

WILLIAM FELLER, 63, professor of mathematics, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J.: For original and definitive contributions to pure and applied mathematics, for making probability available to users, and for pioneering work in establishing *Mathematical Reviews*.

ROBERT JOSEPH HUEBNER, 55, Chief, Viral Carcinogenesis Branch, National Cancer Institute, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Md.: For contributions to the modern understanding of the biology of viruses and their role in the induction of diverse diseases.

JACK ST. CLAIR KILBY, 46, manager, customer requirements department, Texas Instruments, Inc., Dallas, Tex.: For original conceptions and valuable contributions in the production and application of integrated circuits.

ERNST MAYR, 65, director and professor, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: For notable contributions to systematics, biogeography, and the study of birds, and especially for great work on the evolution of animal populations.

WOLFGANG KURT HERMANN PANOFFSKY, 50, director and professor, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, Stanford University, Stanford, Calif.: For classic experiments probing the elementary particles of matter and for contributions to advancing the means of experimentation in this challenging field.

The National Medal of Science was established in 1959 by the 86th Congress. It is presented to individuals who, in the judgment of the President, "are deserving of special recognition by reason of their outstanding contributions to knowledge in the physical, biological, mathematical, or engineering sciences."

The President is assisted in the selection of recipients by the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science, a committee of distinguished scientists currently chaired by Dr. Max Peters, Dean of Engineering, University of Colorado, Boulder.

NOTE: The announcement was released at San Clemente, Calif. As printed above, this item follows the text received by teletype prior to receipt of the White House press release.

I, therefore, commend the Congress and particularly the sponsors of this bill, Senators Stevens and Jackson and Representative Dingell, for this clear legislative policy declaration. Under the provisions of this law a three-member council of environmental advisers will be appointed. I anticipate that they will occupy the same close advisory relation to the President that the Council of Economic Advisers does in fiscal and monetary matters. The environmental advisers will be assisted by a compact staff in keeping me thoroughly posted on current problems and advising me on how the Federal Government can act to solve them.

In the near future I will forward to the Senate names of highly qualified individuals to help both the Cabinet and me in the critical decisions that will affect the quality of life in the United States for years to come. I will then take the necessary executive action to reconstitute the Cabinet Committee and its staff to avoid duplication of function.

On the latter point, I know that the Congress has before it a proposal to establish yet another staff organization to deal with environmental problems in the Executive Office of the President. I believe this would be a mistake.

No matter how pressing the problem, to over-organize, to over-staff or to compound the levels of review and advice seldom brings earlier or better results.

We are most interested in results. The act I have signed gives us an adequate organization and a good statement of direction. We are determined that the decade of the seventies will be known as the time when this country regained a productive harmony between man and nature.

NOTE: The statement was released at San Clemente, Calif. As printed above, this item follows the text received by teletype prior to receipt of the White House press release.

As enacted, the bill (S. 1075) is Public Law 91-190. For the President's remarks and an announcement of the signing of the bill, see the following two items.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

Statement by the President Upon Signing Bill Establishing the Council on Environmental Quality. January 1, 1970

It is particularly fitting that my first official act in this new decade is to approve the National Environmental Policy Act.

The past year has seen the creation of a President's Cabinet Committee on Environmental Quality, and we have devoted many hours to the pressing problems of pollution control, airport location, wilderness preservation, highway construction, and population trends.

By my participation in these efforts I have become further convinced that the 1970's absolutely must be the years when America pays its debt to the past by reclaiming the purity of its air, its waters, and our living environment. It is literally now or never.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

The President's Remarks at the Bill Signing Ceremony. January 1, 1970

As you know, the bill we are signing today is the environmental bill. There is one line in there that I am particularly stimulated by, when I said we had to work on the environment because it is now or never.

If you look ahead 10 years, you project population growth, car growth, and that means, of course, smog growth, water pollution, and the rest.

An area like this will be unfit for living, New York will be, Philadelphia, and, of course, 75 percent of the people will be living in areas like this.

So unless we start moving on it now—there is a lead time—unless we move on it now, believe me, we will not have an opportunity to do it later, because then when people have millions more automobiles, and, of course, the waters and so forth developing in the way that they do without plants for purification, once the damage is done, it is much harder to turn it around. It is going to be hard as it is.

That is why I indicate here that a major goal, when you talk about New Year's resolutions, I wouldn't say for the next year but for the next 10 years—and I don't mean that I intend to run for a third term—for the next 10 years for this country must be to restore the cleanliness of the air, the water, and that, of course, means moving also on the broader problems of population congestion, transport, and the like.

We are going to have more to say about it in the State of the Union Message, but this is the time to say some of it.

Congress has acted very commendably in setting up the Environmental Council by this bill. We already have an environmental council within the administration.

A great deal more needs to be done. There are many areas where you can work, maybe this year or 5 years or 10 years from now. It is a question of whether you put it off or do it now. This is an area where we have to do it now. We may never have a chance later. That is the way I feel.

Then when you look at it, too, I have noted in all my conversations with the heads of government of the major industrial nations—for example, Sato in Japan, Wilson in England, the German leaders, the new Chancellor, Brandt, the French leaders, the Italians, and all the rest—all of them have similar problems.

That is why we have raised this issue in the whole NATO Council, in the challenges of modern society. Moynihan has been meeting with them, as you know.

What we really confront here is that in the highly industrialized, richest countries, we have the greatest danger. Because of our wealth we can afford the automobiles, we can afford all the things that pollute the air, pollute the water, and make this really a poisonous world in which to live.

That doesn't mean that the less advanced countries don't have problems, in Africa, in parts of Asia and so forth, although the greatest cities in many of those areas are beginning to confront the same problems. Some of the worst traffic jams I have ever seen are in Bangkok, even Djakarta.

Incidentally, this has to be done on a bipartisan basis and it also has to be on a bigger than Federal Government basis. You have to get the State governments in it and the city governments. It is a place particularly where massive volunteer activities are going to be necessary because of some of the problems involved.

It doesn't involve just air, water, and traffic, which are the obvious ones, but it also involves open space, leisure time. What are people going to do?

As we drove along, for example, we saw a sign pointing to Leisure World. I don't know whether any of you have been there. I was there a few years ago, 15 years ago. This is one of several very exciting projects that are being developed for older people, where they live. The people live longer if they retire sooner, if they have longer vacations. There is the question of what are we going to do with them, where are they going to go. This is why we are looking into these problems in terms that are much broader than simply the immediate ones of air, water, and so forth.

Well, I will talk some more on that later.

NOTE: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m., P.s.t., in his office at San Clemente, Calif. As printed above, this item follows the text received by teletype prior to receipt of the White House press release.

For a statement by the President on signing the bill, and an announcement of the signing, see the preceding and following items.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

Announcement of Signing of the Bill Into Law. January 1, 1970

The President has approved S. 1075 creating a Council on Environmental Quality within the Executive Office of the President, and requiring an annual Presidential Report on environmental quality.

The bill, which is similar to the bill which created the Council of Economic Advisers in 1946, has the following major provisions:

(1) It declares that it is the policy of the Federal Government to use all practicable means to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans.

(2) It establishes within the Executive Office of the President a full-time, three-man Council on Environmental Quality which will be appointed by the President and subject to Senate confirmation.

(3) It requires the President to submit to Congress annually, beginning July 1, 1970, environmental quality reports. This report will set forth the status of the Nation's various environmental programs and will review the impact of these on the environment and on the conservation, development, and use of our national resources.

(4) The Council on Environmental Quality will have the following major duties: (a) assist and advise the President in the preparation of the annual report; (b) develop and recommend to the President national policies which promote environmental quality; and (c) accumulate necessary data for a continuing analysis of changes or trends in the national environment.

The bill was sponsored by Senator Henry Jackson of Washington and Senator Theodore F. Stevens of Alaska.

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For the President's statement and remarks upon signing the bill, see the two preceding items.

Disaster Assistance for Illinois

Announcement of Allocation of Additional Funds for Repair of Damage Caused by Spring Floods.
January 2, 1970

The President has allocated to Illinois an additional \$50,000 for such disaster relief activities as repair and replacement of essential public facilities damaged or destroyed by spring floods.

Today's allocation is from the President's Disaster Fund as provided by the Federal Disaster Act (Public Law 81-875). It follows a major disaster declaration by the President on June 6 and previous allocations totaling \$750,000.

The money is being administered by the Battle Creek, Michigan headquarters of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, part of the Executive Office of the President.

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Disaster Assistance for Minnesota

Announcement of Allocation of Additional Funds for Repair of Damage Caused by Spring Floods.
January 2, 1970

The President has allocated to Minnesota an additional \$175,000 for Federal relief measures including repair or replacement of public property damaged by spring floods.

Today's action follows an April 18 major disaster declaration by the President, made at the request of Governor Harold LeVander. With this allocation, Federal funds made available to the State for this disaster total \$5,175,000.

The money is authorized by the Federal Disaster Act (Public Law 81-875) and will be administered by the

Office of Emergency Preparedness regional headquarters in Battle Creek, Michigan.

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Imports of Carpets and Rugs

Announcement of Proclamation on Tariff Rates.
January 2, 1970

The President has issued a proclamation which will result in significantly lower tariff rates for most of the Wilton and velvet carpets and rugs, imported into the United States.

His action will continue present tariffs for carpets of non-Oriental design, but will allow rates for carpets of Oriental design to fall from 40 to 21 percent. Most of our carpet imports are of Oriental design and will therefore benefit from the lower rate.

In taking this action, he is accepting in large part the recommendation of the Tariff Commission that the relief granted to the U.S. Wilton and velvet carpet industry since 1962 under the escape clause should be eliminated. President Kennedy raised the tariff rate for such carpets from the 21 percent level then in effect to 40 percent in 1962. President Johnson extended that increased rate in 1967, through December 31 of this year.

After a careful review of this policy, he concluded that a continuation of the 40 percent rate is not justified for Oriental design carpet and that the rate can be allowed to revert to pre-escape clause levels without serious adverse effects on the economy. In his November 18 trade message to Congress, he indicated that it is imperative that protective duties be properly removed when they are no longer justified.

As for non-Oriental design carpets and rugs, he extended the escape clause rates at their current level. However, he will ask the Tariff Commission for additional information regarding this type of carpet to help determine whether any further action is necessary with regard to tariffs on such floor coverings.

When carpet duties were raised in 1962, certain retaliatory duties were imposed on U.S. exports by foreign countries. It is hoped that this liberalization of our tariff structure for Wilton and velvet carpets will result in reciprocal actions by other governments.

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For the text of Proclamation 3953, see the following item.