MPC Brand Cyf 30/3 Vol. 1

# OFFICIAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

In the Matter of:

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL

Tuesday, July 16, 1963

Washington, D. C.

WARD & PAUL, INC.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS

917 G STREET, N. W.

WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

628-4266

#### CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the attached proceedings before the DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Office of Oil and Gas

in the matter of: MEETING OF THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL

PLACE - Washington, D. C.

DATE - July 16, 1963

were held as herein appears, and that this is a copy of the transcript thereof for the files of the Department.

WARD & PAUL, Inc. Official Reporter

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Wayne Birdsell, Secretary

J. ED WARREN

# 21a S1a (Are 202) 628-4266

APPOINTMENT COMMITTEE:

J. C. DONNELL, II

J. S. BRIDWELL

HAROLD DECKER

GEORGE F. GETTY, II

FRANK N. IKARD

AUGUSTUS C. LONG

C. PRATT RATHER

M. H. ROBINEAU

ROLAND V. RODMAN

HENDERSON SUPPLEE, JR.

ROBERT F. WINDFOHR

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#### PROCEEDINGS

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we will come to order. I wonder if more of you Council members or their substitutes would move down here, a little closer. It seems to be a little bit top heavy in back there.

#### ROLL CALL

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#### INTRODUCTION OF NEW COUNCIL MEMBERS

THE CHAIRMAN: We will have the roll call now, please.

I might say that when we come to the name of a new member, it
is our custom to pause and to ask that new member to stand up
and introduce himself, and in that way we will have an opportunity to become acquainted a little bit more quickly. And if
you are here as an alternate for a member, would you please
give your name as well as the name of the member for whom you
are substituting?

(Whereupon, the roll call was taken by Secretary-Treasurer Vincent M. Brown.)

APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF LAST MEETING - MARCH 22, 1963.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we have the minutes of the last meeting which have been distributed. I would like to call your attention to the fact that there is a note on those minutes referring to the fact that we had the unique situation last time of not having a quorum and we polled the committee in the Council who overwhelmingly endorsed the actions of the

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Council at the last meeting. That note is part of the minutes.

Would someone care to move approval of that?

MR. MAJEWSKI: I so move.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there a second?

MR. VANDEVEER: I second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved and seconded. All those in favor please say "aye."

(Chorus of "ayes.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

APPOINTMENT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

THE CHAIRMAN: This is our organization meeting, gentlemen, as you know. At my request, Secretary Kelly has appointed a committee on organization similar to the committee that we had last year, and which can act not only as a nominating committee but also as a consultative committee to me on any matters that come up throughout the year involving the Council.

I would like to read off the names of the members of the committee that Secretary Kelly has appointed:

Mr. Jake L. Hammon, Chairman; Jerome J. O'Brien, Co-Chairman; Bruce K. Brown; L. F. McCollum; J. Howard Marshall; M. J. Rathbone; C. Pratt Rather; M. H. Robineau; Roland V. Rodman; John E. Swearingen; and J. Ed Warren.

I would like to ask that committee to excuse themselves and take into consideration preparing nominations for the

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officers and standing committees of the Council. do that, Mr. Hamon?

MR. HAMON: Yes, Mr. Chairman.

## REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN ON THE BUDGET

#### OF THE COUNCIL

THE CHAIRMAN: Another item of business that will come up today is our budget and, as you gentlemen know, in changing from a calendar year basis to a fiscal year basis, we were obliged to ask for a subscription budget to cover the last six months of the year. Now we will have to ask for budget for the fiscal year which runs from July to July.

I might say that the budget that we are asking for is the same as the budget we had last year and the individual assessments to the companies will be identical with last year's budget.

So I think, as a result of some trimming, that Mr. Vincent Brown has been able to do in his expenses despite the fact that we have lost a couple of rather high-paying organizations, we nevertheless will be able to get along on the same financial basis that we had for the last several years.

Mr. Brown will submit the budget later in the meeting. REMARKS OF JOHN M. KELLY,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR MINERAL RESOURCES THE CHAIRMAN: I would now like to call on our Cothone: (Area 202) 628-4266

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Chairman, Mr. John M. Kelly. Mr. Secretary.

MR. KELLY: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Secretary was called to the White House for a meeting this morning, Mr. Chairman, as he explained to you, and we hope that he will be with us a little later, perhaps around 10:30.

He has actually the message from the Department and I would like to defer quite a few of the remarks from the Department to wait upon the Secretary. If by any chance he is not able to be with us then, Mr. Chairman, with your indulgence, I would like to read his statement.

At this time I would -- I was just handed me, Mr. Chairman, a note from the President of the United States as follows:

"Dear Mr. Chairman:

"The National Petroleum Council has made a vital and constructive contribution to American economic strength. The exigencies of World War II demonstrated the need for close cooperation and coordination between the Government and the petroleum industry. This led to the creation of the National Petroleum Council. The Council has served the nation well. Their many objective studies, such as those on oil and gas transportation facilities, petroleum storage facilities and the important studies on the impact of oil exports to

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the Soviet bloc added greatly to our working knowledge in the energy field. On this, the Fiftieth meeting of the Council, I extend my best wishes for your continued service in the national interest.

"Sincerely,

"John F. Kennedy, President."

This, I think, is a very nice compliment to the Council, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to, Mr. Chairman, make one short comment: that this is the first meeting of the Council in the current fiscal year and this meeting, as you know, marks a new beginning and I hope the end of the free-and-easy transition period by which our rules of action were adjusted to the standards prescribed by the President for industry groups.

The concrete evidence of mutual interest in the contimuation of reflective Government-industry teamwork continues, as is demonstrated here today by the interest and the attendance shown at this meeting.

The Council did, Mr. Chairman, as you know, at the last meeting accept a very difficult and complex task in the field of defense planning. We have had two meetings with the chairman of that committee, Mr. Nickerson, and work is going ahead quite well currently on the committee. At the committee level subcommittees have been set up and qualified experts

from industry are now proceeding with the systematic development of the study.

This work, of course, involves other Government agencies, both Federal and state, as well as elements of the industry.

The Office of Oil and Gas will assist their full strength in coordinating the efforts, especially with the other Government agencies, both Federal and state agencies.

Mr. O'Brien has appointed Mr. Ricker as Co-Chairman and Mr. Ricker is developing the information on the Government level that Mr. Nickerson feels he needs to proceed with his study of the defense planning.

The reports of the committees on manpower and material, of course, are going to be submitted today. I hope that members of the National Petroleum Council will comment on them.

Quite a bit of work has gone into them. They do give us new tools to support our security planning.

We have with us today two gentlemen from the military that I would like to introduce: Major General William O.

Senter of the Air Force, who has been designated to succeed Admiral Burton Bates as Director of Petroleum Logistics Policy; General, will you stand up? We welcome you to the Council and hope that you will give us your support and we in turn will pledge our support to you on your logistics policy.

I heard last night that this is now a six-star job, and I express a little bit of surprise but they explained to me

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that the Major has three stars and the Vice Admiral has three stars and, so, adding them together, this is now a six-star job that we have here with us.

The other gentleman we have is from the Navy, Rear Admiral Lewis Bryan, Deputy Director of Logistics under the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Admiral, will you stand up and be introduced?

Mr. Chairman, that is all my report at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

REMARKS OF HONORABLE ED EDMONDSON,

UNITED STATES CONGRESSMAN FROM THOMA.

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, we the Honorable

Ed Edmondson, Congressman from Oklahoma. gressman

Edmondson was with us last night. He was introduced to the

Council. And I think, Congressman, you have heard quite a

little about the Council last night and there is nothing more

I could say by way of introduction, I believe. Will you just
go ahead, please?

REPRESENTATIVE EDMONDSON: Mr. Follis, Mr. Secretary, members of the Council, and guests:

I think I probably ought to begin by expressing my very deep appreciation for the invitation to take part in this Council meeting. Particularly I appreciate also the opportunity to speak before several captive Oklahomans in this crowd.

I notice Mr. Endacott of Bartlesville; Mr. Carpenter from Cushing; Mr. Hamon, whom I am going to reinstate as an Oklahoman for the purpose of these remarks, formerly an Ardmoreite; Mr. Rodman and others. It is certainly good to see a number of Oklahoma members interested in the work of this Council.

I may begin by saying that I really have only one claim to fame as a speaker, and no claim at all as an expert in this field.

The only claim I have as a speaker is that one of my boys staked out for me some years back. We have four boys and a little girl at home and only one of them has ever really demonstrated any keen interest in politics. That is our second oldest boy who, when he was three years old, asked his mother if he could have some of these campaign cards that everybody who is a candidate for office has always along with him.

And I was running then for county attorney back home and she gave him just a few cards and told him to stay right at home and not to go out of the block, "I don't want you crossing any streets."

She sat down on the porch and watched him go down a number of houses in our block. Pretty soon he came back.

All the cards were gone and he had a pocket full of change.

He had been selling them for a penny apiece. (Laughter)

So I knew then that he had a very keen interest in politics, but I didn't really get any kind of a claim through fame out of him until two years after that.

In the year 1952 I made my first race for Congress. The gentleman who had held this spot I now occupy became too ill to run again and so I was the candidate and, as most of the Democratic candidates down in Oklahoma do, once they have been nominated they get out and speak for the ticket.

And in 1952, our unfortunate ticket at that time was a gentleman named Stevenson and a gentleman named Sparkman, and we were campaigning across eastern Oklahoma with some fiddlers that Frank Ikard knows will draw a crowd better in the Southwest than most anything else -- now it is guitars, I think, but at that time it was fiddlers.

And we had a pretty good crowd collected at a little town out west of my home town of Muskogee and I was speaking for the ticket and this five-year-old Drew was along with me. He was still keenly interested in politics and after I had completed my speech for the Democratic ticket, from Stevenson and Sparkman to the local candidate for justice of the peace, Drew tugged on my coattail and he said, "I would like to talk" -- he was five years old.

So I held the microphone down and said, "Folks, there is a young Democrat here who has a few words of wisdom for you and I think he would like to say hello to you."

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And I heldthe microphone down and Drew took the microphone and he got a fiendish look in his eye and he said, "Ladies and gentlemen, vote for Ike." (Laughter)

This was the first claim that I ever had to fame as a speaker, because the press picked it up and publicized the fact that my five-year-old boy wasn't being a regular that fall and he apparently set a trend in Oklahoma, we went for Ike in a big way.

My own day-to-day first-hand experience with the petroleum industry is very largely confined to the consumption of some of your higher octane products. That may be little experience, but I assure you that with two teen-age boys out driving the family automobile, that the consumption is considerable. So I do have some knowledge of the field and of the going prices, as a pretty good consumer of your products.

In addition, as a representative of a great oil state, and one in which we are still proud to claim the title of the oil capital of the world, I am very deeply interested in the welfare of this major American industry and to take a very great pride in all of its achievements.

The selection of a topic to talk about, however, to a group of experts as distinguished as yourselves, rally presented me with quite a problem. There is very great danger, probably, there of carrying coals to Newcastle or,

to get a phrase more appropriate to this audience, piping oil to Oklahoma, and I hope that I do cover a subject or two of common interest to you gentlemen of the industry, to those who have a governmental interest in your industry and to those of the legislative branch of our Government.

I think the first area of common concern is one in which we for a long, long time had a traditional governmental interest, is the proper development of our nation's natural resources. This, of course, is the very essence of your business. It is something in which all of you are experts and have devoted the major portion of your lives to.

It is also true that our Government since its early days has encouraged private enterprise in this field of the development of our natural resources. I call to mind a phrase that dates back to the early days of our republic and one that was very dear to the heart of one of the greatest Americans I have ever had the privilege of knowing, and I think one of the greatest friends that the petroleum industry has ever had, the Honorable Sam Rayburn of Texas, who caused to be placed above the Speaker's stand in the House of Representatives these words of the great Daniel Webster:

"Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also in our day and generation may not perform

something worthy to be remembered."

This was the admonition of Daniel Webster more than 100 years ago. I think it is a pretty good admonition for all of us today.

In the oil industry, the misunderstood and much maligned depletion allowance has been the most effective way, in my judgment, that the Government has promoted development of one of our greatest natural resources. Aside from its basic fairness, the wisdom behind the allowance, to my mind, is confirmed by the industry's continuous, world leading progress and development.

Recently, Congress has taken further steps to assist the proper development and conservation of some of our natural resources. In 1959, it articulated a National Minerals Policy, not to be confused with the National Fuels Policy, which was deemed necessary for the National Security and the welfare of the people of the United States. It was the sense of Congress, as expressed in this resolution, which is known as House Concurrent Resolution 177 of the 86th Congress, that the Government should foster and encourage the maintenance and development of:

- a sound and stable domestic mining and mineral industry;
- 2. the orderly discovery and development of domestic mineral resources and the reserves on Federal, state, and

privately-owned lands, and

3. Mining, mineral, metallurgical, and marketing research to promote the wise and efficient uses of domestic metal and mineral resources.

Since the adoption of this policy, Congress has taken several steps to attempt to implement portions of it.

In 1961, Congress authorized the creation of the Office of Coal Research, to assist that industry in finding new ways to utilize our vast coal resources. While some have been concerned about the direction of some of the coal research projects, I do not believe that there is an attempt here to discriminate against oil. Daniel Webster advised us "to promote all the country's great interests." Coal is surely a great interest -- a great producer and a great employer. I believe it to be within the public interest to assist that industry in achieving fuller employment of its men and resources.

In petroleum, all of you are familiar with recent legislative steps to assist your industry. The Helium Conservation Program has been established to assure an adequate supply
of helium for future national needs. In my judgment,
this program is a good example of a constructive, common
sense relationship between business and government in the
field of conservation of our vital resources.

Heretofore, our limited reserves of helium were wasted

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daily as little or not effort was made to extract it from fuel gas on the market. Now private companies under contract with the Government will extract about 62.5 billion cubic feet of helium from fuel gas, part of which will go to meet current growing needs, the greater part to go into Government storage. What was once a total loss is now saved for future use.

Of even greater long-term importance to the oil industry and to the nation is the oil shale research and development The program now under consideration calls for the leasing of Government land to private companies seeking economic ways to convert shale into oil when our other reserves diminish to the point where this becomes necessary. The possibilities for this project are tremendous: United States has the largest known oil shale reserves in the world, containing some 1.1 trillion barrels, a figure which dwarfs our other known reserves. Clearly this program is in the national interest.

Here, I should like briefly to mention the philosophical problem always present when the Government participates in economic development.

Certainly, this is a philosophical problem that is deserving of keen study by all of us with legislative respnsibility.

Just how much government participation is good? when does government participation become unhealthy or stifling? How much is consistent with our time-tried and

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vital principles of free enterprise? Programs by which the Government aids the petroleum industry, in my view, thus far have been well within the bounds of discretion and of common sense.

To its very great credit, however, the industry relies upon self-help whenever possible. Expenditures in oil research are enormous, but the industry has elected to conduct the great bulk of its research with private funds.

Incidentally, we have right in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, one of the greatest laboratories engaged in research in the entire world today and I think it has a working relationship and partnership with the Government installations which is a very healthy thing and a very fine thing.

In 1960, less than 3 per cent of the research carried out in the petroleum field was financed through the Government. In the oil shale projects now under consideration, a project of national importance yet without promise of immediate profits, private industry would provide most if not all of the funds. Such reliance on self-help has been in the finest tradition of American free enterprise.

And I see we have just had come into the hall a gentleman that I had looked about to see in vain when I was recognizing Oklahomans in the audience, and certainly my good friend Russell Brown is an Oklahoman for whom I have the very highest regard and I have even higher regard for his

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brother who, when they tried to knock my name off the ballot back about ten years ago, successfully defended me in court on a demurrer -- so the Brown family certainly are longtime friends of mine.

Another area of common concern to all of us is the Russian oil offensive. Both the Congress and the country, in my opinion, owe a debt of very great gratitude to this Council for the expert and comprehensive documentation which it has supplied to the nation of the character and extent of this I have had the opportunity to look through the two volumes which you published as evidence of your studies in this field. I do not believe there has been a more effective documentation of the ttactics being used by the Russians in connection with their economic offensive and on the way in which they manipulate price and manipulate supply to serve their political and economic goals, than this particular document. I would not be surprised but what it proved to be in the long run one of the finest steps in our own counter-offensive in the Cold War that have been taken in many years, and for your part as members of the Council in the preparation of that document and the expertness which you brought to that study, for that I think every member of Congress and every member of the American public owes a debt of gratitude to the members of this Council.

From the Council's study, we learn that the Soviet Union,

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which only recently has been a net importer of petroleum, has now captured a substantial share of the free world oil market. We also learn that this increase in exports has been facilitated by Western supplies of oil field equipment, pipelines, and tankers. The motives of the Russians -- as always -- are difficult to follow. One must be their need for foreign trade credits. Oil accounts for about 25 per cent of these. Political motives appear elsewhere, for instance, in Ceylon and India, and are always possible anywhere. Frustration of private enterprise is a third likely motive.

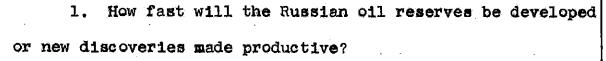
The Council's study expressed the fear that the amount of Soviet bloc oil exports -- 610 thousand barrels daily in 1961 -- would continue its steep climb to reach a million barrels daily by 1965. I understand that several intervening factors have lowered current estimates. The European satellites are now an "energy deficit area" and a drain on Russian resources. Russian production has been hampered by a scarcity of equipment suitable for the discovery and development of new fields. Russian coal and gas production is low and consequently petroleum must take up the slack. Secretary Udall reports that current evidence tends to indicate that 1965 exports to the West may be somewhat less than the one million barrels onco thought feasiblo.

Still without conclusive answers are several questions posed by Secretary Udall:

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- 2. How much of the productive capacity thus created will be used for exports to Eastern Europe, Cuba, and Communist China?
- 3. How much will be available for export to Western markets?

I understand that the Council may soon up-date the original study to find answers to these questions. And I believe that Secretary Kelly announced last night that it will be done.

If so, it will be a service to the nation. Meanwhile, it still seems to be a sound policy for the Government to discourage excessive dependence by Western countries on Soviet oil supplies and to discourage Western sales to the Soviets of production and transportation equipment which would facilitate the Russian export trade. I hope this Council will lend its influential support to the continuation of this policy.

A third area of common concern is the threat of Castroism in Latin America. There can be no question of the danger of Red Cuba's "aggressive subversion": More than 1500 Latin American agents are being trained this year of 1963 for subversive activities in their home countries; Castro's radio stations beam a continuous barrage of Hate America propaganda throughout Latin America; acts of terror and

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violence occur almost daily. Clearly, both American national security and the security of American investment abroad are at stake.

Venezuela, an oil producer of Texas proportions, is a prime target for Castro's "aggressive subversion." In May, Communist terrorists attacked an American military mission, attempted to intimidate and humiliate our personnel there, and desecrated the American flag. This followed the burning of two American-owned warehouses. More recently, sabateurs have blown up an oil pipeline for the fourth time in the last few months.

I am sure that there are quite a few in this audience who are well acquainted with those events.

within the Congress itself, extensive committee investigations and hearings have been conducted to assure full understanding of the nature and extent of this danger. Our Government is taking action. The United States -- when requested by the Latin American countries -- now assists in the special training and equipping of effective internal security forces. Other measures are being taken within our missions and embassies to counter Castro's terrorism. Before there can be continuing economic or social progress in Latin America, there must be more effective internal security in the area.

For the long term, we are relying on the Alliance for Progress. We are committed to the idea that Communism

cannot thrive in a democracy where the people experience current social and economic betterment and have reasonable expectations for more of the same in the future.

Private American investment will play an important role in the future of Latin America. No single industry has a more important role to play than oil which is responsible for a major share of the more than 8.5 billion dollars invested in Latin America. In connection with Latin American investment, I like the viewpoint expressed by one of the spokesmen for your industry, Mr. J. R. White, of Standard of New Jersey

A prospective investor in Latin America should be precisely as alert for risks -- and for opportunities -- as he would be in any other area. He should not take counsel of his fears or be deterred by imaginary dangers. Latin America has a long way to go and, -- like the rest of us -- a lot to learn. It can certainly experience setbacks and upsets along the way. But it is also an area of enormous potential and accelerating growth.

I have also been impressed by the example of business statesmanship recently cited by Mr. Teodoro Moscoso, of the Alliance for Progress, who salated an American oil company with these words:

For almost two decades, it has fostered Venezuela's educational and cultural development by training its

own workers and through the Creole Foundation supports numerous projects outside the petroleum industry. Last year, it founded the Creole Investment Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary with a working capital of ten million dollars whose objective is to make minority equity investments in business ventures outside the oil industry. It has stimulated economic diversification and invested to date more than four million dollars in fourteen enterprises hiring over 1200 people and contributing to the employment of an estimated 5,000 additional Venezuelans.

Sound investment practice and enlightened management outside the United States as well as on home territory, are two ways by which the Oil Industry can help the United States as well as itself.

In concluding these remarks, which I am certain have been over long -- I am never very much disturbed when folks in the audience look at their watch, but when they start shaking their watch, I know I have been talking a little bit too long.

I would like to list quickly the three major common concerns which I consider serious:

- 1. The proper development of our nation's natural resources
  - 2. The Russian Oil offensive.

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3. The Castro threat to our National security and the security of our foreign investment.

Success in these three areas will require for a long time to come the closest cooperation between the Government and the Oil industry.

I know that there are some folks around here that think that it is foolish to talk about cooperation today and who think that cooperation is running into some rocky shoals.

But in this connection I think the best rebuttal to that view is the presence in this room of the distinguished leaders of one of America's most important and major industries. Your presence and your constructive participation and the deliberations of this Council certainly -- certainly here, I am guilty of piping oil to Oklahoma, when I talk to your gentlemen about cooperation. The National Petroleum Council itself is a living symbol of fruitful and constructive cooperation between Government and the oil industry.

Thank you very much.

(Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Congressman.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE

NATIONAL PETROLEUM COUNCIL

REPORT OF AGENDA COMMITTEE

BY A. JACOBSEN,

CHAIRMAN

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, if we can turn to our committee work,

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from is the Agenda Committee. Mr. Jacobsen.

MR. JACOBSEN: Mr. Chairman:

The Agenda Committee has the following report to present at this meeting:

Pursuant to the call of a meeting of the Agenda Committee of the National Petroleum Council made by the Committee's Chairman, Mr. A. Jacobsen, in his wire to the members on June 28, 1963, and with the meeting and its agenda having the approval of the Hon. John M. Kelly, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and Government Co-Chairman of the Committee, the Agenda Committee met on July 15, 1963, at 4:00 p.m., in the office of the Council in Washington, D. C.

Under date of June 28, 1963, the Hon. John M. Kelly addressed a letter (copy of which is attached hereto) to Mr. R. G. Follis, Chairman of the National Petroleum Council, requesting the Council to make a factual study of the information which has become available on the subject since submitting, on October 4, 1962, its report on the "Impact of Oil Exports from the Soviet Bloc," and to make other comments or conclusions that are deemed appropriate.

"Dear Mr. Follis:

"The 'Impact of Oil Exports from the Soviet Bloc' is a subject of continued importance and concern to the Department of the Interior. In an effort to keep

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abreat of these activities, we request the National Petroleum Council to appoint a committee to update its report on this subject which was submitted by the Council to the Secretary of the Interior on October 4, 1962.

"The various phases of this report which should be updated include but are not limited to the following:

- Energy production and consumption in the Soviet Bloc.
- 2. Petroleum Prospecting activities, discoveries, production rates and plans in the Soviet Bloc.
- 3. Refining and transportation developments.
- 4. Oil exports to the Free World and intrabloc movements.
- 5. Other aspects of East-West Trade with particular reference to the export of petroleum equipment and technology to the Bloc.

"It is recommended that the National Petroleum Council make a factual study of the information which has become available since the report of October 4, 1962 was submitted, and make other comments or conclusions that are deemed appropriate.

"John M. Kelly

"Sincerely yours,

"Assistant Secretary of the Interior."

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As provided in the Articles of Organization of the Council, this letter was considered at the above-mentioned meeting of the Agenda Committee, at which meeting it was unanimously agreed to recommend to the Council the appointment of a committee to make the study as requested by Secretary Kelly, and to report to the Council. In complying with Secretary Kelly's request for appropriate comments or conclusions the committee undertaking the study should not suggest plans or programs.

Respectfully submitted,

A. Jacobsen, Chairman

Agenda Committee

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this report.

MR. MAJEWSKI: I second the motion.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, you have heard the motion and the second. Question. All those in favor say "aye."

(Chorus of "ayes.")

Opposed?

(No response.)

So ordered.

Thank you, Mr. Jacobsen.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON

MATERIALS REQUIREMENTS FOR OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION

DRILLING AND PRODUCTION

BY F. H. RHEES

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, gentlemen, we have the report of the

Committee on Materials Requirements For Oil and Gas Exploration Drilling and Production. In the absence of Mr. Steiniger, the Chairman, Mr. R. H. Rhees, the Chairman of the Working Subcommittee, will present the report. Mr. Rhees.

MR. RHEES: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary:

On behalf of Mr. E. L. Steiniger, Chairman, I make the following report of the Committee on Materials Requirements For Oil and Gas Exploration, Drilling and Production.

On September 26, 1962, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, John M. Kelly, requested the National Petroleum Council to make a thorough study and to prepare a report on the current annual requirements for oil country tubular goods, including gas industry needs and of other steel products which, in the opinion of the Council, are important enough to include in this study. Also, that the committee should comment on the possible extent of substitution of plastic pipe under emergency conditions.

This request was accepted by the Council and parent and working subcommittees duly appointed. Mr. E. L. Steiniger was designated Chairman of the parent committee and Mr. F. H. Rhees, Chairman of the Subcommittee. Mr. John Ricca of the Interior Department was appointed Co-Chairman of each of the Committees and Mr. Vincent M, Brown, Secretary.

Because oil and gas exploration and production encompasses such a vast variety of materials and supplies, in order to

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pinpoint what was desired to be covered by the study, discussions were held between the subcommittee and the government and it was determined that the study would include:

All equipment and materials; i.e., tubular goods, equipment, supplies, et cetera, necessary in the exploration of oil and gas reserves in the United States; including current annual requirements for geophysical drilling, lease operations and field oil and gas processing facilities.

With this determination of the scope of the study, a more descriptive name for the committee appeared desirable. Accordingly, it was changed to:

"Committee On Materials Requirements For Oil And Gas Exploration, Drilling and Production (1962)"

Both the parent and working subcommittees are large. This was necessary in order that:

- 1. All segments of the industry be included gas and oil production, exploration, drilling suppliers; and independents, small and large companies.
- 2. Specialists in production, petroleum engineering, drilling, purchasing, et cetera, participate in the study, and
- 3. All geographical areas of the country be represented.
  With these all-inclusive committees, the most precise infor-

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mation has been obtained and set forth in the report. To facilitate use of the report, it has been dibided into the following major areas of operations:

Section I - Exploration Equipment and Materials.

- II Drilling Equipment and Accessories.
- " III Well Servicing Equipment and Materials,
  Including Workover Rigs.
- " IV Tubular Steel.
- V Surface and Subsurface Production Equipment and Materials.
  - VI Field Oil and Gas Processing Facilities and Materials.

Certain statistical data covering the past ten years with respect to oil and gas drilling, production, number of wells, geophysical crews, footage drilled and number of rigs has been set forth to provide a background for the estimates for current requirements. Then, with respect to each of the major classes of the materials reported upon, there is a discussion and explanation of the reasoning behind the estimates.

In this manner the material requirements can readily be understood and, more importantly, the report can be brought up to date more readily and accurately whenever desired.

The report itself is brief but does contain the data requested and because of its brevity, will perhaps more likely be read and better understood.

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Mr. Steiniger recommends the receipt of this report and its adoption by the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion. Are there any questions that anyone would like to ask?

(No response.)

MR. JACKSON: I move it be accepted.

MR. MAJEWSKI: Second it.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion. Question.

All in favor say "aye."

(Chorus of "ayes.")

Opposed?

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN: So ordered.

Now, I believe that Mr. Steiniger's committee has completed its assignment. Is there a motion to dismiss the committee?

MR. JACKSON: I so move.

MR. MAJEWSKI: Second 1t.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the motion and the second. Question. All those in favor say "aye."

(Chorus of "ayes.")

Opposed?

(No response.)

So ordered, the committee is discharged.

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## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND GAS INDUSTRIES MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

#### MORGAN J. DAVIS, CHAIRMAN

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, we have the report on the Committee on Petroleum and Gas Industries Manpower Requirements, of which Mr. Davis is the Chairman. Mr. Davis.

MR. DAVIS: Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary, Congressman Edmondson, members of Government, gentlemen:

The Department of the Interior has requested the Council to make several manpower studies in the past. The last previous on was issued in May of 1956. The report presented here today is in response to the October 3, 962, request from the Department of the Interior for the Council to make a thorough study of domestic manpower requirements as of July 1 1962, throughout the petroleum and gas industry, expressed in percentages by skills within standard industry classifications and reported by Defense regions.

This request indicated that the information was needed in order to complete a general study which had been requested by the Department of Defense.

The report now presented is the most detailed study of petroleum and gas industry manpower requirements which has yet been compiled by the committee and the report appears in two basic parts.

The first section presents a thorough study of the going

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level of work force employed in the petroleum industry as of mid-1962, stated by functional divisions and showing the percentage distribution of skills) estimates of manpower engaged in various primary construction and contract services are also included.

The second section of the report contains a detailed selective listing of key occupations representative of the skills important for continuity of petroleum and gas operations, and the availability of essential products.

We on the committee think that this key occupations list will also be extremely helpful to Selective Service officials in the event of another emergency, because it will give a much clearer picture to such officials as to the people who are essential for the carrying on of activities of the petroleum and gas industries.

Attention is drawn to the summary table on page 18 of the report. On this particular page I think you will find condensed most of the important data of the report.

You will note that the mid-1962 level of employment in the oil and gas industries is estimated to be 850,100 employees engaged in operations and maintenance; 219,300 of which represent contract service work force, and an additional force of about 44,800 employees were estimated to be engaged in the construction of selected major projects.

In line with the Government's wishes as they were interpreted by us and concurred in by our Co-Chairman, the study

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covers domestic employment by major functions, which excludes all service stations and gas distribution beyond the city gates, that is, within the city gates. We had a little discussion of this terminology, but we are talking about within the city gates.

Only United States flag ocean tanker fleet personnel were included.

On page 16 is an estimate of the employment of females in the subject industries representing about 11.5 per cent of the regular work force.

Also on page 16 and 17 is an estimate of the number of scientists and engineers in these industries, indicating about 6.7 per cent of the total work force. It should be noted that as of mid-1962 there were about 40,100 natural scientists and engineers employed in the primary and operating divisions of the industry. And additional 9,200 scientists and engineers were estimated to be engaged primarily in research and development conducted by petroleum and gas companies, including petrochemical and government R&D contracts.

Attention is drawn to pages 19 and 20 as an example of the report's detail for the functional divisions. You will note that the manpower has been estimated by defense regions and on page 47 you will find a map for your ready reference on this distribution.

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As indicated in the methodology section, the percentage distribution of major skills was obtained from special United States Census regional tabulations and these have been matched to the defense regions on a best-fit type of basis.

Attention is drawn to pages 38 and 39 as an example of the factor estimating of construction manpower involved in The members who are primarily the 1962 refinery facilities. interested in manufacturing, I am sure, will find that profile of much interest. It was furnished to us through the courtesy of Standard of California.

The characteristics of on-site and off-site refinery construction manpower requirements are shown in Appendix F, pages 49 and 50, actually, of this exhibit that I was referring to, rather than pages 38 and 39.

I call your attention to the second section of the report which is the part beyond the yellow divider and which gives a list of key occupations, which includes the dictionary of occupational titles and codes or definitions references. This section lists some 500 occupations which are important to the petroleum and natural gas operations. It is a considerable expansion of the Council's 1956 listing. It includes general descriptive material with respect to the major activities of these industries as well as a more detailed outline on each functional and sub-functional occupational group.

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The inclusion of central and principal office job titles and personnel descriptions is new.

This section has been of considerable interest to a number of government divisions which are charged with manpower responsibilities in the event of national emergency, mentioned a while ago, and particularly we think it will be of particular interest to Selective Service people.

On page 4 of the report we have made some suggestions and recommendations with reference to any future questionnaires which may be sent out either by the study groups of the National Petroleum Council or by certain other governmental groups who may send out questionnaires on other subjects. We think that by so doing and by including questions with reference to personnel that we can establish some bench marks which will be useful in further studies which are designed to update this present study.

As I mentioned at the March meeting, I would like to comment at this time on the extremely diligent and skilled handling of this subject by the Working Subcommittee. most fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mr. George Dempster, who is the organizational adviser of the Shell Oil Company, Special Assistant to the President, and he and his committee of experts, whom I would like to name here:

Mr. R. F. Baldaste, from the Standard Oil Company of Indiana; Mr. Bass from Gulf Oil Corporation; Mr. Dailey from

Humble; another Mr. Dailey from Tidewater; Lawrence Gail from the Independent Natural Gas Association of America; Mr. William B. Harper of A.P.I.; Mr. L. D. Phillips, Phillips Petroleum Company; Mr. Piersol of Standard Oil Company of California; Clyde Port of Mobil Oil; and Mr. Frederick M. Roberts of The Atlantic Refining Company, and Mr. Burton Wiand of Cities Service Company.

Mr. Frederick Lott, incidentally, of the Government, was our Co-Chairman, both as to the main committee and as to the Working Subcommittee. Mr. Lott and his group were most co-operative in assisting in the progress of this work.

The Working Subcommittee has done this rather monumental job, if I may say so, in record time, and I would like for you to know how much the main committee appreciates their work.

I believe Mr. Dempster is here this morning and I would like to ask Mr. Dempster to stand up, please. Mr. Dempster.

(Applause.)

Thank you.

Going on with the report, it should be noted that the estimates of manpower requirements are as of a specific date, that is, mid-1962. We should also take into account the fact that manning practices in the industry are at the present time changing rather rapidly and this limitation with respect to 1962, mid-1962 data base certainly must be recognized by users of this report.

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The report also, of course, in this connection indicates that emergency manning would not necessarily follow too closely peacetime practices in manning but, at the same time, we think that this will be a very useful guide in trying to determine what emergency manning practices might be.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my report. I would like to move the adoption of the report and I would like to ask that if the report is accepted that our committee be discharged.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard Mr. Davis's motion. there a second?

MR. VANDEVEER: Second.

THE CHAIRMAN: We have a second. Is there any question? Does anyone have any question they would like to ask Mr.

(No response.)

THE CHAIRMAN: If not, all of you in favor, please say "aye."

(Chorus of "ayes.")

THE CHAIRMAN: And, Mr. Davis, did you move that your committee be dismissed?

MR. DAVIS: Yes, sir.

Is there a second? THE CHAIRMAN:

I second that. MR HAMON:

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved and seconded. All of those who approve will please say "aye."

(Chorus of "ayes.")

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THE CHAIRMAN: So ordered.

We, Mr. Davis, want to express the appreciation of the Council for the fine job that your committee has done. Thank you very much indeed.

MR. DAVIS: Thank you.

# REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FOR THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY

#### BY J. ED WARREN

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, we have the report of the Committee on Emergency Preparedness For The Petroleum Industry, which I understand will be an interim report and in the absence of Mr. Nickerson, Mr. J. Ed Warren is to give that interim report.

Mr. Warren, are you prepared to give an interim report on that?

MR. WARREN: Yes, sir.

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary, gentlemen:

This report is Mr. Nickerson's report. He asked me to deliver it because he could not be here, and I will read the report. It is a progress report by the Chairman of the Committee on Emergency Preparedness For The Petroleum Industry.

Pursuant to the action of the National Petroleum Council at its meeting on March 22, 1963, a Committee on Emergency Preparedness for the Fetroleum Industry was established by

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the chairman of the Council on May 14, 1963, composed of eighteen members under the chairmanship of A. L. Nickerson. The Committee on Emergency Preparedness for the Petroleum Industry held its initial meeting on Friday, June 14, 1963, at the Department of Interior. The members received background information from officials of the Department of Interior as to the reasons for requesting the study at this time, and obtained additional details as to the scope of the assignment. The Committee received a highly informative briefing on the current concept of modern warfare and mobilization readiness from officials of the Departments of Defense and Interior, as well as the Office of Emergency Planning.

The Committee decided that the assignment could be best carried out by forming two subcommittees. One subcommittee would make a comprehensive review of an outline developed by the Office of Cil and Gas, covering information which should be available in convenient form to the Emergency Petroleum and Gas Agency in the event of a national emergency. This review would serve as the basis for a series of manuals and operating instructions. The other subcommittee would be responsible for producing a prototype company survival plan to serve as an example of what preparations an oil or gas company should undertake to achieve mobilization readiness in the event of a national emergency. In addition, this subcommittee would review the Disaster Planning and Security

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principles manuals for the oil and gas industries, published by the Council in May, 1955.

The subcommittee responsible for reviewing the Government's plans for the operation of the petroleum industry in the event of a national emergency, which will be called the Subcommittee for "Emergency Petroleum and Gas Administration Manuals," has been approved by Secretary Kelly, and the members have been appointed by the chairman of the Council. The membership is as follows:

Charles F. Scott, Chairman - Socony Mobil 011 Co., Inc.

Elmer Batzell - Mayers & Batzell

Henry G. Corey - Continental 011 Co.

Luke W. Finlay - Standard Oil (N. J.) Co.

Joe T. Innis - Northern Natural Gas Co.

Paul E. Owens - MacMillan Ring Free Oil (NPRA)

Robert E. Roch1 - Cities Service Co.

Emmett A. Vaughey - Vaughey & Vaughey (IPAA)

The second subcommittee is in the process of formation.

Mr. W. L. Ingraham of Standard Oil of California has accepted the chairmanship. The membership of the subcommittee is now being completed. Formal approval of the committee and its membership by Secretary Kelly is expected before the end of July.

Both subcommittees expect to hold their initial meetings very soon when material will be distributed to the members

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and the assignments will get under way.

Mr. Chairman, that is Mr. Nickerson's report. It certainly does not call for any action at this time.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Warren.

REMARKS OF HONORABLE STEWART L. UDALL,

## SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, our Co-Chairman, the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Stewart L. Udall, is with us now. Mr. Secretary.

SECRETARY UDALL: I got to visit with most of you last evening and I think you are aware of the fact that I was delayed in being here at the beginning of the meeting this morning because I had to be at the White House where we were reviewing with a great deal of interest the old Passamaquoddy tidal power project. I am not saying this is competitor of oil on the energy markets, but it is a very interesting development and one that the President commented upon this morning.

Before I begin, however, I want to pay a little personal tribute to someone who is known to most of you for his kindness and thoughtfulness and who we think has been a model public servant, and that is our friend Wiley Whisman. Wiley has served with the Council since its inception and I think that his service has always been of the highest character, and I even scribbled a little personal note for Wiley -- I

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wonder if he is here -- there he is, sitting over here, I just want to present this to him.

(Applause.)

We continue to get many very fine comments from the other people in Government concerning the activities of the Council and many favorable comments on the excellence of the report on material requirements and the industry manpower requirements study. They are indicative of our readiness to do whatever task is necessary for our country and it has impressed me over and over again with the vital importance of the petroleum industry.

I think it was no accident at all that when the big confrontation occurred last October that the first showdown occurred between American flag ships and an oil tanker that the Soviet Union was sending to Cuba.

I noticed that last Sunday in the New York Times there were some charts comparing the relative strength and power of the United States and the Soviet Union and that other country which is in the news quite a bit lately -- and this has been good news -- that is, Red China.

The chart that interested me most and that I thought was the most significant related to the petroleum production of the three countries, because this, as you know better than I, is a pretty good way -- the energy way is probably the most accurate way of the measure of the strength and power capacity

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of any country and this, I think, underscores the importance of the work of the Council.

Certainly there have been many significant things that the Council has done over the years. I think that the study of the Soviet Union industry in its own capacity and its projected outlook has been one of the most useful and most significant things that the committee has done in a long time and I want again to commend those who participated in that study.

There have been many significant developments -- you are all familiar with them -- in the international aspects and in the domestic aspects of the petroleum industry. I think certainly all of us heaved a deep sigh of relief and considered that a very striking piece of work was done in Tokyo just a couple of months ago on the Indonesian problem which was settled, and it does seem to me that this is the type of thing that is going to help the most to promote stability, because if the people in one part of the world can reach agreements which will produce a situation which can continue and which is good all the way around for our industry, for our country and for other countries, I think this kind of statesmanship is going to increase world stability and it is going to enable us to work our resources on an international basis more and more.

The more I dig into my job, the more I am struck with the

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fact that one of the big, significant developments which the petroleum industry in this country probably contributes to more than any other industry, has been what I would call the international energy dependence and I think this is not only a very helpful development in terms of economic prosperity for all people, but I think it is a very hopeful development in terms of having a very peaceful and stable world, because the more interdependent countries are, the more they work together on matters that involve the development of mineral deposits, petroleum deposits, or on any matter concerning natural resources.

This, I think, is something that should be welcomed and is a promising development. It means, of course, however, that we have to have intergovernmental relations. We have got to have stable agreements that can enable us to move forward in work of this kind.

When you realize that the 6 per cent of the people in this country, when you realize what a high standard of prosperity we have and that we use and consume in our great industries over 30 per cent of the entire raw material production of the world, you can see that we both have a measure of the responsibility that we have worldwide and you have a measure also of our interrelationships with other countries.

I was told by my science advisor not long ago that in

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the mining schools in this country today, in the graduate mining schools there are more foreign students than American students. This also is a significant development. It indicates more and more this resort to interdependence.

And, of course, the fact that the American oil industry has gone abroad and has provided technology and has provided risk capital and has done the real pioneering work in many continents, in many countries, this, I think, is part of this broad picture and I think, again, that despite the problems that we have from time to time, this has helped to tie the Free World together more than we admit.

impressed, myself, with the importance of this Council and with its work and we are looking forward to working with you on the domestic side of some of the very interesting problems that are coming up, such as the oil shale problem, the problems with regard to developing those reserves, we have those problems in my own Department and we will have responsitivity for administering those programs.

I am delighted to be with you here today and I hope that you have another successful meeting, gentlemen.

(Applause.)

REPORT OF JEROME J. O'BRIEN,
DIRECTOR OF OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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THE CHAIRMAN: Well, gentlemen, we have a report from Mr. O'Brien, Director of the Office of Oll and Gas of the Department of the Interior. Mr. O'Brien.

MR. O'BRIEN: Mr. Chairman, members of the Council, and guests:

On behalf of the Office of Oil and Gas, I wish to welcome the new members of the Council and tell you that we will look forward to working with you in the duties that have been assigned you.

As beneficiary and custodian of the vast amount of work which the Council has prepared in the past, we wish to express our appreciation to the Council and its committees and its working subcommittees for the valuable findings of fact and the compilations of data which they have presented to us.

The reports which you have prepared and submitted today on manpower requirements and material requirements together with your emergency preparedness report, will help us in making a comprehensive analysis of our emergency plan.

The study which you have accepted today on the impact of the Soviet Union oil will help us in our world-wide programming.

We appreciate it and are very grateful for the work this Council has done for us in the past and will look forward to maintaining this friendly cooperation in the future.

Thank you.

(Applause.)

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE,

AND ELECTION OF NATIONAL PETROLEUM

COUNCIL OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES

THE CHAIRMAN: Now, I wonder if Mr. Hamon is prepared to give the report of the nominating committee.

MR. HAMON: Yes.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vandeveer, will you take the Chair?

MR. VANDEVEER (Acting Chairman): Gentlemen, we are

ready now for the report of the nominating committee.

MR. HAMON: Our committee met with the Co-Chairman,
Mr. O'Brien, and we were unanimous in our appreciation of the
fine Chairman that we have in Mr. Follis, and so we desired
to nominate him for the Chairman of the National Petroleum
Council for next year.

I won't move that. I will go on down the list and, of course, because he made such a short speech last night, we decided to renominate Mr. Orville S. Carpenter as Vice Chairman.

As Chairman of the Agenda Committee, our Nominating Committee felt very fortunate that Mr. A. Jacobsen, the Chairman, has consented to serve again. He has been a tower of strength on this committee for a good many years and we certainly appreciate his willingness to accept this chairmanship again.

And we want to renominate the other members of the Agenda Committee, who are:

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Bruce J. Brown, Paul Endacott, myself, L. F. McCollum, B. L. Majewski, commonly known as Barney Majewski, J. Howard Marshall, J. R. Parten, M. J. Rathbone, John E. Swearingen, and J. Ed Warren.

We nominate as Chairman of the Appointment Committee,
Mr. J. C. Donnell, II. Mr. Donnell tells me that he has done
very fine work on this committee. (Laughter.) And I relayed
that to my committee this morning and we decided to move
his reelection. We want to nominate the other members:

Mr. J. S. Bridwell, Harold Decker, George F. Getty, II, Frank N. Ikard, Augustus C. Long, C. Pratt Rather, M. H. Robineau, Roland V. Rodman, Henderson Supplee, Jr., and Robert F. Windfohr.

I move that these be placed in nomination and that the nominations be closed.

I further move that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the election of nominees as reported.

MR. VANDEVEER: Gentlemen, you have heard the report of the Nominating Committee. Are there any other nominations from the floor?

(No response.)

MR. VANEVEER: If there are none, what is your choice?

I am sure that along with Mr. Donnell, that every one of them has done a grand Job.

All in favor of this Nominating Committee's report say

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"aye."

(Chorus of "ayes.")

MR. VANDEVEER: Contrary, no.

(No response.)

The "ayes" have it. MR. VANDEVEER:

MR. HAMON: Mr. Vandeveer, I don't know whether we are to be discharged or not. (Laughter.)

MR. VANDEVEER: The Nominating Committee is discharged. (Iaughter.) (Applause.)

### REMARKS BY THE CHAIRMAN

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, gentlemen, I think that the message that Secretary Kelly read to us this morning from the President of the United States speaks for itself. I certainly could not agree more, that this Council is an important thing, not only for the nation but for the oil industry and that it is a privilege to serve on it. And being privileged to serve on it, needless to say, it is doubly a privilege to be in the position of Chairman, to the extent that in doing so one can be useful to the Council.

I assure you that I will make every effort to do that. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER,

## VINCENT M. BROWN

Now, gentlemen, we have the report of the THE CHAIRMAN: Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Brown.

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MR. BROWN:	Before I	report on	the finance	es and for the
record, I called	the roll a	at the beg	inning of t	the meeting.
Would any member	s that came	e in after	that time	please stand

I came in late. A. S. Ritchie. MR. RITCHIE:

Thank you, Mr. Ritchie. MR. BROWN:

Are there any others?

and give your names for the record.

(No response.)

MR. BROWN: Thank you.

As of January 1 of this year there was a balance of \$27,253 in the general operating fund. Per Chairman Follis' letter to you of January 18, confirmed by your action at the Council meeting on March 22, an amount of \$60,000 was budgeted for National Petroleum Council operations for the period January 1 to June 30, 1963.

During this six-month period our total receipts from contributions and other sources amounted to \$62,316. ing disbursements totalled \$59,892. An additional \$9,427 was disbursed out of the general fund to complete the J. V. Brown annuity purchase. So, the balance in the general operating fund on June 30 was \$20,250.

The value of bonds constituting the contingent reserve now totals \$65,000, reflecting a decrease due to discharge of the annuity purchase authorized by you at the last meeting.

We expected a budget for the new fiscal year 1964, which

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is the period July 1, 1963, to June 30, 1964. The budget of \$120,000 was authorized by you for calendar year 1962 and as I noted, \$60,000 was budgeted for the first half of this year.

We, of course, are continuing activities on a steady basis. We are also feeling the impact with you of increased costs in our operations. However, we have, we think, through Mr. Follis' able leadership, streamlined our operations and we see no increase in the budget for the full fiscal year will be needed.

Accordingly we suggest for your consideration and approval that an amount of \$120,000, the same as 1962, be authorized as the budget for Council operations for the fiscal year 1964.

Thank you.

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THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the report. Is there a motion to approve?

(Motion was duly made and seconded for approval.)

THE CHAIRMAN: It has been moved and seconded. All those in favor please say "aye."

(Chorus of "ayes." The motion carried.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Well, gentlemen, that is our agenda.

Secretary Kelly has a few words he would like to state before we adjourn.

SECRETARY KELLY: If my arithmetic is correct, I think there are 62 members present which constitutes a quorum for this meeting. I would like at this time to recognize the other Government agencies that cooperated with us in the Council and have observers here this morning.

I was not able to recognize them at the beginning because of the fact that the registration was not complete. At this time, however, we have with us as observers Mr. Robert Day who is the Special Assistant for Defense Activities of the Office of the Secretary, Department of Interior.

We also have Mr. Henry Rubin, Chairman, Oil Import Appeals Board.

Mr. Charles Stoddard, Director of Bureau of Land Management.

Mr. Marling Ankeny, Director, Bureau of Mines.

Mr. Carl C. Anderson, Chief of the Petroleum Division,

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Bureau of Mines.

We also have Mr. J. Cordell Moore, Administrator, Oil Import Administration.

And then from Mr. O'Brien's office, we have just about your entire office staff here.

From the Department of Commerce we have General Lyon,
who is the Deputy Director of the Office of Emergency Transport
tion and also Donald Sham, Director of the International
Commodity Agreements and Studies Staff.

Mr. J. L. Farrell who is the Mobilization Officer from the Department of Defense, along with the General and the Administrators I introduced earlier.

We have several members from the Logistics Staff,

Commander Kellam, Eugene Bowler, Lieutenant Witucki, Victor

Gruder, Herbert Blair and R. T. Matthews from Petroleum

Logistics Policy, Office of Assistant Secretary.

From the Department of Justice we have William Lamont, who has attended just about all the Petroleum Council meetings as the representative of that Department.

From State, we have the new Chief of Fuels and Energy Division, Andrew F. Ensor.

From Agriculture we have Clyde F. Clark, Defense Activities Staff, and from CIA we have Dr. Hoyt and Hugh Lamberth.

From Treasury we have William Diehl, who is a Special

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Assistant to the Secretary.

From the Federal Power Commission we have our old friend Lawrence J. O'Connor, Commissioner, who used to be Director of the Office of Oil Import Control.

From the Office of Emergency Planning we have Mr. Derow, Energy and Water Resources Division.

From the Hill, we have two staff counsel, Mr. Spira, from the Select Committee on Small Business, and Stewart French, General Counsel on Interior and Insular Affairs.

I thank you, gentlemen, for being with us and joining with us in the preparation of reports for the Council.

THE CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

We have the press outside and they would like to come in and get any report that any of the Council may wish to give that will be of interest.

I wonder if the Chairman of the Committees which reported would please wait and make themselves available to talk to the press.

If there is no further business, a motion to adjourn will be in order.

(Whereupon, at 11:15 o'clock a.m., the Council adjourned.)