

shortages must be remedied if the objectives outlined in this report are to be met in time and the quality of preservation activity is to be at the high level we envisage. A program of scholarships and grants-in-aid for studies is a pressing need.

Our Nation began with migrations, grew with migrations, and remains a nation of people on the move. Few of us have had close ties with the land and with places and buildings. The natural result in too many cases has been a neglect of starting points and an indifference to our cultural trail of buildings and places. This is what we are trying to correct.

As is apparent from a study of various laws and programs, governmental concern for historic preservation in the United States has been limited at all levels, with some notable exceptions.

At the Federal level, the laws now in effect which mention preservation directly include the Antiquities Act of 1906, written to protect historic monuments on Government property; an act establishing the National Park Service in 1916; the Historic Sites Act of 1935, which defines the national policy of preservation for public use; the act of 1949, which established and defined the powers of the National Trust for Historic Preservation; and the Housing Acts of 1961 and 1965 which gave to the Department of Housing and Urban Development powers to use Federal funds to acquire open space and to move historic structures in urban renewal areas.

The following is a summary of the various Federal programs which affect historic preservation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The Department of the Interior has been responsible for a wide range of historic preservation activities for many years. It has served as custodian of prehistoric Indian villages in the Southwest, of the battlefields and fortifications of our military history, of historic buildings and places, of the evidence of our pioneers and of many other examples of the history of our social and cultural growth. The National Park Service, which is the agency within the Department responsible for this vast program, has gained worldwide renown for the excellence of its work and the service it renders to the American people and our many visitors.

The National Park Service also conducts the national survey of historic sites and buildings, which, with the help of State and local authorities, has identified thousands of historical properties throughout the United States. The Secretary of the Interior has classified 600 such properties as registered national historic landmarks. Recently, the survey has begun to identify nationally important historic districts such as Brooklyn Heights, N.Y., and Annapolis, Md. Within the past 2 years, 13 such areas have been classified by the Secretary of the Interior as registered national historic landmarks. As the survey continues, additional landmarks and districts are studied and recognized.

Another major program, the historic American buildings survey, is of importance to the Nation as a whole and to every State and community. The survey goes beyond the study of historic sites and major historical buildings to include all examples of American architecture worthy of public concern and protection. The invaluable records of the survey are available at the Library of Congress, and they have been indispensable aids to numbers of preservation projects. The Department of the Interior will issue a trial publication of some of the drawings and photographs for a single State—Wisconsin—in 1966; but funds are not at present available for further publication. Such publication is intended to serve the dual function of a historical presentation and a source book for architects.

Nearly half the buildings recorded in detail in the past 30 years have already been razed or destroyed by mutilation. Yet the staff of the Historic American Buildings Survey estimates that no fewer than 90,000 additional buildings should be inventoried, and that at least 18,000 of these are of such exceptional merit they should also be recorded in photographs and measured drawings. Approximately 3,000 of the 90,000 buildings are situated on Federal lands and 25,000 more, located in communities throughout America, may be affected in one way or another by current Federal programs and projects during the second half of the 1960's. At the current rate of progress on this survey, it would take 75 years to accomplish its work.

The National Park Service, in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution, coordinates the interagency archeological salvage program, involving seven