

would give careful study to the farm program. The authority is available to change whatever is underway. The act of 1970 authorizes the Secretary to make those changes. I would hope, therefore, that immediate action would be taken to make substantial purchases of grain from the marketplace. I would hope that the loan rate would be increased, thereby increasing the price of grain in the marketplace.

One further note: I have just received information today that prices for feeder calves hit an all-time high last month of \$36.80 per hundredweight.

On the face of that, it sounds good, because it means high prices for feeder calves. But, Mr. President, what it means is that this is directly related to the current low feed grain price situation. It indicates an expansion of the cattle industry which such low prices for feed grains usually creates. It is a signal that livestock numbers are on the rise, which if left unchecked, with no rise in feed grain prices, will result in an excess of livestock over utilization next year which will, of course, mean a sharp decline in livestock prices.

Mr. President, there is not a single member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which studied these matters, who does not know that low feed grain prices are reflected, about a year later, in low cattle and hog prices. This is a historic truth, it is not a new observation. That situation has been with us for the last 40 years.

The statistic I have is clear and unmistakable. Therefore, I would urge remedial action at once on feed grain prices, not only to help the feed grain producer of this year and next year, but that high cost, high quality agriculture which is involved in dairying, in cattle, and in hogs. These are all high cost operations; and if we get into high cost operations without corresponding prices for the products, we can end up with some of the best farmers in America having to liquidate their investments, go out of business, and thereby seriously jeopardize the entire agricultural economy.

#### REVENUE ACT OF 1971

The Senate continued with the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10947) to provide a job development investment credit, to reduce individual income taxes, to reduce certain excise taxes, and for other purposes.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, does the Chair now wish me to repeat my earlier unanimous-consent request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator repeat it?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I ask unanimous consent that, at such time as amendment No. 655 by Mr. SPARKMAN is called up, time thereon be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided between and controlled by the able mover of the amendment and the able manager of the bill (Mr. Long); provided further, that time on any amendment in the second degree, motion, or appeal, with the exception of nondebatable motions, be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided between the mover of such amendment, motion, or appeal and the distinguished manager of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### PROGRAM

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the program for Monday is as follows:

The Senate will convene at 10 o'clock a.m.

After the two leaders have been recognized under the standing order, there will be a period for the transaction of routine morning business of not to exceed 30 minutes, with statements therein limited to 3 minutes.

At the conclusion of morning business, the Senate will resume its consideration of the pending amendment offered by the distinguished junior Senator from California (Mr. Tunney). At that time, the agreement with reference to time will begin operating. There will be 1 hour on the amendment, to be equally

divided, and 30 minutes on any amendment in the second degree, motion, or appeal, except nondebatable motions. The yeas and nays have been ordered on the Tunney amendment. Therefore, there will be a yeas and nays rollcall vote on Monday, circa 11:30 a.m.

There will be additional rollcall votes on Monday. It is expected that the amendment (No. 655) offered by the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SPARKMAN), on which there is a time limitation agreement, will be called up on Monday, probably, but not for certain, immediately upon disposition of the amendment offered by Mr. TUNNEY.

Mr. President, the Senate will run early and late daily next week, the distinguished majority leader having already entered an order, with the unanimous consent of the Senate, that the Senate convene on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 9 a.m. Senators may expect rollcall votes daily. It is hoped that the Senate will complete action on the unfinished business, the Revenue Act of 1971, by Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

Following the disposition of the Revenue Act of 1971, the Senate will proceed to the consideration of either the defense appropriation bill or the phase II economic measures, not necessarily in the order I have stated. There will be rollcall votes daily, and, as the distinguished majority stated a few minutes ago, judgment will be reserved with respect to Saturday next until the picture is more clear.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY AT 10 A.M.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 10 o'clock a.m. on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 46 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, November 15, 1971, at 10 a.m.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### UTILITIES AND CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY

#### HON. ROBERT P. GRIFFIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
Saturday, November 13, 1971

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. President, recently the newly installed chairman of the American Gas Association, Ralph T. McElvenny of the Michigan Consolidated Gas Co., delivered a very thoughtful and constructive address before the annual meeting of the association in Boston.

I was particularly impressed and encouraged by the emphasis placed by Mr. McElvenny on the responsibility of industry generally, and his own gas industry in particular, to play a more active

role in the development and improvement of the communities they serve.

Mr. President, the efforts by Michigan Consolidated Gas Co. to build low- and moderate-income housing in Detroit—an effort with which I am very familiar—exemplifies the real concern and commitment of the new AGA president.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. McElvenny's address be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### STATEMENT OF RALPH T. McELVENNY CAPITALIZING ON TODAY'S CHALLENGES Today

It is a pleasure to appear here today at the concluding session of the convention. You have heard much expert testimony

these past few days on the course of our industry and the unprecedented challenges confronting us. Many of these challenges are not confined to our industry but are symptomatic of all business. They reflect deep-seated uncertainties, particularly in academia and among our youth, about our nation's priorities, our business principles, and our individual value systems. Today I would like to place some of these challenges in perspective and to indicate my thinking on where our Association should be moving in the months immediately ahead.

#### Price freeze

Before doing so, however, I would like to comment briefly about the most serious problem immediately confronting our industry—the President's 90-day price freeze and the policies to be followed by the Federal Government after its scheduled expiration on November 13. Under this freeze, as you all know, the rates of regulated utility companies were frozen at currently effective

levels just as in the case of unregulated businesses. Whatever the practical necessities of the President's across-the-board action, the fact is that it created particular hardships for regulated utilities, many of which had had rate increase applications pending before regulatory commissions for many months and were already absorbing the cost increases which necessitated the rate relief requested.

If our industry is to fulfill its vital public service responsibilities, it is essential that after November 13, 1971, regulation of utility rates be returned to the state and federal agencies established many years ago for that specific purpose. It is a fundamental tenet of utility regulation that rates must be fixed at levels which will permit the utility to attract capital and maintain its credit. This simply reflects the fact that utilities are obligated to meet the demand for additional service and must provide that service safely and efficiently—all of which requires continuing capital investment. Only if utility rate regulation is conducted under these principles by the agencies who are expert in the field can the gas industry carry out the vast gas supply programs required to maintain adequate service to the public and fight inflation, which is everyone's enemy, by bringing needed fuel supplies to our vast productive machine. At the same time, the utilities should make sure that any increases in rates they may seek are fully justified and are no more than necessary to permit them to obtain additional gas supplies and render adequate service to their markets.

The AGA has already filed a vigorous statement with the President's Cost of Living Council urging the return of utility rate regulation to the respective state and federal agencies, as has INGAA. NARUC has adopted a resolution taking the same position. I urge you all to give this matter the attention and support which it deserves.

#### *State of the gas industry*

I would like next to spend a few moments on the present state of the gas industry as I see it and the attitudes I believe our Association should take toward certain of the problems affecting our industry.

To begin with, I feel very strongly that the gas industry has a tremendous future and that our attitude should be one of confidence and optimism. Of course, the gas industry has problems. Any progressive, dynamic industry has problems. But the problems of today are merely the challenges, goals and opportunities of tomorrow.

I have been involved in the gas business now for over 25 years. During that period our industry has gone through a number of phases, each of which involved its own set of problems. Immediately after World War II we were faced with gas shortage and allocation problems not unlike those with which we are presently confronted. This was followed by an era of expansion and competition between pipelines, and sometimes between distribution companies, over service to new territories. Next we entered into a period of vigorous competition with coal and fuel oil, followed by a period during which competition with electric utilities appeared to be the major problem. Now we have come back full circle to gas shortages and allocations.

I have recited this history merely to indicate that circumstances can and do change rapidly and that we must not let the problems of today obscure our vision of a continually growing, expanding, healthy industry. I think, frankly, that the gas industry sometimes has a tendency to overreact to the problems of the moment. By that I do not in any way wish to minimize the gas supply problem that now confronts us. What I am saying is that, in my opinion, the doom-sayers who are writing off the future of the gas industry are premature by at least a couple of hundred years and that, when the 21st

Century is ushered in, the gas industry will be alive and well and providing service in every city and town of the United States.

Let me remind you of some of the advantages our industry enjoys. The gas industry sells a product that is in great demand. It has a solidly-based reputation for reliable service to 150 million Americans, and its product is delivered underground, causing relatively few ecological problems. Its service is essential to the economy and the welfare of the nation. It is recognized as making a positive contribution towards improving the environment.

I would agree that these assets could be dissipated if we were unable to overcome the current trend in the discovery and production of new gas supplies. But let me remind you of a few salient facts in that regard.

First, recognition of the fact that the industry faces a shortage of supply is very recent. I recall that less than five years ago, when our System was attempting to construct a new pipeline to import Canadian gas into the United States—now completed and expanded—other interests opposed the project on the ground that U.S. gas supplies were more than adequate and that introduction of Canadian gas would adversely affect the competitive position of the domestic gas and coal industry. Similarly, during the mid-1960s the Federal Power Commission rolled back producer prices without adequate evaluation of the effect of that action upon the exploration for future gas supplies; I should add in candor that many members of our industry and several State Commission urged the FPC to take the action it did.

I want to emphasize, therefore, that the gas shortage problem is one to which the industry is only beginning to address its tremendous resources of skill and ingenuity. Furthermore, we are fortunate in the fact that it is a problem that is susceptible of technological solution—an area where our nation's greatest strengths lie. Surely a nation which has several times put men on the moon and returned them safely to earth can successfully tap the vast hydrocarbon deposits as yet undeveloped in our country. I am entirely confident that the resources of industry and government that are now being marshalled will successfully meet the challenge of providing adequate supplies to meet the energy requirements for which gas is best suited and necessary.

In this connection, I wish to make two personal observations. First, without minimizing the gravity of the gas shortage or the pressures generated by customers and regulatory agencies to provide more gas, I would again caution against overreacting to the problems of the moment. By this I mean that we should not forget the sound economic principles on which the gas industry was founded or turn to short-range expedients that have no economic justification. Soundly conceived gas supply projects based upon research and analysis and a broadly-based, orderly increase in exploration and development are what is required.

Second, when we talk about overcoming the gas shortage, we should not give anyone the impression that it is either feasible or desirable to provide gas for every conceivable energy requirement for which gas can be used. Indeed, in some respects the gas shortage has served a useful purpose in that it has required all of us to reconsider from a new perspective the proper role and the economic value of gas in the total energy picture.

#### *Conservation—Upgrading use*

In my view, the time has come when gas companies have both the duty and opportunity to reshape the markets they serve—to upgrade their product both in terms of the uses for which it is employed and the value of the commodity they deliver. Because of a combination of historical factors, gas is now and has for a number of years been signifi-

cantly underpriced in relation to other forms of energy. In view of the present shortage of gas and the new awareness of its value in combatting air pollution, it seems clear that uneconomic and wasteful uses of gas can no longer be tolerated.

An example of the changed thinking that is increasingly evident today among the public and the regulatory commissions is seen in the study on gas supplies released last month by Chairman Joseph Swidler of the New York Public Service Commission. The study not only calls for incentives to develop potential gas reserves but also recommends end-use controls. It urges that domestic supplies of natural gas be directed to "high-priority, firm markets," and endorses federal government regulation so that all fuels be directed to their most efficient uses. Although further controls are not to be desired, they may be the price we will be required to pay during the current period of gas shortage and pending the development of our great gas supply potential.

I might state that our System's largest distribution company, Michigan Consolidated Gas Company, has already adopted, with the approval of the Michigan Public Service Commission, a Controlled Service Program which establishes priorities for new gas service based upon the end-use of the gas. Under this plan, domestic and commercial uses, including space heating, are given highest priority. Industrial plants with access to alternate fuels are in a lower category, while those who need gas to comply with air pollution control regulations are assigned higher priority. The lowest priority, as you would suspect, is for straight boiler fuel. The company has the responsibility to make the determination, within the guidelines, as to whether or not a load can be supplied.

The necessity of upgrading the end-use of gas is essential for another very practical reason, namely, the fact that the cost of new gas supplies is going to increase very significantly over the next decade. Prices of new natural gas discovered in the United States have already been increased by the FPC to provide additional incentive for increased exploration and development. Imported LNG, natural gas from the Arctic and gas produced from coal are all estimated to cost approximately double the present city-gate price of natural gas. While the cost impact of these new supplies is ameliorated to some extent by the fact that they can be rolled in with the older, lower-cost supplies, the price effect will nevertheless be very substantial. For that reason alone, it behooves the gas distribution companies to reshape their marketing policies to place more emphasis on the efficient and high end-use of gas.

Fortunately, because gas is presently underpriced, is so adaptable and efficient, and because of its great value in combatting pollution, the market for higher-priced gas appears to be more than adequate to assimilate all of the new supplies in prospect. However, having recited a little earlier the many phases the gas business has passed through in the last 25 years, I would not want to wager very much that we would not be back in some kind of competitive situation 10 or 15 years from now.

#### *Changing financing patterns*

Another significant recent development in our industry, and of great portent for the future, is the change in the traditional method of financing the acquisition and development of natural gas reserves. In the past, the great petroleum companies have found the gas reserves and have done the necessary development work, stripped the gas and brought it to a central delivery point where it was purchased by the pipeline for interstate transportation. Under this procedure the oil companies themselves provided the vast amount of capital necessary to find

and develop the reserves. Now, however, some of this financing burden is being shifted to the natural gas industry. The pipelines and the distribution companies are now being requested to advance money required to develop the reserves and, in many cases, to contribute toward financing the exploration programs as well. Thus, in addition to providing the massive amounts of capital necessary to build the transmission and distribution facilities to bring the gas to market, our industry is now facing the necessity of also putting up tremendous sums to help finance the exploration and development activities. This extra burden will involve hundreds of millions of dollars annually. But if we can feasibly handle this added burden and reach the point where we are not so dependent upon others, we will have achieved the real benefit of having gained greater control of our future.

In summary, therefore, for the reasons stated, I believe that the present state of the gas industry is good—not because we do not have some very serious practical problems facing us, but because we have begun to recognize those problems and to mobilize the vast human and technical resources of the industry to meet them.

#### *Business leadership*

Let me turn now from the problems of the gas business to the problems of business generally. Because broad problems of this kind do not have the same immediate impact upon a company as the problems peculiar to that company and its industry, we are tempted to ignore them or to assume that others are attempting to find solutions.

I am convinced that the management of any substantial company in a community, and particularly utility managements, must take leadership positions in community and civic affairs. We as corporate citizens in a great public service industry have unique community responsibilities. Because we serve a very large segment of the population in our communities, we are particularly affected by the moods, attitudes and frustrations of the people in our communities.

Furthermore, utilities more than any other kinds of business, are rooted in the communities they serve. They cannot move their facilities to sections of the country where the business climate is considered to be more favorable. They cannot tell a customer to take his business elsewhere if he doesn't like the service. They are always fair game for politicians or agitators looking for a public controversy to exploit. Public ownership of utilities in many other countries of the world is a constant reminder that private ownership—although far better—is not an essential and inevitable condition.

Let me suggest, therefore, that a gas company's goals and objectives should include some significant contribution to the improvement of the communities it serves. Our System has attempted to meet its community responsibilities in a number of ways. For example, Michigan Consolidated pioneered the construction of low and moderate income housing in the City of Detroit. Within little more than a year we constructed over 500 housing units in the Detroit area, and following our example other organizations have constructed several thousand more. We had expected to construct about 500 units per year but are currently prevented from doing so by an order of the Security and Exchange Commission reversing its earlier approval of our program. Your Association, as well as the Administration, is supporting legislation before Congress to permit our system and other utilities similarly situated to engage in this type of activity.

In addition, we sponsor a program for on-the-job training of inner-city high school youths, who received both school credit and compensation from the company for their work. We have an active department of community affairs which devotes full time to sup-

porting and coordinating our company's efforts with responsible community organizations. I personally devote considerable time to the New Detroit Committee, an organization established following the Detroit riots of 1967 to focus the efforts of business and the black community on alleviating the conditions out of which the riots arose.

A utility company must give special attention to providing employment to members of minority groups and it must have an affirmative program for the promotion of these qualified men and women to positions of increasing responsibility. We in the gas industry can help ourselves and help our communities by providing such job opportunities. In the past, I am afraid, the utility industry has been somewhat laggard in this important area of responsibility.

I should emphasize that, in my opinion, much of the current antagonism toward business and the "consumerism" movement, particularly as it relates to the gas industry, is unjustified and ill-considered. I believe that business is doing a much better job than it is given credit for in the universities and political forums. And I am convinced that our industry has both the right and the duty to resist efforts to further control and restrict management's ability to manage.

But I should add very candidly that we as an industry, and business as a whole, have not been very successful in selling our point of view. As I will indicate more fully in a moment, educational programs and improved communications are essential to refute the half-truths and untruths which underlie much of the current criticism. At the same time, however, we must critically reexamine our performance both as gas companies and members of the larger business community. And we must recognize that a passing grade in public approval of our performance is much higher today than in the past. In short, my friends, we must answer our critics by telling them what a good job we are doing—and by proving it!

#### *The AGA program*

I would like now to direct your attention to some of our AGA activities. You have heard many of the details earlier in this convention. In general, our game plan for 1972 looks similar to the one which has been pursued successfully this year. Our major goals remain as before, namely, to increase gas supply and conserve energy resources, to speed technological progress through research, to develop more profitable markets and to communicate more effectively with all of our publics. Under Jack Tankersley's administration we have moved forward on all of these fronts.

In the supply area, which remains our overriding concern, the Association has aggressively and articulately presented the gas industry's case for unlocking more natural gas supplies. The major parts of this program have been:

To support higher wellhead prices.

To promote more frequent lease sales in the Federal domain and particularly in offshore Louisiana, and to improve the leasing procedure for federal lands so as to develop more gas reserves more quickly.

To endorse legislation to ensure contract price sanctity as an inducement to increase supplies.

It is our purpose to continue vigorously to advance this program throughout the year. At the same time, AGA is committed to an active research program to develop new synthetic gases and supplementary supplies.

#### *Research*

Of major importance, of course, is the accelerating coal gasification research program and the important new agreement with the U.S. Department of the Interior. Under this agreement, \$30 million a year will be provided over a four-year period—\$20 million from government and \$10 million from the gas in-

dustry—to speed up pilot plant development. With this program, the level of research in which our Association is directly involved will have tripled over the present effort.

The impact of today's national priorities and the unfolding energy shortage are plainly evident in our research program. Current plans AGA research budget in 1972 to be devoted call for more than 50 percent of the regular to the area of gas supply, distribution and storage, up from about one-third of the funds devoted to this effort in 1971.

Emphasis on research activities in the utilization area has declined correspondingly. This year some 55 percent of the regular program funds were allocated to climate control, and residential and commercial gas applications. This will drop to approximately 33 percent in 1972. Basic research will continue at nearly the same level.

#### *Marketing program*

Just as the research program has responded to the energy situation, so has the industry's marketing program. In May of 1970 the Marketing Executive Committee established five objectives which can be broadly divided into two areas. The first is to maintain the image of gas in the marketplace and to preserve profitable loads. The second involves communicating the industry's position on higher prices, conservation and acceptance of social responsibility.

At the time the new objectives were adopted, the entire AGA residential print advertising budget of about \$2 million was assigned to product promotion. This year, about 30 percent of the program has been allocated to statements regarding supply, conservation and—broadly—the relationship of price to the great value of our product. It is anticipated that this type of advertising may well exceed 50 percent of the total effort in the coming year.

While advertising relating to residential use has changed significantly, the new trend is even more pronounced in AGA's industrial and commercial campaign. The technology and energy leadership themes, including gas supply and conservation, dominate the 1972 program schedule. It is also significant that the mass-audience TV specials sponsored by the Association will be accompanied increasingly by institutional messages on vital industry issues.

While our print and television advertising programs are being redirected to provide a better understanding of the industry's achievements and its basic requirements, AGA's public relations program is increasingly being concentrated on the basic problems which must be solved if the goals of our industry are to be reached. Able industry TV and radio spokesmen are being recruited to explain the complexities of supply and price matters. Background information in "white papers," feature articles in newspapers and magazines and presentations on radio and TV are placing the energy picture in perspective and giving the public an informed view of our position.

#### *Better communications*

Now what does all this mean in terms of our guidelines for a productive Association program for the coming months? It means that AGA executives have taken most seriously, indeed, the suggestion of NARUC President George Bloom at our Executive Conference that while wrestling with the energy gap, the industry must take positive steps to close the information gap.

Mr. Bloom was most convincing in stressing the need for clear, strong communication with the public. He made it clear that we must all—companies and associations alike—work harder to make sure that public officials at all levels of government have a thorough understanding of the energy industry, and particularly the natural gas segment. The consumers must be informed, he said, because "today's social considerations have a

much greater impact than ever before on utility operations and the energy industries."

Thus, it seems to me that a major goal of AGA and our companies must, of necessity, be improved communications among ourselves and with all of our publics. We have a substantial, on-going program in regard to supply, technology and markets, as well as a vigorous program of communications. We have not yet, however, won full public understanding and active support of our industry goals. We must overcome the deficiency not only by our deeds but also by telling our story more effectively than ever before. This will surely include explaining to the consumer the facts concerning our present gas supply tightness, the real value of gas and the necessity of higher rates to bring large additional supplies of this superior fuel to hungry markets.

At the Association level, therefore, we will devote much attention next year to achieving the maximum coordination of all forms of public communication—advertising, public relations, government relations, marketing, operations and research. We now have a working level committee chaired by President Don Hart to achieve this objective and to cut down on the communications time lag.

#### Government relations

Because of its importance, I have left to the end my comments on the Association's activities at the government level.

The last decade has seen a sharply growing trend in the involvement of the Federal government in areas which at one time were held to be the exclusive domain of business. A part of this has resulted from the failure of industry to recognize the development of various problems and to act promptly or adequately to meet them. Government involvement has progressed to the point where any party or any administration or any Congress is likely to advocate measures involving consumer protection, the environment, the energy shortage, product safety—or any of a host of other issues—without any real consideration of the economic burden which would be imposed or the real need for additional legislation.

This trend has made it imperative for the gas industry—and all industry—to become increasingly vigilant and active in the legis-

lative arena—to see that the facts are presented and understood. In this regard, AGA has found it necessary on a number of occasions to present testimony on legislative measures before Congress. AGA has also been increasingly active in connection with regulation involving the Department of Interior, Transportation, Commerce and the Treasury, the Federal Power Commission and the Environmental Protection Agency.

#### Consumerism

The field of consumerism will continue to occupy a great deal of AGA's time and effort both on Capitol Hill and with the appropriate agencies. Pending before this Congress are matters concerning product safety, manufacturing product standards, consumer class action, independent consumer agencies and consumer representation by the Federal government. New, stricter and more costly standards of construction have recently been imposed.

As you know, consumerism is a very fashionable word today. I would like to remind you that we of the gas industry have been engaged in active consumerism programs for 40 years with our Blue Star certification program and over 10 years with our National Appliance Field Observation Program.

Both have been successful. However, I am sure that none of us would argue the point that the appliance field observation program has been less effective than we would like it to be. At the request of the Consumer Affairs and Safety Committee, a task force has been working on a recommended revision of this program.

This revised program we hope will be the vehicle for more effective cooperation between the utilities and the appliance manufacturers. The program will require support of the entire industry and a considerably greater than normal participation from certain companies. I urge that each of you who will be asked to take part in this new program to respond as fully as possible.

Our activities in the environmental area will include monitoring the enforcement of the Clean Air Act amendments of 1970 and the pending omnibus water quality legislation—including possible controls of offshore oil and gas production. Other matters of

concern include the nationwide health and safety standards being implemented under the Department of Labor and the development of regulations under the Pipeline Safety Act of 1968, and many more.

It is axiomatic, however, that the major efforts of AGA must be directed to the continuing assessment of the nation's energy crisis and a search for solutions consistent with national economic and environmental goals.

On the basic problem of gas supply, the FPC has undertaken a National Gas Survey to establish the magnitude of our gas reserves, competitive and price factors, capital requirements, technological needs, and other matters. An authoritative and objective study would appear to be a necessary prelude to the establishment of a sound national energy policy. Bill Elmer heads our representation on the national study group. I commend your support for this project and your companies' cooperation in supplying necessary data as the study goes forward.

I cannot leave this topic of government relations without noting the tremendous shift in the last decade on the part of corporations and trade associations to the Washington scene. The AGA move, more than a year ago, reflects this industry's response. The increasing involvement of government in business underlines the soundness of that move. It is important for our industry to recognize that the dialogue which has been building between government and industry has created a tremendous interdependency. We have built a bridge but we must be ever vigilant that it does not become a one-way passage.

#### The year ahead

In closing, let me urge again that we in the gas business keep open our options and attempt to maintain the initiative on the national scene. A great foundation has been laid this year in our Association's program. With the implementation of our reorganized and strengthened staff, we have much greater potential for effective action. It remains for us to capitalize fully on our opportunities. I look forward to an interesting year in this job and, with your help and support, I am confident that it can be a productive one for the industry and the nation.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, November 15, 1971

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. Boggs).

#### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

THE SPEAKER'S ROOMS,  
November 15, 1971.

I hereby designate the Honorable HALE BOGGS to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

CARL ALBERT,  
Speaker of the House  
of Representatives.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

*Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—Matthew 11: 28.*

Almighty God, without whom all our labor is in vain, prosper our work this

day and may we so respond to Thee that the programs planned and the progress accomplished may be in accordance with Thy holy will.

We pray for our Nation set amid the perplexities of a changing order and faced with new tasks. Bestow upon our people a responsiveness to duty, a willingness to work, a desire to lift the level of life about them, and an utter loyalty to Thee. By Thy grace make us all joyful in spirit, radiant in life, steadfast in faith, and eager to serve that we may usher in a better day for all mankind.

In the mood of the Master we pray. Amen.

#### THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Arrington, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 4729. An act to amend section 2107 of title 10, United States Code, to provide additional Reserve Officers' Training Corps scholarships for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and other purposes;

H.R. 6723. An act to provide subsistence allowances for members of the Marine Corps officer candidate programs;

H.R. 6724. An act to amend section 209 (a) and (b) of title 37, United States Code, to provide increased subsistence allowances for Senior Reserve Officers' Training Corps members;

H.R. 7950. An act to repeal sections 3692, 6023, 6025, and 8692 of title 10, United States Code, with respect to pilot training requirements for members of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force; and to insert a new section 2003 of the same title; and

H.R. 8656. An act to amend titles 37 and 38, United States Code, relating to promotion of members of the uniformed services who are in a missing status.