

### Expenses Noted In Campaigns on Tax Proposal

SALEM (UPI)—The Citizens Committee for a Yes Vote on Ballot Measure 1 — the income tax increase—spent \$28,781 in its unsuccessful attempt to encourage the people to uphold the tax increase.

The measure was defeated 3 1/2 to 1 at the Oct. 15 special election.

Deadline for filing statements on funds spent in the election campaigns was Friday. Apparently not everyone has yet filed a statement.

The state elections office said there was no report from University of Oregon students who pledged breakage fees for use in the campaign.

**Opposition Files**

Two organizations which opposed the measure have filed their expense statements.

The committee for economy and equitable taxation, headed by Albany weekly newspaper editor J. Francyl Howard, spent \$3,834, but received only \$830.60.

Biggest contributor to Howard's campaign was the Oregon Voter, a weekly newsmagazine published in Portland, which gave \$150.

The Multnomah County Citizens Committee for Economy and Equitable Taxation received \$59.35 and spent \$56 in opposing the measure.

Biggest contributor in the battle to salvage the bill was the Oregon Education Association. It provided \$19,833 in cash and services and supplies valued at \$4,698.61—a total of \$24,532.52.

**Other Contributors**

The Oregon State Employees Association and Georgia Pacific Co. each contributed \$500.

Contributing \$250 were Western School Supply, J. K. Will and Don A. Ellis, Portland.

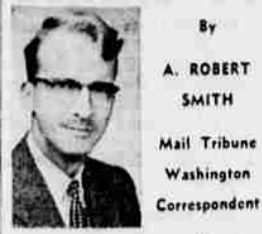
Listed as contributing \$100 were the Oregon Association for Retarded Children, Oregon School Employees Association, Lane County Oregon Education Association, Graham's NW Textbook Depository, John and Rachel Wallen of Portland, Edwin and Esther Ashenbrenner of Beaverton, William Webber of Beaverton, and Robert Fitzgerald of Portland.

**FATHER, SON COLLIDE**

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (UPI)—Two motorists collided today. When they got out to face each other, they found they were father and son.

Donald Akers, 23, driver of a car belonging to his employer's company, had a jammed accelerator and a flat tire which caused him to lose control and collide with his father's auto. Neither man was injured seriously.

# Fish Protein Concentrate for Mass Consumption Running Into Difficulty



(Second of two articles)

WASHINGTON — The Kennedy Administration is looking for a way to resolve a bureaucratic conflict between the Bureau of Fisheries and the Food and Drug Administration which thinks there is something very fishy about the whole project.

A preliminary attempt to talk out their differences resulted in the dispute, Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, who has convinced Congress to put up nearly \$1 million for the project, and FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick, who is adamantly opposed.

Udall played host at a luncheon attended by Larrick and other high ranking government officials as well as President Kennedy's sister, Mrs. Eunice Shriver, wife of the director of the Peace Corps.

Dr. E. R. Pariser, a Cambridge-educated bio-chemist who heads the fish protein research team, was explaining to the luncheon guests the search for a low cost source of protein for consumption at home and abroad. As Pariser's vision of a great humanitarian achievement was developed, Commissioner Larrick whipped out a full color picture of the guts of a fish and cried: "Is this what you are asking the American people to eat?"

Udall quickly countered by holding aloft a small sack of odorless powder and asking his guests, "Or is this?"

**Illustrates Conflict**

This exchange illustrates the conflict. When Larrick thinks of a product made from whole fish, he regards it as "filthy" because the fish has not been cleaned in the customary way by removing head, tail and entrails. But Dr. Pariser sees a product which is pure because the fish has been cleaned chemically without removing any of its parts.

The question comes down to this: when is a cleaned fish clean?

Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, Kennedy's science advisor, pointed it up during that luncheon conference by asking Larrick whether he would have any objections to a concentrate made from fish cleaned by machinery. Larrick said such a product

would be approved by FDA. Wiesner wanted to know why, then, FDA would object to a concentrate made from fish that is cleaned chemically. Larrick maintains that the U. S. food and drug act requires FDA to disapprove such a product for American consumption.

This issue was raised in a case before his agency in 1961-62 when an Illinois firm proposed manufacturing "whole fish flour," made from whole fish. When FDA invited public comment before ruling on the product, it received over 2000 communications sharply divided pro and con.

**Object To Name**

Flour milling interests objected to the term fish flour, hence its change to fish protein. The National Milk Producers Federation said "adequate amounts of nonfat dry milk are available and there is no current or foreseeable need to resort to fish offal as a source of protein."

The thought that fish flour might become an ingredient in bread drew fire from the wheat industry. The Oregon Wheat Commission said it would be "a disheartening setback to an outstanding saturation and publicity program." Western Wheat Associates, Inc., Portland, Ore., said: "The wheat producer, warehouseman, flour miller and baker have been concerned during recent years with elimination of insect and rodent infestation in grain and flour to be processed into bread. Approving... whole fish flour would make a mockery of this whole program."

In counting 736 adverse comments and 1036 favorable to the product, Larrick noted that 21 state officials said whole fish concentrate would conflict with

state laws regarding inclusion of filth. Larrick concluded that "consumers in the U. S. generally would regard the product described in the proposal as filthy" and that it violates the food and drug act which bars sale of adulterated food products containing "any filthy, putrid or decomposed substance."

FDA ruled that fish flour would be approved only if made from an "edible species of fish" which has been "properly prepared to remove and discard the heads, fins, tails, viscera, and intestinal contents."

Donald L. McKernan, director of Interior's Bureau of Commercial Fisheries which is conducting the government's fish protein concentrate research, said such a standard is self-defeating for the project because "fish flour processed only from fish filets is prohibitively costly." The object of the project is to produce a concentrate which would require for as little as half cent per day, to put in within reach of impoverished peoples who need it most.

Interior officials and scientists think FDA's attitude is based on aesthetics and the non-scientific objections of some consumers. The National Fisheries Institute, speaking for the fishing industry which strongly favors whole fish, noted wryly that "millions of pounds of sardines are consumed annually in this country with their viscera and tail intact."

Conceding this point, FDA Assistant Commissioner J. Kenneth Kirk said that Americans also eat "chocolate covered ants and French fried caterpillars — but they know what they are eating." FDA argues that consumers using fish concentrate might not realize it contained the whole fish, especially if

mixed in bread or other products.

"It boils down to this," said Kirk. "What do people in this country decide is filthy?"

**Tomato Case Cited**

Having fought hard for sanitary food standards against processors who cut corners to increase profits, FDA officials evaluate fish protein concentrate in this context rather than

in the context of the cold war. Kirk likens the issue to the case of the ketchup maker who used rotten tomatoes but added enough spice and vinegar to make it palatable, until FDA required the use of fresh tomatoes.

FDA recognizes that there would be economic gains for this commercial fishing industry in this proposed product. FDA sus-

pects manufacturers of fish meal for livestock are promoting the fish protein concentrate campaign because if refined for human consumption it would bring higher profits.

Whole fish concentrate "is the key to Pandora's box," declared Kirk.

Kirk feels that FDA must hold the line against whole fish flour or FDA will have difficulty resisting other possible schemes, such as processing garbage or manure into nutritious food supplements.

Because FDA's jurisdiction is limited to food consumed domestically it has no legal objection to manufacturing a concentrate for export. But other officials raise a political objection which takes the issue beyond the parochial hygiene debate to the level of international rivalry for spheres of influence in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In Rome last summer officials of the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization reported hearing propaganda that the U. S. was promoting a fish product that Americans were prohibited from eating, obviously poisonous. Administration officials visualize more anti-American propaganda charging the Yankees with selling "filth" for profit, unless FDA reverses its attitude or is overruled by higher authority, say the federal courts or Congress.

**Wholesome Product Possible**

To get an authoritative, independent opinion, Udall asked the National Academy of Sciences whether a wholesome, safe, nutritious product can be made from the entire fish. The Academy selected a committee composed of distinguished medical doctors, nutritionists and marine biologists.

This committee concluded that "a wholesome, safe and nutri-

tious product can be made from whole fish" and that "all portions of the fish can contribute to the nutritional value." It recommended further research on what species of fish would be acceptable, and is suggested that FDA might develop standards to insure these desirable results rather than to oppose the entire product.

The paradox of the Kennedy administration's dilemma is that fish protein concentrate can already be produced at a price that would make it marketable

in the United States, but FDA objects; but the price is still too high for marketing it widely in countries where it is most needed; but where FDA's attitude involves political risks even if the scientists can lick the cost problem. Hence a legal-political breakthrough for U. S. consumption and an economic breakthrough for mass foreign consumption are needed before fish protein concentrate can fulfill the high destiny hopefully marked for it by its staunch advocates.

## Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

MESSRS. LAPIDUS and Moskowitz, two wealthy and highly respected merchants from New York, were making their first visit to Israel, and in the course of same, dropped into a Tel-Aviv night club where a new comedian had scored a sensational success. His entire monologue was delivered in Hebrew. Lapidus listened to it in silence without cracking one smile, but Moskowitz roared with laughter at each sally.



When the comedian had quit the stage, Lapidus said, "You certainly enjoyed that fellow's routine. I never knew you understood Hebrew." "I don't understand one word of it," answered Moskowitz. "If that's true," countered Lapidus, frowning, "how come you laughed so much at what he was saying?" "Aha!" beamed Moskowitz. "I TRUSTED HIM!"

**QUOTABLE:**

"Had it not been for Thomas A. Edison, people today would be watching television by candlelight."—Dave Gardner.

"The real wit tells jokes to make others feel superior. The half-wit tells them to make others feel small."—Elmer Wheeler.

"The secret of making one's self tiresome is not to know when to stop."—William J. Bryan.

"All modern men are descended from wormlike creatures—but it shows more on some people."—Will Cuppy.

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### Home Schedules Visit With Kennedy

LONDON (UPI)—Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home will fly to Washington within six weeks for talks with President Kennedy, the London Daily Sketch said today.

The Sketch said Douglas-Home's trip to Washington—his first as prime minister—will come in December at Kennedy's invitation.

He will not go until he wins a seat in the House of Commons and leads the government in debates on Lord Denning's report on the Profumo affair, the newspaper said.

The talks with Kennedy, it said, "are likely to lead to an intense initiative following up the improved relations with Russia (and) will be the first swift move by Sir Alec to stamp the policy and character of the new government on world affairs."

### Family Council

Editor's Note: The Family Council consists of a judge, a psychiatrist, three clergymen, a newspaper editor, a women's editor, and two writers. Each article is a summary of an actual case history. The Council reports on problems that have been dealt with by responsible agencies and counselors.

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Carla E.—Somebody must remind her of her duty.

Joanne S.—She's just trying to stir up trouble.

Carla E.—My poor brother is a schmo, the way he lets Joanne ride roughshod over him. He won't speak up, but I will because it's embarrassing to the family to have to keep defending her behavior to others. If she won't stop, at least I'd like an explanation. She runs off on weekend vacations alone, goes to restaurants and shows without Myron, has closets full of clothes while he has two shabby suits.

Joanne S.—I knew Carla would want a showdown sooner or later. She's mystified over how Myron and I can possibly be happy, when he's alone so much. It's none of her business really. Myron tells me not to listen to his sisters. But there's nothing to hide. He's a stay-at-home by choice. He's fair enough not to insist that I be the same. When I return, he enjoys my reports. I'd rather go with him but he won't budge.

The Council: It's this type of case that makes us glad our column listens to both sides. Listening to Carla alone, we'd envision a combo of Maggie Jiggs, Medusa and Tugboat Annie as her sister-in-law, pushing her browbeaten brother around like a puppet. And we'd delve into ways of rescuing Myron. But with the circle rounded by Joanne's contribution, the problem changes. What can be done to rescue Myron and Joanne from busybodies, "cats," trouble-makers like Carla? In the guise of solicitude for her brother (who, we gather, hasn't sought it), she vents her annoyance and, yes, envy of a sister-in-law who seems to be "getting away with" things Carla can't get away with. Deep in the sacred confines of their home, Joanne and Myron have probably come to their own resolution of the recreation "problem." If Myron's unhappy about it, he knows where to turn. Certainly not to Carla.

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