

currently being made by the Bureau of Customs as the result of charges that Canadian cod and haddock are being dumped on the American market.

Even without a Tariff Commission study, however, I think the facts being presented at this hearing will demonstrate the necessity for seafood import controls if an American fishing industry is to be preserved. I shall leave it to the labor and management leaders here to give you the details, but I wish to stress my great concern lest a large percentage of American fishermen be thrown out of business because their Government felt the welfare of foreign fishermen was more to our national interest.

Mr. Chairman, the Kennedy round agreements will compound the import problem of our fishing industry, as they will so many other domestic industries, unless some form of quota control legislation is enacted. Whether it be along the lines proposed in Congressman Keith's bill, H.R. 12696, or the Fair International Trade basis provided in Congressman Herlong's bill, H.R. 16936, I sincerely hope your Committee will include protection for the beleaguered American fishing industry. Only by imposing ceilings on imports can domestic production and fair and equitable international trade be promoted.

Among those addressing you at this hearing is Mr. James D. Ackert, president of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union. I especially call your attention to what he has to say, for he follows the problems of his industry about as well as anyone I know. It was he who lodged the charges against the dumping of fish from Canada, and he spearheaded the efforts which only last month prompted many thoroughly discouraged fishing boatowners in Gloucester, Mass., to take their vessels back to sea. The boatowners found that imported fish fillets and portions were so flooding the market that they were losing money on their own fresh fish catches, and even had no market at all in some cases.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, as the result of Governor Volpe's directive, is henceforth requiring that all fishery products it purchases for its various institutions, and in the school lunch program, shall be "100 percent domestically caught and processed." Some of us are seeking means of assuring greater purchases of domestic seafood products by federal agencies.

I cite these points to reassure this committee that we realize quota controls alone will not solve the problem. I must say again that failure to regulate the influx of fishery products can further gravely affect the ability of domestic fishermen to survive.

Before concluding, Mr. Chairman, I wish to urge that, in connection with such legislation as may ultimately be reported, your committee also consider the provisions and objectives of two bills which I introduced in the current Congress. One bill seeks to amend the tariff schedules to protect a promising new segment of the domestic seafood business, while the other would eliminate the duty on a single fish product.

Years ago I sponsored the legislation which established the 30 percent ad valorem tariff on imported fish sticks. H.R. 8048 would set a similar rate on imported irradiated fish. The irradiation process has been developed by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries at the world's first marine products irradiator in Gloucester, and it is hoped that all tests will soon be completed to satisfy the requirements for Food and