

nored—in fact, there is little or no coordination between Bicentennial organizations and the various commissions on the year 2000 springing up around the country.

- **Federal agencies:** Apart from the NSF, science-based agencies are hardly lifting a finger. There appears to be some routine film-making and upgrading of visitors' centers under the Bicentennial aegis. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) boasts the most sensational project: every effort is being made to have the Viking spacecraft land on Mars on 4 July 1976. This is perhaps the most conspicuous example of a common practice: putting the Bicentennial stamp on things that were happening anyway. (NASA can at least be credited with thinking ahead. A document prepared in 1966, before the space program got its wings clipped, noted that the manned flyby of Mars in 1976 "could offer a good topic for celebration" of the Bicentennial.)

- **Private industry:** Corporations, especially those hard hit by the recession, seem to have the blahs about the Bicentennial. High-technology enterprises, which could be expected to seize the opportunity to demonstrate the role of technology in shaping the country's past and future, tend to be more likely to subsidize historical rather than scientific projects. IBM is an exception—it has given a \$500,000 grant to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for an exhibit on Jefferson and Franklin. The exhibit is now touring Europe and will travel around this country throughout 1976. Xerox Corporation is donating its conference center in Virginia for NSF Bicentennial symposia; American Express plans to wash the Statue of Liberty. But many companies seem to share the sentiments of a duPont spokesman who thinks the Bicentennial has already turned into a "200-year-old bore." Corporations are not particularly turned on by projects for which their support has been sought, and in fact they haven't given the matter much thought.

- **Scientific societies:** Often cited by Bicentennialists is a large traveling exhibition on chemistry, called "Taking things apart and putting them together," created by the American Chemical Society (ACS). Less known is the fact that the exhibition is for the purpose of marking the 100th birthday of the ACS. It has nothing to do with the Bicentennial—indeed, the exhibition readily qualified for the Bicentennial imprimatur but ACS saw no point in applying for it. (The logo was supposed to be a mark of quality, but its indiscriminate application has cheapened it.) Other societies, including the AAAS, are planning to put a Bicentennial slant on their annual meetings. The National Academy

of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences are considering holding special Bicentennial forums, but plans are still vague.

- **Museums:** These have taken the lead in celebrating science and technology. In Philadelphia, where the heaviest concentration of science-related projects has been developed, the Franklin Institute is putting

on several major exhibits including models of alternative future environments (high, low, and medium technology), and an exhibit on the relationship of science and technology to the arts. The Smithsonian Institution will carry the Bicentennial banner in Washington, D.C., with several major exhibitions and the opening of the new Air and Space Museum. The Museum of

Interior Secretary Resigns

The resignation of Interior Secretary Stanley K. Hathaway on 25 July because of a temporarily incapacitating state of depression brought to a poignant end what may stand as a particularly disturbing story of politics dominating appointments to high office.

The story began early last spring when President Ford nominated Hathaway, who had just finished two terms as governor of Wyoming, to succeed Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton. Hathaway had accepted the nomination at the urging of friends like Senator Clifford P. Hansen (R-Wyo.), who very much wanted to see Interior headed once more by a Westerner who had grown up politically with the resource-user interests that have long held sway in the Rocky Mountain region.

In accepting, Hathaway turned down a federal district judgeship with life tenure and none of the tensions and uncertainties of a Cabinet job. Ironically, a committee of the American Bar Association had looked into Hathaway's background and was prepared to recommend him as well qualified.

Measured against the often conflicting responsibilities of an Interior Secretary, Hathaway's qualifications for the Cabinet post were not self-evident. As governor, he had been highly popular with a small and homogeneous constituency of Wyoming ranchers, farmers, and small town lawyers and business men. But Hathaway had shown no special ability to accommodate Wyoming's conflicting needs for economic growth, environmental protection, and careful resource management. Wyoming's several small environmental groups were especially critical of his administration's wholesale leasing of state coal lands.

Why did the White House choose someone with Hathaway's mixed and mediocre record? In part, this choice reflected President Ford's desire to ingratiate himself with Republican party conservatives, the Rocky Mountain states. Indeed, the President has told some visitors that he regarded the Hathaway appointment as a big plus for the 1976 election year.

From what the secretary's friends have revealed, Hathaway took in a hard, personal way the criticisms he received during the more than 2 months his confirmation was pending. After the confirmation ordeal, Hathaway experienced other problems.

One was simply the crossfire of demands that any Interior Secretary must learn to cope with. This was inevitable, but the White House was reported to have imposed another and quite unnecessary problem on Hathaway: Although he wanted to promote an experienced career official to the key post of Undersecretary, the White House insisted that the job be filled by William S. Banowsky, a 38-year-old Churches of Christ minister and president of Pepperdine University in California.

Banowsky was commended for the job because he is identified with the Republican right wing that Ford is courting in order to head off possible competition from Ronald Reagan for the presidential nomination next year. On 23 July, Banowsky announced that he was not a candidate for the job. Prior to this he had called on key senators and reportedly had found that he would have trouble obtaining confirmation.

By then Hathaway had been hospitalized for several days. His wife, apparently deeply upset by her husband's condition, also was entering a hospital. Although both are expected to fully recover within a few months, their experience will stand as a pathetic testament to the vagaries of political patronage and its frequently unhappy consequences.—L.J.C.