ganic substances": discussions of physical chemistry of sea water, biologically active substances in sea water, primary production, balance between living and dead organic matter in the oceans, exchanges between sea and air, exchanges between sediments and sea water, and vertical transport in the ocean.

5) "The marine life regime": discussions of the paleogeography of marine floras and faunas, biogeographical regions in the sea, evolution and adaptation in the sea, behavior of marine organisms as influenced by environmental factors, physiology of marine plants, and culture of marine organisms as a means of understanding environmental influence on populations.

Each symposium topic will be considered for two consecutive days. Three invited lectures will be given each morning. The afternoon sessions will be organized around the topics of the morning lectures, either as round-table discussions, seminars, or series of papers. Several groups may run concurrently. Papers for the afternoon sessions will be selected from those received in response to preliminary announcements. Not all papers accepted will be presented, but all accepted papers will be available at the meeting in mimeographed form. Titles and abstracts should be submitted as soon as possible and in no case later than 1 February 1959. The completed papers must be submitted by 1 May 1959 in order to allow time for duplication and distribution to those who will participate in the afternoon meetings. All papers must be accompanied by an abstract in a second language of the congress. Papers may be presented in English, French, German, Russian, or Spanish. Simultaneous translations will be available for at least some of these languages.

The organizing committee expects that contemporary advances in the marine sciences, rather than reviews of older published work, will be presented within these broad categories. It is hoped that the younger staff members of the various oceanographic laboratories throughout the world will be encouraged to attend and to take part in the congress. The committee hopes to obtain funds to help defray the travel expenses of these younger participants. The committee also hopes to be able to contribute towards the travel expenses of the invited speakers at the morning sessions.

Titles and abstracts of papers and any other correspondence should be addressed to Dr. Mary Sears, Chairman, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, Woods Hole, Mass. Other members of the Committee on Arrangements for the congress are Gustaf Arrhenius, John Cushing, Henry M. Stommel, Fritz Koczy, George S. Myers, Roger Revelle, Gordon Lill, Lionel A. Walford, and Dael Wolfle (ex officio).

Family Planning in the U.S.S.R.

Interest in family planning is spreading rapidly in the U.S.S.R., according to Abraham Stone, vice president of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America and director of the Margaret Sanger Research Bureau. Stone went to Moscow this winter, by official invitation, to speak on social and technical aspects of contraception before the Soviet Union's Tenth National Conference of Gynecologists and Obstetricians. He says of his trip:

"This conference was the first official meeting of gynecologists in 22 years and provided an unusual opportunity to present the subject of family planning before Soviet physicians. The background of Soviet policy on family planning is helpful in evaluating the developments now taking place. In 1920, abortions were made legal in Russia, and a few years later, the Soviet Health Ministry became keenly interested in birth control as a means of fighting the growing abortion rate. They set up a special scientific committee on contraception, developed a fairly wide birth control propaganda, established birth control centers in many hospitals, began to produce contraceptive materials, and even pioneered in the development of newer methods and techniques.

"In 1936, for one reason or another, the abortion law was rescinded, and official work in contraception also virtually ceased. Although production of contraceptive materials continued and although these materials were sold in drug stores, there was little medical interest in the subject.

"In November, 1955, Soviet policy changed again and abortions were legalized once more. The circle is now being completed. Again the Soviet Health Ministry has become very much concerned about the large number of abortions and its potential harm to women, and has recognized the need for disseminating contraceptive information.

"It was in this spirit of awakening medical interest in contraception that I was invited. The conference was held from December 11 to 18 in the Dom Soyusov, one of the largest halls in Moscow. It was attended by some 2000 Soviet delegates, and by about 125 delegates from adjacent countries—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Rumania and Yugoslavia. There were also representatives from China, Switzerland, France, India, Belgium, Turkey, Iran and Mongolia. I was the only U.S. physician. Foreign delegates were seated in a special section, and speeches and discussions were translated simultaneously into English, French and German.

"At a plenary session, I spoke to the entire body on current research in contraception, outlining the methods presently employed in Western countries and the experimental work in progress to develop newer, simplified chemical and biological techniques. At a special film session on the next day, the Sanger Bureau film on biology of conception and techniques of contraception was shown several times.

"Physicians from all parts of the Soviet Union were eager to obtain more specific information on modern techniques, available products and formulae, and current research developments. So great was the interest that I was asked to enlarge my report for publication in the medical newspaper published by the Health Ministry, *The Medical Worker* (*Meditzinsky Rabotnik*), which reaches most physicians.

"I also left with the Ministry, at their request, a print of the film, the teaching mannequin which we use, samples of contraceptive products, and books and pamphlets.

"In spite of Marxist ideology, which regards as unimportant the effect of population growth on world economy and peace, there is every evidence that developments in the field of contraception will now take place rapidly. A special scientific committee is being organized again and will concern itself to a considerable degree with research in the field of contraception. New centers are to be established and a teaching manual on contraceptive techniques for physicians is planned. The new attitude is based on the belief that motherhood should be conscious; that parenthood should be voluntary; and that it is far better to prevent a pregnancy than to interrupt it."

Pulmonary Alveolar Proteinosis

An apparently new lung disease, pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, was described by Samuel H. Rosen of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C., at the annual meetings of the International Academy of Pathology and the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, which took place in Cleveland between 21 and 26 April. Resembling pneumonia in some respects but clearly differing from it in microscopic examinations, the new disease appears to be caused by some injurious inhalant. Rosen presented data on 27 patients observed by him and Benjamin Castleman, Massachusetts General Hospital and Harvard Medical School, and Averill A. Liebow, Yale University School of Medicine.

First occurrence of the disease was observed at Massachusetts General Hospital in July 1953. Since then it has been detected in all parts of the United States and in Canada, England, and Italy. The appearance of the disease under the microscope is so highly individualistic that

it is unlikely it could have escaped description if it had been previously observed. The conclusion is that either the prevalence of the disease has increased greatly or there is a new agent, as yet unidentified, in the environment.

Symptoms are shortness of breath, usually associated with cough and sometimes with fatigue and loss of weight. The characteristic of the disease is the filling of the alveoli with granular proteinaceous material. There is little or none of the inflammatory reaction observed in pneumonia. Fever was absent in most of the patients or, when present, was usually not high and occurred at intervals.

The disease may continue for years. The first patient observed, though improved and able to work, still has symptoms. Of the other 26 patients studied, one has completely recovered and four others have shown definite improvement. Eight have died, some of these from complicating fungus infections of the lung. Neither corticoids nor antibiotics seem to affect the course of the illness. The disease evidently strikes about two and a half times as many males as females. Most victims are between 20 and 50 years of age, though there has been one 2-year-old boy patient and a man of 57.

National Academy Elections

Detlev W. Bronk, president of Rockefeller Institute, has been elected to a third 4-year term as president of the National Academy of Sciences. The election took place on 29 April during the 95th annual meeting of the academy at its headquarters in Washington, D.C. Also elected were Howard P. Robertson, professor of mathematical physics at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif., as foreign secretary, and two new members of the council of the academy: Thomas F. Francis, Henry Sewall professor of epidemiology and chairman of the department, School of Public Health, University of Michigan; and Saunders MacLane, professor of mathematics, University of Chicago.

Retiring foreign secretary is John G. Kirkwood, Sterling professor and chairman of the department of chemistry, Yale University. Francis and MacLane will succeed E. A. Doisy, director of the department of biochemistry, St. Louis University School of Medicine, and Theophilus S. Painter, distinguished professor of zoology at the University of Texas. The new foreign secretary and council members will assume their new positions on 1 July 1958. The term of the foreign secretary runs for 4 years and that of the council members, for 3 years.

At the recent meeting the National Academy also announced the election of 30 new members. Election to membership in the academy is one of the highest honors which can be conferred upon an American scientist. It is interesting to note that approximately one-third of the new members—nine of them—are naturalized American citizens.

The new members are as follows: Emil Artin, Henry B. Fine professor of mathematics, Princeton University; Dietrich H. F. A. Bodenstein, insect physiologist, Medical Laboratories, Army Chemical Center, Md.; David Bodian, professor of anatomy, Johns Hopkins University; André Frederic Cournand, professor of medicine, Columbia University, and Nobel laureate in physiology and medicine, 1956; Martin Deutsch, professor of physics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; John Holmes Dingle, professor of preventive medicine, Western Reserve University; Marshall DeMotte Gates, assistant editor of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society* in charge of organic and biological chemistry; Walther Frederick Goebel, member, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Leo Goldberg, chairman of department of astronomy at the University of Michigan and director of the McMath–Hulbert Observatory; Maurice Goldhaber, senior physicist, Brookhaven National Laboratory; William Zev Hassid, professor of plant biochemistry and biochemist at the University of California; Charles Row Hauser, professor in organic chemistry, Duke University; Alfred Day Hershey, staff member, department of genetics, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y.; Robert Hofstadter, professor of physics, Stanford University; Izaak Maurits Kolthoff, professor and head of the division of analytical chemistry, University of Minnesota; Henry Arnold Lardy, professor of biochemistry, University of Wisconsin; Robert Eugene Marshak, Harris professor and chairman of department of physics, University of Rochester; Robert Reynolds McMath, professor of astronomy, University of Michigan; Robert Franklin Mehl, dean of graduate studies, Carnegie Institute of Technology; Neal Elgar Miller, Angell professor of psychology, Yale University; Frank Press, professor of geophysics, California Institute of Technology, and director, Seismological Laboratory; Alfred Clarence Redfield, associate director, Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution; Dickinson W. Richards, Jr., Lambert professor of medicine, Columbia University, and Nobel laureate in physiology and medicine, 1956; David Shemin, professor of biochemistry, Columbia University; Thomas Kilgore Sherwood, professor of chemical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Llewellyn Hilleth Thomas, member of the senior staff, Watson Scientific Computing Laboratory of International Business Machines Corporation, and professor of physics, Columbia University; Oswald Garrison Villard, Jr., professor of electrical engineering, Stanford University, and director, Stanford Radio Propagation Laboratory; Chien-Shiung Wu, associate professor of physics, Columbia University; Hatten Schuyler Yoder, Jr., petrologist, Geophysical Laboratory, Carnegie Institution of Washington; and Bruno Hasbrouck Zimm, research scientist, General Electric Company.

The following were elected as foreign associates of the academy: Per Adolf Geijer, director, Geological Survey of Sweden, Stockholm; Hitoshi Kihara, professor of genetics, Kyoto Imperial University, and director, Kihara Institute for Biological Research, Kyoto, Japan; and Max von Laue, director, Fritz Haber Institute of Max Planck Society, Berlin, Germany.

Satellites Could Be Mistaken for Missiles

John P. Hagen, director of the Navy's Project Vanguard satellite program, said recently that there was a danger that satellites passing through space could be mistaken for incoming ballistic missiles, thus precipitating a global war. In testimony before the House Select Committee on Astronautics and Space Exploration, Hagen suggested that an international commission be established to set limitations on the objects put into space. He also asked for regulations to establish the identifying radio transmitters they should carry. He pointed out that it would take "very close observation" with radar detection devices to distinguish between a dead satellite passing overhead, an incoming intercontinental ballistic missile, and a stray meteor.

North Pacific Salmon

Biologists of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at Seattle, Wash., left on 1 May in two chartered schooners to continue their effort to determine which North Pacific salmon are Asiatic and which are American. Investigators from the Pacific Salmon Investigations Laboratory will make a 4-month study that will cover the central North Pacific Ocean and much of the Bering Sea from 46° to 58° North Latitude and from the West Coast to 172° East Longitude, an area of about 1,500,000 square miles.

Also participating in the high-seas studies of salmon will be vessels of the Fisheries Institute of the University of Washington, the Fisheries Research Board of Canada, and the Fisheries