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Letter

David A. Evans to Marvin Watson

10/5/67

C

EX AG 5-1 Pest Cont501 (Box 8)

(A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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FILE MEMO
SEPTEMBER 30, 1968
ELM

EXECUTIVE

LE 5	LE	LA 5
JL 3	IT 57	ND 12
FI 5-6-1	FG 165-4-1	ND 11
FI 2	CM/Grain	PE 12
FI 4	AG	WE 9
FG 165	ST 5	FA
FG 160	LA 6/Railroad	UT 4
FG 170	AG 5-1	ST 2
FG 115	NR 7-1/R*	HI 2/ST 5
FG 11-15	ND 19/CO 312	PA 3
LG	FI 10	FG 145
FA 4	DI 5	PQ 2
UT 2	DI 6	
	ND 11/FG 125	
	FG 11-8-1/Sprague, Irvine H.	

Folders sent to file by Irvine H. Sprague, dated from February 1, 1961 to September 27, 1968, on the following subjects.

Filed in Box 1567.

Gun Legislation
Labor and HEW Appropriations
Memos re: Congress voting on legislation
Model Cities
Higher Education Bill
HUD Appropriations
Savings & Loan Holding Co. Amendment
Rent Supplement
Inter-American Development Bank Legislation
Teacher Corps
Grain Storage in California - Dept. of Agriculture
Railway dispute (strike bill)
Rat Extermination Bill
*Red River Dam Project
X Middle East Crisis
Debt Limit Bill
Defense Appropriations
Correspondence re: disaster areas in Midwest- Disaster caused by storms and floods
Braceros Problem - involving farm labor with Willard Wirtz of Labor.
*Undersea Warfare Center -- Department of Defense
White House Fellows
OEO and their Programs for Poverty
OEP - Edward A. Merdes req. assistance for construction of a water system for
Hamilton Acres - Alaska
*Port Chicago Ammunition Loading Piers controversy. - Navy relocating ammunition Piers.
Improvements in Mineral King highway through a part of Sequoia National Park.
Intertie Line (Pacific Northwest - Pacific Southwest) Power line contract (Electrical)
Interior Department -- Intertie Power and Pacific Gas and Electric Co.
X X

gan/gh
5/13/68

Mr. Cater has seen

Mr. Cater:

Read the attached to Mrs. Cohen. She wonders if you think it would be worthwhile to see if GSA could give them the extra money for this project.

ka

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Friday - May 10

Kathy,

Since I have late duty on Monday,
please call Mrs. Wilbur Cohen at
reasonable hour on Monday morning
and read letter to her on my desk
(I showed it to you - remember).
Mr. Cater may ask about it. Mrs. *Cohen*
[REDACTED] is out of town until Saturday
evening.

Thanks a lot.

Frances

Friday, May 10, 1968

Mr. Cater said to read this letter to Mrs. Wilbur Cohen. Mr. Cater had made inquiry and this is response.

Called Mrs. Cohen. She is in Cleveland and will return to city Saturday evening.



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
Washington, D.C. 20560
U.S.A.

EXECUTIVE (4)

AG 5-1

7G 284

Cohen, Wilbur (Mrs)

Renwick Gallery

May 8, 1968

The Honorable S. Douglass Cater, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doug:

Here's the story on our bird problem at the Renwick Gallery. First, I find that we are relatively less bothered than some other buildings on Lafayette Square and can therefore consider a graduated attack on the birds, starting with a much less expensive bird removal program. Later, if we have a persistent problem over some part of the building we can install partial bird proofing without any scaffold.

We might have invested in bird proofing if we had the money. Unfortunately, available systems cost from \$25,000 to \$120,000 for the design promoted by ~~Mrs. Cohen's acquaintance~~, Dr. D. Eisenberg of Universal Engineering. Even a few thousand dollars for birds at this time would prevent our opening the gallery next year. Accordingly I believe we must try the bird trapping first.

Sincerely yours,

S. Dillon Ripley
Secretary

RECEIVED
MAY 15 1968
CENTRAL FILE

EF
EXECUTIVE²

HEB
AGS-1
FG11-1
FG165
LG

November 16, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR

Honorable Charles L. Schultze
Director, Bureau of the Budget

Attached are five copies of a proposal recently submitted by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, for a National Urban Sanitation and Rat Control Program. It would be helpful if you would:

- Have this proposal staffed out and evaluated.
- Obtain the views of the interested agencies if you feel the proposal has merit.
- Submit to me by November 30, 1967, your recommendations and a summary of the agency views. (If you do not feel that the proposal has merit and do not seek agency views, please submit your comments by November 23, 1967).

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President

JAC:JCG:nlc

RECEIVED

NOV 17 1967

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Enclosure sent to
Director of FBI on 11/17/67

Filed: 11/16/67

EXECUTIVE
LE/AG 5-1
AG 5-1



REPUBLICANS LAUGH AS SLUM DWELLERS BATTLE RATS

To the vast majority of Republicans in the House of Representatives, rats in slums are a matter of great amusement.

Flushed with their victorious efforts against rent supplements to help poor people get decent housing and emboldened by the near success of their assault on the model cities program, Republicans, with high glee, turned their guns on an administration proposal to help communities fight rats in city slums.

President Johnson had asked for \$40 million for a two year program of matching grants to help cities fight rats.

Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) pointed out the need for the bill in clear-cut terms.

Rats inflict an estimated \$900 million dollars' worth of property damage each year, and the damage to human beings cannot be estimated.

Last year, Rep. Matsunaga informed his colleagues, seven cities together reported 1,000 cases of ratbite. Only two days earlier an eight-month-old boy had been bitten to death by rats in Washington, D.C.

The proposed Federal grant assistance, "limited in time but comprehensive in scope," calls for \$40 million in matching grants to cities over a 2-year period—a good investment, said Matsunaga.

But President Johnson's efforts to banish rats from city slums was pounced upon by Republican wags as an opportunity to vie for "sick joke of the year" award.

Rep. Broyhill, R-Va. opening the contest by sneering that it would be a "rat smart thing to vote this down rat now." Iowa's Republican Congressman Gross entered the contest with a warning against creation of a "rat corps" presided over by a "high commissioner of rats."

When Rep. Latta of Ohio took up the GOP assault to deplore Federal control and spendthrift programs, Democrat Charles Joelson of New Jersey reminded Latta that he himself had urged Federal funds to control blackbirds, "making no mention of fiscal problems or local initiative."

Latta said that was different, and besides, blackbirds destroy some \$58 million in crops each year.

Joelson pointed out that rat damage



totaled almost \$1 billion a year.

When the vote was taken, to bring the measure to the floor 148 House Republicans turned their backs on the cities of America, just as many had done earlier in voting against the Administration's rent supplement and model cities programs.

The resolution was killed by a vote of 207 to 176, with 154 Democrats and only 22 Republicans voting for passage.

The laughter of the Rat Finks died quickly when Representative Kupferman, a Republican from Manhattan, rose to address his colleagues. "I am ashamed of the vote today," he said angrily. "I say this to those who voted 'aye' overwhelm-

ingly on the anti-riot bill yesterday, that seldom can one find such inconsistency in such a short period of time . . . We asserted yesterday Federal supremacy on a local problem to suppress violent dissent, but today we vote to invite violent dissent."

President Johnson lost no time in urging reconsideration of the bill, denouncing the vote as "a cruel blow to the children of America."

"We are spending Federal funds to protect our livestock from rodents and predatory animals," said the President. "The least we can do is give our children the same protection we give our livestock."



President Johnson Says:

'LET US GO ABOUT OUR WORK'



President Johnson and some of the leaders of his administration in Congress at one of their regular meetings in the White House where the progress of administration proposals is discussed.

Work to insure the safety of American citizens in the streets of our cities will continue in spite of blind, relentless Republican opposition.

This assurance was given the nation by President Lyndon B. Johnson in a message televised to the nation from the White House.

In the past three and half years, President Johnson recalled, "we have directed the greatest governmental effort in all of our American history" at the ancient enemies of ignorance, discrimination, slums, poverty, disease and a lack of jobs.

"The roll call of these laws reveal the depth of our concern," the President said. "The Model Cities Act, the Voters Right Act, the Civil Rights Act, the Rent Supplement Act, Medicare and Medicaid, the 24 educational bills, Head Start, the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the Teachers Corps, manpower development and training and many, many more acts too numerous to mention.

"We will continue to press for laws which would protect our citizens from violence, like the Safe Streets and Crime Control Act now under consideration in the Congress and the Gun Control Act."

The President noted that the Congress voted against considering his re-

quest for \$20 million to fight rats (see story p. 3) and added:

"A strong government that has spent millions to protect baby calves from worms could surely afford to show as much concern for baby boys and girls."

"I believe," President Johnson said, "we should be counting the assets that these measures can bring to America: cities richer in opportunity; cities more full of promise; cities of order, progress and happiness."

REPUBLICAN RECORD OF OPPOSITION

Here is the Republican record of opposition in the House of Representatives to measures the Democratic administration has fought for to solve the problems of the cities.

Civil Rights Act of 1966	84 % of the Republicans opposed
Voting Rights Act	85 % of the Republicans opposed
1967 Model Cities Funds	80 % of the Republicans opposed
1966 Rent Supplements	97 % of the Republicans opposed
1967 Rent Supplements	93 % of the Republicans opposed
Model Cities	84 % of the Republicans opposed
1964 Poverty Program	87 % of the Republicans opposed
1966 Poverty Program	88 % of the Republicans opposed
1967 Food Stamp Plan	70 % of the Republicans opposed
Rat Extermination	87 % of the Republicans opposed
Funds for Education	73 % of the Republicans opposed
Raise the Minimum Wage	85 % of the Republicans opposed

HE
PR18

LBJ:CMM:rks



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

EX-111 (5)
LE/FA5
FA5
AG-5-1
FG 165

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SEP 7 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE S. DOUGLASS CATER
HONORABLE H. BAREFOOT SANDERS, JR.

Harry S. * *Charles McP.*
Congressman Reuss and Mathias (Md.) will offer as a floor amendment to the Administration "Partnership for Health" bill their "rat control amendment" which will consist simply of the addition of \$20 million to the project grants section of the bill.

No mention of rat control will be made in the amendment, but in the floor speeches and insertions, as well as in any colloquy that will take place, clear legislative history will be made that the additional money should be used for that purpose.

Aside from the problems posed by this amendment both in terms of a floor fight which might carry over into the rest of the bill, and the use of the funds by PHS if passed (a different kind of attack on rats would be made than under the HUD approach), there are also significant political questions which should be answered soon.

It seems that there are three alternative routes this amendment might take.

1. The Administration could back the amendment strongly, seizing upon it as a device for a rat control program. This support would mean that the issue would be seen by most people as the Administration fighting for its program, inasmuch as it would be the first "rat control" battle all over again, and those who voted for the Administration's bill originally would feel vindicated. If the amendment is passed, it would be interpreted as a victory for the Administration. If the amendment is rejected, it would provide an even stronger case against those who voted against it the first time.

2. The Administration could oppose the amendment, and make a legitimate case for opposition. However, there would be little to be gained politically. Those who voted for the bill last time would find it difficult to understand why Administration support was not forthcoming for the amendment. Those who opposed the original bill can claim that obviously they were right the first time.

RECEIVED
OCT 11 1967
CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE
FI 1-2
AG 5-1

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L

		<u>Federal</u>	<u>State and Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
Screwworms Eradication	FY 1958-1967	\$28 million	\$14 million	\$42 million
Grasshopper Eradication	FY 1934-1967	\$42 million	\$35 million	\$77 million
Brucellosis (Animal disease)	FY 1935-1967	\$263 million	\$267 million	\$530 million

filed: 8/31/67

BB/

cf

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

File Rats

PUBLIC AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

Telephone: 296-2980

EXECUTIVE

AG 5-1

HE

HS

PR 6

FG 11-15

August 28, 1967

Dear Mr. Gaither:

Enclosed please find 26 prints showing rat bites in human beings, rats in their natural habitat, rat damage and contamination of food, and methods of rodent control and rat stoppage that will be adaptable to large scale operations.

Please feel free to contact me for any further information on these photographs.

Sincerely,

Joanne M. Hedge
Joanne M. Hedge
Room 309

Mr. Jim Gaither
The White House
165 Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

Photographs Filed Oversize Attachment
2043

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

Telephone: 296-2980

EXECUTIVE

AG 5-1

H.E

HS

PR 6

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Enclosure

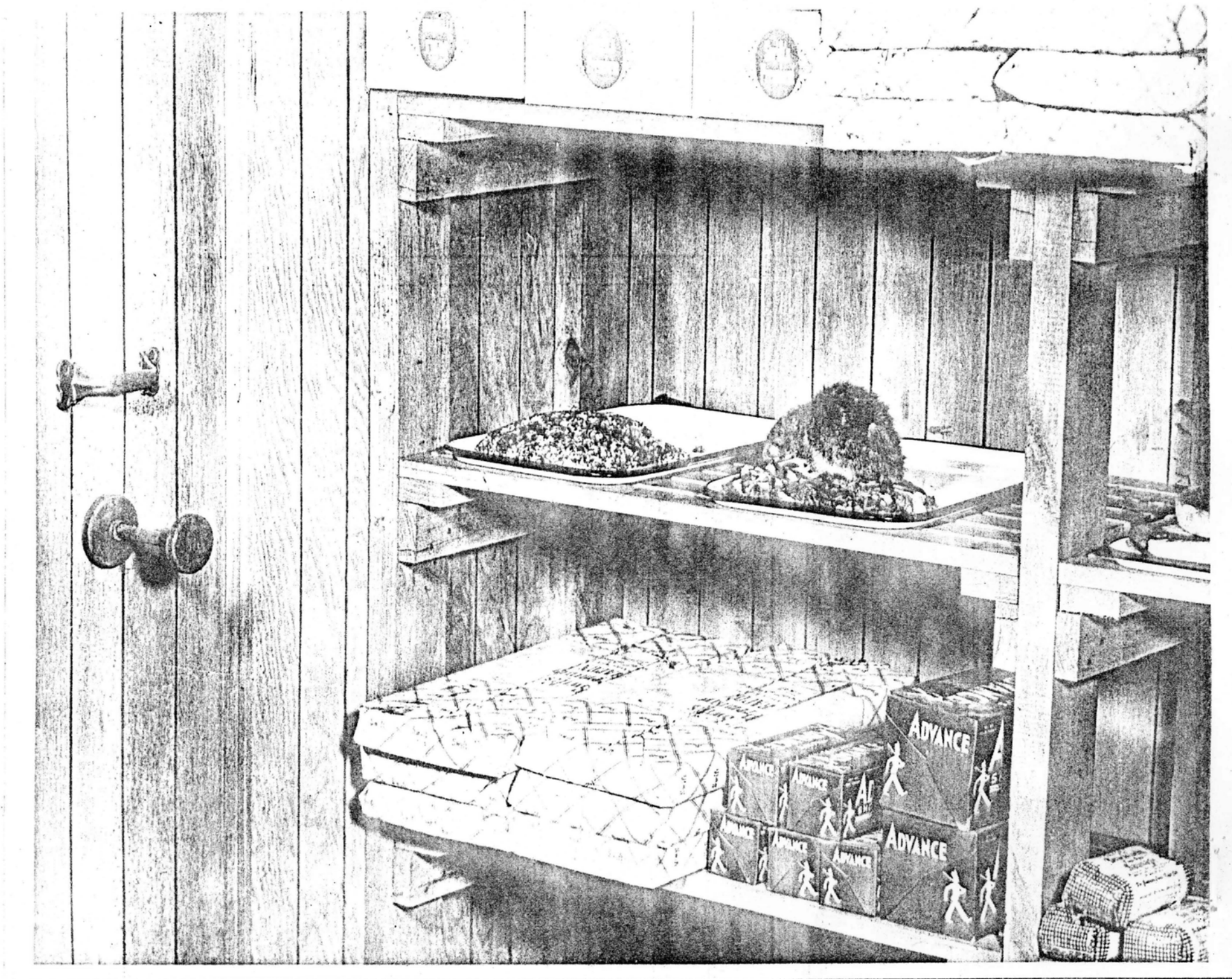
Photographs Filed Oversize Attachment

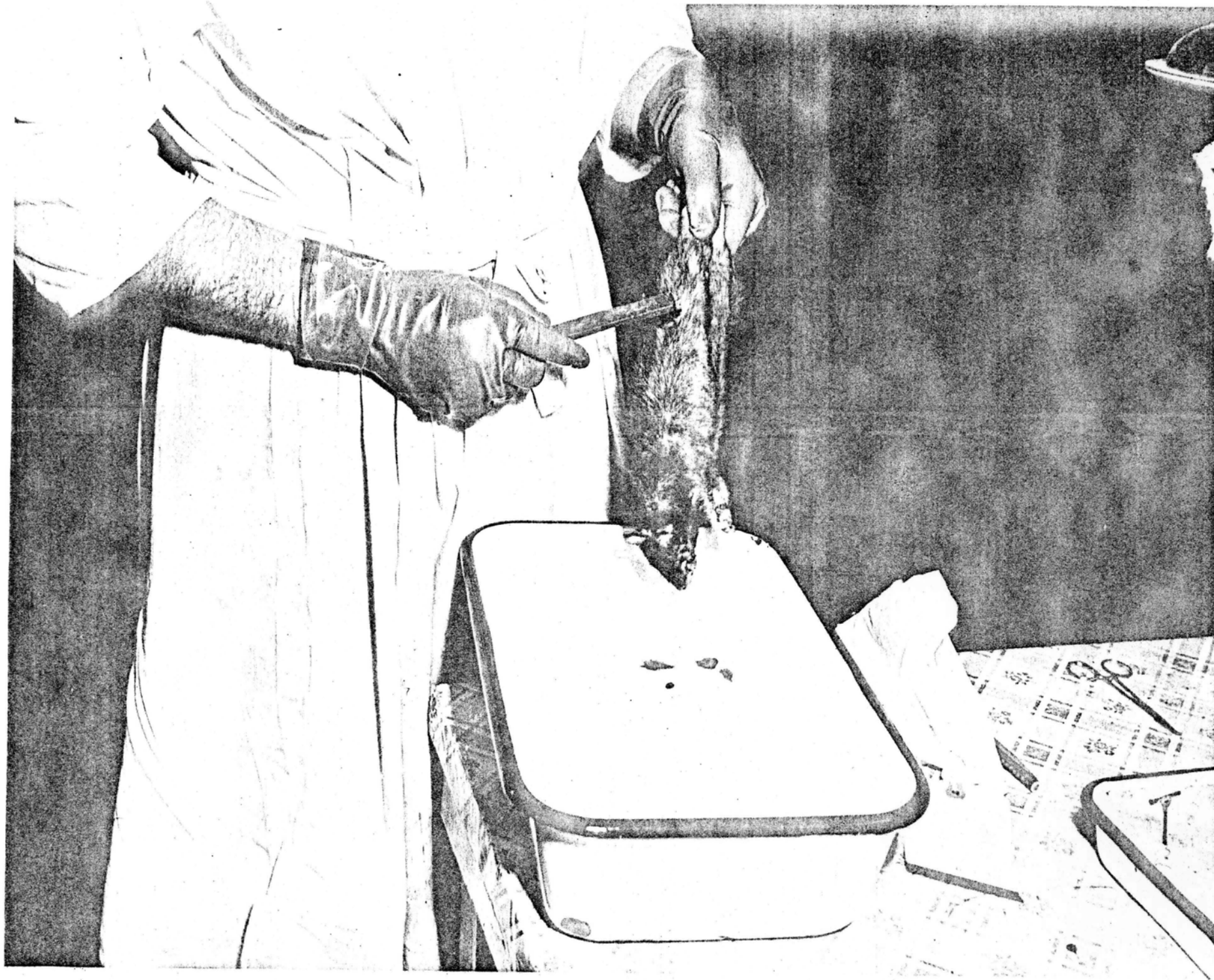
Original photographs sent to Photo Lab
2/25/74.

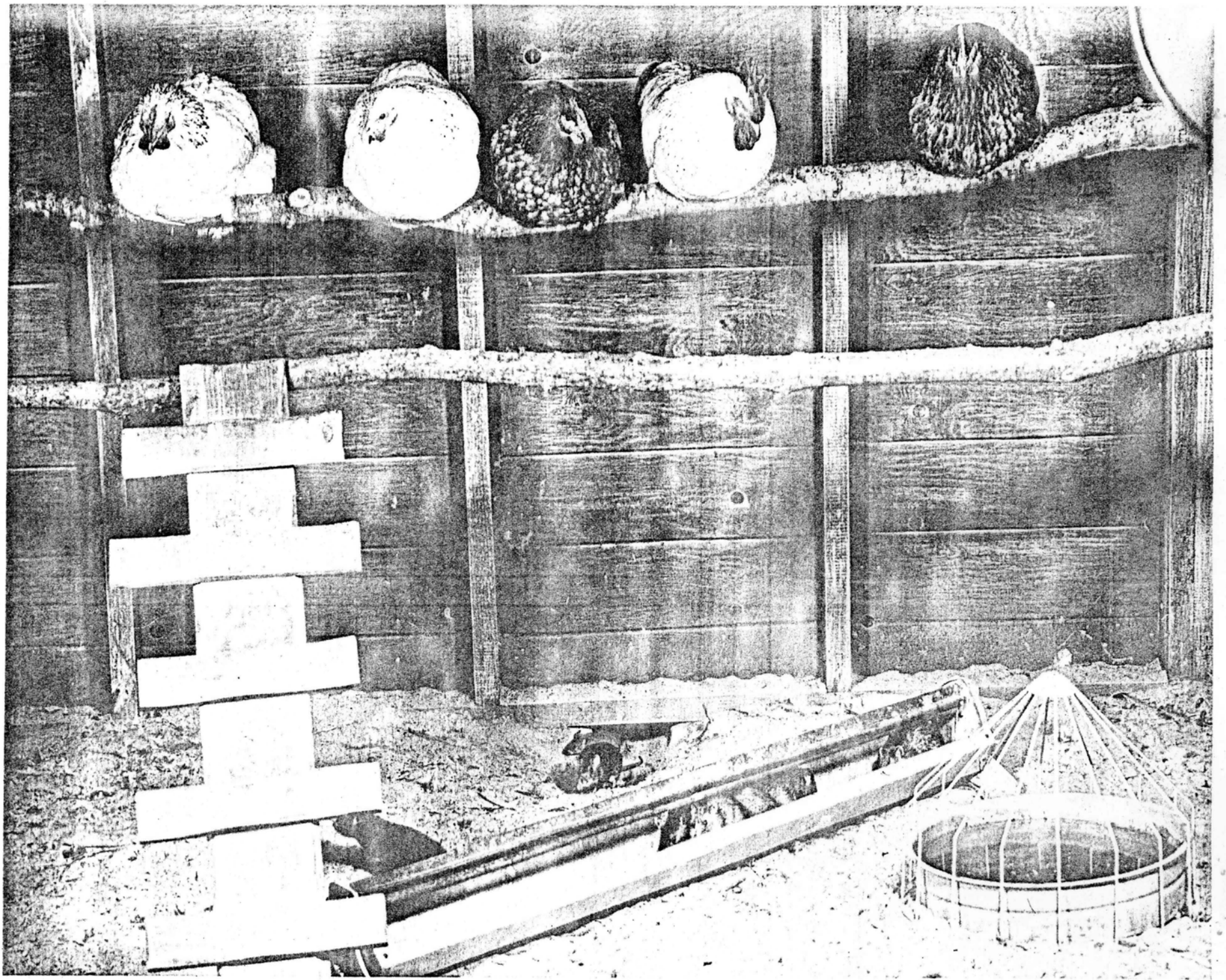
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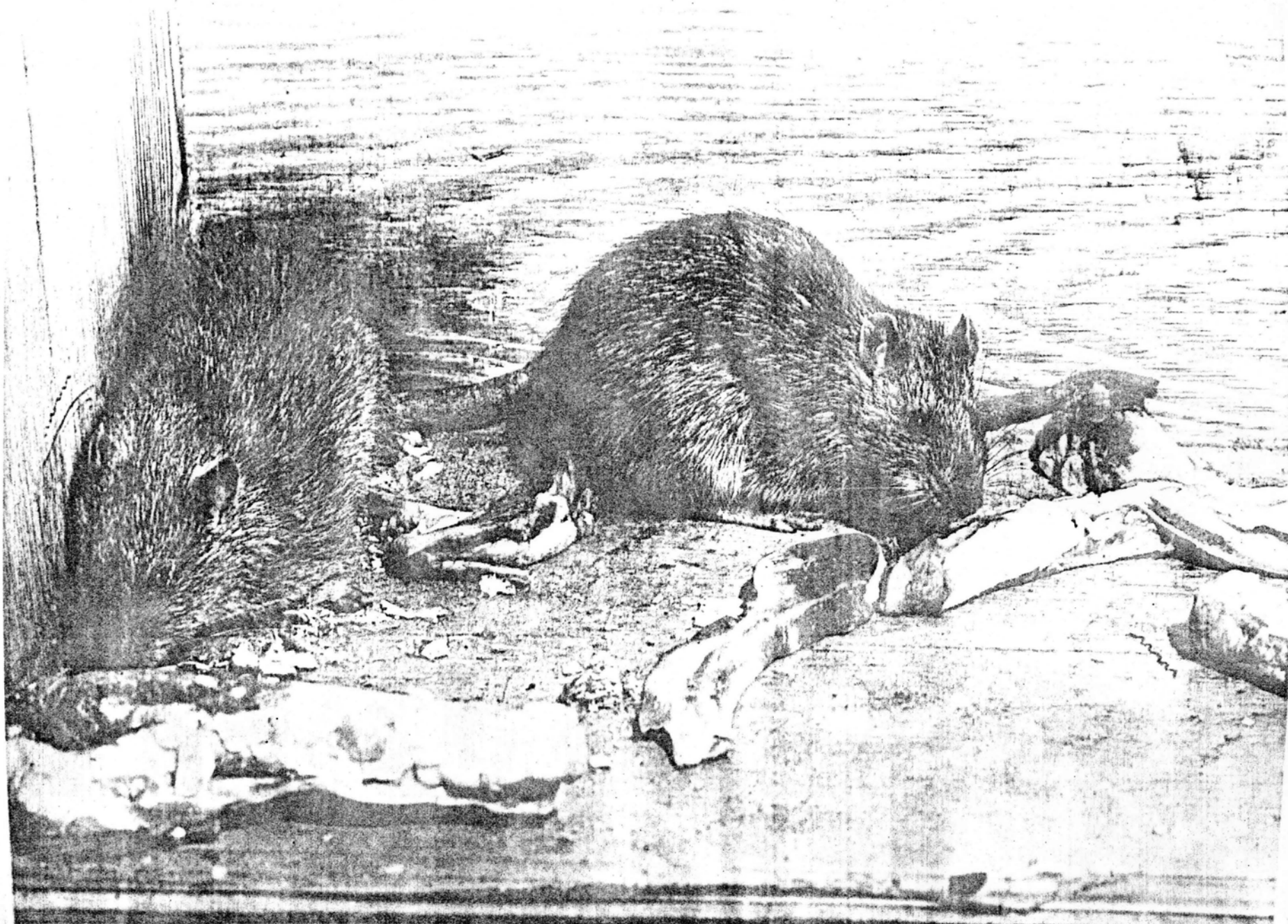
Original photographs sent to Photo Lab 2/25/74

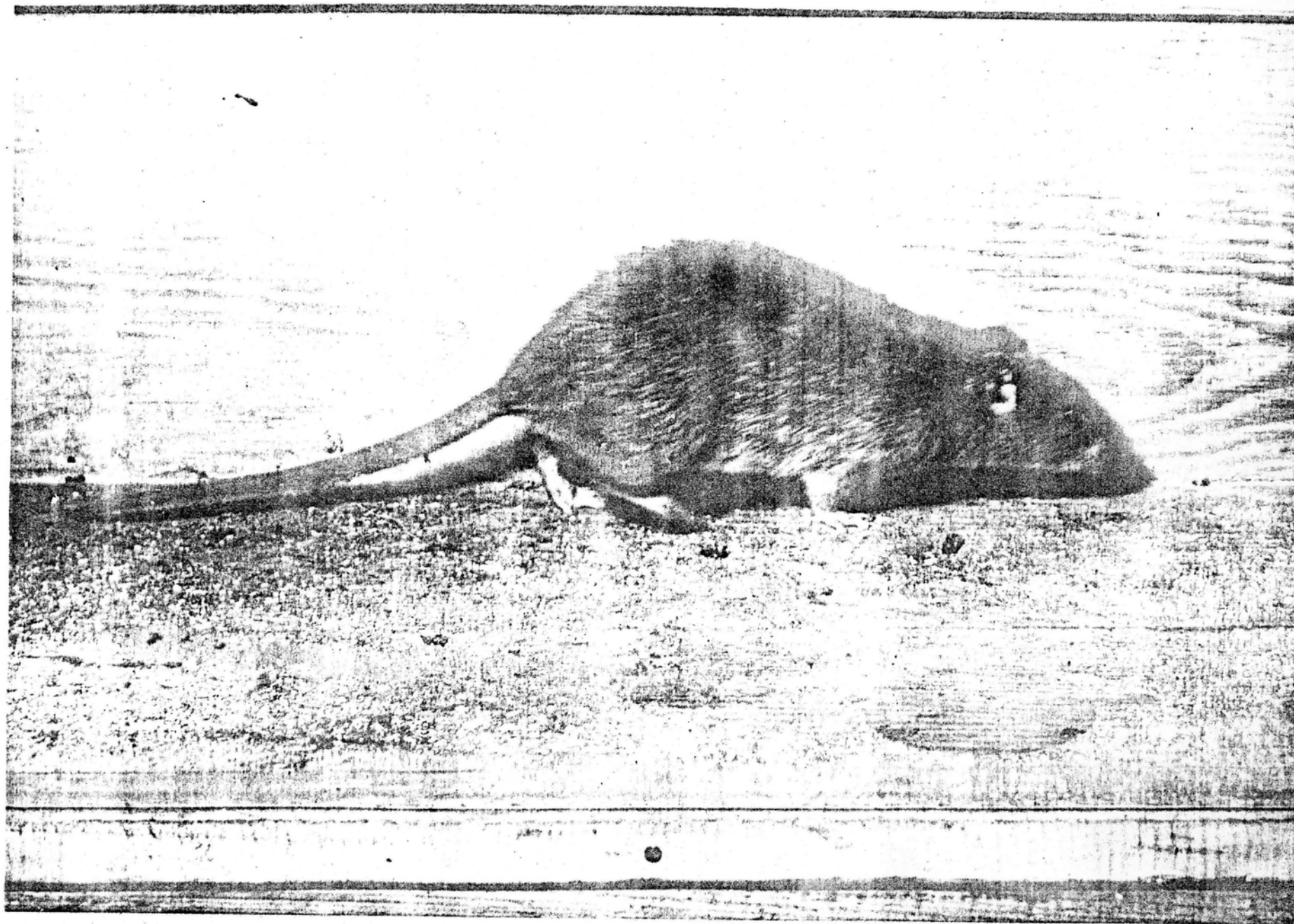




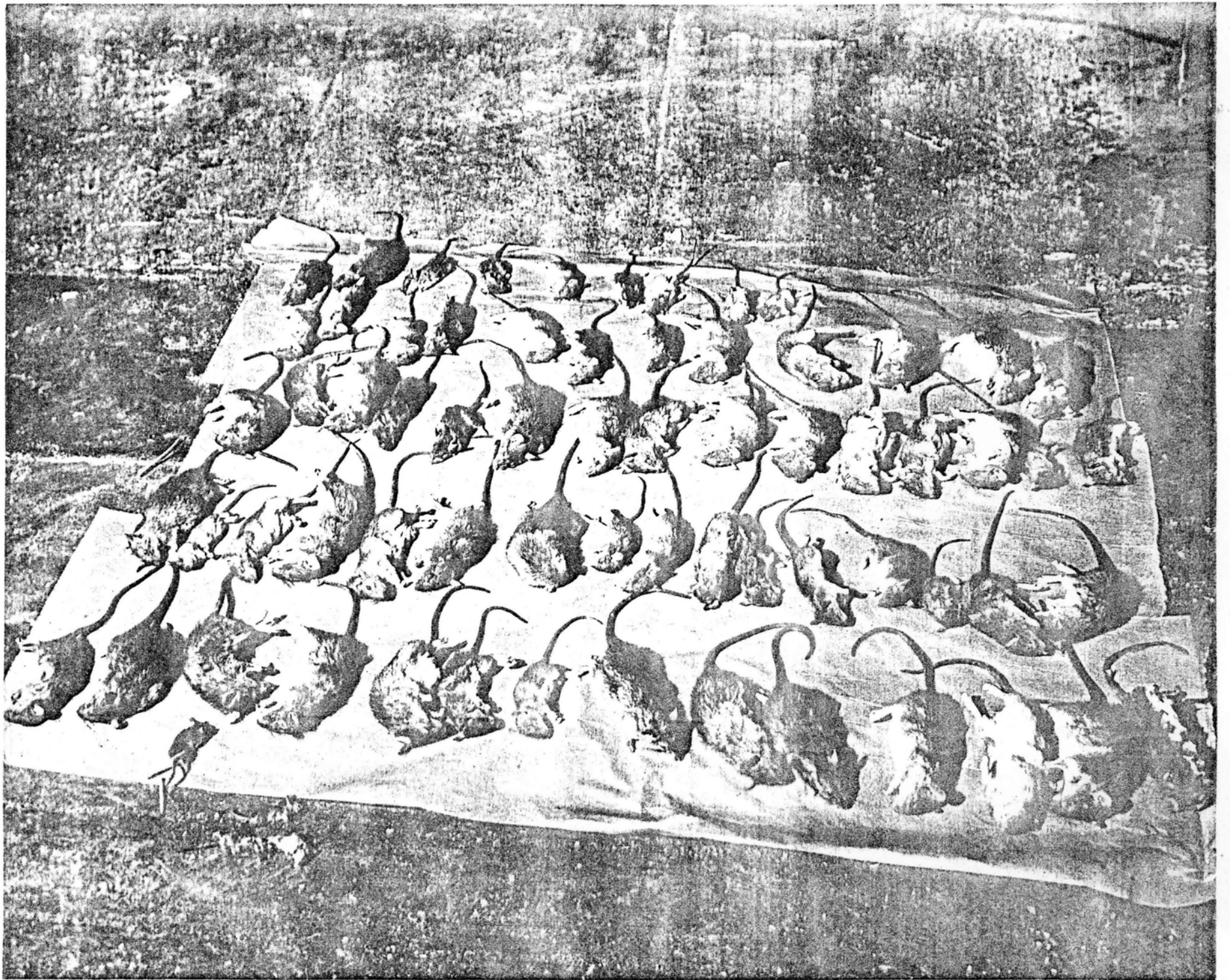


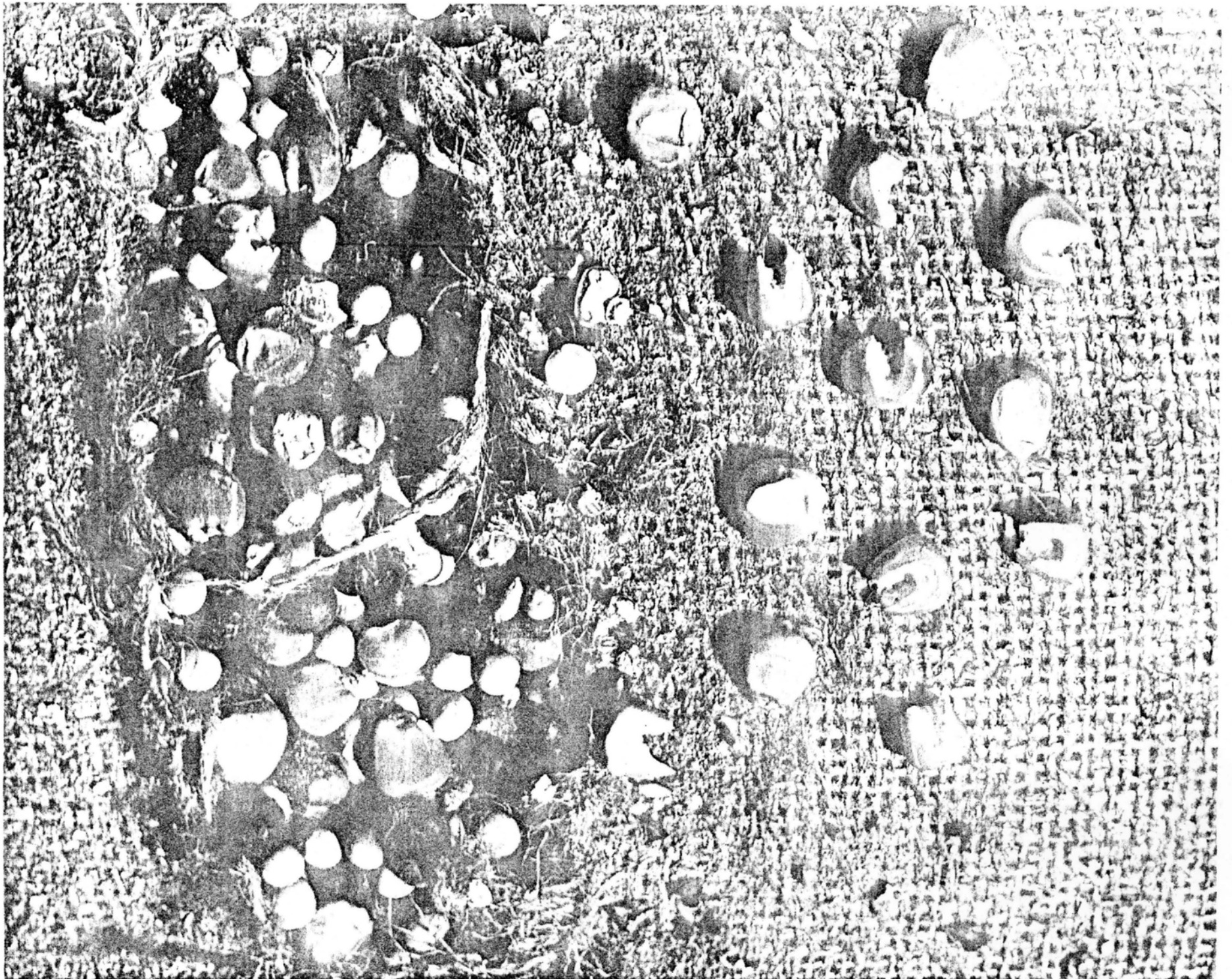




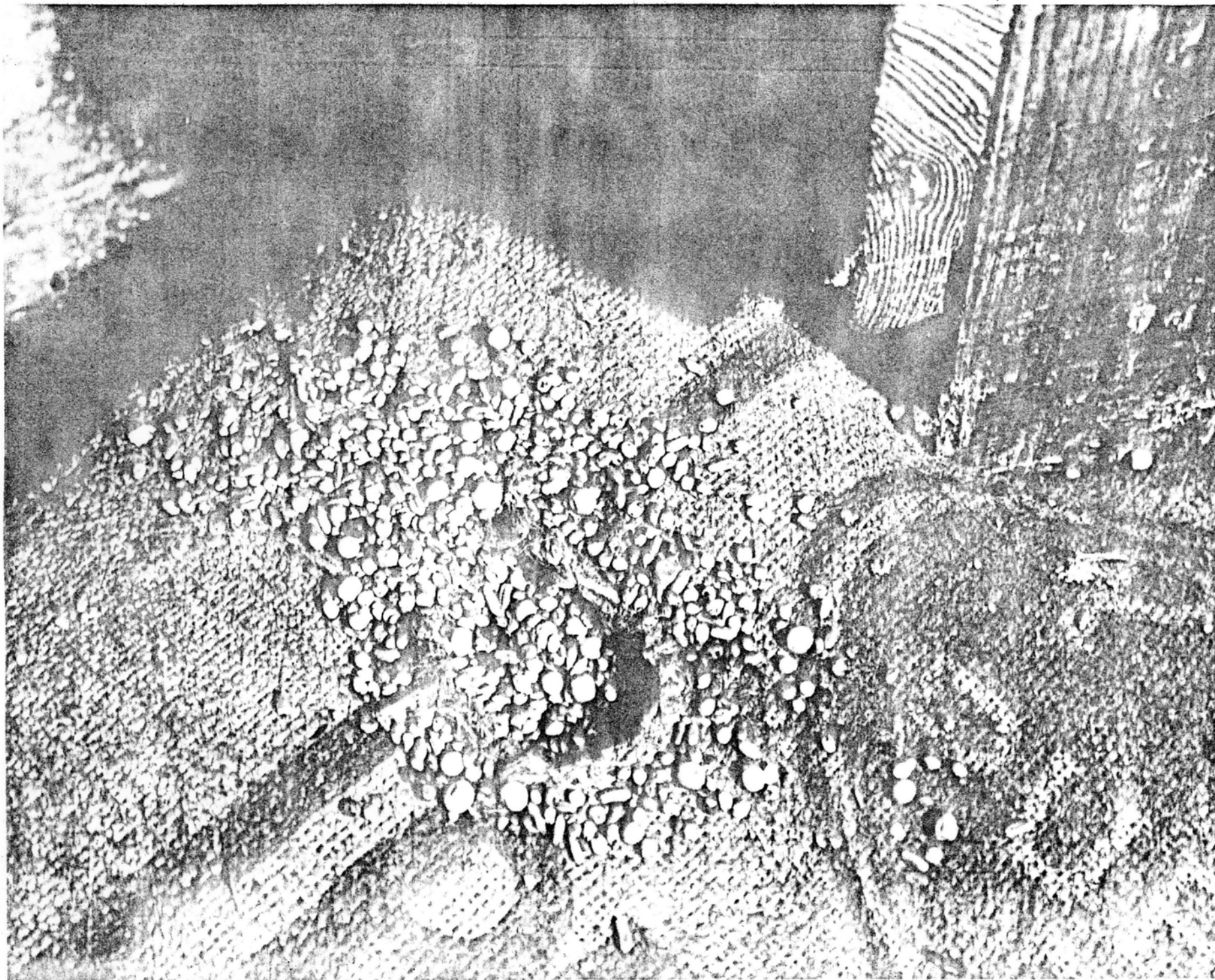


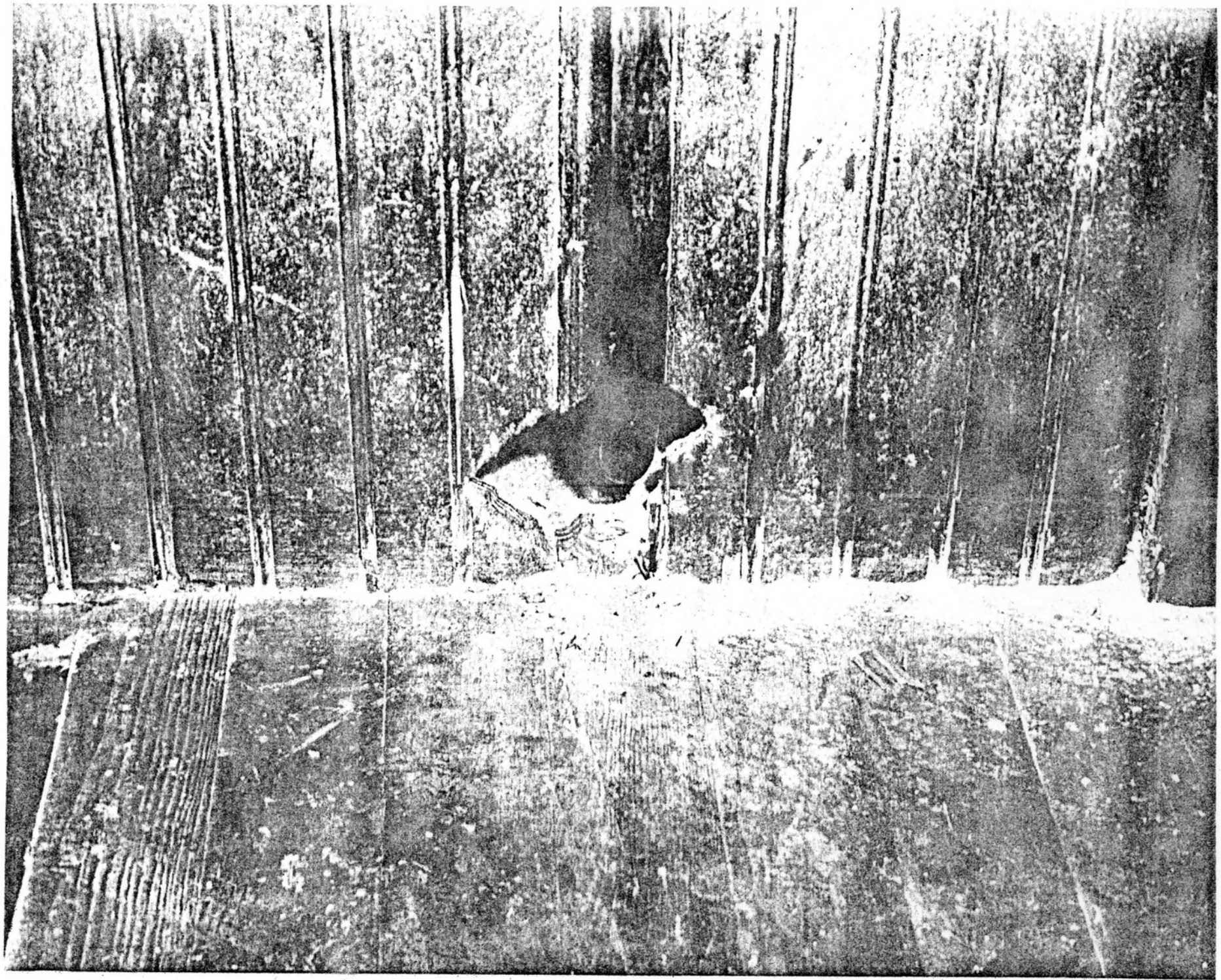


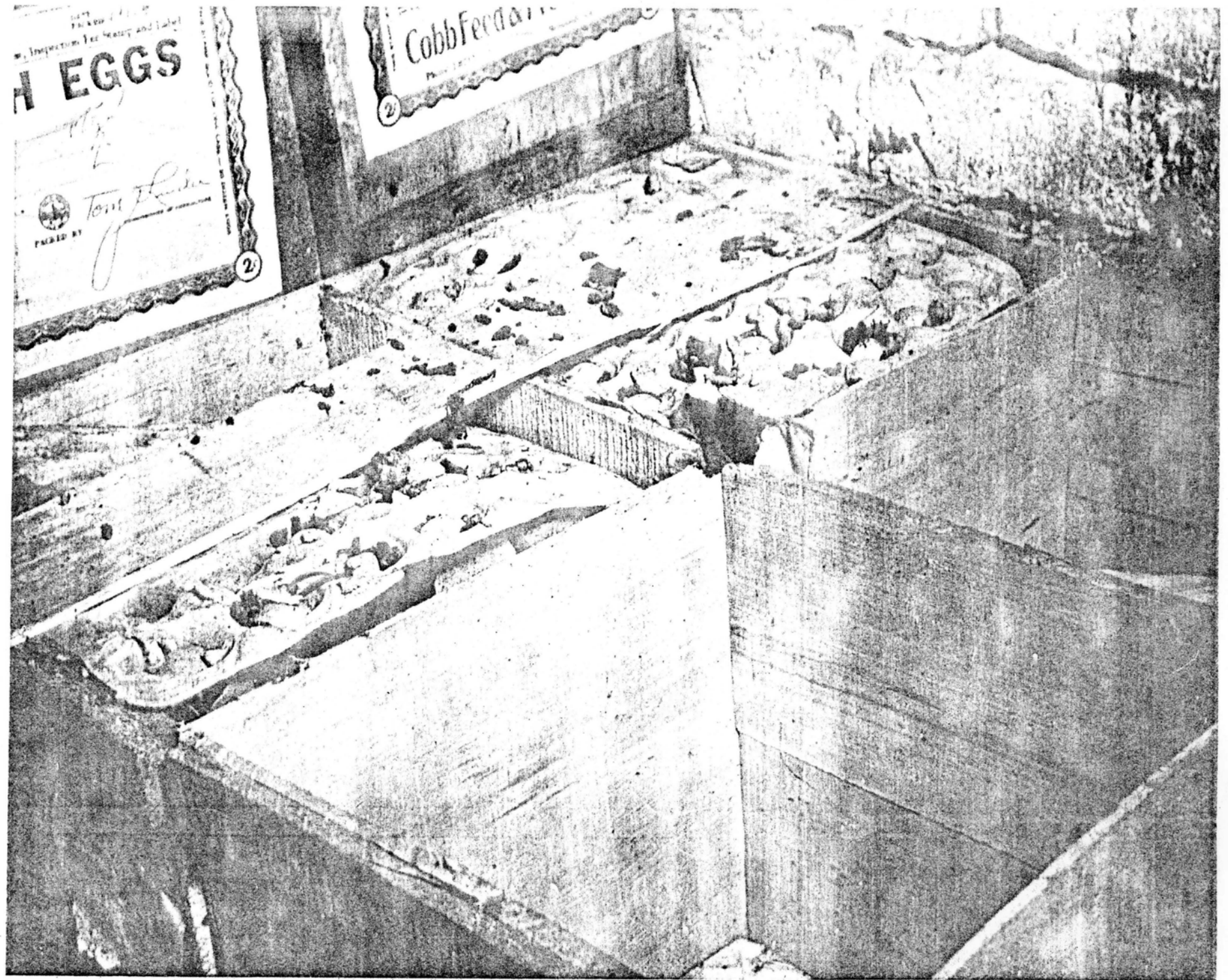




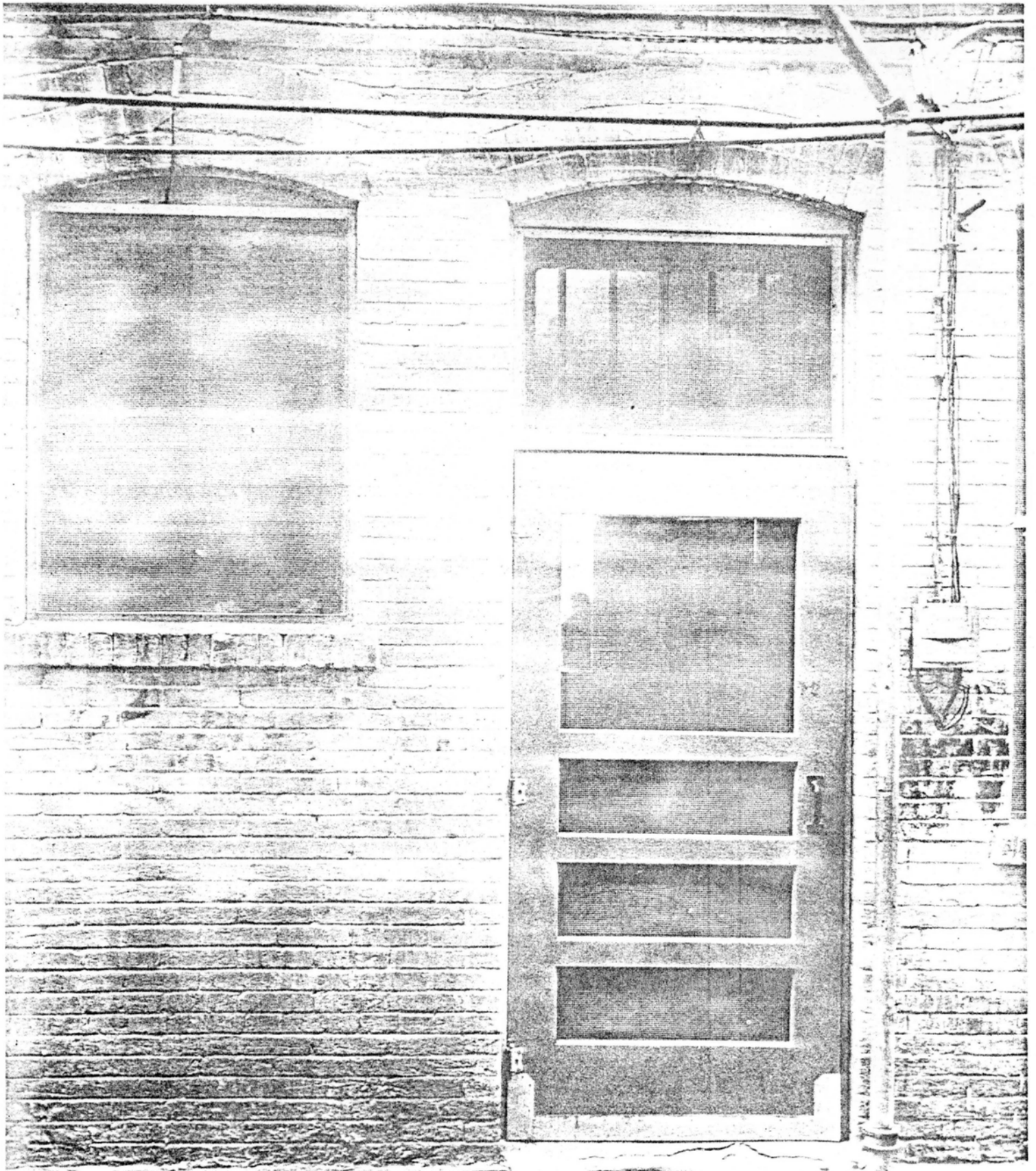






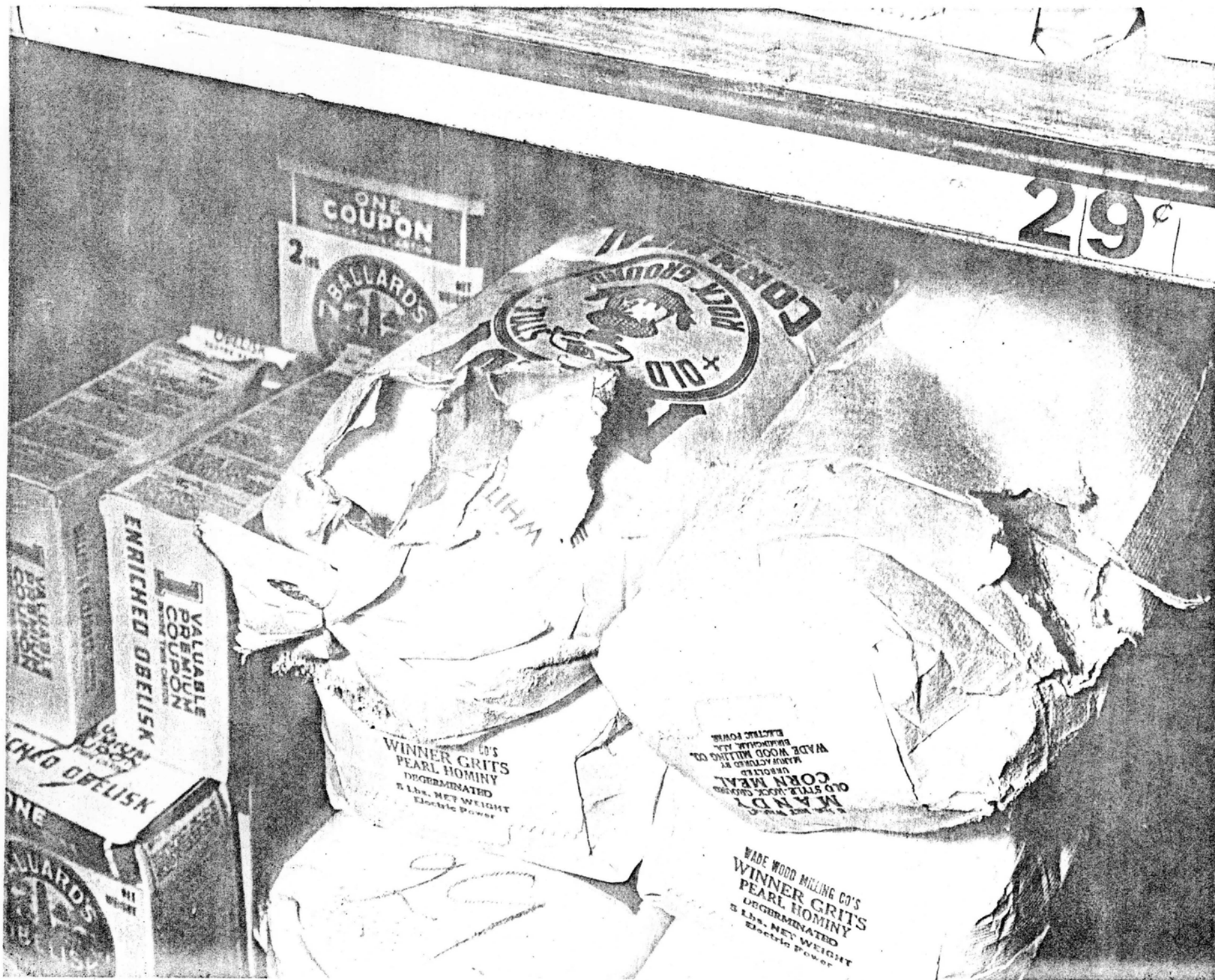


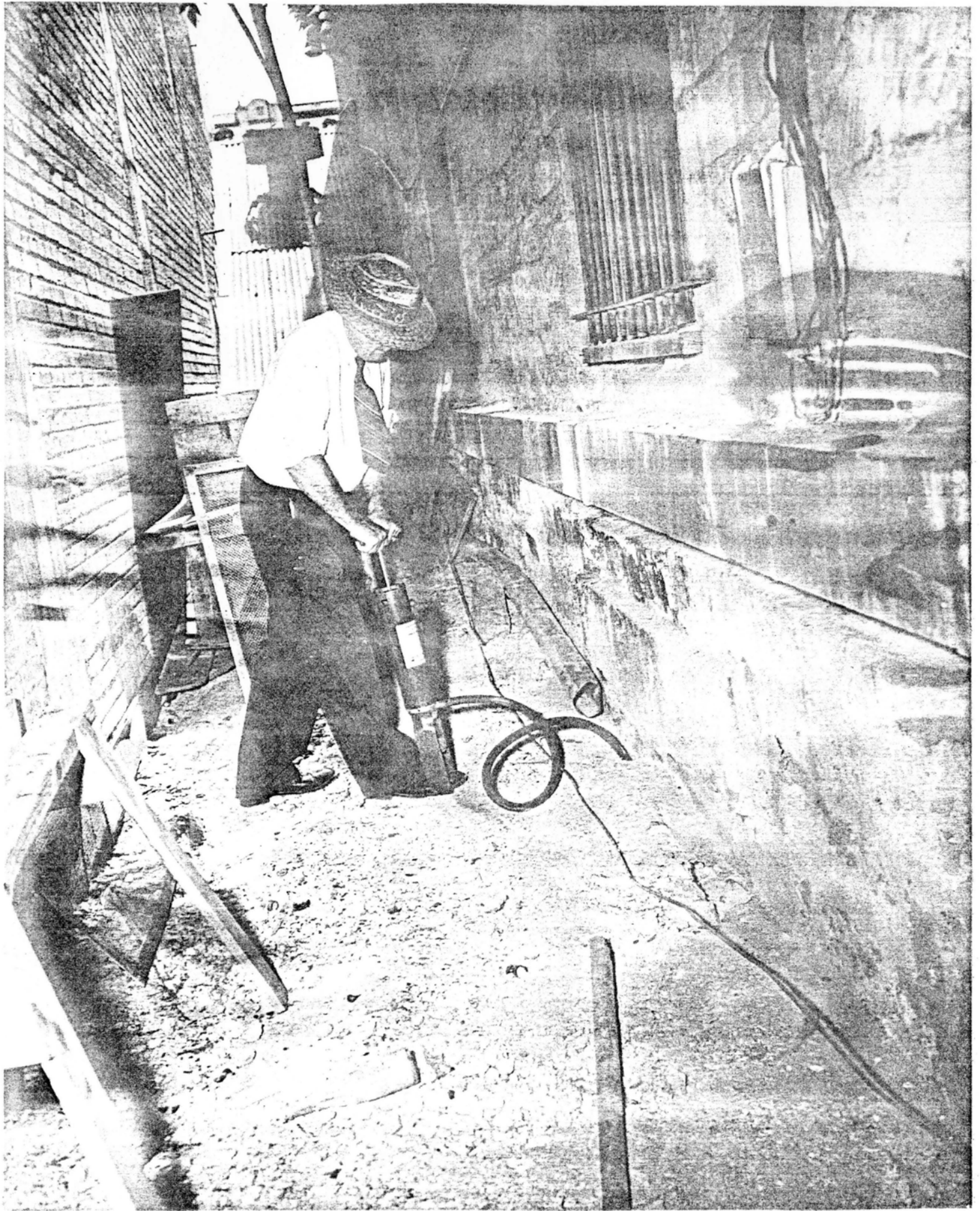


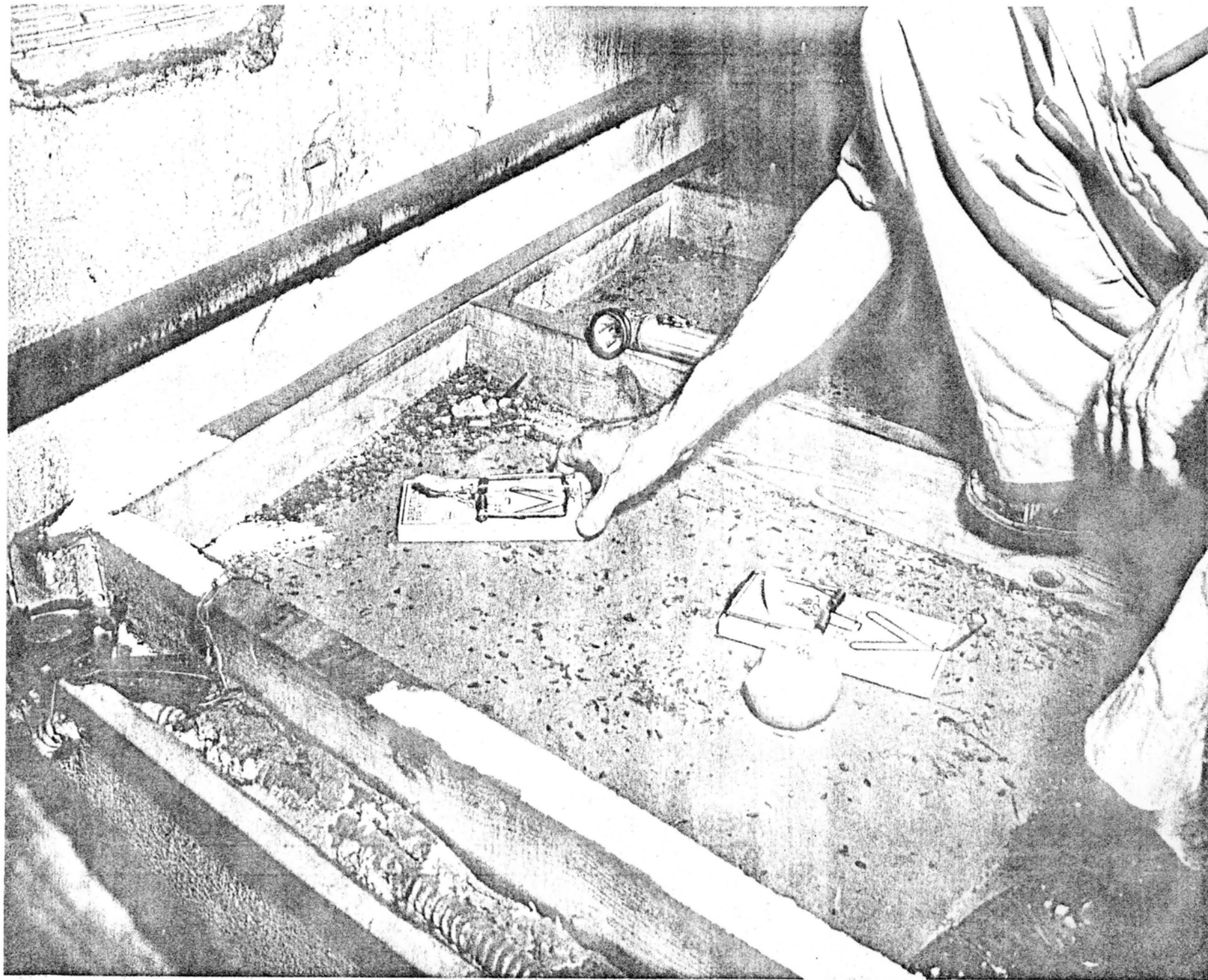


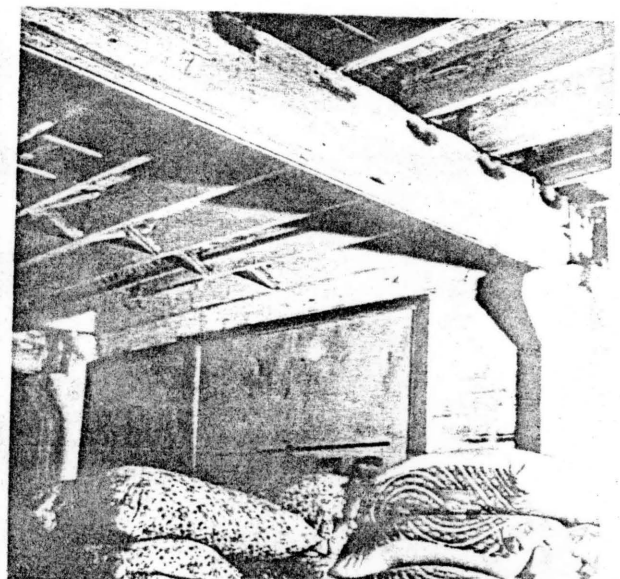
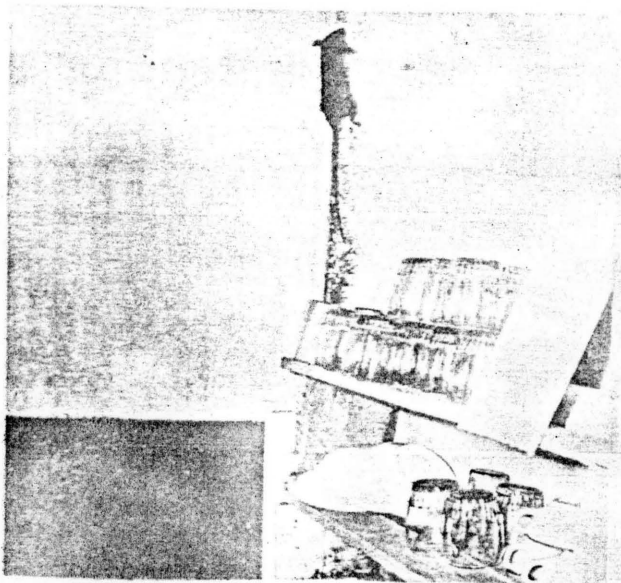
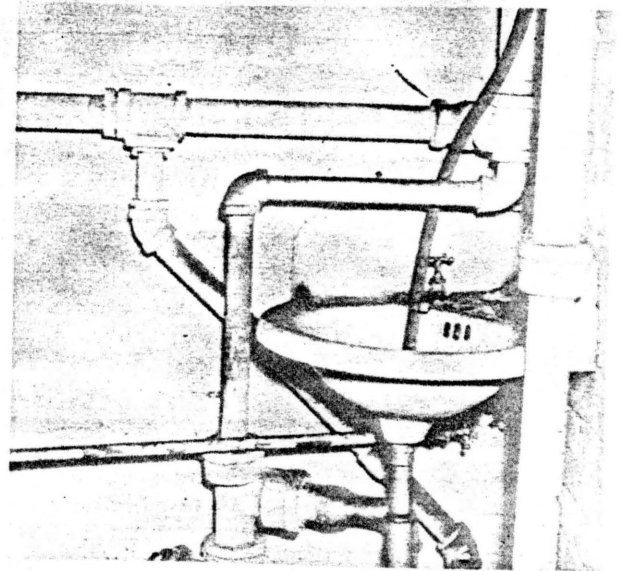
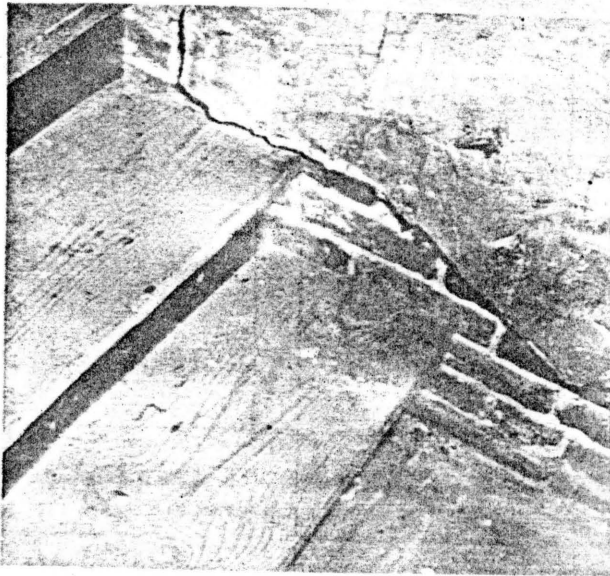
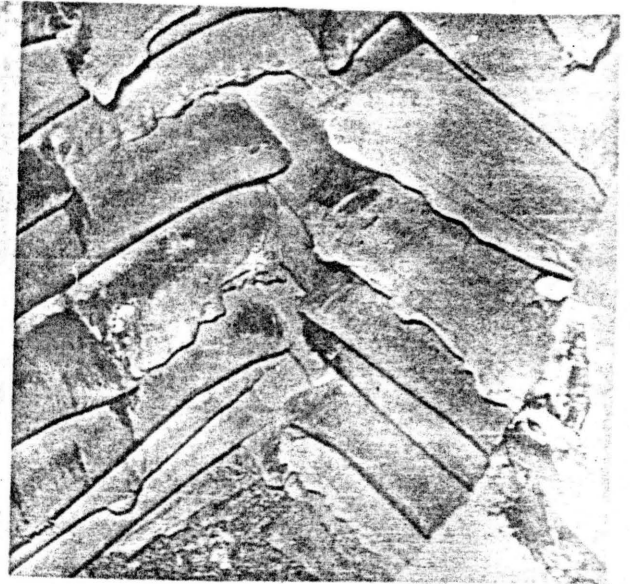
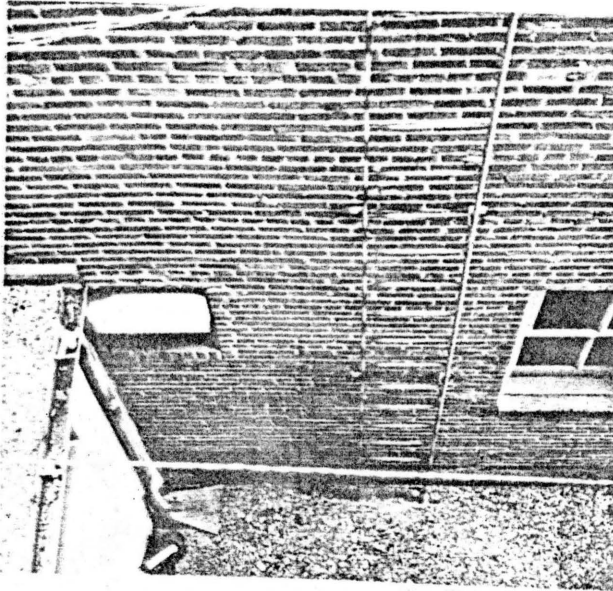
Cuff & Channel

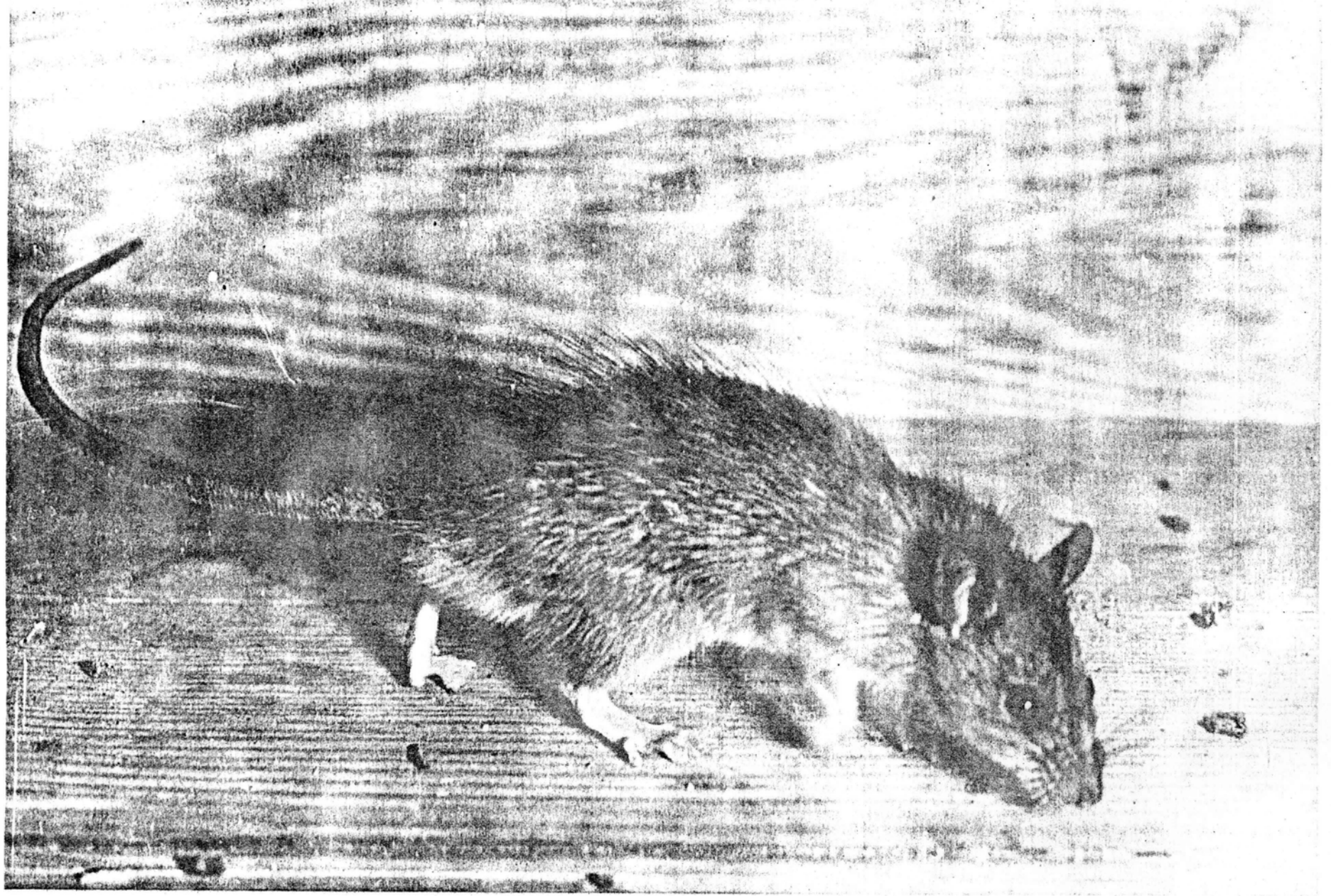


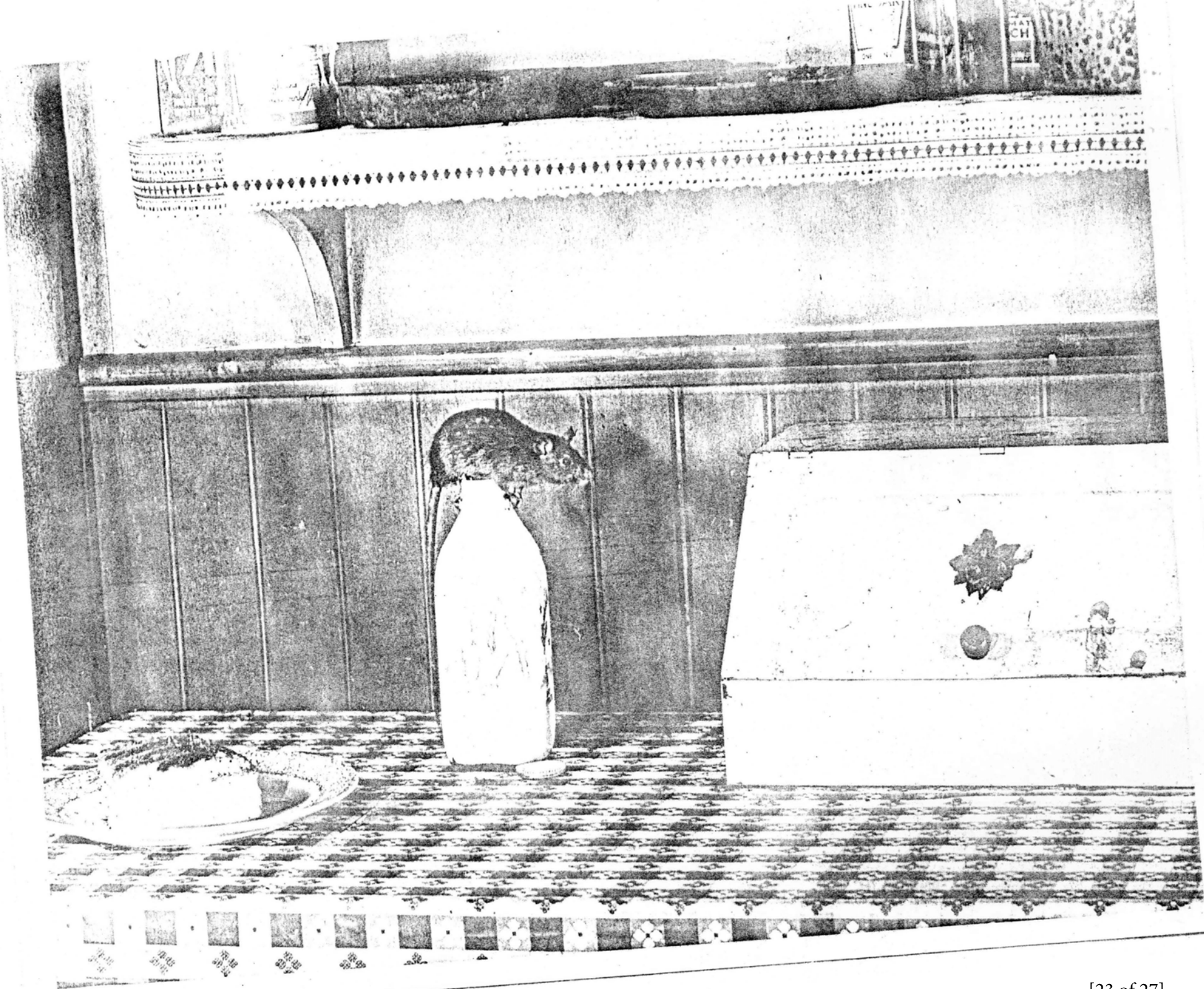


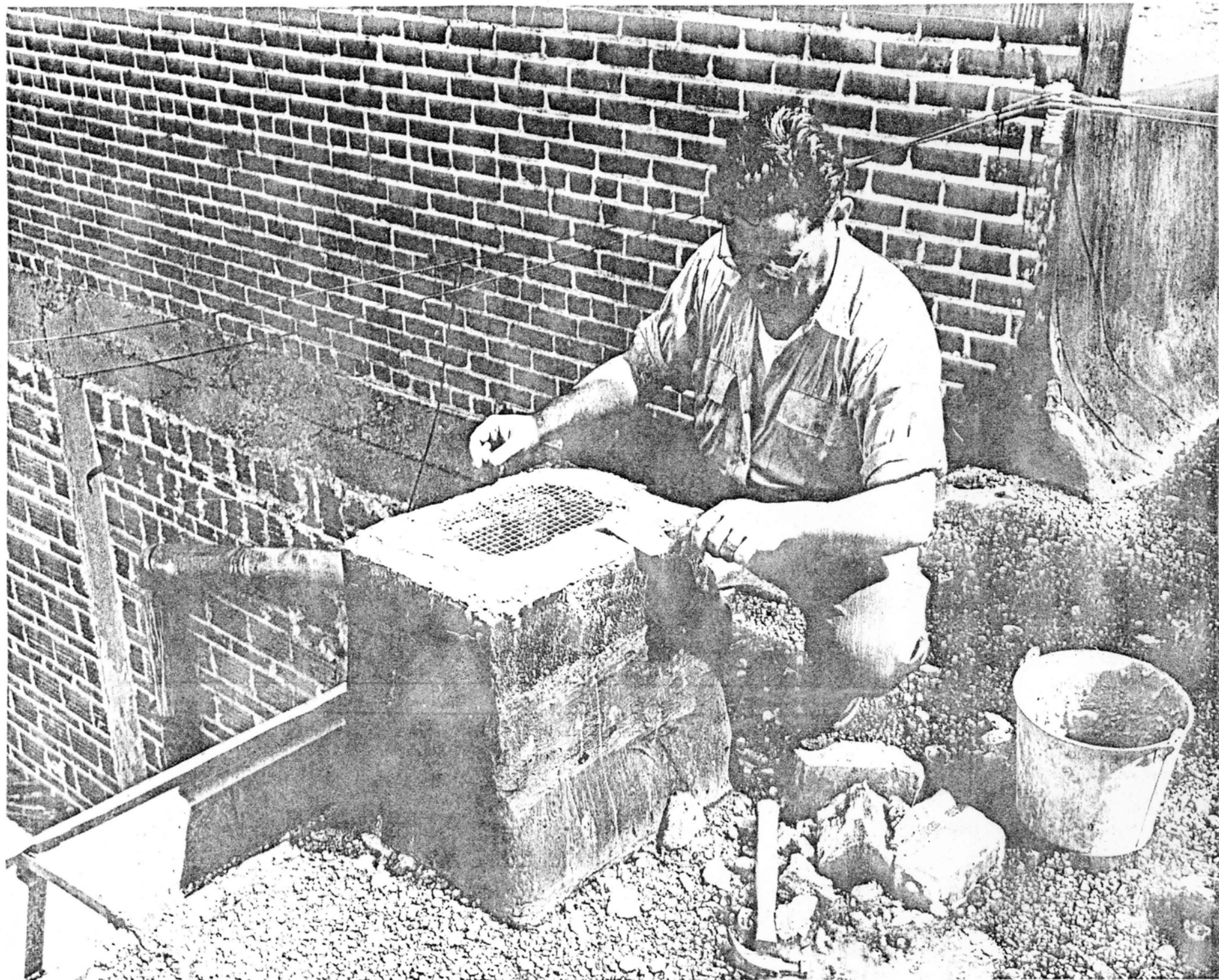


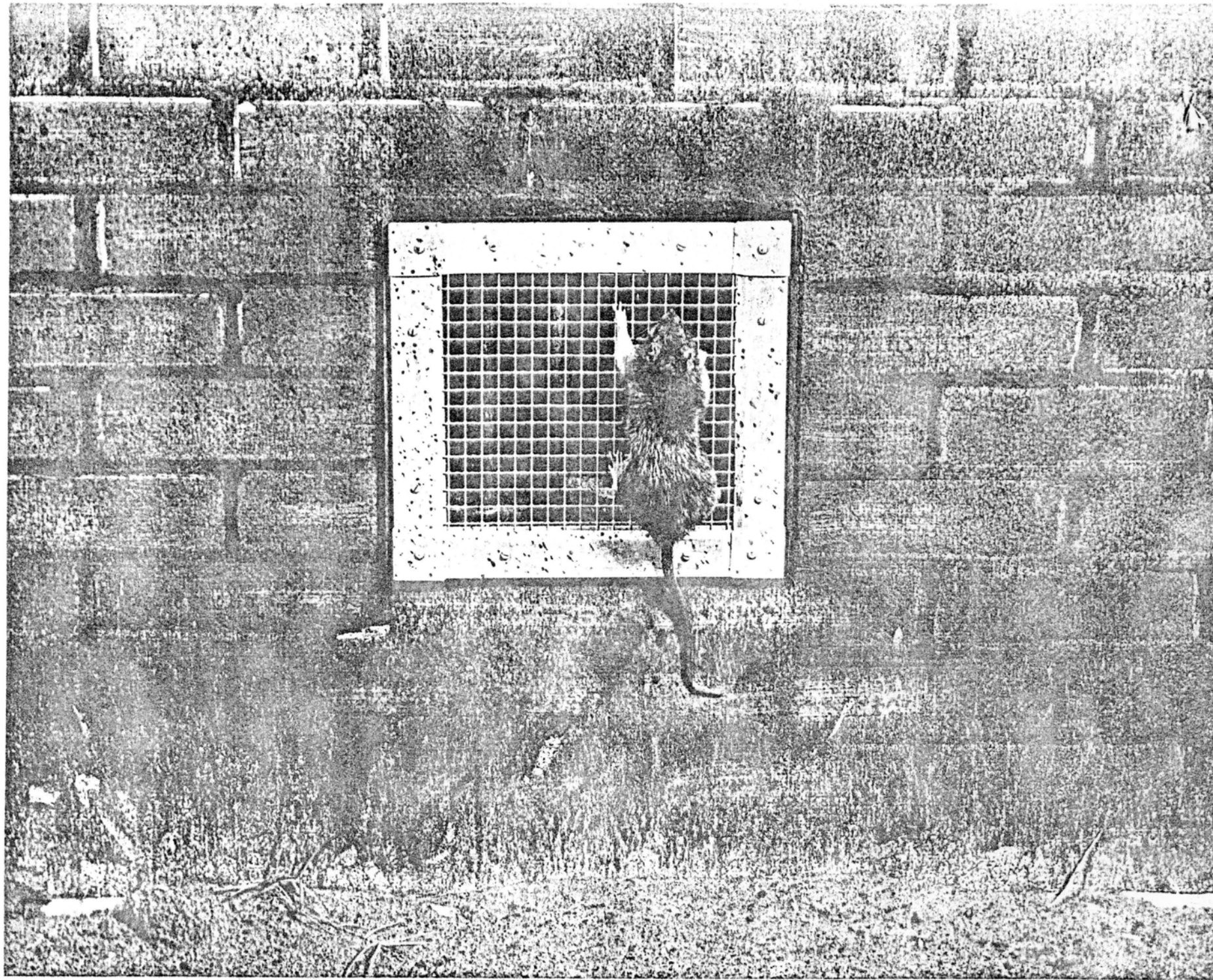




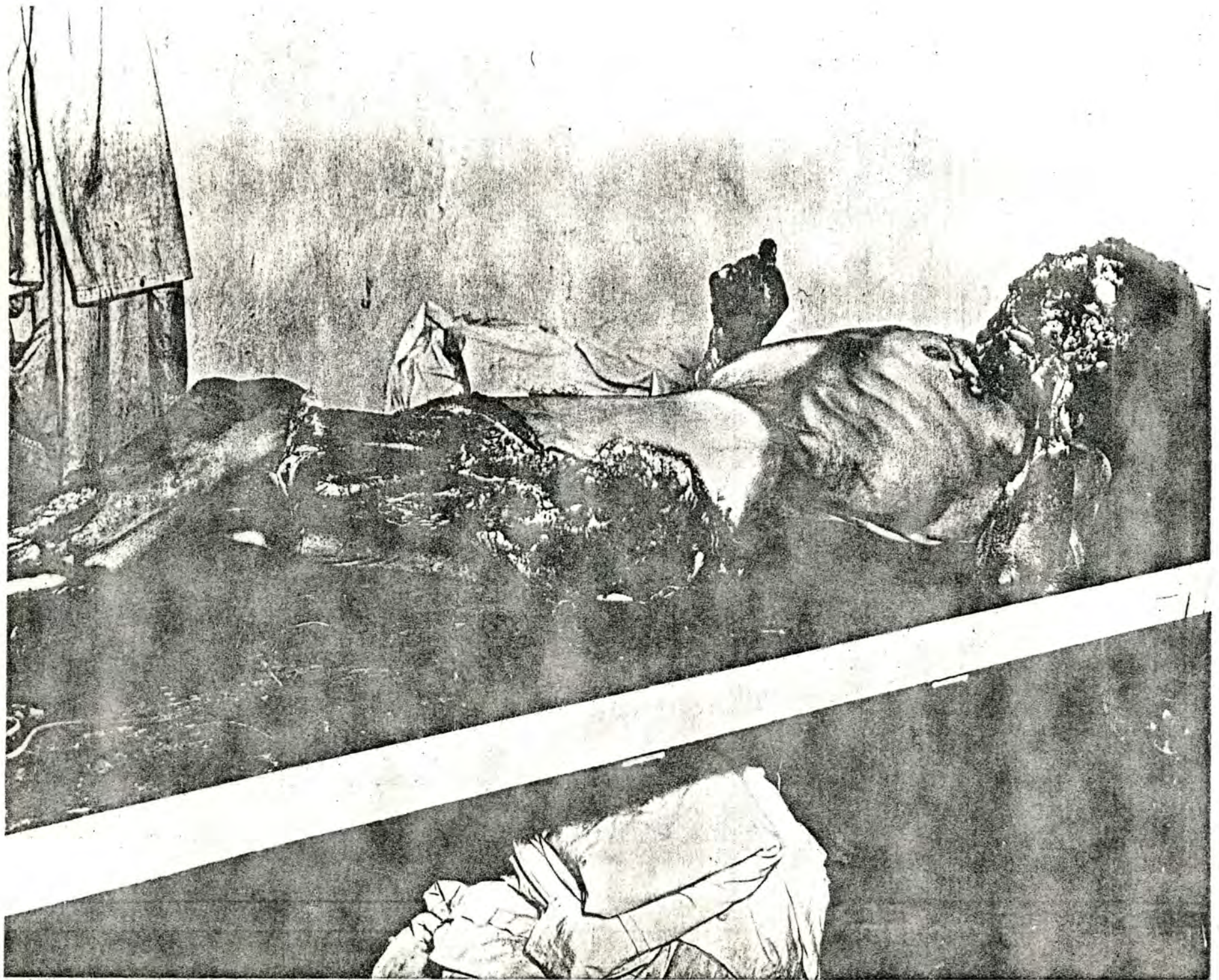












August 25, 1967

18230 EXECUTIVE

FA4

HS3

HS2

LE/AG-5-1

AG-5-1

FG431/ Banking
+ Currency

FG170

Dear Mr. Chairman: *John G. Sparkman*

When the Nation's needs are so urgent, business as usual cannot be the rule. It is in a spirit of urgency that I write to you, as a leader in the Senate and as a distinguished expert in the field of urban housing.

The United States faces a critical need for sound, clean, and comfortable housing for poor families. President Truman's twenty year old goal of a "decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family" remains unfulfilled.

As the Committee on Banking and Currency continues its deliberations on housing measures, I propose a two-part program to accelerate, modernize, and increase the supply of low-income housing by an additional 100,000 units.

First: I urge the committee to act quickly to make available -- six months earlier than now possible -- \$47 million for public housing projects of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. These amounts are already in existing authorizations. Under my proposal, the funds would be made available to HUD on January 1, 1968, instead of on July 1, 1968, as the law now provides.

This will avoid delay. It will sustain our momentum, especially in the new private production management program -- Operation Turn-key. It will make possible much sooner the construction and modernization of 50,000 housing units for American families.

Second: I urge the committee to increase the current authorization for low-income housing by \$50 million. This can permit work to start on more than 50,000 additional units.

With these two actions:

- we can continue our campaign to provide more adequate public housing, responding to increased demands by our cities.

ct

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

August 16, 1967

EXECUTIVE

AG 5-1

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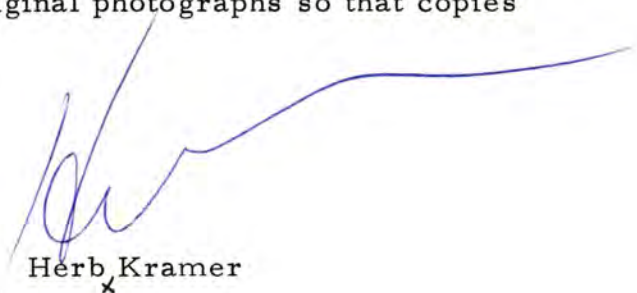
FG 11-15

PR 6

PU 2-6

MEMORANDUM FOR JAMES GAITHER

Jim, the enclosed ^xOperation Rat materials have been made available to us. I hope they will be helpful to you. We are trying to get the original photographs so that copies can be made for you.



Herb ^xKramer

Enclosures (9)

Booklets Filed in Oversized Attachment
2041

EXECUTIVE

LE/AB5-1

AB5-1

PU2-6

August 16, 1967

Honorable H. R. ^xGross
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Gross:

The President has asked me to reply to your letter of August 14 on rats. Although the quotation you attribute to the President is not from his "nationally televised speech on the subject of riots," of July 27, it does reflect his deep concern over the human injury and anguish brought about by this shameful condition in our cities.

We are aware, of course, that you do not share the Administration's view, judging by your jokes and comments about the problem in the debate in the House.

As you know from that debate, most rat bites are not reported, and many cities do not keep statistics on rat bites. But enough bites are reported to make possible reliable estimates. For example, in nine large cities alone, data for the latest available period add up to more than 1,000 rat bites per year. As Department of Health, Education and Welfare research shows (Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service; "Rat Bite: Epidemiology and Control," 1966), "conservative estimates place current rat-bite incidence at about 14,000 per year."

Furthermore, this research reports 23 per cent of rat bites occur on the head -- and that a very large percentage of those bitten are babies lying in their cribs.

^x
Robert C. Wood

Joe Califano:

Per our conversation, herewith
my letter in response to Congressman
Gross.


Robert C. Wood

CR

August 14, 1967

MEMORANDUM TO:

Herbert J. Kramer
Director of Public Affairs
Office of Economic Opportunity

Attached is your report on Operation Rat.
Although there is no rush, it would be helpful
if you could get us a copy from Atlanta.

James C. Gaither

⑦
EXECUTIVE

Rat
LE/AG 5-1

AG 5-1

HS

HE

FG 11-15

PU 2-2

PR 18-1

filed: 1/30/67

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Larry Levinson

The amount spent to eradicate screwworms from 1958 through fiscal year 1967 was \$42 million.

-- \$28 million Federal and \$14 million non-Federal (state and private).

\$5 million was spent by the Federal Government on screwworm eradication during fiscal year 1967.

\$24 million was spent during fiscal year 1967 for various programs providing protection against insect pests (screwworm, grasshopper, Mediterranean fruit fly, pink bollworm, sweet potato weevil, etc.).

For comparison purposes, it might be noted that:

-- From 1934 to 1967, \$77 million was spent on grasshoppers.

. \$42 million Federal and \$35 million non-Federal

-- From 1935 to 1967, \$530 million was spent on brucellosis (animal disease).

. \$263 million Federal and \$267 million non-Federal

RECEIVED
JUL 3 1 1967
CENTRAL FILES

		<u>Federal</u>	<u>State and Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
Screwworms Eradication	FY 1958-1967	\$28 million	\$14 million	\$42 million
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EXECUTIVE

FAA
LG/Houston

THE SECRETARY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20410

LE/AGS-1
AGS-1
FG/70
JUL 27 1967

Bel Blochman
for info-
⑥

MEMORANDUM FOR: Barefoot Sanders
Legislative Counsel to the President
The White House

Our General Counsel, Thomas C. McGrath, Jr., and the Chief Counsel for Renewal Assistance, Leigh Curry, visited with Congressman Casey of Houston on July 25 about the problem mentioned in your July 11, 1967, memorandum.
Bob

Houston is the only large city in the country which has no zoning ordinance. For this reason it does not have an approved Workable Program, which is a statutory prerequisite to certain HUD programs. Although the statutory language is general, we have always required land use controls, including zoning and subdivision regulations, as indispensable municipal activities necessary for Workable Program certification.

Congressman Casey is concerned that since the Houston electorate has voted against zoning several times, the City is precluded from participation in such programs as urban renewal, model cities, public housing and the proposed rat control program.

We have explained to the Congressman that our "zoning" requirement under Workable Program means effective land use control and can be met by an effective land use control system, whether or not it is zoning as such. We have also told him that our Regional Administrator has met with the Mayor of Houston's Advisory Committee on Housing and discussed this among other matters. The Committee, with the cooperation of our Regional Office, will explore alternative mechanisms for land use control which might fulfill the requirement. They are also discussing a study (and possible HUD financing for it) of the existing situation which might contribute to development of an acceptable alternative to zoning.

ET-
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 26, 1967

FOR THE PRESIDENT'S
NIGHT READING

FROM Joe Califano *Joe*

EXECUTIVE

LE/AG 5-1 (3)

AG 5-1

SCOTT, BILL

WMCA (Radio)

Attachment *X*

posed 40 million dollar war

ms, the President asked:

end literally millions to
cows from the screwworms,
spend a little money to
children from the rats?"

ases of congressmen being

bitten by rats while sitting in the House of Repre-
sentatives. And it is probably fair to say that the
207 who voted against the bill do not go to bed each
night wondering if they will be awakened by screams,
to find their youngsters bitten, mutilated and per-
haps killed by rats.

Congress should give the kids in the slums a break.
It should reconsider . . . and quickly approve the
President's war on rats.

#

610

100-11
7-21-67
1:30 PM
EF
MEMORANDUM

(4)

EXECUTIVE
LE/AGS-1
AGS-1
FG170
L

(2)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 21, 1967
Friday, 1: p.m.

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Barefoot Sanders *BS*

Aside from the obvious fact that the coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats combined to defeat the Rat Extermination bill rule yesterday, I think the following also contributed to the defeat:

1. Bad Strategy. The bill was originally a part of this year's Omnibus Housing package. Sometime ago HUD conceived the idea of bringing out of committee only the Rat Extermination portion, dropping all other titles in Committee. The remainder of the Omnibus Housing measure was then to be added on in the Senate after House passage. The thought was that the Rat bill would pass easily and would not invite hostile amendments whereas an Omnibus Housing bill would be subject to hostile amendments.

The strategy was originally conceived by John Barriere, the Speaker's lieutenant. Chairman Patman questioned it but went along.

Shortly after I came over here Weaver and Wood mentioned this at a meeting with Joe Califano and me. I raised the question that this might be just a little too "cute". Joe likewise had some reservations. We did not, however, veto the idea.

In retrospect it would probably have been better to have left Rat Extermination as part of the larger bill. Standing alone it was subject to ridicule and was being termed the "civil rats bill" and the "Rat Patman bill" and so on. This ridicule took the attention of the members away from the merits, as it was calculated to do.

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 12/21/67
EH

Bro
EXECUTIVE

AG 5-1

PR 18-1

July 21, 1967
11:45 a.m.

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Larry Levinson

For your rat elimination: There was a report on Channel 5 last night of a baby in Washington being bitten to death by rats.

Details might be forwarded to those who voted against.

Loyd Hackler

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JUL 21 1967
CENTRAL FILES

LH:ejf

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 8/23/67
W.R.

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 20, 1967
Thursday, 5:30 p.m.

EXECUTIVE

LE5

LE/AG 5-1

AG 5-1

LE/AG 6 Railroad

FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Barefoot Sanders

The 207 - 176 vote by which the rule on the Rat
Extermination bill was defeated is broken down as follows:

<u>Aye</u>	<u>No</u>
159 Democrats	56 Democrats
17 Republicans	151 Republicans

These figures are taken from a duplicate of the
Clerk's rolls, the marks on which are always a little blurred
so the figures may not be exact.

There were 33 absent Democrats.

Of the 56 Democrats voting against the rule 39 are from
the South, 8 are from Texas, and 9 from elsewhere. A surprise
was Dingell; his no vote is probably evidence of his dissatisfaction
about the Railway Labor bill.

I discussed this defeat with Carl Albert who says that
it is a reflection of the rebellious mood of the House. Carl
strongly recommends that no new programs be sent to the
House floor, at least for the time being, and preferably during
the remainder of this session. He thinks that only essential
programs should be scheduled for the remainder of the session,
and may ask to see you about this.

Today's vote was a cheap economy vote. The effect is
to kill the bill as drawn although it can be resubmitted under
another rule if slightly revised, which would be inadvisable, or
as part of an Omnibus Housing bill coming over from the Senate.
Senate action on an Omnibus Housing bill is still weeks away.

MTI
May 23, 1967

EXECUTIVE ②

BE 4/Livestock

AG 5-1

Dear Mr. Clements:

Many thanks for your letter. I enjoyed meeting with you, and I am pleased that you found our session productive.

As you know, my interest in the livestock industry has been as much personal as professional. And as a fellow Texan -- and one who has to spend all too much time away from his ranch -- I'm glad to know that our cattle are in hands as responsible as yours.

Sincerely,



Mr. V. A. ^XClements
X Double C Ranch
1215 Judson Road
Longview, Texas 75601

LBJ:WRS:PB:jg

CC: Juanita Roberts, Will Sparks, Peter Benchley, Bob Fleming ^{sent} 5-25-67
Mary Hooper, CF.

3

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MAY 24 1967
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MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

EXECUTIVE

Cm/ Milk

AG 5-1

LG/El Paso

FG 165-5

May 17, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR MARVIN WATSON

As per Mr. ^x Dwigans^{P.H.} letter to the President and your memo, four representatives of milk producers from the El Paso area have an appointment with Dr. Goddard of FDA to discuss the problem of pesticide residue in milk. The meeting is set for next Monday, May 22, at 1:00 p. m.

These FDA regulations may involve a political problem for us in that part of Texas. Goddard admits that long use of pesticides makes it very difficult for milk producers to comply with regulations. They are trapped geographically because virtually everything they produce goes through Interstate Commerce and is subject to the regulations.

We will probably hear from them after the meeting and can determine if it justifies a follow-up.



W. DeVier Pierson

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of *5/19/67*
12h.

EXECUTIVE

505

AG5-1

(2)



PHONE: AREA CODE 512 947-3333

P. O. BOX 99

LA VERNIA, TEXAS 78121

April 10, 1967

President Lyndon B. Johnson
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

I want to express to you my personal thanks for the gracious reception you accorded us, for a most enjoyable lunch, and for the time you devoted to our group.

We were all greatly honored and enjoyed the occasion of trying to express to you our gratitude for your contribution to the success of the screwworm eradication program in the United States.

Sincerely yours,

T. A. Kincaid, Jr.
T. A. Kincaid, Jr.

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 4/13/67
ur

BB/JMT

Amstun
12-2-66
10:30 a

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 30, 1966

MR. PRESIDENT:

Attached is a marked report from
Secretary Freeman regarding the
Screwworm problem in which you have
an interest. It may have some relation
to your Mexican trip.

K
Robert E. Kintner

Attachment

EXECUTIVE

AG 5-1

(2)

CO190

PR16

FG150

FO 3-1 / Letter of

Sehuan Tepec

TR104



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

November 29 1966

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Reference is made to our past discussions relative to the necessity of maintaining a sterile fly barrier zone along the border between Mexico and the United States if we are to keep the United States free of screwworms.

H
The first session of the 89th Congress authorized and funded a cooperative survey throughout the Republic of Mexico to determine the extent of screwworm infestations in Mexico and the technical and economic feasibility of moving the present barrier zone south to a more suitable and less costly point in Mexico. This would require that native Mexican screwworm populations would be eliminated north of the shorter barrier.

Knowing your intense interest in the eradication of screwworms, we thought that you would be interested in the results of the joint United States-Mexican Screwworm survey.

Although most of Mexico enjoys a climate that permits the survival of screwworms the year around, the survey disclosed that most of the screwworms occur in the Coastal regions and river basins penetrating into the mountains. Field studies indicate that about 80 percent of all screwworm cases occur in no more than one-third of the actual surface of Mexico, at any given moment.

From past experience and information disclosed by the survey, it is the Department's conclusion that it is economically and technically advantageous to move the barrier which is now operating along the 2,000 mile international border to the relatively narrow Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where it can be operated at much less expense. The survey indicates that eradication can be accomplished in four years and that during the fifth year a barrier could be established and in operation at the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The estimated cost for the four-year operation is \$25,800,000. This is additional cost over the operation of the present barrier, which is \$5 million per year. After the four-year program and the establishment of the southern barrier zone, cost of conducting the newly-established barrier at the Isthmus would be approximately one-fifth of the annual cost of maintaining the present barrier. However, after

THE WHITE HOUSE
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the second year of operation the cost of the barrier zone along the international border could be reduced and by the end of the fourth year, phasing out could be completed.

In spite of the present barrier, screwworms are able to migrate into the United States from Mexico. The establishment of the barrier at the Isthmus would not only be more economical to the United States but the eradication of screwworms in the portion of Mexico north of Isthmus would provide complete protection against screwworm infestations in the United States and would be of mutual benefit to the economy of Mexico.

The use of the sterile fly technique in conjunction with other protective practices is one of the best examples of the peaceful use of atomic energy and the international cooperative aspects of such a program would serve to enhance the image of the United States throughout the world.

Public Law 89-521 which you signed on July 27, 1966 authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate in screwworm eradication in Mexico. Our people are appraising the alternatives of such a program. After they have done this and have counseled with the other interested executive agencies, we will propose a position on this matter.

Respectfully yours,

Quill

This program is popular in Mexico and the Mexican President is familiar with it.

The Mexican Ambassador expressed appreciation at the settlement of the cotton price support question, maintaining as it does current world prices.