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AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

GOVERNMENT

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HEARINGS
BEFORE
SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 16408 and H.R. 16488

TO AMEND THE JOINT RESOLUTION ESTABLISHING THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
AS AMENDED

MAY 6, 1970

Serial No. 18



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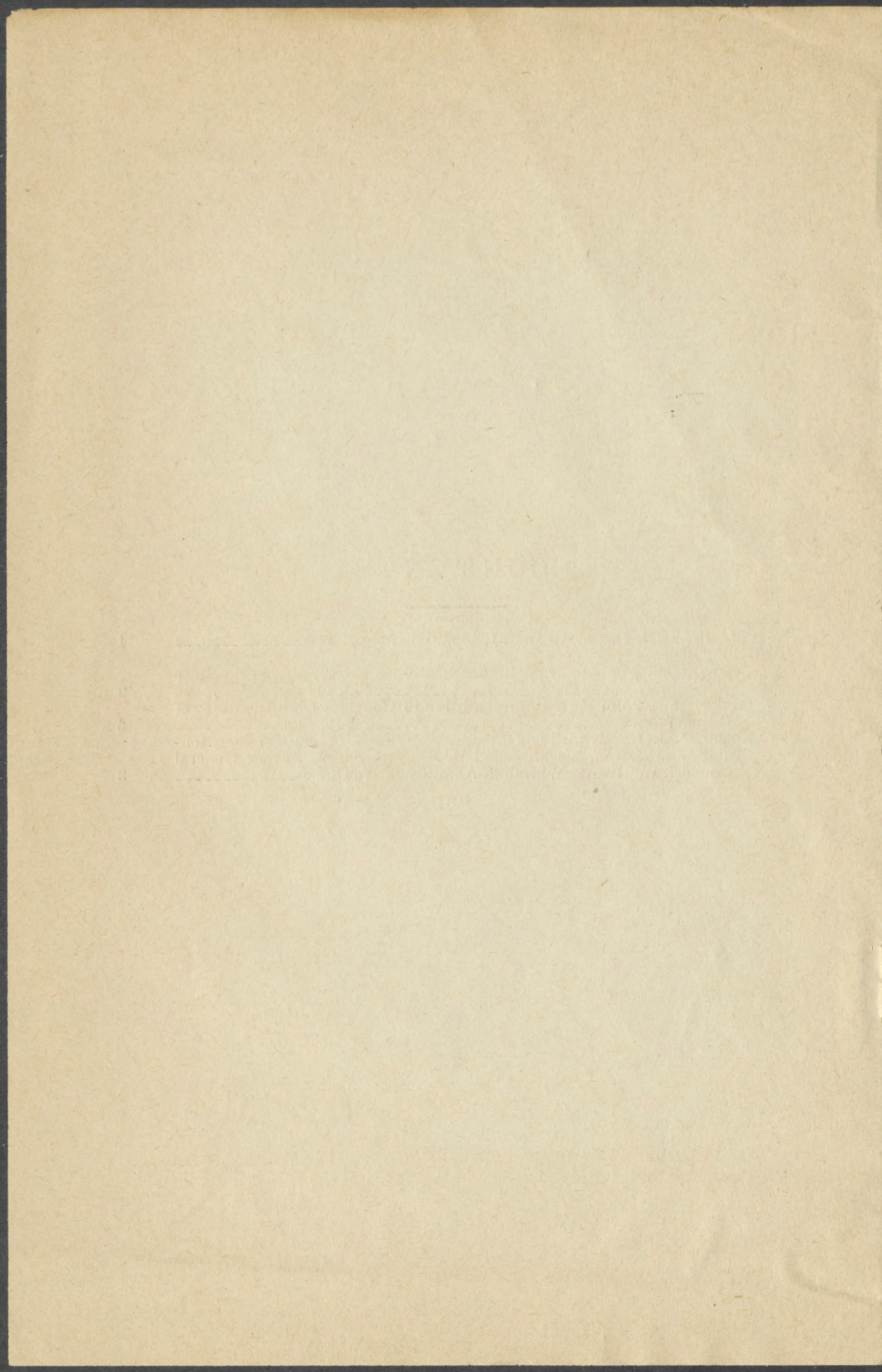
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AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6, 1970

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 4 OF THE
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., pursuant to call, in room 2237, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Charles E. Wiggins presiding.
Present: Representatives Rogers, Wiggins, Fish, and Coughlin.
Also present: Jerome M. Zeifman, counsel, and Paul S. Fenton, associate counsel.

Mr. WIGGINS. This meeting will come to order.

We are here this morning to receive testimony in respect to H.R. 16408 and H.R. 16488, which are identical bills to amend the joint resolution establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

(Text of proposal follows:)

[H.R. 16408, 91st Cong., second sess.]

A BILL To amend the joint resolution establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, as amended

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution To Establish the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, and for other purposes", approved July 4, 1966 (80 Stat. 259), as amended, is further amended—

(1) by adding in section 2(b)(3) the words "the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Transportation," after the words "the Secretary of Commerce,";

(2) by deleting in section 6(c) everything after the word "section" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "3109 of title 5, United States Code.";

(3) by adding an additional section 6(g) to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. (g) Whoever, except as authorized under rules and regulations issued by the Commission, knowingly manufactures, reproduces, or uses any logos, symbols, or marks originated under authority of and certified by the Commission for use in connection with the commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial, or any facsimile thereof, or in such a manner as suggests any such logos, symbols, or marks, shall be fined not more than \$250 or imprisoned not more than six months or both: *Provided*, That this section shall be applicable upon publication in the Federal Register of notification of certification hereunder by the Commission with respect to each such logo, symbol, or mark.";

(4) by deleting section 7(a) and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"SEC. 7. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act."

Mr. WIGGINS. We have several witnesses desiring to make statements. Congressman Marsh, are you ready to proceed?

Mr. MARSH. Yes.

Mr. WIGGINS. I will recognize you first and you may proceed in your own manner.

**STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN O. MARSH, JR., A REPRESENTATIVE IN
CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA**

Mr. MARSH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I filed a statement with the committee and I might summarize portions of this statement.

Mr. WIGGINS. Your statement will be received and included in the record in full at this point and you may summarize your statement now, if you wish.

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, it is a privilege to appear before this distinguished subcommittee in association with my House and Commission colleagues, Messrs. Whitehurst, Donohue and Saylor, in sponsorship of H.R. 16488.

This bill is a bipartisan effort further to insure that the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the period of our Nation's founding be carried out in a dignified manner befitting the importance of the occasion.

As one of the early sponsors of legislation which ultimately resulted in creation of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission during the 89th Congress, it has been reassuring to me to note the continuing insistence by the Congress and by the Commission that the central emphasis of the bicentennial be on the principles of individual freedom and representative government brought to flower in that period of intellectual revolution.

Obviously the 200th birthday of the United States will not be permitted to pass without pageantry and display—and this is proper. The bicentennial period is likely to be one of greatly increased visitation from foreign lands. Tourism and entertainment linked to the places and events of the American Revolution may be expected to become a significant subindustry of substantial economic importance.

It is to these anticipated developments, Mr. Chairman, that H.R. 16488 is directed.

First, because their responsibilities will bear on the bicentennial, and because their official experience will fit them for important contributions to the planning of the celebration period, it is proposed in the bill to add the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and the Secretary of Transportation to the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

Second, the bill would bring the Commission's authority to employ consultants and other temporary personnel into conformity with a standing provision of the United States Code.

Third, the bill would provide a protection for a franchising or licensing system to insure that approval of the official Federal agency charged with responsibility for coordinating bicentennial planning not be implied improperly in the advertising of commercial establishments, goods, and services.

It is my understanding that such an arrangement had proved very useful when applied in past national observances, such as that of Canada in its "Expo" programs.

For the benefit of visitors to the sites of major observances of the bicentennial period, it may well prove desirable to provide a mark of acceptance for certain accommodations, guidebooks, emblems, and souvenirs, as well as an identifying device for official publications or other undertakings of the Commission.

The bill would provide appropriate protection for any such designations, and I am glad to have the opportunity to urge favorable action by the subcommittee.

It is a pleasure for me to appear before the committee, having served on the Commission since its creation or shortly after its creation, together with the distinguished member from Pennsylvania, Mr. Saylor. Both Mr. Saylor and myself were among those who were the early sponsors of the legislation to observe the bicentennial of the American Revolution.

In reference to the pending legislation before you, the legislation is aimed and directed at covering several points that those of us on the Commission believe would be helpful and worthwhile in order to have an effective planning, both for the Bicentennial and for the observance of the revolutionary years in American history.

Because their responsibilities will bear on the Bicentennial, and because their official experience will fit them for more important contributions in the Bicentennial period, it is proposed that we would add the Secretary of HUD and the Secretary of Transportation to the American Revolution Bicentennial.

In reference to this, I think this suggestion has evolved from the statements in hearings that the Commission has held where various public witnesses and others have come in and testified.

Two areas that have been the subject of great attention of people who have appeared before the Commission have been the question of housing in America and also the question of transportation. There have been a number of proposals that have been presented to the Bicentennial Commission that relate to these two very critical areas of American life.

The bill would also give the Commission authority to employ consultants and other temporary personnel in conformity with the standing provisions of the United States Code. I think again this recommendation has occurred because of developments of the Commission and what we have learned to date.

Very importantly the third thing the bill would do would be to provide for the protection and a licensing system to assure the approval of the official Federal agency charged with responsibility for coordinating Bicentennial planning not being implied improperly in the advertising of commercial establishments, goods, and services.

I would point out to the committee that many of the recommendations we see developing were based on the experience of a similar nature and one of these has been the Canadian Expo-67. We think that it may be very desirable for the Bicentennial to provide for some logo, some mark or symbol that would be representative of our Bicentennial that would be distinctive, and consequently we have asked for similar authority in this particular legislation.

Let me further add for the benefit of the committee some personal observations on the importance of the work of the Bicentennial Commission. The American historian, when he looks at the American Revolution, considers the American Revolution to have begun in 1763, which was the end of the French and Indian War on this continent or the Seven Years' War on the European Continent.

The year 1763 marked the Treaty of Paris. There followed a 20-year period that is the American Revolution. The first 12 years of the Revolution, 1763-75, were the age of ideas and it was during this

period that the causes and issues were framed that would later be represented in the Declaration of Independence. These causes and issues were reconciled by conflict in the years 1775 through Yorktown in 1781, and the Treaty of Paris ended that war in 1783.

Now what the Commission has been very concerned about, and the reason for conducting the planning for the Bicentennial now, is that the ideas of the American Revolution were evolving at this period in American history 200 years ago; from 1775 on you have basically conflict to reconcile these causes and issues of taxation, questions that relate to search and seizure, the Bill of Particulars that is in the Declaration of Independence.

The Commission is concerned that if we don't do the planning now and establish the Commission now and arrive at the national plan now, we will go to 1975 and suddenly we will reenact Concord Bridge and people will say, "Why did they fire the shot?" So we want to be ready to observe the Bicentennial by preparing the Nation as to what is the meaning of the Declaration of Independence in 1976.

From the years 1776 forward you have the evolution of colonial government into State government, the beginnings of a national Government in the form of the Articles of Confederation, the re-writing of the colonial charters into State constitutions, which were experiences in government that are unique to this Nation. Because here in the midst of civil strife and of turmoil and of warfare you were able to maintain the governmental process.

The courts operated, the elective procedures continued in the colonies during the war years, and we were able to have certain judicial safeguards. The Government did not collapse in the example of the French Revolution, but one of the great things about our Revolution is that notwithstanding the conflict of war, we were able to maintain a representative government and build an emerging nation and out of that not destroy the things that we sought to capture in the American Declaration of Independence.

Mr. WIGGINS. I think, if I may interrupt at this point, we all know there will be little opposition in the House to appropriate recognition of the Bicentennial Commission in this country. The questions I anticipate, which we all must anticipate, are money questions.

As you know, this was originally thought to be an operation which could be conducted with donated funds only and then the resolution was amended to provide for an authorization of \$450,000.

Now we are back this year with a request for an open end authorization and I would expect that most of the questions on the floor would be directed to that. If you have any comments about that, I think it would be helpful to have them in the record.

Mr. MARSH. I think the costs that we envision in this relate to the planning of the observance and the governmentwide effort that is occurring. This runs from the Department of Defense through every agency of the Federal Government, down into the subagencies of the Federal Government, the Archives, agencies that you would think would be highly unlikely to participate in the bicentennial.

There is a total governmentwide effort occurring in planning, including the National Park Service, every agency of the Government has been mandated to develop their own program for the bicentennial.

Now this has to come into some focal point and be coordinated into a national plan. As I see the operation, it is intended to maintain a

commission that would be relatively small when you look at the nature of the national observance. We are talking in terms of all 50 States. Each of the States are being encouraged to form their own bicentennial commissions. Many of them are doing this.

But out of this is coming a tremendous workload, both from the governmental sector, at the State and Federal level, and a tremendous workload from the private sector seeking to coordinate and cooperate with the Federal Government. You cannot conduct that kind of an operation on a nationwide basis without adequate staff and funding in order to do the job.

You can imagine the costs that would go in simply to presentation of a world's fair for one community. We are talking here in terms of a nationwide observance and also in terms of projecting it on an international basis, not because we are promoting this, but because the observance is generating it, it is coming into the National Commission.

The question is developing it in a form and a manner that are in keeping with the type of observance that we want to have, because if we do not do those things, it will be observed in many different ways and without the national thrust and the national meaning that I think that it has.

I would observe that the amount of money that we are talking about investing here is a relatively small sum when we think in terms of what we are trying to do in an educational and in a historical sense.

Mr. WIGGINS. I think the committee and the Congress, too, would like to have some idea of the outer limits of this sum, something in the record indicating the amount of money, if you are able to answer.

Mr. MARSH. I am not able to answer that myself. The reason that I think it is difficult to define what these outer limits will be is that the Commission itself is really only mandated to present a plan to the President and once he presents the plan to the President, then there will be a broader recommendation as to what the Commission will be in the future.

The present thrust of the Commission is to get the plan to the President and once that plan is presented to the President, then what its future program and effort will be remains to be seen. The cost cannot be determined until we see what the final plan is going to be.

Mr. WIGGINS. Do my colleagues have questions of Mr. Marsh?

Mr. FISH. I would just like to underscore what you said. I think we should ask for this information for the record, in any form the witness sees fit, as to how much money has been expended and what the total anticipated expenditures are, what income is expected to be derived from the effort and so forth. I think this would be valuable.

Mr. WIGGINS. I believe that subsequent witnesses will have that information or furnish it to us.

Mr. Coughlin?

Mr. COUGHLIN. I feel the same way as the Chairman and Mr. Fish. We should have something for the record, particularly as this will be challenged.

Mr. MARSH. I think that perhaps Mr. Spector and Mr. Saylor can give some thought on that. The purpose of the Commission at the present time is to present the plan, and the future effort and costs

will be determined after the plan has been presented and if it is approved or changed or modified by the President and the Congress.

Mr. WIGGINS. I would like to amend my opening remarks to indicate that this subcommittee is hearing H.R. 16408 as well as H.R. 16488, both identical measures.

Thank you, Mr. Marsh, for your testimony.

Mr. MARSH. I thank the committee for holding this hearing. I think it is very helpful.

Mr. WIGGINS. I am sure it will be. I would like to recognize our colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. Saylor, for such remarks as he would like to make.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN P. SAYLOR, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. SAYLOR. Let me say it is a privilege for me to be here. I want to thank the committee for arranging the hearing and I want to say that if the Congress would have had the wisdom to follow the lead of John Marsh, shortly after he came to Congress, a number of the problems which are presented here today would have been solved.

Shortly after John Marsh came to Congress from the great Commonwealth of Virginia, he introduced a resolution calling for the establishment of the Bicentennial Commission, which was early in 1963. I introduced companion legislation and it was impossible to get Congress or the administration concerned. It was not until 1966 that we were able to get the administration interested and although the bill was passed, the Members of the House and Senate were appointed, the administration still did not act.

It wasn't until, I believe, 1968 when we had the first appointments made but no funds appropriated. Then when the new administration came in, a number of the men and women who had been appointed to the Commission were replaced. So the Commission has been faced with an almost impossible situation.

I actually believe that if Congress would have done what Mr. Marsh asked for in the first instance, to set up just the basic plan of what we were trying to do to celebrate the 200th birthday of our country, we probably could have gotten voluntary contributions and received enough money to set up a basic plan, and outline to come back then and tell the Congress what was anticipated and what we needed.

That is past. It was not done. We are now faced with a situation that the present Commission is doing its best, and I am sure we will be in a position to file our report with its recommendation to the President by the Fourth of July of this year.

Now, it has taken some money to do it. It has taken some money because we had to get a staff, we had to call on all the agencies of the Federal Government, we had to call on a large segment of the public to support us, and we have had a great deal of public support.

But we are faced with the situation now of trying to figure out whether or not we should duplicate what was done a hundred years ago and have a Centennial in Philadelphia, a world's fair. Very frankly, I don't know whether a world's fair is desirable and this committee and Commission has had to look at the whole picture.

When you suddenly realize that the Thirteen Colonies simultaneously and yet without the modern means of communication began this buildup of resistance toward the crown, but also an insistence that even though there was resistance toward the existing authority they wanted to have law and order in their own country—this to me is one of the marvels of what took place.

I know this is heresy in Philadelphia, but it is something I feel. I don't think we can have one place where we are going to have a big celebration. We have got to have things that took place in South Carolina, in Georgia, in Virginia, in Pennsylvania, in Delaware, in Massachusetts, and in other places in this country and since then we have expanded.

Now we have got 50 States. It is going to be their birthday as well as the birthday of the Original 13. It is going to call for money. Sure, it is going to call for Federal appropriations. I don't think anybody can tell what it is going to cost.

This is one of those situations that I think is sort of like a family that on occasion has, by analogy, a 50th wedding anniversary. The family has lived together and done quite well and father and mother have produced a family of which they are quite proud.

Those 13 now have 50 children. When they have that golden wedding anniversary and that celebration, actually they don't worry too much about cost. They want to see to it that those children and those grandchildren and their friends and their neighbors appreciate what that family has contributed to them and to the community.

What this Commission is trying to do to the Congress and to the American people is saying to it, "All right, here is a whole new concept that occurred in this country 200 years ago. Sure, it happened on the Fourth of July in 1776 in Philadelphia, but that was the culmination of 10 or 12 years, and in the ensuing 8 years even though they cut their ties, even though they knew the penalties for which they might have to suffer if they were not successful, they still insisted on law and order in their own communities.

One of the great studies that has been made is the interesting developments of local law, independent of England, that occurred in each one of the Thirteen Colonies. There is the new concept of State government which heretofore in the history of the world was never known, and how, when this is all over, they meet after the Treaty of Paris, the concessions that were made to form this country, I don't think we can ask and I don't think this committee can go before the Congress and say it is going to cost x number of dollars.

I mean we are just going to have to lay our faith in the American people to realize that we are going to do something to show to the world, and I don't take any pride in having suggested what I hope is going to be the title. It is going to be the Festival of Freedom, the freedoms which existed for the first time in the history of mankind, in a whole nation. Some of those freedoms still have not been realized to their fullest extent, but they have been the light that has led the free peoples of the world from that day to this and it is a price that we are going to have to pay.

Mr. WIGGINS. If I might interrupt, at some point someone is going to have to come up with a dollar amount, if not to satisfy the authorizing committee, certainly to satisfy the Appropriations

Committee, because they will not give this committee or any other committee a key to the Treasury and say just withdraw such sums as you feel necessary.

Mr. SAYLOR. I don't think they should. I was willing to go along with this open-ended authorization by saying that from now until 1983 when we are charged with making our final report to the American people under the original act.

Mr. MARSH. Mr. Chairman, could I make a comment here in reference to the costs as I see it?

I believe that the actual Commission costs in another year or so will probably stabilize and level off at a certain level, because what will happen is the observance or much of the funds for promotion and observance of the Bicentennial in the Federal Government will come from the various Federal agencies involved.

For example, the National Park Service will request funding for its program for the Bicentennial, the Smithsonian will request funding for its program for the Bicentennial, the Department of Defense will request funding for its program for the Bicentennial, so as I see it, a substantial portion of the costs will come from the various Federal agencies who will have to make their own justification for it.

Mr. WIGGINS. We thank you, Mr. Saylor, for your contribution, which is both eloquent and meaty, as usual.

Mr. SAYLOR. It is something in which I deeply believe. I just want to say something else about John Marsh.

While there are certain Members of both the House and Senate that have been privileged to be on this Commission, most of them have been conspicuous by their absence, but John Marsh has been there to the meetings and he has had an interest in this that really comes from the heart and not just a passing fancy.

Mr. WIGGINS. I am sure you echo the sentiments of all Members of Congress. Thank you both for your attendance this morning.

Next we have a prepared statement from Mr. Lewis of the Bicentennial Commission to be presented by Mr. Spector. Am I correct that you are speaking for Mr. Lewis?

Mr. SPECTOR. Yes, I am, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WIGGINS. Would you identify yourself for the record and proceed?

**STATEMENT OF M. L. SPECTOR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN
REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION; ACCOMPANIED BY:
EUGENE SKORA, ACTING GENERAL COUNSEL, AND LAMAR
WHITAKER, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER**

Mr. SPECTOR. I am M. L. Spector, the Executive Director of the Commission, and I am being accompanied this morning by our Acting General Counsel, Mr. Eugene Skora, and by our Administrative Officer, Mr. Lamar Whitaker.

Mr. WIGGINS. At this point, if you have no objection, we will include Mr. Lewis' statement in the record and you may proceed in your own fashion.

(The statement follows:)

STATEMENT BY HOBART D. LEWIS, VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

My name is Hobart Lewis, Vice Chairman of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Unfortunately, Dr. Wallace Sterling, Chairman of the Commission, was unable to be here this morning. I am pleased, in his stead, to have this opportunity to appear before this Subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary in support of H.R. 16408 introduced by Chairman Rogers of this Subcommittee and of an identical bill, H.R. 16488, introduced by Congressmen Donohue, Marsh, Saylor, and Whitehurst to amend the Joint Resolution (P.L. 89-491) establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. The four sponsors of H.R. 16488 are also members of the Commission.

With the Committee's indulgence, before discussing the proposed amendments, I would like to tell you a little bit about what the Commission has been doing since July 1969 when it was reconstituted by President Nixon. I should like to outline where it now stands in its planning for this Country's 200th Anniversary, and some of the problems we have had along the way.

The Joint Resolution establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission was approved on July 4, 1966. The members of the Commission were first appointed by President Johnson in January of 1967. The first meeting of the Commission was held on February 22, 1967.

During its second meeting, held on October 9, 1968, the public members decided to submit their resignations to the new President so that he could reconstitute the Commission as he saw fit.

President Nixon reconstituted the Commission on July 3, 1969. Of the 17 Public Members which he appointed, seven had served on the original Commission. The full roster of the present membership of the Commission is attached to my statement.

In announcing the appointments to the reconstituted Commission, President Nixon said:

"Three years ago, Congress provided for the creation of an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to 'plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate the commemoration of the American Revolution.' The Commission's charter is broad; its responsibility is great. The bicentennial is more than a ceremonial occasion. The way in which we as a nation choose to celebrate that 200th anniversary will have an important bearing on what we learn from it, and on the inspiration we draw from it."

The Commission agrees wholeheartedly with the President regarding the challenge and opportunity which the Bicentennial affords to set a national attitude and tone as this Republic approaches and enters its third century. The Bicentennial should be more than a ceremonial occasion—it presents an opportunity to reassess for today the principles which our founding fathers expressed in the Declaration of Independence, in the Constitution, and in the Bill of Rights.

Since the reconstitution of the Commission last July, it has met six times. It organized an Executive Committee, which has held three additional meetings. Regular meetings with Federal Agencies have been instituted and liaison established with the States and territories and with over six hundred national organizations and groups.

The Commission has thought it of the utmost importance to make the Bicentennial commemoration a national event. To this end, Dr. Sterling met with the Governors of all the states and territories in their meeting of September, 1969, and asked that each establish a local bicentennial commission. President Nixon followed this with a personal note to each Governor urging the establishment of such commissions.

The Commission gives highest priority to the preparation of a comprehensive report to the President for submission to the Congress, incorporating specific recommendations for the commemoration of the Bicentennial and of events related thereto. Public Law 89-491, as amended, requires the submission of this report by July 4, 1970. This report will include:

- (a) A National Bicentennial Plan as a suggested open-ended plan of action for the Bicentennial commemoration.

(b) A statement designed to set the tone for a decade of commemorative activities.

(c) An initial list of recommended and suggested events and activities.

The Commission recognizes and attaches importance to the role which Federal Agencies can play in this national undertaking and is grateful for the assistance already provided. But it is the sense of this Commission that a truly national celebration can best be achieved by stimulating and involving as many citizens as possible—individually and through voluntary organizations, associations, churches, schools, unions, clubs, etc. The commemoration should be as pluralistic and diversified as is our society, engaging all people in all walks of life.

With this in mind the Commission has made and is making major efforts to reach the maximum number of groups and organizations. For instance the Commission:

Has made contacts with representatives of the Governors of the States to discuss what each State might go to plan Bicentennial activities. As of May 1, 1970, 30 States and territories have established Commissions. In 14 others, the Governor has appointed a representative to act as liaison to the Commission.

Organized its membership into six committees to facilitate contact with as many segments of American life as possible and to provide liaison in the exchange of ideas between the Commission and individuals and groups across the country. A list of these Committees and their members is attached.

Has made contacts with more than 600 major national organizations and groups throughout the country encouraging them to begin planning for the Bicentennial and to coordinate their efforts with those of the Commission.

Has begun publication of a monthly information bulletin called "Bicentennial Era" as a channel of communication to coordinate Bicentennial planning. This newsletter is being distributed regularly to more than 3,000 national organizations and groups, Members of Congress, the Executive Branch, and State representatives.

Has produced a short film of a White House meeting of President Nixon with members of the Commission. This film is entitled, "A New Spirit for '76"; it presents the President's thoughts on the opportunities and challenges which may be seized and met as this country plans its Bicentennial celebration.

Has endorsed the bids of the Cities of Los Angeles, and Denver for the Summer and Winter Olympics, respectively, and is doing its best to facilitate selection of these cities.

Is consulting with the President's National Goals Research Staff to determine to what extent the Bicentennial commemoration can be the vehicle for implementing programs for both short-range and long-range national goals.

I believe that the members of the Subcommittee are interested in the possibility of an international exposition as part of the Bicentennial. The Commission has requested the assistance of the Department of Commerce and others to review and evaluate the presentations from Boston, Philadelphia, the National Capital Region, and Miami, each of which wish to host an international exposition. Also under review are proposals from a number of individuals and organizations such as the Cambridge Seven, Polis '76, and TUBE. The study is now complete and will be reviewed by the Executive Committee on May 7 and by the full Committee on May 21.

At the Commission's request, the Department of State has taken appropriate action to assure that the Bureau of International Expositions will continue to reserve the year 1976 for a possible international exposition in the United States of a nature appropriate to the Bicentennial.

I have already mentioned assistance provided by Federal Departments and Agencies. In accordance with Section 4 of our enabling legislation, member agencies of the Commission are preparing their plans. For example, the Department of the Interior has submitted their comprehensive preliminary plan for historical site development and utilization coupled with a program of events and activities to focus attention on important aspects of our historical origin.

National Archives has a plan under consideration for the formation of a Center for the Study of the Revolutionary Era.

The Smithsonian Institution plans, through exhibits and artifacts, to dramatize the varied contributions of all immigrants to our country and the impact of the United States on other nations.

The Department of State is developing plans for appropriate commemorative activities abroad and for foreign participation in the events and activities planned in the United States. The Departments of Justice; Defense; Commerce; Health, Education, and Welfare; the Librarian of Congress; the Chairman of the Federal

Council on the Arts and the Humanities; and approximately sixty other Federal agencies are preparing similar plans and programs to be considered in the report to the President.

I have summarized what the Commission has been doing since July 1969. The next fiscal year will be a year of transition. The Commission's recommendations will have been submitted to the President and to the Congress and the Bicentennial effort will have begun to move from the planning stage into an even more active stage of development and coordination.

The work of the Commission in Fiscal Year 1971 will include:

Continued and intensified efforts to communicate with State and local commissions, as well as the various nationwide groups and organizations which are planning Bicentennial events and activities.

Continued development and expansion of the detailed catalog of events and activities planned at the National, State and International levels.

Encouragement and development of programs in areas which have not yet reported plans.

Acting as the agent of the executive branch in the further development of the proposals included in the report which require administrative and Congressional action.

The establishment and maintenance of a clearinghouse for information on Bicentennial efforts to encourage complementary activities and avoid costly duplication.

I have spoken so far about the history and activities of the Commission; I would like to explain briefly the four amendments to the Commission's basic law now before the Subcommittee for its consideration.

Section 1 of the bill would add the Secretary of Transportation and the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development as members of the Commission.

It has become abundantly clear in the course of the Commission's deliberations to date that adequate and speedy transportation will be essential to full participation by the general public in the myriad activities that are being planned in connection with the Bicentennial. This is manifest whether or not there is to be an international exposition. In connection with consideration of, and possible planning for, an exposition, participation of the Secretary of Transportation is particularly essential. Accordingly, the proposed bill adds the Secretary of Transportation to the Commission.

Similarly, participation of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development is desirable in Commission planning of Bicentennial activities including a possible International Exposition. Bicentennial activities currently being planned by various State, City, and other groups will have an immediate as well as long-term impact in urban areas. Participation in such planning by Housing and Urban Development will assure maximum coordination and utilization of resources both for the Bicentennial and for the long-term improvement of the nation's cities.

Section 2 of the bill would permit payment to consultants of the maximum amount permitted under general provisions of law in lieu of the \$75 maximum permitted under the present section 6(c) of the Act.

When Section 6(c) was initially included in PL 89-491 in 1966, the maximum salary for a consultant under Section 5 of the Administrative Expense Act of 1946 was \$86. The present maximum under that law is \$114.40. Thus, the proposed amendment would conform consultants' salaries payable by the Commission to the maximum permitted by the Administrative Expense Act of 1949 (5 USC 5332A). This amendment will assist the Commission in attracting the specialized talents it needs to advise the Commission in its efforts.

The purpose of Section 3 of the bill is to permit the Commission the exclusive use of distinctive logos, symbols, or marks, which will be designed as the hallmarks of the official bicentennial commemoration.

It is expected that these designs will become associated in the minds of people world-wide with the American Bicentennial. Advertising, information literature, travel brochures, letterheads, tickets, etc., associated with activities sanctioned by the Commission will carry such design. The Commission will be able to license use of such designs under appropriate terms and conditions in connection with promotional and identification purposes as well as in connection with souvenir items such as pennants, lighters, etc.

The Commission has not yet selected any Bicentennial symbols or logos. Accordingly, the proposed section will be effective when the Commission certifies any such design and publishes notification thereto in the Federal Register.

A precedent for such legislation is found in an Act of Congress to protect the "Smokey Bear" character or name for the Forest Service (18 USC 711).

Section 4 of the bill would authorize appropriations for the duration of the Commission. The present authorization terminates on June 30 of this year.

However, the responsibilities of the Commission under PL 89-491 continue until a final report is furnished by the Commission to the Congress no later than December 31, 1983, at which time the Commission expires.

Unless the present authorization is extended, the Commission may be without appropriations to carry out its statutory functions as soon as funds currently appropriated are expended.

I know that the Subcommittee is aware that the original Joint Resolution of July 4, 1966, which established the Commission contained no authorization of funds. It was felt at that time that because of the great interest of all Americans in the Revolution Bicentennial that the Commission should be privately financed.

In 1967, however, the Congress amended the Joint Resolution to authorize Appropriations not to exceed \$450,000 through June 30, 1969 (PL 90-187). Last year such authorization was extended to June 30, 1970 (PL 91-84).

In authorizing appropriations for the Commission, it appeared to be the sense of the Congress, and certainly the Executive Branch, that the difficult task of developing fitting and imaginative plans for the 200th national birthday merited support from appropriated funds.

It was also believed that the group of American Citizens devoting their time and energies without pay to this important task should not be diverted to the task of fund raising.

It is my view that donated funds and services, and possibly revenues generated from licensing the logo, distribution of medallions, etc., will play a large role in the celebration of the Bicentennial. There will probably be recommendations in the report of the Commission regarding financing from such sources. On the basis of the report, the President will make his recommendations to the Congress. In any event, basic planning and coordination by the Commission appear to be appropriate activities for funding with appropriated funds. Such activities will continue throughout the bicentennial era, at least through 1976. The requested authorization would permit appropriations during such period.

This concludes my prepared remarks. I think you for your indulgence for this rather lengthy presentation. My colleagues and I will be happy to answer any questions of the Subcommittee.

Mr. SPECTOR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to say, first of all, that I have had telephone calls just yesterday again from both Chairman J. Wallace Sterling and Vice Chairman Hobart Lewis, asking me to pass to you their profound apologies in not being able to be here this morning. They very much wanted to be here, but both of them had pressing business and they just couldn't, so it is very kind of you to allow me to represent them.

There is really very little I can add, Mr. Chairman, to the overall picture you have gotten from Congressman Marsh and Congressman Saylor. Might I just say Congressman Saylor also comes to our meetings and is very active and very helpful.

Mr. WIGGINS. May I attempt to channel a line of inquiry, then. I think it is not necessary to emphasize the importance of celebrating the 200th birthday of this country. I anticipate that Members of Congress will ask questions about the success that you have had in raising private funds, because that, of course, was contemplated in your original authorizing legislation.

Could you tell us how many dollars have been appropriated and what you have done with them and give us some idea of how many dollars you will require to carry out the future operations of the Commission? I know the Members will ask those questions and the answers ought to be in the record if you can supply them. If not, I would hope you would do sufficient research to supply them.

Mr. SPECTOR. Mr. Chairman, we have not attempted, since I have been with the Commission since July 1 of 1969, to raise funds by donation at this point. However, we have received \$15,000 in donated funds

from the American Conservation Association to assist us in our work for which appropriated dollars would not be useful or would not be appropriate.

The Congress has authorized us to receive \$450,000 to date and we have had appropriated to us \$325,000 of the \$450,000. This money, Mr. Chairman, has gone to the building up of staff, to travel, to providing advice and assistance and stimulation to the various groups in the country that have come to us.

Mr. WIGGINS. What is the size of your staff?

Mr. SPECTOR. We have 10 people on direct hire, another 10 who are on nonreimbursable loan to the Commission from other Federal agencies. We have three part-time consultants who work just a few days a year for us and we have three part-time employees. So in just bodies, if you will, we have 26. Actually we attain a man-day equivalent of about 20 employees.

This is a buildup from four employees in July of last year, when President Nixon made his appointments to the Commission. This staff is needed first to get on with the job of not only planning, but of coordinating, stimulating, and developing, all of which are specified in our legislation.

President Nixon personally intervened to have Dr. Sterling speak to the Governors of all the States, the territories, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico last September 2, 1969, to ask that each State and each territory set up a bicentennial commission. The President followed this with a personal note to each Governor of all 54 entities.

I am very happy to say as of today there are 30 State bicentennial commissions that have been set up, that is 20 in just the last 10 months, and 14 State Governors have designated persons as representatives to maintain liaison with the commission. This is an ongoing job of working with them almost daily, reviewing their ideas, giving them counsel on how to develop programs from their ideas, and, hopefully, finding ways and means to help them raise money.

Mr. WIGGINS. I understand that the original enabling legislation envisioned the creation of a commission to plan the appropriate celebration of the 200th birthday of this country, that the plan would be developed between 1966, the date of the creation of the Commission, and 1983, and that the plan recommended by the Commission would thereupon be submitted at some time during that interim period to the Congress for its ratification and implementation with necessary appropriations. Is that correct?

Mr. SPECTOR. Yes, sir; that was one of the main provisions.

Mr. WIGGINS. Then, if so, the funds that you now seek to be authorized are essentially planning funds; is that correct?

Mr. SPECTOR. No. I would say the funds will be used for purposes beyond planning. They will be used to encourage, develop, and coordinate the efforts of Federal, State, and local participants. Already we are beginning to assist various private organizations in the development of their ideas.

We have been in touch with over 600 organizations in the last 10 months.

Mr. WIGGINS. Then are you now seeking funds to be authorized which will implement a plan which has not yet been formulated or submitted to Congress? I doubt if that is correct.

Mr. SPECTOR. No, sir; that is not quite correct. There has been kind of a misunderstanding that the Commission would develop a plan, submit it, then sit back and wait to see what would be done with it, both by the President and by the Congress. But it is not working that way.

There is already an ongoing relationship, as I say, with the 44 States and territories, which have established bicentennial commissions or contacts, and with dozens of organizations such as the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Association of Museums, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Everyone is interested, of course. It's everybody's birthday. They want some central entity to help them coordinate their efforts and give them advice. So, Mr. Chairman, the money that we are asking for, which is \$375,000 for this year, is to continue with what I consider the minimal work that is necessary. The Commission must also support 16 direct-hire employees to perform this work, some of which will occur between the time that the President has received the report and made his recommendations to Congress.

As a matter of fact, in looking up the legislative history of the Commission, I was very interested to learn something. It is from the Library of Congress that did the job at the request of one of our members. They said one of the primary jobs of the Commission would be to give a guiding and helping hand to local and State and other organizations in their ongoing plans.

One thing, I think, Congressman Marsh made very clear, and I am hoping, of course, that the Commission will recommend that July 4, 1970, be the beginning of a bicentennial era.

It is a time for commemoration of our whole 200 years. We don't want to restrict this just to the events of 1776. But we want to celebrate all of the important heritage benchmarks of our country. If a State has entered the Union, let us say, in 1872, then in 1972 we want to commemorate that.

Because, Mr. Chairman, you well know this better than I, I think, the bicentennial has come at a very fortuitous time in our history. We need the bicentennial, we need something to pull our country together and we want to get this thing going right now.

We have been working with South Carolina on their tricentennial. We were asked to participate on March 5 in the Boston Massacre celebration. We could not do any of these things, in light of the timing of our presentation to the President on July 4, 1970.

Then if I may add, Mr. Chairman, when the Commission makes its recommendations to the President and then to you in the Congress, there may well be additional recommendations arising from your review that could generate a need for more funds. I would like to say that in our planning we think that the original concept was absolutely right in its premise, that the American people, private industry, individuals, foundations, would want to help and we believe that we should utilize those funds, but we need a small central core of people who are paid from appropriated funds and thus subject to an oath to uphold the Constitution that would be above and beyond any idea of personal gain or conflict of interest; this would be the central, standard-setting group.

In addition to that, there are such ideas as perhaps setting up a public nonprofit corporation or perhaps a foundation that could receive and dispense funds to meet what I would call the programs and activities.

Mr. WIGGINS. May I interrupt at this point?

I think that the Commission might have proceeded down two alternate courses that are not necessarily mutually exclusive. You might have envisioned a single, large, national celebration, planned and paid for by the Federal Government, to celebrate the 200th anniversary of this country, or you might have envisioned a series of individual celebrations coordinated at the national level.

It is clear from your preliminary remarks that you are at least going down this latter path, but have you ruled out the former or are you keeping your options open?

Mr. SPECTOR. No, sir; we are keeping our options open.

Mr. WIGGINS. Then you have not ruled out either?

Mr. SPECTOR. Well, sir, we believe very strongly that this should be a national celebration involving the whole country and we want to stimulate and encourage in every way we can every part of the country seeking and finding its own heritage and celebrating it.

I happen to come from Colorado and New Mexico, and I think we have a great heritage out there that ought to be celebrated. Colorado will have its centennial. Governor Love has written to us.

Mr. ROGERS (presiding). As you know, Public Law 89-491 provides for an annual report of the activities of the Commission, including an accounting of funds received and expended, and shall be furnished by the Commission to the Congress.

Mr. SPECTOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. Has that been done?

Mr. SPECTOR. That has been done, sir.

Mr. WHITAKER. Mr. Chairman, the first report that carried the Commission's expenditures and also the planning through December 31 was filed with the Speaker of the House and also with the President of the Senate with a sufficient number of copies to be passed down.

Mr. SPECTOR. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to provide you with copies of those immediately, sir.

(The report follows:)

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, DECEMBER 31, 1969

The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission was established on July 4, 1966, by Public Law 89-491 to "plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate the commemoration of the American Revolution Bicentennial." That Law requires the Commission to submit reports to the Congress on the activities of the Commission, including an accounting of funds received and expended.

This report covers the activities of the Commission to December 31, 1969.

Present Membership of the Commission

Four Senators were appointed to the Commission by the President of the Senate. They are:

John O. Pastore, Rhode Island
Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Virginia
Norris Cotton, New Hampshire
Edward W. Brooke, Massachusetts

Four Members of the House of Representatives were appointed to the Commission by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. They are:

Harold D. Donohue, Massachusetts
John O. Marsh, Jr., Virginia
John P. Saylor, Pennsylvania
G. William Whitehurst, Virginia

¹ *Ex-Officio Members are:*

William P. Rogers, Secretary of State
John N. Mitchell, Attorney General of the United States
Walter J. Hickel, Secretary of the Interior
Melvin R. Laird, Secretary of Defense
Maurice H. Stans, Secretary of Commerce
Robert H. Finch, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare
L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress
S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution
James B. Rhoads, Archivist of the United States
James E. Allen, Jr., Chairman, Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities

Public Members appointed by the President are:

James Biddle, President, National Trust for Historic Preservation
Daniel J. Boorstin, Historian and Director, National Museum of History and Technology, Smithsonian Institution
Catherine Drinker Bowen, Author
James S. Copley, Publisher of *The San Diego Union and Evening Tribune*, and Chairman of The Copley Press, Inc.
Luther H. Foster, President of Tuskegee Institute
James E. Holshouser, Jr.,² Attorney²
Ann Hawkes Hutton, Chairman of the Washington Crossing Park Commission of Pennsylvania, and Chairman of the Board of the Washington Crossing Foundation
George M. Irwin,² Chairman of the Board, Quincy Compressor Division of Colt Industries, Inc.
Erik Jonsson,² Mayor, Dallas, Texas, and Honorary Chairman of the Board of Texas Instruments, Inc.
George E. Lang, Vice President of Restaurant Associates Industries
Hobart D. Lewis, President and Editor-in-Chief of The Reader's Digest Association, Inc.
Thomas W. Moore,² Chairman of the Board, Ticket Reservation Systems, Inc.
Clarke T. Reed, Member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and member of the Mississippi Historical Society
Frederick A. Seaton, Publisher and former Senator from Nebraska; former Secretary of the Interior
Paul S. Smith, Chancellor of Whittier College
J. E. Wallace Sterling, Chancellor, Stanford University and Chairman of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission
One vacancy exists, which is in the process of being filled.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S DIRECTIVE TO THE COMMISSION

In announcing the appointment of the Public Members of the Commission on July 3, 1969, President Nixon said:

"In the life of a person, no birthday is ever quite like the one before it. The same is true of a nation. Each Fourth of July America is one year older, one year's growth larger, one year richer in knowledge and experience.

"As we celebrate this Fourth, it is appropriate that we look not only back, but also ahead. Only seven years from now, the United States will celebrate its 200th

¹ The Commission has approved a request for a legislative amendment which would add the Secretaries of Housing and Urban Development and Transportation as *ex-officio* members.

² Appointments since January 1, 1970.

birthday. Already, these two centuries have been a time of unparalleled human achievement. The next seven years—beginning with man's first footstep on the moon—promise to be a time of momentous events. But as we look forward to that 200th anniversary, our aim is not to catalogue laurels to rest on, but to discover lessons to build on.

"America's bicentennial can be an immensely important occasion, not only for the United States, but also for people everywhere who cherish liberty. Those who led America's revolution spoke to their time, and to all time; their words ring as fresh and as true today as when they were written. They captured an ideal, and gave it life.

"Three years ago, Congress provided for the creation of an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission 'to plan, encourage, develop and coordinate the commemoration of the American Revolution.' The Commission's charter is broad; its responsibility is great. The bicentennial is more than a ceremonial occasion. The way in which we as a nation choose to celebrate that 200th anniversary will have an important bearing on what we learn from it, and on the inspiration we draw from it.

"I have today named seventeen distinguished Americans to be members of that Commission. In doing so, I repose in them a high trust: to reach back to our nation's founding, and distill those themes that can illumine its future; and to devise the kinds of activities that can best bring alive for today's generations what that Revolution has meant for America and for mankind.

"The bicentennial celebrates more than the events of the Revolution. It belongs not only to the thirteen original states, but equally to the newest and the farthest from those 17th-Century battlefields. It is a national celebration; a national anniversary; it challenges each of the 50 states, and every community, to look to its heritage and its hopes.

"We have forged one nation from an extraordinary diversity of people, cultures, and traditions. Each generation has mastered new problems and discovered new opportunities. All this is part of the rich treasure of experience on which we must draw for the bicentennial; and our goal must be to marshal this experience so as to launch the nation's third century with a new 'Spirit of '76' that matches the first."

HISTORY OF THE COMMISSION

The Joint Resolution of the Congress establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission was approved by the President on July 4, 1966. The Commission members were not named by the President until January 14, 1967. The Commission received no funding until an amendment authorizing appropriations was approved on December 12, 1967, and the initial appropriation approved on July 9, 1968. The Commission appointed by President Johnson held two meetings — in February 1967 and October 1968.

The Commission's Public Members who were appointed by President Johnson agreed at the October 1968 meeting to submit their resignations to the new President to permit him to make his own appointments. Appointments of the Public Members of the reconstituted Commission were made by President Nixon on July 3, 1969. Of these, seven were members of the original Commission. Since that time, three of President Johnson's original appointees and two of President Nixon's appointees have resigned due to pressing business and professional commitments. Replacements have been appointed.

Between the date of its appointment in July 1969 and the date of this report, December 31, 1969, the reconstituted Commission held four meetings (July, September, October, and December). It recruited a small staff which works full time planning for the commemoration and giving assistance to State Bicentennial Commissions and interested organizations. Its planning is based on the following premises:

The Bicentennial celebration should be *national* in scope with international participation.

The focal year for the celebration should be 1976 and the key date should be July 4 of that year, with commemorative activities throughout the Bicentennial Era.

The commemoration should attempt to communicate the *ideas* of the Revolutionary period and demonstrate their continued validity in the development of the nation and in the world in which we live. The major activities of the Commission are:

I. REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

The Commission's first order of business is to prepare for the President for his transmission to the Congress a report containing recommendations for commemoration of the Bicentennial and related events. Under the Joint Resolution, as amended, the report is due not later than July 4, 1970. The report will endeavor to present a National Bicentennial Plan as a means of setting a theme and a pattern for a countrywide commemoration.

The Plan should serve as a blueprint—a broad framework—which would include suggestions for:

The commemoration of our past, the recognition of the present, and the development of our nation during its third century.

The identification of events of historical interest throughout the nation.

The celebration of a glorious anniversary and a rekindling for today's world of the values which our founding fathers applied in bringing this nation into being.

II. CONTACT WITH NATIONAL GROUPS AND ASSOCIATIONS

In its coordinating role, the Commission has made contact with more than 500 major national organizations and groups, encouraging them to plan for the Bicentennial.

By involving as many Americans as possible, the Commission hopes to infuse communities and organizations with a desire to begin now to think of what the 200th Anniversary could mean and how the maximum number of citizens can become involved in its celebration.

III. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEES

The Commission has organized its membership into six committees to facilitate communication with various segments of American life and to provide liaison for the exchange of ideas between them and the Commission. The six committees deal respectively with:

- Arts and Humanities
- Commerce, Agriculture, and Labor
- Events and Exhibitions
- Media
- Patriotic, Voluntary, and Service Organizations
- Sciences, including social sciences

IV. STATE BICENTENNIAL COMMISSIONS

The Commission has contacted representatives of the Governors of the several States to discuss with them what each State might do to plan its own Bicentennial activities. As of December 31, 1969, 23 States and territories had established Bicentennial Commissions. In 15 others, the Governor has appointed representatives to work on Bicentennial programs.

Liaison with State Commissions has been established in order to coordinate the planning of activities and events and to prepare a master calendar of events, celebrations, and commemorations for the initial period 1970-1976.

V. PUBLIC RELATIONS SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Public Relations Society of America has generously agreed to work closely with the National Commission and has volunteered the services of its various State representatives to assist each State Bicentennial Commission.

VI. COMMISSION NEWSLETTER

The Commission has initiated publication of a monthly newsletter called "Bicentennial Era" as a channel of communication to coordinate and stimulate Bicentennial planning. It is to be distributed regularly to more than 3,000 national organizations and groups, Members of Congress, the executive branch, and State representatives.

VII. COLOR FILM, "A NEW SPIRIT FOR '76"

The Commission is preparing a short film of a White House meeting of President Nixon with the members of the Commission and representatives of the State Bicentennial Commissions. The film will record the President's thoughts on the opportunities and challenges presented by the Bicentennial celebration. The film is to be shown to interested groups throughout the country to encourage and publicize planning for the commemoration.

VIII. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

The Commission is giving careful consideration to the appropriateness of an international exposition as one part of the Bicentennial celebration. It has heard formal exposition presentations from Boston, Philadelphia, the National Capital Region and Miami; it has also received from several other sources suggested new concepts which merit study. Accordingly, the Commission has asked the Department of Commerce to review and evaluate the proposals and to report to the Commission. The Department of Commerce is making the study with the assistance of the appropriate Federal agencies, international authorities and private sources.

At the Commission's request, the Department of State has taken appropriate action to assure that the Bureau of International Expositions will reserve the year 1976 for a possible Class I International Exposition in the United States, appropriate to our celebration. The Bureau confirmed the reservation at its November 1969 meeting.

IX. 1976 OLYMPICS

The Commission has endorsed the bids of the cities of Los Angeles and Denver for the Summer and Winter Olympics games, respectively, and is doing its best to support those bids.

X. LIAISON WITH WHITE HOUSE NATIONAL GOALS RESEARCH STAFF

The Commission consults with the President's National Goals Research Staff to determine to what extent the Bicentennial commemoration can be the vehicle for implementing programs for the attainment of both short-range and long-range national goals.

XI. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

The Commission has taken the following administrative and procedural actions:

Appointed an Executive Director, Melbourne L. Spector.

Appointed a Deputy Executive Director, Hugh A. Hall, and a professional staff.

Established temporary headquarters in the Lafayette Building; permanent headquarters in a reconstructed building on Jackson Place are expected by May 1, 1970.

XII. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

In accordance with Section 4 of PL 89-491, representatives of interested departments and agencies of the Federal Government are serving on the Commission's committees, are providing staff support to the Commission, and are developing plans and recommendations on ways in which their agencies might participate in the Bicentennial. The Secretary of the Interior has completed the study called for in Section 4(b) of PL 89-491 and has transmitted it to the Commission.

The administrative arrangements best suited to carry out the Federal Government's role in the Bicentennial are currently under study.

APPROPRIATIONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE COMMISSION

The tables below provide the record of the funding of the Commission through fiscal year 1970.

The following table shows amounts in thousands of dollars, from the Commission's inception up to and including the request for fiscal year 1971. Contributions from private sources are also included.

Fiscal year	New obligational authority appropriations	Unobligated portion prior years appropriations	Contributions from private sources	Total available funding
1969.....	150	---	15	155
1970.....	175	77	15	257
(1971).....	(375)	---	---	(375)

¹ Contributions from the American Conservation Association, Inc.

AUTHORIZED POSITIONS BY APPROPRIATIONS

Fiscal year	Full-time permanent employment			Nonreimbursable details from all sources		
	Number of positions	Man-years equivalent	S. & E. in (thousands)	Number of positions	Man-years equivalent	Nonreimbur- sable details (thousands)
1968.....	---	---	---	2	2.0	\$35
1979.....	4	2.7	\$45	---	1.3	30
1970.....	10	6.9	134	10	6.1	130
(1971).....	(16)	(13.6)	(255)	(15)	(12.9)	(287)

Mr. ROGERS. There is another thing that has been directed to my attention. In Monday's Washington Post there is an article that says there are several plans to increase the staff, which started out with four full-time paid employees, to between 400 and 500. What have you got to say to that?

Mr. SPECTOR. Sir, I don't know where he got those figures. They are certainly not our planning figures.

Mr. ROGERS. Now pardon me for being late. I appreciate Mr. Wiggins carrying on here for me as chairman. I will state that I did get a call from New York from Mr. Hobart Lewis, telling me that you would come here to present his statement and give us any and all information we needed in connection with the activities of this Commission.

Now, of course, we need reports showing how the money has been expended.

Mr. WIGGINS. I hope, sir, that you will furnish us with the income and expense data for the enlightenment of the committee and not just the current year. I would like to see the comparative figures as the growth expenditures of the Commission.

This should not be difficult, because you should have had it in a separate booklet each year in your reports to Congress.

Mr. SPECTOR. Do I understand you mean for the past years up to the present? Oh, yes, we will be glad to.

Mr. WHITAKER. The report includes the breakdown of the appropriations and the contributions from 1969 through 1970. In 1968 there were appropriated \$150,000. Of this amount none was used in fiscal year 1968, we used \$73,000 in 1969, and the balance was carried over to 1970.

Mr. WIGGINS. That is the kind of data I hope you will give in your report.

Mr. WHITAKER. It is in the report, sir, and we also have the information filed with the appropriation subcommittees for each of the years. I would like to point out the \$375,000 we are requesting this year is simply for the salaries and related expenses of the Commission.

(The data follows:)

HISTORICAL AND MEMORIAL COMMISSIONS AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
ITEMIZATION OF ESTIMATE

	Actual 1969	Available, 1970	Estimate, 1971	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Program and financing:				
Total obligations.....	\$73, 000	\$258, 000	\$375, 000	+117, 000
Unobligated balance available, start of year.....	-150, 000	-77, 000		77, 000
Unobligated balance available, end of year.....	77, 000			
Appropriation.....		181, 000	375, 000	+194, 000
Obligations by object:				
11 Personnel compensation.....	45, 000	139, 000	285, 000	+146, 000
12 Personnel benefits.....	2, 000	12, 000	26, 000	+14, 000
21 Travel and transportation of persons.....	6, 000	35, 000	30, 000	-5, 000
22 Transportation of things.....		1, 000	2, 000	+1, 000
23 Rent, communications, and utilities.....	3, 000	2, 000		-2, 000
24 Printing and reproduction.....		17, 000	10, 000	-7, 000
25 Other services.....	13, 000	26, 000	18, 000	-8, 000
26 Supplies and materials.....	1, 000	2, 000	2, 000	
31 Equipment.....	3, 000	24, 000	2, 000	-22, 000
Total obligations.....	73, 000	258, 000	375, 000	+117, 000

*Historical and memorial commissions—American Revolution Bicentennial
Commission, salaries and expenses*

Appropriation, 1970.....	\$175, 000
Unobligated balance from prior years.....	77, 000
Proposed supplemental for civilian Pay Act increase.....	12, 000
Less appropriation transfer ¹	-6, 000

Total available for obligation..... 258, 000

1970 budget authority (Federal funds)..... 181, 000

Increases:

Manpower changes required to effectively carry out the Commission's responsibility for planning, encouraging, developing, and coordinating the commemoration activities in an expanding work environment.....	117, 000
Automatic (nonpolicy) unobligated balance available start of year.....	77, 000

Budget estimate, 1971..... 375, 000

¹ Appropriation transfer to General Services Administration for office space.

ANALYSIS BY ACTIVITIES

	Amount available, 1970	Budget estimate, 1971	Total available, 1971 compared to 1970
1. American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.....	\$258, 000	\$375, 000	+117, 000

We had, in fiscal year 1970, 10 positions authorized by the Bureau of the Budget, with a manpower equivalent of about six positions.

In 1971 we are asking for 16 full-time permanent positions and we anticipate the man-year equivalent will be about 13.5 full-year positions.

Mr. WIGGINS. Anticipating that the article in the Post may be read by others, I would expect someone to question, as did the author of this article, the necessity for the trip which was described as a "trek west." I can understand the desire of members to go to California, and I have no doubt that it was for a proper purpose, but I am anticipating that it will be questioned. If you would like to, justify it for the record.

Mr. SPECTOR. Yes, sir; as a matter of fact, in the second meeting of the Commission in 1969 the Commissioners registered their desire that everything be done to get over to the public that this is not just a 13-State Commission, that this is a Commission for all 50 States and territories in the country.

They, at that point, stated that it would be wise to hold meetings of either the full Commission or executive committees at other places than Washington, D.C., to signify that point. As a matter of fact, we have not done it until now, mostly because I have objected.

It is logistically difficult to hold meetings outside of Washington. The matter of financing is not too great a problem. Some of our members live on the west coast. Three of the Commissioners are from California: Dr. Sterling, Dr. Paul Smith, chancellor of Whittier College, and Mr. James Copley, of the Copley News Service. Another member is Eric Jonsson, the mayor of Dallas. So whether it is in California or here is not too great a difference costwise.

The second reason we did it, I would say, was strongly recommended by me. Dr. Sterling, our chairman, has been unwell, certainly not enough to incapacitate him, but he has been taking a series of treatments from his doctor, he has to have one everyday. Of course he wanted to be present at this very crucial meeting and I felt this was a good time to have it on the west coast, to signify this was a national commission, not a northeast coast commission, and to have Dr. Sterling there and present.

Mr. ROGERS. Where you made reference to the Appropriations Committee, I understand that you did appear and submit to them the figures for the necessity for this particular appropriation or the amount of authorization that has been put in this legislation?

Mr. SPECTOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. ZEIFMAN. On page 2 of your bill, your proposed section 6, your proposal relates, I presume, to the licensing by the Commission of the use of the Commission's logos is that right?

Mr. SPECTOR. Yes, Mr. Counsel, it is for two reasons really. It is to try to maintain using the logo licensing, or mark, as a device to maintain the quality and excellence of what we are doing. That is the main reason we want control of that logo.

Already there are firms, dozens of them, being set up to exploit the bicentennial; This unauthorized logo is called the American Revolution Bicentennial, the firm is the National Bicentennial Productions. This firm, as do others, license their logo for use on all kinds of products marketed throughout the country.

Certainly I have nothing against a legitimate businessman using the bicentennial in an appropriate way and we hope to work with them in many ways. We are taking our counsel both from the experience of the Civil War Centennial and of the Canadian Centennial of 1967. We believe that it is very important to have a logo and then control its use, so that high quality products will be associated with it.

The second thing is what you are stating, Mr. Counsel. That is we have been contemplating that one of the ways to earn money, to finance the celebration would be by the licensing procedure if it

is done appropriately and with dignity. We think that this could be a way of generating funds, especially to help the States and the other entities that find it difficult to get funds: the historical associations and the museums.

We would hope to be a kind of an honest broker in this where you need a central group to deal with large corporations to channel that money to the appropriate nonprofit groups that are finding difficulty funding these things.

Mr. ZEIFMAN. If you were to license a symbol, for example, or authorize a publisher to use a symbol, do you contemplate that there might be royalties resulting from this?

Mr. SPECTOR. Yes, sir; possibly.

Mr. ZEIFMAN. If that is the case, isn't there some need in this legislation for further provisions for some kind of a direction from Congress as to the disposition of the royalties?

Mr. SPECTOR. Yes, sir. One reason we have not sought them so far is precisely what you stated, although we are enabled to receive donated funds. We would propose this in our recommendation to the President, and then of course his approval or disapproval would then go on in his recommendations to you, perhaps just this very kind of thing.

As I mentioned, perhaps a public corporation or a foundation or some entity approved by the Congress could do this very thing in the public interest.

Mr. ZEIFMAN. Would this legislation be incomplete without some provision relating to the disposition of funds that might be realized?

Mr. SKORA. May I answer that please? The current legislation in section 6(d) has authority for the Commission to expend donated funds as well as funds received in pursuance of contracts. I believe it is already anticipated that funds might be generated through some source as this and be available for expenditure for Commission purposes.

Mr. WIGGINS. Does the requested appropriation for fiscal year 1971 represent the total contemplated expenditures of the Commission for that fiscal year?

Mr. SPECTOR. No, sir. I am hoping that we can receive donated funds to supplement those funds, especially in the field of, let's broadly call it, communications. I am hoping if we can mount and present a good communications public relations program, that we will receive additional funds for that.

The Public Relations Society of America has been helping us plan our communications program and probably they would be the one that would manage it for us on a public service, no-cost basis of their management, but we would still need funds to pay for information kits, for pamphlets, and for handbooks.

You know, "How do you, the American citizen, participate?" We want everyone to participate. We anticipate that after July 4 that the American people will be even more aware of this celebration and want to participate. So we need something to give to them to help them: slides, movies, filmstrips.

Mr. WIGGINS. Do you plan any revenue in fiscal year 1971 from licensing agreements or from other sources of revenue with respect, for example, to these logos you mentioned?

Mr. SPECTOR. No, sir, I don't in 1971. I would hope to come back to Congress first with a broad general plan for the Congress' approval before we turn to licensing for revenue.

Mr. ROGERS. With that we will say thank you for coming and if we need you for additional information, we will get hold of you.

With that, the committee will stand adjourned.

(Whereupon, at 11 a.m., the subcommittee adjourned.)