

9. The Congress should strengthen and broaden the District of Columbia historic preservation legislation.

GENERAL

1. Historic and cultural sites, structures, and objects acquired with the use of Federal funds and not retained by the acquiring department or agency, or not otherwise directly disposed of, should be transferable under the surplus property disposal program to the national trust in fee simple. The national trust should be empowered to lodge operational responsibility for such property with local preservation groups wherever possible.

2. In order that representatives of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the Department of Commerce, the General Services Administration, and other appropriate agencies may be allowed to sit with the board of trustees, the national trust charter should be amended to provide that the trustees, at their discretion, be allowed to appoint additional ex officio trustees from among heads of Federal departments and agencies.

3. Federal authorization should be provided for matching grants to the national trust on a two-thirds Federal/one-third national trust formula for the following purposes: (a) to provide educational and clearinghouse services and financial assistance to individuals and organizations in preservation and related fields; (b) to prepare information and educational publications, conduct meetings and conferences, finance scholarships, develop library resources, provide technical consultation and establish award programs; (c) to acquire, restore, and maintain registered structures of national historic or architectural importance.

4. To assure that public funds for private historic preservation are used only for authentic needs and in accordance with established criteria, such funds should be transmitted to nongovernmental organizations and private individuals only with the approval of an appropriate authority.

5. Private corporations, trade associations, and labor organizations should be encouraged to identify and preserve the locations, structures, and objects on which the development of their enterprise or craft has been based.

6. The great national philanthropic foundations should be urged to stimulate and assist programs for the training of architects, landscape architects, engineers, historians, designers, and decorators in careers in historic preservation. In addition, they are urged to assist historic preservation research projects, publications, and conference and communication media programs.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The United States should provide financial support to the UNESCO historic preservation programs including the Rome Center, and the International Council on Monuments and Sites. In addition, Federal funds should be used to support international conferences and scholarships and fellowships for international study of historic preservation.

Mr. RAINS. The preservation of our great American historical heritage has become a critical problem. Near half of the 12,000 structures listed in the historic American building survey have already been demolished. Unless we take immediate action, it will be too late.

In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced nation in the history of the world.

During these 20 decades and before American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone. We also have designed charming neighborhood and beautiful streets, restful village greens, bustling marketplaces and other sites to meet our needs.

In the years ahead, and no one knows it better than the members of the committee dealing with the economy of the country, our growth will accelerate. In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades, the last 200 years.

Young people like you will probably be here 40 years from now.