News of Science

AAAS Editor

The AAAS is very pleased to announce that Graham DuShane will continue on a permanent basis as editor of *Science* and *The Scientific Monthly*. Since 1 Jan. DuShane has served as editor, while on leave of absence from his position as professor of biology at Stanford University. He has submitted his resignation to Stanford in order to accept the editorship.—D. W.

National Academy Elections

The National Academy of Sciences at its 93rd annual meeting in Washington, D.C., elected a treasurer, two members of the council of the academy, 30 members, and four foreign associates. William J. Robbins, director of the New York Botanical Garden, New York, was reelected treasurer for a 4-year term, beginning 1 July. In addition to Robbins, present officers of the academy, all of whom are members of the council, are as follows: president, Detlev W. Bronk; vice president, George W. Corner; home secretary, Hugh L. Dryden; and foreign secretary, John G. Kirkwood.

I. I. Rabi, professor of physics at Columbia University, and F. E. Terman, provost and dean of the School of Engineering at Stanford University, were elected to the academy council to succeed James Gilluly and Edwin B. Wilson. Other members of the council are Farrington Daniels, E. A. Doisy, Theophilus S. Painter, and Merle A. Tuve.

New members of the academy are Georg von Békésy, senior research fellow in psychophysics, Harvard University; Manson Benedict, professor of nuclear engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Konrad E. Bloch, professor of chemistry, Harvard University; Kenneth S. Cole, director, laboratory of biophysics, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Bethesda, Md.; Bryce L. Crawford, Jr., professor of physical chemistry, University of Minnesota; William A. Fowler, professor of physics, California Institute of Technology; Caryl P. Haskins, president, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D.C.; Emil W. Haury, professor of anthropology, University of Arizona; Polykarp Kusch, professor of physics, Columbia University; Albert L. Lehninger, professor of physiological chemistry, Johns Hopkins University; Maria G. Mayer, senior physicist, Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill.; Charles P. Miller, professor of medicine, University of Chicago; William W. Morgan, professor of astronomy, Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago, Williams Bay, Wis.; Walter H. Munk, professor of geophysics, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, La Jolla, Calif.; and

Melvin S. Newman, professor of chemistry, Ohio State University; Robert F. Pitts, professor of physiology, Cornell University; John D. Roberts, professor of organic chemistry, California Institute of Technology; Karl Patterson Schmidt, emeritus curator, department of zoology, Chicago Natural History Museum, Chicago, Ill.; Martin Schwarzschild, professor of astronomy, Princeton University; Claude E. Shannon, research mathematician, Bell Telephone Laboratories, Inc., Murray Hill, N.J.; Folke K. Skogg, professor of botany, University of Wisconsin; Norman E. Steenrod, professor of mathematics, Princeton University; Walter H. Stockmayer, professor of physical chemistry, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Albert Szent-Györgyi, director of research, Institute for Muscle Research, Inc., Marine Biological Laboratory, Woods Hole, Mass.; Charles H. Townes, professor of physics, Columbia University; Francis J. Turner, professor of geology, University of California, Berkeley; Jean Verhoogen, professor of geology, University of California, Berkeley; Maurice B. Visscher, professor of physiology, University of Minnesota; John C. Warner, president, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Walter H. Zinn, director, Argonne National Laboratory, Lemont, Ill.

New foreign associates are Frederick G. Gregory, director, Research Institute of Plant Physiology, and professor of plant physiology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, England; Kariamanikkam Krishnan, director, National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, India; Albert E. Michotte, professor of psychology, University of Louvain, Louvain, Belgium; Joseph Jean Camille Pérès, dean, Faculty of Sciences, and professor of rational mechanics, University of Paris, Paris, France.

Soviet Nuclear Explosion

Seitaro Koyama of Niigata University in Japan recently told a research panel of the Japan Meteorological Society that the Soviet nuclear explosion in March may have used thorium-232 as the principal element. Tests of radioactive rain that fell in the Niigata area on Japan's west coast on 21 Mar. and 24 Mar. produced results different from those made following previous thermonuclear blasts.

In other tests following reports of thermonuclear blasts, neptunium-239 and uranium-237 were abundant in rainwater, but this time these elements were absent. Also, for the first time the contaminated rain yielded an equal or greater amount of strontium as compared with barium; in the past, strontium has been one-third to one-tenth of the barium content. Koyama reported that, in addition, he had found rubidium-86 in quantities up to 2 percent. This element had not been detected in previous tests.

Humanities for Engineers

After a 3-year survey, the American Society for Engineering Education has reaffirmed the importance of studies in the humanities and social sciences in the training of professional engineers. A special committee of engineering and social studies teachers in American engineering schools, as well as a number of industrial representatives, say in their report that

"The humanities and social sciences are, in a deeply serious sense, practical and useful. To meet his growing responsibilities and to realize his capacities as a human being, the engineer needs both professional competence and a broad understanding of himself and of the world in which he lives. He needs depth, flexibility, and a capacity for growth in directions which we ourselves can today only dimly visualize. Like other professional men, he does not graduate from college with a completed education.

"Given this view of the engineer as a professional man and as a human being, the humanities and social sciences can take their place as an integral part of his total education. They do not stand apart from the rest of the curriculum."

The report restates an earlier recommendation of the ASEE: engineering students should spend at least one-fifth of their time studying the humanities and social sciences. The survey commit-