

The Food and Drug Administration feels that this is a great menace to health, not only of animals, but of humans, and they have become very fussy about it, and as you can read here from this order, they said that any fish meal found to have salmonella in it would be considered adulterated and subject to seizure.

So that in order to comply fish meal for animal feeds has to be maintained at almost food level, to insure high standards of sanitation, particularly in your warehouses and your handling. The plants and warehouses have to be constructed and maintained free of birds, rodents, flies and animals.

You can't even walk in there without washing your shoes off in a solvent, so that you don't track anything in.

In order to comply with this, it has been very costly to our companies to put their plants in this kind of condition.

Mr. BURKE. Do these same restrictions apply to imported fish?

Mr. CULBERTSON. Well, I hardly think they do.

It is true that the Food and Drug sample some of the imports that come in, but they do not supervise the plants in those countries.

Mr. BURKE. I wonder if you have the same situation there that you have in the meat industry, where you have strict compliance in this country, but they don't have the personnel to exercise this type of inspection over the plants overseas.

Mr. CULBERTSON. Well, you wouldn't have the authority, either, perhaps. I don't know about that.

Mr. BURKE. Are there any further questions?

Thank you very much for your testimony.

Mr. CULBERTSON. Thank you, gentlemen.

(The following letter and statements were received, for the record, by the committee.)

STATEMENT OF MR. E. ROBERT KINNEY, PRESIDENT OF THE GORTON CORPORATION,
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

MR. CHAIRMAN: I appear in opposition to import quota proposals for fisheries products. Any attempt to turn back the clock on the progress made by the new processing industry will result not only in a loss of jobs among the eighteen to twenty thousands Americans employed in this industry but also in higher prices for fishery products to the homemaker when she purchases these items in her supermarket.

In 1963 the new processing industry imported 231,768,000 pounds of frozen fillets and blocks. Last year we imported 283,570,000 pounds to meet consumer needs and provide gainful employment for our workers.

The result of a capricious and arbitrary diminution of employment by returning fishery imports to the 1963 level would seriously disrupt the economy of the Gloucester, Massachusetts area where we employ the largest share of the working force.

In Massachusetts alone, according to Bureau of Commercial Fisheries estimates and our employment records, we could lose up to 1800 primary jobs.¹

Such import restrictions would work to the disadvantage of the American homemaker, public school lunch programs, restaurateurs, and the grocery distribution system, retail and wholesale, by resulting in higher prices for a lessened quantity of product and eliminating entirely many menu items because domestic fishermen cannot supply the demand. The ultimate result would be a lower standard of living.

The consumer demand for these new products, which we helped to pioneer, has grown from practically nothing in 1953 to more than 280 million pounds in 1967. In effect, we have created a new industry, new demands, and new jobs.

¹ Source: Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Dale Street Statistical Office, Gloucester, Mass., Mr. Dwight L. Hoy and Gorton Corporation employment records.