The following communication has been received from the United States mission.

The United States International Trade Commission on 11 May reported to the President that the United States shrimp-fishing industry is suffering serious injury from increased imports of shrimp and recommended that relief in the form of adjustment assistance be provided to the domestic industry catching and landing shrimp.

Commissioners Daniel Minchew, George M. Moore, and Joseph O. Parker formed the majority in finding injury to the shrimpers, with Commissioners Will E. Leonard and Italo H. Ablondi dissenting. Commissioner Catherine Bedell did not participate. In addition, Commissioners Will E. Leonard, Daniel Minchew, and Italo H. Ablondi found no entitlement to import relief for the shrimp-processing industry.

The Commission instituted an investigation on 11 December 1975, in response to a petition from the National Shrimp Congress, to determine if shrimp is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury to the domestic shrimp industry. At that time, the Commission terminated an investigation into conditions of competition in the shrimp industry under Section 332(G) of the Tariff Act of 1930, with information that had been gathered being made a part of the record in the new investigation. Public hearings were held in Brownsville, Texas; Savannah, Georgia; and New York City as a part of the new investigation.

Alaska, Texas, Louisiana, and Florida have been the principal shrimp-fishing States during the last few years. The United States shrimp-fishing industry is estimated to include about 21,000 shrimp fishermen and about 10,100 boats. The total value of shrimp processed by United States producers in 1975 was about $400 million.
The volume of imports covered by the investigation increased erratically from 198 million pounds in 1968 to 216 million pounds in 1975. Imports made up about 52 per cent of United States consumption. Mexico, India, Panama, and Ecuador are the leading countries from which shrimp is imported into the United States, with smaller amounts coming from a number of other countries. Shrimp imported into the United States enters free of duty.

The President has sixty days in which to act on the Commission's report.