



Cabinet nominees: (from left) William Reilly, Edward Derwinsky, Samuel Skinner, Louis Sullivan, and Manuel Lujan. Reilly, Sullivan, and Lujan are profiled below.

Bush Makes Some Science Appointments

The President-elect gets generally high marks for his selection of experienced people to head cabinet departments

PRESIDENT-ELECT GEORGE BUSH recently filled several science-related cabinet and other top policy posts for the new Administration. Among them are physician Lois Sullivan to Health and Human Services, former congressman Manuel Lujan to Interior, and conservationist William Reilly to the Environmental Protection Agency. Key positions still vacant include that of science adviser to the President, head of NASA, and the secretary of energy. There is every reason to believe they will be filled before Inauguration Day.

Louis W. Sullivan, a founder and dean of Morehouse Medical College in Atlanta, will be the first HHS Secretary in many years who comes to the post with a thorough knowledge of the National Institutes of Health and related biomedical research agencies in the federal government. He also comes with a broad understanding of the nation's medical research establishment. Sullivan, 55, is a hematologist by training who has studied and taught at Boston University School of Medicine, Harvard, and Boston University. The only black in Bush's cabinet, he has a reputation as man with great interest in the health and education of minorities and is known as an effective negotiator and institutional builder. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences.

Sullivan drew fire from the Right-to-Life movement when he told the *Atlanta Journal* that he supported a woman's legal right to

an abortion, but the opposition did not derail the appointment. In a subsequent "clarification" Sullivan stated that he is in agreement with President-elect Bush who would allow abortion only in cases of rape, incest, or a threat to the life of the mother. Sullivan has declined to comment on the issue of fetal research which will be one he will have to deal with early in his term.

Manuel Lujan, Jr., George Bush's choice to be Secretary of the Interior, is not likely to excite emotions. He comes from the Southwest, having spent 20 years as a representative of New Mexico in Congress, serving recently as ranking Republican on the Interior Committee and later in the same position on the Science and Technology Committee. At the age of 60, he decided not to run for reelection in 1988.

Environmental groups regard him as vastly superior to President Reagan's first choice as Interior Secretary, another coal-state Westerner—James Watt. "He's a nice person," says one. "But he does not consider it his job to think about global problems; for example, he wouldn't be concerned about what a decision on coal leasing today will mean for wetlands 15 years from now. . . ."

Lujan is viewed more favorably by oil and mineral interests. Charles DiBona, president of the American Petroleum Institute, told the *New York Times* that Lujan's "long and distinguished service on the House Interior Committee and his understanding of how the responsible, balanced use of federal

lands had benefited his state should make him an excellent Secretary of the Interior."

William K. Reilly, 48, a lawyer and land-use planner, has been chosen the next chief of the Environmental Protection Agency. For the past 15 years he has served as president of the Conservation Foundation and, since 1985, as president of the World Wildlife Fund as well. Both are based in Washington, D.C. WWF has a membership of 600,000 and a budget of \$30 million. The Conservation Foundation is a research organization with a budget of \$5 million.

Reilly is well regarded in the business and environmental communities, a fact that makes some hard-driving activists uneasy. In his annual message this year, Reilly wrote: "WWF is not a confrontational organization, nor do we expect to file lawsuits very often. Scientific research, day-in and day-out work in the field, and effective cooperation with agencies of government and with conservationists in the tropics are more typical of our approach."

Reilly has said he hoped his organization would serve as a "bridge" between industry and environmental advocacy groups, and his goal has been to build a consensus for action. In an interview with *National Journal* in October, he said: "We simply cannot effect environmental improvements without the cooperation of business."

In public, leaders of other environmental groups praise him as thoughtful, well informed, shrewd, and sophisticated. Privately, they question whether he is temperamentally suited to run an agency whose work brings it into daily conflict with industry. "The EPA is really a law enforcement agency," says one strategist in the environmental movement. "The administrator should be a junkyard dog. I don't believe [Reilly] thinks of himself as that kind of person."

Although his bark may not be loud, Reilly has been known to bite. A lawsuit initiated by his organization recently forced an end to the highly popular, but questionable, practice of shipping Chinese pandas from zoo to zoo for special exhibitions. In 1982, when the Reagan Administration forced the Council on Environmental Quality to stop publishing its annual policy review, Reilly raised funds to put out a private "State of the Environment Report," followed by similar reports in 1984 and 1988, designed to focus attention on long-term issues.

Reilly served on the staff of the President's Council of Environmental Quality from 1970 to 1972. He was born in Decatur, Illinois, and holds a B.A. from Yale, a J.D. from Harvard, and an M.S. in urban planning from Columbia.

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