

Senator ANDERSON. That was in 1953.

Governor McKEITHEN. When I got there, it was just lying there dormant, still, no one making progress. I said, "Let's find out where it is."

Where?

"The U.S. Supreme Court. That's the only place to go."

The CHAIRMAN. And this problem, as I said, Governor, a moment ago, is not unique to the States. It has been a matter of international controversy, where other nations are in an argument over where the territorial limit begins and ends, especially in connection with fishing. We have had disputes with South American nations and we have had disputes with Mexico. I think some of your shrimp fishermen were involved.

Senator LONG. You have only one real problem there that is very unfair to the State. I was at that Geneva Conference, and I know about it; and that is that with regard to practically every other nation on earth, it is to the advantage of that nation to put its coastline as far out as it can, and that is true with regard to Canada, Ecuador, Mexico, Norway, Russia, practically any maritime nation.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't forget Korea—I mean North Korea.

Senator LONG. North Korea puts their coastline just as far out as they think they can justify it. Now with regard to the United States, it is to the advantage of our Federal Government, the Central Government, to try to persuade everyone to keep their coastline closely confined to their coast, and to contend that your coastline is close to your coast, because we have one of the largest navies, if not the largest Navy on earth, and the more restrictive the coastline is, the more advantageous it is to our Navy, because it has more sea on which to operate. We are the ones who keep trying to persuade everyone to restrict their coastline, and restrict ours accordingly.

So this Nation, different from every other nation, takes a position which is just exactly contrary to the interest of a State like Louisiana, or a State like California, where it is their advantage for the coastline to be out, just like it would be with every other nation, so the United States, before the world, is our lawyer, and our lawyer takes a position which is diametrically opposed to our point of view.

The CHAIRMAN. What you are saying, and I agree, the Navy's interest is somewhat in conflict, for example, with our fishing interests. The Navy wants to be able to get in as close as possible, and our fishing people want to get out as far as possible; Senator Magnuson and I have a problem in the State, as you do with your shrimp fishermen, especially, in the gulf.

Gentlemen, our thanks to you, again, for your very helpful testimony. We appreciate it.

Congressman Long has sent us a statement on the legislation before us that, without objection, will be placed in the hearing record at this point.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT BY HON. SPEEDY O. LONG, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Mr. Chairman, let me say in the beginning that I take a great deal of pleasure in this opportunity to address myself to a problem which has plagued the