complicated because of the changes that occur in processing as you can well imagine. So there is a defficiency in the law.

Mr. MYERS. You commented a short time ago that management is doing a good job in quality control. Is this true of most of the plants that you visit do—all of them or do you have authority to go into a plant and check their quality control?

Dr. GODDARD. We can eyeball it, but that's all. Eyeballing a plant isn't as meaningful as it was 30 years ago.

Mr. MYERS. Do you know of many manufacturers who knowingly are producing poor quality goods?

Dr. GODDARD. No, but don't forget there are over 30,000 smokestacks in the United States involved in the food processing business in interstate commerce. I'm not talking about the giants in this field who are protecting their corporate identity by going well beyond what is required by the Food and Drug Act. I'm not talking about them.

Mr. MYERS. I noticed on page 7, you spoke here of the oleo vitamin A and D and F, whatever that means, and according to the cause of rejection, it assays at higher than the allowable specification range. Would that mean it would be harmful to people if they used it?

Dr. GODDARD. It may be a potential health hazard, but I would have to say of minor significance. Here again, you can't make easy answers to that kind of question, because, one, what are the other sources of vitamin D? How much is being ingested by the person? Does this tip the balance? It's just bad business to have any medications beyond or under the limits of potency established by USP or by their own labeling.

Mr. MYERS. It was improperly labeled then, too?

Dr. GODDARD. Yes, it would be.

Mr. MYERS. Now, why didn't you confiscate this?

Dr. GODDARD. It was returned to Charles A. Pfizer. They are now looking at it, probably, to determine whether it can be reworked.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. We have a letter from them dated March 27, 1968, where they say, "We have now decided to destroy them."

Dr. GODDARD. They made a decision since they couldn't rework it. Now it's gone.

Mr. MYERS. Thank you. I have one other question. Talking about the 2 percent meat. How about the meat substitutes? Who will take care of the soybean and corn substitute products?

Mr. GOODRICH. We have proposals pending before us now to establish a standard of identity for textured protein products. The matter is still somewhat controversial, and the solution is——

Mr. MYERS. Nobody is inspecting it right now, then, Mr. Goodrich?

Mr. GOODRICH. Oh, yes. We are inspecting, but the problem is in terms of the standardizing of the product and assuming that it be sold as a meat substitute, honestly labeled.

Dr. GODDARD. We are getting into limitations of everything now.

Mr. MYERS. I hope not everything.

Dr. GODDARD. I'm with you.

(Laughter.)

Mr. MYERS. Thank you.

Mr. ROSENTHAL. I have one more subject I want your opinion on, Dr. Goddard, and see if you might support some changes in law or recommendation. And this is sort of a story of the coffee can. This can