

STATEMENT OF PRICE DANIEL, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING; ACCOMPANIED BY ENDICOTT PEABODY, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR; M. M. MERKER, GENERAL COUNSEL; WILLIAM N. LAWRENCE, CHIEF, MATERIALS POLICY DIVISION; W. C. TRUPPNER, DIRECTOR, NATIONAL RESOURCE ANALYSIS CENTER; AND A. A. BERTSCH, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION, BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Mr. DANIEL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee.

Chairman PATMAN. Would you excuse me a moment, please?

This is our first meeting, I think public meeting, after the two new members that we have, Mr. Wolff of New York—hold your hand up, young man, so we know who you are, and Mr. Griffin of Mississippi. We are delighted to have you gentlemen as members of our committee. You are welcome.

You may proceed, Governor.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. Chairman, first let me thank you for the remarks that you have given. I want to assure the other members of the committee I not only did not submit that biography to you but I had no idea that you would read it into the record today.

I do appreciate what you have said and the privilege of having served with you and some of the other members of this committee during the time that I was in the Senate.

I am pleased to appear in support of H.R. 15683, which would extend the termination date of the Defense Production Act 2 years to June 30, 1970.

I have with me Mr. W. C. Truppner, Director of our National Resource Analysis Center; Mr. M. M. Merker, our General Counsel; Mr. William N. Lawrence, Chief, Materials Policy Division; and Mr. Gordon Gillis, congressional liaison, and also have asked Mr. A. A. Bertsch, Assistant Administrator for Industrial Mobilization, Business and Defense Services Administration of the Department of Commerce, to be present. His agency is responsible for the administration of the priorities and allocations authorities of this act.

Mr. Chairman, no one is more familiar with the Defense Production Act than you and most of the members of this committee.

As you know, it has served to support and facilitate the defense program in many ways. As originally enacted it was the authority for virtually all economic mobilization measures taken during the Korean war.

Provisions for price and wage controls and related credit controls were allowed to lapse in 1953, when inflationary pressures subsided. The authority requires that production for national defense be given preferences over other business has been vital to defense-rated production since 1953, and especially during the past 2½ years of the Vietnam war. The act has been invaluable in guaranteeing delivery for defense orders of commodities in short supply, such as nickel, copper, platinum, and scarce fabricated components and equipment.