Americans will appreciate the following excellent article, which came across my desk:

TO HONOR OUR FLAG IS AMERICANISM (By Christ S. Minneci, Chicago, Ill.)

George Washington said, "If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it, if we desire peace it must be known that we are at all times ready for war," and again Abraham Lincoln questioned, "What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements, our bristling sea coasts—our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted

Our flag represents this and much more. It gives us the incentive to acquire property, it gives us the protection of holding that property. The pioneers who risked their lives could not or would not build the wilderness without the protection and security our flag

gave them.

Under the flag of the United States of America, we have laws that we ourselves We established courts to protect the innocent and penalize the guilty. We have a Constitution of our own making, not dictated by royalty or dictatorship. We have established a military force equal to none, and unless our country is destroyed by tors within, we shall enjoy the peace that Washington prayed for.

Under this flag we are free to choose our political leaders, though often we make horrible mistakes; and we are free to choose the means of earning a living-what, where,

and when we please.

Our flag is a symbol of worship to God and no one can force us to love God any other way than our own and by this freedom we have loved liberty which God has planted in us.

But our flag is also a constant reminder that the United States of America cannot be the bulwark of liberty and independence unless its people continue to be vigilant and jealously guard its liberty and independence, in the schools, in the clubs, in the unions, in our governments, and particularly at the election polls, watching and exposing Communists or their stooges who would enslave us and make a satellite of our Nation within.

We, who have served, we who have offered our lives must continue on to live for our country, the archangel of peace, the lifegiver of the world, by being ready and willing to weaken or disintegrate our enemies and help our friends who love liberty; for our flag, the American flag, must wave forever.

A. L. Valencia, of the Manila Times, Comments on the U.S. Presence in Asia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. MILWARD L. SIMPSON

OF WYOMING

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Friday, October 22, 1965

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, one of the best explanations I have ever read, for the presence of several thousand U.S. troops in Asia, appeared in the June 3 Manila Times under/the byline of A. L. Valencia. Unfortunately, it missed the wide attention it should have received, for Mr. Valencia points to one of the key factors in the rise of anti-Americanism in some quarters of Asia when he says:

To be able to talk back to the greatest power on earth is regarded as a badge of courage and patriotism.

This, I suppose, is a penalty that any nation can pay for being the "biggest kid on the block," but Mr. Valencia has pu the issue in keen perspective and I cal his remarks to the attention of my colleagues and readers of the Congres-SIONAL RECORD by asking that the article be printed in the Appendix of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. PRESENCE IN ASIA (By A. L. Valencia)

WASHINGTON .- Beyond the crucial decisions posed by the war in South Vietnam lies an even larger, long-range problem for President Johnson and the American people.

It can be put in one stark sentence. How far should the United States commit itself to the defense of freedom in southeast

If southeast Asia were united and enthusiastic in its desire for American protection, the question would be easier to answer. But that is far from the case. In fact, for his efforts so far, Uncle Sam has received far more brick-bats than bouquets—not a few from the Philippines, an area in which he least expected them.

FASHIONABLE

Among the angry young men of southeast Asia, it has become fashionable to attack America's actions and motives at every turn, and to applaud every American misfortune. To be able to talk back to the greatest power on earth is regarded as a badge of courage and patriotism.

But should not these critics—if they are honest men-also concede that their very liberty to dissent has up to now depended directly on American protection?

It is all very well to be in fashion—but how

does fashion match up with fact?

For Filipinos, the fact should be clear: But for the United States, we might not be a free nation today. We would certainly not enjoy our present sense of security and well-being

How can we remain so aloof from the turbulence all around us? How long do we really think we could maintain our freedom in an Asia dominated by Red China?

TWO FACTORS

Up to now we have relied on two factors for our safety and identity as a free peoplethe seas around us and the American presence.

In the air and space age, the widest ocean is no more a barrier than a ditch. If as a result of shrill demands for "Yankee Go Home," American power were to draw back in the Pacific, the Philippines—let's face it—

would be virtually defenseless

Even now, our Government admits anxiety about the larger ambitions of President Sukarno, of Indonesia, hence the angling for American money to build a new naval base in Mindanao. It is somewhat ironic that President Macapagal who, on taking office, lost no time in stamping his feet at Uncle Sam and then showed sympathy for Sukarno, should now be pressing Uncle Sam to defend him against an Indonesian threat.

It is a fortunate happenstance that Sukarno has so blotted his copybook with the United States that we will almost certainly get the Mindanao base. It is hardly a credit to Macapagal statesmanship and certainly no credit to our own brand of American baiters.

ASIAN PROBLEMS

We are always talking about Asian solutions to Asian problems. What is an Asian problem? And what is an Asian solution?

The world is shrinking so rapidly that anybody's problem is everybody's problem. If we insist on an Asian solution, it will be

likely ila, one solutions, found tacked by Red China, went to the West. for hel India thought

November 12, 1965

went to the Vest. Big India the no shame to ske non-asian aid.

Thalland by where its saf Without the intericons, it is next ling's list for inquest—and the I am sure in not less patriotic are, are no sained to admit it.

Even Can daile famburant to the same particular in th thai, v

I am sure
are, are no sined to admit it.
Even Cambrida's flamboyant Prince Sihanouk, with mjoys damning the United
States, always seeps looking over his shoulder to see an acle Sam is still around.

LAOS TOO

Would is still preserve a semblance of freedom but for American support?

Malaysia did not hold off Sukarno and defend its awnationhood if it did not have the assistant of Britain. And Britain could not defend talaysia if America allowed the dam to bid

Even powerful Japan, the most advanced ation in the East, is content to be almost otally dependent on the United States for a security Japan is fully aware that if outh Kontrals into Communist hands, nation in totally des its secur South K it will he How le

could Taiwan exist as a free fragment American

TATEMENTS OF FACT

To mak ese statements of obvious fact, and to these questions to which the equally o equally obvious, is not to demean na

ely to stress a decent respect for It is no reality.

a trend today for people to scoff There when any mention is made of a special rebetween the Philippines and the lationsh

United States. But can anyone honestly say that such a relationship does not exist?

But what is the yardstick—dollars and cents or shared ideals? What of the deep emotions stirred by the memory of blood mingled on Bataan and Corregidor?

Does myone seriously doubt that if the Pullipplies were attacked, the United States would not come to our aid?

FRICTIONS

here have been frictions be-he two countries. The relationship not be healthy if there were not— nat is the way between freemen. Of c tween would

most Filipinos understand is shown willingness of Filipino veterans to er for service in Vietnam alsongside Tha by th volun ormer American comrades. their

If here are millions of Asians who rehe American presence in Asia, there iny other millions of Asians who know sent presence is all that enables them in free.

The President Leads the Nation Toward Beauty

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Friday, October 22, 1965

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, last February President Johnson called upon this Congress to help preserve and protect America's wonderful natural beauty. and at the same time he called upon other Americans to do the same.

On October 1, the President released a report of 8 months of study on the parts of the Secretaries of the Interior, Commerce, and Health, Education, and Welfare, the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance

This report outlines progress which has been made, and programs which are just beginning, and it offers many imaginative ideas for preservation of our beauty in the future. Some of its pro-posals are already reality—for example, the Highway Beautification Act was still pending legislation on October 1.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this report is excellent for the sense of direction it offers our Nation in an effort to preserve our irreplaceable natural beauty. would like to have it appear in the RECORD, and include it with my remarks:

A REPORT ON NATURAL BEAUTY TO THE PRESIDENT

(A summary of the major beautification efforts of the Federal Government, which are designed to beautify our cities and suburbs, protect the American countryside, improve our water and waterways, enhance our highways and roads, repair the ravages of industry, mobilize public support, finance beautification, and redirect Government efforts.) (From the Secretary of the Interior, Secre-

tary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency)

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am releasing the results of the first 8 months of the Federal Government's efforts to preserve and improve the beauty of America. These efforts are of particular concern to me, because they will determine the kind of America my daughters-and all the children of America—will inherit.

Last February (1965) I sent to the Con-

gress a message on natural beauty. I pointed out, as emphatically as I knew how, the threat of eventual blight to our God-given heritage of natural beauty.

In that message I called specific attention to the fact that our growing population is swallowing up areas of natural beauty with its demand for living space.

I noted with concern that the increasing tempo of urbanization is already depriving many Americans of the opportunity to live in decent surroundings.

I said that a new conservation would be required to deal with these new problems if we are to protect the countryside, save it from destruction, and restore what has been destroyed.

And I also said that this conservation must be not just the classic conservation of protection and development, but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation.

That message was only one of several instances in which I have attempted to convey my interest in preserving and renovating our heritage of beauty.

I spoke of my concern in the state of the Union message.

I reiterated my concern at the White House Conference on Natural Beauty.

I have since reemphasized it in other mes sages, in speeches, and in great detail in much of my correspondence.

My administration has made a number of proposals to bring the full resources of this Government to bear on the problem of dwindling beauty.

I am pleased to issue the first fruits of these proposals—a report from the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Health, Education, and Welfare, the Director of the

Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

This report summarizes the major efforts of the Federal Government to lead the way in keeping America beautiful. It is an encouraging report because it indicates that concrete progress is being made.

Among other things, it reflects the plans to make this Capital the Nation's showcase.

It outlines what is being done to beautify locations that range from such diverse areas as New York City to the great open spaces of

It indicates in strong fashion that research and training are important tools to be used in giving natural beauty a foothold in both urban and rural environments.

It sums up what we have done thus far to promote natural beauty in the countryside, to retain and improve our scenic and historic sites, and to preserve our wildlife.

It notes the action we have taken to offer improved outdoor recreation to more of our people.

It details our activities to improve our water and waterways as useful and yet beautiful natural resources, and our plans for controlling pollution of streams and rivers.

It points up what we have done and what we intend to do to make our vast network of highways not only useful but beautiful.

There is much more. This report reflects action that ranges from schools and classrooms to local neighborhood projects, from the disposal of refuse and waste products to the use of trash and garbage as fuels for operating desalting plants.

And yet it is only a beginning. It is a first step. I have asked those who prepared this report to continue to report to me, on a regular basis, the progress which they have made in this all-important area. These reports will be available as they are made.

But I want you to know that this is more than just a report on action taken and action contemplated. It is also a request for help. The task of creating a more beautiful America, of making it a more pleasant place in which to live, is not and cannot be the job of the Federal Government alone. We must have the enthusiasm, the concern, and the cooperation of every level of government-States, countles, cities, and precincts.

I believe that the American people share our feelings. I believe that they want a beautiful country. And I believe that they will respond to the challenge which we have set to make this the most beautiful Nation on

THE CITY AND ITS SUBURBS

Here is the area of primary challengewhere nature's grass and greenery give way to man-made steel and concrete and where most of our people dwell under the doublebarreled pressures of urbanization and industrialization.

Following are some of the Government programs underway to bring natural beauty to the people of our cities and suburbs:

The Nation's showcase

Extensive plans are underway to make Washington, D.C., the Nation's No. 1 showcase of urban beautification, including:
A major effort to create a "Potomac Na-

tional River" similar to the national park concept. A national river would be a natural beauty and recreation resource for the people of the Great Atlantic Megalopolis that stretches from Boston to Richmond.

Improvement of all area parks. The National Park Service has completed floral beautification of 41 parks out of a projected goal of 119 areas in the National Capital region.

Master planning of the heart of the Dis-trict. Architect Nathanial Owens has been engaged to help in the master planning for the center of the Nation's Capital. In addition, he serves with fellow architects Daniel

Urbane Kiley, Edward Durell Stone, and Victor Gruen, as adviser to Mrs. Humphrey's Committee of Congressional Leadership Wives on the Beautification of the Capital.

Beautifying Federal buildings

Federal agencies have responded with enthusiasm to the President's desire that they beautify their buildings. Agency heads have issued instructions to put the President's beautification program into effect. Some results of this intensive campaign include:

Numerous requests to the National Park Service from Federal agencies for professional guidance and assistance of Park Service landscape architects.

General Services Administration (which operates more than 5,000 Federal buildings) has a vigorous building beautification program underway. All 10 GSA regions were active this summer in rehabilitating lawns, trees, shrubs, and hedges; increasing flower plantings; screening unsightly equipment and areas; and painting, repaving, and redecorating buildings and grounds.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is insuring that good architectural design is part of its plans for hospitals, schools, and other facilities built under it 13 construction assistance programs. It asks recipient to cooperate with local and area planning authorities to make sure that the federally aider structures fit in with local and area development plans.

Helping to beautify New York City

The Federal Government has responded to New York City's request for help in develop-ing a citywide outdoor recreation plan. It has prepared a systematic inventory of all Federal programs available to aid the city's outdoor recreation efforts. It is also helping the city to acquire new recreation lands, train unemployed workers in park maintenance, improve beaches and swimming places, and protect the scenic Hudson River. The Department of Interior and the Housing and Home Finance Agency are sharing the \$100,000 cost of this work.

Improving federally aided housing

The Public Housing Administration is calling for more rehabilitation of low rent housing projects including the restoration and planting of grounds as well as building maintenance.

The Federal Housing Administration and the Community Facilities Administration have proposed up to 1 percent of project cost be devoted to sculpture and works of art.

Parks and open spaces

The Federal Highway Administration is encouraging States to take advantage of the Federal road funds which do not require State matching money to purchase land in cities for small roadside parks, green strips,

and playgrounds.

The Department of Agriculture has increased its service to help homeowners, developers, and State and local governments preserve and restore natural beauty in the

suburbs. For instance:

In the Chicago, Washington, D.C., and other suburbs, their soil maps and specialists are helping to select the best sites for residential and industrial areas, recreation, and nature study centers. Nationally, some 75 soil surveys are underway for areawide suburban development.

In Stanford, Conn., Agriculture Depart-ment technicians helped convert a swamp into a 30-acre recreation area for fishing, swimming, hiking, and just relaxing. Without their aid it might have been converted into a city dump.

The HHFA open-space program is being tailored to waterfront development, an application of great interest to many cities. In addition, the Agency's special study on park and open space needs of metropolitan areas will soon be completed, and this, too, is of great interest.

The Urban Renewal Administration's program of historic preservation is expanding, including the recent grant to aid reconstruction of the New Orleans French Quarter. (The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 makes it possible to relocate historic structures within renewal areas, and, for the first time, to sell them to nonprofit organizations interested in maintaining and restoring historic buildings.)

Research and training

Research and technological advance is helping give natural beauty a foothold in the urban environment. For example:

The Department of Agriculture is working on new ornamental plants, grasses, and shrubs especially adapted for urban conditions. It has developed a hybrid lily, the first of its kind, with bigger and more beautiful blossoms than any other lily now

The National Arboretum in Washington serves as a coordinator for natural beauty programs for botanical gardens throughout the Nation, and develops, tests, and distributes new ornamental plants.

The National Agricultural Library is con-solidating all research information on pest control and making it available to cities, real estate developers, and the general public to help them protect their natural greenery.

Agriculture researchers are breeding a new variety of elm resistant to the Dutch elm disease, which threatened to wipe out these shade trees. They have also developed a spray that curbs the disease.

Because improving rundown housing conditions causes good health as well as good looks, the Public Health Service plans a program of technical assistance to States and cities on housing code adoption and enforcement to serve this dual purpose.

THE COUNTRYSIDE

The American countryside-a tapestry of farmland, mountain, forest, and prairie-is three-fourths privately owned.

Here is what the Federal Government is doing to promote natural beauty in the countryside—largely the domain of private property:

Preserving wildlife

Last year, the waterfowl preservation program set a new record: 83,000 acres were purchased; 178,000 acres were protected against wetland destruction; 9 new wildlife refuges were activated.

Preserving the land

Federal programs designed to protect scenic and historic sites are:

Protecting the natural beauty of thousands of miles of free-flowing national forest streams that have been recognized as wild rivers. Their wild state has been restored where damaged.

Encouraging suitable natural development of private lands adjoining these streams.

Setting aside 9 million acres of national forest wilderness to preserve it in its natural state for public enjoyment.

Maintaining 5.5 million acres of national forest as primitive areas.

Expanding outdoor recreation

To make more sites of natural beauty available to the people, the Federal Government has-

Surveyed nearly 800 surplus military properties to see which can be used for conservation and recreation. It has scheduled detailed investigations of 132 surplus defense areas which have known conservation and recreation values.

Surveyed the national forest trail system and its accommodations for hikers and riders. Nothing spoils the beauty of the countryside more than overuse. So this surveying will determine if new trails are needed to handle the growing number of outdoor enthusiasts.

Completed a major study of the historic, wildlife, and other recreation resources along the Lewis and Clark Trail.

Required States to provide for natural beauty in their outdoor recreation plans and to give it special priority, if they want Federal financing through the land and water conservation fund.

Added nine new areas to the National Park System, and recommended 21 more to Congress for consideration.

Helped-with Area Redevelopment Administration funds—to improve State parks, construct artificial lakes, and develop ski facilities.

Research

The agriculture researchers are active in developing flowers, shrubs, trees, and turf that have maximum beauty and adaptability to varying soil and climatic conditions. They put greater emphasis on the esthetic qualities of new plants, and also are giving increasing attention to the economic aspects of natural beauty.

WATER AND WATERWAYS

Several departments have continuing programs to protect our Nation's water waterways. Here is a summary of Federal activities designed to upgrade rivers and streams to the level of a vital, beautiful natural resource rather than a convenient means of transportation and waste disposal:

Cleanup programs

In the National Capital area, a Federal task force, under the Secretary of Interior, has the mission of making the Potomac a conservation model for the entire country. Its plans are carried out with the active par ticipation of the District of Columbia and of the Governors of all States the river flows through. They will provide an office and full-time staff to work with the Federal agencies. Also in the District of Columbia an experiment will get underway to develop advanced waste treatment techniques that should be of great national interest.

Following the many floods this year, the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has stepped up the cleaning of debris from streams. This activity will restore the fishing conditions, and the beauty of streams and landscape.

The Area Redevelopment Administration's work to develop port facilities at Cambridge, Md., and New Bedford, Mass., while done for industrial purposes, has helped to clear up and beautify the waterfronts of those cities.

Pollution control

A major breakthrough in treating of domestic sewage and thus cleaning up waterways may result from a process developed by the Rand Development Corporation under contract with the Interior Department. It involves filtering sewage through coal and has performed well on small-scale tests.

The U.S. Public Health Service is demonstrating and evaluating methods to control pollution from acid mine drainage. program consisted of three projects and may expand to another three.

The Interior Department announced a more stringent "when in doubt do not use" policy on pesticides. Priority is given to nonchemical insect controls and objectionable chemicals are being phased out as soon as possible.

The Environmental Sciences Service Administration (ESSA) which unites the Weather Bureau and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, advises public and private agencies on anticipated water levels of streams and rivers, and the likelihood of runoff. This enables these agencies to gage the potential pollution and check it.

The Maritime Administration is helping to devise an economical process for taking oil out of ballast water before it is pumped overboard. Oil discharged from ships kills birds, fish, and ruins bathing beaches. The Maritime Administration is also studying ways to prevent pollution of the Great Lakes and of harbors from the discharge of untreated sewage from ships.

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

The average American motorist spends an estimated 2 months of each year behind the steering wheel, plus vacation driving. vista of this man in motion is the ribbon of roadway he traverses. It can be limited, monotonous, and ugly. But some improvement is underway.

The response of the States to the President's program has been encouraging. State highway officials have endorsed it. By mid-1965, 43 States were beautifying their roads at a cost of \$25.9 billion; the Federal share was \$20.6 million. Here are some actions the Federal Government is taking to make natural beauty an integral part of the trip.

Signs and billboards

The Interior Department is taking a close look at all commercial signs and billboards on land under its jurisdiction. It will remove inappropriate and offensive ones.

The Agriculture Department carefully controls signs to maintain natural beauty along the 194,000 miles of national forest roads.

Important legislation now before Congress (S. 2084) could prohibit billboards closer than 660 feet from highway right-of-way, and otherwise control them.

Landscaping

The Bureau of Public Roads has taken administrative action to enhance federally aided highway systems by—

Requiring landscaping-above and beyond the usual conservation and erosion control.

Increasing the use of Federal money for high-priority beautification such as screening junkyards, excavation scars, and other eyesores.

Encouraging States to use Federal funds which do not require matching State funds to purchase land adjacent to highways in order to preserve their natural beauty. Minnesota, Maine, and New York have already taken advantage of this provision.

In addition, it has requested State highway departments to establish long-range landscaping programs for their interstate and primary highway systems. Most States have already done so, and an analysis of these long-range programs reveals

Adequate existing or authorized landscaping on about 25 percent of the Interstate System and 63 percent of the primary system. Landscaping is planned for construction on about 11 percent of the interstate and 3 per-

cent of the primary mileage by mid-1966. New screening is programed next year for about 16 percent of the unsightly areas along interstate and 8 percent of those on primary routes. Screening is not feasible on about 35 percent of the areas.

Scenic sights and amenities

The Bureau of Public Roads has taken steps to-

Double the number of safety rest areas on the Interstate Highway System, and increase the number on the primary road system to higher Interstate Highway System standards.

Authorize the use of Federal-aid funds for the construction of scenic view points, scenic overlooks, and sanitary and other amenities of the road.

An analysis of State plans for interstate and primary routes revealed that:

Some 25 percent of the major safety rest

areas have been completed or authorized along interstate routes and 51 percent along primary routes. About 21 percent of these facilities are planned for construction during mid-1966.

Some 26 percent of the smaller rest areas and scenic overlooks have been authorized or completed on the Interstate System and 65 percent on the primary system. About 15 percent will be constructed by mid-1966.

RESEARCH

The Commerce Department is completing work on a scenic roads and parkway study for the Recreation-Advisory Council. The study will cover data on recreation, transportation, esthetics, and engineering.

THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRY

President Johnson put it very well in his remarks to the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, May 25, 1965:

"The technology which has given us everything from the computer to the teleprompter has created a hundred sources of blight. Poisons and chemicals pollute our air and water. Automobiles litter our countryside. These and other waste products of progress are among the deadliest enemies that natural beauty has ever known."

Here are some of the Federal programs that strike at the ugly underbelly of progress by controlling: Junkyards, overhead transmission lines, strip and surface mining, refuse

and waste.

Junkyard control

The Bureau of Public Roads is giving high priority and increased funds to screen auto junkyards along Federal-aid interstate, primary, and urban highways.

The Commerce Department is trying to shrink the growth of junked autos-6 million a year. It is developing processes that would make it more profitable to use auto bodies

for scrap steel.

The Interior Department is also undertaking a nationwide survey to determine the factors that influence scrap movement and to find ways of speeding it up. The study will focus on the auto wrecking and other industries that accumulate junked autos.
Interior's Bureau of Mines is attacking the

problem through metallurgical research. is developing a "magnetic separation" process for economically getting the steel out of auto bodies which also contain aluminum, copper, lead, and zinc.

Overhead transmission

The Federal Housing Administration has issued a new regulation. It requires homebuilders to put utilities underground where at all feasible and get rid of ugly overhead wiring. The Rural Electrification Administration is an advocate of underground utilities, particularly in new construction. Over two-thirds of all new REA-financed telephone lines to be constructed this year will be placed underground.

The Interior Department is ready to launch a research program to devise new methods of reducing the cost of underground transmis-It has reviewed and commented on legislation introduced on underground transmission (H.R. 10513, 10514, and 10515).

(The relationship between economic and natural beauty is nowhere better illustrated than in underground installation of utilities. Ten years ago underground installation cost 10 times more than overhead construction; today the cost ratio has been reduced to 1.5 to 1.)

Strip-and surface mining

The Federal Government has launched a nationwide study of strip and surface mining, under the Appalachian Development Act. Governors of all 50 States have been asked to cooperate. Federal field teams are now in Appalachia making several on-site surveys of surface and strip mine land. State laws and regulations will be reviewed in the light of their reports.

The Public Health Service has started a program to reclaim land disturbed by strip mining. The land will be rehabilitated by regrading, burial of acid-forming materials, adequate drainage, and forest cover.

The Interior Department is publishing new regulations on surface and strip-mining operations to insure that the mined land does not

produce silt and pollutants in the water that drains from it.

Sixteen projects, costing almost \$13 mil-lion, have been approved by the Commerce Department and the Appalachian Regional Commission to study the harmful effects of mining, such as surface caveins, erosion, siltation, and acid drainage.

· Refuse and waste products

The Public Health Service will broaden its programs dealing with the problems of solid waste, which is generated at the rate of 160 million tons a year. With the Tennessee Valley Authority, it will build a full-scale overuse composting plant which will mix raw sewage and sludge with city refuse. TVA will determine if resulting composts can be sold as soil conditioners and fertilizers.

(Few States have specific legislation giving authority to State health departments to meet the solid waste problems. A "Solid Waste Disposal Act," which would carry out recommendations contained in the President's Natural Beauty Message, has been

submitted to Congress.)

The Interior Department's Office of Saline Water is studying the use of trash and garbage as fuels for operating desalting plants. Because they contain more cellulose and paraffin-base materials, trash and garbage have higher energy value and can fill a need for cheap fuel.

The town of Hempstead, N.Y., for example, is now desalting 600,000 gallons of water a day, using urban trash and garbage incinera-

tions as the heat source.

Hong Kong plans to construct a 3.6-million-gallon-a-day desalting plant which will use burning trash and garbage as its heat source.

Thus, garbage and trash, which normally produce smoldering rat-infested dumps, would be used to produce clean water—and beautification would be a byproduct.

The Area Redevelopment Administration which will continue its work in expanded form under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 has provided technical advice that should lead to the elimination of burning culm (coal refuse) banks in Pennsylvania.

The Commerce Department is working on a continuing basis with representatives of the construction industry to encourage them to clean up debris and conduct operations with an eye to preserving the natural appearance of construction sites.

The Interior Department is giving increased attention to the disposal of mine refuse in abandoned mine shafts. The ob-

jective would be to-

Prevent mine cave-ins and surface fall-ins that destroy the usefulness and appearance of the land above.

Eliminate pileup of ugly, water-polluting refuse heaps.

Some of the new work is also directed to burying huge quantities of spent oil shale which looms as a major problem.

The Bureau of Mines and Public Health Service are intensifying efforts to cut down air pollution resulting from sulfur emission from coal.

The Commerce Department helps antiair-pollution organizations by providing them with forecasts of atmospheric conditions that result in heavy concentration of air pol-lutants. This information gives them time to reduce the amount of burning in their

MOBILIZING PUBLIC SUPPORT

The Vice President mentions the President's beautification program in almost every major speech, particularly when he speaks to local government officials. And he never fails to get a warm response when he suggests that they might give out as many tickets for dirty alleys as for illegal parking.

People seem to be sold on natural beauty;

they want to be told what to do to achieve

Here are some of the Federal programs that are directing their readiness.

Schools and classrooms

State directors of extension in all but three States have responded to the Agriculture Department's call for a national emphasis on beauty. The Cooperation Extension Service is stressing natural beauty in educational work with some 95,000 4-H Clubs, school groups, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, garden clubs, nursery associations, chambers of commerce, church groups, and county home demonstration councils.

(The administration's proposed title I of S. 600 could support this extension program legislation which would direct the resources of a university on urban communities just as they have long been focused on rural areas. Universities can help provide trained manpower and technical aid needed to keep natural beauty in our civic environment.)

Public information and promotion

The Forest Service is conducting an allout antilittering campaign so that our Nation's forests and woods will provide clean campsites and uncluttered natural beauty for all visitors.

A nationwide "youth for beauty" campaign has been launched by the Federal Extension Service. Mobilizing the Nation's youth organizations in the cause of beautification, this drive is headed by Honorary Chairman Luci

Meetings and conferences

The Housing and Home Finance Agency's major effort right now in behalf of beauty involves a model conference for a series that would be held later in other parts of the country. The model conference, a direct outgrowth of the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, brings together outstanding experts in architecture, landscape architecture, physical planning, urban conserva-tion, and homebuilding, plus top Govern-ment officials. They will try to identify and explore the basic problems of improving the total environmental design in sprawling-urban areas. They will prepare a formal report on the ideas generated.

The Secretary of Commerce and the Federal Highway Administrator discussed nat-ural beauty with key executives of the Amer-ican Association of State Highway Officials. They underscored the need to build highways that preserve and enhance the beauty

of the Nation.

The National Advisory Committee on Highway Beautification, appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, held its first meeting in May, organized a series of working groups to carry out the President's beautification program, and will meet again in September.

The U.S. Conference of Mayors has commended and endorsed the President's program, in a resolution on urban beautifica-

The National League of Cities has adopted policies supporting urban beautification, and created a 25-member committee on urban beautification. The cochairmen are Mayor James Kelly, East Orange, N.J., and Jerome Keithly, city manager, Palo Alto, Calif.

Community action

The Secretary of Agriculture has directed his personnel to help improve the beauty of privately owned lands. They will do it by stimulating soil conservation districts, local rural area development committees, cooperatives, farmer committees, 4-H Clubs, and other organizations. Once motivated, these organizations can do much to beautify

In 1964, 4-H members—from 9-year-olds to teenagers—completed more than 325,000 home beautification projects that ranged from planting small flower beds to landscaping entire estates.

The Commerce Department, through its 42 field offices, maintains continuing liaison

with businesses and is encouraging their support of Government beautification programs. This type of liaison has been successful in the past in advancing Government programs, such as the export expansion drive, the voluntary balance-of-payment effort, and the youth opportunity program.

The Bureau of Public Roads is encourag-

ing States to enlist civic and garden clubs in efforts to improve the roadside beyond the highway right-of-way, through growth of

native wild flowers.

HHFA plans a heavy schedule of meetings, seminars, and conferences aimed at edu-cating the entire urban development and housing community on beautification.

FINANCING BEAUTIFICATION

Making America more beautiful requires the utmost in cooperation and innovation from the Government and its people. To this end the President has issued a call for "creative federalism," which implies "creative financing," for this program's popularity will depend on the heft of its payoff and the thrift of its price tag.

Here is a summary of the Federal programs . that help pay for beautification:

Incentives to individuals

Many long-established Federal housing loan programs—Farmers Home Administra-tion, Federal Housing Administration, and Veterans' Administration—contribute to the beauty of America's cities and countryside. By enabling farmers, suburbanites, and city dwellers to own and improve their homes they instill pride of ownership—a prime motive for attractive neighborhoods.

The Agriculture Department plans to make natural beauty an objective of all its assistance programs. The aim: To stimulate rural Americans to take advantage of the opportunities to improve natural beauty.

Federal cost sharing

Increased Federal aid funds have been made available to States for landscaping projects that give a high priority to natural beauty, such as screening junkyards, excavation scars, and other roadside eyesores.

States have been encouraged to use Federal funds that do not require matching to purchase strips of land which preserve a road's natural beauty. These nonmatching funds can also be used to buy land along urban highways for use as small parks, green strips, and playgrounds,
A new formula for making Federal grants-

in-aid with land and water conservation funds gives growing urban populations special preference. Their need for natural beauty programs now get double weight.

The Federal departments and agencies are working with the Office of Economic Opportunity to unite beautification and antipoverty programs. Economic Opportunity Act funds are financing improvement projects that benefit-

Low income men and women, by providing needed jobs and useful work experience.

Communities, by increasing their total employment and restoring their natural beauty.
Antipoverty activities with beautification component include:

The joint OEO-NYC-HHFA neighborhood beautification program: This is designed to bring parks, playgrounds, and open spaces to urban poverty neighborhoods. First projects are slated in Atlanta, Ga.; Washington, D.C.; Detroit, Mich.; Miami, Fla.; and New Haven, Conn.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC): During the spring, this program had 9,000 youths doing beautification work in 130 projects in 38 States. Several thousand more young people were engaged in beautification during the summer, helping to spruce up housing projects, municipal buildings, hospitals, airports, schools, parks, playgrounds, and picnic areas.

Community action projects: Nearly \$600,-000 has been approved for projects with a beautification component in California, New Jersey, New York, and Texas.

Approval of an additional \$1 million is

pending for projects in Missouri, Oklahoma, Washington, North Dakota, Arkansas, Kentucky, New Mexico, and Florida.

Here are some examples of specific projects: In Arizona, some 1,000 members of the Neighborhood Youth Corps are as work cleaning up highway litter, removing leaves and rocks, trimming shrubbery, and collecting seeds from native plants.

In Florida, the State road board has hired some 100 youths, age 16 to 21, on a 6-month project that will give them on-the-job train-

ing in roadside maintenance.

In our national forests, the war on poverty is contributing to beautification. learning new skills, young men of the Job Corps are sent to the national forest to plant trees, trim and prune timber stands, construct picnic and camp sites, and carry out landscaping projects.

In widespread sections of the country, 15 projects involving public welfare recipients are underway which will provide work experience and training and also enhance natural beauty. These include: 1,000 persons at work beautifying Rhode Island's secondary roads by removing brush and over-growth; and 200 persons at work improving an Ohio county's roads by landscaping and tree planting.

REDIRECTING GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

The President's leadership has stimulated a special concern for natural beauty in the Federal Establishment. Departments and agencies are more sensitively aware of how their programs can help build a more beautiful America.

This awareness has been translated into administrative reality; the quest for natural beauty has been written into the operating rules and regulations of many Federal agen-

cies. For example:

Heads of departments and agencies with buildings and facilities under their jurisdiction have issued internal instructions to put President Johnson's beautification program into effect. Others have instructed their staff to work closely with the General Services Administration or other agencies that control the buildings they occupy.

The Agriculture Department has redirected its established programs and begun new activities, all pointed toward natural beauty. Its news agency, the Rural Community Development Service, will coordinate natural

beauty activities.

The land-administering bureaus of the Interior Department have issued policy statements and guidelines to carry out the President's beautification program. The Interior Department is also drafting a revised Executive order for the Recreation Advisory Coun-The draft will make natural beauty a council concern, establish a Citizens Advisory Committee on Outdoor Recreation and Natural Beauty, and create a coordinating center for the interest generated by the White House Conference on Natural Beauty.

The Federal Highway Administrator has written directives and guidelines concerning beautification both to all Bureau of Public Roads field offices and to all State highway departments. To insure priority attention to the President's beautification program, the Bureau of Public Roads has established a special task force to review progress of the program.

The Urban Renewal Administration has issued two special technical bulletins that stress design review and design objectives in renewal projects. These guides will aid local developers to realize higher quality design.

In addition-Through Presidential messages, speeches, and correspondence—the state of the Union message, special message on natural beauty, and remarks to the White House Conference on Natural Beauty—you have made your interest in natural beauty abundantly clear on an unprecedented scale. Presidential letters on the subject, for example, have reached out to all Congressmen, Cabinet members, mayors of cities with over 10,000 population, and county executives. (This is believed to be the first time a President has ever written directly to the heads of county-level governments.)

Your call to action has made a deep impact on the American people. As a result, they are alerted, responsive, ready to act.

STEWART L. UDALL, Secretary of Interior.
ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, Secretary of Agriculture. JOHN T. CONNOR, Secretary of Commerce. JOHN W. GARDNER, Secretary of Health, Education, and

Welfare.

SARGENT SHRIVER, Director, Office of Economic Opportunity. ROBERT C. WEAVER, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Conflict of Interest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Friday, October 22, 1965

Mil THURMOND. Mr. President, the . question of conflict of interest and what is involved when a businessman accepts a post in government has been a continuing recurring problem. Certainly it is one that deserves the constructive inter-

est and efforts of Congress.

In the October 1965 issue of Dun's Review there appears an interview on this subject with Adm. Lewis L. Strauss. Admiral Strauss makes a very strong case for the requirement of disclosure to solve the problems which have so often plagued the nominees for government positions. I ask unanimous consent that this interview be printed in the Appendix to the Record. I would recommend that all Members carefully read the remarks and suggestions of Admiral Strauss.

There being no dejection, the interview was ordered to be Arinted in the Record,

as follows:

BUSINESS, WASHINGTON AND CONFLICT OF IN-TEREST—A FRANK DISCUSSION OF THE MA-JOR FACTORS THAT KEEP MOST BUSINESSMEN FROM ENTERING GOVERNMENT SERVICE

When a businessman decides to take the big step to Washington he adds an in-calculable new dimension to his life. At the same pime, commonselise dictates that the same time, commonserse dictates that he had better be aware of the Capital's unique pitfalls. Of these, few are more treacherous and disconcerting than the conflict of interest muddle. Such situations, where an appointed official's reputation suffers simply because he could benefit himself by decisions made in the line of duty, arise all too often in the Nation's Capital.

In contrast, critics point out that Memers of the Congress, who have the power to order the bureaucrat to divert or desist, are not themselves subject to this kind Hayes:

Here are two hard copies of the Report to the President on Natural Beauty. It was inserted in the almost-last issue of the Cong Rec by Ed Edmondson via DNC.

Fred

November 12, 1965

Americans will appreciate the following excellent article, which came across my desk:

To Honor Ove Flag Is Americanism (By Christ S. Minneci, Chicago, Ill.)

George Washington said, "If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it, if we desire peace it must be known that we are at all times ready for war," and again Abraham Lincoln questioned, "What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements, our bristling sea coasts—our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted in us."

four flag represents this and much more. It gives us the incentive to acquire property, it gives us the protection of holding that property. The pioneers who risked their lives could not or would not build the wilderness without the protection and security our flag gave them.

Under the flag of the United States of America, we have laws that we ourselves enacted. We established courts to protect the innocent and penalize the guilty. We have a Constitution of our own making, not dictated by royalty or dictatorship. We have established a military force equal to none, and unless our country is destroyed by traitors within, we shall enjoy the peace that Washington prayed for.

Under this flag we are free to choose our political leaders, though often we make horrible mistakes; and we are free to choose the means of earning a living—what, where,

and when we please.

Our flag is a symbol of worship to God and no one can force us to love God any other way than our own and by this freedom we have loved liberty which God has planted in us.

But our flag is also a constant reminder that the United States of America cannot be the bulwark of liberty and independence unless its people continue to be vigilant and jealously guard its liberty and independence, in the schools, in the clubs, in the unions, in our governments, and particularly at the election polls, watching and exposing Communists or their stooges who would enslave us and make a satellite of our Nation within.

We, who have served, we who have offered our lives must continue on to live for our country, the archangel of peace, the lifegiver of the world, by being ready and willing to weaken or disintegrate our enemies and help our friends who love liberty; for our flag, the American flag, must wave forever.

A. L. Valencia, of the Manila Times, Comments on the U.S. Presence in Asia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. MILWARD L. SIMPSON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Friday, October 22, 1965

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, one of the best explanations I have ever read, for the presence of several thousand U.S. troops in Asia, appeared in the June 3 Manila Times under the byline of A. L. Valencia. Unfortunately, it missed the wide attention it should have received, for Mr. Valencia points to one of the key factors in the rise of anti-Americanism in some quarters of Asia when he says:

To be able to talk back to the greatest power on earth is regarded as a badge of courage and patriotism. This, I suppose, is a penalty that any nation can pay for being the "biggest kid on the block," but Mr. Valencia has put the issue in keen perspective and I call his remarks to the attention of my colleagues and readers of the Congressional Record by asking that the article be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. PRESENCE IN ASIA (By A. L. Valencia)

Washington.—Beyond the crucial decisions posed by the war in South Vietnam lies an even larger, long-range problem for President Johnson and the American people.

It can be put in one stark sentence. How far should the United States commit itself to the defense of freedom in southeast Asia?

If southeast Asia were united and enthusiastic in its desire for American protection, the question would be easier to answer. But that is far from the case. In fact, for his efforts so far, Uncle Sam has received far more brick-bats than bouquets—not a few from the Philippines, an area in which he least expected them.

FASHIONABLE

Among the angry young men of southeast Asia, it has become fashionable to attack America's actions and motives at every turn, and to applicate every American misfortune. To be able to talk back to the greatest power on earth is regarded as a badge of courage and patriotism.

But should not these critics—if they are honest men—also concede that their very liberty to dissent has yo to now depended directly on American protection?

It is all very well to be in fashion—but how

does fashion match up with fact?
For Filipinos, the fact should be char: But
for the United States, we might not be free
nation today. We would certainly not enjoy
our present sense of security and well-being.

How can we remain so aloof from the turbulence all around us? How long do we really think we could maintain our freedom in an Asia dominated by Red China?

TWO FACTORS

Up to now we have relied on two factors for our safety and identity as a free people—the seas around us and the American presence.

In the air and space age, the widest ocean is no more a barrier than a ditch. If as a result of shrill demands for "Yankee Go Home," American power were to draw back in the Pacific, the Philippines—let's face it—would be virtually defenseless.

Even now, our Government admits anxiety about the larger ambitions of President Sukarno, of Indonesia, hence the angling for American money to build a new naval base in Mindanao. It is somewhat ironic that President Macapagal who, on taking office, lost no time in stamping his feet at Uncle Sam and then showed sympathy for Sukarno, should now be pressing Uncle Sam to defend him against an Indonesian threat.

It is a fortunate happenstance that Sukarno has so blotted his copybook with the United States that we will almost certainly get the Mindanao base. It is hardly a credit to Macapagal statesmanship and certainly no credit to our own brand of American baiters.

ASIAN PROBLEMS

We are always talking about Asian solutions to Asian problems. What is an Asian problem? And what is an Asian solution?

The world is shrinking so rapidly that anybody's problem is everybody's problem. If we insist on an Asian solution, it will be

Asian all right, but it is most likely to be labeled "Made in Peiping."

When India, one of the arch apostles of Asian solutions, found herself suddenly attacked by Red China, her first call for help went to the West. Big India thought it no shame to seek non-Asian aid.

Thailand knows where its safety lies. Without the Americans, it is next on Pelping's list for conquest—and the Thai, who I am sure are not less patriotic than we are, are not shajhed to admit it.

Even Camboda's flamboyant Prince Sihanouk, who enjoys damning the United States, always keeps looking over his shoulder to see it/Uncle Sam is still around.

LAOS TOO

Would Laos still preserve a semblance of freedom but for American support?

Malaysia could not hold off Sukarno and defend its new nationhood if it did not have the desistance of Britain. And Britain could not defend Malaysia if America allowed the dam to break.

Even powerful Japan, the most advanced nation in the East, is content to be almost totally dependent on the United States for its security. Japan is fully aware that if South Korea falls into Communist hands, it will have a dagger pointed at its belly.

it will have a dagger pointed at its belly.

How long could Taiwan exist as a free fragment of China, if it were not for the Americans?

STATEMENTS OF FACT

To make these statements of obvious fact, and to ask these questions to which the answers are equally obvious, is not to demean national prides.

It is merely to stress a decent respect for reality.

There is a trend today for people to scoff when any mention is made of a special relationship between the Philippines and the United States. But can anyone honestly say that such a relationship does not exist?

But what is the yardstick—dollars and cents or shared ideals? What of the deep emotions stirred by the memory of blood mingled on Bataan and Corregidor?

Does anyone seriously doubt that if the Philippines were attacked, the United States would not come to our aid?

FRICTIONS

Of course there have been frictions between the two countries. The relationship would not be healthy if there were not—since that is the way between freemen.

That most Filipinos understand is shown by the willingness of Filipino veterans to volunteer for service in Vietnam alsongside their former American comrades.

If there are millions of Asians who resent the American presence in Asia, there are many other millions of Asians who know that that presence is all that enables them to remain free.

The President Leads the Nation Toward Beauty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Friday, October 22, 1965

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, last February President Johnson called upon this Congress to help preserve and protect America's wonderful natural beauty, and at the same time he called upon other Americans to do the same. On October 1, the President released a report of 8 months of study on the parts of the Secretaries of the Interior, Commerce, and Health, Education, and Welfare, the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

This report outlines progress which has been made, and programs which are just beginning, and it offers many imaginative ideas for preservation of our beauty in the future. Some of its proposals are already reality—for example, the Highway Beautification Act was still pending legislation on October 1.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this report is excellent for the sense of direction it offers our Nation in an effort to preserve our irreplaceable natural beauty. I would like to have it appear in the Record, and include it with my remarks:

A REPORT ON NATURAL BEAUTY TO THE PRESIDENT

(A summary of the major beautification efforts of the Federal Government, which are designed to beautify our cities and suburbs, protect the American countryside, improve our water and waterways, enhance our highways and roads, repair the ravages of industry, mobilize public support, finance beautification, and redirect Government efforts.)

(From the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency)

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am releasing the results of the first 8 months of the Federal Government's efforts to preserve and improve the beauty of America. These efforts are of particular concern to me, because they will determine the kind of America my daughters—and all the children of America—will inherit.

Last February (1965) I sent to the Con-

Last February (1965) I sent to the Congress a message on natural beauty. I pointed out, as emphatically as I knew how, the threat of eventual blight to our God-given heritage of natural beauty.

In that message I called specific attention to the fact that our growing population is swallowing up areas of natural beauty with its demand for living space.

I noted with concern that the increasing tempo of urbanization is already depriving many Americans of the opportunity to live in decent surroundings

in decent surroundings.

I said that a new conservation would be required to deal with these new problems if we are to protect the countryside, save it from destruction, and restore what has been destroyed.

And I also said that this conservation must be not just the classic conservation of protection and development, but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation.

That message was only one of several instances in which I have attempted to conveymy interest in preserving and renovating our heritage of beauty.

I spoke of my concern in the state of the Union message.

I reiterated my concern at the White House Conference on Natural Beauty.

I have since reemphasized it in other messages, in speeches, and in great detail in much of my correspondence.

My administration has made a number of proposals to bring the full resources of this Government to bear on the problem of dwindling beauty.

I am pleased to issue the first fruits of these proposals—a report from the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Health, Education, and Welfare, the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

This report summarizes the major efforts of the Federal Government to lead the way in keeping America beautiful. It is an encouraging report because it indicates that concrete progress is being made.

Among other things, it reflects the plans to make this Capital the Nation's showcase.

It outlines what is being done to beautify locations that range from such diverse areas as New York City to the great open spaces of the West.

It indicates in strong fashion that research and training are important tools to be used in giving natural beauty a foothold in both urban and rural environments.

It sums up what we have done thus far to promote natural beauty in the countryside, to retain and improve our scenic and historic sites, and to preserve our wildlife.

It notes the action we have taken to offer improved outdoor recreation to more of our neonle

It details our activities to improve our water and waterways as useful and yet beautiful natural resources, and our plans for controlling pollution of streams and rivers.

It points up what we have done and what we intend to do to make our vast network of highways not only useful but beautiful.

There is much more. This report reflects action that ranges from schools and class-rooms to local neighborhood projects, from the disposal of refuse and waste products to the use of trash and garbage as fuels for operating desalting plants.

And yet it is only a beginning. It is a first step. I have asked those who prepared this report to continue to report to me, on a regular basis, the progress which they have made in this all-important area. These reports will be available as they are made.

But I want you to know that this is more than just a report on action taken and action contemplated. It is also a request for help. The task of creating a more beautiful America, of making it a more pleasant place in which to live, is not and cannot be the job of the Federal Government alone. We must have the enthusiasm, the concern, and the cooperation of every level of government—States, counties, cities, and precincts.

I believe that the American people share our feelings. I believe that they want a beautiful country. And I believe that they will respond to the challenge which we have set—to make this the most beautiful Nation on earth.

THE CITY AND ITS SUBURBS

Here is the area of primary challenge—where nature's grass and greenery give way to man-made steel and concrete and where most of our people dwell under the double-barreled pressures of urbanization and industrialization.

Following are some of the Government programs underway to bring natural beauty to the people of our cities and suburbs:

The Nation's showcase

Extensive plans are underway to make Washington, D.C., the Nation's No. 1 show-case of urban beautification, including:

A major effort to create a "Potomac National River" similar to the national park concept. A national river would be a natural beauty and recreation resource for the people of the Great Atlantic Megalopolis that stretches from Boston to Richmond.

Improvement of all area parks. The National Park Service has completed floral beautification of 41 parks out of a projected goal of 119 areas in the National Capital region.

Master planning of the heart of the District. Architect Nathanial Owens has been engaged to help in the master planning for the center of the Nation's Capital. In addition, he serves with fellow architects Daniel

Urbane Kiley, Edward Durell Stone, and Victor Gruen, as adviser to Mrs. Humphrey's Committee of Congressional Leadership Wives on the Beautification of the Capital.

Beautifying Federal buildings

Federal agencies have responded with enthusiasm to the President's desire that they beautify their buildings. Agency heads have issued instructions to put the President's beautification program into effect. Some results of this intensive campaign include:

Numerous requests to the National Park Service from Federal agencies for professional guidance and assistance of Park Servlce landscape architects.

General Services Administration (which operates more than 5,000 Federal buildings) has a vigorous building beautification program underway. All 10 GSA regions were active this summer in rehabilitating lawns, trees, shrubs, and hedges; increasing flower plantings; screening unsightly equipment and areas; and painting, repaving, and redecorating buildings and grounds.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is insuring that good architectural design is part of its plans for hospitals, schools, and other facilities built under it 13 construction assistance programs. It asks recipient to cooperate with local and area planning authorities to make sure that the federally aided structures fit in with local and area development plans.

Helping to beautify New York City

The Federal Government has responded to New York City's request for help in developing a citywide outdoor recreation plan. It has prepared a systematic inventory of all Federal programs available to aid the city's outdoor recreation efforts. It is also helping the city to acquire new recreation lands, train unemployed workers in park maintenance, improve beaches and swimming places, and protect the scenic Hudson River. The Department of Interior and the Housing and Home Finance Agency are sharing the \$100,000 cost of this work.

Improving federally aided housing

The Public Housing Administration is calling for more rehabilitation of low rent housing projects including the restoration and planting of grounds as well as building maintenance.

The Federal Housing Administration and the Community Facilities Administration have proposed up to 1 percent of project cost be devoted to sculpture and works of art.

Parks and open spaces

The Federal Highway Administration is encouraging States to take advantage of the Federal road funds which do not require State matching money to purchase land in cities for small roadside parks, green strips, and playgrounds.

and playgrounds.

The Department of Agriculture has increased its service to help homeowners, developers, and State and local governments preserve and restore natural beauty in the

suburbs. For instance:
In the Chicago, Washington, D.C., and other suburbs, their soil maps and specialists are helping to select the best sites for residential and industrial areas, recreation, and nature study centers. Nationally, some 75 soil surveys are underway for areawide suburban development.

In Stanford, Conn., Agriculture Department technicians helped convert a swamp into a 30-acre recreation area for fishing, swimming, hiking, and just relaxing. Without their ald it might have been converted into a city dump.

The HHFA open-space program is being tailored to waterfront development, an application of great interest to many cities. In addition, the Agency's special study on park and open space needs of metropolitan areas will soon be completed, and this, too, is of great interest.

The Urban Renewal Administration's program of historic preservation is expanding, including the recent grant to aid reconstruction of the New Orleans French Quarter. (The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 makes it possible to relocate historic structures within renewal areas, and, for the first time, to sell them to nonprofit organizations interested in maintaining and restoring historic buildings.)

Research and training

Research and technological advance is helping give natural beauty a foothold in the urban environment. For example:

The Department of Agriculture is working on new ornamental plants, grasses, and shrubs especially adapted for urban conditions. It has developed a hybrid lily, the first of its kind, with bigger and more beautiful blossoms than any other lily now grown.

The National Arboretum in Washington serves as a coordinator for natural beauty programs for botanical gardens throughout the Nation, and develops, tests, and distributes new consequents.

utes new ornamental plants.

The National Agricultural Library is consolidating all research information on pest control and making it available to cities, real estate developers, and the general public to help them protect their natural greenery.

Agriculture researchers are breeding a new variety of elm resistant to the Dutch elm disease, which threatened to wipe out these shade trees. They have also developed a spray that curbs the disease.

Because improving rundown housing conditions causes good health as well as good looks, the Public Health Service plans a program of technical assistance to States and cities on housing code adoption and enforcement to serve this dual purpose.

THE COUNTRYSIDE

The American countryside—a tapestry of farmland, mountain, forest, and prairie—is three-fourths privately owned.

Here is what the Federal Government is doing to promote natural beauty in the countryside—largely the domain of private property:

Preserving wildlife

Last year, the waterfowl preservation program set a new record: 83,000 acres were purchased; 178,000 acres were protected against wetland destruction; 9 new wildlife refuges were activated.

Preserving the land

Federal programs designed to protect scenic and historic sites are:

Protecting the natural beauty of thousands of miles of free-flowing national forest streams that have been recognized as wild rivers. Their wild state has been restored where damaged.

Encouraging suitable natural development of private lands adjoining these streams. Setting aside 9 million acres of national

Setting aside 9 million acres of national forest wilderness to preserve it in its natural state for public enjoyment.

Maintaining 5.5 million acres of national forest as primitive areas.

Expanding outdoor recreation

To make more sites of natural beauty available to the people, the Federal Government has—

Surveyed nearly 800 surplus military properties to see which can be used for conservation and recreation. It has scheduled detailed investigations of 132 surplus defense areas which have known conservation and recreation values.

Surveyed the national forest trail system and its accommodations for hikers and riders. Nothing spoils the beauty of the countryside more than overuse. So this surveying will determine if new trails are needed to handle the growing number of outdoor enthusiasts.

Completed a major study of the historic, wildlife, and other recreation resources along the Lewis and Clark Trail.

Required States to provide for natural beauty in their outdoor recreation plans and to give it special priority, if they want Federal financing through the land and water conservation fund.

Added nine new areas to the National Park System, and recommended 21 more to Congress for consideration.

Helped—with Area Redevelopment Administration funds—to improve State parks, construct artificial lakes, and develop ski facilities.

Research

The agriculture researchers are active in developing flowers, shrubs, trees, and turf that have maximum beauty and adaptability to varying soil and climatic conditions. They put greater emphasis on the esthetic qualities of new plants, and also are giving increasing attention to the economic aspects of natural beauty.

WATER AND WATERWAYS

Several departments have continuing programs to protect our Nation's water and waterways. Here is a summary of Federal activities designed to upgrade rivers and streams to the level of a vital, beautiful natural resource rather than a convenient means of transportation and waste disposal:

Cleanup programs

In the National Capital area, a Federal task force, under the Secretary of Interior, has the mission of making the Potomac a conservation model for the entire country. Its plans are carried out with the active participation of the District of Columbia and of the Governors of all States the river flows through. They will provide an office and full-time staff to work with the Federal agencies. Also in the District of Columbia an experiment will get underway to develop advanced waste treatment techniques that should be of great national interest.

Following the many floods this year, the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has stepped up the cleaning of debris from streams. This activity will restore the fishing conditions, and the beauty of streams and landscape.

The Area Redevelopment Administration's work to develop port facilities at Cambridge, Md., and New Bedford, Mass., while done for industrial purposes, has helped to clear up and beautify the waterfronts of those cities.

Pollution control

A major breakthrough in treating of domestic sewage and thus cleaning up waterways may result from a process developed by the Rand Development Corporation under contract with the Interior Department. It involves filtering sewage through coal and has performed well on small-scale tests.

The U.S. Public Health Service is demonstrating and evaluating methods to control pollution from acid mine drainage. This program consisted of three projects and may expand to another three.

The Interior Department announced a more stringent "when in doubt do not use" policy on pesticides. Priority is given to nonchemical insect controls and objectionable chemicals are being phased out as soon as possible.

The Environmental Sciences Service Administration (ESSA) which unites the Weather Bureau and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, advises public and private agencies on anticipated water levels of streams and srivers, and the likelihood of runoff. This enables these agencies to gage the potential pollution and check it.

The Maritime Administration is helping to devise an economical process for taking oil out of ballast water before it is pumped overboard. Oil discharged from ships kills birds, fish, and ruins bathing beaches. The Mari-

time Administration is also studying ways to prevent pollution of the Great Lakes and of harbors from the discharge of untreated sewage from ships.

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

The average American motorist spends an estimated 2 months of each year behind the steering wheel, plus vacation driving. The vista of this man in motion is the ribbon of roadway he traverses. It can be limited, monotonous, and ugly. But some improvement is underway.

The response of the States to the President's program has been encouraging. State highway officials have endorsed it. By mid-1965, 43 States were beautifying their roads at a cost of \$25.9 billion; the Federal share was \$20.6 million. Here are some actions the Federal Government is taking to make natural beauty an integral part of the trip.

Signs and billboards

The Interior Department is taking a close look at all commercial signs and billboards on land under its jurisdiction. It will remove inappropriate and offensive ones.

The Agriculture Department carefully controls signs to maintain natural beauty along the 194,000 miles of national forest roads.

Important legislation now before Congress (S. 2084) could prohibit billboards closer than 660 feet from highway right-of-way, and otherwise control them.

Landscaping

The Bureau of Public Roads has taken administrative action to enhance federally aided highway systems by—

Requiring landscaping—above and beyond the usual conservation and erosion control.

Increasing the use of Federal money for high-priority beautification such as screening junkyards, excavation scars, and other eyesores.

Encouraging States to use Federal funds which do not require matching State funds to purchase land adjacent to highways in order to preserve their natural beauty. Minnesota, Maine, and New York have already taken advantage of this provision.

In addition, it has requested State highway departments to establish long-range landscaping programs for their interstate and primary highway systems. Most States have already done so, and an analysis of these long-range programs reveals—

Adequate existing or authorized landscaping on about 25 percent of the Interstate System and 63 percent of the primary system. Landscaping is planned for construction on about 11 percent of the interstate and 3 percent of the primary mileage by mid-1966.

New screening is programed next year for about 16 percent of the unsightly areas along interstate and 8 percent of those on primary routes. Screening is not feasible on about 35 percent of the areas.

Scenic sights and amenities

The Bureau of Public Roads has taken steps to—

Double the number of safety rest areas on the Interstate Highway System, and increase the number on the primary road system to the higher Interstate Highway System standards.

Authorize the use of Federal-aid funds for the construction of scenic view points, scenic overlooks, and sanitary and other amenities of the road.

An analysis of State plans for interstate and primary routes revealed that:

Some 25 percent of the major safety rest areas have been completed or authorized along interstate routes and 51 percent along primary routes. About 21 percent of these facilities are planned for construction during mid-1966.

Some 26 percent of the smaller rest areas and scenic overlooks have been authorized or completed on the Interstate System and 65 percent on the primary system. About 15 percent will be constructed by mid-1966.

The Commerce Department is completing work on a scenic roads and parkway study for the Recreation-Advisory Council. The study will cover data on recreation, transportation, esthetics, and engineering.

THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRY

President Johnson put it very well in his remarks to the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, May 25, 1965:

The technology which has given us everything from the computer to the teleprompter has created a hundred sources of blight. Poisons and chemicals pollute our air and water. Automobiles litter our countryside. These and other waste products of progress are among the deadliest enemies that natural beauty has ever known."

Here are some of the Federal programs that strike at the ugly underbelly of progress by controlling: Junkyards, overhead transmission lines, strip and surface mining, refuse

and waste.

Junkyard control

The Bureau of Public Roads is giving high priority and increased funds to screen auto junkyards along Federal-aid interstate, primary, and urban highways.

The Commerce Department is trying to shrink the growth of junked autos—6 million a year. It is developing processes that would make it more profitable to use auto bodies

for scrap steel.

The Interior Department is also undertaking a nationwide survey to determine the factors that influence scrap movement and to find ways of speeding it up. The study will focus on the auto wrecking and other industries that accumulate junked autos.

Interior's Bureau of Mines is attacking the problem through metallurgical research. is developing a "magnetic separation" process for economically getting the steel out of auto bodies which also contain aluminum, copper, lead, and zinc.

Overhead transmission

The Federal Housing Administration has issued a new regulation. It requires home-builders to put utilities underground where at all feasible and get rid of ugly overhead wiring. The Rural Electrification Administration is an advocate of underground utilities, particularly in new construction. Over two-thirds of all new REA-financed telephone lines to be constructed this year will be placed underground.

The Interior Department is ready to launch a research program to devise new methods of reducing the cost of underground transmis-It has reviewed and commented on legislation introduced on underground transmission (H.R. 10513, 10514, and 10515).

(The relationship between economic and natural beauty is nowhere better illustrated than in underground installation of utilities. Ten years ago underground installation cost 10 times more than overhead construction; today the cost ratio has been reduced to 1.5 to 1.)

Strip-and surface mining

The Federal Government has launched a nationwide study of strip and surface mining, under the Appalachian Development Act. Governors of all 50 States have been asked to cooperate. Federal field teams are now in Appalachia making several on-site surveys of surface and strip mine land. State laws and regulations will be reviewed in the light of their reports.

The Public Health Service has started a program to reclaim land disturbed by strip mining. The land will be rehabilitated by regrading, burial of acid-forming materials, adequate drainage, and forest cover.

The Interior Department is publishing new regulations on surface and strip-mining operations to insure that the mined land does not

produce silt and pollutants in the water that drains from it.

Sixteen projects, costing almost \$13 mil-on, have been approved by the Commerce Department and the Appalachian Regional Commission to study the harmful effects of mining, such as surface caveins, erosion, siltation, and acid drainage.

Refuse and waste products

The Public Health Service will broaden its programs dealing with the problems of solid waste, which is generated at the rate of 160 With the Tennessee million tons a year. Valley Authority, it will build a full-scale overuse composting plant which will mix raw sewage and sludge with city refuse. TVA will determine if resulting composts can be sold as soil conditioners and fertilizers.

(Few States have specific legislation giving authority to State health departments to meet the solid waste problems. A "Solid Waste Disposal Act," which would carry out recommendations contained in the President's Natural Beauty Message, has been submitted to Congress.)

The Interior Department's Office of Saline Water is studying the use of trash and garbage as fuels for operating desalting plants. Because they contain more cellulose and paraffin-base materials, trash and garbage have higher energy value and can fill a need for cheap fuel.

The town of Hempstead, N.Y., for example, is now desalting 600,000 gallons of water a day, using urban trash and garbage incinera-

tions as the heat source.

Hong Kong plans to construct a 3.6-million-gallon-a-day desalting plant which will use burning trash and garbage as its heat source.

Thus, garbage and trash, which normally produce smoldering rat-infested dumps, would be used to produce clean water—and beautification would be a byproduct.

The Area Redevelopment Administration which will continue its work in expanded form under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 has provided technical advice that should lead to the elimination of burning culm (coal refuse) banks in Pennsylvania.

The Commerce Department is working on continuing basis with representatives of the construction industry to encourage them to clean up debris and conduct operations with an eye to preserving the natural appearance of construction sites.

The Interior Department is creased attention to the disposal of mine refuse in abandoned mine shafts. The objective would be to-

Prevent mine cave-ins and surface fall-ins that destroy the usefulness and appearance of the land above.

Eliminate pileup of ugly, water-polluting refuse heaps.

Some of the new work is also directed to burying huge quantities of spent oil shale which looms as a major problem.

The Bureau of Mines and Public Health Service are intensifying efforts to cut down air pollution resulting from sulfur emission from coal.

The Commerce Department helps antiair-pollution organizations by providing them with forecasts of atmospheric conditions that result in heavy concentration of air pollutants. This information gives them time to reduce the amount of burning in their areas.

MOBILIZING PUBLIC SUPPORT

The Vice President mentions the President's beautification program in almost every major speech, particularly when he speaks to local government officials. And he never fails to get a warm response when he suggests that they might give out as many tickets for dirty alleys as for illegal parking.
People seem to be sold on natural beauty;

they want to be told what to do to achieve

Here are some of the Federal programs that are directing their readiness.

Schools and classrooms

State directors of extension in all but three States have responded to the Agriculture Department's call for a national emphasis on beauty. The Cooperation Extension Service is stressing natural beauty in educational work with some 95,000 4-H Clubs, school groups, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, garden clubs, nursery associations, chambers of commerce, church groups, and county home demonstration councils.

(The administration's proposed title I of 600 could support this extension program legislation which would direct the resources of a university on urban communities just as they have long been focused on rural areas. Universities can help provide trained manpower and technical aid needed to keep natural beauty in our civic environment.)

Public information and promotion

The Forest Service is conducting an allout antilittering campaign so that our Nation's forests and woods will provide clean campsites and uncluttered natural beauty for all visitors.

A nationwide "youth for beauty" campaign has been launched by the Federal Extension Service. Mobilizing the Nation's youth organizations in the cause of beautification, this drive is headed by Honorary Chairman Luci

Meetings and conferences

The Housing and Home Finance Agency's major effort right now in behalf of beauty involves a model conference for a series that would be held later in other parts of the country. The model conference, a direct outgrowth of the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, brings together outstanding experts in architecture, landscape architecture, physical planning, urban conserva-tion, and homebuilding, plus top Govern-ment officials. They will try to identify and explore the basic problems of improving the total environmental design in sprawling urban areas. They will prepare a formal report on the ideas generated.

The Secretary of Commerce and the Federal Highway Administrator discussed nat-ural beauty with key executives of the Amer-ican Association of State Highway Officials. They underscored the need to build high-ways that preserve and enhance the beauty

of the Nation.

The National Advisory Committee on Highway Beautification, appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, held its first meeting in May, organized a series of working groups to carry out the President's beautification program, and will meet again in September.

The U.S. Conference of Mayors has commended and endorsed the President's program, in a resolution on urban beautifica-

The National League of Cities has adopted policies supporting urban beautification, and created a 25-member committee on urban beautification. The cochairmen are Mayor James Kelly, East Orange, N.J., and Jerome Keithly, city manager, Palo Alto, Calif.

Community action

The Secretary of Agriculture has directed his personnel to help improve the beauty of privately owned lands. They will do it by stimulating soil conservation districts, local rural area development committees, cooperatives, farmer committees, 4-H Clubs, and other organizations. Once motivated, these organizations can do much to beautify

In 1964, 4-H members—from 9-year-olds to teenagers—completed more than 325,000 home beautification projects that ranged from planting small flower beds to landscaping entire estates.

The Commerce Department, through its 42 field offices, maintains continuing liaison with businesses and is encouraging their support of Government beautification programs. This type of liaison has been successful in the past in advancing Government programs, such as the export expansion drive, the voluntary balance-of-payment effort, and the

youth opportunity program.

The Burcau of Public Roads is encouraging States to enlist civic and garden clubs in efforts to improve the roadside beyond the highway right-of-way, through growth of

native wild flowers.

HHFA plans a heavy schedule of meetings, seminars, and conferences aimed at educating the entire urban development and housing community on beautification.

FINANCING BEAUTIFICATION

Making America more beautiful requires the utmost in cooperation and innovation from the Government and its people. To this end the President has issued a call for "creative federalism," which implies "creative financing," for this program's popularity will depend on the heft of its payoff and the thrift of its price tag.

Here is a summary of the Federal programs that help pay for beautification:

Incentives to individuals

Many long-established Federal housing loan programs-Farmers Home Administration, Federal Housing Administration, and Veterans' Administration-contribute to the beauty of America's cities and countryside. By enabling farmers, suburbanites, and city dwellers to own and improve their homes they instill pride of ownership-a prime motive for attractive neighborhoods.

The Agriculture Department plans to make natural beauty an objective of all its assistance programs. The aim: To stimulate rural Americans to take advantage of the opportunities to improve natural beauty.

Federal cost sharing

Increased Federal aid funds have been made available to States for landscaping projects that give a high priority to natural beauty, such as screening junkyards, excavation scars, and other roadside eyesores.

States have been encouraged to use Federal funds that do not require matching to purchase strips of land which preserve road's natural beauty. These nonmatching funds can also be used to buy land along urban highways for use as small parks, green strips, and playgrounds.

A new formula for making Federal grantsin-aid with land and water conservation funds gives growing urban populations special preference. Their need for natural beauty programs now get double weight.

The Federal departments and agencies are working with the Office of Economic Opportunity to unite beautification and antipoverty programs. Economic Opportunity Act funds are financing improvement projects that benefit-

Low income men and women, by providing needed jobs and useful work experience.

Communities, by increasing their total employment and restoring their natural beauty. Antipoverty activities with beautification

component include:

The joint OEO-NYC-HHFA neighborhood beautification program: This is designed to bring parks, playgrounds, and open spaces to urban poverty neighborhoods. First projects are slated in Atlanta, Ga.; Washington, D.C.; Detroit, Mich.; Miami, Fla.; and New

Haven, Conn.
The Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC): During the spring, this program had 9,000 youths doing beautification work in 130 projects in 38 States. Several thousand more young people were engaged in beautification during the summer, helping to spruce up housing projects, municipal buildings, hospitals, airports, schools, parks, playgrounds, and picnic areas.

Community action projects: Nearly \$600,-000 has been approved for projects with a beautification component in California, New Jersey, New York, and Texas.

Approval of an additional \$1 million is pending for projects in Missouri, Oklahoma, Washington, North Dakota, Arkansas, Ken-

tucky, New Mexico, and Florida.

Here are some examples of specific projects:
In Arizona, some 1,000 members of the Neighborhood Youth Corps are as work cleaning up highway litter, removing leaves and rocks, trimming shrubbery, and collecting seeds from native plants.

In Florida, the State road board has hired some 100 youths, age 16 to 21, on a 6-month project that will give them on-the-job train-

ing in roadside maintenance.

In our national forests, the war on poverty is contributing to beautification. learning new skills, young men of the Job Corps are sent to the national forest to plant trees, trim and prune timber stands, construct picnic and camp sites, and carry out landscaping projects.

In widespread sections of the country, 15 projects involving public welfare recipients are underway which will provide work experience and training and also enhance natural beauty. These include: 1,000 persons at work beautifying Rhode Island's secondary roads by removing brush and overgrowth; and 200 persons at work improving an Ohio county's roads by landscaping and tree planting.

REDIRECTING GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

The President's leadership has stimulated a special concern for natural beauty in the Federal Establishment. Departments and agencies are more sensitively aware of how their programs can help build a more beautiful America.

This awareness has been translated into administrative reality; the quest for natural beauty has been written into the operating rules and regulations of many Federal agen-

cies. For example:

Heads of departments and agencies with buildings and facilities under their jurisdiction have issued internal instructions to put President Johnson's beautification program into effect. Others have instructed their staff to work closely with the General Services Administration or other agencies that control the buildings they occupy.

The Agriculture Department has redirected its established programs and begun new activities, all pointed toward natural beauty. Its news agency, the Rural Community De velopment Service, will coordinate natural

beauty activities.

The land-administering bureaus of the Interior Department have issued policy statements and guidelines to carry out the President's beautification program. The Interior Department is also drafting a revised Executive order for the Recreation Advisory Coun-The draft will make natural beauty a council concern, establish a Citizens Advisory Committee on Outdoor Recreation and Natural Beauty, and create a coordinating center for the interest generated by the House Conference on Natural Beauty.

The Federal Highway Administrator has

written directives and guidelines concerning beautification both to all Bureau of Public Roads field offices and to all State highway departments. To insure priority attention to the President's beautification program, the Bureau of Public Roads has established a special task force to review progress of the

program.

The Urban Renewal Administration has issued two special technical bulletins that stress design review and design objectives in renewal projects. These guides will aid local developers to realize higher quality design.

In addition-

Through Presidential messages, speeches, and correspondence—the state of the Union

message, special message on natural beauty, and remarks to the White House Conference on Natural Beauty—you have made your interest in natural beauty abundantly clear on an unprecedented scale. Presidential letters on the subject, for example, have reached out to all Congressmen, Cabinet members, mayors of cities with over 10,000 population, and county executives. (This is believed to be the first time a President has ever written directly to the heads of county-level governments.)

Your call to action has made a deep impact on the American people. As a result, they are alerted, responsive, ready to act.

STEWART L. UDALL, Secretary of Interior. ORVILLE L. FREEMAN, Secretary of Agriculture. JOHN T. CONNOR,

Secretary of Commerce.
JOHN W. GARDNER,
Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

SARGENT SHRIVER, Director, Office of Economic Opportunity. ROBERT C. WEAVER, Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Conflict of Interest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

INTHE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Friday, October 22, 1965

Min THURMOND. Mr. President, the question of conflict of interest and what is involved when a businessman accepts a post in government has been a continuing recurring problem. Certainly it is one that deserves the constructive interest and afforts of Congress.

In the October 1965 issue of Dun's Review there appears an interview on this subject with Adm. Lewis L. Strauss. Admiral Strauss makes a very strong case for the requirement of disclosure to solve the problems which have so often plagued the nominees for government positions. I ask unanimous consent that this interview be printed in the Appendix to the RECORD. I would recommend that all Members carefully read the remarks and suggestions of Admiral Strauss.

There being no objection, the interview was ordered to be Arinted in the RECORD,

as follows:

BUSINESS, WASHINGTON AND CONFLICT OF IN-TEREST—A FRANK DISCUSSION OF THE MA-JOR FACTORS THAT KEEP MOST BUSINESSMEN FROM ENTERING GOVERNMENT SERVICE

When a businessman decides to take the big step to Washington he adds an in-calculable new dimension to his life. At the same pime, commonserse dictates that he had better be aware of the Capital's unique pitfalis. Of these, few are more treacherous and disconcerting than the conflict of interest muddle. Such situations, where an appointed official's reputations, where an appointed official's reputations. tion suffers simply because he could benefit himself by decisions made in the line of duty, arise all too often in the Nation's Capital.

In contrast, critics point out that Mem-bers of the Congress, who have the power to order the bureaucrat to divert or desist. are not themselves subject to this kind

desk:

Americans will appreciate the following excellent article, which came across my

TO HONOR OUR FLAG IS AMERICANISM (By Christ S. Minneci, Chicago, Ill.)

George Washington said, "If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it, if we desire peace it must be known that we times ready for war," and again Abraham Lincoln questioned, "What constitutes the bulwark of our own liberty and independence? It is not our frowning battlements, our bristling sea coasts-our reliance is in the love of liberty which God has planted

Our flag represents this and much more. It gives us the incentive to acquire property, it gives us the protection of holding that The pioneers who risked their lives property. could not or would not build the wilderness without the protection and security our flag gave them.

Under the flag of the United States of America, we have laws that we ourselves We established courts to protect enacted. the innocent and penalize the guilty. We have a Constitution of our own making, not dictated by royalty or dictatorship. We have established a military force equal to none, and unless our country is destroyed by traitors within, we shall enjoy the peace that Washington prayed for.

Under this flag we are free to choose our political leaders, though often we make horrible mistakes; and we are free to choose the means of earning a living-what, where,

and when we please.

Our flag is a symbol, of worship to God and no one can force us to love God any other way than our own and by this freedom we have loved liberty which God has planted

But our flag is also a constant reminder that the United States of America cannot be the bulwark of liberty and independence unless its people continue to be vigilant and jealously guard its liberty and independence, in the schools, in the clubs, in the unions, in our governments, and particularly at the election polls, watching and exposing Communists or their stooges who would enslave us and make a satellite of our Nation within.

We, who have served, we who have offered our lives must continue on to live for our country, the archangel of peace, the lifegiver of the world, by being ready and willing to weaken or disintegrate our enemies and help our friends who love liberty; for our flag, the American flag, must wave forever.

A. L. Valencia, of the Manila Times, Comments on the U.S. Presence in Asia

> EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. MILWARD L. SIMPSON OF WYOMING

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES Friday, October 22, 1965

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, one of the best explanations I have ever read, for the presence of several thousand U.S. troops in Asia, appeared in the June 3 Manila Times under/the byline of A. L. Valencia. Unfortunately, it missed the wide attention it should have received, for Mr. Valencia points to one of the key factors in the rise of anti-Americanism

in some quarters of Asia when he says: To be able to talk back to the greatest power on earth is regarded as a badge of courage and patriotism.

This, I suppose, is a penalty that any nation can pay for being the "biggest kid on the block," but Mr. Valencia has put the issue in keen perspective and I call his remarks to the attention of my colleagues and readers of the Congres-SIONAL RECORD by asking that the article be printed in the Appendix of the

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD. as follows:

> U.S. PRESENCE IN ASIA (By A. L. Valencia)

Washington .- Beyond the crucial decisions posed by the war in South Vietnam lies an even larger, long-range problem for President Johnson and the American people.

It can be put in one stark sentence. How far should the United States commit itself to the defense of freedom in southeast

If southeast Asia were united and en-thusiastic in its desire for American protection, the question would be easier to answer. But that is far from the case. In fact, for his efforts so far, Uncle Sam has received far more brick-bats than bouquets—not a few from the Philippines, an area in which he least expected them.

FASHIONABLE

Among the angry young men of southeast Asia, it has become fashionable to attack America's actions and motives at every turn, and to applaud every American misfortune. To be able to talk back to the greatest power on earth is regarded as a badge of courage and patriotism.

But should not these critics—if they are honest men-also concede that their very liberty to dissent has up to now depended directly on American protection?

It is all very well to be in fashion-but how

does fashion match up with fact?
For Filipinos, the fact should be clear: But for the United States, we might not be a free nation today. We would certainly not enjoy our present sense of security and well-being

How can we/remain so aloof from the turbulence all around us? How long do we really think we could maintain our freedom in an Asia dominated by Red China?

TWO FACTORS

Up to now we have relied on two factors for our safety and identity as a free people— the seas around us and the American presence.

In the air and space age, the widest ocean is no more a barrier than a ditch. If as a result of shrill demands for "Yankee Go Home," American power were to draw back in the Pacific, the Philippines—let's face it—

would be virtually defenseless.

Even now, our Government admits anxiety about the larger ambitions of President Sukarno, of Indonesia, hence the angling for American money to build a new naval base in Mindanao. It is somewhat ironic that President Macapagal who, on taking office, lost no time in stamping his feet at Uncle Sam and then showed sympathy for Sukarno, should now be pressing Uncle Sam to defend him against an Indonesian threat.

It is a fortunate happenstance that Sukarno has so blotted his copybook with the United States that we will almost certainly get the Mindanao base. It is hardly a credit to Macapagal statesmanship and certainly no credit to our own brand of American balters.

ASIAN PROBLEMS

We are always talking about Asian solutions to Asian problems. What is an Asian problem? And what is an Asian solution?

The world is shrinking so rapidly that anybody's problem is everybody's problem. If we insist on an Asian solution, it will be

Asian all right, but it is most likely to be labeled "Made in Peiping."

When India, one of the arch apostles of Asian solutions, found herself suddenly attacked by Red China, her first call for help went to the West. Big India thought it no shame to seek non-Asian aid.

Thailand knows where its safety lies. Without the Americans, it is next on Peiping's list for conquest—and the Thai, who I am sure are not less patriotic than we are, are not shained to admit it.

Even Cambodia's flamboyant Prince Si-

hanouk, who enjoys damning the United States, always keeps looking over his shoulder to see if/Uncle Sam is still around.

LAOS TOO

Would Laos still preserve a semblance of freedom/but for American support?

Malaysia could not hold off Sukarno and defend its new nationhood if it did not have the Assistance of Britain. And Britain could not defend Malaysia if America allowed the dam to break.

Even powerful Japan, the most advanced nation in the East, is content to be almost totally dependent on the United States for its security. Japan is fully aware that if South Korea falls into Communist hands, it will have a dagger pointed at its belly.

How long could Taiwan exist as a free

fragment of China, if it were not for the Americans?

STATEMENTS OF FACT

To make these statements of obvious fact, and to ask these questions to which the answers are equally obvious, is not to de-mean national prides.

It is merely to stress a decent respect for reality.

There is a trend today for people to scoff when any mention is made of a special relationship between the Philippines and the United States. But can anyone honestly say that such a relationship does not exist?

But what is the yardstick-dollars and cents or shared ideals? What of the deep emotions stirred by the memory of blood mingled on Bataan and Corregidor?

Does anyone seriously doubt that if the Philippines were attacked, the United States would not come to our aid?

FRICTIONS

Of course there have been frictions be-tween the two countries. The relationship would not be healthy if there were not since that is the way between freemen.

That most Filipinos understand is shown by the willingness of Filipino veterans to volunteer for service in Vietnam alsongside their former American comrades.

If there are millions of Asians who resent the American presence in Asia, there are many other millions of Asians who know that that presence is all that enables them to remain free.

The President Leads the Nation Toward Beauty

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF.

HON. ED EDMONDSON

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Friday, October 22, 1965

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, last February President Johnson called upon this Congress to help preserve and protect America's wonderful natural beauty, and at the same time he called upon other Americans to do the same.

On October 1, the President released a report of 8 months of study on the parts of the Secretaries of the Interior, Commerce, and Health, Education, and Welfare, the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

This report outlines progress which has been made, and programs which are just beginning, and it offers many imaginative ideas for preservation of our beauty in the future. Some of its proposals are already reality—for example, the Highway Beautification Act was still pending legislation on October 1.

Mr. Speaker, I believe this report is excellent for the sense of direction it offers our Nation in an effort to preserve our irreplaceable natural beauty. I would like to have it appear in the Record, and include it with my remarks:

A REPORT ON NATURAL BEAUTY TO THE PRESIDENT

(A summary of the major beautification efforts of the Federal Government, which are designed to beautify our cities and suburbs, protect the American countryside, improve our water and waterways, enhance our highways and roads, repair the ravages of industry, mobilize public support, finance beautification, and redirect Government efforts.)

(From the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency)

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am releasing the results of the first 8 months of the Federal Government's efforts to preserve and improve the beauty of America. These efforts are of particular concern to me, because they will determine the kind of America my daughters—and all the children of America—will inherit.

Last February (1965) I sent to the Con-

Last February (1965) I sent to the Congress a message on natural beauty. I pointed out, as emphatically as I knew how, the threat of eventual blight to our God-given heritage of natural beauty.

In that message I called specific attention to the fact that our growing population is swallowing up areas of natural beauty with its demand for living space.

I noted with concern that the increasing tempo of urbanization is already depriving many Americans of the opportunity to live in decent surroundings.

in decent surroundings.

I said that a new conservation would be required to deal with these new problems if we are to protect the countryside, save it from destruction, and restore what has been destroyed.

And I also said that this conservation must be not just the classic conservation of protection and development, but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation.

That message was only one of several instances in which I have attempted to convey my interest in preserving and renovating our heritage of beauty.

I spoke of my concern in the state of the Union message.

I reiterated my concern at the White House Conference on Natural Beauty.

I have since reemphasized it in other messages, in speeches, and in great detail in much of my correspondence.

My administration has made a number of proposals to bring the full resources of this Government to bear on the problem of dwindling beauty.

I am pleased to issue the first fruits of these proposals—a report from the Secretaries of Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Health, Education, and Welfare, the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

This report summarizes the major efforts of the Federal Government to lead the way in keeping America beautiful. It is an encouraging report because it indicates that concrete progress is being made.

Among other things, it reflects the plans to make this Capital the Nation's showcase. It outlines what is being done to beautify

It outlines what is being done to beautify locations that range from such diverse areas as New York City to the great open spaces of the West.

It indicates in strong fashion that research and training are important tools to be used in giving natural beauty a foothold in both urban and rural environments.

It sums up what we have done thus far to promote natural beauty in the countryside, to retain and improve our scenic and historic sites, and to preserve our wildlife.

It notes the action we have taken to offer improved outdoor recreation to more of our people.

It details our activities to improve our water and waterways as useful and yet beautiful natural resources, and our plans for controlling pollution of streams and rivers.

It points up what we have done and what we intend to do to make our vast network of highways not only useful but beautiful.

There is much more. This report reflects action that ranges from schools and class-rooms to local neighborhood projects, from the disposal of refuse and waste products to the use of trash and garbage as fuels for operating desalting plants.

And yet it is only a beginning. It is a first step. I have asked those who prepared this report to continue to report to me, on a regular basis, the progress which they have made in this all-important area. These reports will be available as they are made.

But I want you to know that this is more than just a report on action taken and action contemplated. It is also a request for help. The task of creating a more beautiful America, of making it a more pleasant place in which to live, is not and cannot be the job of the Federal Government alone. We must have the enthusiasm, the concern, and the cooperation of every level of government—States, counties, cities, and precincts.

I believe that the American people share our feelings. I believe that they want a beautiful country. And I believe that they will respond to the challenge which we have setto make this the most beautiful Nation on

THE CITY AND ITS SUBURBS

Here is the area of primary challenge—where nature's grass and greenery give way to man-made steel and concrete and where most of our people dwell under the double-barreled pressures of urbanization and industrialization.

Following are some of the Government programs underway to bring natural beauty to the people of our cities and suburbs:

The Nation's showcase

Extensive plans are underway to make Washington, D.C., the Nation's No. 1 show-case of urban beautification, including:

A major effort to create a "Potomac National River" similar to the national park concept. A national river would be a natural beauty and recreation resource for the people of the Great Atlantic Megalopolis that stretches from Boston to Richmond.

Improvement of all area parks. The National Park Service has completed floral beautification of 41 parks out of a projected goal of 119 areas in the National Capital region.

Master planning of the heart of the District. Architect Nathanial Owens has been engaged to help in the master planning for the center of the Nation's Capital. In addition, he serves with fellow architects Daniel Urbane Kiley, Edward Durell Stone, and Victor Gruen, as adviser to Mrs. Humphrey's Committee of Congressional Leadership Wives on the Beautification of the Capital.

Beautifying Federal buildings

Federal agencies have responded with enthusiasm to the President's desire that they beautify their buildings. Agency heads have issued instructions to put the President's beautification program into effect. Some results of this intensive campaign include:

Numerous requests to the National Park Service from Federal agencies for professional guidance and assistance of Park Servtee lendeance architects.

ice landscape architects.

General Services Administration (which operates more than 5,000 Federal buildings) has a vigorous building beautification program underway. All 10 GSA regions were active this summer in rehabilitating lawns, trees, shrubs, and hedges; increasing flower plantings; screening unsightly equipment and areas; and painting, repaving, and redecorating buildings and grounds.

decorating buildings and grounds.

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is insuring that good architectural design is part of its plans for hospitals, schools, and other facilities built under it 13 construction assistance programs. It asks recipient to cooperate with local and area planning authorities to make sure that the federally aided structures fit in with local and area development plans.

Helping to beautify New York City

The Federal Government has responded to New York City's request for help in developing a citywide outdoor recreation plan. It has prepared a systematic inventory of all Federal programs available to aid the city's outdoor recreation efforts. It is also helping the city to acquire new recreation lands, train unemployed workers in park maintenance, improve beaches and swimming places, and protect the scenic Hudson River. The Department of Interior and the Housing and Home Finance Agency are sharing the \$100,000 cost of this work.

Improving federally aided housing

The Public Housing Administration is calling for more rehabilitation of low rent housing projects including the restoration and planting of grounds as well as building maintenance.

The Federal Housing Administration and the Community Facilities Administration have proposed up to 1 percent of project cost be devoted to sculpture and works of art.

Parks and open spaces

The Federal Highway Administration is encouraging States to take advantage of the Federal road funds which do not require State matching money to purchase land in citles for small roadside parks, green strips, and playgrounds.

and playgrounds.

The Department of Agriculture has increased its service to help homeowners, developers, and State and local governments preserve and restore natural beauty in the

suburbs: For instance:

In the Chicago, Washington, D.C., and other suburbs, their soil maps and specialists are helping to select the best sites for residential and industrial areas, recreation, and nature study centers. Nationally, some 75 soil surveys are underway for areawide suburban development.

In Stanford, Conn., Agriculture Department technicians helped convert a swamp into a 30-acre recreation area for fishing, swimming, hiking, and just relaxing. Without their aid it might have been converted into a city dump.

The HHFA open-space program is being tailored to waterfront development, an application of great interest to many cities. In addition, the Agency's special study on park and open space needs of metropolitan areas will soon be completed, and this, too, is of great interest.

The Urban Renewal Administration's program of historic preservation is expanding, including the recent grant to aid reconstruction of the New Orleans French Quarter. (The Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 makes it possible to relocate historic structures within renewal areas, and, for the first time, to sell them to nonprofit organizations interested in maintaining and restoring historic buildings.)

Research and training

Research and technological advance is helping give natural beauty a foothold in the urban environment. For example:

The Department of Agriculture is working on new ornamental plants, grasses, and shrubs especially adapted for urban conditions. It has developed a hybrid lily, the first of its kind, with bigger and more beautiful blossoms than any other lily now grown.

The National Arboretum in Washington serves as a coordinator for natural beauty programs for botanical gardens throughout the Nation, and develops, tests, and distributes new ornamental plants.

The National Agricultural Library is consolidating all research information on pest control and making it available to cities, real estate developers, and the general public to help them protect their natural greenery.

Agriculture researchers are breeding a new variety of elm resistant to the Dutch elm disease, which threatened to wipe out these shade trees. They have also developed a spray that curbs the disease.

Because improving rundown housing conditions causes good health as well as good looks, the Public Health Service plans a program of technical assistance to States and cities on housing code adoption and enforcement to serve this dual purpose.

THE COUNTRYSIDE

The American countryside—a tapestry of farmland, mountain, forest, and prairie—is three-fourths privately owned.

Here is what the Federal Government is doing to promote natural beauty in the countryside—largely the domain of private property:

Preserving wildlife

Last year, the waterfowl preservation program set a new record: 83,000 acres were purchased; 178,000 acres were protected against wetland destruction; 9 new wildlife refuges were activated.

Preserving the land

Federal programs designed to protect

scenic and historic sites are:

Protecting the natural beauty of thousands of miles of free-flowing national forest streams that have been recognized as wild rivers. Their wild state has been restored where damaged.

Encouraging suitable natural development of private lands adjoining these streams.

Setting aside 9 million acres of national forest wilderness to preserve it in its natural state for public enjoyment.

Maintaining 5.5 million acres of national forest as primitive areas.

Expanding outdoor recreation

To make more sites of natural beauty available to the people, the Federal Government has—

Surveyed nearly 800 surplus military properties to see which can be used for conservation and recreation. It has scheduled detailed investigations of 132 surplus defense areas which have known conservation and recreation values.

Surveyed the national forest trail system and its accommodations for hikers and riders. Nothing spoils the beauty of the countryside more than overuse. So this surveying will determine if new trails are needed to handle the growing number of outdoor enthusiasts.

Completed a major study of the historic, wildlife, and other recreation resources along the Lewis and Clark Trail.

Required States to provide for natural beauty in their outdoor recreation plans and to give it special priority, if they want Federal financing through the land and water conservation fund.

Added nine new areas to the National Park System, and recommended 21 more to Congress for consideration.

Helped—with Area Redevelopment Administration funds—to improve State parks, construct artificial lakes, and develop ski facilities.

Research

The agriculture researchers are active in developing flowers, shrubs, trees, and turf that have maximum beauty and adaptability to varying soil and climatic conditions. They put greater emphasis on the esthetic qualities of new plants, and also are giving increasing attention to the economic aspects of natural beauty.

WATER AND WATERWAYS

Several departments have continuing programs to protect our Nation's water and waterways. Here is a summary of Federal activities designed to upgrade rivers and streams to the level of a vital, beautiful natural resource rather than a convenient means of transportation and waste disposal:

Cleanup programs

In the National Capital area, a Federal task force, under the Secretary of Interior, has the mission of making the Potomac a conservation model for the entire country. Its plans are carried out with the active participation of the District of Columbia and of the Governors of all States the river flows through. They will provide an office and full-time staff to work with the Federal agencies. Also in the District of Columbia an experiment will get underway to develop advanced waste treatment techniques that should be of great national interest.

Following the many floods this year, the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture has stepped up the cleaning of debris from streams. This activity will restore the fishing conditions, and the beauty of streams and landscape.

The Area Redevelopment Administration's work to develop port facilities at Cambridge, Md., and New Bedford, Mass., while done for industrial purposes, has helped to clear up and beautify the waterfronts of those cities.

Pollution control

A major breakthrough in treating of domestic sewage and thus cleaning up waterways may result from a process developed by the Rand Development Corporation under contract with the Interior Department. It involves filtering sewage through coal and has performed well on small-scale tests.

The U.S. Public Health Service is demonstrating and evaluating methods to control pollution from acid mine drainage. This program consisted of three projects and may expand to another three.

The Interior Department announced a more stringent "when in doubt do not use" policy on pesticides. Priority is given to nonchemical insect controls and objectionable chemicals are being phased out as soon as possible.

The Environmental Sciences Service Administration (ESSA) which unites the Weather Bureau and the Coast and Geodetic Survey, advises public and private agencies on anticipated water levels of streams and rivers, and the likelihood of runoff. This enables these agencies to gage the potential pollution and check it.

The Maritime Administration is helping to devise an economical process for taking oil out of ballast water before it is pumped overboard. Oil discharged from ships kills birds, fish, and ruins bathing beaches. The Mari-

time Administration is also studying ways to prevent pollution of the Great Lakes and of harbors from the discharge of untreated sewage from ships.

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

The average American motorist spends an estimated 2 months of each year behind the steering wheel, plus vacation driving. The vista of this man in motion is the ribbon of roadway he traverses. It can be limited, monotonous, and ugly. But some improvement is underway.

ment is underway.

The response of the States to the President's program has been encouraging. State highway officials have endorsed it. By mid-1965, 43 States were beautifying their roads at a cost of \$25.9 billion; the Federal share was \$20.6 million. Here are some actions the Federal Government is taking to make natural beauty an integral part of the trip.

Signs and billboards

The Interior Department is taking a close look at all commercial signs and billboards on land under its jurisdiction. It will remove inappropriate and offensive ones.

The Agriculture Department carefully controls signs to maintain natural beauty along the 194,000 miles of national forest roads.

Important legislation now before Congress (S. 2084) could prohibit billboards closer than 660 feet from highway right-of-way, and otherwise control them.

-Landscaping

The Bureau of Public Roads has taken administrative action to enhance federally aided highway systems by—

Requiring landscaping—above and beyond the usual conservation and erosion control.

Increasing the use of Federal money for high-priority beautification such as screening junkyards, excavation scars, and other eyesores.

Encouraging States to use Federal funds which do not require matching State funds to purchase land adjacent to highways in order to preserve their natural beauty. Minnesota, Maine, and New York have already taken advantage of this provision.

In addition, it has requested State highway departments to establish long-range landscaping programs for their interstate and primary highway systems. Most States have already done so, and an analysis of these long-range programs reveals—

Adequate existing or authorized landscaping on about 25 percent of the Interstate System and 63 percent of the primary system. Landscaping is planned for construction on about 11 percent of the interstate and 3 percent of the primary mileage by mid-1966.

New screening is programed next year for about 16 percent of the unsightly areas along interstate and 8 percent of those on primary routes. Screening is not feasible on about 35 percent of the areas.

Scenic sights and amenities

The Bureau of Public Roads has taken steps to—

Double the number of safety rest areas on the Interstate Highway System, and increase the number on the primary road system to the higher Interstate Highway System standards.

Authorize the use of Federal-aid funds for the construction of scenic view points, scenic overlooks, and sanitary and other amenities of the road.

An analysis of State plans for interstate and primary routes revealed that:

Some 25 percent of the major safety rest areas have been completed or authorized along interstate routes and 51 percent along primary routes. About 21 percent of these facilities are planned for construction during mid-1966.

Some 26 percent of the smaller rest areas and scenic overlooks have been authorized or completed on the Interstate System and 65 percent on the primary system. About 15 percent will be constructed by mid-1966.

RESEARCH

The Commerce Department is completing work on a scenic roads and parkway study for the Recreation—Advisory Council. The study will cover data on recreation, transportation, esthetics, and engineering.

THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRY

President Johnson put it very well in his remarks to the White House Conference on

Natural Beauty, May 25, 1965:

"The technology which has given us everything from the computer to the teleprompter has created a hundred sources of blight. Poisons and chemicals pollute our air and vater. Automobiles litter our countryside. These and other waste products of progress are among the deadliest enemies that natural beauty has ever known."

Here are some of the Federal programs that strike at the ugly underbelly of progress by controlling: Junkyards, overhead transmission lines, strip and surface mining, refuse

Junkyard control

The Bureau of Public Roads is giving high priority and increased funds to screen auto junkyards along Federal-aid interstate, primary, and urban highways.

The Commerce Department is trying to shrink the growth of junked autos—6 million a year. It is developing processes that would make it more profitable to use auto bodies

for scrap steel.

and waste.

The Interior Department is also undertaking a nationwide survey to determine the factors that influence scrap movement and to find ways of speeding it up. The study will focus on the auto wrecking and other industries that accumulate junked autos.

Interior's Bureau of Mines is attacking the problem through metallurgical research. It is developing a "magnetic separation" process for economically getting the steel out of auto bodies which also contain aluminum, copper, lead, and zinc.

Overhead transmission

The Federal Housing Administration has issued a new regulation. It requires home-builders to put utilities underground where at all feasible and get rid of ugly overhead wiring. The Rural Electrification Administration is an advocate of underground utilities, particularly in new construction. Over two-thirds of all new REA-financed telephone lines to be constructed this year will be placed underground.

The Interior Department is ready to launch a research program to devise new methods of reducing the cost of underground transmission. It has reviewed and commented on legislation introduced on underground transmission (H.R. 10513, 10514, and 10515).

(The relationship between economic and natural beauty is nowhere better illustrated than in underground installation of utilities. Ten years ago underground installation cost 10 times more than overhead construction; today the cost ratio has been reduced to 1.5 to 1.)

Strip-and surface mining

The Federal Government has launched a nationwide study of strip and surface mining, under the Appalachian Development Act. Governors of all 50 States have been asked to cooperate. Federal field teams are now in Appalachia making several on-site surveys of surface and strip mine land. State laws and regulations will be reviewed in the light of their reports.

The Public Health Service has started a program to reclaim land disturbed by strip mining. The land will be rehabilitated by regrading, burial of acid-forming materials, adequate drainage, and forest cover.

The Interior Department is publishing new regulations on surface and strip-mining operations to insure that the mined land does not

produce silt and pollutants in the water that drains from it.

Sixteen projects, costing almost \$13 million, have been approved by the Commerce Department and the Appalachian Regional Commission to study the harmful effects of mining, such as surface caveins, erosion, siltation, and acid drainage.

Refuse and waste products

The Public Health Service will broaden its programs dealing with the problems of solid waste, which is generated at the rate of 160 million tons a year. With the Tennessee Valley Authority, it will build a full-scale overuse composting plant which will mix raw sewage and sludge with city refuse. TVA will determine if resulting composts can be sold as soil conditioners and fertilizers.

(Few States have specific legislation giving authority to State health departments to meet the solid waste problems. A "Solid Waste Disposal Act," which would carry out recommendations contained in the President's Natural Beauty Message, has been submitted to Congress.)

The Interior Department's Office of Saline Water is studying the use of trash and garbage as fuels for operating desalting plants. Because they contain more cellulose and paraffin-base materials, trash and garbage have higher energy value and can fill a need for chear fuel.

for cheap fuel.

The town of Hempstead, N.Y., for example, is now desalting 600,000 gallons of water a day, using urban trash and garbage incinera-

tions as the heat source.

Hong Kong plans to construct a 3.6-million-gallon-a-day desalting plant which will use burning trash and garbage as its heat source.

Thus, garbage and trash, which normally produce smoldering rat-infested dumps; would be used to produce clean water—and beautification would be a byproduct.

The Area Redevelopment Administration which will continue its work in expanded form under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 has provided technical advice that should lead to the elimination of burning culm (coal refuse) banks in Fennsylvania.

The Commerce Department is working on a continuing basis with representatives of the construction industry to encourage them to clean up debris and conduct operations with an eye to preserving the natural appearance of construction sites.

The Interior Department is giving increased attention to the disposal of mine refuse in abandoned mine shafts. The objective would be to—

Prevent mine cave-ins and surface fall-ins that destroy the usefulness and appearance of the land above.

Eliminate pileup of ugly, water-polluting refuse heaps.

Some of the new work is also directed to burying huge quantities of spent oil shale which looms as a major problem.

The Bureau of Mines and Public Health Service are intensifying efforts to cut down air pollution resulting from sulfur emission from coal.

The Commerce Department helps antiair-pollution organizations by providing them with forecasts of atmospheric conditions that result in heavy concentration of air pollutants. This information gives them time to reduce the amount of burning in their areas.

MOBILIZING PUBLIC SUPPORT

The Vice President mentions the President's beautification program in almost every major speech, particularly when he speaks to local government officials. And he never fails to get a warm response when he suggests that they might give out as many tickets for dirty alleys as for illegal parking.

People seem to be sold on natural beauty; they want to be told what to do to achieve Here are some of the Federal programs that are directing their readiness.

Schools and classrooms

State directors of extension in all but three States have responded to the Agriculture Department's call for a national emphasis on beauty. The Cooperation Extension Service is stressing natural beauty in educational work with some 95,000 4-H Clubs, school groups, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, garden clubs, nursery associations, chambers of commerce, church groups, and county home demonstration councils.

(The administration's proposed title I of S. 600 could support this extension program legislation which would direct the resources of a university on urban communities just as they have long been focused on rural areas. Universities can help provide trained manpower and technical aid needed to keep natural beauty in our civic environment.)

Public information and promotion

The Forest Service is conducting an allout antilittering campaign so that our Nation's forests and woods will provide clean campsites and uncluttered natural beauty for all visitors.

A nationwide "youth for beauty" campaign has been launched by the Federal Extension Service. Mobilizing the Nation's youth organizations in the cause of beautification, this drive is headed by Honorary Chairman Luci Johnson.

Meetings and conferences

The Housing and Home Finance Agency's major effort right now in behalf of beauty involves a model conference for a series that would be held later in other parts of the country. The model conference, a direct outgrowth of the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, brings together outstanding experts in architecture, landscape architecture, physical planning, urban conservation, and homebuilding, plus top Government officials. They will try to identify and explore the basic problems of improving the total environmental design in sprawling urban areas. They will prepare a formal report on the ideas generated.

The Secretary of Commerce and the Fed-

The Secretary of Commerce and the Federal Highway Administrator discussed natural beauty with key executives of the American Association of State Highway Officials. They underscored the need to build highways that preserve and enhance the beauty

of the Nation.

The National Advisory Committee on Highway Beautification, appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, held its first meeting in May, organized a series of working groups to carry out the President's beautification program, and will meet again in September.

The U.S. Conference of Mayors has commended and endorsed the President's program, in a resolution on urban beautification.

The National League of Cities has adopted policies supporting urban beautification, and created a 25-member committee on urban beautification. The cochairmen are Mayor James Kelly, East Orange, N.J., and Jerome Keithly, city manager, Palo Alto, Calif.

Community action

The Secretary of Agriculture has directed his personnel to help improve the beauty of privately owned lands. They will do it by stimulating soil conservation districts, local rural area development committees, cooperatives, farmer committees, 4-H Clubs, and other organizations. Once motivated, these organizations can do much to beautify America.

In 1964, 4-H members—from 9-year-olds to teenagers—completed more than 325,000 home beautification projects that ranged from planting small flower beds to land-scaping entire estates.

The Commerce Department, through its 42 field offices, maintains continuing liaison

with businesses and is encouraging their support of Government beautification programs. This type of liaison has been successful in the past in advancing Government programs, such as the export expansion drive, the voluntary balance-of-payment effort, and the

youth opportunity program.

The Bureau of Public Roads is encouraging States to enlist civic and garden clubs in efforts to improve the roadside beyond the highway right-of-way, through growth of

native wild flowers.

HHFA plans a heavy schedule of meetings, seminars, and conferences aimed at educating the entire urban development and housing community on beautification.

FINANCING BEAUTIFICATION

Making America more beautiful requires the utmost in cooperation and innovation from the Government and its people. To this end the President has issued a call for "creative federalism," which implies "creative financing," for this program's popularity will depend on the heft of its payoff and the thrift of its price tag.

Here is a summary of the Federal programs that help pay for beautification:

Incentives to individuals

Many long-established Federal housing loan programs—Farmers Home Administration, Federal Housing Administration, and Veterans' Administration—contribute to the beauty of America's cities and countryside. By enabling farmers, suburbanites, and city dwellers to own and improve their homes they instill pride of ownership—a prime motive for attractive neighborhoods.

The Agriculture Department plans to make natural beauty an objective of all its assistance programs. The aim: To stimulate rural Americans to take advantage of the opportunities to improve natural beauty.

Federal cost sharing

Increased Federal aid funds have been made available to States for landscaping projects that give a high priority to natural beauty, such as screening junkyards, excavation scars, and other roadside eyesores.

States have been encouraged to use Federal funds that do not require matching to purchase strips of land which preserve a road's natural beauty. These nonmatching funds can also be used to buy land along urban highways for use as small parks, green strips, and playgrounds.

A new formula for making Federal grantsin-aid with land and water conservation funds gives growing urban populations special preference. Their need for natural beauty programs now get double weight.

The Federal departments and agencies are working with the Office of Economic Opportunity to unite beautification and antipoverty programs. Economic Opportunity Act funds are financing improvement projects that benefit—

Low income men and women, by providing needed jobs and useful work experience.

Communities, by increasing their total employment and restoring their natural beauty.

Antipoverty activities with beautification component include:

The joint OEO-NYC-HHFA neighborhood beautification program: This is designed to bring parks, playgrounds, and open spaces to urban poverty neighborhoods. First projects are slated in Atlanta, Ga.; Washington, D.C.; Detroit, Mich.; Miami, Fla.; and New Haven, Conn.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC): During the spring, this program had 9,000 youths doing beautification work in 130 projects in 38 States. Several thousand more young people were engaged in beautification during the summer, helping to spruce up housing projects, municipal buildings, hospitals, airports, schools, parks, playgrounds, and picnic areas.

Community action projects: Nearly \$600,-000 has been approved for projects with a beautification component in California, New Jersey, New York, and Texas.

Approval of an additional \$1 million is pending for projects in Missouri, Oklahoma, Washington, North Dakota, Arkansas, Kentucky, New Mexico, and Florida.

Here are some examples of specific projects: In Arizona, some 1,000 members of the Neighborhood Youth Corps are as work cleaning up highway litter, removing leaves and rocks, trimming shrubbery, and collecting seeds from native plants.

In Florida, the State road board has hired some 100 youths, age 16 to 21, on a 6-month project that will give them on-the-job training in roadside maintenance.

In our national forests, the war on poverty is contributing to beautification. While learning new skills, young men of the Job Corps are sent to the national forest to plant trees, trim and prune timber stands, construct picnic and camp sites, and carry out landscaping projects.

In widespread sections of the country, 15 projects involving public welfare recipients are underway which will provide work experience and training and also enhance natural beauty. These include: 1,000 persons at work beautifying Rhode Island's secondary roads by removing brush and overgrowth; and 200 persons at work improving an Ohio county's roads by landscaping and tree planting.

REDIRECTING GOVERNMENT EFFORTS

The President's leadership has stimulated a special concern for natural beauty in the Federal Establishment. Departments and agencies are more sensitively aware of how their programs can help build a more beautiful America.

This awareness has been translated into administrative reality; the quest for natural beauty has been written into the operating rules and regulations of many Federal agencies. For example:

Heads of departments and agencies with buildings and facilities under their jurisdiction have issued internal instructions to put President Johnson's beautification program into effect. Others have instructed their staff to work closely with the General Services Administration or other agencies

that control the buildings they occupy.
The Agriculture Department has redirected its established programs and begun new activities, all pointed toward natural beauty. Its news agency, the Rural Community Development Service, will coordinate natural beauty activities.

The land-administering bureaus of the Interior Department have issued policy statements and guidelines to carry out the President's beautification program. The Interior Department is also drafting a revised Executive order for the Recreation Advisory Council. The draft will make natural beauty council concern, establish a Citizens Advisory Committee on Outdoor Recreation and Natural Beauty, and create a coordinating center for the interest generated by the White House Conference on Natural Beauty.

The Federal Highway Administrator has written directives and guidelines concerning beautification both to all Bureau of Public Roads field offices and to all State highway departments. To insure priority attention to the President's beautification program, the Bureau of Public Roads has established a special task force to review progress of the program.

The Urban Renewal Administration has issued two special technical bulletins that stress design review and design objectives in renewal projects. These guides will aid local developers to realize higher quality design.

In addition—
Through Presidential messages, speeches, and correspondence—the state of the Union

message, special message on natural beauty, and remarks to the White House Conference on Natural Beauty—you have made your interest in natural beauty abundantly clear on an unprecedented scale. Presidential letters on the subject, for example, have reached out to all Congressmen, Cabinet members, mayors of cities with over 10,000 population, and county executives. (This is believed to be the first time a President has ever written directly to the heads of county-level governments.)

Your call to action has made a deep impact on the American people. As a result, they are alerted, responsive, ready to act. STEWART L. UDALL,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of Interior.
ORVILLE L. FREEMAN,
Secretary of Agriculture.
JOHN T. CONNOR,
Secretary of Commerce.
JOHN W. GARDNER,

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

SARGENT SHRIVER,
Director, Office of Economic Opportunity.
ROBERT C. WEAVER,
Administrator, Housing and Home
Finance Agency.

Conflict of Interest

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Friday, October 22, 1965

MA THURMOND. Mr. President, the question of conflict of interest and what is involved when a businessman accepts a post in government has been a continuing recurring problem. Certainly it is one that deserves the constructive interest and efforts of Congress.

est and efforts of Congress.

In the October 1965 issue of Dun's Review there appears an interview on this subject with Adm. Lewis L. Strauss. Admiral Strauss makes a very strong case for the requirement of disclosure to solve the problems which have so often plagued the nominees for government positions. I ask unanimous consent that this interview be printed in the Appendix to the Record. I would recommend that all Members carefully read the remarks and suggestions of Admiral Strauss.

and suggestions of Admiral Strauss.

There being no objection, the interview was ordered to be arinted in the Record, as follows:

BUSINESS, WASHINGTON AND CONFLICT OF IN-TEREST—A FRANK DISCUSSION OF THE MA-JOR FACTORS THAT KEEP MOST BUSINESSMEN FROM ENTERING GOVERNMENT SERVICE

When a businessman decides to take the big step to Washington, he adds an incalculable new dimension to his life. At the same time, commonsesse dictates that he had better be aware of the Capital's unique pitfalls. Of these, few are more treacherous and disconcerting than the conflict of-interest muddle. Such situations, where an appointed official's reputation suffers simply because he could benefit himself by decisions made in the line of duty, arise all too often in the Nation's Capital.

In contrast, critics point out that Memyers of the Congress, who have the power to order the bureaucrat to divert or desist, are not themselves subject to this kind NOTICE: There should be no premature release of this Message to the Congress, nor should its contents be paraphrased, alluded to or hinted at in earlier stories. There is a total embargo on this message until 12:00 noon February 8, 1965, which includes any and all references to any material in this message.

George E. Reedy Press Secretary to the President

THE WHITE HOUSE

MESSAGE ON NATURAL BEAUTY

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

For centuries Americans have drawn strength and inspiration from the beauty of our country. It would be a neglectful generation indeed, indifferent alike to the judgment of history and the command of principle, which failed to preserve and extend such a heritage for its descendants.

Yet the storm of modern change is threatening to blight and diminish in a few decades what has been cherished and protected for generations.

A growing population is swallowing up areas of natural beauty with its demands for living space, and is placing increased demand on our overburdened areas of recreation and pleasure.

The increasing tempo of urbanization and growth is already depriving many Americans of the right to live in decent surroundings. More of our people are crowding into cities and being cut off from nature. Cities themselves reach out into the countryside, destroying streams and trees and meadows as they go. A modern highway may wipe out the equivalent of a fifty acre park with every mile. And people move out from the city to get closer to nature only to find that nature has moved farther from them.

The modern technology, which has added much to our lives can also have a darker side. Its uncontrolled waste products are menacing the world we live in, our enjoyment and our health. The air we breathe, our water, our soil and wildlife, are being blighted by the poisons and chemicals which are the by-products of technology and industry. The skeletons of discarded cars litter the countryside. The same society which receives the rewards of technology, must, as a cooperating whole, take responsibility for control.

To deal with these new problems will require a new conservation. We must not only protect the countryside and save it from destruction, we must restore what has been destroyed and salvage the beauty and charm of our cities. Our conservation must be not just the classic conservation of protection and development, but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation. Its concern is not with nature alone, but with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not just man's welfare but the dignity of man's spirit.

more

In this conservation the protection and enhancement of man's opportunity to be in contact with beauty must play a major role.

This means that beauty must not be just a holiday treat, but a part of our daily life. It means not just easy physical access, but equal social access for rich and poor, Negro and white, city dweller and farmer.

Beauty is not an easy thing to measure. It does not show up in the gross national product, in a weekly pay check, or in profit and loss statements. But these things are not ends in themselves. They are a road to satisfaction and pleasure and the good life. Beauty makes its own direct contribution to these final ends. Therefore it is one of the most important components of our true national income, not to be left out simply because statisticians cannot calculate its worth.

And some things we do know. Association with beauty can enlarge man's imagination and revive his spirit. Ugliness can demean the people who live among it. What a citizen sees every day is his America. If it is attractive it adds to the quality of his life. If it is ugly it can degrade his existence.

Beauty has other immediate values. It adds to safety whether removing direct dangers to health or making highways less monotonous and dangerous. We also know that those who live in blighted and squalid conditions are more susceptible to anxieties and mental disease.

Ugliness is costly. It can be expensive to clean a soot smeared building, or to build new areas of recreation when the old landscape could have been preserved far more cheaply.

Certainly no one would hazard a national definition of beauty. But we do know that nature is nearly always beautiful. We do, for the most part, know what is ugly. And we can introduce, into all our planning, our programs, our building and our growth, a conscious and active concern for the values of beauty. If we do this then we can be successful in preserving a beautiful America.

There is much the federal government can do, through a range of specific programs, and as a force for public education. But a beautiful America will require the effort of government at every level, of business, and of private groups. Above all it will require the concern and action of individual citizens, alert to danger, determined to improve the quality of their surroundings, resisting blight, demanding and building beauty for themselves and their children.

I am hopeful that we can summon such a national effort. For we have not chosen to have an ugly America. We have been careless, and often neglectful. But now that the danger is clear and the hour is late this people can place themselves in the path of a tide of blight which is often irreversible and always destructive.

The Congress and the Executive branch have each produced conservation giants in the past. During the 88th Congress it was legislative executive teamwork that brought progress. It is this same kind of partnership that will ensure our continued progress.

In that spirit as a beginning and stimulus I make the following proposals:

THE CITIES

Thomas Jefferson wrote that communities "should be planned with an eye to the effect made upon the human spirit by being continually surrounded with a maximum of beauty."

We have often sadly neglected this advice in the modern American city. Yet this is where most of our people live. It is where the character of our young is formed. It is where American civilization will be increasingly concentrated in years to come.

Such a challenge will not be met with a few more parks or playgrounds. It requires attention to the architecture of building, the structure of our roads, preservation of historical buildings and monuments, careful planning of new suburbs. A concern for the enhancement of beauty must infuse every aspect of the growth and development of metropolitan areas. It must be a principal responsibility of local government, supported by active and concerned citizens.

Federal assistance can be a valuable stimulus and help to such local efforts.

I have recommended a community extension program which will bring the resources of the university to focus on problems of the community just as they have long been concerned with our rural areas. Among other things, this program will help provide training and technical assistance to aid in making our communities more attractive and vital. In addition, under the Housing Act of 1964, grants will be made to States for training of local governmental employees needed for community development. I am recommending a 1965 supplemental appropriation to implement this program.

We now have two programs which can be of special help in creating areas of recreation and beauty for our metropolitan area population: the Open Space Land Program, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

I have already proposed full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and directed the Secretary of the Interior to give priority attention to serving the needs of our growing urban population.

The primary purpose of the Open Space Program has been to help acquire and assure open spaces in urban areas. I propose a series of new matching grants for improving the natural beauty of urban open space.

The Open Space Program should be adequately financed, and broadened by permitting grants to be made to help city governments acquire and clear areas to create small parks, squares, pedestrian malls and playgrounds.

more

In addition I will request authority in this program for a matching program to cities for landscaping, installation of outdoor lights and benches, creating attractive cityscapes along roads and in business areas, and for other beautification purposes.

Our city parks have not, in many cases, realized their full potential as sources of pleasure and play. I recommend on a matching basis a series of federal demonstration projects in city parks to use the best thought and action to show how the appearance of these parks can better serve the people of our towns and metropolitan areas.

All of these programs should be operated on the same matching formula to avoid unnecessary competition among programs and increase the possibility of cooperative effort. I will propose such a standard formula.

In a future message on the cities I will recommend other changes in our housing programs designed to strengthen the sense of community of which natural beauty is an important component.

In almost every part of the country citizens are rallying to save landmarks of beauty and history. The government must also do its share to assist these local efforts which have an important national purpose. We will encourage and support the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by Congress in 1949. I shall propose legislation to authorize supplementary grants to help local authorities acquire, develop and manage private properties for such purposes.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is a fine federal program with virtually no federal cost. I commend its work and the new wave of interest it has evoked in historical preservation.

THE COUNTRYSIDE

Our present system of parks, seashores and recreation areas -monuments to the dedication and labor of far-sighted men -- do not meet the needs of a growing population.

The full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be an important step in making this a Parks-for-America decade.

I propose to use this fund to acquire lands needed to establish:

-- Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland-Virginia
Tocks Island National Recreation Area, New Jersey-Pennsylvania
Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana
Oregon Dunes National Seashore, Oregon
Great Basin National Park, Nevada
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Spruce Knob, Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, West Virginia
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Montana-Wyoming
Flaming Gorge National Recreation, Utah-Wyoming
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, California

In addition, I have requested the Secretary of Interior, working with interested groups, to conduct a study on the desirability of establishing a Redwood National Park in California.

I will also recommend that we add prime outdoor recreation areas to our National Forest system, particularly in the populous East; and proceed on schedule with studies required to define and enlarge the Wilderness System established by the 88th Congress. We will also continue progress on our refuge system for migratory waterfowl.

Faulty strip and surface mining practices have left ugly scars which mar the beauty of the landscape in many of our States. I urge your strong support of the nationwide strip and surface mining study provided by the Appalachian Regional legislation, which will furnish the factual basis for a fair and reasonable approach to the correction of these past errors.

I am asking the Secretary of Agriculture to work with State and local organizations in developing a cooperative program for improving the beauty of the privately owned rural lands which comprise three-fourths of the Nation's area. Much can be done within existing Department of Agriculture programs without adding to cost.

The 28 million acres of land presently held and used by our Armed Services is an important part of our public estate. Many thousands of these acres will soon become surplus to military needs. Much of this land has great potential for outdoor recreation, wildlife, and conservation uses consistent with military requirements. This potential must be realized through the fullest application of multiple-use principles. To this end I have directed the Secretaries of Defense and Interior to conduct a "conservation inventory" of all surplus lands.

HIGHWAYS

More than any country ours is an automobile society. For most Americans the automobile is a principal instrument of transportation, work, daily activity, recreation and pleasure. By making our roads highways to the enjoyment of nature and beauty we can greatly enrich the life of nearly all our people in city and countryside alike.

Our task is two-fold. First, to ensure that roads themselves are not destructive of nature and natural beauty. Second, to make our roads ways to recreation and pleasure.

I have asked the Secretary of Commerce to take a series of steps designed to meet this objective. This includes requiring landscaping on all federal interstate primary and urban highways, encouraging the construction of rest and recreation areas along highways, and the preservation of natural beauty adjacent to highway rights-of-way.

Our present highway law permits the use of up to 3% of all federalaid funds to be used without matching for the preservation of natural beauty. This authority has not been used for the purpose intended by Congress. I will take steps, including recommended legislation if necessary, to make sure these funds are, in fact, used to enhance beauty along our highway system. This will dedicate substantial resources to this purpose.

I will also recommend that a portion of the funds now used for secondary roads be set aside in order to provide access to areas of rest and recreation and scenic beauty along our nation's roads, and for rerouting or construction of highways for scenic or parkway purposes. The Recreation Advisory Council is now completing a study of the role which scenic roads and parkways should play in meeting our highway and recreation needs. After receiving the report, I will make appropriate recommendations.

The authority for the existing program of outdoor advertising control expires on June 30, 1965, and its provisions have not been effective in achieving the desired goal. Accordingly, I will recommend legislation to ensure effective control of billboards along our highways.

In addition, we need urgently to work towards the elimination of screening of unsightly, beauty-destroying junkyards and auto grave-yards along our highways. To this end, I will also recommend necessary legislation to achieve effective control, including Federal assistance in appropriate cases where necessary.

I hope that, at all levels of government, our planners and builders will remember that highway beautification is more than a matter of planting trees or setting aside scenic areas. The roads themselves must reflect, in location and design, increased respect for the natural and social integrity and unity of the landscape and communities through which they pass.

RIVERS

Those who first settled this continent found much to marvel at.

Nothing was a greater source of wonder and amazement than the power and majesty of American rivers. They occupy a central place in myth and legend, folklore and literature.

They were our first highways, and some remain among the most important. We have had to control their ravages, harness their power, and use their water to help make whole regions prosper.

Yet even this seemingly indestructible natural resource is in danger.

Through our pollution control programs we can do much to restore our rivers. We will continue to conserve the water and power for tomorrow's needs with well-planned reservoirs and power dams. But the time has also come to identify and preserve free flowing stretches of our great scenic rivers before growth and development make the beauty of the unspoiled waterway a memory.

To this end I will shortly send to the Congress a Bill to establish a National Wild Rivers System.

THE POTOMAC

The river rich in history and memory which flows by our nation's capital should serve as a model of scenic and recreation values for the entire country. To meet this objective I am asking the Secretary of the Interior to review the Potomac River basin development plan now under review by the Chief of Army Engineers, and to work with the affected States and local governments, the District of Columbia and interested federal agencies to prepare a program for my consideration.

A program must be devised which will:

- a. Clean up the river and keep it clean, so it can be used for boating, swimming and fishing.
- b. Protect its natural beauties by the acquisition of scenic easements, zoning or other measures.
- c. Provide adequate recreational facilities, and
- d. Complete the presently authorized George Washington Memorial Parkway on both banks.

I hope action here will stimulate and inspire similar efforts by States and local governments on other urban rivers and waterfronts, such as the Hudson in New York. They are potentially the greatest single source of pleasure for those who live in most of our metropolitan areas.

TRAILS

The forgotten outdoorsmen of today are those who like to walk, hike, ride horseback or bicycle. For them we must have trails as well as highways. Nor should motor vehicles be permitted to tyrannize the more leisurely human traffic.

Old and young alike can participate. Our doctors recommend and encourage such activity for fitness and fun.

I am requesting, therefore, that the Secretary of the Interior work with his colleagues in the federal government and with state and local leaders and recommend to me a cooperative program to encourage a national system of trails, building up the more than hundred thousand miles of trails in our National Forests and Parks.

There are many new and exciting trail projects underway across the land. In Arizona, a county has arranged for miles of irrigation canal banks to be used by riders and hikers. In Illinois, an abandoned railroad right of way is being developed as a "Prairie Path." In Mexico utility rights of way are used as public trails.

As with so much of our quest for beauty and quality, each community has opportunities for action. We can and should have an abundance of trails for walking, cycling and horseback riding, in and close to our cities. In the back country we need to copy the great Appalachian Trail in all parts of America, and to make full use of rights of way and other public paths.

POLLUTION

One aspect of the advance of civilization is the evolution of responsibility for disposal of waste. Over many generations society gradually developed techniques for this purpose. State and local governments, landlords and private citizens have been held responsible for ensuring that sewage and garbage did not menace health or contaminate the environment.

In the last few decades entire new categories of waste have come to plague and menace the American scene. These are the technological wastes -- the by-products of growth, industry, agriculture, and science. We cannot wait for slow evolution over generations to deal with them.

Pollution is growing at a rapid rate. Some pollutants are known to be harmful to health, while the effect of others is uncertain and unknown. In some cases we can control pollution with a larger effort. For other forms of pollution we still do not have effective means of control.

Pollution destroys beauty and menaces health. It cuts down on efficiency, reduces property values and raises taxes.

The longer we wait to act, the greater the dangers and the larger the problem.

Large-scale pollution of air and waterways is no respecter of political boundaries, and its effects extend far beyond those who cause it.

Air pollution is no longer confined to isolated places. This generation has altered the composition of the atmosphere on a global scale through radioactive materials and a steady increase in carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels. Entire regional airsheds, crop plant environments, and river basins are heavy with noxious materials. Motor vehicles and home heating plants, municipal dumps and factories continually hurl pollutants into the air we breathe. Each day almost 50,000 tons of unpleasant, and sometimes poisonous, sulfur dioxide are added to the atmosphere, and our automobiles produce almost 300,000 tons of other pollutants.

In Donora, Pennsylvania in 1948, and New York City in 1953 serious illness and some deaths were produced by sharp increases in air pollution. In New Orleans, epidemic outbreaks of asthmatic attacks are associated with air pollutants. Three-fourths of the eight million people in the Los Angeles area are annoyed by severe eye irritation much of the year. And our health authorities are increasingly concerned with the damaging effects of the continual breathing of polluted air by all our people in every city in the country.

In addition to its health effects, air pollution creates filth and gloom and depreciates property values of entire neighborhoods. The White House itself is being dirtied with soot from polluted air.

Every major river system is now polluted. Waterways that were once sources of pleasure and beauty and recreation are forbidden to human contact and objectionable to sight and smell. Furthermore, this pollution is costly, requiring expensive treatment for drinking water and inhibiting the operation and growth of industry.

In spite of the efforts and many accomplishments of the past, water pollution is spreading. And new kinds of problems are being added to the old:

- -- Waterborne viruses, particularly hepatitis, are replacing typhoid fever as a significant health hazard.
- -- Mass deaths of fish have occurred in rivers over-burdened with wastes.
- -- Some of our rivers contain chemicals which, in concentrated form, produce abnormalities in animals.
- -- Last summer 2,600 square miles of Lake Erie -- over a quarter of the entire Lake -- were almost without oxygen and unable to support life because of algae and plant growths, fed by pollution from cities and farms.

In many older cities storm drains and sanitary sewers are interconnected. As a result, mixtures of storm water and sanitary waste overflow during rains and discharge directly into streams, bypassing treatment works and causing heavy pollution.

In addition to our air and water we must, each and every day, dispose of a half billion pounds of solid waste. These wastes -- from discarded cans to discarded automobiles -- litter our country, harbor vermin, and menace our health. Inefficient and improper methods of disposal increase pollution of our air and streams.

Almost all these wastes and pollutions are the result of activities carried on for the benefit of man. A prime national goal must be an environment that is pleasing to the senses and healthy to live in.

Our Government is already doing much in this field. We have made significant progress. But more must be done.

Federal Government Activity

I am directing the heads of all agencies to improve measures to abate pollution caused by direct agency operation, contracts and cooperative agreements. Federal procurement practices must make sure that the Government equipment uses the most effective techniques for controlling pollution. The Administrator of General Services has already taken steps to assure that motor vehicles purchased by the Federal Government meet minimum standards of exhaust quality.

Clean Water

Enforcement authority must be strengthened to provide positive controls over the discharge of pollutants into our interstate or navigable waters. I recommend enactment of legislation to:

- -- Provide, through the setting of effective water quality standards, combined with a swift and effective enforcement procedure, a national program to prevent water pollution at its source rather than attempting to cure pollution after it occurs.
- -- Increase project grant ceilings and provide additional incentives for multi-municipal projects under the waste treatment facilities construction program.
- -- Increase the ceilings for grants to State water pollution control programs.
- -- Provide a new research, and demonstration construction program leading to the solution of problems caused by the mixing of storm water runoff and sanitary wastes.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare will undertake an intensive program to clean up the Nation's most polluted rivers. With the cooperation of States and cities -- using the tools of regulation, grant and incentives -- we can bring the most serious problem of river pollution under control. We cannot afford to do less.

We will work with Canada to develop a pollution control program for the Great Lakes and other border waters.

Through an expanded program carried on by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and Interior, we will continue to seek effective and economical methods for controlling pollution from acid mine drainage.

To improve the quality of our waters will require the fullest cooperation of our State and local government. Working together, we can and will preserve and increase one of our most valuable national resources -- clean water.

Clean Air

The enactment of the Clean Air Act in December of 1963 represented a long step forward in our ability to understand and control the difficult problem of air pollution. The 1966 Budget request of 24 million dollars is almost double the amount spent on air pollution programs in the year prior to its enactment.

In addition, the Clean Air Act should be improved to permit the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to investigate potential air pollution problems before pollution happens, rather than having to wait until the damage occurs, as is now the case, and to make recommendations leading to the prevention of such pollution.

One of the principal unchecked sources of air pollution is the automobile. I intend to institute discussions with industry officials and other interested groups leading to an effective elimination or substantial reduction of pollution from liquid fueled motor vehicles.

Solid Wastes

Continuing technological progress and improvement in methods of manufacture, packaging and marketing of consumer products has resulted in an ever mounting increase of discarded material. We need to seek better solutions to the disposal of these wastes. I recommend legislation to:

- -- Assist the States in developing comprehensive programs for some forms of solid waste disposal.
- -- Provide for research and demonstration projects leading to more effective methods for disposing of or salvaging solid wastes.
- -- Launch a concentrated attack on the accumulation of junk cars by increasing research in the Department of the Interior leading to use of metal from scrap cars where promising leads already exist.

Pesticides

Pesticides may affect living organisms wherever they occur.

In order that we may better understand the effects of these compounds, I have included increased funds in the budget for use by the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, and Health, Education, and Welfare to increase their research efforts on pesticides so they can give special attention to the flow of pesticides through the environment; study the means by which pesticides break down and disappear in nature; and to keep a constant check on the level of pesticides in our water, air, soil and food supply.

I am recommending additional funds for the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce contamination from toxic chemicals through intensified research, regulatory control, and educational programs.

The Secretary of Agriculture will soon submit legislation to tighten control over the manufacture and use of agricultural chemicals, including licensing and factory inspection of manufacturers, clearly placing the burden of proof of safety on the proponent of the chemical rather than on the Government.

Research Resources

Our needs for new knowledge and increasing application of existing knowledge demand a greater supply of trained manpower and research resources.

A National Center for Environmental Health Sciences is being planned as a focal point for health research in this field. In addition, the 1966 budget includes funds for the establishment of university institutes to conduct research and training in environmental pollution problems.

Legislation recommended in my message on health has been introduced to increase Federal support for specialized research facilities of a national or regional character. This proposal, aimed at health research needs generally, would assist in the solution of environmental health problems and I urge its passage.

We need legislation to provide to the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior authority for grants for research in environmental pollution control in their areas of responsibility. I have asked the Secretary of Interior to submit legislation to eliminate the ceiling on pesticide research.

Other Efforts

In addition to these needed actions, other proposals are undergoing active study.

I have directed the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, with the appropriate departments, to study the use of economic incentives as a technique to stimulate pollution prevention and abatement, and to recommend actions or legislation, if needed.

I have instructed the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology to explore the adequacy of the present organization of pollution control and research activities.

I have also asked the Director of the Office of Science and Technology and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to recommend the best way in which the Federal government may direct efforts toward advancing our scientific understanding of natural plant and animal communities and their interaction with man and his activities.

The actions and proposals recommended in this message will take us a long way toward immediate reversal of the increase of pollutants in our environment. They will also give us time until new basic knowledge and trained manpower provide opportunities for more dramatic gains in the future.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

I intend to call a White House Conference on Natural Beauty to meet in mid-May of this year. Its chairman will be Mr. Laurance Rockefeller.

It is my hope that this Conference will produce new ideas and approaches for enhancing the beauty of America. Its scope will not be restricted to federal action. It will look for ways to help and encourage state and local government, institutions and private citizens, in their own efforts. It can serve as a focal point for the large campaign of public education which is needed to alert Americans to the danger to their natural heritage and to the need for action.

In addition to other subjects which this Conference will consider, I recommend the following subjects for discussion in depth:

- -- Automobile junkyards. I am convinced that analysis of the technology and economics can help produce a creative solution to this vexing problem. The Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department can contribute technical advice to the conference, as can the scrap industry and the steel industry.
- -- Underground installation of utility transmission lines. Further research is badly needed to enable us to cope with this problem,
- -- The greatest single force that shapes the American landscape is private economic development. Our taxation policies should not penalize or discourage conservation and the preservation of beauty.
- -- Ways in which the Federal Government can, through information and technical assistance, help communities and states in their own programs of natural beauty.
- -- The possibilities of a national tree planting program carried on by government at every level, and private groups and citizens.

CONCLUSION

In my thirty-three years of public life I have seen the American system move to conserve the natural and human resources of our land.

TVA transformed an entire region that was "depressed." The rural electrification cooperatives brought electricity to lighten the burdens of rural America. We have seen the forests replanted by the CCC's, and watched Gifford Pinchot's sustained yield concept take hold on forestlands.

It is true that we have often been careless with our natural bounty. At times we have paid a heavy price for this neglect. But once our people were aroused to the danger, we have acted to preserve our resources for the enrichment of our country and the enjoyment of future generations.

The beauty of our land is a natural resource. Its preservation is linked to the inner prosperity of the human spirit.

The tradition of our past is equal to today's threat to that beauty. Our land will be attractive tomorrow only if we organize for action and rebuild and reclaim the beauty we inherited. Our stewardship will be judged by the foresight with which we carry out these programs. We must rescue our cities and countryside from blight with the same purpose and vigor with which, in other areas, we moved to save the forests and the soil.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

February 8, 1965.

#

do not copy

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The wonder of Nature is the treasure of America.

What we have in woods and forest, valley and stream, in the gorges and the mountains and the hills, we must not destroy. The precious legacy of preservation of beauty will be our gift to posterity.

Ralph Waldo Emerson said a long time ago that "in the woods is perpetual youth. Within these plantations of God a decorum and sanctity reign, a perennial festival is dressed, and the guest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years. In the woods we return to reason and faith."

Emerson would have been cheered and comforted by the establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System. On September 3, 1964, when I signed that law it brought into being the preservation for our time and for all time to come nine million acres of this vast continent in their original and unchanging beauty and wonder.

The new law designated 54 National Forest areas - 9.1 million acres - as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System, with special provisions for certain restricted commercial uses for a limited period. Included were all the Wilderness, Wild and Canoe areas previously established by the Department of Agriculture.

Thirty-four national forest primitive areas - 5.5 million acres - will be reviewed over a ten year period for possible addition to the system. Also to be reviewed are all roadless areas of five thousand acres or more in the National Park System, as well as all such areas and roadless islands, regardless of size, in the National Wildlife Refuges and Game Ranges. None of the areas to be reviewed may be added to the system except as provided for by subsequent acts of Congress.

Only in our country have such positive measures been taken to preserve the wilderness adequately for its scenic and spiritual wealth. In the new conservation of this century, our concern is with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not only man's material welfare but the dignity of man himself.

The Congress can justly be proud of the contribution of foresight and prudent planning expressed by this measure to perpetuate our rare and rich natural heritage. Generations of Americans to come will enjoy a finer and more meaningful life because of these actions taken in these times. It is now my privilege to send to the Congress today a report which, in accordance with the terms of the Act last year, details the beginnings of our progress on a long road of "reason and faith."

I am confident that it is a road worth the travel and a journey we shall be proud to have pioneered.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

February 8, 1965

#

January 26, 1965

TO:

CHARLIE SCHULTZE

FROM:

Hayes Redmon

Could you please have someone prepare a reply for

Bill's signature to the attached letter from Earl M. Hildebrand?

3414 Bradley Lane
Chevy Chase 15, Maryland

Enclosure

re his plan to encourage the Congress to establish Plant Centers -- is heartened by the President's plug for beautification of American highways and byways.

Mr. Rockefeller, Members of Congress, Participants and Observers of the White House Conference on Natural Beauty.

Today I worked and thought about problems in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

I had to consider decisions which might affect the security of this country, the lives of Americans, and the destiny of other nations.

But, this the most important thing I am doing today; This the most important group I will see. For this is the most if for the part of what all the MST is for.

We have wealth of our nation and the prosperity of our people. And we have succeeded beyond imagination. The tower of our abundance overshadows every nation on earth.

Yet we did not do this simply to swell our bank deposits, or see our gross national product measured in higher numbers. The purpose of this nation cannot be listed in the ledgers of accountants. It is to enrich the quality of people's life, to produce the great men and women which are the measure of a great society.

And that is what you are trying to do.

We have also built the most powerful military in the world. That power is now on guard in the Carribean and Southeast Asia, and in a dozen quieter places. But we did not forge this shield for freedom simply could be safe and secure, free from risk and sacrifice. We built it to that we could liberate our energies the build a society where each person could use his full powers—a civilization for the flowering of man.

And this, too, is what you are trying to do.

Crisis and conflict command the headlines. But your work will shape the future.

For natural beauty is not a luxury for the satisfied. It is not a pleasant frill or a superficial enjoyment. Natural beauty, as you and I conceive it, is the world we live in. It is the environment into which we are born, and grow to maturity, and live our lives.

It is more than rich source of pleasure and recreation. It shapes our values, molds our attitudes, feeds our spirit, and helps to make us the kind of men and women we become. And that, in turn, makes the nation.

The importance of natural beauty cannot be easily measured. It cannot be coded for computers or calculated by economists. But it is seem proven beyond bound doubt by the history of the race, and the experience of our own lives.

The force of natural beauty--its meaning to the life of man--infuses art and culture from the very beginning of Western civilization. Each generation,/trom very beginning, has drawn from it strength and meaning and even truth.

And nowhere has it played a greater role than in the life of America. At first there seemed no end to the limitless wonder of the land. Then, as the country, grew, there came a time of greed and ignorance and ruthless exploitation.

Far-sighted leaders, from Theodore Roosevelt to John Kennedy acted to halt . decay and preserve our natural splendor.

Last years Congress passed more than thirty important conservation bills-the greatest record of any conservation Congress in the history of the country.

But this accomplishment was only the beginning. This year I have sent to the Congress bills to protect our great wild rivers, create new parks, extend the wilderness system, provide funds for areas of recreation and pleasure in our metropolitan areas.

These are important measures for our people. But most of them are expansions of the classic role of conservation.

Today, natural beauty has new enemies and we need new weapons to fight them.

They are the products of the modern world. In many ways they are the dark side of the bright achievements which have helped us to grow and prosper and improved our welfare.

The technology--which has given us everything from the computer to the teleprompter--has created a hundred sources of blight. Poisons and chemicals pollute our air and water. Automobiles litter our countryside. These, and other waste products of progress, are among the deadliest enemies natural beauty has ever known.

Urbanization is another modern threat. More and more people crowd into cities, cutting themselves off from nature. Cities themselves grow and spread, often devastating the countryside.

And in every corner of the land the nation builds -highways and restaurants, factories and neon signs. And far too often we finish the marvels of progress, only to find we have diminished the life of man.

This is not the consequence of the deliberate deparadations of a few. It is the result of uncontrolled growth and building: uniformed by the need to protect nature, unchecked by the citizens whose world is being blighted.

This is why I have called for a new conservation: to restore as well as protect--to bring beauty to the cities as well as keep it in the countryside--to handle the waste products of technology as well as the waste of natural resources.

And there is something more. I believe, and I have fought all my life for national parks and rivers, forests and wilderness. But beauty cannot be remote and occasional pleasure. We must bring it into the daily life of all our people. Children, in the midst of cities, must know it as they grow. Adults, in the midst of work, must find it near their sight. All of us, in the midst of increasing leisure, must draw sustaining strength from its presence.

All this must be true if we are to have a Great Society.

And none of this will be easy. The Federal government will do its part.

But it will also require an active concern and a practical program in every state capitol and city hall of this country. Above all it/demands that private citizens be constantly alert for danger and tire back, working to prevent it.

For it is the quality of their lives that is at stake.

All of this--at every level-has been begun by this Conference. This is not just the first White House Conference on Natural Beauty. It is one of the largest and most impressive conferences every held. Experts, officials and concerned citizens--in every field--from each of the fifty states have come to Washington to help make a better land.

I know, for many of you, it was not easy to attend, You are busy people with much to do.

But there is nothing that is more important.

For you are helping provide an enriching environment for 190 million

Americans. You are working to extend the national heritage of beauty to

successive generations of Americans. And you are laying one of the cornerstones

for the Great Society.

I have received regular reports on your progress from my staff. And I have heard from many observers, including my wife, that your deliberations have been marked by expert knowledge, a zeal for our cause, and an awareness of the demands of practical progress. The reports I have just heard-which I realize cover only a few highlights-reflect the impressive nature of your achievement.

I intend to make full use of all your work, and I hope that local government officials in every state will do the same.

Here is what I intend to do.

First, after personally reviewing your reports I will send them to members of my staff and all the members of the Cabinet. They will be instructed to review all your recommendations for federal action. As many as feasible will be included in my next State of the Union message and legislative program. For

natural beauty will be one of the major elements of that program. Where a recommendation does not require legislation, I will give careful consideration to immediate executive action.

Second, all recommendations for state and local action will be sent to Governors, Mayors and town officials across the country. Wherever further information is needed I will send a personal representative to explain your proposals as well as the federal program.

In addition, I intend to call for a series of regional and local conferences to discuss specific ways to ensure natural beauty in each section of this country.

Third, all recommendations calling for citizen action and public education will go to local governments and private groups in every state. In the federal government itself I will set up a special unit for citizen education—to help inform people how they can combat blight and decay in their own neighborhods.

And I hope every Governor will do the same.

In this way we can keep the fruits of this enormous effort from being dissipated. We can translate your work into action -- and action into pleasure and sustenance for every citizen American

I know you will be glad to hear that we have not even waited for the end of the Conference to take important action in several new fields.

At two cabinet meetings I have asked each Secretary to give high prority to making sure all programs advance the natural beauty of America. I asked for a progress report this month. I can inform you that—in response to this request—your government has taken hundreds of important steps—large and small—to increase natural beauty. We still have a long way to go. But I am determined that this government, in all its activities, shall be a model and a pacesetter for the nation.

In addition, tomorrow I will send to Congress four new bills to help make

our nation's highways sources of pleasure and recreation. In this way we can enormously separat the beauty eccessible to every American who travels by car, for work or pleasure.

Two of these bills will require the use of some of our highway funds for landscaping, beautification, scenic roads and recreation along our road system. This is not a use of highway funds for an alien purpose. It is a recognition that a highway is not just a ribbon of concrete. It is a way for men and women to travel; and it should serve all their human needs. Its purpose is not just to get people from one place to another. It is to enrich the journey.

The other two will eliminate and outdoor advertising signs and junkyards from the sight of the interstate and primary highway system-except in those areas a

Well, I thought you would be to know that we have not been idle while you were working.

I wish you could all know how wonderful it makes me feel to be here with you for a little while.

So much of a President's time is devoted to protecting the nation, putting down danger, and preventing destruction. These are necessary things. And I must do them.

Yet my real ambition is to help our people build. That is what you have been doing. And it lifts my heart to be able to share your task.

I remember when I was very young. I used to walk along the river and across a dusty field to see my grandfather. He would ask me questions: How many cows we had. The state of the crops.

If I knew the answers he would give me an apple, and I would walk proudly back across the fields. If I failed, the walk seemed endless.

Those hills and fields and river were the only world I had. And so I did not know how much more beautiful it was than that of many boys. For I could imagine nothing else from kky to sky.

Yet the sight and feel of that country burned itself into my mind. We were not a wealthy family, but this was my rich inheritance. And all my life I have drawn strength, and sometting more, from those Texas hills.

And sometimes, in the highest councils of the nation, in this house, I sit back and I can almost feel that rough, unyielding soil between my fingers.

And it stirs memories that give me comfort and firmer purpose.

Not all boys can grow up in wide and open country. But we can give them something. We can let each of them feel a little of what the first settlers must have felt as they stood unbelieving before the endless majesty of our land.

Thus, they will reach for the wonders of our future strengthened by the treasured values of our past.

THE WHITE HOUSE

April 28, 1965

TO: FROM: BILL MOYERS

DOUGLASS CATER

For your information.

Attachment

Article fr. The New Republic 4/24/65 entitled "Air and Water".

P

Cassini), and if there are any oeufs-en-gelée at the LBJ Ranch, they are masquerading as egg salad. Mr. Johnson drives his aides too hard, often embarrasses them in public, and there is something pathetic about Vice President Humphrey wandering about in a Stetson hat. The President is not a grand conceptualizer. (A close associate says, "He would not have created the United Nations, but he knows how to use it.") He fits every editorialist's definition of "pragmatic." The legislative record is already long - an Education Act, Medicare, anti-poverty programs, Appalachian aid - which consists mainly of highway construction funds - was signed into law early in the session. A water pollution control bill is well on its way, a voting rights law is considered a sure thing, the Manpower Act amendments were passed last week, a disarmament agency extension will soon be ready for Presidential signature, a constitutional amendment dealing with Presidential disability has passed the House 368-29 - which is the predictable ratio this year. But one looks in vain for original legislative contributions. So far the Great Society is taking up unfinished business of the New Deal.

There are some small tempests: the anti-Nasser rider, the sniping at the Supreme Court by refusing salary raises for Justices, the bad District of Columbia appropriation and crime bills, and the Veterans' Administration hospitals row. But these are evidences of rebellion where it matters the least. Most often, Mr. Johnson has been able to put down the revolts, and even convert them (as in aid for Nasser) into expressions of loyalty. The legislative "box scores" which appear every so often in newspapers become instant guides to greatness, like the number of stars beside a restaurant in the Guide Michelin.

The high point of these first 100 days was surely Mr. Johnson's March 15 address on civil rights to a joint session of Congress. It was the most radical political pronouncement any President has made since Roosevelt's second inaugural address. The irony - that it was presented by a Southerner whom liberals had long ago misplaced in the unsympathetic category - was not missed. It was not a well constructed speech, especially the long second part which Mr. Johnson wrote and ad-libbed himself, and it was delivered in that affectedly sincere and solemn tone which is so unlike the President's natural ebullience and crafty charm. Yet Mr. Johnson there committed the nation to support a convulsive social movement, not merely to give charity to an oppressed minority. One assumes that he realizes the probable consequences of that commitment; it could revolutionize American society.

In contrast, the April 7 speech on Southeast Asian policy in Baltimore was well-meaning, but simplistic and amateur. Mr. Johnson is not at home in foreign affairs. The intricacies of diplomacy and the subtleties

of congressional maneuver are of a different order. The international society is essentially anarchic; it is not run by the same principles of common interest, majority rule and mutual esteem on which the President builds his congressional consensus. Senator Dirksen may be tickled pink by an invitation to the White House; Ho Chi Minh would not be. Like the early President Roosevelt, the early President Johnson has only a peripheral interest in foreign relations. Here his undoubted astuteness and humanity will meet their toughest test.

Air and Water

The White House changed its mind again and now supports Senator Muskie's bill requiring auto manufacturers to put smog control devices on all new vehicles. Last December the Administration implied its support for this measure; recently an Administration spokesman opposed it; finally after a flood of press procest, the White House got behind the bill. It should be reported out of a Senate committee early in May and be approved. The chances for passage are less certain in the House, where it goes before Oren Harris' Commerce Committee. Usually Harris takes a dim view of telling industry what to do. But he is sponsoring a measure that would prohibit federal installations from polluting the air. One section of his bill specifies that autos purchased by the government be equipped with the same anti-smog devices that the Muskie legislation would make mandatory on all cars.

Later this year Senator Muskie will take a close look at the way HEW is administering the Clean Air Act. Since it was passed 15 months ago, the Public Health Service, which administers the program, has not brought one abatement case. Last summer PHS met with officials from the states of New York and New Jersey to consider action against New Jersey industries which spew pollutants into the west wind, which carries the fumes and soot to New York City. Both states opposed intervention by the federal government. But the PHS prepared papers detailing the pollution; it recommended calling a conference, the first step in federal enforcement procedure. Those papers were forwarded to the Secretary of HEW who must approve such an action. That is the last anybody heard of them.

The PHS may have difficulty in carrying out the enforcement duties it is given under the law, since it never hired a chief enforcement officer. It sought the employ of Smith Griswold, chief of the Los Angeles County Air Pollution District. But HEW again sat on this application, pleading lack of money. If the President means to clean up air pollution as much as he

says, it is hard to believe funds can't be found to pay the salary of someone to run the program. Moreover, the Clean Air Act directs the PHS to set up criteria that can be used in curbing air pollution. In an enforcement action, these criteria would give the parties something to work toward. The PHS never set criteria.

What the PHS has done is to dispense \$14 million of research funds and \$4 million to help municipalities set up anti-pollution programs. But without tough enforcement that keeps the heat on states and industries which are loathe to spend the money to install costly pollution systems this won't ever amount to much.

It was because the PHS took such a lackluster attitude toward tough enforcement, that the Senate has passed a bill removing the water pollution program from the doctors' control and placing it in a separate administration directly beneath the Secretary of HEW. Similar legislation promises to be through the House in a week or so. The House version will be weaker than the Senate's, because the House Public Works Committee killed a standards section. The Senate version would give the Secretary of HEW the authority to set water quality standards on interstate streams; if the states did not enforce these standards, the government could step in and make them do so. Mr. Muskie is determined to get this important section back in at the Senate-House conference.

Peace through War

Although surreptitious glances are being cast toward the conference table, it is said in Washington that the time is not yet "ripe" for negotiation on Vietnam. The decision whether and when to negotiate and on what basis may, of course, be made without consultation with the US, by the Vietnamese getting together among themselves and arranging a cease-fire and a new coalition government. To prevent any such development, with its attendant risk of an eventual Communist takeover, Arleigh Burke, former Chief of Naval Operations, would have the US use more of its muscle. There should be no negotiation, he believes, and need be none because we have "the power to make the Viet Cong and the Communists, in general, quit the war."

If Admiral Burke is right, it follows that the Viet Cong persists because not enough power has been used against them. How much, then, is enough? One can only find out by applying power. Begin by supplying advisers and equipment; add US soldiers, sailors and marines; import troops from South Korea; shell from the sea; scorch the earth; use gas and white phosphorus; try out a few other ingenious weapons; rain the forests with bombs and with rockets and machine gun fire from helicopters; accelerate raids on roads,



"Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safe

bridges, military installations in North Vietnam Laos; "seed" encampment areas with delayed-ac bombs; threaten to strike China if it actively it venes.

And if that isn't enough, well . . . do more.

Why the Delay?

Although the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was signed July 2, Title VII – the Fair Employment title – will become effective so as to prohibit discriminatory 1 tices until July 2 of this year. But the title establis effective immediately upon its enactment, that is months ago, an Equal Employment Opportunity (mission, and gave it many essential preparatory to perform during the year of grace.

The Commission consists of five members, all F dential appointees. But the Commission does not as yet. President Johnson has neglected to make necessary appointments. Thus, it is not too muc say that he has substantially extended the year grace granted to private employers by Congress, that he is further extending it every day that he tinues to delay organizing the Commission.

Administration Eases Its Stand On the Control of Air Pollution

By CABELL PHILLIPS Special to The New York Ti

WASHINGTON, April 8 — The Johnson Administration has apparently done an about face on the need for legislation to control air pollution from auto-mobile exhausts and similar

Senator Edmund S. Muskie, Senator Edmund S. Muskie, Democrat of Maine, chairman of a Senate public works subcommittee that is holding hearings on an air pollution bill, has been advised in almost identical letters of the objections of the two Cabinet departments most directly concerned—the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the Department of the Interior.

"T am surprised: I wish I

welfare, and the Department of the Interior.

"I am surprised; I wish I knew what this was all about," the Senator said today. He added that he had assumed until now that the Administration was in favor of the bill, which he introduced in January with the bipartisan support of 20 other Senators.

In a Special Message on Conservation and Natural Beauty, which was sent to Congress on February 8, President Johnson said that new legislation was necessary "to permit the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to investigate potential air politition problems before pollution happens, rather than having to wait until the damage occurs".

The President's recommendations of the senator of the president's recommendations of the senator of the president's recommendations.

occurs".
The President's recommenda-The President's recommendation was based, in part at least, on a report issued last December by the United States Public Health Service, which said that "smog is a problem of growing national importance" attributable largely to automotive exhausts. Biological studies, the report continued, show that these emissions, "produce adverse health effects."

Last January, Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, backed up the report by saying that legislation in the field, "is needed now."

ed now

Senator Muskie scheduled hearings on his bill this week in the belief, he said, that he had the Administration's blessings for the proposal. He said that he had been taken by surprise, however, on the opening day of the hearings—Tuesday—when he received substantially similar letters from Mr. Celebrezze and from Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall, opposing the bill in its present form and at this time.

Senator Muskie's bill proposes a number of amendments to the Clean Air Act of 1963. Among a number of others, it calls for these provisions:

The establishment by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare of standards and criteria for the allowable amount of pollutants in the exhausts of gasoline and dieselpowered vehicles.

The establishment of an air pollution laboratory and a technical advisory committee under the direction of the Health Department.

The system of grants to mustice the direction of grants to mustice in the said of the content of the partment. Senator Muskie

¶A system of grants to municipalities for the construction of incinerators or other devices to eliminate air pollution in the disposal of solid wastes.

Adverse Comment

Secretary Udall's letter (signed in his absence by Assistant Secretary Kenneth Holum) commented adversely on a number of specific features of the Muskie Bill.

It said that the research program was unnecessary since

It said that the research program was unnecessary since "adequate authority already exists" for this purpose. It said the bill's designation of certain pollutants in automobile exhausts was "too restrictive" and "unwise."

The Secretary said that he doubted that sufficient technical progress had been made to establish reliable standards for exhaust emissions. He noted that the Administration planned to submit its own legislation concerning pollution from solid wastes.

wastes.

"We are in accord with the general purpose" of the bill, the letter concluded. "We do not, however, believe this legislation is desirable in its present form."

lation is desirable in its present form."

Secretary Celebrezze's letter to Senator Muskle was similar in most details. His points were further elaborated in open testimony on Tuesday by James M. Quigley, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, who is directly in charge of the department's pollution program.

Mr. Quigley, who was out of the city today, was reported by an associate not to share Secretary Celebrezze's objections to the bill, and to have been "not happy" about being required to testify adversely on it. He has been requested to return for further questioning by the committee tomorrow.

The associate, who asked not to be identified, said he assumed that the switch in the official attitude toward the bill had "come from the White House."

"I think," he said, "there's

some sort of breakdown in communications. I don't believe the people at the White House realize how great the public support for this kind of legislation is on the output to which tion is, or the extent to which

support for this kind of legislation is, or the extent to which many people in industry are ready to go along with some kind of air pollution control."

Other sources suggested that, if the President were, indeed, responsible for the switch, he might be motivated by the desire to give the automobile industry a nopportunity for voluntary action on exhaust abatement before statutory regulations were imposed.

Today, the committee heard testimony from spokesmen for the coal and public utility industries. These witnesses said that much progress had already been made in decontaminating coal smoke, and that they would welcome additional research programs in this field by the Federal Government.

air Pallulins

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

Water Pollution

PR 8 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MOYERS

Subject: Water pollution control legislation

You requested a brief analysis of the House and Senate water pollution proposals in relation to the President's recommendations.

The President's message on Natural Beauty proposed:

- a. The setting of effective water quality standards.
- b. A swift and effective enforcement procedure. (Standards and improved enforcement procedures, together, are aimed at the President's objective of preventing pollution at its source rather than attempting to cure it afterwards.)
- c. Increased project grant ceilings and additional incentives for multi-municipal projects under the waste treatment facilities construction grant program.
- d. Increased ceilings for grants to State water pollution control agencies.
- e. A new research and demonstration construction program leading to the solution of problems caused by combined sewers.
- S. 4, Senator Muskie's bill, as it passed the Senate, covers items a, c, and e, and in addition would establish a Water Pollution Control Administration in HEW separate from the PHS. Briefly it would:
- a. Authorize a Federal Water Pollution Control Administration and assign to it certain functions now performed by the Public Health Service; authorize an additional Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- b. Authorize a new \$20 million program of grants to demonstrate new or improved methods of controlling pollution arising from combined storm sewers and sanitary sewers.

Water Palle tim

- c. Increase the project ceilings under the waste treatment works construction grant program from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 for projects serving a single municipality and from \$2.4 million to \$4 million for joint projects of several municipalities.
- d. Authorize the Secretary to establish and enforce standards of water quality pertaining to interstate waters (but not navigable waters which are not interstate).

You will recall that in mid-February we met in your office and concluded that the most desirable way to meet the President's legislative objectives would be to (a) support S. 4 as it passed the Senate, and (b) propose the additional items, particularly item b (improved enforcement) in a separate bill to be worked out for submission after April 1. This method would preserve Administration support of S. 4 and permit other proposals later on other essential items. The possibility was recognized that if House action on the Muskie bill were delayed long enough, amendments might be made in that bill rather than in separate legislation. In either event, it appeared likely that support for improved enforcement authority might have to be "bought" by a substantial increase in the present \$100 million authorization for community waste treatment work grants.

The House Committee on Public Works has reported its version of S. 4 without the provisions of the Senate-passed bill for establishing meaningful water quality standards. Instead, the Committee included provisions for the States to establish their own water quality criteria for interstate water (effective within two years), and for letters of intent to do so within 90 days. States that did not file letters of intent would receive no funds for waste treatment works or support of State controlled programs. The House Committee also added \$50 million a year for two years to the authorization for waste treatment works construction. This added sum would be allocated on the basis of population only, rather than population and per capita income as is now the case.

In summary, the Committee's action threatens the President's objectives by deleting authority to establish Federal water quality standards and by increasing the waste treatment authorization carrot without adding the enforcement improvement stick.

HEW believes that it may be possible to make arrangements for a suitable compromise settlement involving a blending of the State standards proposed by the House and Federal standards proposed by the Senate into a package. They also believe that Blatnik may be willing to

forego the \$50 million additional waste treatment authorization. If both these things are possible, the net result would be a package of the same general merit as the Senate-passed Muskie bill which would be acceptable to the Administration. We'd like a shot at whatever compromise appears likely to evolve.

You'll recall that HEW was going to draft enforcement proposals for consideration by April 1, but other pressures have apparently delayed the drafting. We are pressing HEW but it might help if you or Henry could also.

You may wish to talk with Henry about the tactical situation here.

Phillip S. Hughes

Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

cc:

Mr. Henry Wilson

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Mashington, D. C. April 5, 1965

For the President

Mr. Bill Moyers The White House Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

Enclosed is the summary which I promised to give you for the President today on the Water Pollution bill.

The following things should be borne in mind:

- (1) The House Committee on Public Works, at the Administration's request, passed the Appalachia Bill exactly as it came over from the Senate, without a single change.
 - (2) A matter of House integrity is at stake in the present matter.
- (3) John Blatnik and Bob Jones for years have been the real architects of water pollution control. It was Blatnik's bill in 1956 which began the present program. They are genuinely committed. They were working hard and effectively on this matter many years before Ed Muskie ever came to Congress. (Muskie's a very fine man, but a Johnny-come-lately in this business.)
- (4) The House bill is the result of many months of hearings, many days of Executive Sessions. It has been <u>carefully</u> considered, drafted with precision. The Senate committee had only one three-hour hearing on S. 4.
- (5) The House bill is a very <u>major</u> step forward, as the enclosed will show. Any advantage attaching to the Senate bill is basically superficial. Anybody who calls the House bill "worse than none at all" is definitely talking through his hat.
- (6) From a practical standpoint, we can <u>pass</u> the House bill. Whether we could pass the Senate version is highly conjectural. If The Man insists, I'll try to help--but I think I know what I'm talking about.

Jim Wright

Sincerely,

WATER POLLUTION

The House Committee bill is a substantial improvement over existing law and would represent a truly appreciable advance in our national efforts to abate pollution.

Moreover, it has the unanimous endorsement of the committee and probably is the strongest bill which could be passed by the House Committee on Public Works at this time.

It is the product of many weeks of public hearings last year, as well as three days of additional hearings this year plus three long, hard-fought days in executive session --- in contrast to the Senate's three-hour hearing on S. 4.

Advantages of House Bill

- l. Administrative upgrading would result through creation of a Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. This will consolidate numerous scattered activities under one effective head, give the program an identity commensurate with its importance, and expedite action. The Senate bill would create only a small regulatory agency.
- 2. Subpoens power is given to the administrator to strengthen his hand in enforcing already existing standards. This can greatly facilitate compliance. This subpoens power will be available at the hearing stage. The Senate bill contains no such provision.
- 3. More money is made available for the practical battle against pollution. This is considerably more important than the adoption of theoretical standards. Existing pollution cannot be abated simply by court order, since the effluent from treatment plans flows by gravity into rivers. The House bill provides \$150 million rather than the existing \$100 million annual authorization. The Senate bill makes no gain in this regard.
- 4. Realistic help for the big cities is available for the first time in the House bill. This is where most of the pollution originates. Ceilings on individual matching grants have made existing law relatively ineffective as meaningful help to the metropolitan cities. These ceilings are raised in the House bill to a workable level. The Senate bill offers no solution to this very real problem.
- 5. Each state is required for the first time to develop a set of water quality standards. This is a meaningful advance. The states are given two years in which to prove that they can and will develop, apply and enforce water quality standards.

In all, the House bill provides stronger enforcement tools than the Senate bill. The strengthened administrative status, the subpoena power and the bigger incentives combine to produce considerably more powerful means of requiring pollution abatement than are offered in the Senate bill.

By no stretch of the imagination could any reasonable person conceivably describe the House committee bill as "worse than no bill at all." It is indeed a long step forward.

Regarding Federal Standards

As Secretary Quigley pointed out to the committee, it would be utterly impossible to develop one uniform standard applicable to all streams. Further, he stresses that it is not even possible to develop one standard to apply to all segments of the same stream. Each river has unique characteristics. He has stated that it would take five years to develop Federal standards and put them into effect.

The Federal government is not yet in a technical position to apply standards. It cannot be for some time. The two national water quality standards laboratories (at Duluth, Minn. and Narragausett, R.I.) are now in planning and construction stages, will not be fully operational for at least another year. The minimum standards already determined as applicable are being applied, can be more effectively applied through the House bill. There is no inherent delay, therefore, in the House approach.

The prospect of Federal standards seems to strike fear among state administrators. All who appeared testified against the concept, none for it.

The requirement that states develop standards as a requisite for participation gives them an opportunity and an incentive to come up with meaningful solutions at the point where the problem lies. Public pressures should require them to act affirmatively. Also, it puts them on notice. The basic Act comes up for extension in two more years. If the states have failed to perform adequately, we'll then have a definite record of this -- and will be fully justified in requiring Federal standards at that time.

Meanwhile, the Federal authority can proceed with plans. It needs this much lead-time in any event. Nothing is lost. Any possible advantage in the Senate bill, therefore, is clearly superficial, far more apparent than real.

Practical Considerations

If we had insisted on Federal standards in the House committee, we would have lost six Democrats in addition to all of the Republicans. The outcome would have been extremely shaky. We easily could have lost the bill. If we had squeeked through in committee, with that much opposition it would have been a bloody fight on the floor.

Any attempt to bring such a bill to the House floor would stimulate immediate telegrams and counter-pressures upon the membership from most of the Governors and all the state water agencies. Moreover, fear and opposition is building up from Agriculture and Irrigation states. (Witness the enclosed sheet prepared by Senator Eastland for distribution). The outcome would be in doubt. But we definitely can pass the House bill and thus make a long stride forward.

Summation

The House bill is a truly substantial advancement over existing law. As a workable instrument it contains numerous advantages over the Senate bill. In the considered judgment of those who have worked hardest and most effectively for pollution control over the longest period of time, it is the strongest bill that the House committee and the House membership could be prevailed upon to pass right now. We can pass this bill by a big margin in the House. The House should be encouraged, not discouraged, to get on with this task.

(From Son. Eastland)

March 27, 1965

To: Senators of Agriculture and Irrigation States

Subject: Proposed Controls Over Drainage by Department of HEW Administrator

When the Senate debated and adopted S.4, the significance of the controls over drainage from agricultural and irrigation lands, which this bill authorizes to the Secretary of HEW, was not recognized.

The objective of the bill is to clean up the rivers, and this all of us agree to.

However, the House Public Works Committee has recognized that in permitting the Secretary to arbitrarily establish standards of quality, he could set low levels of fertilizer constituents and thus limit the number of acres and application of fertilizer or set low salt concentration level and limit the acreage for irrigation.

Because of the vital importance of agriculture to the economy of some States, the House Public Works Committee has substituted for this authority to set standards, the provision that the States must within 2 years establish water quality criteria for the portion of interstate waters within their jurisdiction. This lets the States determine which streams should be used for agricultural drainage.

The House Committee agreed to the Senate proposal for a new agency. The House can be expected to pass their version shortly. The Senate conferees (Messrs. Muskie, Randolph, Moss, Boggs and Pearson) should be acquainted with your views on the preference of the House version.

Also, such authority in HEW would interfere with the implementation of S.21, designed to develop the best uses of land and water in large interstate river basins by federal state commission decision on uses and standards.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

MAR 6 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILSON

Subject: Developments affecting strategy to secure improved water pollution enforcement authority

In his message on Natural Beauty, the President called for the strengthening of Federal enforcement authority to provide positive controls over the discharge of pollutants into interstate and navigable waters. He thought such legislation should: "Provide, through the setting of effective water quality standards, combined with a swift and effective enforcement procedure, a national program to prevent water pollution at its source rather than attempting to cure pollution after it occurs." This item grew out of widespread dissatisfaction with current Federal enforcement efforts and the inadequacy of the enforcement procedures, which seem more designed to thwart Federal action than to assist it. They cannot prevent pollution at its source as the President desires, but take hold only long after pollution has actually occurred.

Existing Enforcement Procedures

The enforcement authority of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act gives the Federal Government jurisdiction over pollution of interstate or navigable waters which endangers the health or welfare of any person, without Federal displacement of State and interstate action. Initiation of abatement proceedings under the Act is upon a finding by the Secretary that interstate pollution is occurring or a request for Federal action by a State. The first step is the calling of a conference of the interested State and interstate agencies. Not less than three weeks notice is required. A summary of conference discussions must be sent to all participating agencies. The Secretary must then wait for the conference to produce the desired results as a result of voluntary action on the part of the participants. The length of the wait is not specified. If there is not suitable action in the judgment of the Secretary, he then may hold a public hearing after not less than three weeks notice before a board of five persons appointed by him. The hearing board decides whether the interstate pollution is occurring and if so whether effective progress is being made toward its abatement. If effective progress is not being made toward its abatement, the board makes recommendations. The findings and recommendations of the hearings are sent to the affected persons, together with a notice specifying a reasonable time, not less than six months, to secure abatement action. If the foregoing actions produce no result, the Secretary may request the Attorney General to bring a suit on

behalf of the United States. The Courts must take into account the proceedings before the hearing board and may enter a judgment and orders enforcing the recommendations of the hearing board.

The minimum time in which Federal enforcement action could be taken under the procedure would appear to be not less than a year after the date of the Secretary's findings which in themselves must be preceded by a great deal of field investigations and staff work. Meanwhile, of course, the pollution continues.

Some 30 enforcement cases have been initiated under this Act since its adoption in 1954. Twenty of those cases were in the period from 1954 to 1964. Ten cases were initiated in 1964. There are over 80 cases on which the field work has been done and which have been written up and are in the review channels within the Department on their way to a formal finding by the Secretary that interstate pollution does exist. It was this time-consuming, cumbersome, and not very effective procedure which led to the inclusion of a call by the President for a more swift and effective enforcement authority.

Standards of Water Quality

The President's message also called for Federal authority to set water quality standards. There is no such authority now. In a sense, quality standards are developed ad hoc to support conference, hearing, or court proceedings under the abatement provisions of the present Act. Standards established in advance would provide notice to potential polluters, and local, State, and interstate agencies in advance of the need for the use of such standards in any abatement proceedings. They would tend to give these persons guidance as to the quality of water that should be maintained and assistance in determining the kind of effluents that would lower the quality of water below the standard. Authority for the establishment of water quality standards by the Federal Government is contained in two bills before the present session of Congress: S. 4, which has passed the Senate, and the similar H.R. 3988, which is now under consideration of the House Committee on Public Works.

Previous Strategy Considerations

Because of the inclusion in these bills of the standards authority, there was recent consideration given to whether the Administration should also propose amendments to add the stronger enforcement authority desired by the President. At the time the Bureau cleared the report of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on H.R. 3988, this possibility was discussed with the Department, Office of Science and Technology, and White House staff. HEW argued against proposing enforcement amendments to this bill, because of reported feeling by congressional committee staffs that substantive amendments would delay passage and might even make passage impossible this year. It was agreed at that time (middle February) that an Administration proposal to improve and speed up enforcement authority would be developed for submission by April 1. HEW, Bureau of the Budget, and OST staff were to work jointly on developing a proposal.

During the discussion of the legislative strategy in this area, it was pointed out by HEW that the Administration might well have to build support in the Congress for improved enforcement authority by agreeing to expanded financial assistance under the waste treatment works construction grant program. The present authorization and 1966 Budget request for this program is \$100 million; \$90 million has been appropriated for the past several years. A proposal to increase the authorization was advanced by HEW during the Bureau's review of its current legislative program, but rejected on the grounds that the first order of priority should be given to strengthened enforcement. Such additional authorization should not be sought now if it is to be used later as an incentive to get the improved enforcement authority stressed in the President's message.

Recent Developments

Since the February decision that the Administration would support Blatnik's H.R. 3988 without further substantial amendment and would separately recommend improved enforcement authority, a significant development has occurred to threaten that strategy. We have learned that efforts may be underway in Blatnik's committee to increase the waste treatment works construction grants authorization by \$100 or \$150 million, to a new total of \$200 or \$250 million. Congressman Blatnik, himself, seems to be favorably disposed toward such a move, and successive reports reaching us indicate a greater and greater likelihood of such an occurrence. If it comes to pass, it would deprive the Administration of the chance to make stronger enforcement more palatable by supporting additional grant authorizations. This would very likely render impossible the securing of any improved enforcement authority during this session of the Congress and maybe even in the 89th Congress.

To preserve the President's stated position in this matter, we believe that we need to block the increased waste treatment authorization at this time or to submit amendments for the additional enforcement authority. It should be recognized, however, that development of a proposal will not be easy, because of the complexities of the problems involved in enforcement.

Kermit Gordon Director

B	В	FO	RM
N	0	. 38	

ROUTE SLIP

(Fold Here)

BUREAU OF THE JUDGET

DATE _April 7, 1965

To: Mr. Redmon

FROM: Sam Hughes

REMARKS:

Per your request.

HE Sind air Pallation

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter is in response to your request of January 19, 1965, for a report on S. 306, a bill "To smend the Clean Air Act to require standards for controlling the emission of pollutants from gasoline-powered or diesel-powered vehicles, to establish a Federal air pollution control laboratory, and for other purposes."

This bill would emend the Clean Air Act (Public Law 88-206) by providing for control of emissions from new automobiles, establishment of criteria for emissions from diesel-powered vehicles, grants for the construction of solid waste disposal facilities, increased research toward the extraction of sulfur from fuels, and a program of grants to States for the establishment or improvement of effective inspection systems to insure meeting of the gasoline-powered vehicle emission standards prescribed by the Secretary.

The major provisions of this bill are summarized below:

- 1. The Act would be smended to provide for the conduct and acceleration of research programs relating to the means of controlling hydrocarbon emissions resulting from the evaporation of gasoline from carburetors and fuel tanks, and the means of controlling emissions of oxides of nitrogen and aldebydes from gasoline-powered or diesel-powered vehicles. The Secretary would be required to consult with the technical committee established under section 6 of the Clean Air Act for research concerning diesel-powered vehicles, and would be authorized to add to this committee representatives from the diesel-powered vehicle industry.
- 2. The Secretary would be required to establish a Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory, and to staff and equip the laboratory as needed to conduct the research and development progress for the prevention and control of air pollution.
- 3. The Secretary would be required to appoint a technical committee made up of representatives from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior, the Federal Power Commission, and the coal, petroleum, and electric power industries, to encourage the development of improved low-cost techniques designed to reduce emissions of oxides of sulfur produced by the combustion of sulfur-containing fuels. The Committee would meet from time to

air Palletion

time to evaluate progress in the development of techniques and to recommend additional research progress needed. One year after emectment of this provision and seminamually thereafter, the Secretary would be required to report to the Congress on the progress of the development of such techniques and his recommendations, if any, for additional legislation.

- 4. The Act would be emended to authorize grants to municipalities in an amount up to two-thirds of the cost of the construction of facilities which are designed to eliminate air pollution resulting from the disposal of solid wastes. No grant would be made to any municipality that has not enacted an ordinance or other regulation prohibiting open burning of solid wastes and containing enforcement procedures insuring that disposal facilities will have a beneficial effect on reducing air pollution. No grant would be made for any facility until the applicant has made provision satisfactory to the Secretary to assume the proper and efficient operation and maintenance of the facility after completion of construction. It is further provided that no grant would be made for any project in excess of five per cent of the total funds authorized for this purpose in any fiscal year. The Act would authorize the appropriation of \$100 million for this purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and the same amount for each of the next two successing fiscal years.
- 5. The Act would be emended to require the Secretary to prescribe and publish standards for the allovable emissions of pollutents from gasoline-powered vehicles and the effective data for such standards. Further, in prescribing standards for gasoline-povered vehicles, the Secretary would be directed to require (i) that within six months after ensetment of this provision all new gasoline-powered vehicles be equipped with bloody systems with emissions from crankcases limited to 0.15 per cent of supplied fuel under cyclic operating conditions and (ii) that after Movember 1, 1965, the ellowable exhaust emissions from new gasoline-powered vehicles shall be not more than 275 parts per million of hydrocarbons and not more than 1.5 per cent by volume of carbon monoxide measured by a nondispersive infrared spectroseter under metropoliten area cyclic type operating conditions with results normalized to 15 divided by per cent carbon dioxide plus per cent carbon monoxide plus six times per cent hydrocarions. The manufacture for distribution in commerce of any resolinepowered vehicle or the importation into the United States of any gasolinepowered vehicle, after the effective date of any standards prescribed by the Secretary, which does not meet such standards, would be declared unlowful. Violators of standards or regulations prescribed would be subject to a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment of not more than six months, or both.
- 6. The Secretary and the Secretary of the Treasury would be directed jointly to promulgate rules and regulations prohibiting the importation of any gasoline-powered vehicles which fail to meet the standards prescribed.

- 7. The Secretary would be directed to establish criteria for allowable emissions from diesel-powered vehicles manufactured and introduced into interatate commerce or imported into the United States. Upon the establishment of such criteria, the Secretary would be required to make recommendations for any necessary additional legislation to regulate the discharge of pollutants from diesel-powered vehicles.
- 3. Further, with respect to motor vehicle pollution emissions, the bill would establish as Federal policy the insuring of proper inspection and maintenance of the devices and other means required to control emissions from gasoline-powered vehicles within the standards prescribed by the Secretary. The Secretary would be authorized to enter into agreements with, and to make grants to, appropriate State agencies designated by the Covernors (including such supplemental egreements as may be necessary) to cerry out inspection programs. As interstate air pollution control agency would qualify if one State having jurisdiction of such agency enters as: agreement. The sums supropriated to carry out the inspection program would be allotted by the Secretary to States entering into agreements in the proportion that the number of guspline-powered vehicles registered in such year in each State bears to the total such number in all such States for such year. The bill provides that \$25 million would be authorized for the fiscal year ending June 1966 for the establishment of inspection program.

president Johnson in his State of the Union Massage of January 4, 1965, has proposed that we "end the poisoning of * * the sir we breathe", and declared that we would seek legal power to "prevent the pollution of our air * * before it happens." A The importance of the air pollution problem nationally and the urgent need for increased activities in dealing with it, both through research and the application of control procedures, has been recognized and wall documented through the activities of your Countities. Acceleration of progress along these limbs has been greatly furthered by the Congress in its enectment of the Clean Air Act in December 1963. We believe that the statements of policy and purposes, as included in section 1 of the Act, provide fundamentally wise and desirable guidelines for Federal action in this field. We are in agreement, therefore, with the basic objectives of 8. 306 to improve the Federal capability of providing leadership, technical and financial assistance, and appropriate participation in the control of air pollution.

With respect to the several provisions of the bill, we have the following specific communts:

1. With respect to the proposed emendment of section 3 of the Act, which would direct the Secretary to accelerate research programs relating to the control of gusoline evaporation losses and cmissions of oxides of nitrogen and aldebydes from motor vehicles, we question seriously the desirability of an amandment identifying these (or other) specific pollutants, examp the many substances

smitted by motor vehicles, for increased research ettention. For several years, the Federal air pollution progress has given emphasis to research on motor vehicle pollution problems. Considerable progress has been made in the colentific understanding of the problem, the effects produced by such pollution, and means for reducing such pollutent emissions. The necessary further conduct of this research should not be subjected to possible bias by legislative directive to give emphasis to one or mother feet of the overall problem, but should, in our opinion, be left free to follow the leads which are technically most premising for savance in the entire problem area. While we believe that existing authority would be elequate and plan in any event to accelerate our efforts along these lines, if the Congress wishes to evidence support of a greater research effort on the overall problem of vehicle pollutent emissions this Department would have no objection.

This Department has no objection to the addition of representation from the diesel-powered vehicle industry to the committee established under section 6 of the Act.

- 2. With respect to the proposed assembsent which would require the Secretary to establish a Federal Air Pollution Control Laboratory, we believe that, instead, the bill should confer authority to construct such facilities as may be needed to carry out the Secretary's functions under the Act. Existing legislative provisions, and national needs, require the mounting of a substantial and continuing research and development effort in the sir pollution control field. If these purposes are to be most effectively implemented, expanded and improved facilities are highly destrable. Currently the research activities of the Division of Air Pollution of the Public Boalth Service are housed primarily in four locations. Some of these facilities are government owned and others are rented on short-term leases; with minor exceptions, some of them was designed specifically for its present use. The provision we suggest would confer the flexible authority for facility construction that is needed.
- So the establishment of a technical cosmittee for encouraging the development of improved low-cost techniques designed to reduce sulfurous emissions from sulfur-containing fusis. We are concerned that a proliferation of technical committees established by statute will produce undesirable rigidity in program approaches, may result in inefficient use of scarce technical personnel, and detract from sound program administration. The Division of Air pollution is now using ad hoc liminon arrangements with other Federal agencies and with industry for the planning of needed research and development activities for the control of sulfurous pollutant emissions. We believe that the flexibility inherent in this muthod of operations planning is superior to that obtainable through a rigidly

structured statutory cosmittee. He therefore recommend against the proposed exendment which would require the establishment of such a cosmittee.

We have no objection to a requirement that the Secretary report periodically to the Congress on progress in the development of techniques for the control of sulfurous pollutant emissions. However, we are concerned over the requirement for frequent separate reports to the Congress on individual sub-progress elements, as now included in the Act and currently proposed. We suggest the desirability of an emandment to the Act which would concolidate such requirements into a single report emually.

- 4. Pederal assistance to States and local communities for improvement of solid waste disposal procedures is, in our opinion, highly desirable but should be unde the subject of superste legislation rather than emendment to the Choon Air Act. An ever inereceing quantity of colid waste naterials, currently estimated at over 500 million pounds daily is being discarded in our urban communities. The resulting financial burden on local government to meet this problem places a significant strain on local tex support and service charges. Which of this material is disposed of by insenitory methods which contribute to air, water, and soil pollution and other health hezerds, as well as being unsightly and in many instances a nuisance. The President, in his recessor to the Congress on natural beauty, February 8, 1965, has recusmended legislation to "essist the Otates in developing comprehersive programs for ease form of solid weste disposel" and "provide for research and demonstration projects leading to more effective methods for disposing of or solvening solid wastes." In line with these communic-while we do not favor at the prepent time a large-scale program of construction grants for colid-waste disposal facilities—there will be transmitted to the Congress in the next few days a draft bill to carry out the recommendations of the President on solid-waste disposal.
- proposed provisions relating to the establishment of limitations on pollutant emissions from motor vehicles. The mater vehicle pollution problem is of such mignificance nationally that all practicable measures for minimizing emissions should be taken as these become available. As noted in this Department's report of December 17, 1964, to the Congress on automotive air pollution (Senate Document Bo. 7, 69th Congress on automotive air pollution (Senate Document Bo. 7, 69th Congress), ".... all necessary steps should be taken to assure the reduction of pollutant emissions from motor vahicles. For this purpose, there is need for (a) further development of emission criteria, and (b) development of means for insuring the national application of currently available technical knowledge for reduction of such emissions."

The autombile menufacturing industry has encounced its intention of endifying the design of engines in the high-volume production models of the 1966 cars for sole in California so as to meet that State's requirements with respect to exhaust pollutant emissions. Arrangements have been made by the Division of Air Pollution of the Public Health Service and the General Services Administration for the incorporation of the exhaust emission control systems in the 1956 care purchased by GA, and for subsequent evaluation nationally of the effectiveness of such systems and of the operation of cars so equipped under a variety of topographic and climatic conditions. If such national evaluation produces satisfactory results as expected, we believe that the exhaunt pollution control systems should promptly be applied nationally. It is possible that the automobile name schurers may elect to apply voluntarily these enhant pollution control systems on a national basis. As the President indicated in his Pessage on Ratural Decuty he expects to discuss this matter with the leaders of the automobile industry and other interested groups. Accordingly, we do not recommend exectment of regulatory authority at this time. If your committee should nevertheless decide to recommend the ensctment of regulatory controls on motor pollutent emissions, we should appreciate an opportunity to suggest revisions of the language of the bill which we believe would, for several technical and policy reasons, better satisfy the purpose.

6. We are in agreement with the besic objectives of the provision of the bill which would provide authority to the Secretary to enter into agreements with and make grants to appropriate State agencies to insure proper inspection and maintenance of devices or systems installed in vehicles for pollutant emission control. However, there are not now available simple devices and methods which could be incorporated into appropriate inspection systems for this purpose. Further, organizational arrangements best adepted to the achievement of these objectives need further consideration. We would suggest, therefore, that consideration of means of Federally stimulating the initiation of State inspection systems be deferred until the necessary practical simple equipment and procedures can be developed.

In eddition to the specific provisions of this bill discussed above, we believe that it would be desirable that consideration be given to additional amandaments to the Clean Air Act for the following purposes:

A. Amendments to section 5 of the Act to permit abstement action with respect to air pollution originating in the United States and endangering the health or welfare of persons in a neighboring country. The Secretary should, we believe, be authorized to commonce such proceedings on his own initiative or on the request of appropriate representatives of the country concerned. The present Act does not

include legal remedies which could be used to shate pollution in such circumstances. Our friendly relations with bordaring countries and our international obligations with them make desirable the svallability of such legal remedies to be applied by the Federal Soverment.

B. Amendment to carry out the recommendation in the President's Message on Natural Resulty that the Act 'be improved to permit the Secretary of Manlth, Education, and Volfare to investigate potential air pollution problems before pollution happens, rather than having to wait until the damage occurs, as is now the case, and to make recommendations leading to the provention of such pollution."

We are enclosing herewith suggested logislative language to carry out these recommendations.

We smald recommend that this bill be enacted subject to the modifications and communic suggested herein.

We are advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the stendpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

Secretary

Homorable Pat. Hidesara Cheirman, Camittee on Public Works United States Senete Workington, D. C.

Enclosure

Draft Amendments to S. 306 to Carry Out Recommendations A and B in Report of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on the Bill.

A. Abatement of air pollution crossing international boundaries.

Add at the end of the bill (page 8, below line 8), the following

new section 6:

Sec. 6. (a) Paragraph (1) of subsection (c) of section 5(c) of the Clean Air Act (which relates to abatement of air pollution) is smended by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraph:

"(D) Whenever the Secretary, on the basis of reports, surveys, or studies, has reason to believe that any pollution referred to in subsection (a) which endangers the health or welfare of persons in a foreign country, is occurring, or whenever the Secretary of State requests him to do so with respect to such pollution which the Secretary of State alleges is of such a nature, the Secretary of Realth, Education, and Walfare shall give formal notification thereof to the air pollution control agency of the municipality where such discharge or discharges originate, to the air pollution control agency of the State in which such municipality is located, and to the interstate air pollution control agency, if any, in the jurisdictional area of which such municipality is located, and shall call promptly a conference of such agency or agencies. The Secretary shall invite the foreign country which may be adversely affected by the pollution to attend and participate in the conference, and the representative of such country shall, for the purpose of the conference and any further proceedings, have all the rights of a State air pollution control agency."

- (b) So much of subsection (f) of such section 3 as procedes clause (2) of each subsection is assumed to read as follows:
- "(f) If action reasonably calculated to eccure eleterant of the pollution within the time specified in the notice following the public houring is not taken, the Secretary—
 - "(1)) in the case of pollution of air which is emissioning the health or welfare of persons (A) is a State other than
 that in which the discharge or discharges (causing or contributing to such pollution) originate or (B) in a foreign country,
 may request the Attorney Coursel to bring a suit on behalf of
 the United States to secure shatesont of the pollution, and".
- S. Prevention of air pollution through investigation of, and recomes:

Add at the end of the above-suggested section 6 of the bill the following new section 7:

- Sec. 7. Section 3 (e) of the Clean Air Act (relating to research and surveys on, and development of criteria on the effects of, air pollutants, and criteria of air quality) is anomici by inscriing "(A)" after "(2)", by striking out "(3)" and inserting is lies thereof "(8)", and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs
- "(3) If, in the juigament of the Secretary, on air pollution problem of substantial significance may result from new or additional discharge or discharges into the atmosphere, he may call a conference concerning this potential air pollution problem to be held in or near one or more of the places where such new or additional discharge or dis-

charges are occurring or will occur. All interested persons shall be given an opportunity to be heard at such conference, either orally or in writing, and shall be permitted to appear in person or by representative in accordance with procedures prescribed by the Secretary. If the Secretary finds, on the besis of the evidence presented at such conforence, that the new or additional discharge or discharges if permitted to take place or continue are likely to come or contribute to air pollution subject to abstract under section 5 (a), he shall send such findings, together with recommendations concerning the macures which he finds reasonable and suitable to prevent such pollution, to the person or persons whose actions will result in the discharge or discharges involved; to air pollution agencies of the State or States and of the manicipality or manicipalities where such discharge or discharges will originate; and to the interstate air pollution control agency, if any, in the jurisdictional eren of which any such municipality is located. Such findings and recommendations shall be advisory only, but shall be admitted, together with the record of the conference, as part of the record of proceedings under subsections (c), (d) and (e) of section 5."

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

President Johnson has instructed all Department and Agency heads to report to him by May 1 the actions taken within their organizations to implement the objectives of the Administration's Natural Beauty Program.

The President, in his message on Natural Beauty transmitted to the Congress on February 8, said: "We must rescue our cities and countryside from blight with the same purpose and vigor with which, in other areas, we moved to save the forests and the soil."

In a memorandum to all Department and Agency heads, the President said he was hopeful that the objectives of the Natural Beauty Program will be reflected in the care and planning of grounds and premises of all Federal offices.

The reports, due in the White House on May 1, are expected to cover not only administrative actions taken in Washington, but also details of steps already taken or planned at Federal installations and facilities throughout the Nation.

#

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503



OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR FEB 1 9 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Dollars in the Natural Beauty Program

As I read through your excellent Natural Beauty Message, I wondered how much we propose to spend on these programs in fiscal 1966 as compared with what we spent on the same or similar programs five years ago.

The attached table gives the answer. We are asking for \$740 million for the various program elements identified in the Natural Beauty Message, as compared with \$160 million for the same or similar programs five years ago.

Kermit Gordon Director

Attachment

Program Elements Identified in President's Message on Natural Beauty (In millions of dollars)

1	New obliga	ational a	uthority
	1966	1965	1961
Urban community extension services	25	0	0
Training of local governmental employees needed for community development (Federal-State training programs) Open-space land program (Includes grants for acquisition and clearance for small parks, squares, pedestrian malls and playgrounds; matching grants for improving the natural beauty of urban open space including landscaping installation of outdoor lights and benches, creation of		5*	0
cityscapes; and matching grants for demonstration			
projects in city parks)	32 <u>1</u> /	25 <u>2</u> /	50 <u>2</u> /
Included above:			90,
Supplemental grants to local authorities to save			
landmarks of beauty and history	(1)	0	0
Addition of prime outdoor recreation areas to			
national forests, parks, and seashores	(20)	(6)	2/
		13 3/	5 3/
National wild rivers system	(3)	0	0
Potomac River plan	4/	0	0
Trails	(2)	0	0
Continued progress on refuge system for migratory	227527		
waterfowl	12	13	5
Nationwide strip and surface mining study	1	0	0
Improved beauty of privately owned rural lands 5/ Preservation of natural beauty along highways (highway	0	0	0
law allows use of 3% of all federal-aid funds)	118	114	0
Use of secondary road funds to provide access to	2022	727	
recreation and scenic areas	100	0	0
Screening of junkyards, etc	6/	6/	0
Control of billboards	0 7/	o 7/	0
Pollution:			-0
Clean water	194	125	58
Clean air	26 8/	26	7
Solid wastes	5	0	0
Pesticides	92	73	35
Totals, administrative budget and trust funds	740	410	160

* Request pending in the Congress.

1/ Requested appropriation; liquidating cash of 29 is also estimated for 1966.

2/ NOA was first provided in 1961; next in 1965.

Estimates are not available as program has yet to be formulated; it is expected that the 1966 budgetary impact, if any, would be modest.

5/ Message states intention to undertake this task within existing Department of Agriculture programs without adding to cost.

6/ Would be financed from diversion of highway funds listed above; no estimate is available.

7/ Cost would be negligible; some expenditures in 1965 and 1966 are anticipated from a previous authorization.

8/ The \$24 million mentioned in the President's message excludes \$2 million under the \$60 million proposed legislation for environmental health.

(3/1/65)

^{3/} NOA provided for acquisition of recreation areas by Park Service and Forest Service prior to establishment of Land and Water conservation fund.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT BUREAU OF THE BUDGET WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

MAR 2 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. BILL D. MOYERS

Subject: Dollars in the Natural Beauty Program

Attached is my February 19 memorandum for the President on this subject, with the table amended as requested in your memorandum of February 25 to include comparable figures for fiscal 1965.

(eigned) Kermit Gordel

Kermit Gordon Director

Attachments

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

FEB 1 9 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Dollars in the Natural Beauty Program

As I read through your excellent Natural Beauty
Message, I wondered how much we propose to spend
on these programs in fiscal 1966 as compared
with what we spent on the same or similar programs
five years ago.

The attached table gives the answer. We are asking for \$740 million for the various program elements identified in the Natural Beauty Message, as compared with \$160 million for the same or similar programs five years ago.

(Signal) Karmid Conten

Kermit Gordon Director

Attachment

Program Elements Identified in President's Message on Matural Beauty (In millions of dollars)

	New obligational authority		
	1966	1965	1961
Urban community extension services	25	0	0
munity development (Federal-State training programs) Open-space land program (Includes grants for acquisition and clearance for small parks, squares, pedestrian mall and playgrounds; matching grants for improving the natural beauty of urban open space including landscaping	10 5	5*	0
installation of outdoor lights and benches, creation of cityscapes; and matching grants for demonstration	32 1/	2/	50 2/
projects in city parks)	125	25 2/	0
Supplemental grants to local authorities to save landmarks of beauty and history	(1)	0	- 0
national forests, parks, and seashores	(20)	(6) 13 3 /	5 3/
National wild rivers system	(3)	0	5 3/
Potomac River plan	4/	0	0
Trails	(2)	0	0
waterfowl	12	13	5
Nationvide strip and surface mining study	1	0	0
Improved beauty of privately owned rural lands 5/ Preservation of natural beauty along highways (highway	0	0	0
law allows use of 3% of all federal-aid funds) Use of secondary road funds to provide access to	118	114	0
recreation and scenic areas	100	0	0
Screening of junkyards, etc	6/	6/	0
Control of billboards	OI	o I/	0
Clean water	194	125	58
Clean air	26 8/	26	7
Solid wastes	5	0	ó
Pesticides	92	73	_35
Totals, administrative budget and trust funds	740	410	160

Request pending in the Congress.

1/ Requested appropriation; liquidating cash of 29 is also estimated for 1966.

2/ MOA was first provided in 1961; next in 1965.

Estimates are not available as program has yet to be formulated; it is expected that the 1966 budgetary impact, if any, would be modest.

- 5/ Message states intention to undertake this task within existing Department of Agriculture programs without adding to cost.
- 6/ Would be financed from diversion of highway funds listed above; no estimate is available.
- []/ Cost would be negligible; some expenditures in 1965 and 1966 are anticipated from a previous authorization.
- 8/ The \$24 million mentioned in the President's message excludes \$2 million under the \$60 million proposed legislation for environmental health.

(3/1/65)

^{3/} NOA provided for acquisition of recreation areas by Park Service and Forest Service prior to establishment of Land and Water conservation fund.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT BUREAU OF THE BUDGET WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



February 16, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MOYERS

Subject: 12:30 meeting re pollution

The basic matter up for consideration at the 12:30 meeting is the essentially tactical question of whether the Administration should endeavor to amend the Muskie bill which is now under consideration in the House Public Works Committee to improve its enforcement provisions (and parhaps certain other provisions), or whether the Administration amendments should be the subject of separate legislation to be offered later in this session for probable enactment during the second session.

HEW feels that any substantial amendments will cause undue delay in enactment of the bill. There is also some opinion in HEW that it is not yet ready to decide what enforcement procedures should be followed.

Postponement of action, however, means some loss of momentum and a probable need for additional budget expenditures to "buy" the enforcement improvements. A possible alternative, however, is reflected in the product of recent HEW-Budget Bureau discussions:

- Improved enforcement involves the likely use of injunctive, cease-and-desist, or permit procedures.
- An Administration proposal by April 1, for consideration this session and probable enactment next.
- 3. Understandings with Senator Muskie and Congressman Blatnik to work to this end.

(Maned) Sam Hughes

Phillip S. Hughes Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

NATURAL BEAUTY MESSAGE

For centuries Americans have drawn strength and inspiration from the beauty of our country. It would be a neglectful generation indeed, indifferent alike to the judgment of history and the command of principle, which failed to preserve and extend such a heritage for its descendants.

Yet the storm of modern change is threatening to blight and diminish in a few decades what has been cherished and protected for generations.

A growing population is swallowing up areas of natural beauty
with its demands for living space, and is placing increased demand
on our overburdened areas of recreation and pleasure.

The increasing tempo of urbanization and growth is already depriving many Americans of the right to live in decent surroundings. More of our people are crowding into cities and being cut off from nature. Cities themselves reach out into the countryside, destroying streams and trees and meadows as they go. A modern highway may wipe out the equivalent of a fifty acre park with every mile. And people move out from the city to get closer to nature only to find that nature has moved farther from them.

The modern technology, which has added much to our lives can also have a darker side. Its uncontrolled waste products are menacing

the world we live in, our enjoyment and our health. The air we breathe, our water, our soil and wildlife, are being blighted by the poisons and chemicals which are the by-products of technology and industry. The skeletons of discarded cars litter the countryside.

The same society which receives the rewards of technology, must, as a cooperating whole, take responsibility for control.

To deal with these new problems will require a new conservation.

We must not only protect the countryside and save it from destruction, we must restore what has been destroyed and salvage the beauty and charm of our cities. Our conservation must be not just the classic conservation of protection and development, but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation. Its concern is not with nature alone, but with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not just man's welfare but the dignity of man's spirit.

In this conservation the protection and enhancement of man's opportunity to be in contact with beauty must play a major role.

This means that beauty must not be just a holiday treat, but a part of our daily life. It means not just easy physical access, but equal social access for rich and poor, Negro and white, city dweller and farmer.

Beauty is not an easy thing to measure. It does not show up in the gross national product, in a weekly pay check, or in profit

and loss statements. But these things are not ends in themselves.

They are a road to satisfaction and pleasure and the good life.

Beauty makes its own direct contribution to these final ends.

Therefore it is one of the most important components of our true national income, not to be left out simply because statisticians cannot calculate its worth.

And some things we do know. Association with beauty can enlarge man's imagination and revive his spirit. Ugliness can demean the people who live among it. What a citizen sees every day is his America. If it is attractive it adds to the quality of his life. If it is night it can degrade his existence.

Beauty has other immediate values. It adds to safety whether removing direct dangers to health, such as air pollution, or making highways less monotonous and dangerous. We also know that those who live in blighted and squalid conditions are more susceptible to anxieties and mental disease.

Ugliness is costly. It can be expensive to clean a soot smeared building, or to build new areas of recreation when the old landscape could have been preserved far more cheaply.

Certainly no one would hazard a national definition of beauty.

But we do know that nature is nearly always beautiful. We do, for
the most part, know what is ugly. And we can introduce, into all

our planning, our programs, our building and our growth, a conscious and active concern for the values of beauty. If we do this then we can be successful in preserving a beautiful America.

There is much the federal government can do, through a range of specific programs, and as a force for public education. But a beautiful America will require the effort of government at every level, of business, and of private groups. Above all it will require the concern and action of individual citizens, alert to danger, determined to improve the quality of their surroundings, resisting blight, demanding and building beauty for themselves and their children.

I am hopeful that we can summon such a national effort. For we have not chosen to have an ugly America. We have been careless, and often neglectful. But now that the danger is clear and the hour is late this people can place themselves in the path of a tide of blight which is often irreversible and always destructive.

The Congress and the Executive branch have each produced conservation giants in the past. During the 88th Congress it was legislative executive teamwork that brought progress. It is this same kind of partnership that will ensure our continued progress.

In that spirit as a beginning and stimulus I make the following proposals:

THE CITIES

Thomas Jefferson wrote that communities "should be planned with an eye to the effect made upon the human spirit by being continually surrounded with a maximum of beauty."

We have often sadly neglected this advice in the modern American city. Yet this is where most of our people live. It is where our young are formed. It is where American civilisation will be increasingly concentrated in years to come.

Such a challenge will not be met with a few mere parks or playgrounds. It requires attention to the architecture of building, the structure of our roads, preservation of historical buildings and monuments, careful planning of new suburbs. A concern for the enhancement of beauty must infuse every aspect of the growth and development of metropolitan areas. It must be a principal reseponsibility of local government, supported by active and concerned citizens.

Federal assistance can be a valuable stimulus and help to such local efforts.

I have recommended a community extension program which will bring the resources of the university to focus on problems of the community just as they have long been concerned with our rural areas.

Among other things, this program will help provide training and

attractive and vital. In addition, under the Housing Act of 1964, grants will be made to States for training of local governmental employees needed for community development. I am recommending a 1965 supplemental appropriation to implement this program.

We now have two programs which can be of special help in creating areas of recreation and beauty for our metropolitan area population; the Open Space Land Program, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

I have already proposed full funding of the Land and Water

Conservation Fund, and directed the Secretary of the Interior to

give priority attention to serving the needs of our growing urban

population.

The primary purpose of the Open Space Program has been to help acquire and assure open spaces in urban areas. I propose a series of new matching grants for improving the natural beauty of urban open space.

The Open Space Program should be adequately financed, and broadened by permitting grants to be made to help city governments acquire and clear areas to create small parks, squares, pedestrian malls and playgrounds.

In addition I will request authority in this program for a matching program to cities for landscaping, installation of outdoor

lights and benches, creating attractive cityscapes along roads and in business areas, and for other beautification purposes.

Our city parks have not, in many cases, realised their full potential as sources of pleasure and play. I recommend on a matching basis, a series of federal demonstration projects in city parks to use the best thought and action to show how the appearance of these parks can better serve the people of our metropolitan areas.

All of these programs should be operated on the same matching formula to avoid unnecessary competition among programs and increase the possibility of cooperative effort. I will propose such a standard formula.

In a future message on the cities I will recommend other changes in our housing programs designed to strengthen the sense of community of which natural beauty is an important component.

In almost every part of the country citizens are rallying to save landmarks of beauty and history. The government must also do its share to assist these local efforts which have an important national purpose. We will encourage and support the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by Congress in 1949. I shall propose legislation to authorize supplementary grants to help local authorities acquire, develop and manage private properties for such purposes.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is a fine federal program with virtually no federal cost. I commend its work, and the new wave of interest it has evoked in historical preservation.

THE COUNTRYSIDE

Our present system of parks, seasheres and recreation areas, monuments to the dedication and labor of far-sighted men, do not meet the needs of a growing population.

The full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be an important step in making this a Payks-for-America decade.

I propose to use this fund to acquire lands needed to establish:

Tocks Island National Seashers, Maryland-Virginia
Tocks Island National Recreation Area, New Jersey-Pennsylvania
Cape Lookout National Seashors, North Carolina
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshers, Michigan
Indiana Dunes National Lakeshers, Indiana
Oregon Dunes National Seashers, Oregon
Great Basin National Park, Nevada
Guadalups Mountains National Park, Texas
Spruce Knob, Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area, West Virginia
Bighorn Camyon National Recreation Area, Montana-Wyeming

Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, California

Flaming Gorge National Recreation, Utah-Wyoming

In addition, I have requested the Secretary of Interior working
with the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a study on the desirability
of establishing a Redwood National Park in California.

I will also recommend that we add prime outdoor recreation areas to our National Forest system, particularly in the populous East; and proceed on schedule with studies required to define and enlarge the Wilderness System established by the 88th Congress. We will also continue progress on our refuge system for migratory waterfowl.

Faulty strip and surface mining practices have left ugly scars which mar the beauty of the landscape in many of our States. I urge your strong support of the nationwide strip and surface mining study provided by the Appalachian Regional legislation, which will furnish the factual basis for a fair and reasonable approach to the correction of these past errors.

I am asking the Secretary of Agriculture to work with State and local organizations in developing a cooperative program for improving the beauty of the privately owned rural lands which comprise three-fourths of the Nation's area. Much can be done within existing Department of Agriculture programs without adding to cost.

The 28 million acres of land presently held and used by our Armed Services is an important part of our public estate. Many thousands of these acres will soon become surplus to military needs. Much of it

has great potential for outdoor recreation, wildlife, and conservation uses consistent with military requirements. This potential must be realised through the fullest application of multiple-use principles.

To this end I have directed the Secretaries of Defense and Interior to conduct a "conservation inventory" of all surplus lands.

HIGHWAYS

More than any country we are an automobile society. For most Americans the automobile is a principal instrument of transportation wask, daily activity, recreation and pleasure. By making our roads highways to the enjoyment of nature and beauty we can greatly enrich the life of nearly all our people in city and countryside alike.

Our task is two-fold. First, to ensure that roads themselves are not destructive of nature and natural beauty. Second, to make our roads ways to recreation and pleasure.

I have asked the Secretary of Commerce to take a series of steps designed to meet this objective. This includes requiring landscaping on all federal interstate primary and urban highways, encouraging the construction of rest and recreation areas along highways, and the preservation of natural beauty adjacent to highway rights-of-way.

Our present highway law permits the use of up to 3% of all federalaid funds to be used without matching for the preservation of natural
beauty. This authority has not been used for the purpose intended by
Congress. I will take steps, including recommended legislation if
necessary, to make sure these funds are, in fact, used to enhance
beauty along our highway system. This will dedicate substantial resources to this purpose.

I will also recommend that a portion of the funds now used for secondary roads be set aside in order to provide access to areas of rest and recreation and scenic beauty along our nation's roads, and for rerouting or construction of highways for scenic or parkway purposes.

The Recreation Advisory Council is now completing a study of the role which scenic roads and parkways should play in meeting our highway and recreation needs. After receiving the report, I will make appropriate recommendations.

The authority for the existing program of outdoor advertising control expires on June 31, 1965, and its provisions have not been effective in achieving the desired goal. Accordingly, I will recommend legislation to ensure effective control of billboards along our highways.

In addition, we need urgently to work towards the elimination or screening of unsightly, beauty-destroying junkyards and auto graveyards along our highways. To this end, I will also recommend necessary legislation to achieve effective control, including Federal assistance in appropriate cases where necessary.

I hope that, at all levels of government, our planners and builders will remember that highway beautification is more than a matter of planting trees or setting aside scenic areas. The roads themselves must reflect, in location and design, increased respect for the natural and social integrity and unity of the landscape and communities through which they pass.

RIVERS

Those who first settled this continent found much to marvel at.

Nothing was a greater source of wonder and amazement than the power and majesty of American rivers. They occupy a central place in myth and legend, folklore and literature.

They were our first highways, and some remain among the most important. We have had to control their ravages, harness their power, and use their water to help make whole regions prosper.

Yet even this seemingly indestructible natural resource is in danger.

Through our pollution control programs we can do much to restore our rivers. We will continue to conserve the water and power for tomorrow's needs with well-planned reservoirs and power dams. But the time has also come to identify and preserve free flowing stretches of our great scenic rivers before growth and development make the beauty of the unspecied waterway a memory.

To this end I will shortly send to the Congress a Bill to establish a National Wild Rivers System.

THE POTOMAC

The river rich in history and memory which flows by our nation's capital should serve as a model of scenic and recreation values for the entire country. To meet this objective I am asking the Secretary of the Interior to review the Potomac River basin development plan now under review by the Chief of Army Engineers, and working with the affected States and local governments, the District of Columbia and interested federal agencies to prepare a program for my consideration.

A program must be devised which will:

- a. Clean up the river and keep it clean, so it can be used for boating, swimming and fishing.
- b. Protect its natural beauties by soning, the acquisition scenic easements or other measures.

- c. Provide adequate recreational facilities, and
- d. Complete the presently authorized George Washington

 Memorial Parkway on both banks.

I hope action here will stimulate and inspire similar efforts by
States and local governments on other urban rivers and waterfronts,
such as the Hudson in New York. They are potentially the greatest
single source of pleasure for those who live in most of our metropolitan areas.

TRAILS

The forgotten outdoorsmen of today are those who like to walk, hike, ride horseback or bicycle. For them we must have trails as well as highways. Nor should motor vehicles be permitted to tyrannise the more leisurely human traffic.

Old and young alike can participate. Our doctors recommend and encourage such activity for fitness and fun.

I am requesting, therefore, that the Secretary of the Interior work with his colleagues in the federal government and with state and local leaders and recommend to me a cooperative program to encourage a national system of trails, building up the more than hundred thousand miles of trails in our National Forests and Parks.

There are many new and exciting trail projects underway across the land. In Arisona, a county has arranged for miles of irrigation canal banks to be used by riders and hikers. In Illinois, an abandoned railroad right of way is being developed as a "Prairie Path." In Mexico utility rights of way are used as public trails.

As with so much of our quest for beauty and quality, each community has opportunities for action. We can and should have an abundance of trails for walking, cycling and horseback riding, in and close to our cities. In the back country we need to copy the great Appalachian Trail in all parts of America, and to make full use of rights of way and other public paths.

POLLUTION

One aspect of the advance of civilisation is the evolution of responsibility for disposal of waste. Over many generations society gradually developed techniques for this purpose. State and local governments, landlords and private citizens have been held responsible for ensuring that sewage and garbage did not menace health or contaminate the environment.

In the last few decades entire new categories of waste have come to plague and menace the American scene. These are the technological wastes -- the by-products of growth, industry, agriculture, and science.

We cannot wait for slow evolution over generations to deal with them.

Polution is growing at a rapid rate. Some pollutants are known to be harmful to health, and the effect of others is uncertain and unknown. In some cases we can control pollution with a larger effort. For other forms of pollution we still do not have effective means of control.

Pollution destroys beauty and menaces health. It cuts down on efficiency, reduces property values and raises taxes.

The longer we wait to act, the greater the dangers and the larger the problem.

Large-scale pollution of air and waterways is no respector of political boundaries, and its effects extend far beyond those who cause it.

Air pollution is no longer confined to isolated places. This generation has altered the composition of the atmosphere on a global scale through radie-active materials and a steady increase in carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels. Entire regional airsheds, crop plant environments, and river basins are heavy with noxious materials. Motor vehicles and home heating plants, municipal dumps and factories continually hurl pollutants into the air we breaths. Each day almost 50,000 tons of unpleasant, and sometimes poisonous, sulfur dioxide are added to the atmosphere, and our automobiles produce almost 300,000 tons of other pollutants.

In Denora, Pennsylvania in 1948, and New York City in 1953 serious illness and some deaths were produced by sharp increases in air pollution.

In New Orleans, epidemic outbreaks of asthmatic attacks are associated with air pollutants. Three-fourths of the eight million people in the Los Angeles area are annoyed by severe eye irritation much of the year. And our health authorities are increasingly concerned with the damaging effects of the continual breathing of polluted air by all our people in every city in the country.

In addition to its health effects, air pellution creates filth and gloom and depreciates property values of entire neighborheeds. The White House itself is being dirtied with sect from pelluted air.

Every major river system is now polluted. Waterways that were once sources of pleasure and beauty and recreation are ferbidden to human centact and objectionable to sight and smell. Furthermore, this pollution is costly, requiring expensive treatment for drinking water and inhibiting the operation and growth of industry.

In spite of the efforts and many accomplishments of the past, water pollution is spreading. And new kinds of problems are being added to the old:

- -- Water borne viruses, particularly hepatitis, are replacing typhoid fever as a significant health hazard.
- -- Mass deaths of fish have occured in rivers over-burdened with wastes.
- -- Some of our rivers contain chemicals which, in concentrated form, produce abnormalities in animals.
- -- Last summer 2,600 square miles of Lake Erie -- over a quarter of
 the entire Lake -- were almost without oxygen and unable to support
 life because of algae and plant growths, fed by pollution from
 cities and farms.

In many older cities storm drains and sanitary sewers are interconnected.

As a result, mixtures of storm water and sanitary waste overflow during rains and discharge directly into streams, bypassing treatment works and causing heavy pollution.

In addition to our air and water we must, each and every day, dispose of a half billion pounds of solid wasts. These wastes -- from discarded cans to discarded automobiles -- litter our country, harbor vermin, and menace our health. Inefficient and improper methods of disposal increase pollution of our air and streams.

Almost all these wastes and pollutions are the result of activities carried on for the benefit of man. A prime national goal must be an environment that is pleasing to the senses and healthy to live in.

Our Government is already doing much in this field. We have made significant progress. But more must be done.

Federal Government Activity

I am directing the heads of all agencies to improve measures to abate poliution caused by direct agency operation, contracts and co-operative agreements. Federal procurement practices must make sure that the Government equipment uses the most effective techniques for controlling poliution. The Administrator of General Services has already taken steps to assure that motor vehicles purchased by the Federal Government meet minimum standards of exhaust quality.

Clean Water

Enforcement authority must be strengthened to provide positive controls over the discharge of pollutants into our interstate or navigable waters. I recommend enactment of legislation to:

- -- Provide, through the setting of effective water quality standards, combined with a swift and effective enforcement procedure, a national program to prevent water pollution at its source rather than attempting to cure pollution after it occurs.
- -- Increase project grant ceilings and provide additional incentives for multi-municipal projects under the waste treatment facilities construction program.
- -- Increase the ceilings for grants to State water pollution control programs.
- -- Provide a new research, and demonstration construction program
 leading to the solution of problems caused by the mixing
 of storm water runoff and sanitary wastes.

The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare will undertake an intensive program to clean up the Nation's most polluted rivers.

With the cooperation of States and cities -- using the tools of regulation, grant and incentives -- we can bring the most serious problem of river pollution under control. We cannot afford to do less.

We will work with Canada to develop a pollution control program for the Great Lakes and other border waters.

Through an expanded program carried on by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and Interior, we will continue to seek effective and economical methods for controlling pollution from acid mine drainage.

To improve the quality of our waters will require the fullest cooperation of our State and local government. Working together, we can and will preserve one of our most valuable national resources -- clean water.

Clean Air

The enactment of the Clean Air Act in December of 1963 represented a long step forward in our ability to understand and control the difficult problem of air pollution. The 1966 Budget request of 24 million dollars is almost double the amount spent on air pollution programs in the year prior to its enactment.

In addition, the Clean Air Act should be improved to permit the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to investigate potential air pollution problems before pollution happens, rather than having to wait until the damage occurs, as is now the case, and to make recommendations leading to the prevention of such pollution.

One of the principal, unchecked, sources of air pollution is the automobile. I intend to institute discussions with industry officials and other interested groups leading to an effective elimination or substantial reduction of pollution from liquid fueled motor vehicles.

Solid Wastes

Continuing technological progress and improvement in methods of manufacture, packaging and marketing of consumer products has resulted in an every mounting increase of discarded material. We need to seek better solutions to the disposal of these wastes. I recommend legislation to:

- -- Assist the States in developing comprehensive programs for some forms of solid waste disposal.
- -- Provide for research and demonstration projects leading to more effective methods for disposing of or salvaging solid wastes.
- -- To launch a concentrated attack on the accumulations of junk care,
 we are increasing research in the Department of the Interior leading to
 use of metal from scrap cars where promising leads already exist.

 Pesticides

Pestigides may affect living organisms wherever they occur.

In order that we may better understand the effects of these compounds,

I have included increased funds in the budget for use by the Secretaries

of Agriculture, Interior, and Health, Education, and Welfare to increase

their research efforts on pesticides so they can give special attention to

the flow of pesticides through the environment; study the means by which

pesticides break down and disappear in nature; and to keep a constant check
on the level of pesticides in our water, air, soil and food supply.

I am recommending additional funds for the Secretary of Agriculture to reduce contamination from toxic chemicals through intensified research, regulatory, control, and educational programs.

The Secretary of Agriculture will soon submit legislation to tighten control over the manufacture and use of agricultural chemicals, including licensing and factory inspection of manufacturers, clearly placing the burden of proof of safety on the proponent of the chemical rather than on the Government.

Research Resources

Our needs for new knowledge and increasing application of existing knowledge demand a greater supply of trained manpower and research resources.

A National Center for Environmental Health Sciences is being planned as a focal point for health research in this field. In addition, the 1966 budget includes funds for the establishment of university institutes to conduct research and training in environmental pollution problems.

Legislation recommended in my message on health has been introduced to increase Federal support, up to 90%, for specialised research facilities of a national or regional character. This proposal, aimed at health research needs generally, would assist in the solution of environmental health problems and I urgs its passage.

We need legislation to provide to the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior authority for grants for research in environmental pollution control in the areas of responsibility.

Other Efforts

In addition to these needed actions, other proposals are undergoing active study.

I have directed the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, with the appropriate departments, to study the use of economic incentives as a technique to stimulate pollution prevention and abatement, and to recommend actions or legislation, if needed.

I have instructed the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Director of the Office of Science and Technology to explore the adequacy of the present organisation of pollution control and research activities.

I have also asked the Director of the Office of Science and Technology and the Director of the Bureau of the Budget to recommend the best way in which the Federal government may direct efforts toward advancing our scientific understanding of natural plant and animal communities and their interaction with man and his activities.

The actions and proposals recommended in this message will take us a long way toward immediate reversal of the increase of pollutants in our environment. They will also give us time until new basic knowledge and trained manpower provide opportunities for more dramatic gains in the future.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

I intend to call a White House Conference on Natural Beauty to meet in mid-May of this year. Its chairman will be Mr. Laurance Rockefeller.

It is my hope that this Conference will produce new ideas and approaches for enhancing the Beauty of America. Its scope will not be restricted to federal action. It will look for ways to help and encourage state and local government, institutions and private citizens, in their own efforts. It can serve as a focal point for the large campaign of public education which is needed to alert Americans to the danger to their natural heritage and to the need for action.

In addition to other subjects which this Conference will consider, I recommend the following subjects for discussion in depth:

- -- Automobile junkyards. I am convinced that analysis of the technology and economics can help produce a creative solution to this vexing problem.

 The Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department can contribute technical advice to the conference, as can the scrap industry and the steel industry.
- -- Underground installation of utility transmission lines. Further research is badly needed to enable us to cope with this problem.
- -- The greatest single force that shapes the American landscape is private economic development. Our taxation policies should not penalize or discourage conservation and the preservation of beauty.
- -- Ways in which the Federal Government can, through information and technical assistance, help communities and states in their own programs of natural beauty.
- -- The possibilities of a national tree planting program carried on by government at every level, and private groups and citizens.

CONCLUSION

In my thirty-three years of public life I have seen the American system move to conserve the natural and human resources of our lands.

TVA transformed an entire region that was "depressed." The rural electrification cooperatives brought electricity to lighten the burdens of rural America. We have seen the forests replanted by the CCC's, and watched Gifford Pinchot's sustained yield concept take hold on forestlands.

It is true that we have often been careless with our natural bounty. At times we have paid a heavy price for this neglect. But once our people were aroused to the danger, we have acted to preserve our resources for the enrichment of our country and the enjoyment of future generations.

The beauty of our land is a natural resource. Its preservation is linked to the inner prosperity of the human spirit.

The tradition of the past is equal to today's threat to that beauty.

Our land will be attractive tomorrow only if we organise for action and rebuild and reclaim the beauty we inherited. Our stewardship will be judged by the foresight with which we carry out these programs.

We must rescue our cities and countryside from blight with the same purpose and vigor with which, in other areas, we moved to save the forests and the soil.

NATURAL BEAUTY MESSAGE

Goodwin

For centuries Americans have drawn strength and inspiration from the beauty of our country. This is the heritage we have received. It would be a neglectful generation indeed, indifferent alike to the judgment of history and the command of principle, which failed to preserve and extend this heritage for its descendants.

Yet the storm of modern change is threatening to blight and diminish in a few decades what we have cherished and protected for generations.

A growing population is swallowing up areas of natural beauty with its demands for living space and is placing increased demand on our overburdened areas of recreation and pleasure.

The modern technology, which has added much to our lives, also has a darker side. Its uncontrolled waste products are menacing the world we live in, our enjoyment, and our health. The air we breathe, our water, our soil and wildlife are being blighted by the poisons and chemicals which are the by-products of technology and industry. The skeletons of discarded cars litter the countryside. The same society which receives the rewards of technology, must, as a cooperating whole, take responsibility for control.

The increasing tempo of urbanization and growth is already depriving many Americans of the right to live in decent surroundings. More of our people are crowding into cities and cutting themselves off from nature. Cities themselves reach out into the countryside, destroying streams and trees and meadows as they go. A modern highway wipes out the equivalent of a fifty acre park with every mile. And people move out from the city to get closer to nature only to find that nature has moved farther from them.

must not only protect from destruction and save the countryside, but restore what has been destroyed and salvage the cities. It must be not just the classic conservation of protection and development, but a creative conservation of restoration and innovation. Its concern is not with nature alone, but with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not just man's welfare but the dignity of man's spirit.

In this conservation the protection and enhancement of man's opportunity to be in contact with beauty must play a major role.

This means that beauty must not be just a holiday treat, but a part of our daily life. It means not just easy physical access, but equal social access for rich and poor, Negro and white, city dweller and farmer.

Beauty is not an easy thing to measure. It does not show up in the gross national product, in a weekly pay check, or in profit and loss statements. But these things are not ends in themselves. They are a road to satisfaction and pleasure and the good life. Beauty makes its own direct contribution to these final ends. Therefore it is one of the most important components of our true national income, not to be left out simply because statisticians cannot calculate its worth.

And some things we do know. Contact with beauty can enlarge man's imagination and revive his spirit. Ugliness can degrade and demean the people who live among it. What a citizen sees every day is his America. If it is attractive it adds to the quality of his life. If it is sordid it can degrade his existence.

Beauty has other, more immediate, values. It adds to safety whether by removing direct dangers to health, such as air pollution, or simply making

highways less monotonous and dangerous. We also know that those who live in blighted and overcrowded conditions are more susceptible to anxieties and and menual disease.

Ugliness is costly whether it is the expense of cleaning a soot smeared building, or the enormous cost of building new areas of recreation when the old landscape could have been preserved far more cheaply.

Certainly no one would hazard a national definition of beauty. But we do know that nature is nearly always beautiful. We do, for the most part, know what is ugly. And we can introduce, into all our planning, our programs, our building and our growth, a conscious and active concern for the values of beauty. If we do this then we can be successful in preserving a beautiful America.

There is much the federal government can do, through a range of specific programs, and, more importantly, as a force for public education. But a beautiful America will require the effort of government at every level, of business and of private groups. Above all it will require the concern and action of individual citizens, alert to danger, determined to improve the quality of their surroundings, resisting blight, demanding and building beauty for themselves and their children.

I am hopeful that we can summon such a national effort. For we have not chosen to have an ugly America. We have been careless, and often neglectful. But now that the danger is clear and the hour is late this people can place themselves in the path of the tide of blight which is often irreversible and always destructive.

In that spirit, as a beginning and a stimulus, I make the following proposals.

THE CITIES

Thomas Jefferson wrote that communities "should be planned with an eye to the effect made upon the human spirit by being continually surrounded with a maximum of beauty."

We have often sadly neglected this advice in the modern American city. Yet this is where most of our people live. It is where our young are formed. It is where American civilization will be increasingly concerntrated in years to come.

This is not simply a matter of a few parks or playgrounds. It requires attention to the architecture of building, the structure of our roads, preservation of historical buildings and monuments, careful planning of new suburbs. The purpose of beauty must infuse every aspect of the growth and development of metropolitan areas. It must be the principal responsibility of local government, supported by active and concerned citizens.

Federal assistance can be a valuable stimulus and help to such local efforts.

I recomment a city extension service -- equivalent to extension work on our farms -- to provide information and technical assistance on the planning of recreation areas, landscaping, clean-up campaigns and other aspects of beautification.

We now have two programs which can help in creating areas of recreation and beauty within our metropolitan areas: the open space program, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

I propose full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and I have directed the Secretary of the Interiour to give priority attention to pioneering new concepts of urban conservation through this fund.

The open space program should be broadened by permitting grants to be made to help city government acquire and clear small areas to create small parks, squares, pedestrian malls and playgrounds.

In addition I will request authority for a grant program to cities -on a matching percentage -- for landscaping, installation of outdoor lights
and benches, creating cityscape; along roads and in business areas, and for
other beautification purposes.

All of these programs should be operated on the same matching formula to avoid unnecessary competition among programs and increase the possibility of cooperative effort. I will propose such a standard formula.

Our city parks have not, in many cases realized their full potential as sources of pleasure and play. I recommend a series of federal demonstration projects in city parks to use the best thought and action to show how these parks can better serve the people of our metropolitan areas.

In a future message on the cities I will recommend other changes in our housing programs designed to strengthen the sense of community of which natural beauty is an important component.

In our effort to build and expand we must not neglect or destroy those landmarks of the past which enrich the experience of every citizen, and which add to the grandeur of the nation.

In almost every part of the country citizens are rallying to save landmarks of beauty and history. The government must also do its share to assist
these local efforts which have an important national purpose. We will encourage and support the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United
States, chartered by Congress in 1949. I shall propose legislation to
authorize matching grants for acquisition, development and management of

private properties.

POLLUTION

Over many generations society gradually developed techniques for disposing of waste materials. Responsibility was allocated to municipalities, to private citizens, to landlords for ensuring that these wastes, like sewage and garbage, did not menace our health or contaminate our environment.

In the last few decades an entire new category of waste has come to plague and menace the American scene. These are the technological wastes -- the by products of growth and industry and science. And we do not have generations to deal with them.

We must remember three things about the problem of pollution. It is growing at a rapid rate. In many cases we simply do not know what, if any, larmful effects many waste products can have on human health. We do not know how effectively to control some forms of pollution.

But we do know pollution destroys beauty and menaces health. And the longer we wait to a ct, the greater the danger and the larger the problem.

This generation has altered the atmosphere on a global scale through radioactive materials and a steady increase in carbon dioxide from the burning of fossil fuels.

Air pollution is no longer confined to isolated places. Entire regional airsheds and river basins are heavy with noxious materials. Motor vehicles and home heafing plants, municipal dumps and factories continually hurl pollutants into the air we breathe. Each day almost 50,000 tons of unpleasant, and sometimes poisonous, SO₂ are added to the atmosphere; and our automobiles produce almost 250,000 tons of other pollutants.

We are not certain about the extent of damage to our health which results from this pollution. But we do know damage is being done.

In Donora, Pennsylvania in 1948, and New York City in 1953 serious illness and some death, were produced by sharp increases in air pollution.

In New Orleans epidemic outbreaks of asthmatic attacks are associated with air pollutants. Three-fourths of the eight million 'people in the Los

Angeles area are annoyed by severe eye irritation much of the year. And our health authorities are increasingly concerned with the damaging effects of the continual breathing of polluted air by all our people in every city in the country.

In addition to its health effects, air pollution creates filth and gloom and sometimes the depreciation of property values of entire neighborhoods.

The White House itself is being darkened with soot at an increasingly rapid rate.

In spite of the efforts and many accomplishments of the past, water pollution is spreading. And new kinds of problems are being added to the old.

Last summer 2600 square miles of Lake Erie were almost without oxygen and unable to support life because of algae and plant growths caused by waste elements not removed in conventional sewage treatment plants. Mass deaths of fish have occurred in rivers over-burdened with waste. Water-borne viruses, particularly hepatitis, are replacing typhoid fever as a significant health hazard. Some of our rivers contain chemicals which, in concentrated form, have produced abnormalities in animals.

Almost every major river system is now polluted. Waterways that were once sources of pleasure and beauty and recreation are forbidden to human contact and objectionable to sight and smell.

In addition to our air and water we must, each and every day, dispose of a half billion pounds of solid waste. These wastes -- from discarded cans

to discarded automobiles -- litter our country.

Almost all these wastes and pollution are the result of activities carried on for the benefit of man. Our national goal must be an environment that is pleasing to the senses and healthy to live in.

Our government is already doing much in this field. And we have made significant progress. But more must be done.

FEDERAL ACTIVITY

I am directing each agency to institute or improve practices to abate all kinds of pollution caused by direct agency operation or through contracts and cooperative agreements. They will also institute procurement practices to ensure that all government equipment makes use of the most effective techniques for controlling pollution. For example, as technology gives us means to reduce pollution from motor vehicles this development will be included in specifications of motor vehicles purchased by the federal government.

A Federal Code of Good Practice will be issued to supplement this directive.

CLEAN WATER

Under present authority the Secretary of HEW will undertake an intensive program to clean up the most polluted waterways in the country. With the cooperation of states and cities -- using the tools of regulation, grants and incentives -- we can bring river pollution under control.

We will work with Canada to develop a pollution control program for the Great Lakes. And the Secretary of Interior will recommend an expanded Federal-State program to reclaim abandoned strip mine lands and to prevent drainage of acid mine water into our streams and rivers. For example, as technical developments provide means for lessening pollutants from motor vehicle exhausts, these developments will be included in specifications of motor vehicles purchased by the government.

A Federal Code of Good Practice will be issued to supplement the directive.

CLEIN WHEEPS

To speed the clean up of our waters, and to prevent further deterioration from new sources we need legislation to provide:

- -- An immediate increase in the waste treatment facilities construction program. The project ceilings should be revised upward, and special incentives should be provided for projects of a well planned multimunicipal nature.
- -- Strengthened enforcement authorities under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to provide for prevention of pollution, not merely authority to try and cure it after it has happened. To this end authority to set stand ards of water quality, and to enforce such standards is necessary.
- -- An increase in the authorized ceilings for grants to state water control agencies.
- -- New loan authority to the Department of Agriculture to assist rural communities to eliminate pollution originating from farm, household, or other sources of wastes.

To stimulate development of new methods of pollution control we need legislation to:

- -- Provide authority and funds to the Department of Agriculture and Interior: for general research grants and for grants to support the training of scientists and engineers.
- -- Establish a new research, demonstration and construction grant program leading to solution of the combined sewers problem.
- -- Establish a new program in the Department of Interior and HEW to assist the states in controlling acid mine drainage and restoring worked-out strip mines.

CLEAN AIR

Known control methods can do much to improve the quality of our air.

But there are economic and jurisdictional problems that delay applications of what we already know.

We shall encourage formation of compacts that will help resolve jurisdictional problems.

I have directed the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, together with the appropriate departments, to study the use of economic incentives as a technique to stimulate pollution prevention and abatement, and to recommend actions or legislation, if needed.

I have directed the Secretary of the Interior to develop a national fuel program leading to the reduction of gaseous sulfur emissions from fossil fuels.

I will recommend legislation to permit the setting of minimum standards of air quality in order to precent air pollution.

We need increased authorizations for research under the Clean Air Act in order to devise new and better methods for prevention and control.

SOLID WASTES

To launch a concentrated attack on the accumulations of solid wastes from household trash and highway litter to junk cars, we are:

Increasing research in the Department of Interior leading to use of metal from scrap cars where promising leads already exist.

We must also provide for a program of research, demonstration and construction grants for the disposal of solid wastes.

I will soon submit authorizing legislation for such a program.

OTHER POLLUTANTS

Pesticides may affect living organisms wherever they occur.

In order to better understand the effects of these compands I have directed the Secretaries of Agriculture, Interior, and Health, Education and Welfare to increase their research efforts in the field of pollution control; to give special attention to the flow of pollutants through the environment;

to examine the mechanisms of natural degradation; and to develop effective and coordinated national monitoring systems to keep a constant check on the quality of our water, air, soil and food supply.

To reduce contamination from toxic chemicals, the Secretary of Agriculture will intensify research, regulatory, control and educational programs to determine the degree of soil contamination with chemicals, and to reduce the use of hazardous chemicals by developing alternative methods and non-hazardous chemical techniques. An expanded program to prevent the washing of our soils into streams and reservoirs and to prevent barnyard and rural household wastes from polluting them will also be undertaken.

To tighten control over the manufacture and use of agricultural chemicals, including licensing and factory inspection of manufacturers and clearly placing the burden of proof of safety on the proponent of the chemical rather than on the government.

To provide a base against which environmental change can be measured and future changes predicted and avoided when possible, we need legislation to:

- -- Provide additional authority to the Department of Interior for broad ecological studies which will serve as a baseline for evaluation of the effects of pollution and its abatement.
- -- Eliminate the ceiling on pesticide research in the Department of Interior.

RESEARCH RESOURCES

To provide the manpower and the research resources that will be increasingly necessary in the years ahead:

- -- The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare has already underway the establishment of a series of institutes at universities wherein basic research and research training related to environmental pollution will be undertaken.
- -- Authority for grants up to 90% for necessary facilities will be

requested to improve and expand programs to support training and professional development of scientists and engineers in the environmental health and pollution control fields and the underlying basic sciences.

In addition to these needed actions, other proposals are undergoing active study.

The Director or the Budget has been directed to explore with the heads of concerned agencies the adequacy of the present organization of pollution control and research activities. We are especially concerned with the relationship of the research and development activities to the investigation and enforcement activities of the program. We must be sure that the organization of pollution programs reflects the high priority placed on them by this Administration.

We need careful consideration of the relative responsibilities of the public and private interests. We need to determine the best way to spread the cost of pollution control over the economy. We need to consider pollution a spects in urban planning, transportation development, power generation and in other large-scale undertakings.

These actions and proposals will take us a long way toward immediate reversal of the increase of pollutants in our environment. They will also give us time until new basic knowledge and trained manpower provide opportunities for more dramatic gains in the future.

HIGHWAYS

We are, more than any country, an automobile society. For most Americans the automobile is a principal instrument of transportation, work, daily activity, recreation and pleasure. By making our roads highways to the enjoyment of nature and beauty we can greatly enrich the life of nearly all our people in city and countryside alike.

Our task is two-fold. First, to ensure that roads themselves are not destructive of nature and natural beauty. Second, to make our road systems ways of access to recreation and pleasure.

Last week I directed the Secretary of Commerce to take a series of steps designed to meet this objective. This included requiring landscaping on all federal interstate primary and urban highways, encouraging the construction of rest and recreation areas along highways, and the preservation of natural beauty adjacent to highway right of-way.

Our present highway law permits the use of up to 3% of all federal-aid funds to be used without matching for the preservation of natural beauty.

I will take steps, including legislation if necessary, to make sure that these funds are, in fact, used to enhance the beauty of our highway system. This will liberate large new resources for this purpose.

I will also recommend that a portion of the funds now used for secondary roads be set aside in order to build areas of recreation and scenic beauty along existing roads, re-routing of highways for scenic purposes, and to help in the construction of scenic parkways.

The Recreation Advisory Council is now completing a study of our needs for scenic parkways. Once this study is completed I will recommend a program to expand our national parkway system.

I hope that, at all levels of government, our planners and builders will also remember that highway beautification is more than a matter of planting trees or setting aside scenic areas. The roads themselves must reflect, in location and design, increased respect for the natural and social integrity and unity of the landscape and communities through which they pass.

THE COUNTRYSIDE

Our present system of parks, the product of the dedication and labor of far-sighted men of both parties, will require rapid expansion if we are to meet the present needs of a growing population.

The full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be an important step in making this a Parks-for-A merica decade.

In addition I urge favorable action to establish:

-- Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland-Virginia
Tocks Island National Recreation Area, New Jersey-Pennsylvania
Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Iakesore, Michigan
Indiana Dunes National Iakeshore, Indiana
Oregon Dunes National Seashore, Oregon
Great Basin National Park, Nevada
Redwoods National Park, California
Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Montana-Wyoming
Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Utah-Wyoming
Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, California

I will also recommend that we add prime outdoor recreation areas to our National Forest system, particularly in the populous East; and proceed on sheedule with studies required to define and enlarge the Wilderness System established by the 88th Congress. We will also continue progress on our refuge system for migratory waterfowl.

RIVERS

Those who first settled this continent found much to marvel at. Nothing was a greater source of wonder and amazement than the power and majesty of American rivers.

They were our first highways, and remain among the most important. We have had to control their ravages, harness their power, and use their water to help make whole regions prosper. They occupy a central place in myth and legend, folklore and literature.

Yet even this seemingly indestructible 'natural resource is in danger.

Through our pollution program we can do much to restore our rivers.

But the time has also come to identify and preserve free-flowing stretches of our great scenic rivers before growth and development make the beauty of the unspoiled waterway a memory.

To this end I will shortly send to the Congress a Wild Rivers Bill.

It will establish a National Wild Rivers System, beginning with a few outstanding river segments as a nucleus. Other areas will be added, some on a cooperative basis with state, after the Secretary of Interior and other affected agencies have completed a study leading to a report.

THE POTOMAC

The river rich in history and memory which flows through our capitol should serve as a model of scenic and recreation values for the entire country.

I have directed that the Secretary of the Interior, working with the Corps of Engineers and other interested agencies, devise a program to:

- (a) clean up the Potomac and keep it clean so that it can be used for boating and swimming.
- (b) ensure an adequate supply of postable water.
- (c) apply the Wild River concept to preserve unspoiled appropriate stretches of its headwaters and tributaries.
- (d) enlarge the Chesapeake and Ohio National Monument and give it Historical Park status.
- (e) complete the George Washington Memorial parkway on both banks.
- (f) protect the natural aspect of the Potomac by the acquisition of scenic easements and similar devices.

I hope action here will stimulate and inspire similar efforts to other urban rivers, such as the Hudson in New York. They are potentially the greatest single source of pleasure and beauty for those who live in metro= politan areas.

DEFENSE LANDS

The 24 million acres of land presently held and used by our Armed Services is an important part of our public estate. Much of it has great potential for outdoor recreation, wildlife, and conservation uses consistent with military requirements. This potential must be realized through the fullest application of multiple-use principles.

Many thousands of these acres will soon become surplus to military needs. As this occurs, they must be put to their highest and best use. Iands not suitable for industry, private development, or education should have their conservation potential appraised. I have already directed the Secretaries of Defense and Interior to conduct a "conservation inventory" of all surplus lands. I am also recommending legislation that would enable States, counties and cities to acquire, at nominal cost, surplus conservation lands.

TRAILS

The forgotten outdoorsmen of today are those who like to walk, hike, ride horseback or cycle. We must have trails as well as highways. Nor should the auto be permitted to tyrannize the more leisurely human traffic.

Old and young alike can participate. Our doctors recommend and encourage such activity for fitness and fun.

I am directing, therefore, that the Secretary of the Interior work with his colleagues in the federal government, and with state and local leaders, and recommend to me a cooperative program to encourage a national system of trails.

There are many new and exciting trail projects underway across the land. In Arizona, a county has arranged for miles of irrigation canal banks to be used by riders and hikers; in Illinois, an abandoned railroad right of way is being developed as a "Brairie Path." In Mexico utility rights of way are used as public trails.

As with so much of our quest for beauty and quality, each community has opportunities for action. We can and should have an abundance of trails for walking and cycling, and even riding, in and close to our cities. In the back country we need to copy the great Appalachian Trail in all parts of America, and to make full use of rights of way and other public paths.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

I intend to call a White House Conference on Natural Beauty to meet in mid-May of this year.

It is my hope that this Conference will produce new ideas and approaches for enhancing the Beauty of America. Its scope will not be restricted to federal action. It will look for ways to help and encourage state and local government, institutions and private citizens, in their own efforts. It can serve as a focal point for the large campaign of public education which is needed to alert Americans to the danger to their natural heritage and to the need for action.

In addition to other subjects which this Conference will consider, I recommend the following subjects for discussion in depth:

- --Automobile junkyards. I am convinced that analysis of the technology and economics can produce a creative solution to this vexing problem. The Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department can contribute technical advice to the conference, as can the scrap industry and the steel industry.
- -- Underground installation of utility transmission lines. Surely further research can enable us to cope with this problem.

- -- Tax policies as incentives for natural beauty. The greatest single force that shapes the American landscape is private economic development. Our taxation policies should encourage, not penalize, conservation and the preservation of beauty.
- -- Ways in which the Federal Government can, through information and technical assistance, help communities and states in their own programs of natural beauty.

To help in preparing for this Conference I am publishing the report of the President's Task Force on Natural Beauty. I am confident that members of Congress and other interested Americans will want to read this penetrating report by some of America's best brains and talent. Although this report, like many others, was a confidential report to the Executive branch I believe it can serve as a useful document to those participating in the White House Conference.

It is not a blueprint, but a series of perceptive analyses and recommendations. It is not directed to the federal government alone, but to all levels of government and to the people. I have already acted on some of the recommendations. Others will be considered, and more will be acted on in the future.

However, I do not issue this report because the Executive branch or the Congress will be in full accord with all its suggestions. It is intended to illustrate the dimensions of the problem, stimulate thought and a ction, and show how even the most difficult of problems can begin to yield to the intelligence and dedication of thoughtful and concerned men and women.

CONCLUSION

In my thirty-three years of public life I have seen the American system move to conserve the natural and human resources of our land.

The beauty of our land is a natural resource. Its preservation is linked to the inner prosperity of the human spirit.

We have often been careless with our natural bounty. At times we have paid a heavy price for this neglect. But once our people were aroused to the danger, we have acted to preserve our resources for the enrichment of our country and the enjoyment of future generations.

That same tradition is equal to the new threats of today. Our stewardship will be judged by the foresight and energy with which we ensure a beautiful America for ourselves and for those who are to follow.

Interior Draft

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON NATURAL BEAUTY

This message is about our land -- about our duty to enhance and protect and defend its beauty for ourselves and for Americans yet unborn.

The American people inherited what Robert Frost once called the "best cut of continent for active men." Rugged coast, gentle bayou, fertile plain and timbered slopes have literally nurtured our institutions, and shaped our national character.

It is a sad and sobering fact that we are losing the battle to keep

America beautiful. Our air is being corrupted, our rivers are tainted -on every hand our landscapes are diminished and demeaned. We have

unthinkingly accepted ugliness as an inevitable incident of progress, and
all too often new triumphs of technology have contributed to the triumph

of congestion, pollution and blight.

We cannot stand aside and permit this erosion of our heritage to continue. We must master the blind forces that mar and degrade the

American scene. As we build the Great Society a nation as wealthy as ours can surely afford the extra planning and cost required to build for beauty.

The citizens of this country reject an ugly America. They are ready for leadership that will enable them to reclaim and conserve the beauty of our cities and our countryside. To provide such leadership we must realize that our resources are indivisible: the new conservation of the Sixties demands a varied program of action designed to produce a life-giving environment for tomorrow.

In the past, effective conservation leadership has come sometimes from the executive -- from men like Powell, Pinchot, Ickes, and the two Roosevelt Presidents -- and sometimes from such congressional spokesmen as John Lacey of Iowa, Francis Newlands of Nevada, John Weeks of New Hampshire, George Norris of Nebraska, Edward Taylor of Colorado, and more recently from such men as Charles McNary, Sam Rayburn and Jim Murray.

Last year the nation benefitted from unprecedented executivelegislative teamwork as conservation milestones were reached by the 88th

Congress. To deepen and extend the work so well begun, to bring new
insight to traditional resource programs, we widen the areas of common
interest and common cooperation. We will not succeed unless we join
hands with cities and states, with industry and the universities -- and with
the citizen groups as well.

If we are wise enough to plan well and to point the way, Americans in all walks of life will enlist in an army which can keep America beautiful.

At the University of Michigan last spring, I talked to students about our countryside, about establishing more parks and seashores, about cleansing our water and air, and about saving our cities from blight and decay.

I promised to assemble the best thought and the broadest knowledge to help us master the problems incident to growth and rapid urbanization.

America's thinkers and planners responded. Some of the very best of them, for example, studied and worked as members of my Task Force on Natural Beauty.

I am confident the Members of Congress and most Americans will want to read their penetrating report. I want them to scrutinize it, and I am sending it to the Congress as an eloquent supplement to this message.

It is not a blueprint, but it contains a whole series of perceptive recommendations.

It is not directed to the Federal Government alone, but to all levels of government, to business and to the people.

I have already acted on some of the principal recommendations.

Others are under consideration and will be evaluated in the future.

In the spirit of "Let us begin" here are concrete proposals which

I desire to discuss with you.

The Out of Doors

We must conserve our countryside. To help promote a Parks-for-America decade I propose:

- a) That you appropriate and put to use all the moneys accruing to the Land and Water Conservation Fund. I recommended such full funding in my budget.
- b) Creative cooperation with states and local governments to ensure full use of the federal matching monies provided by the Fund Bill.
- c) We must maintain momentum to fill out our National Park System.

 To that end I urge favorable action to establish:

Assateague Island National Seashore, Maryland-Virginia

Tocks Island National Recreation Area, New Jersey-Pennsylvania

Cape Lookout National Seashore, North Carolina

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Michigan

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, Indiana

Oregon Dunes National Seashore, Oregon

Great Basin National Park, Nevada

Redwoods National Park, California

Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Montana-Wyoming

Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, Utah-Wyoming

Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area, California

- d) That prime outdoor recreation areas be added to our National

 Forest system -- particularly in the populous East.
- e) That we proceed on schedule with studies required to define and enlarge the Wilderness System established by the 88th Congress.
 - f) That we round out our refuge system for migratory waterfowl.

The Rivers of America

Nothing contributes character to a landscape or townscape like a river.

Our rivers were our first highways, and that use remains as increasing tonnages move upon them. Our rivers have ravaged the land, and flood control has been a major objective of federal water projects. Falling water for power, and stored water for irrigation, have built whole regions and helped America prosper. Well-planned dams have created thousands of miles of new shorelines and hundreds of new water playgrounds.

Our rivers also serve as sewers, and too many are overloaded with industrial and human wastes. If our rivers can be cleansed we return them to the people as an irreplaceable outdoor asset.

While we continue to conserve the water for tomorrow's cities and farms with well-planned reservoirs and power dams, the time has come when we must identify and protect stretches of free-flowing rivers to remain unspoiled.

To this end, I will shortly send to the Congress a Wild Rivers Bill.

It will establish a national Wild Rivers System, beginning with a few outstanding river segments as a nucleus. Other areas will be added on a cooperative basis with states, after study and a report by the Secretary of the Interior and other affected federal agencies.

The Potomac

The Potomac is a special case. Washington should be a model for the preservation and development of urban beauty. The Potomac, which gives it special character, must also serve as a conservation model for the country.

To this end, I am directing that a program be devised which will:

- a) Glean up the river and keep it clean.
- b) Provide an adequate supply of potable water.

- c) Apply the "wild river" concept to appropriate stretches of its headwaters and tributaries.
- d) Enlarge the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical
 Park.
- e) Extend the George Washington Memorial Parkway, on both banks.
- f) Protect its natural aspect by the acquisition of scenic easements, and similar devices.

The Secretary of the Interior will lead this program. I am sure he will have the fullest cooperation of the affected states, counties, and the District of Columbia. I want our action here to inspire similar action in other regions and river basins.

Cities

Thomas Jefferson once wrote to James Madison:

"When we get piled upon one another in large cities, as in Europe. . . (we shall) go to eating one another as they do there."

Conservation in our cities is the most critical and challenging
task we face, for we are now literally "piled one upon another". What we must
do now is remove hazards to health and personal safety, restore the clean
air, fresh water, open fields and ample parks which Americans of Theodore
Roosevelt's time accepted as a matter of right. We must build our cities
to serve man's desire for surroundings that enliven and inspire.

Local governments must lead this effort. Their vigorous and creative efforts -- supported by informed and active citizen groups -- will receive federal cooperation and assistance in a wide variety of ways.

These include:

a) Open space programs.

- b) Tree-planting, encouraged by an expanded Clark-McNary program.
- c) A "city extension" program -- equivalent to extension work on our farms -- to bring our children and the schools, civic and private groups information and technical assistance on how to beautify our cities, plant flowers, plan play areas, and carry on clean-up campaigns.
- d) As a federal contribution to this effort I am directing the

 Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency through the Open

 Space Program and the Secretary of the Interior through the new Land and

 Water Conservation Fund Act to devote priority attention to pioneering

 concepts of city conservation.

Highways

Driving for pleasure is a paramount leisure-time activity of our people.

Last week I directed the Secretary of Commerce to take a series

of steps to make natural beauty and outdoor recreation integral parts of our national highway program. The States, I hope, will respond with their own actions to make the travel a more rewarding experience.

Scenic roads and parkways must be planned before the finest opportunities are foreclosed. Such distinctive highways will complement our park programs, and enhance the use of outdoor recreation areas.

The scenic roads and parkways of our National Park system already provide the nucleus of a national system.

Some states have already designated scenic highway sections.

Others need encouragement, and financial assistance. The Recreation

Advisory Council is completing a study of our national needs.

Once this study is completed and analyzed, I will recommend a national program of scenic roads and parkways designed to make many beautiful areas of our country accessible to the American motorists -- and to give a much needed balance to our overall highway program.

Defense Lands

The 24 million acres of land presently held and used by our Armed Services is an important part of our public estate. Much of it has great potential for outdoor recreation, wildlife, and conservation uses consistent with military requirements. This potential must be realized through the fullest application of multiple-use principles.

Many thousands of these acres will soon become surplus to military needs. As this occurs, they must be put to their highest and best use.

Lands not suitable for industry, private development, or education should have their conservation potential appraised. I have already directed the Secretaries of Defense and Interior to conduct a "conservation inventory" of all surplus lands. I am also recommending legislation that would enable States, counties and cities to acquire, at nominal cost, surplus conservation lands.

Trails

The forgotten outdoorsmen of today are those who like to walk, hike, ride horseback or cycle. We must have trails as well as highways.

Nor should the auto be permitted to tyrannize the more leisurely human traffic.

Old and young alike can participate. Our doctors recommend and encourage such activity for fitness and fun.

I am directing, therefore, that the Secretary of the Interior work with his colleagues in the Federal Government, and with state and local leaders and recommend to me a cooperative program to encourage a national system of trails.

There are many new and exciting trail projects under way across the land. In Arizona, a county has arranged for miles of irrigation canal banks to be used by riders and hikers; in Illinois, an abandoned railroad

right of way is being developed as a "Prairie Path". In Mexico utility rights of way are used as public trails.

As with so much of our quest for beauty and quality, each community has opportunities for action. We can and should have an abundance of trails for walking and cycling, and even riding in and close to our cities.

In the back country we need to copy the great Appalachian Trail in all parts of America, and to make full use of rights of way and other public paths.

Historic Preservation

Enjoyment of natural beauty is never greater than when we can add in our mind's eye the color and drama of our past.

Throughout our land citizens are rallying to save landmarks of beauty and history, and the contribution of private philanthropy graces our national pride.

Government must do its share, and its share is more than it has

done in the past. We must encourage and support the National Trust for

Historic Preservation in the United States, chartered by Congress in 1949.

I shall soon propose legislation to authorize matching grants for acquisition,

development and management of historic properties.

The Registry of National Historic Landmarks is a fine federal program with virtually no federal cost. I commend its work -- and the new wave of interest it has evoked.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

The Task Force on Natural Beauty recommended that I call a

White House Conference on "America the Beautiful". They felt that such

a conference could identify and stimulate federal, state, and local responsibilities to preserve and improve the face of our nation.

I am calling such a conference.

It will meet in mid-May, and Laurance Rockefeller, who served with such distinction as Chairman of the Outdoor Recreation Resources

Review Commission, has agreed to act as a special White House consultant to coordinate the conference and serve as its chairman.

In addition to other subjects which this conference will consider based upon this message and the Task Force Report, I commend the following subjects for discussion in depth:

- -- Automobile junkyards. I am convinced that analysis of the technology and economics can produce a creative solution to this vexing problem. The Bureau of Mines of the Interior Department can contribute technical advice to the conference, as can the scrap industry and the steel industry.
 - -- Highway beautification.
- -- Underground installation of utility transmission lines. Surely further research can enable us to cope with this problem.
- -- Tax policies as incentives for natural beauty. The greatest single force that shapes the American landscape is private economic

development. Our taxation policies should encourage, not penalize, conservation and the preservation of beauty.

I have seen waterfowl and wildlife populations brought back from
the edge of extinction, and I have watched with interest while science
expanded the usefulness of our mineral deposits and doubled the petroleum
recovered from the depths of the earth.

The beauty of our land is a natural resource. Its preservation is linked indissolubly to the inner prosperity of the human spirit.

NATURAL BEAUTY AND THE NATIONAL INTEREST

In my 33 years of public service I have seen the American system work best when it has combined the conservation of human and natural resources.

I have seen a whole region that was "depressed" transformed by the TVA.

I have seen the REA's bring electricity to lighten the burdens of rural America.

I have seen the forests replanted by the GGC's, and have watched Gifford Pinchot's sustained yield concept take hold on public and private forestlands.

I have seen a federal-local soil conservation program restore wounded land to productivity.

Conservation is not only good government, it is good business.

Modern industry will gravitate to those cities and regions where men can live the good life. Many communities already recognize this fundamental economic fact, and tax themselves to assure it.

The attractive America of our youth was something we took for granted. Our land will be attractive tomorrow only if we organize for action and rebuild, reclaim and conserve the beauty we inherited. Our stewardship -- our sense of thrift -- will be judged by the foresight with which we carry out these programs. We must rescue our cities and our

countrysides from blight with the same purpose and vigor with which, in other eras, Theodore Roosevelt saved the forests and Franklin D. Roosevelt saved our soil.

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

The wonder of Nature is the treasure of America.

What we have in woods and forest, valley and stream, in the gorges and the mountains and the hills, we must not destroy. The precious legacy of preservation of beauty will be our gift to posterity.

Ralph Waldo Emerson said a long time ago that "in the woods is perpetual youth. Within these plantations of God a decorum and sanctity reign, a perennial festival is dressed, and the guest sees not how he should tire of them in a thousand years. In the woods we return to reason and faith."

Emerson would have been cheered and comforted by the establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System. On September 3, 1964, when I signed that law it brought into being the preservation for our time and for all time to come nine million acres of this vast continent in their original and unchanging beauty and wonder.

The new law designated 54 National Forest areas - 9.1 million acres - as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System, with special provisions for certain restricted commercial uses for a limited period. Included were all the Wilderness, Wild and Canoe areas previously established by the Department of Agriculture.

Thirty-four national forest primitive areas - 5.5 million acres - will be reviewed over a ten year period for possible addition to the system. Also to be reviewed are all roadless areas of five thousand acres or more in the National Park System, as well as all such areas and roadless islands, regardless of size, in the National Wildlife Refuges and Game Ranges. None of the areas to be reviewed may be added to the system except as provided for by subsequent acts of Congress.

Only in our country have such positive measures been taken to preserve the wilderness adequately for its scenic and spiritual wealth. In the new conservation of this century, our concern is with the total relation between man and the world around him. Its object is not only man's material welfare but the dignity of man himself.

The Congress can justly be proud of the contribution of foresight and prudent planning expressed by this measure to perpetuate our rare and rich natural heritage. Generations of Americans to come will enjoy a finer and more meaningful life because of these actions taken in these times.

It is now my privilege to send to the Congress today a report which, in accordance with the terms of the Act last year, details the beginnings of our progress on a long road of "reason and faith."

I am confident that it is a road worth the travel and a journey we shall be proud to have pioneered.

THE WHITE HOUSE