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### Congressional Record S. 20321 - Energy

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is reported and called up, to have it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. I think the Senate is on notice on the basis of statements made today by the distinguished assistant majority leader.

Mr. HUGH SCOTT. In that connection, I would like to say that by unanimous consent the Committee on the Judiciary this morning agreed it would request that the bill be referred to them for 1 day less than 1 week, and to be reported back to the Senate not later than next Tuesday night following such hearings as the distinguished assistant majority leader wishes to suggest, and that the bill be reported back without extraneous matter or nongermane amendments, the idea being that it not be loaded with extraneous matters but rather considered on its merits.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, in that respect, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service may have until midnight tonight to file its report on the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. Yes, indeed.

Mr. SYMINGTON. I wish to say to the distinguished majority leader that there is no holdup on the military construction bill. We have agreed on a conference with the House. Under the rules we have to wait until the House passes on their conference. I understand there are parliamentary problems over there that they have to solve before that can be done.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I understand, and I understand there is good reason for it, but I wanted to indicate the schedule as best I can.

Then, we have the Legal Services Corporation report filed with the Senate, Calendar No. 471, S. 2686. When that will come up has not been determined at this time, because there are a number of holds on that bill.

But I hope it will be possible, in support of proposals made by the President of the United States last week, and because of the intensive amount of work performed by the Interior Committee in reporting this bill tonight, for the Senate to take up the emergency energy bill tomorrow. It is vital; it is mandatory; it is needed.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, may I ask the distinguished Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON) whether he, as the manager of the bill, is prepared to proceed with the bill tomorrow.

Mr. JACKSON. I am prepared to proceed tomorrow on the emergency petroleum bill. The report is in process of completion. It will be filed by midnight tonight. Copies will be available the first thing in the morning.

This is an emergency bill. The President has asked that we move with expedition. The committee is moving, I think, the fastest in its history. I would hope that tomorrow—at least by the end of the day, after the conference reports have been acted on—we can lay the bill before the Senate and come in very early

on Thursday, so that we can complete action on the bill within a day.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Would the distinguished Senator from Washington, the chairman of the committee, assure us that he will consult with the ranking minority members of the committee with a view to removing any possible objection?

Mr. JACKSON. I have already consulted with the ranking minority member of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Arizona (Mr. FANNIN). He wants to move along. I would hope that we will confine amendments to the specific emergency. We have removed from the bill the sections dealing with the deregulation of natural gas and the regulation of intrastate gas. We cut both issues out of the proceedings. I do not want to take up deregulation or the regulation of intrastate gas in the emergency bill.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is it true that the distinguished Senator's colleague, the distinguished senior Senator from Washington (Mr. MAGNUSON), is at present holding hearings on these matters, which he hopefully will be able to report to the Senate some time late this week?

Mr. JACKSON. The Senator is correct. We have taken care of everything in the bill of an emergency nature except an amendment with respect to clean air, as to which the distinguished Senator from Maine (Mr. MUSKIE) held hearings yesterday. That will come up separately later, I believe, this week.

Therefore, I am most anxious to have the emergency bill passed, in light of the problems we have, the most serious being the need for gasoline rationing. Every day we delay in settling the matter, the greater the shortfall.

I gave to the Senate earlier today a statement on the critical shortage. I want again to repeat that this is particularly a problem on the east coast. We anticipate, according to the figures given out this morning, that there will be a national shortage of gasoline of 21 percent; of distillates—that is, the fuel oil or heating oil—of 13 percent; and of residual oil, 24 percent—that is, for electric utilities. For the east coast, because of a lack of transportation, all of these figures will be doubled. For the eastern United States, it will mean a shortage of 42 percent; of distillates, 26 percent; of residual oil, 48 percent; unless transportation facilities are available. This means using tankers and other modes of transportation to bring in the oil.

The situation is critical. Every day of delay on this legislation to set in motion authority to deal with gasoline rationing in particular, the greater the shortfall will be in the period ahead. It is that simple. That is why time is of the essence.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Will the Senator give to the Senate and the American people his approximation as to when he thinks it is quite likely that gasoline rationing may become effective?

Mr. JACKSON. I would hope that the administration will start printing the tickets right now. It should have been begun yesterday. The machinery to give

local control is outlined in the emergency bill. The pattern is being set up. I would hope that gasoline rationing could be put into effect prior to January 1.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. JACKSON. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. When is the last tanker from the Middle East due in this country?

Mr. JACKSON. Less than 2 weeks.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Less than 2 weeks, and that is the end of oil from the Middle East?

Mr. JACKSON. That is correct.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I would like to ask the Senator a question. This is from the Great Falls, Mont., Tribune, and I received a great deal of mail as a result of this small article from the Associated Press, which states:

A government report released Wednesday—

That is last Wednesday—

indicates that fuel oil exports in 1973 will drastically surpass 1972 despite a serious shortage in this country.

How does the Senator account for a 248-percent increase this year in our shortage over 1972? Has the Senator seen the story?

Mr. JACKSON. Yes, I have seen the story. We are asking for a complete report on this particular story.

As my colleagues may undoubtedly know, we do have reciprocal arrangements. We do export into Canada in connection with certain of the requirements on the Eastern part of the United States. They import into the United States. There are export situations that serve to our overall benefits.

I think the real question that must be answered is, "Is there a net inflow as a result of exports by the United States to other countries and into the United States, in the end?" We are dealing with the logistics of the oil industry, which is extremely complicated, and the major problem on the east coast stems from a lack of transportation. The oil that they get and use I think runs as high as 70 or 80 percent imported. This is a major problem.

We will have a response, may I say, in detail for the Senate when this matter comes up tomorrow.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I want to thank the distinguished chairman of the committee, who has been most active in bringing forth this emergency legislation, and I point out that the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON) has been advocating what he has just been talking about for at least the last year and a half. I think he has performed a great service in a time of need and emergency, and I am delighted that, in response to the question raised by the distinguished Republican leader, he has been able to get together with the ranking Republican member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, the distinguished Senator from Arizona (Mr. FANNIN). I am hopeful that it will be possible for all of us to work together to get this legislation to the floor and dispose of it as quickly as possible.