

istration say that copper was an urgent problem, there should be a settlement as quickly as possible, or what was your own advice in connection with this?

Mr. DANIEL. That was my advice and I did sit in on many meetings which were held for the purpose of trying to get the copper strike settled.

You will never know how much work was done on trying to settle the copper strike before the work was surfaced and written about. And always we did urge, all of our departments concerned with this act, urged that this strike be settled.

Mr. WIDNALL. Wasn't the disposal of the stockpile ever considered?

Mr. DANIEL. It was discussed, but we felt that it would not be proper to dispose of the stockpile since the copper stockpile was down as low as it was and since the set-asides which the BDSA had put on copper would take care of our defense needs for a certain period of time.

That would not have continued forever, of course, but it was not necessary to make any of the copper stockpile available to meet our defense contracts.

Mr. WIDNALL. To what extent, if any, was American ownership of other overseas facilities involved in the copper that was imported during the strike?

Mr. DANIEL. I do not have the answer to that.

Mr. BERTSCH. I don't believe we know to what extent American ownership was involved in this. The copper came from all over the world into the United States during the strike. The importation of copper reached 15,000 tons a week during the strike. But who owns the various facilities from which the copper came, I really don't know.

I would think they were owned primarily by corporations outside the United States.

Mr. WIDNALL. Well, I think that is undoubtedly understood, but there can be American ownership interest in the corporations outside the United States, and I am just wondering how many of our mineral people here in the United States had investments in these foreign facilities.

Mr. BERTSCH. Well, of course, we are aware of investments in foreign facilities, in South America, for example, and other areas of the world which are copper-producing areas; but what the extent of those investments are in the areas that began shipping to the United States in large quantities during the course of the strike, I really don't know.

Mr. DANIEL. Would you like to have that?

Mr. WIDNALL. The price went up to around 83 cents a pound.

Mr. BERTSCH. Yes, it was very substantial, and even above that.

Mr. WIDNALL. So that I would say that American companies who had an investment both here in the United States and overseas would have been very happy with 83 cents a pound. If you have information on that, I would like very much to have that.

Mr. BERTSCH. I am not too sure we can supply it. We will make an attempt to supply it.

Chairman PATMAN. Will you supply what you can for the record?

Mr. DANIEL. Together, we will do our best to supply the information which you wish.

(The information requested follows:)