

It is an imperative point for this committee to realize that, if that is true, and I am talking about 37½ percent. If that is correct, that is what Senator Long said. I gathered you agreed with it.

Senator LONG. Let's just understand one another about that matter.

Governor McKEITHEN. That has been recognized as fair here before.

Senator LONG. Let's just understand one another about that matter. There are a lot of facts that you can't get into the record because it is inadmissible evidence, and that is something we lawyers quarrel about, and it upsets nonlawyers to no end to think that here is a fact, here is something that is true, but they are not permitted to know it, because the court rules that it is not admissible as evidence, and any time you want to even produce evidence in a courtroom of a proposed compromise, Governor McKeithen, you know as well as I do.

Governor McKEITHEN. No one has objected to it here, though, and we are moving right along on it. I think anything is admissible as long as it is not objected to. I believe I am correct in that feeling.

The CHAIRMAN. We don't follow judicial rules in this committee.

Governor McKEITHEN. Senator Jackson, I do think it is important, and I feel that firmly, that it is important to this committee, and perhaps to the entire Congress. If it is correct, that at one time, in the administration here, represented by Cabinet members, recommended the very thing we are asking today, for the State of Louisiana, and for the other coastal States, in addition to the right to tax. Am I right, Senator Long?

Senator LONG. I think the record should reflect it.

Senator ANDERSON. I think you are wrong. I say that the proposal made by Senator Long and others was a better deal for Texas and Louisiana than the deal they finally got. It wasn't the full thing as I remember it. I think we agreed to offer five-eighths, five-eighths out to the edge of the territorial waters, that is, five-eighths within State boundaries. It would have been a sharing of revenues from the coast all the way out.

We offered five-eighths inside the 3-mile limit, and one-eighth thereafter all the way out. Other alternatives were proposed, but the States would have been much better off, then and now, if that offer I have referred to had been accepted. I am quoting the figures from memory, but that is as I recall them.

Senator LONG. Well, Senator Anderson, might I just suggest that I would like to urge this committee that you invite former Secretary Oscar Chapman, who was a part of this coastal submerged land struggle from the very beginning, and who has served this Nation very well as Under Secretary of Interior, and as Secretary of Interior, to give you his views about this 37½-percent matter, and also about the others.

Now, he might differ with me with regard to what should be done on the remainder, and that, of course, I think would be interesting to the committee, but I would urge you that he be invited to testify and give you his views about the whole thing, because he has served this country very well, in an important responsibility.

Now, may I say, Mr. Chairman, that the resources of the sea are going to be so much more than anyone ever estimated that people are going to find it unbelievable.