

about 4,000 by the end of this fiscal year and the short-term goal of 5,000 members will be attained by the close of fiscal year 1969. Approximately 80 percent of the membership of the NDER represents a cross section of industry. The other 20 percent is made up of educators, lawyers, doctors, and labor leaders.

Under this program each Federal department and agency having major mobilization assignments determines the number of executives it will need to fill key positions and it prescribes training and orientation programs for its members. OEP evaluates each unit of the program and coordinates the activities of the units.

The NDER is one of the most important elements in our efforts to develop programs which would make us capable of functioning efficiently in the event of an emergency. It will assure us of a number of trained executives who can immediately go into action and perform the functions that would be required by the Federal Government in either a nuclear-attack type of emergency or a stepped-up conventional war.

Because of the continuing importance of all of these authorities to our current military effort and mobilization preparedness, we strongly urge approval of H.R. 15683 which will extend the term of the Defense Production Act, as amended, to June 30, 1970. Threats to national security require a quick response if they are to be dealt with effectively. The 15-year history since the end of the Korean war demonstrates vividly that the authority contained in the Defense Production Act makes that response possible.

Chairman PATMAN. Thank you very much, Governor; and now the other material, I assume, will go at the close of your testimony. Is that the way you would like to have it?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir.

Chairman PATMAN. All right.

(The material referred to follows:)

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT OF PRICE DANIEL, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

DETAILS OF 1967-68 ACTIONS UNDER DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT

1. *Copper set-asides*

The strikes in the copper producing industries which started in July 1967 resulted in a substantially increased dependence on supplies of imported copper for both defense and civilian uses. In February 1968, impediments were placed upon the movement of imported copper from dockside. Since these impediments reduced deliveries of copper products to defense contractors, BDSA, with the approval of OEP, established a temporary set-aside of 100-percent of refined copper production for defense uses effective February 23, 1968. Shortly thereafter the major producers of refined copper reached settlements with the striking unions and accordingly BDSA, again with the approval of OEP, reduced the defense set-aside for refined copper at operating refineries to 50 percent for the month of April 1968 and 40 percent for the month of May 1968. These actions were taken under the authority of the Defense Production Act and avoided substantial disruption in the availability of copper for defense uses.

2. *Defense priority on herbicides*

Another benefit to the procurement of defense supplies resulting from the exercise of authority under the Defense Production Act occurred with respect to the fulfillment of the needs of the Department of Defense for herbicides in connection with the defoliant program in South Vietnam. The military requirements for the defoliant 2, 4, 5-T were determined to be in excess of the total production