

This will enable us to get started.

My 1965 budget includes a total of \$467 million for the National Institute of Mental Health and for mental retardation activities.

I urge the Congress to approve the full amount requested.

V. HEALTH PROTECTION

Technological progress is not always an unmixed blessing.

To be sure, we have a wealth of new products, unimagined a few generations ago, that make life easier and more rewarding.

But these benefits sometimes carry a price in the shape of new hazards to our health:

—The air we breathe is being fouled by our great factories, our myriad automobiles and trucks, our huge urban centers.

—The pure water we once took for granted is being polluted by chemicals and foreign substances.

—The pesticides indispensable to our farmers sometimes introduce chemicals whose long-range effects upon man are dimly understood.

We must develop effective safeguards to protect our people from hazards in the air we breathe, the water we drink, and the food we eat.

To provide a focal point for vigorous research, training, and control programs in environmental health, I have requested funds in the 1965 budget to develop plans for additional facilities to house our expanding Federal programs concerned with environmental health.

The Clean Air Act, which I approved last December 17, commits the Federal Government for the first time to substantially increased responsibilities in preventing and controlling air pollution.

I urge prompt action on the supplemental appropriation to finance this new authority in the current fiscal year.

*Pesticides*

The President's Science Advisory Committee report on Pesticides, released last May, alerted the country to the potential health dangers of pesticides.

To act without delay:

I have submitted requests to the Congress for additional funds for 1964 and 1965 for research on the effects of pesticides on our environment.

I recommend enactment of pending legislation prohibiting the registration and marketing of pesticides until a positive finding of safety has been made.

In addition, the Department of Agriculture, working with the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and of the Interior, is reviewing and revising procedures to make certain that the benefits and hazards of pesticides to human health, domestic animals, and wildlife are considered fully before their registration and sale are approved.

Finally, the Federal Government's own use and application of pesticides are being reviewed to assure that all safeguards are applied.

*Foods, Drugs, and Cosmetics*

The 1962 amendments to the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act will enhance the safety, the effectiveness, the reliability of drugs and cosmetics.

To give this Act the vigorous enforcement it contemplates, I am requesting increased appropriations to the Food and Drug Administration, largely for scientific and regulatory personnel.

rehabilitation.

We must strengthen the cooperative efforts of Federal, State and local authorities and public services.

The recent report of the Presidential Advisory Commission on Narcotics and Drug Abuse has rendered signal contributions:

—It places the problem in its proper perspective.

—It proposes policies and actions which deserve full consideration.

The appropriate Federal departments and agencies will review this report, and I shall at a later time send my recommendations to the Congress.

#### *Vocational Rehabilitation*

Disability—always a cruel burden—has partly succumbed to medical progress. Our Federal-State program of vocational rehabilitation has been demonstrating this fact for more than 40 years. Rehabilitation can help restore productivity and independence to millions of Americans who have been victims of serious illness and injury. Over 110,000 disabled men and women were returned to activity and jobs last year alone.

If more fully developed and supported by the States and the Federal Government, this program can be a powerful tool in combating poverty and unemployment among the millions of our citizens who face vocational handicaps which they cannot surmount without specialized help.

I have already recommended appropriation of increased Federal funds for vocational rehabilitation.

I now recommend enactment of legislation to facilitate the restoration of greater numbers of our mentally retarded and severely disabled to gainful employment, by permitting them up to eighteen months of

rehabilitative services prior to the determination of their vocational feasibility.

I also recommend enactment of a new program for the construction and initial staffing of workshops and rehabilitation facilities, program expansion grants, and increased State fiscal and administrative flexibility.

#### *International Health*

Scientists from many countries have contributed to the enrichment of our national medical research effort. We in turn support medical research in other nations.

International collaboration in medical research, including support of research through the World Health Organization, is an efficient means of expanding knowledge and a powerful means of strengthening contacts among nations. It links not only scientists but nations and peoples in efforts to achieve a common aspiration of mankind—the reduction of suffering and the lengthening the prime of life.

The United States participates in an ambitious international effort to eradicate malaria—a disease which strikes untold millions throughout the world.

Both of my predecessors committed the United States to this campaign, now going forward under the leadership of the World Health Organization. The Congress has endorsed this objective and has supported it financially.

We will continue to encourage WHO in its work to eradicate malaria throughout the world.

We will continue to commit substantial resources to aid friendly nations through bilateral programs of malaria eradication.

The United States will also initiate in 1964 a program to eradicate the mosquito

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carrying yellow fever. My 1965 budget provides expanded funds for the second year of this program.

CONCLUSION

The measures recommended in this Message comprise a vigorous and many-sided attack on our most serious health problems.

These problems will not be fully solved in 1964 or for a long time to come.

They will not be solved by the Federal Government alone, nor even by government at all levels.

They are deeply rooted in American life.

They must be solved by society as a whole.

I ask the help of all Americans in this vital work.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON

180 Statement by the President Upon Making Public His Report to the Congress on Communications Satellites. *February 10, 1964*

THE YEAR 1963 has been a time of fruitful achievement aimed at reaching the objectives set by Congress in the Communications Satellite Act.

The program to establish a global communications satellite system to meet the many objectives of the act is progressing well in light of the complexities of the problem.

An entirely new long-haul communications transmission system is being fitted into the complex technical and organizational arrangements of the growing international communication structure.

These efforts are going forward with ingenuity and determination on the part of the Government, the Corporation, the U.S. international communications carriers and telecommunication entities overseas.

The national program of the United States moves forward aggressively toward the fulfillment of the policy and purposes of the Congress.

NOTE: The statement was made public as part of a White House release summarizing the "Report on Activities and Accomplishments Under the Communications Satellite Act of 1962," dated February 10, 1964. The report is printed as House Document 225 (88th Cong., 2d sess.).

The report stated that plans for a commercial communications satellite system were well underway; that the policy of the United States continued to be that communications by means of satellites be available as soon as possible and on a global and non-discriminatory basis; that the Corporation would investigate both synchronous and medium altitude satellites for its basic system. It further stated that the Space Radiocommunication Conference held in Geneva during October and November, 1963, had allocated frequency bands for the satellites.

The report listed as among the interesting demonstrations of the capabilities of communications satellites conducted during 1963 the transmissions via Syncom II between the delegates at the Space Radiocommunication Conference in Geneva and the United States representatives in New York and Ambassadors in Washington; also signals were transmitted via Syncom II between the Navy satellite communications ship in Lagos, Nigeria, and Camp Roberts, Calif., over 7,000 nautical miles.