1964 will be Lorin Riggs (Brown University) and Carl Duncan (Northwestern University) joins the Section Committee as member-at-large.

FRANK W. FINGER, Secretary

Social and Economic Sciences (K)
National Institute of Social and Behavioral Science (K6)

The program of the National Institute of Social and Behavioral Science constituted a session for contributed papers. Joseph J. Lee (Michigan State University) developed material on the Latin American policy of Communist China and stated that it was the objective of such policy of the Peking regime to establish ideological leadership in revolutionary movements by identifying them with the Chinese revolutionary tradition and convincing Latin Americans of the strategy and applicability of the relationship. The Chinese ideological penetration is based upon cultural contact and exchange, largely through the device of visiting delegations to the China mainland. (In 1959–60, 220 delegations from 21 Latin American countries visited Communist China.) A leading observer and host is Kuo Mo-jo, vice premier and president of the Chinese Academy of Science. The recent Cuban experience has followed precisely the Chinese model of revolution and extends itself throughout virtually all Latin America today.

An assessment of the current industrial technology of Communist China was offered by Sidney Klein (Rutgers University). His analysis indicated the deteriorating Sino-Soviet relationship has sharply restricted Chinese economic development and has caused in large part industrial and technological difficulties. Currently, food production and light industry are merely stable, while heavier industry is at a low level of output. Foreign trade has shifted noticeably outside the Soviet bloc countries (presumably an important sustaining factor for the Peking government). Klein forecast a continuing low capacity for investment in capital goods and a plateau in general economic activity in the immediate future.

Wladimir Naleszkiewicz (Marquette University) presented an econometric analysis which derived import demand functions of the European Economic Community for American agricultural exports and projected them as a basis for trade policy decisions. In his study a stepwise multivariate correlation and regression analysis was performed on available data using a number of independent variables in various combinations. Accounting for conditioning factors of income and price elasticity, foreign exchange and the real capacity to import, substitute commodities, multilateral trading, and ocean freight, the projections to 1966 indicated a significant decline in exports of wheat, cotton, and feed grains and an increase in such items as animal feed, hides and skins, rice, and meat. The projections are relevant for international price adjustments and for tariff and commercial treaty policy.

The accuracy of international balances of payments was treated by Max J. Wasserman (University of Kentucky). The usefulness of these statistical compilations by over 80 nations was recognized, but the assumption of their complete and authoritative nature was held not necessarily warranted. Exchange control records, for example, may not provide technicians concerned with balance of payments with the required information for a number of reasons. Problems arise in both the linked and non-linked debit and credit systems of source data. Concepts of surpluses and deficits vary, but the principal items used in measuring basic and over-all balances are gold, foreign exchange assets and liabilities, and other short-term capital. Because of different definitions of surplus and deficit, total surpluses of nations do not equal their total deficits and are not always internationally comparable. Likewise, the definition factor can overstate a deficit or understate a surplus. And by implication, the size of the deficits in the United States balance of payments in part may have induced an excessive outward flow of gold.

Amilai Etzioni (Institute of War and Peace Studies, Columbia University) set forth the various approaches sociologists may offer to studies in disarmament and arms control and to international behavior by means of macroscopic analyses. Such studies may be facilitated by a trend toward gradual development of a world community, with a single set of institutions. The recognition of sociological facts provides one contribution of sociology in this area; for example, the discovery of the tendency of most Americans to wait for guidance from the President for interpretations of new events. Another contribution is that of the sociological theorem, as that which states that peoples whose sociological characteristics are similar are most likely to become friends. A third contribution is that of ideological method or research technique, such as the use of the survey to reveal what others think, feel, and believe. Finally, the contribution of sociological perspectives is offered in which the sociologist participates in the decision-making process in international relations, together with other social scientists. This function of perspective is gradually increasing.

The final paper of the session was presented by Lawrence La Fave (Detroit Institute of Technology) on the subject of social change without nonconformity. This study offered a connecting link between the functional and historical approaches to sociological theory. It was held that conformity is more usefully considered to a range, rather than to a point (the latter as by Stouffer and Sherif), and that constant rather than random social slippage is important. Conformity to the range may be skewed so that measures of tendency hover to one side midpoint of the range. Continued over time, a constant social slippage results. When social slippage along a dimension continues in the same direction and the final range contains no points coinciding with original points, then the social norm has changed completely. Thus, there is social change without nonconformity and a connecting link between the two major theoretical approaches to sociology is obtained.

Selected papers from this session and possibly from other sessions in the K series will be published by the NISBS in its Symposia Studies Series.

DONALD P. RAY, Program Arranger

Population Association of America (K7)

The invited papers on population studies (27 Dec.) dealt with the slow growth and actual depopulation which is occurring over a large area of the United States, the migration of Negroes from the South, and the ecology of the Negro population in the city.

No fewer than 3 million Negroes have left the South since 1940, and by 1980 over half the nation's Negroes will probably live in northern and western metropolitan centers. By the year 2000, little more than a quarter will remain in the South and there will
be almost as many Negroes in each of the other regions. Negro migration from the South has been selective for the better educated. However, the educational level of Negroes outside the South is lowered by migration because the migrants are not as well educated as nonsouthern Negroes.

Actual depopulation is occurring over large areas in the United States. In approximately 100 counties there are more deaths than births, and there are counties in which depopulation has so reduced the taxes available that mandated obligations cannot be met. The great agricultural and mining interior of the country will continue to lose population to the metropolitan centers of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts, and the Great Lakes region.

The concentration of Negro population in small areas near the heart of our largest cities is extraordinary. Nevertheless, there is a clear pattern of increasing social status as distance from the center of the city increases, an ecological pattern similar to the traditional one of whites. The concentration of Negroes and other poorly educated peoples in the city presents a unique opportunity for the efficient development of human resources. Where as the Negro has demonstrated his ability to swing metropolitan, and perhaps national, elections, there is in the long run a limitation to Negro political power implicit in the high urban concentration. Under a federal system, Negro voters can influence relatively few elections to state legislatures or to the United States House of Representatives. The burden of developing human resources is increasingly placed upon the cities without compensating aid from state or national governments.

This session was sponsored by the Population Association of America and the American Sociological Association.

EVERETT S. LEE, Program Officer

History and Philosophy of Science (L)

The economics symposium (26 Dec.) was useful and moderately attended. The symposia on 27 December were both excellent, highly stimulating, and well attended by both philosophers and scientists. The quality of the major papers at the cosmology and cosmogony symposium was truly first-rate, but the attendance was disappointingly low, considering that it was an all-AAAS symposium and that a sizeable ballroom had been reserved for this session. The Sunday afternoon (29 Dec.) vice-presidential address was very well attended, and judging by the numerous comments and requests for copies of it, was very well received. The Sunday evening session was attended adequately and stimulated a great deal of discussion from the floor. President T. Keith Glennan's reception and cocktail party for Section L at his home was sponsored by the department of humanities and social sciences at Case Institute of Technology and proved to be a well-attended social event. It was a catalyst of much follow-up discussion of the earlier sessions. While the Monday session (30 Dec.) was of high quality, attendance was only moderate. However, the evening session, also of high quality, was well attended. I have the overall, definite impression that, although attendance was decimated by conflicts with meetings being held by other professional societies simultaneously in other cities, the sessions served a very useful purpose and that valuable publications will result from them.

ADOLF GRÜNBAUM, Vice President

Engineering (M)

The interface between science and engineering is a very hazy boundary line, according to the three participants in the panel discussion jointly sponsored by the AAAS and the American Society for Metals (27 Dec.). Today, the two disciplines are moving closer and closer together, and many engineers now strive to attain research-oriented doctor's degrees. Resulting conflicts of authority can only be resolved by assigning definite responsibilities to workers in the appropriate area (H. K. Work). However, strong bands of interdependence will always remain, and will result in crossover between the two fields.

This crossover of knowledge is needed, according to E. A. Trabant. In the past, it resulted in major advances. Practical power generators developed from electrical theory, while thermodynamics theory arose from the pioneer work of engineers. And today, solid state physicists, electronic engineers, and metallurgists work together to devise better, more versatile transistors.

Bringing the discussion to a close, R. J. Raudebaugh noted that such cooperation was implicit in the educational background of scientists and engineers—student engineers study scientific principles broadly and deeply, learning to apply them in a practical manner, while future scientists work with engineering equipment in their research. Engineering and science, according to Raudebaugh, should be closely related, working hand in hand to help society grow.

CARL R. WEYMUELLER, Associate Editor, Metal Progress

Pharmaceutical Sciences (Np)

Section Np held eight sessions which included 23 contributed papers and two symposia. Nine of the contributed papers were in the area of hospital pharmacy. Herbert L. Flack and Charles M. King discussed the need for a formal course in administrative principles for the hospital pharmacist and went into detailed description of course content. Louis P. Jeffrey emphasized that hospital pharmacists should be actively engaged in research and development and that over a period of approximately 10 years there has been little increase in the amount of research being conducted by hospital pharmacists. Discussants of this paper appear to agree wholeheartedly with Jeffrey and many felt that it was essential that the hospital pharmacists make their contributions to pharmaceutical research.

Don E. Francke presented the vice-presidential address entitled "International pharmaceutical abstracts—origins and objectives." Beginning in January 1964, the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists will publish International Pharmaceutical Abstracts. The abstract journal will be published in English, 24 times a year, and indexed cumulatively twice annually. Initial plans call for at least 6000 abstracts annually and the index will strive to bring out the pharmaceutical implications of the articles abstracted.

The first symposium entitled "Teaching responsibility of the hospital pharmacist" was held on 27 December. Clifton J. Latiolais (Ohio State University) served as presiding officer and papers were presented by Sister M. Gonzales (Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh), Paul J. Pierpaul and Milton W. Skolaut (National Institutes of Health), John A. Autian (University of Texas), and Henry J. Derewicz and Daniel H. Yeoman (Touro Infirmary, 21 FEBRUARY 1964 849