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#### GENERAL SCIENCE

# 35 Elected to Academy

► **ELECTION** of 35 new members in recognition of their distinguished and continuing achievements in original research has been announced by the National Academy of Sciences.

The newly elected members of the Academy are: Robert A. Alberty, chemistry, University of Wisconsin; James G. Baker, research associate, Harvard College Observatory; R. H. Bing, mathematics, University of Wisconsin; David H. Blackwell, statistics, University of California, Berkeley; George H. Buchi, organic chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Joseph W. Chamberlain, associate director, space division, Kitt Peak National Observatory; Erwin Chargaff, biochemistry, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons; Robert F. Christy, physics, California Institute of Technology; Vincent G. Dethier, zoology and psychology, Neurological Institute, University of Pennsylvania; Harry G. Drickamer, chemical engineering and physical chemistry, University of Illinois; Wendell R. Garner, psychology, Johns Hopkins University; Louis S. Goodman, pharmacology, University of Utah; Sam Granick, Rockefeller Institute; Joseph H. Greenberg, anthropology, Stanford University; Irwin C. Gunsalus, biochemistry, University of Illinois.

Also, Leland J. Haworth, director, National Science Foundation; Terrell L. Hill, chemistry, University of Oregon; Leon O. Jacobson, medicine, Argonne Cancer Research Hospital, University of Chicago; Clarence L. Johnson, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation; Harold S. Johnston, chemistry, University of California, Berkeley; Mark Kac, Rockefeller Institute; Leon M. Lederman, physics, Nevis Laboratories, Columbia University; Bernd T. Matthias, physics, University of California, San Diego, and Physical Research Laboratory, Bell Telephone Laboratories; Harden M. McConnell, chemistry, Stanford University; Charles D. Michener, entomology, University of Kansas; David Nachmansohn, biochemistry, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons; John R. Pappenheimer, physiology, American Heart Association, Harvard Medical School; William T. Pecora, geologist, U.S. Geological Survey; Gregory Pincus, biology, Boston University and Worcester Foundation for Experimental Biology; James A. Shannon, director, National Institutes of Health; Sol Spiegelman, microbiology, University of Illinois; Alfred Tarski, mathematics, University of California, Berkeley; Ernst Weber, president, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; Waldo R. Wedel, anthropology, U.S. National Museum; and Chen Ning Yang, theoretical physics, Institute for Advanced Study.

Six distinguished scientists from Belgium, Canada, France, Japan and the United Kingdom were elected also, bringing the total of foreign associates of the Academy to 74. They are:

Jean Brachet, director of the Laboratoire de Morphologie Animale, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Brussels, Belgium; James M.

Harrison, deputy to Deputy Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, Canada, and former director, Geological Survey of Canada; William R. Hawthorne, applied thermodynamics, University of Cambridge, England; Peter B. Medawar, 1960 Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine, director, National Institute for Medical Research, Medical Research Council, Great Britain; Jean Leray, mathematics, Collège de France, Paris; and Sin-Itiro Tomonaga, president, Science Council of Japan.

Election as a foreign associate is one of the highest honors that can be bestowed by the Academy on a scientist who is not a citizen of the United States.

The National Academy of Sciences is a private organization of distinguished scientists and engineers devoted to the furtherance of science and its use for the general welfare. The Academy was established in 1863 by a Congressional Act of Incorporation signed by Abraham Lincoln.

• Science News Letter, 87:290 May 8, 1965

#### BOTANY

## The Sierra Nevada Has Varied Climate, Plants

► **THE STEEP SIERRA NEVADA** slopes, more than 10,000 feet high, have species of plants from diverse regions of the world that have adapted to varied climatic conditions similar to those near the cold Arctic Circle and the mild Pacific Coast.

More than 70 plant species appear to have traveled southward from arctic and cold temperate North America, while a slightly larger number of species may have come from along the mild Pacific Coast. More than 150 species have relatives in the continental arid Great Basin and Rocky Mountains and must have traveled up from the east side of the mountains.

Some plant species appear to have used the high, geologically young mountains of western North America as a bridge over which to travel south from the cold arctic regions, reported Dr. Jens Clausen, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Stanford, Calif.

Other plants from different regions have found habitats among the steep slopes, which during the day are warmed by the sun and over which cold night air flows, lowering the temperatures to below freezing, Dr. Clausen told the 102nd annual meeting of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C.

Within the approximately three-square-mile Slate Creek Valley, east of the Yosemite National Park, about 10,000 to 13,000 feet high, scientists counted about 350 species of flowering plants and ferns, an unusually high number compared with those in other locations of such altitudes, said Dr. Clausen.

Having arrived from diverse areas, these plants must have evolved and adjusted as the relatively young mountains rose to greater heights through the ages.

• Science News Letter, 87:290 May 8, 1965