

transmission of the AIDS virus. But two big surveys that might have filled in the picture were killed within the past few years. A pilot study for a survey of sexual behavior among adults was halted in 1989 when the Office of Management and Budget refused to grant routine approval of the survey questions. And a similar study of teenage sexual behavior was canceled in 1991 in response to opposition from conservative legislators.

Yet researchers have been able to conduct a handful of relatively limited studies. Last year, for example, a team led by Catania published a study of condom use and behavior related to risks of HIV infection among more than 10,000 American men and women (*Science*, 13 November 1992, p. 1101). And the Battelle survey provides key statistics about the number and turnover of sexual partners and the prevalence of homosexuality. Among its most provocative findings was that only 1.1% of the men who participated in the study said they had had sex exclusively with other men in the past 10 years—a sharp contrast to the famous Kinsey survey, conducted in the 1940s, which concluded that 10% of U.S. males are homosexual. The Battelle study's conclusion in this area is in general agreement with the results of much larger studies published in France and Britain last year (see chart). Last week, however, Louis Harris & Associates reported that a poll of 739 men indicated that 4.4% had had sex with another man in the previous 5 years.

These studies will be followed up by a few other small surveys. A team at the University of Chicago is expected to publish results soon from a more limited, privately funded version of their canceled adult survey. And just last month, the same group received federal funding for another offshoot of the canceled survey, which will investigate the social networks that connect sexual partners. Further information will come from the General Social Survey (GSS) at the University of Chicago and the National Survey of Family Growth (NSFG), administered by the National Center on Health Statistics. Although the GSS has traditionally focused on demographics and social attitudes and the NSFG on family planning, both have recently added more questions about sexual behavior.

Researchers may have to content themselves with such studies for a while yet. A comprehensive survey of the magnitude many researchers believe will be needed to fill gaps in their knowledge—involving 10,000-25,000 people—would cost an estimated \$15 million to \$20 million. That kind of money may be hard to come by. The National Institutes of Health, for instance, will channel only 13% of its \$1.08 billion AIDS budget into prevention this year. It may therefore be years before U.S. researchers can fulfill their dream of a detailed portrait of sexual habits in their own country.

—Traci Watson

Clinton's Science and Technology Team Takes Shape

With only half of the top science and technology jobs filled and dozens of key second-tier positions occupied on an acting basis, it might appear that the Clinton Administration has been exceptionally tardy in getting its scientific act together. Clinton is, however, running well ahead of his predecessor in filling research posts: Although only two of Clinton's nominees have so far been congressionally confirmed, he's already announced more appointments than George Bush had 6 months further into his own tenure. And, while the pace of appointments on the science and technology front may seem glacial, it's even slower in other areas where highly publicized missteps have added to the delays caused by the White House clearance process.

One reason science and technology appointments are moving along relatively quickly is that Clinton broke with tradition by choosing his science and technology adviser even before he nominated some of his Cabinet members. He announced his selection of John (Jack) Gibbons for that post on 24 December, almost 1 month before the Administration took office. In contrast, Presidents Reagan and Bush didn't get around to naming their science advisers until they had been in office for 4 and 3 months, respectively. Gibbons' early start enabled him to participate in the selection of most of the other science and technology nominees to date. The choices that have been announced so far—and several others that are expected soon—suggest that there will be more women and minorities in the top echelons of the research agencies. Here's a scorecard at the 100-day mark:

OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

Director: Jack Gibbons, former director of the congressional Office of Technology Assessment (OTA). Gibbons started by bringing over a few of his top OTA aides to the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP). Gibbons has decided to merge the former associate directorships for life sciences and physical sciences into a single science unit, with assistant directors covering each major research area, and to create new units for the environment and technology.

Associate Director for Science: Unfilled.

Associate Director for Environment: Climatologist Robert Watson, currently chief scientist for the National Aeronautics and

Space Administration's (NASA) Mission to Planet Earth program, is expected to be nominated for this post.

Associate Director for Technology: Gibbons has appointed Skip Johns, former head of OTA's Energy, Materials, and International Security division, to this position.

Associate Director for National Security and International Affairs: Unfilled.

OSTP has been allocated 40 full-time staff slots, most of which are not yet filled or even defined. Gibbons and each associate director will have a staff of about seven, and the rest will serve as the in-house staff for an outside advisory body. Gibbons has not decided whether that body should be the presidentially appointed President's Council of Advisers on Science and Technology (PCAST) that Bush launched, or something new.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Assistant Secretary for Health: Philip Lee, an M.D. who directs the Institute for Health Policy Studies at the University of California, San Francisco, was nominated last month to return to the job he held during the Carter Administration. Lee will oversee the three top health science agencies below.

Administrator, Food and Drug Administration: Clinton has asked David Kessler, a pediatrician, to stay on in the job he occupied during the Bush Administration.

Director, National Institutes of Health: Bernadine Healy has announced she will leave by 30 June, and a search committee has been assembled to find her replacement.

Director, Centers for Disease Control: William Roper is also leaving on 30 June, but a spokesman says a search committee for that job has not yet been formed.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Director: Walter Massey departed earlier this month to take the number two slot in the University of California system, but already the Administration is said to be close to naming his replacement. According to White House sources, the top candidate is Sandra Faber, a University of California, Santa Cruz, astronomer. If Faber turns down the job, the backup list is said to include Linda Wilson, the president of Radcliffe College (who is also on the search committee for the NIH director), and University of Maryland Chancellor Donald Langenberg, who formerly served as NSF deputy director.

Deputy Director: Frederick Bernthal, a Bush appointee, is not expected to stay. Bernthal is currently acting director, and Mary Clutter, assistant director for biology, is acting deputy director.

Assistant Directors: All these posts are considered nonpolitical, but the new director may make changes. Currently, William Harris runs Mathematics and Physical Sciences; Robert Corell, Geosciences; Nico Habermann, Computing; Luther Williams, Math and Science Education; Joseph Bordogna, Engineering; Cora Marrett, Social and Behavioral Sciences, and Frank Harris is acting assistant director for biology.

Senior Science Adviser: Karl Erb, a nuclear physicist who was formerly the associate director for Physical Science and Engineering at OSTP, was appointed earlier this month to this slot.

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Director, Energy Research: William Happer, a Bush appointee, has told colleagues that he will be leaving in June or July. His replacement is expected to be physicist Martha Krebs, a former subcommittee staff director of the then-House Science and Technology committee and now associate director of the Department of Energy's (DOE) Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. Krebs is the only woman in her position in the DOE laboratory system, which makes her a natural candidate for the job in this Administration. Her staff says that she is indeed going to DOE headquarters, but for the moment in an unspecified consulting capacity.

Assistant Directors, Energy Research: All the assistant directorships, like those at NSF, are considered nonpolitical, although the new director may make changes. The current occupants are: Louis Ianniello, who heads Basic Energy Sciences; David Galas, Health and Environmental Research; Anne Davies, Fusion Energy; Wilmot Hess, High-Energy and Nuclear Physics; Joseph Cipriano, Office of the Superconducting Super Collider; and David Nelson, head of the Office of Scientific Computing.

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

Administrator: Daniel Goldin is still occupying the top job, but the White House has given no official word on his status. Goldin's fate appears to be tied to his ability to satisfy a White House order to redesign the Space Station by June, preserving a viable mission for the station while cutting its costs. But many observers see this as a virtually impossible task, which would leave Goldin in the unenviable position of being kept in the job only long enough to do the thankless work of gutting the program. So

far, that process has encountered several setbacks. With just 2 months to go before the deadline, the head of Goldin's hand-picked redesign team, Joseph Shea, resigned last week for health reasons.

Elsewhere at NASA, a series of radical organizational changes has left the bureaucracy in a state of flux. The former Space Science office, for example, was renamed Planetary Science and Astrophysics, only to be renamed Space Science again a few weeks later. Goldin sent Lennard Fisk, the former head of the Space Science and Applications office, from which Space Science has been spun off along with two other research offices, to a specially created position of chief scientist, but Fisk recently announced he is leaving the agency. The position, officials say, will go with him. According to a hand-drawn organizational chart that NASA provided, the following are the three key science positions:

Associate Administrators, Life and Microgravity Science: The new chief is Harry Holloway, M.D., former deputy dean of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

Associate Administrator, Space Science: NASA veteran Wesley Huntress, a chemical physicist who had run the solar system exploration division since 1990, was appointed to this job last month.

Associate Administrator, Mission to Planet Earth: Atmospheric chemist Shelby Tilford continues as the acting director.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Deputy Secretary: Technology figures high in Clinton's plans, and Commerce is where he's putting much of his emphasis. That's reflected in his choice of John Rollwagen, the former chairman of Cray Research Inc., to be deputy secretary, which is not traditionally a technology position.

Under Secretary for Technology: Commerce Secretary Ron Brown has forwarded names to the White House, but there is no word yet on nominations.

Assistant Secretary for Technology Policy: Unfilled, although Brown has sent names to the White House.

Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration: Clinton has nominated oceanographer James Baker, head of the Joint Oceanographic Institutions Inc., to replace John Knauss, who left last month.

Director, National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST): Clinton has nominated Arati Prabhakar, former director of the microelectronics technology office at the Advanced Research Projects Agency, to head this agency, which will play a key role in the Administration's efforts to support critical industrial technologies. Prabhakar, 34, the first woman to earn a Ph.D. in applied physics at Caltech, was highlighted in

Science's Women in Science issue earlier this month (16 April, p. 399).

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Director: Carol Browner, a former environmental aide to Vice President Al Gore, was an early choice.

Assistant Administrator for Research and Development: Last week Browner picked toxicologist Bailus Walker Jr., dean of the University of Oklahoma's College of Public Health and a familiar figure on federal health and science advisory groups, to be her top science administrator.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Assistant Secretary for Science and Education: Unfilled. R. Dean Plowman, previously the head of the Agricultural Research Service, is currently serving as acting assistant secretary, the department's top science job.

Administrator, Agricultural Research Service: Unfilled. Essex Finney has moved up from the number two slot here to serve as acting administrator.

ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECTS AGENCY

Director: As part of Clinton's plan to make federal technology efforts contribute more to the nation's economy, this Defense Department agency has lost the "D" that used to start its name and is broadening its mandate to fund technology that is not directly relevant to defense needs. One thing that hasn't changed: the ARPA director, Gary Denman.

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Director: The Clinton Administration had told incumbent Dallas Peck that he could stay on, but he resigned earlier this month. No successor has been named and Peck will stay until a replacement takes office.

AIDS CZAR

Although Clinton has promised to appoint a high-level coordinator for federal AIDS policy, he hasn't provided much detail on the position. Last week Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala announced that the job would be an independent White House position with a seat on the Domestic Policy Council, and *The Washington Post* reported that the two top candidates (this week, at least) are Kristine Gebbie, the former Washington state health commissioner, and Lee Smith, a wealthy San Francisco businessman who has been active in supporting Democratic and AIDS groups.

—Christopher Anderson