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