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REPORT TO THE CONGRESS



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Planning For America's
Bicentennial Celebration--
A Progress Report

*BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL
OF THE UNITED STATES*

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

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11 To the President of the Senate and the
Speaker of the House of Representatives

This report describes the planning for America's Bicentennial celebration. It also describes actions taken to eliminate several problems identified in an earlier report by our Office.

Our review was made pursuant to the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (31 U.S.C. 53), and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (31 U.S.C. 67).

We are sending copies of this report to the Director, Office of Management and Budget; the Domestic Council of the Executive Office of the President; the Secretary of the Interior; the Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, and other interested parties.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "James B. Stacks".

Comptroller General
of the United States

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COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S
REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

PLANNING FOR AMERICA'S
BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION--
A PROGRESS REPORT

D I G E S T

WHY THE REVIEW WAS MADE ^{ce+2}

GAO's review originated from a request by the Honorable Michael J. Harrington, House of Representatives, concerning activities of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. With his concurrence, the review was expanded to include activities planned by groups other than the Administration.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The American Revolution Bicentennial Commission was established July 4, 1966, to plan and develop the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the United States through local, State, national, and international activities. (See p. 1.) The overall plan provided for a Bicentennial celebration embracing three themes. (See p. 1.)

1. Heritage '76 - A summons to every American to recall his heritage and place it in its historical perspective.
2. Festival U.S.A. - An opportunity to encourage every American citizen to expand his knowledge of his country and to extend a welcome to visitors.
3. Horizons '76 - A challenge to every American to undertake at least one principal

project which manifests the pride, priorities, and hopes of his community.

From September 1970 through May 1973, much of the Commission's effort was directed toward developing concepts for (1) a major exposition in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, which would serve as a focal point for international participation, and (2) Bicentennial parks in each of the 50 States to serve also as focal points for the Bicentennial celebration in 1976.

The Philadelphia exposition concept was abandoned in May 1972 and the Bicentennial park concept was abandoned in May 1973. In both cases, cost was a major factor in the decision. (See p. 1.)

Because of concern over the effectiveness of the Bicentennial Commission, the House Committee on the Judiciary concluded that the Commission organization was not suited to managing Bicentennial programs. The Committee introduced legislation abolishing the Bicentennial Commission and establishing the Bicentennial Administration. This legislation was enacted by the Congress as Public Law 93-179, approved December 11, 1973. (See p. 3.) ²³ ²⁵⁰⁰

Bicentennial celebration

In the Federal Government,

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Bicentennial projects are developed by the agencies and departments. If new funding is required, the proposed projects are submitted (1) to a special task force within the President's Domestic Council for evaluating and determining whether the funds for the projects should be requested in the President's budget, and (2) to the Bicentennial Administration for consideration for national recognition.

Through April 4, 1975, about \$150 million had been received by Federal agencies for Bicentennial projects. The President's fiscal year 1976 budget includes a request for \$80.1 million for such projects. (See p. 5.)

As of April 4, 1975, the Bicentennial Administration had either granted or was in the process of granting official Bicentennial recognition to 1,766 Federal projects. (See p. 4.)

The involvement of individual Federal agencies varies from a small number of programs to more than 1,500 programs or activities.

In the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, Bicentennial or State commissions have been established. (See p. 2)

These commissions work with the Bicentennial Administration in processing grant applications, recognizing projects, and recognizing communities as Bicentennial communities.

A community may be recognized as a Bicentennial community if it

has established a Bicentennial planning group and has one or more projects that will have a residual benefit beyond 1976. As of April 1, 1975, a total of 3,502 communities had been recognized as Bicentennial communities. (See p. 10.)

Additionally, most of the State commissions are sponsoring projects of their own. Responses by 35 State commissions to a GAO questionnaire identified revenues and expenditures by State commissions through September 30, 1974, to be \$12.3 million and \$8.9 million, respectively.

The revenues were comprised of \$6.3 million from State appropriations, \$4.4 million from the Federal Bicentennial Administration, and \$1.6 million from other sources. The reported expenditures were comprised of \$4.1 million for State commission operations, \$2.6 million for grants to 713 individual projects, and \$2.2 million for promotional activities and other types of expenditures. (See p. 9.)

At the local level, 114 communities that responded to a questionnaire GAO sent to 276 Bicentennial communities indicated that they were involved in developing a total of 2,993 projects at an estimated cost of \$215 million. These communities are pursuing a variety of projects which have relevance to the sponsoring community. (See p. 13.)

The Bicentennial Administration is also directing efforts towards encouraging private sectors to participate in the celebration. Two projects, the "World of

Franklin and Jefferson" and the "American Freedom Train" are examples of private sector involvement. (See p. 14.)

As of April 15, 1975, approximately 40 countries were planning to participate in the Bicentennial, 26 of which had established Bicentennial Commissions. (See p. 16.)

Progress under the Administration

The Bicentennial Administration has directed its efforts primarily toward encouraging, assisting, and coordinating Bicentennial projects, activities, and events, at the State and local community levels. Over the first 16 months of its operations, the number of thematic area projects increased from 742 at January 10, 1974, to 6,899 at April 15, 1975. These projects consist of 3,078 under the Heritage theme, 2,240 under the Festival theme, and 1,581 under the Horizons theme. (See p. 33.)

The encouragement, development, and coordination of the Bicentennial celebration is being carried out through a network of regional offices and State commissions and through a variety of programs. (See p. 18.)

The Bicentennial Administration's other activities include a

--Bicentennial Information Network--a computerized information system for gathering and disseminating data on Bicentennial projects and events. (See p. 27.)

--Licensing Program--a program for licensing official Bicentennial souvenirs. (See p. 28.)

--Commemorative Medal and Stamp Program. (See p. 19.)

The original Commission was not funded and had no expenditures during fiscal years 1966 through 1968. During fiscal years 1969 through 1974, the Bicentennial Commission/Administration had received approximately \$42 million in appropriations, revenues, and donations and had expended or obligated for expenditure approximately \$37 million.

For fiscal year 1975, the Congress appropriated \$9.7 million to the Bicentennial Administration. GAO's review of the Bicentennial Commission/Administration's expenditures did not reveal any major irregularities. (See p. 35.)

In a December 21, 1972, report (B-166850), GAO noted weaknesses in the operations of the Bicentennial Commission involving understaffing of the thematic areas and the use of consultants in full-time positions. Changes in these areas since GAO's prior review had corrected these weaknesses. (See pp. 31 and 33.)

Involvement with Bicentennial celebration has increased greatly at the community and State level since the Bicentennial Administration was established, largely due to its efforts to promote and encourage large-scale local involvement. If the Bicentennial Administration continues to promote local involvement, interest and participation in Bicentennial

projects should accelerate as 1976 draws nearer.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This report contains no recommendations.

AGENCY ACTIONS AND UNRESOLVED ISSUES

In comments on GAO's preliminary report, the Administrator of the Bicentennial Administration said that the report would provide useful research material to the Congress and others interested

in the Nation's Bicentennial. (See p. 41.)

MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE CONGRESS

The report provides an overview of plans and activities for the Bicentennial celebration. It highlights activities with which the Bicentennial Administration had been directly involved; planned Bicentennial activities of the Federal Government; and plans for participation at State and local levels, and by private sectors and foreign governments.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Federal involvement in the Bicentennial celebration began with Public Law 89-491 which established, effective July 4, 1956, the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the United States through local, State, National, and international activities.

The law, as amended, required the Commission to develop and report to the President by July 4, 1970, specific recommendations for the Bicentennial's commemoration. The Commission's July 1970 report to the President recommended that the Bicentennial embrace three themes.

1. Heritage '76--A summons to every American to recall his heritage and to place it in its historical perspective.
2. Festival U.S.A.--An opportunity to encourage every American citizen to expand his knowledge of this country and to extend a welcome to visitors.
3. Horizons '76--A challenge to every American to undertake at least one principal project which manifests the pride, priorities, and hopes of his community.

The Commission also recommended multicity expositions in 1976 to celebrate the Bicentennial. Under this concept, different types of expositions would be held in the National Capitol region, Boston, Philadelphia, Miami, and other cities.

The President concurred with these recommendations. He stressed, however, that international participation in the Bicentennial should be encouraged and said that Philadelphia would be the natural focal point for this activity.

Multicity exposition and Bicentennial parks

The President's response generated considerable interest in a Philadelphia exposition and from 1970 through May 1972, the Commission spent more time considering a proposed Exposition in this city than on any other matter.

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However, in May 1972, the Commission voted against the Philadelphia Exposition citing a variety of reasons including an estimated cost in excess of \$1 billion.

Beginning in February 1972, the Commission directed its efforts toward developing a Bicentennial Park in each of the 50 States. The Bicentennial parks were to be indoor-outdoor cultural, educational, and recreational complexes which would serve as focal points for the Bicentennial celebration and which would provide places for circuits of national and international touring performing artists and traveling exhibitions during the year. After 1976, each State would maintain its park, thus providing a lasting benefit to its people. Like the Philadelphia exposition, the plan to develop Bicentennial parks was extremely costly and was abandoned in May 1973.

Thematic areas

Although the development of projects and activities within the framework of the Heritage, Festival, and Horizon program areas was one of the principal recommendations in the Commission's 1970 report, accomplishments in this area were limited before August 1972. As of that date only 86 projects were in the operational or implementation stages. Between August 1972 and January 10, 1974,--the date the Commission was replaced by the Bicentennial Administration--the number of projects in the thematic areas had increased to 742. Progress in the thematic program areas under the Bicentennial Administration (January through December 1974) is discussed in chapter 3.

Other activities and accomplishments

As identified in our earlier report entitled "Organization and Operations of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission (B-166850, Dec. 21, 1972), the Bicentennial Commission also had through September 1972:

- Assisted in establishing State commissions in each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. (Hereinafter referred to as State Commissions.)
- Designed and adopted an official Bicentennial symbol (logo) and a policy for its use.
- Developed a commemorative Bicentennial stamp and medal program.

--Initiated work on a computerized information clearinghouse for Bicentennial events and activities.

Establishing the
Bicentennial Administration

The Commission was established primarily to plan the Bicentennial celebration. After the President approved its plan in July 1970, the Commission also became responsible for the operational aspects of the Bicentennial. The Commission, which met between four and six times a year, did not delegate operational powers and duties to its director. As a result, progress was slow because the staff had to wait for Commission decisions before it could act.

On December 21, 1972, the House Committee on the Judiciary issued a staff report which questioned the Commission's progress and concluded that its failures were mostly due to the basic unworkability of its organizational structure. The report contained a recommendation that the Commission structure be replaced by one that would facilitate decision-making on the Bicentennial celebration. Following hearings on February 5, 1973, the executive branch submitted draft legislation to the Congress for establishing the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration as a successor to the Bicentennial Commission, which was to be abolished. This legislation was introduced by the Chairman of the Committee as P.L. 93-179, approved December 11, 1973.

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CHAPTER 2

THE CELEBRATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL

The Bicentennial Administration has directed its efforts toward developing an extensive grassroots celebration involving all the people in the county. According to the Administrator, the success of the celebration will be "more dependent on the numbers of participants than on the numbers of spectators."

To achieve this level of participation, the Bicentennial Administration is working with other Federal agencies, States, territories, communities, private industry, and foreign governments in planning programs. Since the Bicentennial Administration was established, interest and participation has greatly increased, partly due to the activities of the Bicentennial Administration and partly due to the fact that 1976, the focal year of the celebration, is drawing nearer.

FEDERAL

The legislation that established the Commission directed it to work with other Federal departments and agencies in planning, encouraging, developing, and coordinating appropriate commemorative activities. This mission has been continued and expanded by the Bicentennial Administration to include developing standards for and evaluating programs and projects.

To carry out this mission, the Bicentennial Administration developed criteria for according official recognition to federally sponsored programs which require that they be (1) national or international in significance, (2) supportive of the legislation establishing the Bicentennial Administration, and (3) feasible.

As of April 4, 1975, the Bicentennial Administration had granted or was in the process of granting official recognition to 1,766 Federal programs or activities. Appendix III shows the sponsoring agencies and summarizes their programs or activities. The following table shows the funds received by Federal agencies specifically for Bicentennial programs through April 4, 1975, and their budget requests for fiscal year 1976.

<u>AGENCY:</u>	<u>Funds received through April 4, 1975</u>	<u>Funds requested for FY 1976</u>
	(millions)	
American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (for funding Federal Activities)	\$ -	\$10.0
Department of the Interior	92.5	13.5
National Endowment for the Humanities	25.8	22.1
National Endowment for the Arts	16.5	10.3
Department of Defense	6.3	5.6
Smithsonian Institution	6.0	4.3
U.S. Information Agency	1.7	1.7
Department of Transportation	1.5	11.3
Department of State	-	1.3
Total	<u>\$150.3</u>	<u>\$80.1</u>

The Domestic Council, Office of the President, established a Bicentennial task force in September 1973 for evaluating proposed Federal programs. Unlike the Bicentennial Administration, which cannot influence agencies' budgets or make recommendations to the Congress, the task force reviews programs to determine if funds for them should be requested in the President's budget. The criteria used by the task force support the Bicentennial Administration's criteria that projects must be (1) meaningful and have lasting value, (2) related to the constituency which the agency serves, and (3) new. Recommendations made by the task force are forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget for further consideration.

The programs being pursued encompass all three of the thematic areas, are as diverse as the activities of the sponsoring agencies, and generally conform with the agencies' normal missions. For example, at the National Park Service, which has more than 1,500 programs and activities, two objectives have been established for the celebration.

The first objective is the accommodation of Bicentennial visitors. The Park Service's efforts are being concentrated in certain properties of Bicentennial significance which are expected to have an influx of visitors during the Bicentennial era. These efforts involve a planned program of site development and use of creative interpretation to convey the story of the American Revolution.

The second objective is to inform the American people of the vast diversity of our country's resources--both national and human. The Park Service believes that only when we understand and appreciate our heritage will we take steps to preserve it for future generations. It hopes to stimulate the American people to act responsibly and to conserve our national resources through an informational program consisting of publications, films, public forums, and art works.

Life in Colonial America, portrayed by a traveling group of three units, is one of the projects being sponsored by the Park Service. The units, which will travel either together or singly, will present life in colonial times in Park Service areas throughout the United States. Each of the three units will be self-contained in trailer vehicles, complete with equipment, costumes, and staff, and will depict one of the following themes.

--Military Life--An artillery battery with cannon, horses, and Revolutionary War camp tents will depict camp life scenes, artillery maneuvers, and cannon and rifle firing.

--Music--A group of musicians and singers in period uniforms and dress will present various programs such as fife-and-drum military band music, folk songs, and chamber music.

--American Crafts--A group, trained and skilled in many crafts and in the arts, will demonstrate the creative and cultural life of Colonial America.

The Department of Agriculture considers the Bicentennial a unique opportunity to show both the American people and the world the vital role of American agriculture as

--the basic cornerstone in this Nation's prosperity and well-being,

--an important key toward the commitment to end hunger in this Nation, and

--a major ingredient in a peaceful world revolution, as evidenced by our growing food exports to all parts of the globe.

The Department of Agriculture believes the Bicentennial celebration will enable it to achieve a better understanding between rural and urban citizens by stressing environmental

challenges toward improving the quality of life in America, and by cooperating closely with Federal and Government agencies, agribusiness, and all other interrelated groups and organizations in our society.

To achieve these objectives the Department is sponsoring projects in all three program areas.

1. Heritage '76--Telling the history of American agriculture in publications, lectures, and exhibits across the land.

2. Festival U.S.A.--Opening the doors of the Department's vast facilities across the Nation--Forest Service, National Arboretum, research stations, laboratories, and model farms--to millions of U.S. and foreign visitors.

3. Horizons '76--Stressing the Department's growing role in exporting both food and technology to end hunger in America and to help underdeveloped nations.

Although the programs being sponsored by the Department are different from those being sponsored by the National Park Service, both have as a prime objective the making of a major contribution to the success of the Bicentennial celebration. This also appears to be the major goal of other Federal agencies whose projects vary from such diverse matters as research on sickle cell anemia to the soft-landing of a spacecraft on Mars.

STATES

In an effort to determine the involvement of the States in the Bicentennial celebration, we visited the State Commissions of Alabama, Massachusetts, and Virginia and forwarded questionnaires to the other States. The activities of the three States we visited are discussed below.

Alabama

The State Bicentennial Commission of Alabama was organized in December 1971 to promote and coordinate the Bicentennial Administration's Bicentennial Communities and matching grant programs. (See pp 24 and 26.) From its inception through October 1974, the State Commission had received funds totaling \$268,895 of which \$130,000 had been provided by the Bicentennial Administration. It had received these State funds on a special request basis and had received many services from various State departments that were not reflected in the above total.

In October 1974 the State Commission was directing two statewide projects and was involved in planning a number of other statewide projects. The costs of these projects are shown below.

Statewide multimedia productions	\$140,000
Statewide Bicentennial awareness campaign	450
Internal operations and promotional activities	<u>94,491</u>
Total expenditures	<u>\$234,941</u>

The multimedia production entitled "How you comin' Alabama?" is a film production of Alabama's history and development. It was designed to instill pride in the State citizens and promote the future. Plans are to present the project at all schools in the State, at State fairs, and at group meetings. Through October 1974, at least 50,000 citizens had viewed the production.

Massachusetts

The Massachusetts Bicentennial Commission was established in 1964 to prepare plans for the commemoration of the historic events preceding the Revolutionary War. Operations began in January 1966 when the first State appropriation was received. From its inception to October 1974, \$3.9 million had been appropriated by the State for the Bicentennial celebration. Funds from other sources had been received in the amount of \$159,175, including \$130,000 from the Bicentennial Administration.

The available funds have been or are intended to be used for grants to local groups, promotional activities, and internal operations. Most of the funds, about \$2.5 million, were earmarked for making grants to local groups during fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

In addition to helping communities in the State with their projects, the Massachusetts Commission also is sponsoring projects of its own, such as the Knox Trail. This project includes a reenactment of Colonel Henry Knox's trek with artillery from Fort Ticonderoga, New York, to Boston. The trip, made under adverse conditions, culminated in the presentation of the artillery to General Washington in Cambridge on January 24, 1776. In less than 2 months, the artillery was used to overpower the enemy at the Battle of Dorchester Heights. This event marked the British evacuation from Boston on March 17, 1776, bringing the city its freedom months before the Declaration

of Independence was signed. In addition to this reenactment, the project includes the formation of a Knox Trail historical society, an educational puppet show, and a slide show.

Virginia

The Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission was established in 1966 to develop and coordinate plans for public and private agencies for commemorating the Bicentennial. It has been funded primarily by the State through appropriations. For fiscal years 1972 through 1974, the Commission received about \$1.5 million in State appropriated funds and \$179,304 from other sources, including \$130,000 from the Bicentennial Administration.

The Virginia Commission is using the funds for operational and promotional expenses and to construct three visitor centers at Alexandria, Charlottesville, and Yorktown. Virginia hopes that, because of its role in the Revolutionary War, the commemoration will attract millions of tourists to these visitors centers between 1976 and 1981.

The major emphasis has been directed toward Yorktown where a permanent Victory Center is being developed on a 21-acre tract within the Colonial National Historical Park. This tract, which was donated by a private citizen, is the site of the American and French victory over Cornwallis' British Army in 1781. It will give visitors a bird's eye view of the strategies which brought Cornwallis, Washington, and Rochambeau to Virginia. The Center will also offer a documentary film in three theaters, colorful exhibits of the Revolution, and other tourist information.

Other States

To determine the involvement of the States not visited, we sent them a questionnaire asking for information on their revenues, expenditures, and other State activities. Information received from the 35 State Commissions responding to our questionnaire is summarized below.

Revenue and Expenditure Data
Through September 30, 1974

Revenues:

American Revolution Bicentennial Administration	\$ 4,429,390
State appropriations	6,312,041
Sales of medals, books, etc.	1,063,280
Other	<u>490,939</u>
Total	<u>\$12,295,650</u>

Expenditures:

Promotional activities	\$ 541,535
Grants to organizations (513)	532,644
Grants to projects (713)	2,635,729
Commission operations	4,093,354
Other	<u>1,142,118</u>
Total	<u>\$ 8,945,380</u>

The programs being pursued at the State level include, but are not limited to

- reenacting historical events,
- promoting cultural and ethnic programs,
- planting trees,
- establishing museums and memorials,
- producing historic films,
- publishing booklets and brochures,
- traveling exhibits,
- restoring and preserving historic buildings, and
- sponsoring patriotic rallies, fairs, and festival days.

LOCAL

The Bicentennial Administration believes that to have a successful celebration it must provide a means of allowing everyone to become involved. This involvement is being fostered through the Bicentennial Communities program

discussed in chapter 3. As of December 31, 1974, more than 2,100 communities were actively involved in implementing programs for the celebration. These programs vary from community to community, but appear to be directed predominantly towards the Heritage '76 theme. According to Bicentennial Administration officials, as of April 1, 1975, the number of such communities had increased to 3,502.

In addition to visiting three State commissions, we also visited several Bicentennial communities in each of the three States to determine what their plans were for the celebration. We found that, in many cases, community participants were using the Bicentennial for activities relevant to their communities. We also noted one community helping another, or several surrounding communities or counties presenting the Bicentennial on a regional basis.

To provide funds for their projects, communities have authorized striking medals or medallions, printing pen and ink drawings and books, and manufacturing commemorative plates. In communities where sales were not a source of income, city and county governments were either partially or, in some cases, entirely funding Bicentennial activities.

In our review of Bicentennial community programs in Alabama, Massachusetts, and Virginia, we noted that the planned activities include such programs as

- restoring historic buildings and sites,
- constructing memorials to veterans,
- honoring historic persons,
- producing historic films,
- establishing Bicentennial trails,
- conducting tours and pilgrimages,
- publishing patriotic books and sponsoring essay contests,
- sponsoring patriotic rallies, fairs, and festival days,
- sponsoring marching bands and community singing,
- displaying commemorative flags,
- planting trees, and

--sponsoring beauty pageants.

Following are comments regarding the types of activities being promoted by some of these Bicentennial Communities.

One Alabama community is planning to (1) reconstruct the machine shop where the first submarine to successfully sink a surface craft was built, (2) restore part of an historic French fort, and (3) use music and pageantry to recall the sounds and sights that make America a great nation and the community a great city. In addition, this community plans to participate in the National Park Service's Johnny Horizon program, which will be used as a vehicle for making the community one of the Nation's cleanest cities. The community is considering numerous other projects such as tours, parades, commemorative sales, flying the American flag, and cultural and religious activities.

In a Massachusetts community, the primary project is to promote exploration of the city, using walking and bicycle trails. The city, which was the first planned industrial city in Massachusetts, covers a large geographic area and has unique subareas, neighborhoods, and ethnic enclaves. The local commission estimated that nearly 80 percent of the structures in the city were the original buildings, most of which were built before 1850. The numerous mills, canals, canal gatehouses, commercial and government buildings, churches, and residences reflect the architectural, aesthetic, and inventive land-use of the founders of the community. The local commission plans to create walking and bicycle tour trail networks by a sign system identifying historic, cultural, and ethnic points of interest and street/sidewalk pavement lines to connect these sites.

In a Virginia community, a visitor information center has been established in the city's oldest house. Hostesses in period costumes provide full visitor information services. A unique feature of the center is the availability of translators of five different languages to aid foreign travelers. In addition to this project, the community plans to reproduce the first Revolutionary War militia unit. In authentic uniforms, the militia unit will reenact the march to Great Bridge which took place in the spring of 1775. The plans provide for coordinating this event with another community which is planning to reenact a battle which occurred in December 1775. Other events scheduled for the celebration are farm shows, house tours, plays, art shows, cultural series, block parties, and religious activities.

To gain additional insight into other communities' preparations for the Bicentennial, we sent a questionnaire to 276 Bicentennial communities throughout the United States asking them to tell us about their plans. We received responses from 114 communities ranging in population from 200 to 2 million. These communities had plans for 2,993 projects at an estimated total cost of \$215 million.

The responses from these communities were as varied as the plans of the communities we visited. Following are examples of the planned activities.

In an Alaskan community, the Girl Scouts are sponsoring the restoration of a 13-mile section of the Iditarod Trail, which is 1,000 miles long and stretches from Girdwood to Nome. The portion of the trail to be restored, over Crow Pass, was used as an alternate winter dogsled mail trail in the early 1900s during Alaska's gold rush period. Steady use of the trail ceased in the early 1920s when regular railroad service was established.

The trail is now unmarked, overgrown, and nonexistent in parts, with hazardous river and stream crossings. Along the route there are ruins of old mining camps and "cache" cabins which need to be identified, marked, and cataloged through the Cook Inlet Historical Society. The restoration, which is to be carried out with assistance by Boy Scouts, will consist of marking, brushing, and leveling the trail; constructing several log footbridges; identifying and cataloging historic sites; and installing trail signs and markers.

A California community is restoring a two-room adobe building--the oldest building in the oldest civil settlement in California. Plans are to restore and preserve the building, which has thick mud walls and tamped earth floor, as the center of an historic park. The building was built in the late 1790s by an Apache Indian and is the last remnant of Spanish-type construction in the community.

In a small Missouri community, the celebration will consist of an oldtime fiddlers' contest, a street fair, a trapshoot, and the publication of a two-volume history of the community.

An historical drama depicting the settling of the entire Lower Yellowstone Valley will be presented by a Montana community in July 1976. The pageant, entitled "Echoes Along the Yellowstone," will be given by the local Gas Light Theater Players and will tell the story of the pioneer people of the area. Many of their descendants are still living in the area and will be taking part in the pageant.

In a Nevada community a large number of events have been scheduled from February 1975 through December 1976. The inaugural event--a Bicentennial dinner dance--will be followed over the next 22 months by celebrations of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps 200th anniversary, parades, youth festival, loyalty day, eight-State Indian Tribal Pow-wow, and many other events.

In Texas, a community has centered its major activities around the signing of the Declaration of Independence. On July 2-4, 1976, an opportunity to sign one of 200 "Declaration of Independence Scrolls" will be given to every member of the community and visitors. The community believes that this public manifestation of rededication to American freedom and faith in the future will be a fitting memorial to the Founding Fathers who made the Declaration of Independence possible.

On July 3 the community will hold a "Pages of Independence" parade, with each float depicting a page of early American history. This will be followed by an original costumed reenactment of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The celebration will be concluded on July 4 with a citywide religious observance in Freedom Hall with the theme "One Nation under God."

PRIVATE SECTORS

One of the primary efforts of the Bicentennial Administration has been to get private sectors involved in the celebration. The success that the Bicentennial Administration has had in this area cannot yet be fully determined. However, two programs which it has sponsored or granted recognition to are the "World of Franklin and Jefferson" and the "American Freedom Train."

World of Franklin and Jefferson

The World of Franklin and Jefferson opened at the Grand Palais in Paris on January 10, 1975, and launched the celebration of the Bicentennial abroad. The exhibit is being presented by the Bicentennial Administration in cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. It is being financed through a \$500,000 grant from a private corporation.

The exhibit spans 120 years of American history (1706-1826)--from the American colonial experience and its European heritage to the point when the young Nation was able to make its great move westward. The exhibit follows the careers of Franklin and Jefferson through the important

times during the formulation of the Declaration of Independence, throughout the Revolutionary War, and during the early stages of the Constitutional government.

Following the Paris showing, the exhibit will proceed to the National Museum in Warsaw and then to the British Museum in London. On March 1, 1976, the exhibit is scheduled to open at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. From there, it will visit the Art Institute of Chicago before ending in Los Angeles on January 1, 1977.

American Freedom Train

The American Freedom Train, a privately sponsored project which will exhibit historical documents, artifacts, and curios on a cross-country tour celebrating the Bicentennial, was granted national recognition by the Bicentennial Administration on September 16, 1974. The train will visit more than 76 cities between April 1975 and the end of 1976 and an estimated 10 million people will view the exhibits. Sponsored by the American Freedom Train Foundation, the project has an estimated cost of \$18 million. Five major corporations have contributed \$1 million each; the balance is to be raised from other corporations, sale of merchandise on the train, and admission fees. Funds not expended at the completion of the project will be donated to charity.

The train, pulled by a 400-ton steam locomotive, will have 22 red, white, and blue cars. The first 12 cars will be used for displays and exhibits and the remaining cars will be used for support services. Each car will present a different theme, such as The Beginning, Exploration and Expansion, Growth of the Nation, Origins, and Innovations. Inside the train, visitors will travel through the exhibit cars on a moving walkway accommodating 1,800 people per hour for 14 hours a day. Visitors will carry individual transistorized sound units which provide a narration coordinated with the exhibits. Some of the documents and artifacts which will be used to depict these themes are

- 1776 Edition of Thomas Paine's Common Sense,
- Benjamin Franklin's draft of the Articles of Confederation,
- George Washington's copy of the Constitution,
- The first Bible printed in America,
- Moon rocks and landing tape,

- Sixty original machine patents, and
- the Nobel Peace Prize.

Appendix IV provides a partial listing of other projects being sponsored by the private sector.

PARTICIPATION BY
FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

The Bicentennial Administration is interested in foreign as well as domestic participation in the Bicentennial. Through its International Division it works with the Department of State, United States Information Agency, and representatives of foreign governments and private sectors abroad to stimulate, assist, and coordinate foreign participation in the Bicentennial.

According to Bicentennial Administration officials, as of April 15, 1975, approximately 40 countries were planning to participate in the Bicentennial, 26 of which had established Bicentennial commissions. The plans for participation by these countries are summarized in Appendix I.

CHAPTER 3

ACTIVITIES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

The legislation which authorized the establishment of the Bicentennial Administration specified that it be headed by a full-time administrator and that the Bicentennial commemoration should continue to encompass the themes of "Heritage '76," "Festival USA," and "Horizons '76"; the legislation requires the Bicentennial Administration to coordinate, facilitate, and aid in scheduling events and projects of local, State, national, and international importance for commemorating the Bicentennial. The Bicentennial Administration also is required to (1) provide for a master calendar or register of events which will take place between March 1975 and December 31, 1976, (2) develop standards for the evaluation of projects, (3) coordinate Federal and non-Federal projects, (4) provide for recognition of projects and Bicentennial competitions, and (5) provide for the production and sales of commemorative medals and other historical, commemorative, and informational materials and objects.

The legislation further provided for the establishment of the American Revolution Bicentennial Board and the American Revolution Bicentennial Advisory Council.

The Board was given the decisionmaking authority over the policies to be followed. This authority also extends to the guidelines for programs, the annual budget, and all grants. The Board had its initial meeting in July 1974, and since October 1974 has met monthly. Appendix V shows the composition of the Board.

The Council is a 25-member advisory panel to the Board. Members are appointed by the President and are required to be chosen from private life and be broadly representative of the Nation's people. The appointment of the 25 council members was announced by the President on January 20, 1975. Appendix VI lists the members of the Council.

The Administrator is responsible for implementing the Board's decisions and is authorized to manage the operations of the Bicentennial Administration, including the appointment of personnel; the procurement of services, supplies, and property; the award of contracts to carry out the provisions of the law; and the approval of use of the official Bicentennial symbol. The Administrator, appointed by the President subject to the advice and consent of

the Senate, was installed on April 11, 1974. The Administrator also serves as a member of the Board and as an ex officio member of the Advisory Council. A Deputy Administrator appointed by the President was confirmed by the Senate on December 18, 1974.

CHANGES IN APPROACH TOWARD
THE CELEBRATION

Interest in the Philadelphia Exposition and the Bicentennial Parks concept channeled much of the Bicentennial Commission's early efforts toward developing a major, federally run project. Following the decisions against these projects, emphasis was redirected toward encouraging, assisting, and coordinating Bicentennial projects, activities, and events at the grass roots level. This redirection of effort has been continued and enhanced by the Bicentennial Administration.

Since its establishment, the Bicentennial Administration has actively encouraged and assisted participation in the Bicentennial celebration at the grass roots level by publicizing its approach, encouraging participation, and providing financial assistance for selected projects. The Bicentennial Administration is assisted in its efforts by a network of 10 regional offices (Bicentennial Administration field offices), and 55 State Commissions. These Commissions are the focal points for Bicentennial planning and coordination within the States. The Bicentennial Commission/Administration has made (1) annual grants to support each State Commission and (2) appropriated and nonappropriated matching grants to be used by the State Commissions to assist local Bicentennial projects.

The State Commissions receive, review, and evaluate project applications for national recognition and/or grants from communities and organizations within their respective States or territories and forward them to the appropriate regional office with their recommendations. The regional offices, in addition to promoting and assisting local participation, evaluate applications and make recommendations to Bicentennial Administration headquarters concerning final approval. The involvement by the State Commissions and regional offices in the application process has facilitated processing to the extent that, at the time of our review, the Bicentennial Administration headquarters did not have a large backlog of applications awaiting review.

BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION
PROGRAMS

Commemorative medals and stamps

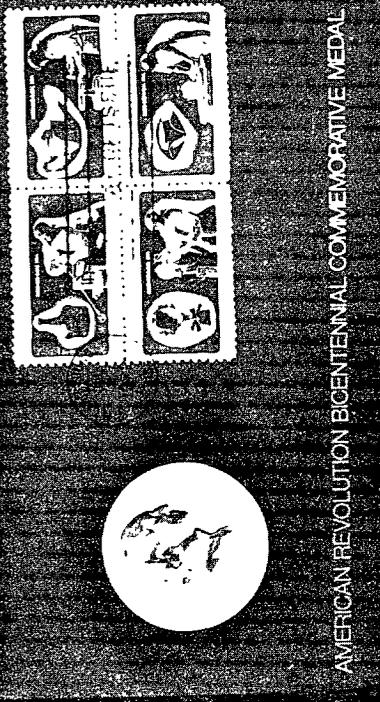
The Commission initiated a program to produce and sell a series of medals and stamps commemorating the Bicentennial. The proceeds from the sales are to be used to help fund selected Bicentennial projects. Initially, the program included a series of combination medal and stamp sets, each consisting of a bronze medal and a block of four stamps commemorating historical events. The stamps have a cancellation date of July 4 of the year in which issued and are postmarked at a location which commemorates the event. The first set was issued in 1972. One side of the 1972 medal depicts George Washington--the reverse portrays the Stamp Act and the slogan "join or die." The medal was accompanied by stamps honoring colonial craftsmen, which were postmarked in Williamsburg, Virginia. Different combination sets were issued for 1973 and 1974, and designs are being considered for the 1975 and 1976 sets.

The Liberty Tree The Sons of Liberty were in London in 1765. The Stamp Act Crisis had played a major role in the movement of protest and agitation in England and the final outbreak of hostilities between the organized Sons of Liberty and the American Colonies. The cause they advocated was the American Colonies. The Liberty Tree was the symbol of the American Colonies. The Liberty Tree was the symbol of the American Colonies. The Liberty Tree was the symbol of the American Colonies.



1776 Bicentennial Commemorative Stamp
 The Liberty Tree was the symbol of the American Colonies. The Liberty Tree was the symbol of the American Colonies. The Liberty Tree was the symbol of the American Colonies.

1776 Bicentennial Commemorative Stamp
 The Liberty Tree was the symbol of the American Colonies. The Liberty Tree was the symbol of the American Colonies. The Liberty Tree was the symbol of the American Colonies.



American Revolution Bicentennial Commemorative Medal
 The Liberty Tree was the symbol of the American Colonies. The Liberty Tree was the symbol of the American Colonies. The Liberty Tree was the symbol of the American Colonies.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

In addition to the combination stamp and medal sets, medals have been produced and sold separately. When sold separately, the medals are stamped with the year of issue. The 1972 medals were produced in bronze; the 1973 and 1974 medals were produced in both bronze and silver.

The Bicentennial Administration also intends to authorize the production and distribution of a National Bicentennial Medal in 1976. The theme and design for this medal has not yet been chosen. In an effort to encourage all Americans to purchase one, the Bicentennial Administration intends to make this medal available in various sizes and price ranges.

The Bicentennial Administration is also in the early stages of developing an awards medal. Decisions have not yet been made concerning the design of the medal or the criteria for bestowing the award.

Most of the sales of the combination sets and the annual medals have been made by the Treasury to collectors listed on a direct mailing list maintained by the Bureau of the Mint. Other methods of promoting sales are public service advertising and distributing brochures to Congressmen and civic organizations for inclusion in their mail to constituents.

Production and sales figures, as of February 14, 1975, for the medals and stamps follow.

Production and Sales Figures for Medals and Stamps (note a)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Units produced</u>	<u>Units sold</u>	<u>Gross sales</u>	<u>Production expenses</u>	<u>Promotion cost</u>	<u>Net revenues</u>
1972 Combination set	856,000	791,000	\$ 3,955,000	\$1,264,175	\$ -	\$2,690,825
1972 Bronze medal	678,500	672,000	2,352,000	998,150	197,490	1,156,360
1973 Combination set	632,500	475,812	2,379,060	976,300	82,300	1,320,460
1973 Bronze medal	245,000	237,790	832,265	272,035	41,143	519,087
1973 Silver medal	225,000	208,120	2,081,200	1,518,500	41,143	521,557
1974 Combination set (note b)	520,000	514,000	2,570,000	895,000	45,000	1,630,000
1974 Bronze medal (note b)	147,500	142,132	497,462	445,000	37,500	14,962
1974 Silver medal (note b)	125,000	119,591	1,793,865	1,385,000	37,500	371,365
Combination and special orders (note c)	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
Total	<u>3,429,500</u>	<u>3,160,445</u>	<u>\$16,485,852</u>	<u>\$7,754,160</u>	<u>\$482,076</u>	<u>\$8,249,616</u>

^aInformation in this table was not completely verified by GAO because some supporting documentation was not readily available.

^bThese figures represent estimates of the number of units for which orders and payment has been received. Orders were still being accepted. At February 14, 1975, production of the 1974 bronze and silver medals had not been started; consequently, production costs are estimates.

^cMedals or combination sets sold directly by the Bicentennial Administration.

RECOGNITION OF PROJECTS/EVENTS

To identify activities which would contribute to the Bicentennial goals and promote awareness of the Bicentennial, the Commission adopted the following design as the official Bicentennial symbol (logo).



The Bicentennial Administration has continued to use the logo for granting official recognition to projects and organizations. It has authorized all Federal departments and agencies, members of the Congress, congressional Committee Chairmen, State Bicentennial Commissions, and communities designated as Bicentennial Communities to use the logo on such material as letterheads, envelopes, and publications. In addition, projects sponsored by nonprofit organizations and judged to be meritorious by either the Bicentennial Administration, State commissions, or Bicentennial communities are authorized to use the logo. By such recognition, projects are elevated to a special status making them, in effect, an integral part of the national, State, or community commemoration. While use of the logo

generally has been limited to officially recognized projects sponsored by nonprofit organizations, the Board has, in a few cases, approved use of the logo for projects sponsored by commercial organizations.

Bicentennial Administration Grants

Legislation enacted on March 1, 1972, established a grant program to assist in establishing and financing the activities of the 55 State Commissions (maintenance and support grants). Under this program, grants of \$45,000 each for fiscal years 1972 and 1973 were made available to the Commissions in each of the 50 States; grants of \$30,000 for each of these years were made available to the State Commissions of the territories, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

The Commission's grant guidelines allowed the funds to be used for (1) organizing; (2) staffing, recruitment, and employment; (3) housing and equipment; (4) maintenance and support; (5) preparing plans; and (6) initiating, coordinating, and developing bicentennial program and activities.

The legislation which established the Bicentennial Administration authorized continuing the maintenance and support grants but reduced the amount of each grant to \$25,000 annually for the 55 State Commissions for fiscal years 1974, 1975, and 1976. As of December 31, 1974, \$7,550,000 had been appropriated for maintenance and support grants to the State Commissions.

This legislation also authorized a matching grant program under which up to \$200,000 would be available to each of the 55 State Commissions to assist them in developing and supporting Bicentennial programs and projects. Policy and guidelines for this program were approved by the Board on October 2, 1974, and in general require that

- the project adhere to one of the three basic themes;
- at least one-half of the grant be subgranted by the State Commission to State or local government agencies or nonprofit organizations; and
- grant funds not exceed 50 percent of the total cost of a project. A recipient may, however, use in-kind contributions for up to 50 percent of its matching share.

According to the Administrator, the intent of these guidelines is to create more grass roots participation by channeling funds down to the local level. As of May 14, 1975, 36 of the 55 State Commissions had applied for part of the funds available under the matching grant program.

The following table summarizes the Bicentennial Administration's authorized grants from appropriated funds to the State Commissions.

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Type of Grant</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Maintenance and support</u>	<u>Project matching</u>	
1972	\$2,400,000	-	\$ 2,400,000
1973	2,400,000	-	2,400,000
1974	1,375,000	\$11,000,000	12,375,000
1975	<u>1,375,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,375,000</u>
Total	<u>\$7,550,000</u>	<u>\$11,000,000</u>	<u>\$18,550,000</u>

In December 1972, the Bicentennial Commission established a matching grant program, financed from revenues derived from the sale of stamps and medals, to help finance Bicentennial projects at the State and local community levels. Initially, grants of \$40,000 were made available to each State and the District of Columbia, and grants of \$25,000 each were made available to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the three territories. A total of \$2,122,384 was distributed to the 55 commissions for use in financing 501 projects. On October 2, 1974, the Board approved another series of grants of \$40,000 each to the 55 State Commissions, thereby making available an additional \$2.2 million for financing projects.

In addition to providing the State Commissions with funds from revenues, the Bicentennial Administration had, as of April 1, 1975, made matching revenue fund grants to Federal and nonprofit organizations to help finance Bicentennial programs or projects, as follows:

<u>Agency or organization</u>	<u>Funds</u>
National Endowment for the Arts	\$ 200,000
National Endowment for the Humanities	200,000
National Science Foundation	200,000
National Historical Publication Commission	200,000
Smithsonian Institution	200,000
World Theater Festival	76,500
Operation Sail 1976	25,000
U.S. Capitol Historical Society	35,000
Citizens Involvement Network	250,000
Boston 200 Corporation	88,500
Horizons on Display	<u>150,000</u>
Total	<u>\$1,625,000</u>

Bicentennial Communities

The Bicentennial Communities program, established in July 1973, has been the primary means used by the Bicentennial Administration to encourage involvement at the grass roots level. Under the program, national recognition is granted to communities having (1) a broadly representative Bicentennial organization appointed by locally elected officials and (2) a plan for at least one project consistent with one of the three thematic areas that will have residual benefit beyond 1976.

Originally the Bicentennial Community designation was restricted to geopolitical units such as cities, towns, counties, or tribes. Recently, however, it has been expanded to include unincorporated units, provided that the next largest political unit has been designated as a Bicentennial Community.

Upon official designation as a Bicentennial Community, the Bicentennial Administration holds a ceremony in the community, and presents it with a certificate of recognition, a Bicentennial flag, and an authorization to use the national logo on its stationery and projects.

As of December 31, 1974, over 2,100 communities had been designated as Bicentennial Communities. These participating communities include 23 of the 25 largest cities and 106 of the 156 cities with a population greater than 100,000. According to Bicentennial Administration officials, the number of communities awarded the Bicentennial Community designation had increased to 3,502 as of April 1, 1975.

Bicentennial information network

The Bicentennial Administration is required by legislation to prepare a master calendar of major local, State, national, and international events which will take place between March 1975 and December 31, 1976.

The Bicentennial Information Network, (hereinafter referred to as BINET)--a computerized system for gathering, organizing, and disseminating data on Bicentennial projects and events--was started by the Commission in July 1973. The BINET system has been retained by the Bicentennial Administration as the data system for the master calendar. BINET contains basic descriptive and informational data on Bicentennial events and projects.

Although BINET was intended to contain information on all Bicentennial projects and events, it has not fully achieved that goal because many project sponsors have not submitted the necessary data. According to one regional office official, States and localities use the BINET infrequently. A Massachusetts Commission official remarked that BINET did not provide sufficient project descriptions; an official of the Virginia Independence Bicentennial Commission stated that, because they were primarily interested in Virginia Bicentennial activities, a nationwide information system was of no interest to them.

In an effort to include more projects and events in the system, the Bicentennial Administration now requires submission of BINET data with applications for project grants, Bicentennial community designation, and project recognition.

When BINET data is received by the Bicentennial Administration, it is reviewed for accuracy before the information is added to the data base. Confirmation copies of the information are then sent for evaluation and review by the project sponsors, the State Commission, the regional office, and the appropriate program officer.

Information on Bicentennial projects and events can be obtained in three ways. The quickest method is online terminal service, which provides direct access to the desired information. Terminals are located at each of the regional offices and at several Federal agencies and private organizations. Bicentennial Administration officials advised us that the Administration's fiscal year 1976 budget request included funds for providing terminals at the State commissions, on a cost-sharing basis.

The most frequent means of obtaining BINET information has been through free publications furnished to organizations and individuals that request them. The major publication on Bicentennial activities is the Official Master Register of Bicentennial Activities (previously called the Official Master Reference for Bicentennial Activities). This book, which is published quarterly, provides information on projects by State and city, events by location and date, and projects and events by subjects, by method of presentation, and by special emphasis. Other Bicentennial Administration publications include the Bicentennial Times and the Bicentennial Bulletin. A subscription to the monthly Bicentennial Times is free of charge to the public. The Weekly Bicentennial Bulletin is also free but distribution is limited to the news media and Bicentennial organizations.

The Bicentennial Administration also will provide Bicentennial information on a special request basis but requesters are required to pay the cost of providing it.

Licensing program

The Bicentennial Administration anticipates that, as the 200th anniversary approaches, the marketplace will inevitably be flooded with products, uncontrolled in quality, taste, or price, and purporting to be official souvenirs. In line with the legislative requirement to provide for the sale of commemorative items contributing to public information and awareness of the Bicentennial, the Bicentennial Administration initiated a product licensing program in an attempt to "police" the probable flood of Bicentennial products and to generate additional revenues. These revenues will be used principally to help finance selected State and local projects on a matching grant basis.

The Board-approved guidelines for the commemorative licensing program specifies 25 product areas or items suitable for official recognition (see app. VII) and authorizes the use of the logo on the product or its packaging along with the words "Officially Recognized Commemorative of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration."

The Bicentennial Administration solicited proposals from private industry to serve as licensing agent and to perform the detailed work necessary for the licensing program. The agent would be responsible for contacting manufacturing firms, screening out unsuitable item applications, and recommending awards of licenses to eligible applicants.

Two proposals were received in response to the Bicentennial Administration's solicitation, and on August 28, 1974, a contract was awarded to a joint venture composed of Columbia Special Products and Hamilton Projects, Inc. This contract and all licenses issued under it will terminate on April 30, 1977. The contract provides for the Bicentennial Administration and the joint venture to share revenues as follows:

<u>Cumulative royalties</u>	<u>Bicentennial Administration's share</u>	<u>Joint venture share</u>
(millions)	(%)	(%)
\$0 to \$2	65	35
2 to 5	70	30
5 to 7	75	25
7 and over	80	20

Under the contract, the Bicentennial Administration retains authority for designating categories of sanctioned items, setting quality control standards, approving applications, and issuing or revoking licenses. The general criterion for awarding licenses is that each licensed item must further the Bicentennial Administration's goal of providing a national commemorative worthy of the occasion. Limited editions of consumable items such as beverages, food items, and toiletries will not be licensed. To satisfy the general criterion, the following specific criteria were established:

- Licenses in general must be nonexclusive.
- Similar items for different manufacturers need not be identical in design but must meet high standards of quality and safety.
- Products must be available nationwide and subject to a pricing structure which will enable people in a wide range of income levels to purchase them.
- Licensed products must be made in the United States, its territories or possessions.

As of December 31, 1974, five licenses had been awarded to as many manufacturing firms for producing Bicentennial flags, lapel pins, jewelry items, and paperweights. According to Bicentennial Administration officials, an additional

28 licenses had been awarded for a variety of items as of April 15, 1975, and another 40 applications were under consideration at that time.

Several State and local Bicentennial groups either are issuing or plan to issue licenses for their own souvenir items. Some of these groups expressed concern that the Bicentennial Administration's program would be in direct competition with their revenue-producing activities. To reduce the level of direct competition, the Bicentennial Administration agreed to license only items of national appeal. As an example, a local group could sell guidebooks on a specific city whereas the Bicentennial Administration would not license such a product.

The Bicentennial Administration's requirement that licensed items be of national appeal should serve to reduce direct competition with items licensed by local groups. However, any licensed items might face competition in the market place from items produced independently and not recognized by any licensing group.

Tourism

The Bicentennial celebration has the potential of attracting a large number of tourists throughout the United States. Although the promotion of tourism is not one of the Bicentennial Administration's major responsibilities, it has been working with Federal agencies that have this responsibility and with private industry and localities in disseminating information and in planning for the expected influx of visitors.

To attract foreign visitors, the Bicentennial Administration has been working with the United States Information Agency and the United States Travel Service to provide information to foreign countries on the celebration. Also, the Bicentennial Administration has accorded official recognition to "Experiment for International Living," a program under which foreigners come to the United States to live for the Bicentennial years.

The Bicentennial Administration also has been working with domestic hotel/motel chains, the transportation industry, and the communications media as a means of disseminating information on specific areas to potential visitors. In addition, the Bicentennial Administration has been working with localities which expect a major influx of visitors to determine the types of services and accommodations needed and how to finance them.

CHAPTER 4

OPERATION OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

Our December 1972 report discussed several problems which the Commission had with respect to personnel and financial management. As part of our current review, we examined personnel and financial management under the Bicentennial Administration to determine whether appropriate changes had been made.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

In our 1972 report, we noted that progress toward the Bicentennial celebration had been hindered because the "Heritage '76," "Festival U.S.A.," and "Horizon '76" program areas were understaffed. This had had the effect of delaying evaluations of project proposals and responses to inquiries. We noted also that the use of consultants in full-time positions, several of whom were paid salaries substantially exceeding their prior salaries, was having an adverse effect on staff morale.

Understaffing of thematic areas

At the time of our prior review, only 5 of the 87 members of the Commission's staff were assigned to the thematic areas. These five staff members were responsible for evaluating, coordinating, and either approving or rejecting proposals submitted to the Commission and for responding to inquiries concerning the thematic areas.

At the time of our current review, a Bicentennial Communities staff had been established and nine staff members had been added to the thematic areas in the Programs Division to facilitate the review and processing of proposals. As a result, the backlog of proposals awaiting review had been substantially eliminated and the review and processing of new proposals had been accelerated.

The Bicentennial Communities Division, which has a staff of four, is responsible for reviewing and approving projects proposed by local groups or communities. The initial evaluations of proposed projects are performed by the State Commissions and the regional offices who forward the proposals to the Administration with their recommendations. The combined efforts of the State Commissions, the regional offices, and the Bicentennial Communities Division facilitate the prompt processing of local project applications.

The thematic areas staffs (consolidated under the Programs Division with a staff of 18) now concentrate their efforts on programs or projects that are national in scope. This involves working directly with numerous organizations in developing specific programs. Some current examples of these efforts include:

- Bicentennial Ethnic and Racial Council--met with representatives of ethnic and racial groups in early 1975 resulting in the creation of the Bicentennial Ethnic and Racial Council to point up the contributions of ethnic and racial groups to the growth and development of the United States, to promote greater appreciation of ethnic-racial cultures, and to articulate the aspirations of ethnic-racial groups for the future.
- Native Americans--established a special liaison office to encourage and assist participation of native Americans in the Bicentennial.
- National Bicentennial Sports Program--presently seeking proposals and ideas from people in sports on how to get Americans involved.
- Black Enterprise Magazine--presently seeking to involve blacks in the private sector in a Bicentennial program based on planning for the future.

As of April 15, 1975, 133 such programs had been granted national recognition. A listing of these programs is presented in appendix VIII.

The Administrator of the Bicentennial Administration told us that the Administration also had been working with American labor, youth groups, and institutions of higher learning in planning various Bicentennial programs. (See app. I.)

The following table shows the progress that has been made in the thematic program areas since our earlier report and since the establishment of the Bicentennial Administration. It shows the number of thematic area projects/events that were developed nationwide and submitted to the Commission/Administration for inclusion in BINET at selected dates.

Thematic Projects/Events (note a)

<u>Thematic area</u>	<u>8-28-72</u>	<u>1-10-74</u>	<u>12-31-74</u>	<u>4-5-75</u>
Heritage '76	58	438	2,745	3,078
Festival U.S.A.	13	139	2,086	2,240
Horizon '76	<u>15</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,581</u>
Total	<u>86</u>	<u>742</u>	<u>6,131</u>	<u>6,899</u>

^aInformation provided by the Bicentennial Administration.

Use of consultants

Our 1972 report pointed out that the use of consultants and the high salaries paid to several consultants converted to noncareer General Schedule (GS) positions had adversely affected staff morale. In 1972, five consultants were working in full-time positions and five other key persons on the Commission's staff had previously served as full-time consultants.

Since 1972, only four consultants have been used by the Commission/Administration and these have been used on an intermittent basis. One of these consultants was subsequently appointed to full-time position as a GS-13 for which he was rated eligible by the Civil Service Commission. A second consultant was given a 1-year temporary appointment on September 23, 1974, as a GS-15, the grade level he had held during earlier Federal service. A third consultant worked approximately 312 days over a 2-1/2 year period and his appointment was terminated in September 1974. The fourth consultant, and the only one under contract as of January 31, 1975, is working under a 1-year appointment which will terminate on December 4, 1975.

Our review showed no irregularities in the procedures and practices of the Bicentennial Administration in the use of consultants. Also, the Bicentennial Administration's present practices in this area did not appear to have any adverse effects on staff morale.

Financial management

Our 1972 report stated that, with the exception of a temporary overexpenditure of appropriations in fiscal year 1971, we had found no basis for questioning most of the

Commission's expenditures. The Commission's financial and administrative services, including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement, were carried out by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

With the establishment of the Bicentennial Administration in January 1974, the responsibility for these functions was transferred to the Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior. According to a formal agreement entered into by the Office of the Secretary and the Bicentennial Administration, the Office of the Secretary will pay salaries, bills, and expenses of the Bicentennial Administration on the basis of the Bicentennial Administration's certification that services have been performed. The Office of the Secretary also will maintain all official accounting records for the Bicentennial Administration.

As compensation for these services, the Administration agreed to advance to Interior, at the beginning of each fiscal year after appropriations become available, a sum agreed upon each year based on anticipated costs, not to exceed 5 percent of the amount appropriated to the Bicentennial Administration for salaries and expenses. For fiscal year 1975, Interior billed the Bicentennial Administration \$371,000 for financial and administrative services.

FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FINANCING OPERATIONS

The Congress originally anticipated that a substantial portion of the Commission's operations would be financed by private donations. With the exception of free use of furniture and carpeting from two business firms, substantial donations have not materialized. As a result, the Commission/Administration has had to rely principally on appropriated funds and revenues derived from selling commemorative stamp and medals sets. The Administration expects to obtain future additional revenues from its licensing program.

From its inception in 1966 to the end of fiscal year 1974, the Commission/Administration received about \$42 million in appropriations, donations, and revenues as follows.

<u>Fiscal year</u>	<u>Appropriated funds</u>	<u>Donated funds</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Total</u>
1966-68	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (a)
1969	150,000	5,000	-	155,000
1970	175,000	12,900	-	187,900
1971	693,500	12,917	-	706,417
1972	^b 3,834,000	10,575	1,204,500	5,049,075
1973	^b 6,224,000	423	5,102,924	11,327,347
1974	^c <u>19,665,425</u>	-	<u>5,285,770</u>	<u>24,951,195</u>
Total	<u>\$30,741,925</u>	<u>\$41,815</u>	<u>\$11,593,194</u>	<u>\$42,376,934</u>

^a Several Federal agencies funded personnel and supplies totaling \$35,000 made available to the Commission on a nonreimbursable basis through fiscal year 1968.

^b Includes \$2.4 million for grants to States.

^c Includes \$12.375 million for grants to States.

The Bicentennial Administration's budget for fiscal year 1975 requested a Federal appropriation of \$9,717,000, which included \$1.375 million for grants to States. The Congress appropriated \$9,686,000 to the Administration for fiscal year 1975.

Expenditures through fiscal year 1974

The Commission was not funded and had no expenditures during fiscal years 1966 through 1968. Of the \$42.4 million in appropriated and donated funds and revenues received by the Commission/Administration during fiscal years 1969 through 1974, about \$20.5 million was made available or put in reserve for grants to State and other Bicentennial organizations. The Commission's/Administration's expenditures during this period were for the following purposes:

	<u>Amount</u>
	(000 ommitted)
Grants to States and organizations (note a)	\$20,452
Personnel salaries and benefits	5,043
Production and promotion costs--stamps and medals	4,191
Rent, communications, and utilities	1,057
Travel and transportation	519
Printing and publications	505
Equipment	350
Supplies	196
Other	4,764
Unobligated funds returned to Treasury	<u>316</u>
Total	<u><u>\$37,393</u></u>

^aRepresents total amount reserved for expenditure; at December 31, 1974, a large part of this amount had not been expended.

Our 1972 review of the Commission included a detailed analysis of all its expenditures through fiscal year 1972. During this review we analyzed expenditures for fiscal year 1974. No major irregularities were found in either of these reviews. We did not review fiscal year 1973 expenditures because some of the records could not be readily located. They were located later, however, but time prevented us from reviewing them.

Anti-Deficiency Act violations

Our 1972 report noted that in fiscal year 1971 a violation of the Anti-Deficiency Act (31 U.S.C. 665) had occurred because expenditures in excess of the Commission's initial appropriation had been made before the passage of its requested supplemental appropriation. As required by law, the Commission and the National Park Service subsequently reported this violation to the President and the Congress.

In fiscal year 1974, a second Anti-Deficiency Act violation occurred before the dissolution of the Commission. Due to inadvertance, the Commission failed to request an apportionment of a portion of the net revenue received from the sale of commemorative medals before obligating funds for certain matching grants. Although the

funds were in an account reserved for matching grant funding, the Commission failed to request an apportionment of the funds which would have released them from the Reserve Account.

Upon discovery of the error, the National Park Service and the Bicentennial Administration concluded that a technical violation of the act had occurred and filed a report with the President, the Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate.

The Bicentennial Administration and the Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior, have taken corrective actions which we believe should be sufficient to insure that similar violations of the Anti-Deficiency Act will not occur in the future.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS

Since the Bicentennial Administration was established in January 1974, actions have been taken to eliminate several problems discussed in our December 1972 report.

Involvement in the Bicentennial celebration at the grass roots level has increased substantially. We believe that this involvement has been largely due to the Bicentennial Administration's efforts to promote and encourage large-scale local involvement. We believe also that, if the Bicentennial Administration continues to promote local involvement, interest and participation in Bicentennial projects should accelerate as 1976 draws nearer.

CHAPTER 6

SCOPE OF REVIEW

Our review, which was conducted mainly at the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration offices in Washington, D.C., included an analysis of the Bicentennial Administration's effort to encourage, develop, and coordinate the efforts of local, State, national, and international Bicentennial activities. This analysis included discussions with Bicentennial Administration officials and staff and a review of records relative to the organization and operation of the Bicentennial Administration and the management of its Bicentennial program.

To supplement our work at the Bicentennial Administration headquarters, we performed work at the Bicentennial Administration's Boston and Atlanta regional offices, the State Bicentennial Commissions in Alabama, Massachusetts, and Virginia, and several Bicentennial Community organizations. We also obtained data from the President's Domestic Council regarding Federal agency participation and, through the use of a questionnaire, solicited information from the various State commissions and a number of Bicentennial Communities concerning their efforts with respect to the Bicentennial.

American Revolution
Bicentennial Administration
2401 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20276



APR 18 1975

Mr. Henry Eschwege
Director, Resources and Economic
Development Division
United States General Accounting Office
Washington, D.C. 20548

Dear Mr. Eschwege:

This is in response to your letter of March 26, 1975, transmitting to the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA) a draft of the GAO report to the Congress of the United States on "Planning for America's Bicentennial Celebration--A Progress Report."

I and my staff have reviewed the draft report and technical and editorial comments were expressed in the course of a meeting with GAO representatives on April 14. I wish to commend the GAO for undertaking this indepth review of the ARBA and overall Bicentennial planning. In my judgment, the study has been undertaken in an objective and professional manner and the report will provide useful research material and data to the Congress and others interested in the Nation's Bicentennial.

Notwithstanding the thoroughness of the draft report, I wish to mention three areas of special ARBA emphasis in carrying out its activities, i.e., foreign participation, labor, and youth.

In the foreign area, 26 countries have established Bicentennial Committees looking to the planning and implementation of projects within their own borders and in the United States. So far, approximately 40 countries are planning participation. Many of these will channel their activities into the Smithsonian Institution's International Folklife Festival and its Traveling Exhibition Service which will enable major foreign exhibits to tour U.S. cities. Others, including France, Italy, West Germany, the Soviet Union, and Canada, will also offer artistic performances in connection with the Kennedy Center's Bicentennial Festival series. France is also underwriting a Sound and Light pageant at Mount Vernon and the marking of the Rochambeau Highway in Virginia.

Both the United States Information Agency and the Department of State have joined forces in intensifying their efforts to increase or expand American studies in universities abroad, with emphasis on the American Revolution. Bicentennial emphasis is also given to the nongovernmental people-to-people activities such as the Sister City program which joins American cities with foreign counterparts around the world in programs of civic cooperation and cultural exchange. This program aims at a total of 1776 affiliations by the beginning of the Bicentennial year.

American labor has embarked on a program of participation in a variety of Bicentennial activities to stress significant contributions made by American workers to the growth and development of America. The AFL-CIO Executive Council has called upon all its affiliates and State and local central bodies to join in the effort. The American Federation of Teachers is actively engaged with the National Education Association in Bicentennial programs encompassing a broad range of education at all age levels.

Youth is involved in the Bicentennial both within the Nation's schools and in other walks of life. Youth participation concerns revised curricula in the schools and special scholastic programs. These include the Pilot High School Program "The Spirit of '76 and Beyond," a youth-to-youth effort to examine the moral values, the philosophical principles and historical events of the American Revolution, and their application to the future. The National Student-Teacher Exchange Program of the American Field Service is promoting student-teacher exchanges among geographic localities; the Junior Committees of Correspondence Program is promoting a national interchange of correspondence; and Bicentennial internships are being established at the high school level by which youngsters are given time off from their regular studies to develop community Bicentennial programs. National youth projects have also been developed by such organizations as the Boy and Girl Scouts and 4-H Clubs.

Mention should be made also of the extraordinary development of university and college campus participation in Bicentennial planning. Late in 1974, ARBA modified its Bicentennial Communities format to allow for the inclusion of the Nation's institutions of higher learning. As of April 1, 1975, a total of 96 colleges and universities had been designated as Bicentennial campuses.

I am looking forward to the opportunity of receiving a copy of your final report which I believe can be of great assistance to the members of Congress as we cross the threshold into the commemoration of the 200th anniversary of this great Nation.

In the Spirit of '76,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J. Warner", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

John W. Warner
Administrator



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

APR 17 1975

Mr. Henry Eschwege
Director, Resources and
Economic Development Division
U. S. General Accounting Office
Washington, D. C. 20548

Dear Mr. Eschwege:

We have reviewed the draft of the GAO audit report on the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, transmitted by your letter of March 26, 1975. As you note in the report, the Department of the Interior is responsible for providing financial and administrative services to the Administration. Similar services were provided under previously existing service arrangements between the National Park Service and the predecessor Bicentennial Commission. As your report points out, there were two violations of the Anti-deficiency Act during the life of the Commission and both of these were reported. With the establishment of the Bicentennial Administration in January 1974 and the assumption of the supporting service responsibilities by the Office of the Secretary, action was taken to insure that similar violations of the Anti-deficiency Act will not occur in the future.

We appreciate the opportunity to review and respond to your draft report.

Sincerely,

Allan L. Reynolds
Director of Audit and Investigation



Save Energy and You Serve America!

SUMMARY OF 1,766 FEDERAL BICENTENNIAL PROGRAMS
OR ACTIVITIES GRANTED OR IN THE PROCESS OF
BEING GRANTED OFFICIAL RECOGNITION BY THE
AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENTS

Agriculture

Woodsy Owl Anti-Pollution Campaign
Let's Have A Birthday Party
Lecture, W.O. Atwater Memorial, on Nutrition
Booklet on History of Forest Conservation
Bicentennial Chronology of American Agriculture, 1776-1976
History of Soil Conservation in United States
Federal Forestry Centennial
Forest Service Mini Museums Visitor Info. Service
YCC Bicentennial Environmental Projects
Symposium on Agricultural Literature
Radio Series
Features Research
Open Houses and Field Days
Publication
Cookbook
Slide Show, History of Soil Conservation
National Herb Garden
National Bonsai Collection
Documentative Book on Washington's Cherry Trees
World Forestry Day
Bikecentennial Trail and Ceremony Projects
Original Forest Heritage Songs
Independence Hall Ceremony with Philadelphia '76 Inc.
"Heritage" and "Horizon" Trees
Bicentennial Plant Varieties

Commerce

"Hall of Maritime Enterprise"
"Invention Hall of Fame"
Invitation to the World From U.S. Travel Service
Joint Bicentennial Exhibit in Great Hall
U.S. History Through Its Censuses: 1790-1976
Nineteenth Century Nautical Charts and Cartography

DefenseArmy

Army Bicentennial--1975
Ceremonies and Pageants
Demonstrations/Drill Teams
Displays/Exhibits
Publications/Films
Speakers
Promotional Activities
Civil Actions
Other

Marine Corps

Marine Corps Bicentennial - 1975
Color Guards
Speakers
Flag Pageants
Exhibits/Displays
Painting/Printing

Navy

USS Constitution Overhaul
Navy Bicentennial--1975
International Naval Review (with OP Sail '76)
Exhibits (for District Commandants)
Community Participation (for District Commandants)
Historic Presentation (Philadelphia)

Other

Arlington National Cemetery Renovation
Armed Forces Day--1975
Armed Forces Day--1976
Multi-Service Bicentennial Band
Multi-Service Exhibits/Vans (Air Force control)
Bicentennial Film on "History of Armed Forces"
1974 Military History Symposium Publication
Bicentennial Record Album
U.S. Armed Forces Commemorative Stamp

Health, Education, and Welfare

Article Series in American Education
 History of Social Services in the United States
 Employee Bicentennial Clubs
 Social Security Administration
 Exhibits and Visitor Centers

Health Horizons '76 Programs:
 Adverse Drug Reaction Study
 Bacterial Vaccines
 Effects of Oral Contraception
 Intrauterine Diagnosis of Genetic Disorders
 Medical Devices Development
 National Hypertension Program
 Prenatal Diagnosis of the Respiratory Distress Syndrome
 Sickle Cell Disease Program
 Trauma Program

Health in the Third Century
 National Institute of Health Alumni/Alumnae Reunion
 Salute to Bicentennial: BI-CENT-EX

Housing and Urban Development

Horizons on Display
 Support of Conferences, Symposia and Public Forums
 which deal with improvement of human settlements
 U.S. Habitat
 United Nations Conference on Human Settlements '76

Interior

Americans and Maps
 Bicentennial Art Program
 Discover America with the First Americans
 Historic Trails Program
 Johnny Horizon '76
 Maps for the Visually Handicapped
 National Park Service Activities
Development Programs
 Total of 150 projects consisting of 892 components like
 audiovisual materials, rehabilitation of specific parks, etc.
Harper's Ferry Center
 Total of 60 projects involving the creation of films,
 publications, posters, banners, and similar activities.
Activities in the Parks
 Total of 1,300 projects within 245 National Parks
 across the country. The type of activity depends on the park.

Justice

Law Day 1976
Lecture Series
Massive Naturalization Ceremonies
Women's Expo '76
Expanded FBI Tour
HUD Horizons on Display

Labor

Illustrated History of the American Worker
Documentary Film on the History of the American Worker
National Exhibits Program (with AFL-CIO/Smithsonian)
Mural in the New Department of Labor Building
Cantata of American Work Music Over the Past 200 Years
Paul Revere Awards Program

State

Educational and Cultural Exchange Program: Bicentennial-Related
Brochure: "History of U.S. Diplomacy"
Film Series: "U.S. Diplomacy"
Tours of the Department of State

Transportation

Coast Guard Activities
Economic Council of Europe Seminar and Tour
Exhibit, DOT Headquarters
Exhibit, Great Hall
Exhibit, St. Lawrence Seaway Participation in Smithsonian
Folk Life Festival
Grant-In-Aid Support to States and Localities
Historic Transportation Facilities Catalog
"History of Public Works," DOT Participation in
Signing Program for Bicentennial

Treasury

Bureau of the Mint Exhibits
Coinage, Bicentennial
Cube Display, Bicentennial
Historic Customhouse Program
History of Customs: A Portable Exhibit
Logo and Advertising, Bicentennial

Treasury (con.)

Main Treasury Building: A "Living Museum"
 Medals, America's First
 Medals, Customs' Commemorative
 Medals, Historical Bicentennial (ARBA)
 Old San Francisco Mint
 Postage Stamps, Bicentennial Commemorative
 "Cash Room"
 Bicentennial Youth Debates
 Bicentennial Exhibits (mobile)
 First Bank, Philadelphia
 Treasury Bicentennial Tour
 Historic Publications Program

OTHER FEDERAL ORGANIZATIONSArchives

Conferences and Lectures
 Continental Congress, Indexing Papers of
 Exhibit, Bicentennial
 International Archival Conference
 Lecture Series on the American Revolution and Formation of
 the Union
 Publications of the National Archives-Microfilmed, Bicentennial
 Related
 Repair and Preservation of All Revolutionary War Material
 in the National Archives
 Journals of the Continental Congress Index
 Guide to Pre-Federal Records in the National Archives
 National Historical Publications and Records Commission

Energy Research and Development Administration

Dedication of New American Museum of Atomic Energy
 "Energy USA" film
 ERDA Energy History Chart
 ERDA Energy Trails Booklet

Environmental Protection Agency

EPA Visitors Center Exhibit

General Services Administration

Port of Entry Welcome Signs
 Bicentennial Beautification Program
 Bicentennial Dedication Ceremonies
 Construction Site Murals
 Bicentennial Construction Signs
 Bicentennial Cornerstone
 Use of Federal Information Centers
 FTS Operator Greetings
 Film Series
 Tour of Federal Washington with "New Deal" Art
 Fine Arts Traveling Exhibit
 Bicentennial Beautification Signs
 GSA Bicentennial Employee Awareness Program
 Historic Restoration Signs
 Installation of Historic Plaques Program

Library of Congress

American Revolution Symposia
 Bicentennial Bibliography
 Book: "The Declaration of Independence"
 Exhibit, Major American Revolution
 Facsimile Series
 Letters of the Delegates to Congress: 1774-1789
 Music Recordings, Revolutionary Era
 Publication of Revolutionary War Source Materials
 Reprints of Significant Revolutionary War Publications
 Resource Guide and Checklist, American Revolution

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

Air and Space Museum (1976)
 Bicentennial Exhibits
 Space Train
 Viking Mission: Landing on Mars in 1976

National Endowment for the Arts

Bicentennial Public Media Program
 City Spirit
 Composers, Librettists and Translators Program
 Crafts Special Projects
 Dance Films
 Excellence in Federal Design
 Expansion Arts Film Report
 Expansion Arts Touring
 Folk Arts
 Museum Conservation

National Endowment for the Arts (con.)

Museum Program/AID to Special Exhibitions
 (Bicentennial Percentage)
 Museum Program/Catalogues (Bicennial Percentage)
 Museum Renovation
 National Theme/City Options/Townscapes
 Preservation of the American Architectural Heritage
 Regional Theatre Touring
 State Arts Agencies/Program Development
 (Bicentennial Percentage)
 State Arts Agencies/Special Bicentennial Grants

National Endowment for the Humanities

America's Authors on Film
 American Film Review Program
 American Issues Forum
 College Courses for the Bicentennial
 "Courses By Newspaper" Program
 Good Reading for the Bicentennial
 Great Issues in the American Experience
 Histories for the States
 History in the High Schools
 International Bicentennial Conferences
 National Humanities Series
 Letters and Papers of Great Americans
 "Perspectives on America"
 Scholarship for the Bicentennial
 Skills for the Bicentennial
 State-based Humanities Program
 Youth Debate, Bicentennial

National Gallery of Art

Treasures from the Hermitage and the Russian State Museum
 The European Vision of America
 The Eye of Thomas Jefferson

National Science Foundation

Knowledge For a New World:
 Symposium I - The Need for Knowledge
 Symposium II - The Generation of Knowledge
 Symposium III- The Communication of Knowledge

Small Business Administration

Support for Community Bicentennial Efforts
 "Salute to Small Business"
 "Moments in History"

Smithsonian Institution

America as Art
 Anacostia Exhibits Design and Production Laboratory
 Arts of Asia
 Bibliography of American Art
 Ecology 200 - Our Changing Land
 1876 - A Centennial Exhibition
 Encyclopedic Handbook of North American Indians
 Festival of American Folklife
 Hall of American Maritime Enterprise
 Information and Exhibit Systems
 Inventory of American Paintings Before 1914
 National Air and Space Museum
 Nation of Nations
 1976 International Bicentennial Conference
 Object-Oriented Exhibitions (SITES)
 Revolutionary Period
 Sternwheeler "Bertrand"
 Symbols in the City and the Americas
 Symposium On: "Kin and Communities: The Peopling of America"
 The Federal City: Plans and Realities
 The World's Arts and America (Hirshhorn)

U.S. Information Agency

American Studies Abroad
 Bicentennial Invitation: Promoting Tourism
 Bicentennial partnerships
 Exhibit: World of Franklin and Jefferson
 Horizons of Change in America
 Multi-Media Program: Democracy and World Affairs
 Salute by Satellite

U.S. Postal Service

Bicentennial Junior Committees of Correspondence
 USPS Employee Involvement Program
 Bicentennial Information Center
 National Art Program
 Community Action
 Regional and Local Post Office Programs
 Commemorative Stamps
 Interphil '76

PARTIAL LISTING OF PRIVATE SECTOR PROJECTS

TV Special "Sandburg's Lincoln"
 Restoration--Statue of Liberty
 TV Special "Adam's Chronicle"
 TV Series "Bicentennial Classroom," history with economic,
 Black, Hispanic perspectives
 Projects, Boston
 "Minority Affairs Almanac"
 Restoration Grants for National Historic Sites
 TV Series "200 Years of America"
 TV Series "Benjamin Franklin"
 "Spirit of America" program--promote U.S. travel
 TV Special "America Parade"
 Walking Trails, Boston
 Boston Center for the Arts
 Historic Medals for States and National Governors Conference
 Freedom Train
 Exhibit in Boston
 TV Special "American Heritage"
 Visitor Services, Boston
 Special Articles on American craftsmen, architecture, and
 furniture
 Operation Sail '76
 Music score "History of the Flag"
 TV Series "Historic Moments in America"
 TV Series "America with Alistair Cooke"
 Preservation, Boston
 Boston Bicentennial Forums
 Music "package" for Colleges, High Schools, and Jr. High
 Schools
 Drama, Philadelphia
 Pavillion in Boston
 Meet the Americans
 American Host Foundation
 TV "Bicentennial Minutes"
 "Power of Print in American History"
 TV Series "Sea to Shining Sea"
 TV Special "Last King of America"

COMPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN
REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL BOARD

United States Senate

Senator Edward W. Brooke
Senator Joseph Montoya

United States House of Representatives

Representative Corrine Boggs
Representative M. Caldwell Butler

Department of the Interior

James T. Clarke, Assistant Secretary of the Interior

American Revolution Bicentennial Administration

John W. Warner, Administrator

State Bicentennial Commission Representatives

Carol L. Evans, Michigan
J. Duane Squires, New Hampshire
Andrew McNally III, Illinois

American Revolution Bicentennial Advisory Council

David L. Wolper, Chairman
Ann H. Hutton, Vice Chairman

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIALADVISORY COUNCIL - APPOINTED JANUARY 20, 1975

Maya Angelou, of Sonoma, California, writer, poet, Gerrard Purcell Association of New York, N.Y.

William J. Baroody, Sr., of Alexandria, Virginia, president, American Enterprise Institute, Washington, D.C.

Laura Bergt, of Fairbanks, Alaska, homemaker and community representative

Most Rev. Joseph L. Bernardin, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Archbishop of Cincinnati, Ohio

Anna Chennault, of the District of Columbia, vice president, international affairs, Flying Tiger Line, Washington, D.C.

Joan Ganz Cooney, of New York, N.Y., president, Children's Television Workshop, New York, N.Y.

Martin Diamond, of Geneva, Illinois, professor of political science, Northern Illinois University at DeKalb; currently Woodrow Wilson Fellow at International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

Richard Gambino, of Port Washington, N.Y., associate professor of educational philosophy, Queens College, Flushing, N.Y.

David L. Hale, of Little Rock, Arkansas, president, United States Jaycees, Tulsa, Oklahoma

Alex P. Haley, of San Francisco, California, author

Martin S. Hayden, of Grosse Pointe, Michigan, vice president and editor, the Detroit News, Detroit, Michigan

Ann Hawkes Hutton, of Bristol, Pennsylvania, author/historian and chairman of the board, Washington Crossing Foundation, Washington Crossing, Pennsylvania

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson, of Stonewall, Texas, former First Lady; member, board of regents, University of Texas; honorary chairman, L.B.J. Memorial Grove on the Potomac

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James A. Michener, of Pipersville, Pennsylvania, writer

Lyle M. Nelson, of Stanford, California, professor and chairman of the department of communication, Stanford University

L. Tom Perry, of Bountiful, Utah, member of the Council of the Twelve Apostles, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah

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Jana E. Sutton, of Parrottsville, Tennessee, student, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., of Flushing, N.Y., president, New York City Central Labor Council, New York, N.Y.

David L. Wolper, of Los Angeles, California, president, Wolper Organization, Los Angeles, California

Anne Armstrong, of Armstrong, Texas, former Counsellor to the President

TWENTY-FIVE ITEMS AND PRODUCT AREAS
ESTABLISHED AS SUITABLE FOR LICENSING

Flags (sale restricted to Bicentennial Communities and Organizations)
Calendars
Craft items
Needlepoint kits
Jewelry
Decals (pressure sensitive markings)
Furniture
Embroidered cloth patch
China and crystal
Silverware and pewter
Wearing apparel, limited to a few items like scarf, necktie, belt, etc.
Maps and national guidebooks
Bookcovers and bookmarks
Toys
Games and puzzles
License plate
Greeting cards
Desk sets and paper weights
Buttons
Coin displays
Stamp displays
School rings and yearbooks
Playing cards
Liberty Bell reproductions
Educational or commemorative promotional campaigns where the end result is the free or low-cost dissemination of Bicentennial information or keepsake materials to the general public

LISTING OF 133 PROGRAMS GRANTED NATIONALRECOGNITION BY THE ADMINISTRATION

Adams National Historic Site Improvement
 America in the Third Century Poster Project
 American Bicentennial Fleet, The
 American Bicentennial National Park
 American Design Bicentennial
 American Farm Traveling Exhibition of California, The
 American Freedom Train, The
 American Issues Forum
 American Museum of the Metropolitan Museum of Art
 American Revolution Bicentennial Philatelic Awards
 American Wind Symphony Orchestra Bicentennial Odyssey
 America's Inventive Genius Exhibition in Chicago
 Aspen Institute Bicentennial Program
 Backyard Wildlife Habitat Program
 Bicentennial Conference on Religious Liberty
 Bicentennial Communities Program
 Bicentennial Horizons of American Music
 Bicentennial Internship Program in Education
 Bicentennial Intern Program in Science and Technology
 Bicentennial Murals--Touring Exhibit of New York
 Bicentennial Parade of American Music
 Bicentennial Wagon Train/Trail Riders Pilgrimage
 Bicentennial Youth Debates
 "BICEP" Bicentennial Environment Proj (Natl Model Proj)
 "BIKECENTENNIAL '76" Project
 Bird and Son Historical Grant Program
 Boypower '76--Project of Boy Scouts of America
 "Call for Achievement" National Community Goals Project
 Camp Fire Girls "We The People"
 Colonial Natl Hist Pk--Yorktown Battlefield Improvement
 Commemoration of the First Continental Congress
 Committees for Resource Recovery
 Congress of World Unity and Brotherhood
 Council of International Programs--20th Anniv Conf
 Delta Queen
 Department of Transportation MECCA Program (Natl Model Proj)
 Disney's Americana Bicentennial Program
 Dominguez-Escalante Trail Program
 Education for a Global Community Project of the NEA
 "EXPO '74"--International Exposition on Environment
 Exterior Sensory Learning Environment (ESLE)

Farmfest '76
 Federal Hall National Memorial
 Festival of American Folklife--Smithsonian and NPS
 Fort McHenry National Monument--Improvements
 Fort Moultrie National Monument
 Fort Necessity National Battlefield
 Fort Stanwix National Monument Development
 Forward '76--Religious Freedom Project of New York
 Four C's for Century III
 Fourth International Congress on the Enlightenment
 Foxfire Project--Community Cultural Histories
 Free Street Programs: A Celebration of the Creative Spirit
 George Rogers Clark National Historic Park Improvements
 George Washington Birthplace National Monument Improvements
 Green Survival for the Third Century
 Guilford Courthouse National Military Park Improvements
 Hall of American Maritime Enterprise
 Hopewell Village National Historic Site Improvements
 Independence National Historical Park
 Industrial Progress USA--Traveling Exhibition
 INTERPHIL '76--International Stamp Show
 International World Congress on Philosophy of Law and
 Social Philosophy
 Johnny Horizon '76
 J. C. Penney "A Bicentennial Concert"
 Kings Mountain NMP--Headquarters and Trails Development
 LBJ Memorial Grove on the Potomac
 Liberty PLANTREE--Rededication of Liberty Tree
 Library of Congress Historical Symposia
 Meeting House Preservation Act
 Mid-America All Indian Center
 Minute Man National Historical Park--Improvements
 Mobile Health Fair Program
 Moores Creek National Military Park--Improvements
 Morristown National Historical Park--Improvement Area
 Mt. Rushmore National Memorial
 National Historic Records Program
 National Land Gifts Program--"LAND '76"
 National Bicentennial Internship Program--Southeast Area
 National Bicentennial Internship Program--Midwest
 National Bicentennial Internship Program--Northeast Area
 National Bicentennial Internship Program--Mountain Area
 National Bicentennial Project for the Girl Scouts
 National Bicentennial Service Alliance Program
 National Inventory of Natural Areas by Sierra Club
 National Medical Association--Sickle Cell Advocacy Project
 Nebraska Sculptures on the Interstate Program
 Niagara Falls Rainbow Center
 Ninety-Nines Bicentennial Star Program--Women Pilots, The

Ohio's Watershed Heritage Project (National Model Project)
 Old World Wisconsin
 Operation Outreach: Understanding for Survival
 "OPSAIL '76"--Operation Sail 1976
 Otrabanda: Programs for the Bicentennial Era
 Pacific Northwest Annual Music Festival--Seattle
 Pacific 21 Exhibition and International Conference
 Partners of the Americas
 Project Heritage Restored--Maine Maritime Exhibit
 Project '76--Education: Then and Now
 Pueblo, Colo. Civic Symphony Assoc. Bicentennial Project
 Reading is FUN-damental (RIF)
 Reconvening of First Continental Congress--Philadelphia
 Ringling Brothers & Barnum & Bailey Combined Shows, Inc.,
 Bicentennial Program
 Salem Maritime National Historic Site--Improvements
 Saratoga National Historical Park--Improvements
 Shakespeare in America
 Shreveport Civic Symphony Bicentennial Program
 Showboat Children's Theater
 Sister Cities Project
 SLOGANS USA
 South Street Seaport
 "Spirit of '76" and Beyond
 Statue of Liberty--American Museum of Immigration
 Texas College Bicentennial Project (National Model Project)
 The Positive Active Leadership (PAL)
 The Press and the American Revolution
 Thirteen Original States Bicentennial Intern Program
 Time-Life Books Bicentennial Photography Exhibit
 Tournament of Roses Parade--1975, 1976, 1977
 Trees From the Nation's History
 USPS Bicentennial Program
 Vermont 1876 Transportation System
 Washington--City Out of the Wilderness
 Washington Crossing the Delaware Bicentennial Program
 We, The People--A Volunteer Celebration
 "We The People" Sound and Light--U.S. Capitol Historic Society
 World Food Conference
 World Theater Festival, The
 "200 Years--200 Miles of Trail"
 1975 International SYNCON: "A Dialogue on the Future"
 1976 International Convention of the Pacific Area
 Travel Association
 2,000 Years of American Indian Art Exhibit, London
 25th National Square Dance Convention

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS OF
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION
AND
THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION
RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED IN THIS REPORT

Tenure of office
From To

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL COMMISSION

CHAIRMAN:

David J. Mahoney	Sept. 1970	Jan. 1974
Vacant	July 1970	Sept. 1970
J. E. Wallace Sterling	July 1969	July 1970
Carlisle Humelsire (note a)	Feb. 1967	July 1969

DIRECTOR:

Hugh A. Hall (acting)	Aug. 1972	Jan. 1974
Jack Le Vant	Apr. 1972	July 1972
Jack Le Vant (acting)	Nov. 1971	Apr. 1972
M. L. Spector	July 1969	Nov. 1971
Richard W. Barrett (note a)	Oct. 1968	July 1969

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

ADMINISTRATOR:

John W. Warner	Apr. 1974	Present
Hugh A. Hall (acting) (note a)	Jan. 1974	Apr. 1974

^aFirst to hold office

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