

The CHAIRMAN. No, sir; I was referring to the basis of your argument.

Governor McKEITHEN. How long ago was that, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. 1953.

Governor McKEITHEN. No one anticipated, or had the least expectation of what we were going to find out there on that Continental Shelf.

Senator ANDERSON. Oh, what is that again?

Governor McKEITHEN. We did not, nor did our greatest geologists have any idea of what we were going to find there. We had no idea of the burden that was going to be placed upon us along that coast, and we discover more problems every time we drill another well.

But there is no question, Senator Jackson, but what the development off the Louisiana coast, and I presume even development now off the California coast, was not anticipated 15 years ago.

Senator ANDERSON. There were oil leases out there. There was oil production out there, sulfur out there—

Governor McKEITHEN. Nothing in the magnitude that we find out there now. Nothing in the magnitude at all, nothing as far out, either. We were not faced with the problem then that we are faced with now.

The CHAIRMAN. Governor, may I say that I am sure no one had any idea of the magnitude at that time.

Governor McKEITHEN. Correct.

The CHAIRMAN. But I think my colleagues here, my two colleagues who were present then and now, would agree that obviously there was the realization at that time that there could be a lot of oil available from the Outer Continental Shelf which would provide substantial revenue.

As you know, we had an amendment, the so-called oil for education provision proposed by Senator Hill which was defeated, that would have made the revenues both from within the 3-mile limit, and all the way out to the edge of the Outer Continental Shelf, available for education generally throughout the United States. At that time there were 48 States and since then two States have come in. The very basis for the Hill amendment was directly related to the potential revenues that could be forthcoming as a result of the Supreme Court decisions which held, as you know, that the minerals of the subsoil within the 3-mile limit and below the mean low-water mark belonged to the Federal Government. In the 83d Congress, the legislation that we had before us was to give the areas within the 3-mile limit to the adjoining States. There was strong feeling in the Congress. We debated it at length. Senator Hill and Senator Anderson and myself were cosponsors of this oil for education amendment.

We did not know what was there, obviously, but there was strong feeling that there would be revenues that could be used for public education.

Governor McKEITHEN. No question about that. I did not mean to say, Senator Jackson, that we did not know anything was out there. We had no idea that it was going to be of the quality and quantity that it is.

I don't think any of us did. But the point we are making is that there is every reason, we feel, that where these submerged lands are contiguous to the borders of the coastal States, we feel that every reason the interior States have had to be given 37½ percent exists with