

alleviation, but for the purpose of reducing your stockpile up to the necessary needs for emergency purposes?

Mr. DANIEL. That is true. Our objective, for instance, on aluminum, as of June 30, 1967, was 450,000 short tons. We had on hand 1,501,000 short tons, or an excess of 1,051,000 tons, short tons, of aluminum.

The policy that we have is to try to dispose of the excess materials at a time when it will not endanger the economy or will not have an adverse effect. Where we have these excesses, we have in the case of our Strategic Stockpile Act, come to the Congress, which we must do. Except under certain circumstances, we must get your approval.

Chairman PATMAN. I believe what you have done meets with the approval of the committee. I know it meets with my approval and I don't feel you will have any objection from this committee.

Mr. Hanna?

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Chairman?

Chairman PATMAN. I thought your time had expired.

Mr. BROWN. I guess it has.

Mr. HANNA. I have only a few questions having to do with the petroleum supplies for the Vietnam effort.

Does this body have the responsibility of either handling or approving of the contracts for the supply of petroleum we purchase in other countries for use in Vietnam?

Mr. TRUPPNER. No, we do not. Our participation in this area was merely to lend our efforts jointly with the Interior Department, Defense Department, to assure a continued supply of petroleum. But we do not involve ourselves in the contractual relationships.

Mr. HANNA. And when you talked about dealing with the petroleum supply during the Middle East crisis, just exactly what did you do there—divert some petroleum from our domestic supply to the area of need?

Mr. TRUPPNER. Actually no action in accordance with the voluntary agreement was required as industry was able to meet essential needs under its own devices. The duration and severity of the emergency did not require the special type of actions as were needed during the 1956 Suez crisis. However, the voluntary agreement would have allowed the industry to take concerted actions to reroute tankers, shift the distribution of petroleum from various points throughout the world to new directions, and new objectives and revise schedules as needed. The voluntary agreement would have provided the authority which would have enabled the Government and industry working together to reroute petroleum from new supply sources to new objectives or new markets without getting into problems of antitrust or FTC violations.

Mr. HANNA. Are they the ones that would keep the record of all of the flows and tankers, so that you would be able to reroute them?

Mr. TRUPPNER. Yes, sir; and they do.

Mr. HANNA. And you do not keep those records?

Mr. TRUPPNER. No.

Mr. HANNA. Thank you very much.

Chairman PATMAN. Mr. Wylie.

Mr. WYLIE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and Governor. Is manganese stockpiled under your authority?