defect. It really gets to be a problem. To construct a dividing point that would be logical—you take a meat pie, for example. Well, most of us, I think, have bought meat pies that are frozen and eaten them in our own homes. The percentage of meat there generally is about 2 percent. Therefore, it's a USDA product, and yet most of the ingredients are not meat by weight or any other way you choose to calculate them. But I'm not so concerned about where the dividing line is. I'm more concerned that we work effectively with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and I can tell you that Assistant Secretary Mehren, of USDA, has seen to it that we do have a good working relationship with them, that we are on board and, that their field reports do get to us. We, in turn, feed back to them information of a nature that they had not had available to them in the past.

Today, more than ever before, it strikes me that we are working in close harmony and to the interest of the consumer, and that is as it should be.

I'm not particularly concerned about the 2-percent dividing line as much as I am about a good working relationship.

Mr. WYDLER. It does work. The fact that this distinction is made doesn't create a vacuum in certain areas where one agency says it's 3 percent and the other agency says it's 1 percent, so nobody does anything? There is no such situation as that?

Dr. GODDARD. The Wholesome Meat Act closed what gaps there were prior to last year. At one time the USDA had to turn to us for enforcement actions. We had certain authority that they lacked. When they encountered a problem they would turn to the Food and Drug Administration and say, "Look, we have encountered this, but we can't act. Will you take the appropriate action?" We did, of course. But the Wholesome Meat Act passage and its implementation has closed the gap that existed before. I see no gaps at the present time, loopholes, if you will.

Mr. WYDLER. One final question, and this may not be a question to propose to you, and if it isn't, just answer in that fashion. Looking at the first example on page 4, the instance where you found some contaminated product which apparently got out of the plant where it was manufactured and into the Army's possession, before anything wrong with it was discovered. I guess at the time it was going to be used was actually when it was discovered. What happened to the inspection that is made of this product at the time it's manufactured in the plant? Isn't there a Government inspector sitting there?

Dr. GODDARD. No sir. We are required by law to inspect the drug manufacturing plants once every 2 years. Now there are 900——

Mr. WYDLER. Excuse me. I realize that is from your position, but it seems to me this was a product manufactured for the Army or Navy or some part of the Defense Department.

Dr. GODDARD. From my meeting with them, I know they have a preaward inspection and a preaward sampling program. Neither they nor we have adequate manpower to have a person on the quality control line or on the production line to be looking over the shoulder of the manufacturer for these produced lots.

In fact, I have to tell you that this coming year, for the first time, we are going to inspect—intensively inspect—300 drug manufacturing firms. We have, for the first time, devised a categorization of drug