

Energy Administration, who believes that forceful energy conservation measures could decrease the need for headlong exploitation of fossil fuel resources. There are also reports of considerable uneasiness within the ranks at the Interior Department. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the agencies chiefly responsible for selecting, granting, and monitoring leases, are barely able to handle the leasing of 3 million acres a year. Officials there are reported to have indicated privately that they think the 10-million-acre plan is unrealistic and that they do not have the manpower or the information to handle such a program effectively.

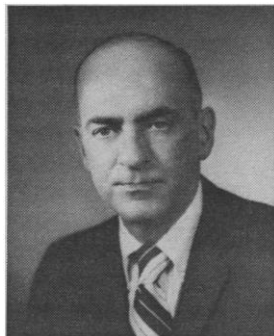
There is strong opposition to the plan, at least in its present form, in Congress, where members feel the Interior Department has failed to justify the need for such an accelerated program and are skeptical that any rationality went into the decision to peg the acreage figure at 10 million. Environmentalists, of course, have been deeply concerned, and the concern turned to outrage in October when they learned that Jared G. Carter, deputy undersecretary of Interior, had sent a memorandum to the BLM and the USGS in which he asked that a "firm leasing schedule" be laid out immediately, covering acreage not only in the well-drilled Gulf of Mexico but in the "frontier" areas of the Atlantic seaboard, the Pacific Coast, and the Gulf of Alaska. This was the first definite indication that Interior's near-term schemes involved the frontier areas. Carter says the memo merely asks for identification of "areas to study to see whether we can lease." His critics believe the memo is a clear indication that Interior has already made up its mind, and that the environmental impact statement on the 10-million-acre plan, the first draft of which started making the rounds of government agencies in late October, will be used to justify policies rather than guide their formation. The National Resources Defense Council is considering the possibility of a lawsuit alleging that Interior is not complying with the procedures required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

Accelerated leasing on the OCS involves a great number of issues, ranging from environmental uncertainties to the question of whether the public will be bilked as a result of the government selling leases cheap. Critics are convinced that the 10-million-acre plan

## Carey to be AAAS Executive Officer

The new executive officer of the AAAS will be William D. Carey, who as a Bureau of the Budget (BOB) career official during the 1950's and 1960's played a leading role in managing the expanding federal R & D budget. Carey, now a vice president of Arthur D. Little, Inc., is scheduled to assume the post as AAAS top administrator on 1 January.

Carey, 57, succeeds William Bevan, who left the AAAS on 1 July and is now a professor at Duke. The process of recruiting a new executive officer began a year ago, when Bevan informed the AAAS Board of Directors of his intention to resign. In recent months the search has been conducted primarily by the three top elective officials of the AAAS, chairman Leonard M. Rieser, president Roger Revelle, and president-elect Margaret Mead.



William D. Carey

Rieser said the board is particularly pleased with the appointment because Carey has amply demonstrated that he fulfills two principal criteria set by the board. Rieser said Carey has "the ability to manage the enterprise in a time of fiscal difficulty," and "his experience would make him effective in furthering the purposes

of the organization in [advancing] science and human welfare."

Asked what had primarily attracted him to the AAAS job, Carey, who has written extensively on science policy issues, said he felt that the current vacuum of initiatives provides an opportunity "to try to define more clearly where science and technology belong in the country's planning and priorities." He said he thinks there is "a potentially great role for AAAS" and feels that the Board of Directors is disposed "to search for ways to assemble the tremendous potential in the membership to focus on current issues and to participate fully in developing some strategies and some actions."

The board's appointment of Carey departs from previous practice, since earlier executive officers typically have been Ph.D. scientists with university ties. Bevan and his immediate predecessor, Dael Wolfe, were both psychologists with teaching and research experience. Carey is a 1940 graduate of Columbia and subsequently earned an M.A. in public law and government from Columbia and an M.P.A. in public administration from Harvard. His career in BOB extended from 1942 to 1969. During that period he served in a series of progressively more responsible posts mostly involving budgeting for such agencies as the Atomic Energy Commission, National Science Foundation, and National Institutes of Health. At A. D. Little, he has headed the firm's Washington office and directed its public affairs center, which deals with problems of government.

Carey has served on a number of major U.S. and international science advisory and policy bodies and is widely known in the scientific community and in government. He is currently a member of the Committee on Public Engineering Policy of the National Academy of Engineering and the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences and is chairman of the U.S. Panel on R & D Management of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Joint Commission on Science Policy.

Carey takes over the AAAS helm at a time of financial stringency caused by inflation and by the costs of the expansion of public interest programs. Last year a \$350,000 deficit was incurred which included a large expenditure on a Mexico City meeting outside the regular budget. Board members say that the organization started the year "overextended," and the board ordered a review of all AAAS activities and a drastic program of cost cutting. Rieser says that as a result of efforts directed by *Science* editor Philip H. Abelson, who took over as acting executive officer when Bevan departed, the AAAS is now "living within [its] resources."—J.W.