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Letter

R. J. Anderson to Mrs. Betty Biellier w/attachmts

3/24/65

C

GEN AG 5-1 7/1/64-12/31/65 (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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RD
MWS

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

GENERAL

(2)

945-1
LG/milwaukee

REFERRAL

To: **Secretary of Agriculture**

Date: **September 21, 1965**

ACTION REQUESTED

- ☐ Draft reply for:
☐ President's signature.
☐ Undersigned's signature.
- ☐ Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- ☐ Direct reply.
☐ Furnish information copy.
- ☒ Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
☐ Furnish copy of reply, if any.
- ☐ For your information.
- ☐ For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 48 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

☒ Letter: ☐ Telegram; Other:

To: **The President**

From: **Mayor Henry W. Maier**

Date: **September 16, 1965**

Subject: **Dutch elm disease**

By direction of the President:

Clifford L. Alexander, Jr.
Associate Special Counsel
to the President

RECEIVED
SEP 22 1965
CLIFFORD ALEXANDER

(White House File Copy)



HENRY W. MAIER
MAYOR

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

MILWAUKEE 53202

September 16, 1965

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Knowing of your interest in beautification, both of our cities and of our rural areas, I wish to call to your attention how the federal government can play a key role in thwarting a great threat to these programs.

This threat goes by the name of Dutch elm disease. It has destroyed elm trees across our country from the east coast since 1930 when the disease was first reported in the United States. This disease is now taking its greatest toll in the middle western states where the elm tree constitutes the highest percentage of species used in urban plantings. In addition, the loss of elms in rural areas may well threaten the whole beautification program in many sections of the United States.

Many basic questions relating to the control of Dutch elm disease have remained unanswered because of inadequate research necessary to the control and elimination of the disease.

The federal government through its forestry program represents the most logical agency to undertake effective research. Efforts through state and private agencies to date have been slow, and the developments achieved too expensive to be practical for mass protection programs. Federal action is needed to accelerate not only the governmental programs under the Forestry Bureau but to achieve the cooperative effort with universities and with private industry.

The wide-spread and growing awareness of the danger to our national beautification programs that Dutch elm disease represents should be a matter of concern to every member of Congress.

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson

Page 2

September 16, 1965

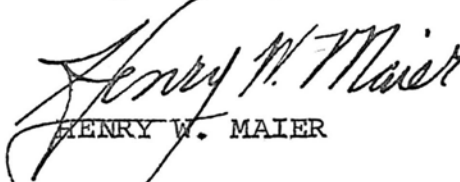
At this point the federal government's efforts to achieve Dutch elm disease control is extremely limited, while fund limitations force local programs to concentrate primarily on dead tree removal. Adequate local control measures will apparently have to await the development of adequate research programs by other agencies.

It is requested that your office take the lead in stepping up federal research activities by bringing these matters to the attention of the appropriate bureaus and agencies of the federal government. Additional funds should be asked for if needed.

I have brought this matter to your attention because of your interest in the beautification of our cities and our highways. As mayor of a city which is wrestling with this problem, I have come to realize the need for massive federal research assistance.

Please be assured of my continued wholehearted cooperation with you on this as on other phases of your vigorous program.

Respectfully submitted,


HENRY W. MAIER
Mayor

GENERAL

AG5-1

(2)

The White House
Washington

1965 AUG 12 PM 2 37

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AMARILLO TEX AUG 12 1025A CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

MANY OF OUR CATTLEMEN FRIENDS HAVE CALLED GREATLY ALARMED
ABOUT SENATOR HOLLAND REFUSING TO GO ALONG WITH THE BILL TO
JOIN HANDS WITH MEXICO TO ERADICATE SCREW WORMS FROM BOTH
MEXICO AND THE U.S.

WE HAVE SPENT FIVE MILLION DOLLARS GETTING THE SCREW WORM
UNDER CONTROL AND PRACTICALLY ERADICATED IN THE U.S. AND

IN ORDER TO FINISH THE JOB AND WIPE THEM OUT AS WE DID FOOT
AND MOUTH DISEASE IN MEXICO IT IS NECESSARY TO CONTINUE OUR PRESENT
PROVEN PROGRAM.

THE ONLY SCREW WORMS FOUND IN U.S. THIS YEAR HAVE COME
FROM MEXICO, SO THE PROBLEM IS NOT IN THE U.S. BUT SOUTH OF
THE BORDER.

SURE HOPE YOU CAN CONVINCE SENATOR HOLLAND THAT HIS ATTITUDE
IS HOLDING UP A VERY WORTHWHILE PROGRAM JUST AT A TIME WHEN
WE HAVE A CHANCE TO WIPE OUT SCREW WORMS FOREVER. BEST REGARDS

JAY TAYLOR.

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 11/1/66

mf

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

GENERAL

5

FA

AG 5-1

AG 5

PR 14/ST 46

ROUTE SLIP

(To remain with correspondence)

Date: July 14, 1965

TO: ~~Secretary of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture~~

Prompt handling is essential. Correspondence should be answered or other necessary action taken within 48 hours after arrival at the department or agency. If any delay is encountered, please telephone office of the undersigned.

Please handle the attached correspondence as indicated below:

- A. Reply on behalf of the President.
- B. Draft for presidential signature.
- C. Draft for undersigned's signature.
- D. Other:
 - (1) For background briefing on which to base reply from this office
 - (2) For suitable acknowledgement or other appropriate handling ~~XX~~
 - (3) For your information
 - (4) For comment

Furnish this office with a copy of your reply. Yes ~~XX~~ No

Return the original correspondence to this office. Yes No

REMARKS:

Letter to the President from Richard D. Chumney, Outgoing Secretary-Treasurer, X Southern Association of State Departments of Agriculture, 7-7-65, enclosing resolution regarding grants to states for conducting pesticide programs and the extension of federal meat inspection laws.

By direction of the President:

Hobart Taylor, Jr.
Associate Counsel
to the President

RECEIVED
JUL 14 1965
CENTRAL FILE

June 16, 1965

John
Dear Mr. ^XLaney:

The President asked me to reply to your letter concerning the flight operations of the screwworm eradication program.

I have been in touch with the Department of Agriculture on this matter. As you stated, the Department has acquired surplus military aircraft for use on the screwworm eradication program. Approximately \$1,400,000 has been spent for actual flying time since the South-western eradication program began in February 1962. These funds were spent for contractual flying services and for operation and maintenance of the Federally owned planes.

With the exception of Arizona and California, screwworms have been eradicated from the United States, but a heavy infestation remains in northern Mexico. A sterile fly barrier zone has been established along the U.S.-Mexican border to prevent screwworms from migrating into freed areas in the United States. At this time, almost all of the sterile screwworm flies are being released in the Mexican portion of the barrier. The Mexican Department of Agriculture officials have stipulated that flights over Mexico be made only by pilots employed by the U.S. Government and in U.S. owned planes. Permission was later negotiated for U.S. Government pilots to fly leased planes over the Mexican portion of the barrier.

The Department of Agriculture is presently leasing two twin-engine Piper-Apache aircraft. These planes have a capacity of approximately 2600 boxes of sterile flies. In comparison, the twin-engine Beechcraft have a capacity of 3600 to 3800 boxes and are being modified to increase the capacity to approximately 5000 boxes. The leased aircraft must, therefore, make more flights to distribute an equal number of flies. Inasmuch as planes and some replacement parts are available from surplus, the Department estimates operational costs of twin-engine Beechcraft at several dollars an hour less than leased twin-engine aircraft with 40 to 50 percent less capacity. Leasing aircraft with capacity equal to the Beechcraft would be even more expensive.

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JUN 19 1965
CENTRAL FILES

In respect of the wishes of the Mexican officials the Department plans to use Federal pilots and aircraft over Mexico. The Department also feels that in order to accomplish eradication as economically as possible it must continue to use Federally owned aircraft where it is of economic advantage to the program.

A few small single-engine planes flown by Federal pilots, are being leased to fly over that portion of Mexico where the terrain does not require twin-engine aircraft for safe operations.

The President understands your concern in this matter and wants you to know that he is grateful to you for bringing it to his attention.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Popple
Assistant to the President

Mr. John Laney
President
Executive Airlines, Inc.
International Airport
San Antonio, Texas

cc: Agriculture
PMP: Agr.:mg



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MG
OK for typing
mug

June 15 1965

To : Paul M. Popple
Assistant to the President
The White House

From : N. C. Brady
Director of Science and Education

Subject: Letter of transmittal

We are enclosing a suggested draft reply for use in replying to the letter of May 21, 1965 from Mr. John Laney.

Under a route slip from Bill Moyers, we were requested to reply on behalf of the President to a letter from Mr. Bill Willis of San Antonio, who transmitted a copy of this May 21 letter from Mr. Laney. A copy of our reply to Mr. Willis is enclosed.

Enclosures 3

Draft of letter to Mr. John Laney
Original letter from Mr. John Laney
to President Johnson
Copy of letter to Mr. Willis

N. C. Brady

JUN 15 1965

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To remain with correspondence)

Date: 5/24/65

TO: Department of Agriculture

Prompt handling is essential. Correspondence should be answered or other necessary action taken within 48 hours after arrival at the department or agency. If any delay is encountered, please telephone office of the undersigned.

Please handle the attached correspondence as indicated below:

- A. Reply on behalf of the President. ~~XX~~
- B. Draft for presidential signature.
- C. Draft for undersigned's signature.
- D. Other:
- (1) For background briefing on which to base reply from this office.
- (2) For suitable acknowledgement or other appropriate handling.
- (3) For your information.
- (4) For comment.

Furnish this office with a copy of your reply. Yes No ~~XX~~

Return the original correspondence to this office. Yes No ~~XX~~

REMARKS:

ltr. fr. Bill Willis, San Antonio, Texas re screwworm problem.

x Lavey, John, Executive Airlines, INC.

GPO 16-70420-1

By direction of the President:

Bill Moyers
Special Assistant to the President

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MAY 23 1965
CENTRAL FILES

EXECUTIVE AIRLINES, INC.
Executive Aircraft Terminal
International Airport
San Antonio, Texas
TA 4-7235

May 21, 1965

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

A very serious situation is happening concerning the Screwworm Eradication Program in the Southwest. I am, of course, sure that you are not aware of this problem and after discussing it with Bill Willis, it was decided that perhaps it would be better to appeal to you rather than the news media to eliminate it.

As you know, the Screwworm Eradication Program was started several years ago by State funds and ranchers' donations and has continued to operate and eliminate to most extent the screwworm completely in the southern regions of the United States. In the beginning, the complete flight operation of the Program was performed by General Aviation aircraft and pilots on contract to the Southwest Foundation or the Department of Agriculture. As you know, the job was done very successfully and at a very low cost. The cost has constantly grown until at this time some three million dollars per year go into just the flight operation portion of this Program.

After the contract aircraft and pilots had been very successful from west boundaries of Texas to the Florida coast, someone in the Department of Agriculture decided that the Program was probably here to stay and proposed to the Program Directors, I assume, a plan to get aircraft requisitioned from surplus storage, border patrol, etc., set up their own pilots, and operate the Program under this arrangement. This has virtually been accomplished, resulting in the elimination of this business going on a bid basis, to the General Aviation operators of this country.

At this time the Department of Agriculture has 14 Twin Beechcrafts, one Douglas DC 3, numerous mechanics and pilots on government payroll, and are proposing to increase this as time goes by. At the present time, General Aviation has five small aircraft and no pilots on the Program, and they are used only when necessary and only constitute some \$85,000.00 per year of the entire Program.

THE WHITE HOUSE
RECEIVED

1965 MAY 24 PM 1 44

216

May 21, 1965

The aircraft now operated by the United States Department of Agriculture have no military value in the Program. There were hundreds of these aircraft sold to General Aviation operators and individuals throughout the country. With the hope of ~~them~~ finding something for these aircraft to do. Several times the number of aircraft needed to do the job are available on a bid basis from General Aviation operators. As you know, the General Aviation industry at this time is not in the best of condition economically.

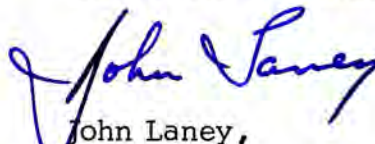
The heads of the Program use the excuse that civilian pilots cannot fly over Mexico and drop flys and return to their base in the United States and that this must be accomplished by government pilots. This theory, of course, is not true, as civilian pilots fly over Mexico every day of the year at this time. A very slight interpretation problem might exist, which could be easily corrected.

We in the General Aviation Industry respectfully request that you contact Mr. Freeman and request that he eliminate the Department of Agriculture from competing with private enterprise and General Aviation with taxpayers' money and ranchers' donations and reestablish the flight department of the Screwworm Eradication Program on a bid basis to General Aviation operators furnishing pilots, mechanics and aircraft. This can be accomplished with no problem and in a period of 90 days, if so desired.

I wish to thank you for the consideration you will give this problem, and I am sure you realize the boost this will give to General Aviation operators. I know of no General Aviation people who are not strong supporters of your administration. Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

EXECUTIVE AIRLINES, INC.



John Laney,
President

JL:mr

cc: Governor John Connally
cc: Representative Henry B. Gonzales
cc: Mr. W. B. Willis

MAY 27 1965

Professional Pilot Services

W. B. (BILL) WILLIS

311 N. TERMINAL DR.
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78216

May 21 1965

AVIATION SALES.
RENTALS, SURVEYS.

PHONE TA 2-1411
DI 4-5822

Mr. Bill Moyers
The White House
Washington D. C.

Dear Bill:

Find enclosed a copy of a letter written to President Johnson by Mr. Laney of Executive Airlines Inc. here in San Antonio. The letter is self explanatory and a preliminary check seems to indicate that Mr. Laney is justified in protesting the situation that exists at this time.

For the three million dollar figure quoted in the 2nd, paragraph of Mr. Laney's letter it is my belief that the General Aviation operators could wipe out all of the screwworm problem clear through to the Canal Zone if the efficiency demonstrated by these people early in the program can be used as a measure.

Bill; The people in the Aviation Industry feel that the Department of Agriculture has no business being in competition with private enterprise and also feel that a competitive bid by an operator who has need to pay close attention to operating costs will save a considerable amount compared to a government bureau that does not have to face competition from efficient aviation operators where cost is considered.

Aviation is quiet friendly to The President at this time and his aid in preventing the Dept. of Agriculture from discriminating against private enterprise would certainly add to this feeling. The industry would be truly appreciative of any help you can give.

Sincerely

Bill Willis



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

JUN 10 1965

Mr. W. B. Willis
311 N. Terminal Drive
International Airport
San Antonio, Texas 78216

Dear Mr. Willis:

The President has asked me to reply to your letter of May 21, enclosing a copy of Mr. Laney's letter concerning the flight operations of the screwworm eradication program.

Mr. Laney is correct on the subject of the Department of Agriculture acquiring surplus aircraft for use on the screwworm eradication program. Flying services have cost about \$1,400,000 since the Southwestern eradication program began in February 1962.

Screwworms have been completely eradicated from Texas and New Mexico and the States to the north and east, but remain in Northern Mexico. To prevent migration of screwworms into freed areas in the United States, a barrier of sterile flies is maintained in screwworm breeding areas of Northern Mexico and southern parts of New Mexico and Texas. Since January of this year almost all of the flies have been released in Mexico.

The barrier operation in Northern Mexico is conducted under an agreement with the Mexican Government. Mexican Department of Agriculture officials stipulated that flights over Mexico be made only by pilots employed by the United States Government and in United States owned planes. Permission was later negotiated for United States Government pilots to fly leased planes over the Mexican portion of the barrier.

It is planned to continue leasing planes wherever leased planes can be more economically operated. We are presently leasing two twin engine planes. These planes have a capacity of approximately 2,600 boxes of sterile flies. By comparison, the twin engine Beechcraft have a capacity of 3,600 to 3,800 boxes and are being modified to increase the capacity to approximately 5,000 boxes. The leased aircraft must, therefore, make more flights to distribute the same number of flies.

Aided by the fact that planes and some parts are available from surplus,⁴ the Department of Agriculture can operate twin engine Beechcraft for several dollars an hour less than leased twin engine aircraft with 40 to 50 percent less capacity. Leasing aircraft with capacity equal to the Beechcraft would be even more expensive.

For the above reasons we do not now lease or plan to lease twin engine aircraft for the release of sterile screwworm flies in the sterile fly barrier zone. We must consider the desires of the Mexican Government officials, and we must conduct eradication activities as economically as possible.

A few small single engine planes are being leased to fly over that portion of Mexico where the terrain does not require twin engine aircraft for safe operation. The leased single engine planes are flown by Federal pilots because of the Mexican Department of Agriculture's stipulation. The single engine planes will continue to be leased.

If we can be of any further assistance, do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "M. C. Brady". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Director, Science & Education

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D. C.

June 8, 1965

CONGRESSIONAL

GENERAL

AGS-1

76 411/4*

76 11-9

Dr. Peter S. Ding
Office of Science and Technology
White House Staff
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Ding:

The staff of the Appropriations Committee which made the investigation on pesticides was directed to make an objective report. The report was written by the staff and so far as I can see is truly objective.

One hundred eighty-five outstanding scientists and 23 physicians were interviewed. I am sure it would be helpful if we could make public their names, showing the character and standing of those interviewed without, of course, indicating in any way that any individual is responsible for any specific portion of the report.

If you would prefer not to have your name listed with others who were interviewed, please let me know. Be assured no exception will be taken in the event you prefer to have your name omitted.

Thanking you for your cooperation,

Yours very truly,

Jamie L. Whitten
Jamie L. Whitten, Chairman
Appropriations Subcommittee
for Agriculture

copy to Jean Martin 6-9-65

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY

PHILIP A. HART
MICHIGAN

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D.C.

GENERAL

AG 5-1

United States Senate

FG 726

MEMORANDUM

CONGRESSIONAL

Here is the material you asked for.

Hopefully, it will be satisfactory.

If I can be of assistance to you again

please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely,

Philip A. Hart

**Brown, Norman J.*

Please fill this request and
mail the enclosed note from
Senator Hart directly to the
constituent.

Thank you

If there is any question, please
call.

Code 180 Ext. 4622

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MAY 15 1965
CENTRAL FILES

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

MANISTEE COUNTY

117 WASHINGTON ST.

MANISTEE, MICHIGAN

AND U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

PArkview 3-2591

May 11, 1965

Honorable Philip A. Hart
Michigan Senator
Unites States Senate
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Senator Hart:

Would it be possible for you to send me 75 copies of the Report of the President's Science Advisory Committee - Use of Pesticides? These would be used in my work.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Norman J. Brown

Norman J. Brown
Manistee County
Extension Director

NB/gg

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY



3702

BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

a45-1

5/24/65

Previously Filed

Date

NAME

John Laney

ORGANIZATION

Executive Airlines Inc.**GENERAL**

a45-1

6/16/65

New File Symbol

Date

FINAL ACTION

Ltr to Laney from
Popele

ma

GENERAL

AG 5-1

AG 2

CO 141

(3)

April 20, 1965

Dear Mr. Brush:

The President has asked me to thank you for your telegram of April 12 concerning a proposed gift of Japanese flowering cherry trees. While I can understand your anxiety, I have been informed that the proposal is now being discussed within the Federal Departments concerned.

You may be assured that no action will be taken that will result in any increased danger to the agriculture of the United States. Thank you for your interest in writing and your concern.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul M. Popple
Assistant to the President

Mr. F. R. ^xBrush
Secretary

x American Association of Nurserymen
835 Southern Building
Washington, D. C.

PMP:AGRICULTURE:mg 2

cc: Mr. Hughes, Agriculture *sent*

RECEIVED

APR 21 1965

CENTRAL FILES



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

Ciella

APR 11 20 1965

APR 20 1965

Honorable Paul M. Popple
Assistant to the President
The White House

Dear Mr. Popple:

We are enclosing a draft reply to the telegram from
Mr. F. R. Brush, Secretary, American Association of
Nurserymen, concerning the proposed importation of
Japanese flowering cherry trees.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Thomas R. Hughes", is written over the typed name.

Thomas R. Hughes
Executive Assistant to the Secretary

Enclosures:
Draft reply
Incoming telegram

-DRAFT

IMPORTATION OF JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY TREES

Mr. F. R. Brush, Secretary
American Association of Nurserymen
835 Southern Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Brush:

This refers to your telegram of April 12 concerning a proposed gift of Japanese flowering cherry trees for planting in the Washington, D. C. area.

The proposal is presently being discussed within the Federal Departments concerned. You may be assured that no action will be taken that will result in any increased danger to the agriculture of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

AGR. RES. SERV.

Jacket SER. 4744

Reply Sig. Secy's Off.

TO Secretary of Agriculture

Att: Mr. Sydney A. Skoglund

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT.

Date April 13, 1965

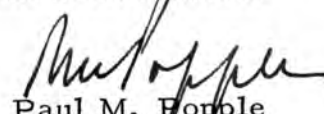
FROM THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT

ACTION: Comment _____
Draft reply for my signature _____
For direct reply _____
For your information _____
For necessary action _____
For appropriate handling _____
See below _____

Remarks: _____

GPO 16-71264-2

By direction of the President:



Paul M. Hoppie

~~Douglas Cater~~
~~Special~~ Assistant
to the President

39

APR 14 1965

The White House
Washington

1965 APR 12 PM 10 55

WA387 NL PD

TDAX WASHINGTON DC 12

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

NEWS ITEM IN EVENING STAR APRIL 7 REPORTS INTEREST OF JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IN DONATING SEVERAL THOUSAND FLOWERING CHERRY TREES FOR PLANTING BETWEEN THE TIDAL BASIN AND WASHINGTON MONUMENT. JAPANESE INTEREST IS APPRECIATED. HOWEVER, FLOWERING CHERRIES ARE HOST TO SEVERAL DISEASES AND INSECTS NATIVE TO JAPAN AND UNKNOWN IN THIS COUNTRY AS DETERMINED FROM THE 1912 DONATION.

URGE THAT CURRENT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS BE FOLLOWED TO PREVENT ADDED INSECT AND DISEASE BURDENS BEING BROUGHT UPON OUR FRUIT PRODUCERS RESULTING IN INCREASED FOOD COSTS TO EVERY ONE OF US

F R BRUSH SECRETARY AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN.

Rd
maw

(2)

GENERAL

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THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Secretary of Agriculture
Attention: Mr. Sydney A. Skoglund
Office of the Secretary

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
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SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT.

Date April 16, 1965

FROM THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT

ACTION:

Comment _____

Draft reply _____

For direct reply _____

For your information _____

For necessary action _____

For appropriate handling X _____

See below _____

Remarks:

XXXXX Letter ⁴⁻⁶⁻⁶⁵ to Mr. Cater FROM: Mr. Pearson L. Linn
President
X National Suffolk Sheep Association
Route 1
Bucyrus, Ohio

BRIEF: Writer asking that the Federal Government clarify and take action on the "Scrapie Problem" (scrapie, a disease affecting sheep) in the U.S. Submits 5 enclosures re the problem one of which, an article from the 2/65 Shepherd

GPO 16-71264-2

Magazine, he says explains why a By direction of the President:
state of confusion still exists after
10 years of hardship on the victims and
waste of tax money.

Douglass Cater
Special Assistant
to the President

RECEIVED
APR 23
CENTRAL FILE

ghl

GENERAL

AG5-1

AG2

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Secretary of Agriculture

Att'n: Mr. Sydney A. Skoglund

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
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SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT.

Date April 15, 1965

FROM THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT

ACTION:

Comment _____

Draft reply _____

For direct reply _____

For your information _____

For necessary action _____

For appropriate handling X

See below _____

Remarks:

Telegrams to the Pres. re Japanese Flowering Cherries from the Japanese Gove.
Urging that all Quarantine and sanitary requirements be adhered to in order
to prevent the importation of insect pests or diseases.

arf

(Listed - Over)

LIST OF TELEGRAMS TO THE PRESIDENT:

- 4/13/65 - American Ass'n of Nurserymen, Inc.
4/13/65 - Georg C. White, Chairman, Quarantine Committee
4/13/65 - Maxwell Sargent, Pres., Minnesota State Nurserymen
Ass'n., Red Wing, Minn.
4/13/65 - J.B. Fitzpatrick, Texas Nursery Co., Sherman, Tex.
4/14/65 - F.M. Belknap, Exec. Sec., Oregon Ass'n of Nurserymen,
Portland, Ore.
4/14/65 - Harold S. Crawford, Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kans.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To Remain With Correspondence)

TO Secretary of Agriculture

PROMPT HANDLING IS ESSENTIAL.
WHEN DRAFT REPLY IS REQUESTED
THE BASIC CORRESPONDENCE MUST
BE RETURNED. IF ANY DELAY IN
SUBMISSION OF DRAFT REPLY IS
ENCOUNTERED, PLEASE TELEPHONE
OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT.

Att'n: Mr. Sydney A. Skoglund

Date April 15, 1965

FROM THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT

ACTION:

Comment _____

Draft reply _____

For direct reply _____

For your information _____

For necessary action _____

For appropriate handling X _____

See below _____

Remarks:

Telegrams to the Pres. re Japanese Flowering Cherries from the Japanese Gove.
Urging that all Quarantine and sanitary requirements be adhered to in order
to prevent the importation of insect pests or diseases.

arf

(Listed - Over)

RECEIVED
APR 15 1965
CENTRAL FILES

GPO 16-71284-2

By direction of the President:

Paul M. Popple

~~Assistant~~
~~Special~~ Assistant
to the President

LIST OF TELEGRAMS TO THE PRESIDENT:

- 4/13/65 - American Ass'n of Nurserymen, Inc.
Georg C. White, Chairman, Quarantine Committee**
- 4/13/65 - Maxwell Sargent, Pres., Minnesota State Nurserymen
Ass'n., Red Wing, Minn.**
- 4/13/65 - J.B. Fitzpatrick, Texas Nursery Co., Sherman, Tex.**
- 4/14/65 - F.M. Belknap, Exec. Sec., Oregon Ass'n of Nurserymen,
Portland, Ore.**
- 4/14/65 - Harold S. Crawford, Willis Nursery Co., Ottawa, Kans.**

The White House
Washington

1965 APR 14 PM 3 19

WA113 DL PD

OTTAWA KANS 14 1055A CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

PLANTING OF JAPANESE CHERRY TREES IN WASHINGTON IS A MERITORIOUS
PROJECT BUT THE IMPORTATION OF THE TREES FROM JAPAN CREATES
SERIOUS HAZARDS TO AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL CROPS DUE TO THE
POSSIBILITY OF THE PRESENCE OF DAMAGING INSECTS OR DISEASES.
RESPECTFULLY REQUEST THE IMPORTATION BE PROHIBITED

HAROLD S CRAWFORD WILLIS NURSERY CO OTTAWA KANS.

The White House
Washington

1965 APR 15 AM 6 01

WA018 NL PD 7 EXTRA

PORTLAND ORG 14

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

RE: THE IMPORTATION OF JAPANESE CHERRY TREES FROM JAPAN FOR
THE WASHINGTON DC BEAUTIFICATION PROGRAM. THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST
NURSERY INDUSTRY WISHES TO GO ON RECORD AS VIOLENTLY OPPOSED
TO THE APPARENT CIRCUMVENTION OF EXISTING RULES OF PLANT QUARANTINE
FOR THE ACCEPTANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF SOME 4000 FLOWERING
JAPANESE CHERRY TREES FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN. WE ENLIST

[4 of 11]

YOUR AID TO PROTECT THE NURSERY INDUSTRY OF AMERICA FROM POSSIBLE
INTRODUCTION OF ADDITIONAL FOREIGN INSECT PESTS

F M BELKNAP EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OREGON ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN
311 HENRY BLDG PORTLAND OREGON.

[5 of 11]

The White House
Washington

1965 APR 13 PM 4 10

WA180 PD 2 EXTRA

SHERMAN TEX 13 1111A CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WE IN THE NURSERY INDUSTRY HAVE READ WITH ALARM OF THE IMPORTATION OF 10,000 CHERRY TREES AS A GIFT FROM JAPAN. IN VIEW OF PAST EXPERIENCE WITH PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES SUCH AS DUTCH ELM AND JAPANESE BEETLE, WE URGE STRICT INSPECTION AND CONTROL BY USDA TO PREVENT FURTHER IMPORTATION OF KNOWN OR UNKNOWN PESTS AND DISEASES

[6 of 11]

J B FITZPATRICK TEXAS NURSERY CO SHERMAN TEXAS.

[7 of 11]

The White House
Washington

1965 APR 13 PM 3 39

WA165 PD 4 EXTRA

ST PAUL MINN 13 845A CST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

PROPOSED GIFT 10,000 FLOWERING CHERRY TREES FROM JAPAN POSES A RISK
AND PROBLEM. FOR NURSERY AND FRUIT GROWING PEOPLE. PRUNUS STRAINS
AND VARIETIES ARE NOTABLE AS CARRIERS OF VIRUS AND OTHER DISEASES
AND OF INSECT PESTS. IF SHIPMENT FROM SEVERAL POINTS OF ORIGIN
CONTEMPLATED RISKS ARE GREATER. IF THIS MOVEMENT OF PRUNUS
MATERIAL MUST BE MADE IN SPITE OF RISKS INVOLVED, CLOSEST

[8 of 11]

INSPECTION DEEMED ESSENTIAL AT POINT OF ORIGIN AS WELL AS PORT
OF ENTRY POINT AND VIRUS TESTING BEFORE RELEASE IN U S DESIRABLE
MAXWELL SARGENT PRESIDENT MINNESOTA STATE NURSERYMEN ASSN
RED WING MINN.

[9 of 11]

The White House
Washington

1965 APR 13 PM 4 19

WA189 PD

TDIN FREEHOLD NJER 13 309P EST

THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

IT IS OUR UNDERSTANDING THAT NEGOTIATIONS ARE PROCEEDING REGARDING
A GIFT OF A SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITY OF JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES
FROM THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO FURTHER ADVANCE THE BEAUTIFI-
CATION OF OUR COUNTRY STOP IT IS OUR HOPE YOU WILL INSTRUCT THE PROPER
AUTHORITIES IN THE EVENT THE PROPOSAL IS ACCEPTED TO ADHERE
TO ALL THE REGULATIONS OF THE VARIOUS QUARANTINE AND SANITARY

[10 of 11]

REQUIREMENTS GOVERNING SUCH IMPORTATIONS OF PLANT MATERIALS
TO THE END THAT NO INSECT PESTS OR DISEASES NOT ALREADY ESTABLISHED
HERE WILL BE PERMITTED TO ENTER TO BECOME ADDITIONAL DANGERS
TO OUR EATABLE AND FLOWERING DOMESTIC CROPS
AMERICAN ASSN OF NURSERYMEN INC GEORG C WHITE CHAIRMAN QUARANTINE
COMM.

[11 of 11]

Enclosure No. 1, Memo to
Mr. McBundy

MAR 23 1965

Dear Mr. Driscoll:

The Department of State has been asked to acknowledge your letter to the President of March 9, 1965 with which you enclosed a copy of Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5 of the Assembly and Senate of the State of California. The Resolution memorialized the President and the Congress to construct a dog-proof fence from the Pacific Ocean to a point 12 miles east along the international boundary with Mexico.

The Resolution mentions that the United States Section of the International Boundary and Water Commission is authorized to erect fencing along the border. While enabling legislation is still in force (22 U.S.C. 277a), the language relating to fencing was removed from the Section's appropriation legislation many years ago. This action reflected a decision on the part of the Executive Branch to place responsibility for the erection and maintenance of border fencing in each instance in the Federal agency having the most direct interest in the purpose for which the fence is authorized. Under this policy the United States Section of the Commission would generally erect fencing only to demark the border. Since the Department does not regard further marking of the boundary as urgent and believes, in any case, that means other than fencing would be as effective for demarcation and more economical, the United States Section would not be the Federal agency to erect fencing for the control of dogs and other animals.

Mr. James D. Driscoll,
Chief Clerk, Assembly,
California Legislature,
State Capitol,
Sacramento 14, California.

Either the Department of Agriculture or the Public Health Service would seem to be an appropriate agency to consider the memorial. The Department is accordingly forwarding a copy of your letter, together with a copy of Joint Resolution No. 5, to both those agencies for their information and attention. They undoubtedly will welcome this expression of the views of the California Legislature.

The Department of State does not believe that construction of the proposed fence would adversely affect United States-Mexican relations and, if construction were otherwise regarded as advisable, the Department would support it fully.

Sincerely yours,

Robert W. Adams
Deputy Assistant Secretary
Bureau of Inter-American Affairs

cc: Embassy, Mexico, D. F.
US-IBWC
Department of Agriculture (re H.R. 3323)
Public Health Service (re H.R. 3323)
Bureau of the Budget (re H.R. 3323)



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

March 30, 1965.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. McGEORGE BUNDY
THE WHITE HOUSE

Subject: Letter to the President from
Chief Clerk of California
State Legislature

In response to Mr. Taylor's memorandum of March 20 there is enclosed a copy of the Department's reply to a letter to the President from Mr. Driscoll, the Chief Clerk of the California State Legislature.

James D.

for 
Benjamin H. Read
Executive Secretary

Enclosures:

1. Copy of Department's reply.
2. Copy of letter from James D. Driscoll,
with enclosed Resolution.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To remain with correspondence)

GENERAL

945-1

CO 190

LG/san
Diego/PR14

Date: March 20, 1965

TO: Mr. Benjamin Read, Executive Secretary, Department of State

Prompt handling is essential. Correspondence should be answered or other necessary action taken within 48 hours after arrival at the department or agency. If any delay is encountered, please telephone office of the undersigned.

Please handle the attached correspondence as indicated below:

- A. Reply on behalf of the President
B. Draft for presidential signature
C. Draft for undersigned's signature
D. Other:
(1) For background briefing on which to base reply from this office
(2) For suitable acknowledgement or other appropriate handling **XX**
(3) For your information
(4) For comment

Furnish this office with a copy of your reply. Yes **XX** No

Return the original correspondence to this office. Yes No **XX**

REMARKS:

Resolution by the California Legislature to construct a dog-proof fence in San Diego County, Calif., along the international border between the U. S. and Mexico, in order to eliminate the incidents of rabid dogs crossing this border and thereby alleviate the rabies epidemic in San Diego County, Calif., forwarded by James D. Driscoll, Chief Clerk, Sacramento, Calif., 3/9/65.

By direction of the President:

Hobart Taylor, Jr. 70420-1
Associate Counsel
to the President

RECEIVED
MAR 23 1965
CENTRAL FILE

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5

Adopted in Assembly February 25, 1965

Chief Clerk of the Assembly

Adopted in Senate February 23, 1965

Secretary of the Senate

This resolution was received by the Secretary of State this

----- day of -----, 1965, at ----- o'clock ----- M.

Assistant Secretary of State

CHAPTER-----

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5—Relative to erecting a fence in San Diego County along the international border.

WHEREAS, As hereinafter described, a rabies epidemic necessitates the erection of a dog-proof fence in the westerly part of San Diego County along the international border between Mexico and the United States; and

WHEREAS, Since September 1962, when rabies first appeared in the southern part of San Diego County and in Tijuana, Mexico, there have been 173 laboratory-identified rabies cases in San Diego County and Tijuana and countless human as well as animal exposures to these 173 cases of rabies; and

WHEREAS, Rabies is a virus infection of the brain and spinal cord capable of infecting the human and animal population in San Diego County and elsewhere; and

WHEREAS, Effective rabies control requires immunization of dogs and the elimination of stray and street dogs and although there has been an effective program of immunization of dogs in San Diego County there is a continuing immigration of stray dogs from Tijuana, Mexico; and

WHEREAS, An uncontrolled rabies epidemic exists in the northern border area of Baja California in Mexico, and from January 1964, through September 1964, there were 68 clinically diagnosed cases of rabies in dogs in the Tijuana area and 142 persons receiving treatment in Tijuana; and

WHEREAS, The majority of cases of laboratory-confirmed rabies in San Diego County have been found at San Ysidro; indicating that the rabies problem in San Diego County directly relates to, and reflects, the spillover from the Tijuana focus of the disease; and

WHEREAS, Only a part of the San Diego County international boundary is adequately fenced with dog-proof fencing, and there is literally no barrier to the passage of dogs from Mexico into San Diego County, United States of America; and

WHEREAS, A dog-proof fence from the Pacific Ocean to a point 12 miles to the east along the international boundary would effectively bar the passage of rabid dogs into the most populous parts of San Diego County and elsewhere from Mexico; and

WHEREAS, The control of the United States-Mexican border is within the jurisdiction of many federal agencies, including but not limited to the International Boundary and Water Com-

mission, the United States Immunization and Naturalization Service, the Department of Agriculture, the Public Health Service, and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and

WHEREAS, There is existing legislation that authorizes these agencies to erect fences along the United States-Mexican border (22 U.S.C., Sec. 2778, International Boundary Commission; 21 U.S.C., Sec. 141, Department of Agriculture; P.L. 88 245, appropriation for Immunization and Naturalization Service; 42 U.S.C., Sec. 264, Public Health Service); now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature of the State of California respectfully memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States to construct a dog-proof fence in San Diego County, California, along the international border between the United States and Mexico, in order to eliminate the incidents of rabid dogs crossing this border, and thereby alleviate the rabies epidemic in San Diego County, California; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly be hereby directed to transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

Speaker of the Assembly

President of the Senate

Attest:

Secretary of State



State
Assembly

JAMES D. DRISCOLL
CHIEF CLERK

March 9, 1965

The President of the United States
The White House
Washington 25, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

May I invite your attention to the enclosed
copies of Assembly Joint Resolution Nos. 5, 7 and
8 which were adopted by the California Legislature
during the month of February.

Sincerely yours,

James D. Driscoll
JAMES D. DRISCOLL

JDD:ma
Enclosure



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

① JU
② F
GENERAL
AG 5-1

March 26 1968

Mr. Simon J. Burg
Simon J. Burg Sprayer Co.
Stonewall, Texas

Dear Mr. Burg:

The President has asked me to reply to your letter of March 16 regarding the time required to process applications for registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

The Department does have a large number of applications on hand pending review and acceptance for registration. This is due in part to a recent revision in procedures which requires that applications for registration be reviewed by the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and Interior as well as by Agriculture and in part to an unusually heavy workload in the registration function. We have been seriously concerned about this situation and steps have been taken which we feel confident will resolve the problem. You may be assured that we will continue to do everything we can to promptly handle applications for the registration of pesticides.

We have been informed that because of his heavy schedule, an appointment with the President is not possible.

Sincerely yours,

M. C. Brady
Director of Science and Education

RECEIVED
APR 9 1968
GENERAL FILES

cc:
✓ Mr. Jack Valenti
Special Assistant to the President

92 MB

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To remain with correspondence)

File ①
GENERAL

AG 5-1
PR 8-2/B *

Date: March 19, 1965

TO: Office of the Secretary of Agriculture

Prompt handling is essential. Correspondence should be answered or other necessary action taken within 48 hours after arrival at the department or agency. If any delay is encountered, please telephone office of the undersigned.

Please handle the attached correspondence as indicated below:

- A. Reply on behalf of the President.
- B. Draft for presidential signature.
- C. Draft for undersigned's signature.
- D. Other:
- (1) For background briefing on which to base reply from this office.
- (2) For suitable acknowledgement or other appropriate handling **XX**
- (3) For your information.
- (4) For comment.

Furnish this office with a copy of your reply. Yes **XX** No

Return the original correspondence to this office. Yes No

REMARKS:

An appointment with the President is not possible in view of his heavy schedule.

RECEIVED
MAR 20 1965
GPO 16-76420-1
CENTRAL FILES

By direction of the President:

Ltr to the Pres dtd 3/16/65 fm Simon J. Jack Valenti
Special Assistant to the President
★ x Burg, Simon J. x Burg Sprayer Co., Stonewall, Texas, asking to see him during
period April 5 thru 10 when he will be in Washington about backlog of applications
on file waiting approval for insecticides, agricultural chemicals, etc.

BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

AG 5-1 3/20/65

Previously Filed Date

NAME

Route Slip to State

ORGANIZATION

for Mr. Taylor

GENERAL

AG 5-1 3/29/65

New File Symbol Date

FINAL ACTION

Ltr to Jas. D. Driscoll
Sacramento, Calif. (copy for
Mr. Taylor)



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

GENERAL (2)

AG-5-1

DEC 17 1964

Dear Mr. Jones:

On behalf of the President your letter of November 23 concerning the Ohio cooperative program for control of vertebrate pests is acknowledged. Your interest in this subject is appreciated.

Funding of the program is related to the active participation of cooperators. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife informs me there are some funds available from non-governmental cooperators and a Federal allotment this year of \$28,700 to the Ohio-Michigan District, which operates as a unit. As you may know the budget for fiscal year 1966 is now under consideration and we do not know what, if any, funds will be available.

We are appreciative of your concern in this matter and assure you that present plans include continuation of the work on a limited scale.

Sincerely yours,

(sgd) Frank P. Briggs

Assistant Secretary of the Interior

X

Mr. David O. Jones
Department of Veterinary Preventive Medicine
The Ohio State University
1900 Coffey Road
Columbus, Ohio 43210

cc Mr. Hobart Taylor Jr.
Associate Counsel to the President
w/inc

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1964
CENTRAL FILES

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To remain with correspondence)

Date: November 27, 1964

TO: Mr. Orren Beaty, Assistant to the Secretary, Dept. of Interior

Prompt handling is essential. Correspondence should be answered or other necessary action taken within 48 hours after arrival at the department or agency. If any delay is encountered, please telephone office of the undersigned.

Please handle the attached correspondence as indicated below:

A. Reply on behalf of the President. XX

B. Draft for presidential signature.

C. Draft for undersigned's signature.

D. Other:

(1) For background briefing on which to base reply from this office.

(2) For suitable acknowledgement or other appropriate handling.

(3) For your information.

(4) For comment.

U.S. DEPT. OF INTERIOR
RECEIVED
DEC 1 10 01 AM '64
IMMEDIATE OFFICE
OF THE SECRETARY

Furnish this office with a copy of your reply. Yes XX No

Return the original correspondence to this office. Yes XX No

REMARKS: Letter to the President - 11/23/64 - from David O. Jones, D. V. M., Professor, Ohio State University, 1900 Coffey Road, Columbus, Ohio 43210, regarding the need for the continuation of a program established in Ohio cooperatively by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife with state and local agencies to control vertebrate pests.

GPO 16-76420-1

By direction of the President:

Hobart Taylor, Jr.
Associate Counsel
to the President

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

1900 COFFEY ROAD

COLUMBUS, OHIO 43210

JOHN H. HELWIG, *Chairman*

November 23, 1964

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am writing to ask your consideration and support in an extremely worthwhile program established in Ohio cooperatively by the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Department of the Interior with state and local agencies to control vertebrate pests.

I apologize for my presumptuousness in addressing The President of The United States with a problem of this sort when I realize that he carries the burdens of the world on his shoulders. However, perhaps because of my naivete, I sincerely feel that if the small problems are neglected some of seemingly greater ones cannot be solved.

Because of a lack of Federally appropriated funds this cooperative program is in immediate danger of being discontinued. We in Ohio need \$6,000 to operate to July 1, 1965, and a minimum of \$30,000 on July 1, 1965, to continue this program. It is quite probable that if Federal funds are available more than enough state matching funds can be obtained.

My personal interest stems from close association with and benefits gained in the program as it has operated in the past. Additionally, I have represented the veterinary profession on the Ohio Animal Control Advisory Committee.

I serve as Deputy Health Commissioner of the City of Upper Arlington. Our local department has received valuable consultative service and has established pest control programs which would not have been possible without the assistance of the Department of the Interior's agents.

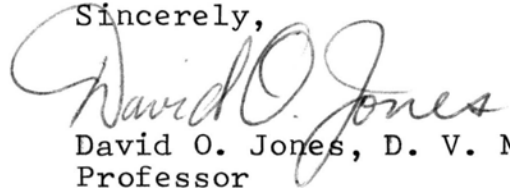
THE WHITE HOUSE
Nov 25 1 01 PM '64
RECEIVED

President Lyndon B. Johnson
The White House
Washington, D. C.
November 23, 1964
Page Two

I am also Professor of Veterinary Preventive Medicine, The Ohio State University. Our teaching program is more productive and has been greatly assisted by help rendered through the cooperative efforts of the District Director of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife. The full value of this program will be realized when our graduates are able to carry the information gained through these cooperative teaching efforts directly to the people of Ohio through their private practice, local health departments, and allied agencies.

The enclosed brochure has been made available to our representatives and senators in Ohio, but we have failed to receive any satisfactory resolution of our problem. Your consideration of this request and appropriate action would be most gratefully appreciated. Thank you.

Sincerely,


David O. Jones, D. V. M.
Professor

Enclosure ✓

The Animal Control Problem in Ohio

Ohio is a vital industrial and agricultural state.

A human population of more than 10 million including 15 cities of more than 50,000.

A major state in food processing and manufacture.

A higher rural population than the total population of some other states.

Twelfth in total agricultural products, which is the largest single industry in the state.

As an agricultural state Ohio is:

First in production of soft red winter wheat.

First in sheep production in the eastern United States.

In the top ten states in production of corn, hogs and cattle.

A major producing state for fruit, Christmas trees, poultry and other agricultural products.

All of Ohio's products and people are subject to serious losses caused by animal pests. We lose each year:

\$28 million in grain loss and contamination by rats and mice.

\$8 million loss in cities from rats, mice, starlings, pigeons and sparrows.

\$4 million grain and fruit loss to blackbirds.

\$500 thousand loss to starlings in feedlots.

\$300 thousand loss to apple orchards by mice.

\$200 thousand loss to livestock and poultry from predators and much suffering from human diseases such as:

leptospirosis, salmonellosis, murine typhus,
histoplasmosis and ornithosis

This does not include pest-borne livestock and poultry diseases such as: rabies, baby pig disease (TGE), infectious bronchitis, atrophic rhinitis and others of major importance.

This Committee feels that the Branch of Predator and Rodent Control, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Department of the Interior, has succeeded in ameliorating vertebrate pest losses to the following extent:

Reduced losses from rodent contamination of inter-state shipment of food grains - 93% in one year.

Greatly reduced feed and disease loss in hoglots in 16 counties.

Developed and maintained training schools for health departments and commercial pest control operators for six years, including establishment of a full four year curriculum at an accredited state institution.

Developed new control techniques and machinery for orchard mouse problems.

Developed new and effective measures for control of starlings, pigeons and sparrows in many situations.

By request, initiated pest bird control programs in many Ohio cities and towns.

Began a basic survey of ways and means to combat sewer rat populations in urban areas.

Completed surveys and began demonstrational projects in prevention of livestock depredation practices adapted to the eastern United States.

Entered into arrangement with state and local health departments to assist in suppression of pest-borne diseases.

Developed a clean grain program emphasizing self help for processors and handlers.

Provided basic consultant service to industry as requested.

In order to accomplish these aims and fill the basic needs, Ohio receives the lowest ratio of federal funds to state, local and industry funds of any state in the continental United States. As an example --

Fiscal Year 1963

State	Federal Funds Received	For Use in a Total Program Amounting to:	Ratio
California	\$ 207,000	\$ 857,000	1-3.1
Colorado	149,000	479,000	1-2.2
Texas	206,000	908,000	1-3.4
Illinois	23,000	38,000	1-0.6
Maine	13,000	14,000	13-1
Louisiana	41,000	41,000	41-0

WHILE

Ohio	\$ <u>21,000</u>	\$ <u>129,000</u>	<u>1-5.1</u>
------	------------------	-------------------	--------------

In short, we cannot go further toward full utilization of locally available funds to solve our own problems without additional federal funds for technically-trained specialists who can help us develop the local programs to solve our problems.

A budget of \$69,700 is needed to make this special knowledge and ability available to all the people in the state. Present funds permit full service to only 36% of the state and very limited service to another 5 or 10%.

We are not asking for equality with western states. Our problems are different and we can pay most costs ourselves. We ask only for access to technical service and information on a multi-county basis.

PLEASE HELP US

The Ohio Animal Control Advistory Committee is made up of:

The Ohio Apple Institute

The Ohio Grain and Feed Dealers Association

The Ohio Millers Association

The Ohio Pork Growers Council

The Ohio Poultry Association

The Ohio Seed Dealers Association

The Ohio Seed Improvement Association

The Ohio Sheep Improvement Association

The Ohio Veterinary Medical Association

The Ohio Woolgrowers Association

Their members are vitally concerned with this problem.

pa
BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

AG 5-1 12/14/64
Previously Filed Date

NAME WINN, Pearson L.

ORGANIZATION NAT'L SUFFOLK Sheep Assoc.

GENERAL

AG 5-1 3/24/65
New File Symbol Date

FINAL ACTION

Dept of Agric reply
to above Org - to Mrs. Betty Bieller

GENERAL

CM/Cotton

AG 5-1

November 25, 1964

Dear Mr. Reed:

The President has asked me to thank you for your letter expressing your support of his position as reported in the Ginnery Newsletter.

You may be assured that your thoughts and views on this matter will receive his careful consideration.

^{Erabard}
Congressman Purcell has discussed this problem of cotton insect control with us, and you may be assured of our continuing interest.

With the President's best wishes.

Sincerely,

Ivan Sinclair
Assistant to the President

Mr. S. N. ^XReed, President
Northern Star Seed Farms
O'Brien, Texas

IS:ND

RECEIVED
NOV 28
CENTRAL HILLS

EF *[Signature]*
GENERAL

AG 5-1

FI 4/FG 150

①

October 13, 1964

Dear Mr. Entz:

This is in reply to your letter of September 28 in regard to possible extension of the screwworm eradication program to the State of Arizona. We appreciate the kind words concerning the program in New Mexico and Texas.

As you may know, the formulation of the 1966 budget is just now getting underway. In view of this, I am forwarding copies of your letter to the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget for a possible recommendation to the President in connection with the 1966 budget proposals. Also, the Department of Agriculture will advise you of the details on allocation of funds, cost-sharing, etc., in connection with the present program.

Sincerely,

Walter Jenkins
Special Assistant
to the President

Mr. J. W. Entz
Chairman, Arizona Cattle
Feeders' Association
4851 East Washington Street
Phoenix, Arizona

WJ:Budget:rgm

3

RECEIVED
OCT 16 1964
CENTRAL FILES

*CC with copy of incoming to Dept of Agriculture and Bureau
of the Budget*
sent
10-16-64
m88

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

OCT 10 1964

*Byrone
WJ
sig.*

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JENKINS

Subject: Draft reply to letter from Mr. J. W. Entz

There is attached, for your consideration, a draft reply to Mr. Entz's letter of September 28, 1964, regarding the screwworm eradication program.

We suggest that your office send a copy of your reply, and a copy of Mr. Entz's letter, to the Department of Agriculture with a brief note from you calling attention to Mr. Entz's request for details concerning allocation of funds, etc.

Elmer B. Staats

ELMER B. STAATS
Deputy Director

Attachment

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

Dear Mr. Entz:

This is in reply to your letter of September 28, 1964, in regard to possible extension of the screwworm eradication program to the State of Arizona. We appreciate the kind words concerning the program in New Mexico and Texas.

As you may know, the formulation of the 1966 budget is just now getting underway. In view of this, I am forwarding copies of your letter to the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of the Budget for a possible recommendation to the President in connection with the 1966 budget proposals. Also, the Department of Agriculture will advise you of the details on allocation of funds, cost-sharing, etc., in connection with the present program.

Sincerely,

Mr. J. W. Entz
Chairman, Arizona Cattle
Feeders' Association
Rooms 23-24 Tovrea Exchange Bldg.
4851 East Washington Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85034

ARIZONA CATTLE FEEDERS' ASSOCIATION

ROOMS 23-24 TOVREA EXCHANGE BLDG.

4851 EAST WASHINGTON STREET

PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85034

TELEPHONE BRIDGE 5-5449

September 28, 1964

OFFICERS

J. W. Entz
Chairman

Harold Christopherson
Vice-Chairman
Wade Lacy
Executive Secretary

BOARD MEMBERS

Aubrey Grouskay
Earl Kelly
Wm. A. Hughes
Chas. B. Sherrill
B. B. McCutcheon

Mr. Walter Jenkins
Presidential Assistant for Agriculture
White House
Washington, D. C.


Dear Mr. Jenkins:

In view of the good results obtained in the Screw Worm Eradication Program in New Mexico, Texas, etc., we would urge that Arizona be included in this program. We understand that California may also wish to be included.

We do not know exactly how additional funds are being allocated but we would like to be advised so that proper consideration may be given.

Very truly yours,

ARIZONA CATTLE FEEDERS' ASSOCIATION


J. W. Entz, Chairman
JWE:lm

September 30, 1964

Dear Mr. Briscoe:

We talked to the Agriculture Department about the problem of funds to operate the screwworm eradication program. The enclosed memorandum sets out in some detail their problem. They are willing to operate the program on present funds, but would only be able to do so if they could have some kind of assurance from the producers group, or the direction by Congress to do it on a "credit" basis.

After you have had time to study this memorandum, please call and give me your reaction.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Shannon H. Ratliff
Assistant to Walter Jenkins

Mr. Dolph^x Briscoe, Jr.
113 East Nopal
Uvalde, Texas

RECEIVED
OCT 1 1964
CENTRAL FILES

Att: carbon cpy memo 9/24/64 fm BOB DepDir Staats
to Mr. Jenkins, subj: Screwworm eradication program.

SHR:aer

hnt

*Take care
of.
SHR*

*H/S Status?
(has this caught?)*

September 30, 1964

*sent to
Ent. 7/20
12/11*

Dear Mr. Briscoe:

We talked to the Agriculture Department about the problem of funds to operate the screwworm eradication program. The enclosed memorandum sets out in some detail their problem. They are willing to operate the program on present funds, but would only be able to do so if they could have some kind of assurance from the producers group, or the direction by Congress to do it on a "credit" basis.

After you have had time to study this memorandum, please call and give me your reaction.

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Sincerely,

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Assistant to Walter Jenkins

Mr. Dolph Briscoe, Jr.
113 East Nopal
Uvalde, Texas

Att: carbon cpy memo 9/24/64 fm BOB DepDir Staats
to Mr. Jenkins, subj: Screwworm eradication program.

SHR:aer

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OCT 8 1964
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

SEP 29 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JENKINS

Subject: Screwworm eradication program

This is in response to your request of September 16, 1964, for advice on the status of the screwworm program, specifically in relation to Mr. Dolph Briscoe's letter to you of September 12, 1964.

Unless matching funds are made available it may be necessary to discontinue the screwworm program by December 31. The 1965 Agriculture Appropriation Act requires at least 50 percent matching on essentially the same basis as 1964.

On June 24 the administration requested an amendment to the 1965 budget for an additional \$2,250,000 to provide for full Federal funding of the screwworm barrier and eliminating the need for matching barrier costs. Since the House had already passed the Agriculture Appropriation Bill the request was sent to the Senate. It did not approve the request and the conference concurred in the Senate action.

Mr. Briscoe's organization, the Southwest Animal Health Research Foundation, has supplied about \$3.2 million in matching funds since the beginning of the program in February 1962. Mr. Briscoe, together with J. Pearce Johnson, General Counsel of the Southwest Screwworm Eradication Committee, and others, appeared before the House Subcommittee on Agriculture Appropriations on April 8, 1964, to point out that eradication from Texas was substantially complete and that only an external barrier was now required. Governor Connally of Texas, in a letter to Mr. Whitten dated April 3, 1964, also supported full Federal financing.

There is merit in the proposal. The 1964 record on eradication within Texas is even more striking than that in 1963. There have been no confirmed cases since August 2, 1964. We think that if the matter were presented to the Congress again the case for full Federal financing would be further strengthened by the 1964 experience. A 1965 supplemental sent up next January for approximately \$1.2 million might be received in a better light than last June's proposal.

In the meantime, there is apparently no alternative to the need for matching funds if the program is to continue. We are advised by the Department of Agriculture that about \$355 thousand will be needed to continue the program until April 1. This is the earliest that we might anticipate favorable action on a supplemental request.

There is, of course, no assurance that the Congress would choose to supply the funds and if they did not, it would be necessary to obtain an additional \$1,225,000 in matching funds to carry the program during the second half of fiscal year 1965.

The Department feels that it could continue the program after December 31 even without the matching money in hand. This could be done if (1) there was assurance from Mr. Briscoe that the funds needed to match would be made available, and (2) the Congress would instruct the Department that it intends that the program go forward even on a "credit" basis. There is a possibility that such instruction may be forthcoming in the Senate report on the supplemental appropriation now pending.

The Department advises that the State of Texas has \$300,000 available in the current biennium which might be used for matching purposes if the legislature would so authorize. The legislature will meet in January.

As Mr. Briscoe suggested to you in his telegram, cattlemen in northern Mexico are enthusiastic about the program and would like to see it extended further into Mexico. We do not have any evidence on whether they might be willing to put up funds for the existing program.

The AID representative in Mexico City has had some discussion with the Mexican Secretary of Agriculture concerning the possibility of cooperating with the United States on a survey of screwworm in Mexico. The Government of Mexico reacted favorably. Such a survey would be preliminary to any extension of the barrier into Mexico.

We have been working with Agriculture and AID to prepare an exploratory analysis of the feasibility of screwworm eradication in Mexico as you requested in your memorandum to Mr. Gordon on April 27. We anticipate that this report, together with the recommendations of Mr. Freeman and Mr. Bell, will be available within the next few weeks so that the President might be able to have it prior to any discussions with the Mexican President-elect, Mr. Diaz Ordaz.



ELMER B. STAATS
Deputy Director

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Send the
copy of
the
memo*

Dear Mr. Briscoe:

We talked to the Agriculture Department about the problem of funds to operate the screwworm eradication program. The enclosed memorandum sets out in some detail their problem. They are willing to operate the program on present funds, but would only be able to do so if they could have some kind of assurance from the producers group, or the direction by Congress to do it on a "credit" basis.

After you have had time to study this memorandum, ~~call-us-and-give~~ please call and give me your reaction.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,
shr
asst to wi

[5 of 15]

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

*Shannon
Send to Daley
Briscoe for
his reaction,
M*

[6 of 15]

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Walter:

From Shannon

Dolph Briscoe called with regard to the screw worm eradication program. As you know, Congress failed to pass the supplemental appropriation for the program. This leaves the local group faced with the problem of launching another fund raising drive, so that they can match the federal funds, or doing without the program until January. Dolph would like us to call Agriculture and ask them to adopt a liberal accounting system with regard to the program. This would leave the local with a credit balance and would allow the program to operate until they could get a supplemental in Jan. He has talked to Charles Murphy at Agriculture before about the problem, and thinks that all Agriculture is waiting for is word from the White House to adopt such an accounting method.

Dolph feels that this request is justified since the local producers put up most of the money for the radiation plant at Mission, and no final accounting has been made between the State, USDA and the local producers organization.

He wants to know if we would ask Agriculture to keep the program operating.

Shr

111-6158
B.T.
Dr. Shaw
3656

September 18, 1964

To: Mr. Douglass Cater
From: Bob Hunter

SCREW-WORM ERADICATION PROGRAM

Conclusions and Recommendations

There are two related but, for present purposes, distinct questions involved, here. The first is international:

Although there is general Administration agreement concerning the desirability of extending the screw-worm eradication program to include areas of Mexico not already affected, the El Paso trip appears to be an inappropriate occasion for discussing the subject :

1. The theme of the El Paso (Chamizal) address being prepared by Robert Sayre (NSC) is the relevance of the Chamizal agreement to Administration peace/restraint philosophy. The screw-worm would be out of context in such a speech;
2. The entire ceremony will last less than an hour and a half, and no discussions between the two Presidents are anticipated. There would appear, therefore, to be no occasion --as there was at Palm Springs in February -- for either President to bring up the topic.

The screw-worm program would be relevant to the El Paso trip only if the speech were to be generally involved with US/Mexican relations and/or the President wishes to address himself to domestic problems (see below). In that event, the Budget Bureau recommends that the President limit his reference to saying that he is looking into the problem and will have our government talk it over with Mexico. Subject to clearance with Director Bell of AID, the President might announce that, following conversations with Mexico, we are prepared to finance two consultants (\$5000) to go to Mexico City to study whether a survey would be worthwhile in Mexico.

A future meeting between governments is in the works, but should not be mentioned prior to Presidential approval. NSC (Sayre) is opposed to any statement at this time regarding the program, even if the logistics of the El Paso meeting permitted it.

The problem centers around funding: will Mexico share the cost? Similarly, who in the United States Government would finance our part of it?

The other part of the problem is domestic. The Senate turned down a

proposal that the domestic screw-worm eradication program be financed by the federal government alone (see Background). Therefore the states of Texas and New Mexico, principally, must raise about 2.5 million dollars to continue the program from the middle of January until the end of the fiscal year. As reflected in the telegram (and confirmed in discussions, today), there may be some strong feelings on this in the affected areas. The domestic political impact of this problem may be limited, although I am not competent to judge. If it is not, reference to the whole question of screw-worm eradication might be advisable, if it would fit in with the tone of the El Paso speech, particularly in view of the President's personal interest in the subject. Is the speech partly for local consumption (possibly include reference) or for national consumption only (stick to peace)?

Background

The screw-worm is an insect that attacks cattle through open wounds. It is found primarily in warmer climates -- such as the southern United States and Latin America-- but has been encountered as far north as North Dakota in summer.

The screw-worm has been eradicated from the Southeastern United States through joint federal-state action. There is an "inspection barrier" maintained at the Mississippi River to prevent infected cattle from carrying the larvae back into the decontaminated area. There is a screw-worm problem in Arizona and Southern California --of unspecified magnitude-- but no program has been instituted to deal with it. Whether the screw-worm has been eradicated from Texas is a matter of conjecture. USDA --and the President-- believe that it has been. Senator Holland, and others, believe that it has not.

In order to prevent a recurrence of the screw-worm, USDA must maintain a "barrier-zone" to the south of any area in which the screw-worm has been eradicated. At present this zone is maintained along the US/Mexican border from Texas through mid-Arizona. The barrier does not extend to the West Arizona and Southern California borders with Mexico. This zone, maintained by the weekly dropping of 100,000,000 sterile flies, must be continued indefinitely --"into perpetuity." The zone is now approximately 200 miles deep, 150 miles of which is in northern Mexico and of benefit to cattle growers there. The present federal program of eradication has only about \$250,000 remaining. After this is expended, the program can only be continued on a matching grant basis through the fiscal year 1965, with the affected states, principally Texas and New Mexico, putting up half the cost of the operation. With the \$250,000, the money raised by the states should carry the program through the middle of January. The states must then locate about \$2.5 million to keep the program going until July 30, 1966.

The Senate has turned down a Budget Bureau-USDA proposal for full-federal financing on the grounds that the screw-worm has not been eradicated from Texas, and was therefore still an internal (joint federal-state) matter. If eradication were completed, then maintenance of the barrier zone would be a protective --hence, federal-- matter.

The barrier zone need only be established at the southern border of the area in which the screw-worm has been eradicated. Therefore, if eradication were carried out through most of Mexico, the barrier need only be established across Mexico at Tehauntepec, just above the Yucatan Peninsula. The very rough figures of the Budget Bureau are that the eradication in Mexico would cost, in two phases, about \$46 million all told. With the present cost of the Texas-New Mexico barrier at about \$5.6 million (at variance with USDA figures) annually, and with the estimate for the whole US/Mexican border at about \$8 million annually,

the \$2 million estimated cost of maintaining a barrier ^{at the narrow part of} in southern Mexico would represent a substantial saving in the long run.

Who will finance the projects? AID, of course, has no interest in the domestic program. Texas cattlemen feel very strongly that the federal government should foot the whole bill, either through AID or USDA. Budget agrees (as, reportedly, does the President), because of its belief in the success of eradication in Texas.

The Budget Bureau is preparing an exploratory report for the President, outlining the costs of 1. extending the present program to Arizona and California; and 2. the costs of moving the barrier southwards in stages.

The report is waiting for letters from AID Director Bell and Agriculture Secretary Freeman to Budget Director Gordan. Gordon will write a covering letter and send report and letters to the President. The question: should we go ahead with a survey of Mexico to determine the incidence of the fly and the economic effects of the program in Mexico?

The report probably will not get to the President before early October, because Bell is holding it up, pending the outcome of a debate over the overall AID policy toward Mexico. Bell apparently wishes to phase out Mexico entirely, and feels that any screw-worm project is a USDA matter.

There is a possibility that both USDA & AID will say that they like the Mexico project, but that neither will volunteer to finance it.

President Johnson has shown a deep interest in the whole problem, dating back many years. At his Palm Springs meeting with President Mateos this past February, he brought up the subject of screw-worm on his own initiative, concentrating on the problem of cost-sharing between the countries. No decision was reached. Mexico presently contributes only small amounts of services, mostly intelligence.

GENERAL

AG 5-1

①

September 16, 1964

Copy of Telegram
sent Gordon Chase
9/22/64

Dear Dolph:

I would be glad to talk to you about the
Screwworm Eradication Program. Please
contact me at your convenience.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Walter Jenkins
Special Assistant
to the President

Mr. Dolph Briscoe, Jr.
President
Southwest Animal Health Research
Foundation
118 Pecan
Uvalde, Texas

P.S. I am forwarding your telegram to
Bill Moyers who is correlating speech subject
matter.

cc to
Elmer Staats
Director
Bureau of the Budget

cc to
Bill Moyers

WJ:RHN:rgm

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SEP 26 1964
CENTRAL FILES

The White House
Washington

1964 SEP 13 AM 5 58

Dapple

WA026 NL PD

UVALDE TEX 12

WALTER JENKINS

THE WHITE HOUSE

I MET YESTERDAY WITH SENOR OCTAVIO OCHOA, PRESIDENT MEXICAN NATIONAL CATTLE RAISERS ASSOCIATION, AND HE IS GOING TO ASK PRESIDENT LOPEZ MATEOS TO TALK TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN EL PASO CONCERNING EXTENSION OF SCREW-WORM ERADICATION PROGRAM THROUGH MEXICO. MEXICAN CATTLEMEN IN ALL NORTHERN STATES ARE NOT RECEIVING BENEFITS OF THE PROGRAM AND ARE ENTHUSIASTIC OF EXTENDING IT FURTHER SOUTH

A STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON CONCERNING THE FUTURE OF THE PROGRAM WHILE IN EL PASO WOULD BE WELL RECEIVED BY THE MEXICAN CATTLEMEN. A FURTHER STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT THAT HE IS GOING TO SEE TO IT THAT THE CURRENT PROGRAM IS CONTINUED REGARDLESS OF THE FAILURE OF CONGRESS TO APPROVE HIS BUDGET PROJECT CONCERNING THE PROGRAM THIS WOULD BE MOST HELPFUL AND I THINK OF GREAT POLITICAL BENEFIT HERE IN TEXAS AND THE SOUTHWEST
BEST REGARDS

DOLPH BRISCOE.

DOLPH BRISCOE, JR.
UVALDE, TEXAS

September 12, 1964

*Diels
I would be glad
to talk to him
about it - then
send it to Stuart for
advice,
WJ*

Honorable Walter Jenkins
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Walter:

I am enclosing a letter from Dr. Irving concerning the future financing of our Screwworm Eradication Program.

Unless a very liberal attitude is taken by the Department on matching funds, we are in most serious trouble.

I surely would like to discuss this with you as soon as possible.

Sincerely,



Dolph Briscoe, Jr.
President, Southwest
Animal Health Research
Foundation.

DBJr/eeek
Enclosure

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OCT 7 1964
CENTRAL FILES

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR

SEP 3 1964

Mr. Dolph Briscoe, Jr.
President, Southwest Animal Health
Research Foundation
Post Office Box 389
Uvalde, Texas 78801


Dear Mr. Briscoe:

As you may know, the 1965 Agricultural Appropriation Act has been passed by the Congress. It includes \$2,750,000 to continue the Federal share of the Southwestern screwworm program costs, the same amount as in fiscal year 1964. The Act also continues essentially the same requirement for matching cooperative expenses of production, irradiation and release of screwworm flies as in 1964, except for \$250,000 which is exempt from the matching requirement. Thus, for all practical purposes, the 1965 Appropriation Act requires that the Southwestern screwworm program continue to operate during fiscal year 1965 in the same manner as it has since the program began in February 1962.

If an effective program is to be conducted it will be necessary that cooperator funds continue to be available to maintain the required level of operations. At the present time it is our understanding that such funds are sufficient to permit operation of the program until approximately November 30, 1964. This takes into account the carry-over for matching purposes mentioned in our letter of July 2, 1964. Under present legal limitations it will be necessary to have additional cooperator funds available after November 30 to meet the matching requirement. In the event such funds are not available, there will be no alternative other than to discontinue the program.

We know that you recognize the seriousness of this situation, and would appreciate having your comments as soon as possible concerning the availability of matching funds to permit continuation of the program.

Sincerely yours,



George W. Irving, Jr.
Acting Administrator

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY

BROUGHT FORWARD

GENERAL

AGS-1

Previously Filed

9/16/64

Date

NAME Briscoe, Dolph

ORGANIZATION _____

GENERAL

AGS-1

New File Symbol

9/30/64

Date

FINAL ACTION Ratiff to Briscoe

gsh/ef

④



GENERAL

AG 5-1

September 4, 1964

Dear Wayne:

Thank you for the suggestion regarding the establishment of a board of review for the new pesticide research project.

I have referred your letter to Mr. Myer Feldman, Special Counsel to the President, with the suggestion that he contact you directly if he wants further information.

Best regards,

/s/ Charles D. Roche
Deputy Chairman,
Democratic National Committee.
X

Mr. Wayne Hanley,
Public Relations Director,
Massachusetts Audubon,
Drumlin Farm Sanctuary,
Lincoln, Massachusetts. 01773.

RECEIVED
SEP 9 1964
CENTRAL FILES

Nothing else sent to
Central Files as of 9/11/64

MASSACHUSETTS

Audubon

Editorial Office

259-9500

DRUMLIN FARM SANCTUARY

LINCOLN, MASS. 01773

14 August 1964

Dear Chuck Roche:

As you know, President Johnson has asked \$29+ million for pesticide research. We at Massachusetts Audubon (including those of us who used to work at The Herald) question whether any real progress will be made, or seriously attempted, unless there is some kind of review board to analyze what is being done, what needs to be done, and the present status of pesticides in our general ecology.

We believe that HEW would be the best agency to shepherd such a board which should be made up in part of scientists serving more or less as public representatives. From past experience, we question the objectivity of USDA and FDA in their appraisals of pesticide effects. It is our belief that you might stimulate some interest in HEW in setting up such a board of review.

We would suggest as public members of the review board:

David R. Goddard, provost of University of Pennsylvania
James G. Horsfall, director of Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station.

Joseph J. Hickey of the University of Wisconsin
Ed Wilson or Frank Carpenter of Harvard) entomologists
Tom Eisner of Cornell)

Giles Meade of Peabody Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard)

John Teale of Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute

David E. Davis of Johns Hopkins University

Eugene P. Odum of the University of Georgia

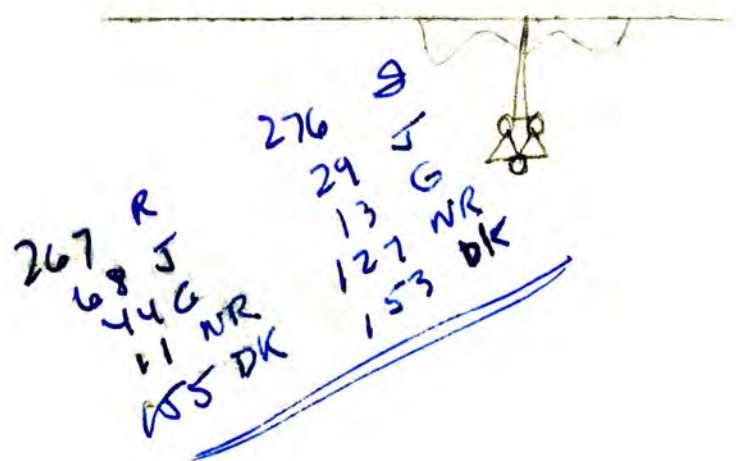
William H. Drury, Jr., research director, Hatheway School of Conservation, Lincoln, Mass.

We do not suggest that all these men be named. We offer their names as a possible list from which three or four might be selected as members of a larger review board.

Best Wishes,

Wayne Hanley
Wayne Hanley
Public Relations Director

*Send to Mike Feldman
letter to Hanley from Wayne*





DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

August 7 1964

Mr. Lawrence W. Cameron, President
Miller Chemical & Fertilizer Corporation
3006 W. Cold Spring Lane
Baltimore 15, Maryland

Dear Mr. Cameron:

Reference is made to your letter of July 20 in which you offer suggestions with regard to pesticide tolerances and their application to such commodities as animal feed. This will also acknowledge your letter of the same date on this subject to the President.

We share your concern about the need for reconsidering the concept of "zero tolerance" and have initiated measures to have the concept reappraised. This Department and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have jointly requested that the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council undertake a study of the technical issues involved in the concepts of both "zero tolerance" and "no residue" as they relate to the registration of pesticides.

This study is now under way. Both this Department and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have offered to furnish NAS-NRC with any information and assistance they seek. We are hopeful that out of this study will come recommendations which will lead to a practicable solution of this difficult problem.

Sincerely yours,

N. C. Brady
Director of Science and Education

cc:
The White House ✓

gh
GENERAL

AG 3-1

July 21, 1964

Dear Mr. Cameron:

Thank you for your letter to the President about a situation affecting farmers, and particularly dairymen, by reason of the use of pesticides.

Your analysis of the situation is being brought to the attention of the responsible officials of the Department for consideration and for a report to you on what may be done.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Arthur C. Perry
Assistant

Mr. Lawrence W. Cameron
President
X Miller Chemical and Fertilizer
Corporation
3006 West Cold Spring Lane
Baltimore, Maryland

AGRICULTURE: (By route slip) 7/21/64

RECEIVED
JUL 27 1964
CENTRAL FILES

dhl

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To remain with correspondence)

AGR. RES. SERV.
Jacket SEC. 2010
Reply Sig. Secy's Off.

Secretary of Agriculture
Attention: Mr. Sydney A. Skoglund

Date: July 21, 1964

TO: Office of the Secretary

Prompt handling is essential. Correspondence should be answered or other necessary action taken within 48 hours after arrival at the department or agency. If any delay is encountered, please telephone office of the undersigned.

Please handle the attached correspondence as indicated below:

- A. Reply on behalf of the President
- B. Draft for presidential signature
- C. Draft for undersigned's signature
- D. Other:
- (1) For background briefing on which to base reply from this office
- (2) For suitable acknowledgement or other appropriate handling **X**
- (3) For your information
- (4) For comment

Furnish this office with a copy of your reply. Yes **X** No

Return the original correspondence to this office. Yes No **X**

REMARKS:

GPO 16-76420-1

By direction of the President Ltr to the President dtd July 20, 1964

From: Mr. Lawrence W. Cameron, President, Miller Chemical and Fertilizer Corporation, 3006 West Cold Spring Lang, Baltimore, Maryland

Writer is concerned about the situation developing with our farmers particularly dairymen, over the laws passed by Congress with regards to the pesticides used on edible crops and milk.

Arthur C. Perry
Assistant

July 21, 1964

Dear Mr. Marcus:

Thank you for your letter to the President and enclosed literature about equipment to control insects destroying agriculture products.

Your suggestions and information are being submitted to responsible officials here for their study and comment. As soon as something definite is available on the matter, you will be notified.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Arthur C. Perry
Assistant

Mr. L. G. Marcus⁺
President
X Pacific-American Corporation
1638A Kona Street
Honolulu 14, Hawaii

RECEIVED
JUL 27 1964
CENTRAL FILES

AGRICULTURE: (By route slip) 7/21/64

dhl

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

ROUTE SLIP

(To remain with correspondence)

Date: July 21, 1964

Secretary of Agriculture

Attention: Mr. Sydney A. Skoglund

TO: Office of the Secretary

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- A. Reply on behalf of the President
- B. Draft for presidential signature
- C. Draft for undersigned's signature
- D. Other:
- (1) For background briefing on which to base reply from this office
- (2) For suitable acknowledgement or other appropriate handling **X**
- (3) For your information
- (4) For comment

Furnish this office with a copy of your reply. Yes **X** No

Return the original correspondence to this office. Yes No **X**

REMARKS:

GPO 16-70420-1

By direction of the President: Ltr to the President dtd July 17, 1964

From: Mr. L. G. Marcus, President, Pacific-American Corporation
1638A Kona Street, Honolulu 14, Hawaii

Writer is the President of a corporation that sells insect control equipment. States that if equipment is installed properly, it will last for years practically trouble free. They have had success in Western Samoa from the rhinoceros beetle and in Hawaii on corn and tomato crops.

Arthur C. Perry
Assistant

WHT
GENERAL

RG 5-1

FG 150

July 6, 1964

Dear Miss Moulin:

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter to the President, I wish to assure you that your comments and observations have been fully noted and that your interest in writing again is appreciated.

It is regretted that the response you received from officials of the Department of Agriculture was unsatisfactory to you. However, as they have jurisdiction over the matter you discuss, there does not seem to be anything more this office can add to their reply.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

Ralph A. Dungan
Special Assistant
to the President

x
Miss Lucette Moulin
7026 Pasadena
Dallas 14, Texas

RECEIVED
JUL 8 1964
CENTRAL FILES

sal
y

6/5 June 22, 1964

8
encl
Rm
7/6/64
pal

Dear President Johnson,

Thank you for the attention you gave my letter, and the article from the New Republic on the matter of the terrible fish kill by pesticides in the Mississippi River.

But the letter just received from Mr. Justus C. Ward show the spirit of inertia, if not obstructionism which one encounters when one touches the great POISON INDUSTRY!

WHAT DOES ONE DO NEXT??

Respectfully yours,

Lucette Moulin

Miss Lucette Moulin
7026 Pasadena
Dallas 14, Texas

(Teacher)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE
PESTICIDES REGULATION DIVISION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

June 18, 1964

Miss Lucette Moulin
7026 Pasadena
Dallas 14, Texas

Dear Miss Moulin:

President Johnson has asked us to thank you for your letter of June 1, 1964, in which you express your support for controlling pesticides which have allegedly killed fish in the Mississippi River.

We appreciate your interest and assure you that this Department will do its best to protect the public from poisonous sprays by providing proper labeling for the users.

Sincerely yours,

Justus C. Ward

Justus C. Ward
Director

not sent to files 7-9-64

*If not pesticides, what?
How much evidence does one need??
What good will that do?
Outlaw them!*

GENERAL

AG 5-1

ST 26

(4)

CONGRESSIONAL

July 2, 1964

Dear Senator Metcalf:

I am enclosing comments on the Western
X Montana Fish and Game Association statement
X "Policy on Aerial Pesticides Spray Programs"
transmitted to you by Leland Schoonover. I am
not in a position to comment on the Forest Service
information policies, nor on the allegations X
regarding timber values, although I am under the
impression that watershed values may be the
highest use in the proposed treatment area.

I trust the material will be of help to you in reply
to Mr. Schoonover.

Sincerely yours,

John L. Buckley

Honorable Lee X Metcalf
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Enclosure

JLB:shb Chron
S&T Files
S&T Chron
WH 2

RECEIVED
JUL 3 1964
CENTRAL FILES

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JUL 3 1964
CENTRAL FILES

STJ 70. 1076

Comments on Montana's "Policy on Aerial Pesticides Spray Program"

The statement of "Policy on Aerial Pesticides Spray Programs" is a carefully thought out statement which contains a great many useful thoughts. The comments on need for coordination and on the amount and direction of research are well expressed and valid. It appears, however, that the Association is unaware of some activities within the Federal Government, to improve coordination, and to increase and redirect research. For example, the Federal Pest Control Review Board has been examining its role with some care and has now drawn up a revised charter which, when adopted, will markedly expand its authority. Among other things, the Board will have available the use of outside consultants and will be concerned with all pesticide uses which infringe in any way upon Federal responsibilities. The criticism that the FPCRB is made up of agencies which sit in judgment upon themselves will thus no longer be valid, at least insofar as non-Federal programs are concerned. Furthermore, the record of actions of the FPCRB suggest that they are surprisingly effective in handling Federal programs. The Association must recognize that responsibilities for control programs are placed in various agencies by the Congress, that monies for control programs are appropriated to the individual agencies, and that the individual agencies, then, are the only effective echelon in design of control programs. While the Board has no authority to prohibit a program, no

Department has yet carried out a program against the Board's recommendations. The climate in which the Board operates has changed in the last year or so and a careful examination of the programs approved by the Board will show a rigorous evaluation of risks and benefits in each case. The foregoing is not to say that the Board is the best conceivable mechanism, but within our framework of government, it seems to be the best yet devised.

The resolution contains a few inaccuracies or misunderstandings. First, Malathion as proposed for spruce budworm control in Montana, is a relatively non-toxic, non-persistent compound compared to DDT. The Forest Service has tested Malathion on areas up to 500 acres in extent, and the next step seems to be larger field tests. The 1964 Montana program will provide this larger field test. The toxicity of Malathion to rainbow trout is approximately 100 parts per billion (ppb) as compared to about 10 ppb for DDT. Thus, the shift from DDT to Malathion offers an increased margin of safety to wildlife and to fish and would seem to be a step in the right direction. Second, Dimethoate is being used on a trial basis on 1000 acres. Laboratory studies show a toxicity to rainbow trout of 20,000 ppb in 24 hours and 8500 ppb for 96 hours. The apparent margin of safety compared to DDT is thus approximately 2000 times. If Dimethoate is proven to be efficacious for control of spruce budworm, it would seem to offer an

even safer method than Malathion. Again, this is a relatively small field test and will be monitored by both fisheries and wildlife personnel of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and personnel of the Idaho State Department of Fish and Game.

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RICHARD L. CALLAGHAN, STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

File Copy

29 June 1964

Zip Code 20510

Mr. John Buckley
Office of Science and Technology
Executive Office of the President
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Buckley:

Here is the letter and the policy statement
on aerial pesticide spray programs which my adminis-
trative assistant discussed with you on the telephone
today.

Please give me a report on this which I
may relay to Mr. Schoonover, and return the enclosures
with your reply.

Very truly yours,

Lee Metcalf

XEROX FROM QUICK COPY

cy to Jean Rivers 6-30-64

1076
ONE COPY

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, N. MEX., CHAIRMAN
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RICHARD L. CALLAGHAN, STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

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INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

29 June 1964

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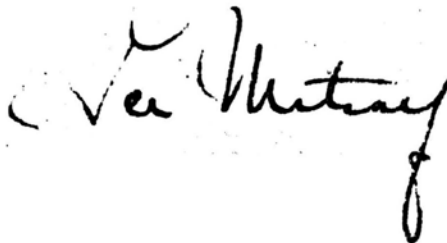
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SST 6-30-64, No. 1

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
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29 June 1964

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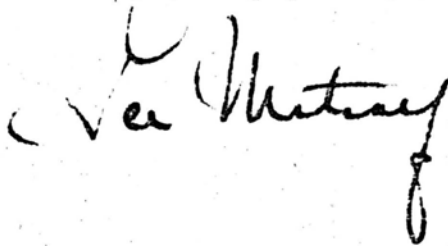
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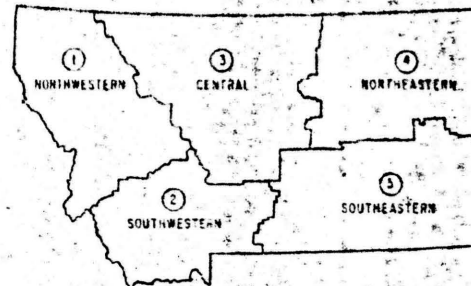
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PLEASE RETURN TO THE OFFICE OF SENATOR LEE METCALF
EDUCATION -- CONSERVATION

Montana Wildlife Federation

AFFILIATE OF NATIONAL WILDLIFE FEDERATION

June 20, 1964
Polson, Montana
Box 941 #59860



Hon. Lee Metcalf
Senate Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Lee:

The Montana Wildlife Federation is quite perturbed about the apparent widespread and indiscriminate use of Pesticides by the Forest Service. Our greatest concern stems from the lack of knowledge on the part of the users as to the immediate and long time after effects on the animal and plant icology of the areas involved, plus the fact that one one knows how these things are going to eventually affect our human way of life.

We feel that much of the so-called urgency to mass spray vast areas of marginal timberland is, in many respects, the result of some degree of mass hysteria. Consequently, we feel that the need for this work, is not nearly so pressing as many would make us believe.

The enclosed statement was developed by the Western Montana Fish & Game Association and adopted by the Montana Wildlife Federation. We certainly recommend its perusal and study.

Our Organization wholeheartedly supports the Forest Service on most aspects of its over-all management program, but we feel that too many unknown factors prevail in the spray program for the general good.

Thank you kindly for your time and attention.

Respectfully yours,

Leland Schoonover
LELAND SCHOONOVER,
President

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JUN 25 1964

Western Montana Fish and Game Association

STATEMENT OF POLICY ON AERIAL PESTICIDE SPRAY PROGRAMS

I. The Western Montana Fish and Game Association is concerned with U. S. Forest Service plans to use chemical sprays over thousands of acres of Montana and Idaho this coming summer in an effort to combat spruce budworm damage to timber. We share the agency's anxiety over the threat to trees, but we do not share its optimistic belief that this an efficient, economic, and relatively harmless way to protect one segment of the total resource complement. We are concerned for the following reasons:

Previous aerial pesticide spray programs have caused widespread damage to important resource values.

Throughout the nation and here in Montana the unforeseen, long-lasting, and far-reaching effects of chemical sprays on the total environment have resulted in numberless incidents of contamination and/or destruction of wildlife and domestic animals, pollution of air and water, and direct or indirect hazards to human health and welfare.

Previous aerial pesticide spray programs have frequently failed in their objectives.

Insects in general and the spruce budworm in particular have not been eradicated by pesticides. Infestations continue despite or because of repeated sprayings. Successful eradication of insects by the use of broad-spectrum pesticides has been hampered by the fact that the spray may kill the natural insect and vertebrate predators of the pest species and reduce biological control.

Previous aerial pesticide spray programs have been characterized by serious operational errors.

Mistakes have occurred because there are no assured safeguards in the methods of application of aerial sprays. It has been impossible to deal with climate and terrain or to control aviation factors to a "safe" degree.

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Present Forest Service plans for the aerial spray programs offer no assurance other than verbal that past errors will not be repeated.

We cannot accept the agency's pledges of "adequate precautions" during actual spraying then there is little more control now over the factors affecting application than there has been previously.

Pesticide research in forest environments is deficient in many ways, both generally and as specifically related to the current Forest Service programs.

Past research has been either a. insufficient, b. inappropriate, c. inconclusive, or d. unacknowledged.

Research has been carried on piece-meal by a variety of government agencies, private organizations, and independent scientists with funds frequently provided by the chemical companies whose products are being investigated. There has not been enough cooperation, financial support, trained personnel, or time to do the full-scale basic research that is needed. Pesticide investigations by the Forest Service to date have consisted primarily of administrative studies of a superficial nature.

The results of agricultural pesticide research have often been used as a basis for forest pesticide decisions, although a monoculture -- agricultural crops -- cannot be compared to the diverse ecosystem of a forest and all findings regarding the former cannot be soundly applied to the latter.

Man-made chemicals are relatively new additions to the environment, yet their influences upon it may be long-lasting. Even the optimum research effort would take years to produce conclusive answers regarding long-term environmental effects. This is not to imply that all emergency insect control measures should cease, but that coordinated, comprehensive research should accompany such measures.

Where long-term adverse effects have been indicated, as in the case of DDT and other chlorinated hydrocarbons, agencies and industries have allowed or even promoted continuous and accelerated use of these dangerous chemicals.

Present research methods and efforts on the part of the Forest Service are inadequate.

The scope of current studies has been enlarged by a cooperative effort with other agencies who assign personnel to the project as observers for short periods, but this is no substitute for basic research. Complex interactions and cumulative effects over time of chemical sprays on delicately-balanced ecosystems cannot be determined by limited, random, short-term studies.

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Proposed monitoring systems for the forthcoming spray programs are unrealistic.

Efficient monitoring of a huge operation over thousands of acres of rough terrain is a staggering task necessitating many more professionally-trained observers than are currently available. The fragmentary evidence procured from anything less provides little valid information, as is shown by the current lack of knowledge on the subject.

Department of Agriculture policy on pesticides is not consistent, nor is that of its agency, the U. S. Forest Service.

Departmental and agency new releases of one year are often contradicted by those of the succeeding year. During the summer of 1963, a Department of Agriculture release was headlined "Dangers of Pesticides Vastly Overrated." This spring, Secretary of Agriculture Freeman was incensed over the lax attitudes and false reassurances of Department officials in regard to pesticides, according to a May 17, 1964, Washington Post report.

At the same time that Forest Service officials in Region 1 were "phasing out" DDT because of its harmful residues, their counterparts in Region 4 were announcing plans to use DDT on the Salmon River, 150 miles from here.

We are unable to place full confidence in the recently-created (1961) Federal Pest Control Review Board.

Our doubts as to the Board's objectivity and effectiveness are based on the reasons presented by Dr. Roger Tory Peterson before a Senate Subcommittee on April 11, 1964: a) "It is composed of representatives of agencies sitting in judgement on their own policies and programs, and b) even if it were to come up with important reforms, it has no authority to impose or enforce them.

II. The Western Montana Fish and Game Association deplores the Forest Service decision to proceed with the Montana and Idaho spray programs as planned, i. e. full-scale spraying and limited-scale monitoring, with the major evaluation of the programs' effectiveness to be made by the same people who planned and executed them.

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We believe that these programs represent a short-range view of resource management.

They are focused on immediate tactical answers rather than on genuine long-range solutions. They can influence our total environment for years to come, yet are being undertaken with little knowledge of the consequences. By meeting biological crises with man-made disruptions we decree a future of repeated, large-scale, costly operations to correct the environmental disequilibrium we have caused.

The temporary control of an insect infestation with pesticides creates a false sense of security on the part of agency administrators, industry, and citizens. As a result of this "out of sight, out of mind" psychology, the long-range research effort lags and we drift into the next emergency equally unprepared.

We believe that these programs represent a questionable interpretation of the multiple-use mandate.

Under the mandate, all resources should be respected and evaluated in terms of their long-range benefits to society. In the present instances, timber has been given almost exclusive consideration -- other resource values including range, wildlife, and recreation have been disregarded or poorly represented.

It is unwise to engage in large-scale tests of relatively new chemicals (Malathion) and widespread application of know-danger chemicals (DDT) in areas of unique wildlife and recreational value.

Rock Creek is the most famous fishing stream in Western Montana, drawing sportsmen and recreationists from all over the state and nation. Yet over 100 tons of Malathion, a chemical that some tests have shown to be highly toxic to adult fish, fry, and aquatic insects, will be applied there.

The Salmon River is one of the great fishing rivers of the world -- the last unobstructed chinook-spawning and steelhead water in the United States. To put 250 tons of DDT, a hazardous, long-residue, broad-spectrum poison into this area jeopardizes one of our outstanding national assets. An unknown product, Dimethoate, is proposed for use on the buffer strip, a large and sensitive area. Studies on salmon have already demonstrated their vulnerability to a variety of poisons.

We believe that these programs represent a doubtful investment of public funds.

The estimated direct costs of the operation are \$300,000 in Montana and \$500,000 in Idaho, to which sums must be added an unknown volume of indirect costs. Although the Forest Service has promoted the spray programs as vital to the present and future health of the timber industry and as a "boost" to the local economy, serious doubts can be raised as to the present volume of merchantable timber in the areas to be sprayed. Future timber values are also questionable due to the particular locations and site conditions of the areas. In view of the above, and of the failures of past programs to control insect infestations for more than a short period of time, is the public receiving a fair return on its investment?

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III. The Western Montana Fish and Game Association objects to the manner in which the public has and is being informed about the current spray programs.

Forest Service news releases have been vague and generalized, and have not been made public until shortly before the actual spray dates.

There has been no candid presentation of the uncertainties and dangers of aerial pesticide spraying. Scientific findings regarding adverse effects of Malathion and DDT have been omitted from public statements or worded in such a manner as to underrate them.

There has been no public forum provided voluntarily by the agency to acquaint interested groups with the details of the emergency or to answer the questions of a concerned citizenry.

The Forest Service has shown a lofty attitude toward public anxiety over the spray programs.

The genuine appeals and questions of the professional and lay public have been dubbed "insidious" or "emotional." Those who may not accept the current Forest Service interpretation of what is best for the economy, the society, the land and its resources, have been accused of recommending a return to "a stone age culture." Behind such intemperate statements lie the implications that the public is not entitled to a concern about its welfare unless such concern reflects Forest Service policy and that the public has no reasonable right to question the actions of government. In our democratic structure, the public owns the national forests and the Forest Service is charged to work for us, not dismiss us.

IV. The Western Montana Fish and Game Association recognizes the present conflict over the Forest Service spray programs as part of a huge and complex national problem that is nowhere near solution. Like the Forest Service and many other organizations and individuals, we are dedicated to the search for a solution. Until one is found, we ask the following:

1. That the Forest Service test Malathion as a forest pesticide in a less valuable fish and wildlife area than Rock Creek.

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2. That the use of DDT be abandoned in the scheduled Forest Service spray program for the Salmon River watershed.
3. That the Forest Service continue its search for alternative non-chemical controls of insect depredations.
4. That the Forest Service evaluate wildlife and recreation resources as well as timber resources in terms of the long-range economic perspective of the State of Montana.
5. That a detailed research plan prepared by the Forest Service be submitted to the public one year in advance of future major spray operations.
6. That a statement of long-range plans and objectives be issued periodically and regularly by the Forest Service in order to secure public support for programs and appropriations.
7. That the duties and responsibilities of both federal and state agencies regarding pesticides be clarified. (The confusion between the Public Health Service and the Department of Agriculture over which should enforce violations of tolerance levels for poisons in water and food is a case in point.)
8. That the Montana State Board of Health step up its research and enforcement efforts to include adequate testing of water, vegetation, and animal resources.
9. That the Montana State Fish and Game Commission continue its attempts to protect valuable fish and wildlife resources as part of its responsibility to the citizens of this state by cooperating with federal agencies in pest control planning, education, field studies, and basic research.
10. That our elected representatives support and promote both adequate authorizations for continuing pesticide research and legislation to protect us from premature testing on large areas.
11. That, in view of the fact that the Federal Pest Control Review Board is inadequately structured to insure proper safeguards, Secretary of Agriculture Freeman and Secretary of the Interior Udall create a Blue Ribbon Commission of distinguished, non-federal, independent scientists to review the pesticide situation to date and to make recommendations for the future.

ROBERT SPARKS
President
Western Montana Fish and
Game Association

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