

when the Eisenhower administration came up here suggesting that the States shouldn't have that 37½ percent he was shocked. And it might be well for him to tell you what he knows about that—he is with the Federal Government now—because it seemed to me that the 37½ percent all the way out to the end of the Continental Shelf was something he could always depend on getting. When the Eisenhower administration, having recommended that Texas get 100 percent of 10 miles, and full ownership, proceeded to recommend that they get nothing beyond that, he couldn't believe his ears.

Senator ANDERSON. I do want to state, Senator Long, what my memory is of the situation you explained. The original tidelands bill was drawn by people who were in the oil industry. I carried it to Oscar Chapman, the Secretary, who said, "No, we will never agree to that." I took it back, and then back to him—back and forth, back and forth—I wore a path, almost. Finally, a proposal was made that might have been better for the State of Texas and the State of Louisiana than that which they ended up by getting. It was too bad they turned down the proposal. Billions of dollars were involved.

If the States had accepted, President Truman would have been happy to sign such a bill. But he couldn't get this particular leader to yield. What you say is true. The State of Louisiana would have been better off if they had, but Price Daniel had some political problems, as did others, and you couldn't budge them.

They were determined. They had to have it their own way. Louisiana would have been better off if the proposal had been accepted.

Senator LONG. Well, Senator Anderson, Sam Rayburn was the Speaker of the House at that time, and I don't think anyone ever accused Sam Rayburn of failing to adequately represent Texas, although he was a great Speaker, and did a lot for the entire United States. And Sam Rayburn took that matter in hand, and he moved the Federal people as far as he thought that they had any business of going, and he moved them to what he thought would be a fair compromise of that issue, and it was. It was because the State people, those representing—and I regret to say, it was those representing Louisiana more than anyone else—were so completely adamant and uncompromising on that, and I wasn't a part of that, Senator. Our State wound up receiving what we thought was a very, very unfair settlement of that issue, and we did the best we could under the circumstances. It was very poorly handled, in the early stages, and had it not been for that, my guess is that we wouldn't be arguing about the 37½ percent today.

We might have had less inside the 3-mile limit, but we would certainly have had a lot more beyond that 3-mile limit, of where the State claims are so much better.

Governor McKEITHEN. May I just interject right here, Mr. Chairman, if I may? I want to be sure that I have understood the conversation between Senator Anderson and Senator Long directly here. That is what I had understood the situation was, but I want to be sure that Senator Anderson has confirmed it. I think it is important right here that at one time, an administration here, and a Cabinet head here, recommended as a fair proposition, the very language which we are telling you is fair today.