and therefore unacceptable," William C. Foster, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), told the Geneva conference.

ABM deployment would be regarded by ACDA officials as an unfavorable development, but they do not argue that arms control should be the overriding consideration in deciding whether the system should be used. The Army has kept the ACDA informed as to the state of ABM technology and as to the various alternative schemes for deployment. In Betts's view, it is inevitable, for reasons of arms control as well as for other reasons, that initial deployment of the ABM should be "thin"—a massive deployment would be grossly incompatible with the U.S. negotiating position at Geneva.

A major policy question that would be raised by deployment is how the United States' NATO allies would react. Would they regard the deployment as a sign that the U.S. was withdrawing to a "Fortress America"? Or would they take it as new evidence that the U.S. was willing to meet its commitments for the defense of Europe, even at the risk of a nuclear exchange?

Moreover, the Europeans live under the threat of large medium-range Soviet missile forces and might want the ABM for themselves. If the U.S. shares the ABM with its allies, how will the command and control arrangements be worked out? The nuclear warheads for a defensive system on instant alert cannot be put in the custody of U.S. soldiers, as is the case with tactical weapons such as the Sergeant missile. These are all questions which remain to be answered.

Some people fear that the ABM and the associated fallout-shelter program would generate internal political pressures inimical to proposals for reductions in strategic weapons. The results of a sample survey of public opinion conducted last year by the General Electric Company's Tempo division suggest that most people know little about the defense establishment and its capabilities and limitations. For example, two-thirds of the some 1400 respondents thought the U.S. already had an antimissile defense.

The study, jointly sponsored by the Defense Department's Advanced Research Projects Agency and Office of Civil Defense, turned up certain attitudes which, if truly indicative of public feeling, would be disturbing. About a third of the respondents said that, if their city were not protected by ABM's, they would move to a defended city. (A tenth of the respondents said they would move *away* from a defended city, however.) This suggests that, once an ABM system was deployed, the public might be unwilling to see it dismantled, even though such a step were necessary to carry-through an agreement on reduction of strategic armaments.

Unless the Soviets undertake what appears to the U.S. to be a large-scale deployment of an ABM, the Johnson administration is probably unlikely to come under heavy political pressure to deploy the system. The ABM has had its champions on Capitol Hill and will continue to have them. They may, in view of the Chinese threat, step up their demands for deployment. But experience has shown that such demands arouse little interest in the body politic.

The administration has been able to think calmly about the ABM. But no amount of study and analysis will answer the question of deployment, which must rest more on judgment and intuition than on known facts.

—LUTHER J. CARTER

MIT Appoints New President

Howard W. Johnson will succeed Julius A. Stratton as president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, effective 1 July.

Johnson, 43, is a graduate of Central College, Chicago, and of the University of Chicago. He has been on the M.I.T. faculty since 1955 and professor and dean of the Sloan School of Management at the institute since 1959.

Stratton, who will reach the mandatory retirement age of 65 in May, will continue as president until the end of the school year. His appointment as chairman of the board of trustees of the Ford Foundation was announced last month. He is to assume that post as of January 1.

Grants, Fellowships, and Awards

Two postdoctoral research fellowships in **biomedical sciences** are being sponsored by the Swedish Medical Research Council. They will provide 12 months of work in basic or clinical sciences at a government-supported training institute in Sweden. Candidates must be U.S. citizens who have been doing independent research in a health science for at least 2 of the past 4 years. They must also have been accepted in advance by a training institute and a preceptor. Stipends will range from $5500 to $6000 depending on seniority, plus $500 for each dependent. Travel costs will be included. Deadline for receipt of applications: *1 February*. (Samuel Abramson, Office of International Research, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20014)

The Royal Norwegian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is offering postdoctoral fellowships for **science or engineering research** in Norwegian institutions. The program covers all fields of science and technology within the Council's sphere; agriculture and medicine are excluded. Studies may be carried out at the universities of Oslo and Bergen, the Technical University of Norway, Trondheim, or at applied research institutes in these cities. Candidates should be under 35 and have the equivalent of a British or American Ph.D. Stipends: 20,000 to 22,000 Norwegian kroner ($2800 to $3100), plus Nkr 1000 (about $140) for each dependent child. Deadline: *1 February*. (Royal Norwegian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Gaustadalleen 30, Oslo 3)

Erratum: Errors in number of pages and price in the advertisement for the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology on page 1757 of this issue will be corrected in a forthcoming issue.

Erratum: In Table 1 of the report "The earliest Primates" by L. Van Valen and R. E. Sloan (5 Nov., p. 743) the section beginning on line 3 under the subheading Insectivora should have been printed as follows:

—Mixodectidae, n. gen. and sp., cf. *Elpidophorus*	2	3
—Microsyopidae or Mixodectidae, n. gen. and sp.	2	5
Palaeoryctidae, n. gen. and sp., cf. *Palaeoryctes* (*13*)	1	3
—cf. *Gelastops* n. sp.	1	2
about other three species		

Erratum: In Table 1 of the report "Judgments of sameness and difference: experiments on decision time" by D. Bindra, J. A. Williams, and J. S. Wise (17 Dec., p. 1625), the entries for experiment 2 under columns 1 and 2, "Test condition" and "Response," should have read as follows:

". . . same?"	Yes
". . . different?"	No
". . . same?"	No
". . . different?"	Yes

Reprints have been corrected.

Erratum: The report "Lactate dehydrogenase: electronic properties in noble-metal transition elements," by M. A. Jensen, B. T. Matthias, and K. Andres (10 Dec., p. 1448), should have included the acknowledgement that the work at La Jolla was supported in part by the U.S. Air Force Office of Scientific Research.

Erratum: In the report "Lactate dehydrogenase isozymes: substrate inhibition in various human tissues" by E. S. Vesell (17 Dec., p. 1590), the words "LDH-1" and "purified" in the fifth line were transposed; the sentence should have begun, "Based on inhibition at 25°C of isolated, purified LDH-1 by concentrations of pyruvate . . ." In the legend to Fig. 1, the temperature should have been given as 25°C.