

House of Representatives to allow all expenses of the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct to be obtained directly from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers signed by its chairman and ranking minority member. 400-0.

H.E. 11804: To amend the Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970 to authorize additional appropriations. 322-0.

H. Res. 1289: Waiving certain points of order against a bill making appropriations for public works for water and power development and energy research. 363-0.

S.J. Res. 203: To amend the Higher Education Act of 1965. 350-0.

H.R. 14209: Veterans' Disability Compensation and Survivor Benefits Act of 1976. 351-0.

H.R. 14208: Veterans' and Survivors Pension Adjustment Act of 1976, amended. 354-0.

S.J. Res. 49: To codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America, amended. 352-0.

S. 2853: To insure a proper level of accountability on the part of the food stamp vendors; clearing the measure for the president. 407-0.

#### KEYNOTE ADDRESS

### HON. CHARLES WILSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 21, 1976

Mr. CHARLES WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, when BARBARA JORDAN speaks, those within hearing listen. So it is not for the sake of publicizing her that I seek permission to reprint her keynote speech at the Democratic National Convention here in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Rather, I offer it to my colleagues as a permanent record of her vision for the future of our party and our Nation. It is a masterful exposition of our beliefs which we have labored to translate into national policy—equality, democracy, tolerance.

I would guess there are few Republicans in the House who did not watch Ms. JORDAN deliver this speech in New York, and fewer still who did not share our pride in our colleague. Many have said so. The Grand Old Party also has had great leaders, and it is Abraham Lincoln's legacy that inspires hope that one day both parties will be able to join together to fulfill the vision of which BARBARA spoke.

We Democrats in the House proved our regard and respect for the egalitarian procedures of our great convention. We sent the best that we had.

The address follows:

#### KEYNOTE ADDRESS

One hundred and forty-four years ago, members of the Democratic Party first met in convention to select a Presidential candidate. Since that time, Democrats have continued to convene once every four years and draft a party platform and nominate a Presidential candidate. And our meeting this week is a continuation of that tradition.

But there is something different about tonight. There is something special about tonight. What is different? What is special? I, Barbara Jordan, am a keynote speaker.

A lot of years passed since 1832, and during that time it would have been most unusual

for any national political party to ask that a Barbara Jordan deliver a keynote address . . . but tonight here I am. And I feel that notwithstanding the past that my presence here is one additional bit of evidence that the American Dream need not forever be deferred.

Now that I have this grand distinction what in the world am I supposed to say?

I could easily spend this time praising the accomplishments of this party and attacking the Republicans but I do not choose to do that.

I could list the many problems which Americans have. I could list the problems which cause people to feel cynical, angry, frustrated; problems which include lack of integrity in government; the feeling that the individual no longer counts; the reality of material and spiritual poverty; the feeling that the grand American experiment is failing or has failed. I could recite these problems and then I could sit down and offer no solutions. But I do not choose to do that either.

The citizens of America expect more. They deserve and they want more than a recital of problems.

We are a people in a quandary about the present. We are a people in search of our future. We are a people in search of a national community.

We are a people trying not only to solve the problems of the present: unemployment, inflation . . . but we are attempting on a larger scale to fulfill the promise of America. We are attempting to fulfill our national purpose; to create and sustain a society in which all of us are equal.

Throughout our history, when people have looked for new ways to solve their problems, and to uphold the principles of this nation, many times they have turned to political parties. They have often turned to the Democratic Party.

What is it, what is it about the Democratic Party that makes it the instrument that people use when they search for ways to shape their future? Well I believe the answer to that question lies in our concept of governing. Our concept of governing is derived from our view of people. It is a concept deeply rooted in a set of beliefs firmly etched in the national conscience of all of us.

Now what are these beliefs?

First, we believe in equality for all and privileges for none. This is a belief that each American regardless of background has equal standing in the public forum, all of us. Because we believe this idea so firmly, we are an inclusive rather than an exclusive party. Let everybody come.

I think it no accident that most of those immigrating to America in the 19th century identified with the Democratic Party. We are a heterogeneous party made up of Americans of diverse backgrounds.

We believe that the people are the source of all governmental power; that the authority of the people is to be extended, not restricted. This can be accomplished only by providing each citizen with every opportunity to participate in the management of the government. They must have that.

We believe that the government which represents the authority of all the people, not just one interest group, but all the people, has an obligation to actively, underscore actively, seek to remove those obstacles which would block individual achievement. . . . obstacles emanating from race, sex, economic condition. The government must seek to remove them.

We are a party of innovation. We do not reject our traditions, but we are willing to adapt to changing circumstances, when change we must. We are willing to suffer the discomfort of change in order to achieve a better future.

We have a positive vision of the future founded on the belief that the gap between

the promise and reality of America can one day be finally closed. We believe that.

This my friends, is the bedrock of our concept of governing. This is a part of the reason why Americans have turned to the Democratic Party. These are the foundations upon which a national community can be built.

Let's all understand that these guiding principles cannot be discarded for short-term political gains. They represent what this country is all about. They are indigenous to the American idea. And these are principles which are not negotiable.

In other times, I could stand here and give this kind of exposition on the beliefs of the Democratic Party and that would be enough. But today this is not enough. People want more. That is not sufficient reason for the majority of the people of this country to vote Democratic. We have made mistakes. In our haste to do all things for all people, we did not foresee the full consequences of our actions. And when the people raised their voices, we didn't hear. But our deafness was only a temporary condition, and not an irreversible condition.

Even as I stand here and admit that we have made mistakes I still believe that as the people of America sit in judgment on each party, they will recognize that our mistakes were mistakes of the heart. They'll recognize that.

And now we must look to the future. Let us heed the voice of the people and recognize their common sense. If we do not, we not only blaspheme our political heritage, we ignore the common ties that bind all Americans.

Many fear the future. Many are distrustful of their leaders, and believe that their voices are never heard. Many seek only to satisfy their private wants, to satisfy private interests.

But this is the great danger America faces. That we will cease to be one nation and become instead a collection of interest groups: city against suburb, region against region, individual against individual. Each seeking to satisfy private wants.

If that happens, who then will speak for America?

Who then will speak for the common good? This is the question which must be answered in 1976.

Are we to be one people bound together by common spirit sharing in a common endeavor or will we become a divided nation?

For all of its uncertainty, we cannot flee the future. We must not become the new puritans and reject our society. We must address and master the future together. It can be done if we restore the belief that we share a sense of national community, that we share a common national endeavor. It can be done.

There is no executive order; there is no law that can require the American people to form a national community. This we must do as individuals and if we do it as individuals, there is no President of the United States who can veto that decision.

As a first step, we must restore our belief in ourselves. We are a generous people so why can't we be generous with each other? We need to take to heart the words spoken by Thomas Jefferson:

"Let us restore to social intercourse that harmony and that affection without which liberty and even life are but dreary things".

A nation is formed by the willingness of each of us to share in the responsibility for upholding the common good.

A government is invigorated when each of us is willing to participate in shaping the future of this nation.

In this election year we must define the common good and begin again to shape a common future. Let each person do his or her part. If one citizen is unwilling to participate, all of us are going to suffer. For

the American idea, though it is shared by all of us, is realized in each one of us.

And now, what are those of us who are elected public officials supposed to do? We call ourselves public servants but I'll tell you this: we as public servants must set an example for the rest of the nation. It is hypocritical for the public official to admonish and exhort the people to uphold the common good if we are derelict in upholding the common good. More is required of public officials than slogans and handshakes and press releases. More is required. We must hold ourselves strictly accountable. We must provide the people with a vision of the future.

If we promise as public officials, we must deliver. If we as public officials propose, we must produce. If we say to the American people it is time for you to sacrifice, if the public official says that, we (public officials) must be the first to give. We must be. And again, if we make mistakes, we must be willing to admit them. We have to do that. What we have to do is strike a balance between the idea that government should do everything and the idea, the belief, that government ought to do nothing. Strike a balance.

Let there be no illusions about the difficulty of forming this kind of a national community. It's tough, difficult, not easy. But a spirit of harmony will survive in America only if each of us remembers that we share a common destiny. Each of us must remember when self-interest and bitterness seem to prevail, that we share a common destiny.

I have confidence that we can form this kind of national community.

I have confidence that the Democratic Party can lead the way. I have that confidence. We cannot improve on the system of government handed down to us by the founders of the Republic, there is no way to improve upon that. But what we can do is to find new ways to implement that system and realize our destiny.

Now, I began this speech by commenting to you on the uniqueness of a Barbara Jordan making the keynote address. Well I am going to close my speech by quoting a Republican President and I ask you that as you listen to these words of Abraham Lincoln, relate them to the concept of a national community in which every last one of us participates: "As I would not be a slave, so I would not be a master. This expresses my idea of Democracy. Whatever differs from this, to the extent of the difference is no Democracy".

#### SOHIO—CRUDE OIL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

### HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 27, 1976

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues in the House a letter I received from Mr. Charles E. Spahr, chairman of the Standard Oil Co., Ohio.

In it, he explains the proposed Sohio crude oil transportation system between the west coast and the remainder of the United States.

In our area of southern California, supertankers heavy with Alaska's North Slope crude oil will eventually terminate within San Pedro Bay, which houses both Ports of Los Angeles and Long Beach. There unloading and distribution of this Alaskan crude will occur.

Sohio's system of making surplus oil available to the United States will: First, have positive and substantial effect on U.S. balance of payments; second, reduce vulnerability to future disruptive foreign actions; third, make Elk Hills and Naval Petroleum Reserves available to the entire United States; fourth, make surplus west coast crude available to proposed strategic storage areas on the gulf coast; and fifth, integrate a national crude oil distribution system.

Considering the importance of this project to our Nation's future energy needs, I urge you to take the time to read it:

THE STANDARD OIL CO.,  
Cleveland, Ohio, July 16, 1976.

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON,  
Longworth House Office Building,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE ANDERSON: I am writing to you on a matter which not only is of major significance to our Corporation, but which we feel you will agree represents a vital and urgent national need. A good deal of discussion is now being generated in the media, by governmental bodies, in industrial circles, and concerned consumer groups regarding the development of a surplus of crude oil on the West Coast. In January, 1978, with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline operating at its design capacity of 1,200,000 Barrels Per Day (BPD), Sohio estimates an industry-wide West Coast crude oil surplus in the range of 300,000 to 600,000 BPD. Although forecasts much further into the future are somewhat speculative, Sohio has indicated that during the early 1980's a surplus of even larger magnitude is likely to develop.

As an owner of leases which overlie more than 50 percent of the Prudhoe Bay crude oil reserves, the prospect of a surplus is quite significant to us; since 1974 we have been putting forth a vigorous effort to alleviate the problem. After a thorough evaluation of environmental, economic, engineering, and timing considerations, Sohio has selected a pipeline route across the southwestern United States which utilizes existing natural gas lines and ties in with the major U.S. crude oil distribution network near Midland, Texas. From Midland, existing crude oil lines run north, east, and south, providing direct access to approximately 65 percent of the nation's refining capacity. The benefits of converting unneeded natural gas lines for about 800 miles of the 1,000 mile system in terms of minimizing environmental impacts, conserving total resources, providing economic transportation and achieving timely completion are obvious. The southwestern route also allows the construction of required port facilities within the existing Port of Long Beach, thus avoiding the development of port facilities in areas not currently subject to tanker traffic. Initial design capacity for the gas line conversion project is 500,000 BPD.

We are pleased that genuine concern over the consequences of a West Coast surplus is finally developing. Obviously, as expressed by both the legislative and executive branches of government, it is vitally important to the nation that this Alaskan resource be made available to domestic markets. However, it is disturbing to us that much of this discussion is not being conducted in a productive fashion. The reason for this, it appears, is generally a lack of understanding of the facts and issues involved.

Our purpose in writing to you, then, is to clear up any confusion which may exist regarding the relationship between our pipeline project and other more northerly pipeline projects which have been advanced along with other potential solutions to supply Northern Tier refineries as Canadian crude exports are phased out.

Sohio believes that the concept of a pipeline originating on the West Coast and serving the Northern Tier has merit; however, the construction of such a line would in no way eliminate the need for our project. The fact is that neither northern pipeline proposal is an alternative to our project. The reasons underlying the above statement follow:

The first of the northern pipeline proposals consists of a 300,000 BPD pipeline with its western terminus at Kitimat, British Columbia, extending eastward some 800 miles through British Columbia and into Edmonton, Alberta, to intersect with the Canadian Inter-Provincial Lakehead Pipeline System which currently supplies the Northern Tier states with Canadian crude. It is our understanding that this is the solution favored by the Northern Tier refiners. The second proposal consists of an 800,000 BPD pipeline originating at Port Angeles, Washington, extending approximately 1,500 miles eastward across northern border states to tie in with the Inter-Provincial Lakehead System near Clearbrook, Minnesota.

1. The Sohio Project and the northern pipeline projects do not satisfy the same transportation needs nor transport the same crude oil.

The domestic crude oil surplus expected to develop in 1978 following production and delivery of North Slope oil at the 1,200,000 BPD rate will consist of heavy high sulfur oil. Alaskan crude, for instance, has a sulfur content of about 1 percent, and is a fairly heavy crude oil, producing a higher fraction of heavier petroleum products than does a light crude oil. The Northern Tier refineries in Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota, and Wisconsin have a limited capacity to process crude of Alaskan quality and have traditionally supplemented the relatively high sulfur local production with low sulfur light Canadian crude. Most of the crude oil which will be phased out as Canadian crude exports are curtailed will be low sulfur light Alberta crude.

The Northern Tier refineries are therefore looking for an alternative supply of low sulfur, sweet crude oil; primarily they are looking to a supply of offshore foreign crude oil which is very similar in quality to the Canadian oil being curtailed.

After considering the amount of high sulfur crude which will be available in the Northern Tier states and from Rocky Mountain area production, existing Northern Tier refineries would have a capacity to process a maximum of 150,000-200,000 BPD of crude of Alaskan quality should a northern line be built. Montana and Wyoming have historically exported crude of this quality to Midwestern states such as Indiana and Illinois, and such exports are expected to continue. Unless costly refinery modifications are undertaken by the refiners located along the Northern Tier pipeline route, high sulfur crude in excess of this 150,000-200,000 BPD would have to be transported to refineries in Chicago and further east before it could be refined.

The Sohio Project, on the other hand, is being advanced to provide an efficient method for transporting the surplus West Coast crude to markets which can readily absorb oil of Alaskan quality. From Midland, Texas, existing crude distribution lines run north to the Midwest, east to East Texas and other crude distribution lines, or south to the U.S. Gulf Coast. Approximately 65 percent of the nation's refining capacity is located on the major crude oil pipeline network which runs from the Gulf Coast to the Lower Great Lakes. Gulf Coast ports are currently importing well over 500,000 BPD of foreign offshore crude of Alaskan quality.

The Sohio Project also offers the capability for transporting production from Naval Petroleum Reserves from Elk Hills, Buena Vista,