

One bill was the so-called tidelands bill, and that bill said that every State would have at least 3 miles, and if it could prove its historic boundary was beyond 3 miles, it could have 10, into the Gulf of Mexico. That was the 3 leagues, or 10 miles, which benefited Texas and Florida.

It did not benefit Louisiana. That was the so-called Submerged Lands Act. Now Senator, as you correctly stated, you opposed that bill, and so did the other two members of the committee, Senator Jackson opposed it, and I believe one other member of the committee opposed it.

Senator KUCHEL. No, I was the co-author of it, Russell.

Senator LONG. You were not on the committee at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, he was.

Senator KUCHEL. I was the coauthor of the bill.

Senator LONG. That makes that clear, then. All right, now so that is what we call the tidelands bill, but that was the Submerged Lands Act. Now of those of us who were from coastal States, practically all voted for. I know every coastal State that had any oil in it, submerged lands, supported it, and so the vote was almost unanimous in coastal States for the bill. That bill said that those coastal States owned all lands out to the 3-mile limit.

Now subsequently, we had a second bill that passed. That was the Outer Continental Shelf, and that is the bill to which Senator Jackson made reference. Now I voted against that bill, and I tried to amend that bill at that time.

I believe Senator Ellender offered the amendment, to see that the States would get 37½ percent.

Senator ANDERSON. As did the other coastal States. They all opposed it.

Senator LONG. We did not prevail in that, but we feel that we were right about it, and may I say, Senator Anderson, I think at that time that our case was very substantially prejudiced by the fact that we had passed the Submerged Lands Act, and many Senators said, "Well, the State has got a 3-mile limit, they ought to be satisfied."

We felt that the burden, as the Governor has indicated, is the same with regard to that submerged land beyond the 3-mile limit as it would be in any interior State. If you had Federal lands located there, that you would have a burden of supporting it, and that who ever works and supports and produces the oil or the sulfur, or whatever it may be, is going to put a burden on that State government. The same logic that supports that 37½ percent for upland States supports the 37½ percent or some reasonable formula or some reasonable percentage for the burden on States and cities of the coastal areas, to produce in those lands.

So you had two acts. I voted against one, and you voted against the other one.

Senator ANDERSON. I must give other Senators time to ask questions, but I just point out that I remember when the Continental Shelf bill was presented. It was drafted, in outline form at least, in the office of Senator Taft, and I praise him for it. He made me a square toed commitment if I would call off the filibuster.

We did call it off, and Senator Taft carried out every promise he made. He was fine. At the time we never believed this issue would be back before us again.