

of Peru. Since technological growth elicits formation of a middle class, the elite in many developing countries tend to preserve national stability and the power structure by directing the pattern of development. Class tensions often cause the formation of a conservative new elite with social interests, challenging a more traditional elite, and this heterogeneity of the elite is fundamental to growth. In these respects, Peruvian society is becoming less static. The success of the growth process will depend upon obtaining mutual interest and support on the part of the dynamic elite and the national administration in Peru—all as the alternative to direct Communist hegemony against the traditional elite and ultimately against the Peruvian national interest itself. An understanding of such particular areas of political sociology relative to growth economics is basic to foreign aid policy formulation.

Thomas E. Drabek (Ohio State University) presented the results of ongoing research by himself and his colleagues on the theory of organizational stress. Basic concepts in this theory center about the interrelationships of an organization as an interaction system, the performance structure, normative structure, interpersonal structure, internal and external resources, organizational capability, external demands, demand-relevant cues, organizational strain, and organizational stress. Changes in the relationships of these concepts occur in disaster conditions. The hypotheses of the theory outline further a general framework for analyzing of organizational stress.

The topic of Jack E. Gelfand (Temple University) concerned the aggregate supply function in macroeconomic equilibrium analysis. This function is a highly neglected concept in economics. The shape of the function is relevant to public policy considerations, and its analytical treatment is the key to long-run analysis of macroeconomic equilibrium, which at the present time does not exist in economic theory. The study introduces an aggregate production function uniquely relating employment and output, and an employment function relating employment to income. It concludes that the development of an aggregate supply function recognizes an independent aggregate production function which has the advantage of

relating a given level of expenditures simultaneously with specific levels of employment, output, and general price levels. And finally, wage rates are not confused with general price levels or employment with output, and indicators can be measured realistically in units of account.

Problems of labor force commitment in early stages of industrialization were discussed by Subbiah Kannappan (Michigan State University). The development of a stable wage-earning labor force is necessary to the modernization of new national economies. The difficulties involved in attaining such a work force are more those of mobility and adaptability rather than of skills. Other problems are the reluctance of laborers to enter wage earning work, their unstable work attachment, the anomic and irrational character of protest, inadequate development of labor markets, paucity of supervisory skills, and limited urban development. Corrective measures include improvement of work conditions and urban living facilities, investment in the development of the labor market, planned migration and urban settlement, and efforts to rationalize and legitimize protest. The difficulties of commitment are not because people in poor countries are "different," although there is no scope for complacency divorced from the complexities of observed behavior. There is a need nonetheless for imaginative innovation toward improved commitment of the labor force in developing economies.

Herbert I. Schiller (University of Illinois) presented research on the radio spectrum as an unexplored natural resource for economic development. The radio spectrum provides a valuable natural resource, particularly for the emerging and semideveloped countries. Communications can assist in the developmental process if its messages are in harmony with a national program for economic growth and social change, and if it assists people to understand the new directions. The system of commercial American broadcasting is extending its influence globally in the widespread international dissemination of American programming material, some of which may be less than adaptable. But for the radio spectrum to contribute its full potential to developing nations, its utilization must proceed quite differ-

ently from that prevailing in developed states. With reference to some problems and practices in the United States, the study concludes that "it would be an irony of history, but a hopeful turn of events, if a second chance to utilize the radio spectrum meaningfully in the public interest should be provided to the world's most developed nation as a result of the pressing necessities facing the least developed ones."

The Schiller presentation was videotaped as one of three "AAAS Specials," which are on file with the N.E.T. in New York City. Harold D. Lasswell (Yale University; vice president and chairman of Section K and a consultant of the National Institute) presided. Selected papers of the session and perhaps from others in the K series will be published by the NISBS in its *Symposia Studies Series*.

DONALD P. RAY, *Program Arranger*

History and Philosophy of Science (L)

History of Science Society (L1)

The symposia were of the highest caliber of any meeting we have had in Section L during my service as secretary. This is largely due to the imagination and industry of John Murdoch. We should certainly have him serve Section L as a committeeman-at-large.

We brought Gwil Owen from Oxford University; he delivered a splendid paper on the mechanics of Aristotle. This meeting was attended by a very large audience, sprinkled with a large number of professional scientists. In general, I have never seen the meetings of Section L so well attended. In particular, the symposium concerned with recent advances in theoretical physics—to which Klein, Bork, Jammers and Holton contributed so admirably—was jammed with interested listeners.

NORWOOD RUSSELL HANSON, *Secretary*

Society for General Systems Research (L2)

This was the largest meeting ever held by the society. It featured a symposium, chaired by John H. Milsum, on a particular concept, positive feedback, applied to many different fields. The morning session started with a

Science

History of Science Society (L1)

Norwood Russell Hanson

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