

PROPOSED INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON THE UNITED STATES
January 22, 1950

(Welcoming remarks - please allow 10 minutes)



The dedication of this Nation to peace is well known. I am convinced that peace is also a basic principle of our political life. On my recent visit abroad, I found a strong feeling of peace not only by Government leaders, but by the ordinary people who seemed anxious to add to the program of peace through me, to the United States. My basic desire for peace, therefore, was the hope for peace and the responsibility that peace should be taken for granted.

As the leader of the Free World, it is the duty of the United States to insure peace, not only by the absence of war, but peace based on the foundation of justice.

There are those who prefer to see us still called to peace a sign of weakness. Nothing could be further from the truth. I have determined that this nation of free people is determined to protect its essential interests. I regard this as a necessary condition for the kind of peace we seek, not only for the present but for the years to come. I do not forget--that without a strong and stable United States, peace is not necessary, nor do we have any peace. I am sure.

This brings me to the subject of our existing civil defense and the need for fallout shelter construction programs.

As far as I am concerned, the program for fallout shelter construction is simple, and very straightforward. It is the only possible way of protecting the civilian population from the effects of nuclear attack in the event of attack with nuclear weapons, and it is the only way of saving literally millions of lives. It is a program which is essential to the security of the United States.

Unfortunately, not so many years ago, the program for the protection of our homeland from the effects of nuclear weapons was not the law of the land. It was a spend. Neither is there any provision for the construction of fallout shelter medical prophylaxis for civilian population, or for the construction of fallout shelter for the protection of the civilian population. It is a program which can be used against us.

In these days of nuclear weapons, the protection of our civilian population is every avenue which provides a means of protection from the effects of nuclear attack. It is a program which provides a means of protection for the civilian population from nuclear weapons. It is a program which provides a means of protection for the civilian population from nuclear weapons. It is a program which provides a means of protection for the civilian population from nuclear weapons.

The only reason why this program is not being carried out is because of the national security establishment. It is a program which is essential to the security of the United States. It is a program which provides a means of protection for the civilian population from nuclear weapons. It is a program which provides a means of protection for the civilian population from nuclear weapons.

Let me now turn to the second part of the agenda, a discussion of the problems of this Conference, which I will leave to you. It appears that we are going to start for shelters--by our present ideas--would be the same.

In approaching this problem, the first thing you will want to know is the answer lies in a Federal policy, and the program of support that we are going to see, from the results of the work of the Interagency Committee on Disaster Relief, that you did not see in the past. It is a program that is being developed, such an approach is being developed.

This brings me to the second part of the agenda, which is the new Shelter Policy. The program is being developed, and it is being developed in a way that will allow people to have their own shelter on their own property, and it is being developed in a way that will allow people to have their own shelter on their own property. The shortness of time, and the complexity of the program, make it imperative that we be provided with a way to provide shelter to the people live and work in the areas that are most vulnerable to disaster. The program is being developed in a way that will allow people to have their own shelter on their own property, and it is being developed in a way that will allow people to have their own shelter on their own property. The shortness of time, and the complexity of the program, make it imperative that we be provided with a way to provide shelter to the people live and work in the areas that are most vulnerable to disaster.

There are other areas that are being developed, and it is being developed in a way that will allow people to have their own shelter on their own property, and it is being developed in a way that will allow people to have their own shelter on their own property. The shortness of time, and the complexity of the program, make it imperative that we be provided with a way to provide shelter to the people live and work in the areas that are most vulnerable to disaster. The program is being developed in a way that will allow people to have their own shelter on their own property, and it is being developed in a way that will allow people to have their own shelter on their own property. The shortness of time, and the complexity of the program, make it imperative that we be provided with a way to provide shelter to the people live and work in the areas that are most vulnerable to disaster.

Individuals and families must equip themselves fully for their own survival. The responsibility for this cannot be limited, to provision of technical details of construction or equipping of these shelters with food, water, and other supplies, and the knowledge and readiness to act in an emergency.

The National Shelter Emergency Planning program cannot provide the and leadership to persuade people to take the responsibility that they alone must take. Within the next few months every family must have a fallout shelter.

At this point, I think you should know that the program is under way in my home at Gettysburg based on the plan developed by the program. It has been there and has advised on the construction of a fallout shelter built under the White House during World War II.

Let me list some of the steps which the Federal Government is doing to assist and encourage the construction of fallout shelters:

1. The Housing and Home Finance Agency and the Federal Housing Administration have announced, jointly with the Office of Civil Defense Mobilization, that the cost of construction of a fallout shelter is being valued for loan-guaranties under the National Flood Insurance Act.

2. The Veterans' Administration is planning to provide a fallout shelter as an eligible item for loan-guaranties under the National Flood Insurance Act.

3. The Community Shelter Administration has approved 1000 fallout shelters eligible for inclusion in the College Community Shelter and its Public Facilities Loan program.

4. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, through the Public Health Service has announced that the priority for the 7000 shelters available on the regular maintenance fund, the 4000 priority shelters, is in new hospitals.

5. The Urban Renewal Administration is sponsoring the planning by local authorities for the placement of fallout shelters in urban renewal projects.

6. The Budget for fiscal year 1966 includes over \$100 million for the construction of fallout shelters in new Federal buildings. In addition, \$100 million is available to commence construction of 1000 shelters in existing Federal buildings. In addition, the Budget also provides for the construction of 1000 shelters for educational, research and other Federal buildings, as well as for many other things, the construction of 1000 shelters in new Federal buildings.

These actions should help substantially to improve the progress of the Federal Government's leadership effort in the construction of fallout shelters. It is the whole job. The defense and emergency preparedness program is the responsibility of the Federal, State and local governments and the responsibility of each individual. We hope that you will be able to help us in the program we have adopted at your State Government.

*all of your letters
to
Walt
L...*

I was also pleased to be a part of the... of the State of New York that... to obtain substantial protection... from radioactive fallout...

I am hopeful that this... will... improve the partnership... promoting the construction of... end have been advanced, and... made during this...

Again let me express my... I feel confident that these... I should like to turn the... Director for Civil and Defense...

will also be pleased to have further information if the plan could be made more
been so constructive.

An example of what can be done by cooperative effort is the significant progress achieved during the past year in the development
and plans for continuity of State government in the event of a disaster. I
commend you and the State Legislature for carrying this essential program through.
Since Governor Hoegh initiated the concept of a contingency plan for the continuity
of government measures, it has resulted in a number of measures, including
of acceptance of federally sponsored legislation in the past. With the
continued support of the Governor and the Legislature, I believe we can continue to
Governments, I believe we can continue to develop and improve our
fundamental legislative program.

I would like to say a word about the development of a permanent
last year in the field of intergovernmental relations. I am referring to the
establishment of the permanent Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental
Relations with which you are familiar. It is a most important development,
under the able chairmanship of Mr. [Name], a development that involves
of all levels of government, will contribute significantly to the economic
defense of the country as well as in other areas.

Again, let me thank you for your valuable assistance and cooperation. You
may be sure that I will be most interested in the development of any
your recommendations.