ly known academic figures who have publicly associated themselves with the Democrats.

The Republicans, naturally, would like to avoid the impression that all the brains of the country are for the Democrats. In 1956 they organized CASE, the Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Eisenhower, but its list of names tended to be dominated, so far as publicity value was concerned, by Irene Dunne and Adolph Menjou. The Republicans, in the new committee, will avoid a repetition of this. The effort will be to show that the thinking men can support Nixon, and the Hollywood stars, this year, will not be on the list. Another step has been the encouragement by the Nixon staff of the *Saturday Evening Post,* which supports Nixon, in its plans for an article on Nixon's intellectual support.

Formal committees of intellectuals, whether they are formed by the Democrats or the Republicans, are created almost entirely for their publicity value. Beyond this, Nixon has been working to establish relationships with people who can be useful as policy advisers, researchers, and speech writers. Nixon and his staff say that he has been his own speech writer and his own policy maker, and they suggest that in general Nixon is his own man more than Kennedy, who has relied more on outside help for speeches and ideas. Yet as the campaign develops Nixon too will have to rely more on outside help. He needs to talk about more things than he can have first-hand knowledge of. As Adlai Stevenson discovered, a politician simply doesn't have time to write all the speeches he needs for a campaign if he is to have enough time and energy to deliver them. Thus James Shepley, Time-Life's chief of correspondents, who has taken leave to join Nixon's staff, has lately undertaken a role somewhat similar to that of Ted Sorenson in the Kennedy camp. Like Sorenson he has been active in establishing initial contact with intellectuals who might be useful in the campaign. Such contacts, if successful, are likely to lead to an invitation to attend one of the Sunday afternoon talk sessions the Vice-President has been holding with people whose ideas and insights promise to be valuable.

Nixon's comparative lack of access to top academic people is balanced by the ready access that he, as Vice-President, has to people within the Administration. He has apparently made good use of, and been influenced by, his contacts with such liberal-minded members of the cabinet as Labor Secretary Mitchell and Attorney General Rogers, as well as with a number of officials, some appointed, some career civil service, below the cabinet rank. Mitchell, for example, is believed to have influenced Nixon's stand in opposition to the so-called right-to-work laws, and Rogers is believed to be partially responsible for Nixon's strong commitments on civil rights.

Politics and Brain Trusts

People close to Nixon describe him as a "brainpicker": a man who is eager to talk to anyone who might have useful knowledge or ideas, but whose policies are clearly his own, rather than those of his advisers. They see a sharp contrast in this compared to Kennedy, and there is certainly a difference between the two. As was noted above, no one around Nixon gives the impression of having as strong a say on policy questions as some of Kennedy's associates. Whether this represents any weakness in Kennedy or special strength in Nixon is open to question. It may be that in reaction to Eisenhower's tendency to delegate his powers Nixon tries to control things more tightly than it is really efficient for one man to do. It is also true, as noted earlier, that Nixon, being more conservative than Kennedy, does not feel a similar need for a brain trust to help explore new policies for him.

There is nevertheless a sense of regret in the Nixon camp that the bulk of the best known academic names are on the other side. Because of the difference in outlook, they may not be sorry that Galbraith and Schlesinger are against Nixon, but they are certainly sorry that there are not more Burnses and Fullers to be for Nixon. But the Nixon people hope to turn the Kennedy brain trust to their own advantage. Nixon and other top Republicans have already started expressing their dismay that the party of Woodrow Wilson and Roosevelt should have become the party of Galbraith and Schlesinger and Bowles. There is actually a good deal of mutual respect between the two camps. But as the Democrats will, for campaign purposes, attempt to belittle Nixon in comparison with Eisenhower, so the Republicans will attempt to picture Kennedy as an immature young man whose administration would be dominated by his radical advisers.—H.M.

Morse Appointed to "Science" Editorial Board

It is a pleasure to announce the appointment of the distinguished research physicist Philip McCord Morse to the editorial board of *Science*. After graduation from the Case School of Applied Science (now the Case Institute of Technology), Morse took his master's and doctoral degrees at Princeton University. He continued at Princeton as an instructor in 1929–30. In 1930–31 he was a Rockefeller international fellow for study in Munich with Arnold Summerfield and at Cambridge with N. F. Mott and H. W. S. Massey. Upon his return to the United States in 1932 he became an assistant professor of physics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he has continued his career except for leaves of absence for special tasks during and after World War II. He became an associate professor in 1934, a professor in 1937, and director of the MIT Computation Center in 1956. He continues to hold this last post and, in addition, is director of the MIT Operations Research Center, a position which he assumed in 1958.

Morse's early researches were divided between the field of the quantum mechanics of atomic collisions, with applications to gas discharges, and the field of acoustics. Later he became interested in operations research (see below) and computation. His most recent research work has been on electronic wave functions in metallic crystals and on linear acoustic theory. To some extent his range of research interests is reflected in the books or monographs he has authored or coauthored: *Quantum Mechanics* (with E. U. Condon), 1929; *Vibration and Sound,* 1936 (revised edition, 1946); *Methods of Operational Research* (with G. E. Kimball), 1950; *Methods of Theoretical Physics,* 1953; and *Queues, Inventories, and Maintenance,* 1958.

Morse has served the nation in numerous administrative and organizing capacities. After a brief stint at the Radiation Laboratory at MIT in 1939, he became chairman of a committee that was set up by the National Research Council to determine means of sound control and ways to reduce noise and vibration in military aircraft. He continued in this post until 1944 but also was pressed into service from 1939 to 1942 as director of a Navy project, which was administered by the National Defense Research Council, directed to

Philip McCord Morse

the discovery of means to counter acoustic mines. In 1942 he resigned from this post to accept an invitation to organize and become director of the U. S. Navy Operations Research Group, whose initial task was to counter the German submarine threat. He continued in this activity till the end of the war in 1945. One of the three volumes describing the work of the group—written jointly by Morse and G. E. Kimball and mentioned above—was released from classification and published in 1950.

In the spring of 1946 Morse was asked to organize and direct the nuclear research laboratory at Upton, Long Island, which was to become the Brookhaven National Laboratory. He continued in this post until the fall of 1948, when he returned to MIT in the hope of resuming his teaching and research, but he was again called upon to serve the government. James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense, prevailed upon Morse to organize and to be the first director of research for the Weapons Systems Evaluation Group. He returned to MIT in the fall of 1950 and has remained in residence since.

He has held numerous additional positions of trust and responsibility. He is currently a member of the board of trustees of the Rand Corporation and the council of the American Physical Society and has been on the board of trustees of the Institute for Defense Analyses and of the American Institute of Physics.

He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Physical Society, the American Acoustical Society (president in 1948), and the Operations Research Society of America (president in 1952) and is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

His most recent extramural assignment has been to organize and direct the Panel on Operations Research of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In addition to the honors already mentioned or implied above, Morse was awarded the D.Sc. degree by Case Institute of Technology in 1940 and the U.S. Medal of Merit for his work in operations research in 1946.

Morse has had varied experience in editorial functions. He is currently a member of the editorial board of *Physics Today* and is on the advisory board of the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists.* He was associate editor of MIT's magazine, *Technology Review,* from 1936 to 1946 and has been editor of *Annals of Physics* since it was founded in 1957.

We are glad to welcome Dr. Morse to our editorial board.—G.DuS.

News Notes

News Briefs

Basic research conference. Progress in basic research in areas ranging from anatomy to nuclear energy will be considered in Seattle on 15 August by nine leading American scientists who will take part in a day-long program marking the dedication of the new $2,250,000 Boeing Scientific Research Laboratories in Seattle. "Frontiers of Basic Research" will be explored in the morning program. The participants will be Walter O. Roberts, director of the High Altitude Observatory at Boulder, Colorado; Glenn T. Seaborg, professor of chemistry and chancellor of the University of California at Berkeley, and John C. Fisher, of the General Electric Research Laboratory in Schenectady, N.Y. Brief talks by six other scientists and a panel discussion of other areas of basic research will highlight the afternoon program.

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Marine laboratories. The North American section of the Directory of Marine and Freshwater Biological Laboratories of the World, is near completion. Directors of such laboratories who have not received the brief questionnaire issued by the international committee in charge of the preparation of the directory should write immediately to the editor, Professor Robert W. Hiatt of the University of Hawaii. The committee hopes to make the directory as useful as possible, and requests the cooperation of laboratory directors in calling attention to institutions inadvertently overlooked.

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Canada-India reactor. The Canada-India reactor went into operation last month at Trombay, India, according to a recent announcement by India's Atomic Energy Commission and the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. The start-up of the research and engineering test reactor, which is a modified version of the NRX reactor at Chalk River, Canada, climaxes 5 years of close cooperation between engineers, scientists, and technicians of the two nations.

* * *

New medical school. A "regional" school of basic medical sciences is to be established at the University of New Mexico. A $1,082,300 grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation will assist the university over a 5-year period to establish a school covering the first 2 years of the medical curriculum. About half of the grant will be spent to meet, in part, the planning and operating costs for the school's first 5 years, and the other half will be used for construction of facilities on the Albuquerque campus.

Other Western states—Arizona, California, Hawaii, Idaho, and Montana—also are taking new steps to meet their medical education needs.

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

Arthritis and rheumatism. The Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation offers predoctoral, postdoctoral, and senior investigatorship awards in the fundamental sciences related to arthritis for work beginning 1 July 1961. Deadline for applications is *31 October.* These awards are intended as fellowships to advance the training of young men and women of promise for an investigative or teaching career. They are not in the nature of a grant-in-aid in support of a research project. Stipends range from $2000 to $10,000 per year. For further information and application forms, address the Medical Director, Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, 10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N.Y.