry. He continued graduate study in chemistry at the University of Minnesota during 1936-38, receiving the Ph.D. degree at the end of that time. In 1940 he was made head of the chemistry department at South Dakota State College. He held a reserve commission of Captain in the CWS until the spring of 1941, when he resigned in order to better serve his country as a chemist. He worked on the WPB rubber program with Dr. I. M. Kolthoff at the University of Minnesota during 1943, his research covering indicators in anhydrous solvents, acidity in anhydrous solvents and properties of soap solutions. During 1943-44 he was chairman of the Sioux Valley section of the American Chemical Society, and on May 6 was elected president of the South Dakota Academy of Science for the ensuing year.

G. L. BROWN

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

A COLLEGE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING AT SÃO PAULO

THE following official announcement of the establishment of a College of Chemical Engineering at São Paulo has been sent to SCIENCE.

Social Action, a Jesuit organization in Brazil, is planning to open in São Paulo a College of Chemical Engineering with a capacity for 1,000 students. Father Saboia de Medeiros, president of Social Action in Brazil, has retained certain officials of the University of Detroit as his advisers.

One of the most important problems is the selection of the faculty. To conform with Brazilian laws, members of the faculty must, except for possibly one or two, have been born in Brazil. But to conform with the educational aims of Father Saboia, the curriculum, the faculty and the facilities must represent the best ideas of chemical engineering education in the United States. This means that those selected as faculty members, in addition to having been born in Brazil, should have had considerable teaching

experience in the United States. However, since instructors in the field of chemical engineering will also need to have had considerable industrial experience, this will make up to a large extent for lack of previous teaching activity. All instruction will be conducted in Portuguese—the official language of the country. Members of the faculty will be appointed in all divisions of chemistry, mathematics, physics, metallurgy, mechanical and electrical engineering, mechanics, chemical engineering, economics, and in business organization and management. It is hoped that a student registration for the first freshman class will be made about March 1, 1945. Members of the faculty will be appointed to meet instructional needs as students enter and as they advance through the curriculum. It will be necessary that all members be practical Catholics.

It is hoped that information about the new college will be extensively circulated in the Catholic educational circles and will be brought to the attention of all Brazilians residing in the United States. Any person desiring to teach