educational institutions to orient their graduates to the need for continual study; he advocated a clearinghouse for information on research in education and the establishment of an institute for re-education of senior scientific and engineering personnel.

A thorough study of the needs of each company, governmental establishment, and university should be conducted and some means of informing educational institutions and engineering societies of these needs should be worked out. A plea was made for a realistic appraisal of degrees as a measure of gauging needs and abilities. Continual study of the problem is mandatory and there is an urgent need for innovation.

MERRITT A. WILLIAMSON, Program Chairman

Medical Sciences (N)

Section N's annual symposium was organized along interdisciplinary lines, and was entitled New Concepts Regarding Biological Control Mechanisms. Co-sponsored by Section F (Zoological Sciences) and the American Society of Zoologists, the symposium was arranged by DeWitt Stetten, Jr. (National Institutes of Health), and Oscar Touster (Vanderbilt University) in collaboration with the chairmen of each of the four half-day sessions. A generous grant from the National Institutes of Health permitted the inclusion of three European scientists among the speakers. Each session was followed by a roundtable discussion among the participants.

The symposium covered biological phenomena in species ranging from bacteria to mammals. Part I, on repression mechanisms, was chaired by B. Magasanik (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and included L. Gorini (Harvard), B. Ames (National Institutes of Health), and H. L. Kornberg (University of Leicester, England) as speakers. Part II, on the feedback control of enzyme action, was chaired by H. E. Umbarger (Long Island Biological Association) and had as speakers G. N. Cohen (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Gif-sur-Yvette, France), A. B. Pardee (Princeton), and H. S. Moyer (Harvard). The remaining sessions emphasized animal studies. Part III, on hormonal phenomena, was chaired by E. W. Sutherland (Western Reserve), and offered talks

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15 FEBRUARY 1963

Pharmaceutical Sciences (Np)

The Pharmaceutical Sciences Section held nine sessions 26 December through 29 December. A total of 33 contributed papers on various scientific studies was reported, and two symposia were held. Over 360 persons registered as having attended one or more of the meetings.

Of major interest to the group in attendance was a most interesting and stimulating vice-presidential address entitled "Pharmacy and space," presented by John A. Autian. Two symposia—one entitled Some Aspects in the Developing, Handling, and Control of Investigational Drugs, and the other entitled Rational Use of Computers in Pharmacy and Medicine—also attracted considerable interest, not only from the pharmaceutical scientists in attendance, but also from many individuals from other scientific disciplines. Over 150 persons attended each of the two sessions.

Don Francke gave introductory remarks and served as presiding officer over the symposium on investigational drugs. Ralph G. Smith (U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare), George Schneller (Wyeth Laboratories), Robert I. Wise (Jefferson Medical College), and Milton W. Skolant (American Society of Hospital Pharmacists) discussed the problem from the viewpoint of government, industry, clinical investigation, and the pharmacist, respectively.

John A. Autian presented introductory information on the rational use of computers and presided over the computer symposium session. Eric W. Weiss (Sun Oil Company) discussed the advantages and limitations of computers and defined many of the terms used in computer work as a basis for a clearer understanding of the subsequent papers presented. The application of computers to the storage and retrieval of information was presented by Eric W. Martin (Lederle Laboratories). John F. Pauls (Smith, Kline, and French Laboratories) presented some experiences with a small computer in pharmaceutical research and development. The applications of analog computers to problems of pharmacokinetics and drug dosage were set forth by Edward R. Garrett (University of Florida). The final paper presented before the symposium was on computer applications to neural and behavioral problems by William Ross Aday (University of California).

In addition to the above-mentioned program, the hospital pharmacy group had a most informative, well attended, full-day session of discussion and contributed papers on the scientific aspects of hospital pharmacy under the guidance of Archambault, Francke and Joseph A. Oddis. The following groups were represented: American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, American Pharmaceutical Association, American Hospital Association, and the Delaware Valley Hospital Pharmacists Association. Luncheon, entertainment, and dinner were sponsored by E. R. Squibb and Sons, Wyeth Laboratories, and McKesson and Robbins, Inc., respectively.

Wayne V. Kessler (Purdue University) and Lee H. MacDonald (Upjohn Co.), presided over the two contributed paper sessions which consisted of the presentation of the results of original investigations. The papers presented were of unusual merit. John Autian and co-workers at the University of Texas and the National Institutes of Health presented two papers describing work recently completed on
Medical Sciences (N)
Oscar Touster

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