

Statement by the
Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
Vice President of the United States
to the
National Council on Marine Resources
and Engineering Development

Washington, D.C.

August 17, 1966



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"These are the potential benefits. I look to our staff to develop policy studies as to the appropriate public, as well as private, role in marine exploration—programs for U.S. leadership in utilizing fishery resources to meet worldwide food shortages—a major buoy network for air-sea observations—improved techniques of data handling—steps in Federal organization to improve effectiveness of multiagency programs.

"Each agency has responsibilities in its respective field. These studies should help each agency to draw bright new opportunities from the oceans in the spirit of exploration that has characterized this Nation's entire history."

Opening Statement by the Vice President
at the First Session of
The National Council on Marine Resources
and Engineering Development

August 17, 1966

I would like to welcome you to the first session of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development.

This policy planning and coordinating body was established by legislation, signed into law June 17, 1966, as a new staff arm for the President. The Act provides for a cabinet-level Council composed of heads of those departments and agencies having statutory missions to engage in oceanographic research and exploration, and it designates the Vice President as Chairman.

This oceanographic area is one in which I have had longstanding personal interest, and I intend to devote whatever time is needed to carry out my duties.

As I shall outline in greater detail, we have been charged by the Congress and by the President with a challenging and very difficult set of tasks—to advise and assist him on implementation of a broad marine sciences policy. For the first time in our nation's history, we have a statutory set of purposes "to develop, encourage, and maintain a coordinated, comprehensive, and long-range national program in marine science for the benefit of mankind."

As I interpret this charge, it is a policy—to expand scientific understanding of the oceans, to accelerate development of marine resources and to establish an engineering capability to realize the full potential of the oceans in contributing to our national security and well being.

The sea has been a significant factor in this Nation's security from its beginning. We have been proud of our Navy's vitality and strength and this Act keeps well in mind the need to understand the ocean environment for defense. But it also notes the peaceful uses of the sea:

- to promote international understanding and cooperation;
- to expand domestic fisheries and to help acquire fish protein for the undernourished;
- to supplement continental reserves of fossil fuels and minerals;

- to use oceanic data to improve weather forecasting;
- to diminish hazards of pollution;
- to expand seashore recreation, and protect waterfront property.

Ever since the 1959 landmark report of the National Academy of Sciences, both the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives have studied the potential of the sea. This nation's marine sciences activities have grown and matured rapidly and we now have a capability of scientists, a new oceanographic fleet, well equipped laboratories and instruments unmatched anywhere on this planet. This Act reflects an intention not only to nourish our scientific capabilities and maintain U.S. leadership, but also to translate these into an imaginative, productive ocean technology, with an engineering capability to permit operations anywhere in the ocean, at any depth, any time.

It anticipates accomplishing this mission through a partnership of Federal, State, university and industrial interests.

The law gives the President an unusually flexible pair of instruments to implement these objectives:

- (1) this Council with a small, full time staff and funding to provide unity and momentum to a program involving activities of many federal agencies, and
- (2) an advisory Commission that is given up to 18 months to study and to recommend an overall plan for present and future needs.

This legislation makes no major changes in Federal organization for marine sciences activities. The language of the Act and the maximum 22-month authority for the Council anticipate subsequent legislative action to provide a more rational structure and site of leadership, especially regarding civilian interests in the ocean. This may mean a new agency or reorganization of existing ones.

Because the present responsibilities for advancing marine exploration and development are now lodged in some 20 agencies, effective program coordination has been required. This has been accomplished by the Federal Council for Science and Technology, through its Interagency Committee on Oceanography.

Developing a united approach by this many agencies is exceedingly difficult and the ICO has done an excellent job. Over the past six years, it has often been referred to as a model of a program-level coordinating body. The Congress, however, felt that policy coordination in addition to program coordination was required. This called for representation at the highest levels of government.

With the establishment of this statutory Marine Sciences Council, there is a natural question as to the future role of ICO. If the ICO continues, there is another question as to whether it or the Marine Sciences Council should carry out an important provision of the Act to prepare an *annual report for the President to transmit to the Congress*—which describes Federal multiagency programs—evaluates these activities—makes recommendations for new legislation—and sets forth estimates of funding for all participating agencies during the succeeding fiscal year.

I have discussed this matter with Dr. Donald F. Hornig who, as the President's Special Assistant for Science and Technology, is chairman of the Federal Council. He agrees that it is more appropriate for the Marine Sciences Council to assume principal responsibility for preparation of this report. *This also is compatible with this Council's other responsibilities to advise and assist the President in an annual review of Federal programs, surveys of such activities and steps to coordinate the activities of all agencies.*

We have both agreed, however, that the ICO machinery represents many years of experience in developing cooperative programs, and in preparing an annual summary of agency plans. We intend to utilize this resource fully in all elements of its interagency coordination tasks. By this arrangement, the Marine Sciences Council and the ICO will start cooperating rather than competing.

The Council has three other duties set by law:

- (1) to develop long range policy studies of the potential benefits of the oceans to the U.S. economy, security, health and welfare, including a study explicitly aimed at international legal problems;
- (2) to evaluate and interpret the study report to be developed by the citizens' commission before it is transmitted to the President; and
- (3) to coordinate a program of international cooperation in work pursuant to marine science activities.

To discharge these responsibilities for policy planning, preparation of an annual report and coordination, I have recommended to the Bureau of the Budget that we establish a small but highly expert professional staff, representing not only the scientific disciplines, but also economics, engineering, foreign affairs and public administration. They have agreed with this recommendation.

The President is appointing Dr. Edward Wenk, Jr. as Executive Secretary of the Council. For the last two years, Dr. Wenk has been Chief of the Congress's Science Policy Research staff in the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress, and coincidentally an authority in ocean engineering. He is well known to all of you in



Participants in the First Meeting of National Council on Marine Resources
and Engineering Development, August 17, 1966

Seated: Under Secretary of State, George W. Ball, representing Secretary Dean Rusk; Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey; Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Fowler. *Standing:* Dr. George A. Silver, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, representing Secretary John Gardner of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission; Dr. Edward F. Wenk, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Council; Dr. Leland J. Haworth, Director, National Science Foundation; Secretary of Commerce, John T. Connor; Secretary of the Navy Paul Nitze; Dr. Donald F. Hornig, Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology; Dr. Stanley Cain, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, representing Secretary Stewart Udall.

this oceanographic community and should help this Council get off to a fast and effective start.

The Act also establishes a 15-man Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources appointed by the President. It will be composed of eminent individuals from Federal and State governments, industry, and universities. There are also four advisory members to be drawn from the Congress. The President expects to announce appointments to this Commission within the next few weeks.

The Commission has an important assignment to recommend a plan for a national marine science program and government organization to meet future needs. They have 18 months to complete the task. Although this is a part-time body, I am hopeful that arrangements can be made so that we can call on the Commission, or its individual members and staff, as advisers to this Council as its studies get underway.

The role of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development is different from its analogous space council because there is no NASA in the marine resources field. In the absence of such a single focus agency for the civilian component of marine research, engineering and resource development, the Congress—and the Executive Branch—have high expectations regarding the work of this Council.

I have interpreted this desire for action and results as not to defer all activities until the study commission delivers its report.

In particular I call your attention to President Johnson's request for "the Council to provide me with its initial recommendations not later than January of 1967 so that appropriate legislative proposals can be made early to the next Congress."

I also want to acknowledge the fine studies undertaken by the President's Science Advisory Committee, the National Academy of Sciences, the National Security Industrial Association, the several State Commissions on oceanography, and by the Congress that will be of enormous assistance to the Commission as well as the Council. We expect to tap these resources and talent wherever they exist.

The recent PSAC report on "Effective Use of the Sea" is of special interest. In his charge to me, the President requested the Marine Sciences Council to carefully study the many recommendations of the PSAC report and to consider these proposals in developing our suggestions for the President for fiscal year 1968. I regard the analysis of the PSAC report as one of the Council's priority assignments, and I expect to utilize the next Council meeting for this purpose.

By these actions, it should be clear that this Administration is taking the challenge of ocean exploration seriously. Public Law 89-454,

the Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966, will be implemented to the best of our ability.

It is a tough job. But the sea has meaning for the missions of each of the agencies represented here—for defense—to advance our foreign policy interests—to develop fishing and mineral resources—to improve weather forecasts—to protect health and safety of our citizens and conserve our seashore resources—and finally, to utilize the sea more effectively as a worldwide scientific laboratory.

These are the potential benefits. I look to our staff to develop policy studies as to the appropriate public, as well as private, role in marine exploration—programs for U.S. leadership in utilizing fishery resources to meet worldwide food shortages—a major buoy network for air-sea observations—improved techniques of data handling—steps in Federal organization to improve effectiveness of multiagency programs.

Each agency has responsibilities in its respective field. These studies should help each agency to draw bright new opportunities from the oceans in the spirit of exploration that has characterized this Nation's entire history.

All members of the Council share in this great responsibility to plan ahead and plan together. I will do my best to give it the leadership of my office.

Press Statement by
Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey
Regarding the First Meeting of the
National Council on Marine Resources
and Engineering Development

I am here this afternoon to report to you on the first session of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development of which I am Chairman.

As you know, this policy planning and coordinating body was established by Public Law signed by President Johnson, June 17, 1966.

For the first time, there now exists a Cabinet-level council composed of heads of the departments and agencies having statutory missions to engage in oceanographic research and exploration.

Each of you has a copy of my opening statement delivered at this morning's Council session. I would like to highlight for you now the principal points of this statement.

First, I intend to devote whatever time is needed to carry out the responsibilities vested in the Marine Sciences Council.

President Johnson attaches the greatest importance to the subject matter of this Act. This Administration is taking the challenge of ocean exploration most seriously.

Second, the President has appointed Dr. Edward Wenk, Jr. to serve as Executive Secretary of the Council. Copies of Dr. Wenk's biography are available for you.

Third, as Chairman of the Marine Sciences Council, I intend to visit in the near future all the major oceanographic installations, both public and private, in all parts of the country. This will provide me with valuable first-hand knowledge and experience as to our present and future programs in this exciting area of science and engineering.

Fourth, President Johnson has requested that "the Council provide me with its initial recommendations not later than January of 1967 so that appropriate legislative proposals can be made early to the next Congress."

This means that the Council must begin at once its major task of evaluating present programs of marine science and engineering and formulating recommendations for the President as to all future programming.

In this regard, I expect the Council will give special emphasis to those activities and programs which promote international understanding and cooperation; for example, expansion of food production from the sea, improvement of weather forecasting, the reduction of pollution, and related hazards. We also intend to rely heavily upon private industry, the academic community and the work of State oceanographic commissions.

Finally, the Interagency Committee on Oceanography, a subcommittee of the Federal Council of Science and Technology, will continue. We do, however, expect that the Marine Sciences Council will assume principal responsibility for preparing an annual report for the President to submit to the Congress describing federal multiagency programs, evaluating these activities, making recommendations for new legislation, and setting estimates of funding for all participating agencies during the succeeding fiscal year.

The ICO machinery represents many years of experience in developing cooperative programs and in the preparing of annual summaries of agency plans. We intend to utilize this resource fully in all elements of our interagency coordination task. We intend to cooperate rather than compete.

We expect the President to announce in the near future the appointment of a 15-member National Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources. While this Commission has its own independent life and will submit its own report to the President and the Congress, we also look forward to close cooperation between the Council and the Commission, with the Commission serving as an informal advisory body to the Council. Once again, we seek cooperation—not competition.

I am especially pleased that the President's Special Assistant on Science and Technology, Dr. Donald Hornig, is with us this afternoon. The Marine Sciences Council will, of course, work very closely with Dr. Hornig, the Office of Science and Technology, and the Federal Council of Science and Technology. Dr. Hornig and I are ready for whatever questions you may have.

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AT THE FIRST SESSION
OF
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ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

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As I shall outline in greater detail, we have been charged by the Congress and by the President with a challenging and very difficult set of tasks -- to advise and assist him on implementation of a broad marine sciences policy. For the first time in our nation's history, we have a statutory set of purposes "to develop, encourage, and maintain a coordinated, comprehensive, and long-range national program in marine science for the benefit of mankind."

As I interpret this charge, it is a policy -- to expand scientific understanding of the oceans, to accelerate development of marine resources and to establish an engineering capability to realize the full potential of the oceans in contributing to our national security and well being.

The sea has been a significant factor in this Nation's security from its beginning. We have been proud of our Navy's vitality and strength and this Act keeps well in mind the need to understand the ocean environment for defense.

But it also notes the peaceful uses of the sea:

---to promote international understanding and cooperation;

---to expand domestic fisheries and to help acquire fish protein for the undernourished;

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Ever since the 1959 landmark report of the National Academy of Sciences, both the U. S. Senate and the House

of Representatives have studied the potential of the sea. This nation's marine sciences activities have grown and matured rapidly and we now have a capability of scientists, a new oceanographic fleet, well equipped laboratories and instruments unmatched anywhere on this planet. This Act reflects an intention not only to nourish our scientific capabilities and maintain U. S. leadership, but also to translate these into an imaginative, productive ocean technology, with an engineering capability to permit operations anywhere in the ocean, at any depth, any time.

It anticipates accomplishing this mission through a partnership of Federal, State, university and industrial interests.

The law gives the President an unusually flexible pair of instruments to implement these objectives:

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model of a program-level coordinating body. The Congress, however, felt that policy coordination in addition to program coordination was required. This called for representation at the highest levels of government.

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assume principal responsibility for preparation of this report. This also is compatible with this Council's other responsibilities to advise and assist the President in an annual review of Federal programs, surveys of such activities and steps to coordinate the activities of all agencies.

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engineering. He is well known to all of you in this oceanographic community and should help this Council get off to a fast and effective start.

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responsibility to plan ahead and plan together. I will
do my best to give it the leadership of my office.

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 23, 1966

TO: Ruth Felt
FROM: Julie
RE: OCEANOGRAPHY PRESS CONFERENCE
UNCORRECTED TRANSCRIPT

August 17, 1966.

S-207, Capitol.

The following is the very rough text transcribed from a tape recording made by John Goldsmith of Station WWDC.

The text is now being edited by Ralph Segman, Inter-Agency Committee on Oceanography, Code 11 - 83464.

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Look into the work on the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering. Dr. Hornig is also the Head of the Office of Science and Technology, Chairman of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, and what other position are you in, Doctor, besides that? I know that there is one more. ~~R~~ Chairman of the President's Science Advisory Committee, which is deeply involved in this matter of oceanography and to my right and your left is Dr. Edward Wenk, Jr., who has just been appointed by the President as the Executive Secretary for the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development of which I am privileged to serve as Chairman. Dr. Wenk comes to us from the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress. He has been heading up in that Library the Science and Technology Division and has, I think, the most imminent knowledge as a professional man of the field of marine resources or oceanography of any man in our Government. He is well known in both public and private circles ~~x~~ interested in oceanography and has the confidence of the members of Congress with whom he has worked with closely these past years. I have a statement, you also have the statement, that I used this morning for the first meeting about a National Council. As you know, this policy-planning and coordinating body known as the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development was established by Public Law signed by President Johnson, June 17, 1966. For the first time there now exists a Cabinet level Council composed of heads of the departments and agencies having statutory missions to engage in oceanographic research and exploration. You all have a copy of my opening statement

delivered at the morning Council session. That session was attended by the principals that were designated by law and we had a very rewarding first session. I would like to highlight for you now the principal points of that statement and our session this morning.

First, I intend to devote whatever time is needed to carry out the responsibilities vested in the Marine Sciences Council. This is a new endeavor on the part of our government and I am privileged as Vice President to chair this operation and it shall be given all of the attention that was intended by the Congress these past few weeks since the signing of the law by President Johnson. I have been in many discussions and negotiations with key members of Congress and of people in private and public life that are informed on the subject of oceanography. As a Senator I interested myself in this subject and worked with Senator Magnuson as well as others in the Senate to implement legislative proposals relating to oceanographic research. President Johnson attaches the greatest importance to the subject matter of this Act, and this administration is taking the challenge of ocean exploration very seriously. We consider that this matter of ocean exploration has not only commended potentiality in terms of economic~~o~~ because there are rich resources of minerals and gas and oil in the seabeds, but it also has tremendous imp^{ortance}~~ortance~~ in terms of the world's food need. Ocean ^{ography} is like a mighty agricultural establishment yet untacked in terms of the possibility of feeding the people of this earth. The President has appointed, ~~as~~ as I said, Dr. Edward Wenk, Jr.,

to serve as Executive Secretary of the Council. You have copies of Dr. Wenk's biography. ⁹¹As Chairman of the Marine Sciences Council I intend to visit in the near future all the major oceanographic installations, both public and private, in all parts of the nation. This will provide me with valuable first-hand knowledge and experience as to our present and future programs in this exciting area of science and engineering. I might add that as Chairman of the Space Council I'll be able to join together these two endeavors. As you know, NASA has already interested itself in the deep sea exploration. I believe it was CDR Scott Carpenter that was our first aquanaut. So that while I have the responsibility of Chairing this particular Council the Marine Council, I'm also fortunate in having the opportunity in chairing the Space Council and I've been visiting those installations and they will be imminently related to what we seem to do here in oceanography. ⁹¹President Johnson has requested that the Council provide him with its initial recommendations not ~~■~~ later than January~~x~~ 1967, for the appropriate legislative proposals can be made early for the next~~x~~ Council. I received a memorandum from the President in mid-July asking me to proceed at once with these interior recommendations and we are already as individuals on the Council, and now this morning an official body, proceeding with that responsibility. This means, of course, the Council must begin at once its major task of evaluating present programs of marine science and engineering and formulating recommendations for the President as to all future programs. In this regard I expect the Council will give special emphasis ^{to} on those

activities and programs which promote international understanding and cooperation. For example, extension of the food production from the sea. I would note for your special attention that the Act under Section 6 provides an explicit direction to the Council to promote international cooperation in the matter of oceanographic research and marine research and development. The other activities and programs to which we'll give immediate attention is improvement of weather forecasting, reduction of pollution, and related hazards. We also intend to rely heavily upon private industry, the academic community, and the work of State oceanographic commissions. Now, all the reports of these groups are now being acquired by the Council and we will evaluate these reports and study them in the hope we'll be able to learn and at the same time make appropriate recommendations.

Finally, the ICO, formerly known as the Interagency Committee on Oceanography, which has been in existence about six years, a subcommittee of the Federal Council for Science and Technology, will continue its valuable work. Now, the ICO (Interagency Committee on Oceanography) is under the general supervision of Dr. Hornig, and it has been filling the gap, so to speak, of coordination in these past few years. We will continue that Committee and its staff, but will relate these activities and its work and its function to the responsibilities of the new Council on oceanography. We expect the Marine Sciences Council will assume principal responsibility for preparing an actual report for the President to submit to the Congress describing the Federal multi-agency programs, evaluating these activities, ~~x~~ making recommendations for new legislation

and indeed even new organizational structure and study
budget
estimates upon these ~~subject~~ for all the participating agencies
during the succeeding
~~proceeding~~ fiscal year. The ICO machinery, that's the
Interagency Committee on Oceanography, represents many years
of experience in developing cooperative programs and in pre-
paring of the annual summaries of agency plans. We intend
to utilize this resource fully in all elements of our interagency
coordination task. We intend to cooperate rather than
compete and we have the assurance from the responsible head
of the Federal Council for Science and Technology ~~the~~ cooperation
~~with~~ will be the rule of the day. ¶ We expect the President to
announce in the near future the appointment of a 50 member
national commission on marine science Engineering and Resources.
Now this is a commission made of private citizens. Your
Council is made up of the government officials. The Council
is a Government Aministrative coordinating instrumentality.
The Commission is a private advisory body outside of government.
While this Commission has its own independent life and will
submit its own report to the President of Congress, that report
will channel through the Council for the Council's evaluation
and any observation that the Council might wish to make. We
also look forward to close cooperation between the Council and the
Comm~~ittee~~ ssion on a day-to-day, month-by-month basis as a continuing
advisory body with the Commission serving as an informal advisory
body of the Council. Again, we'll seek cooperation and much
has been done now to establish these ground rules. ¶ We're
just getting our start, I'll admit, with the members of Congress
to design this legislation we have gone over the legislative

history of each proposal. Dr. Wenk has been in a very real sense, the Adviser and Counselor throughout the entire development of this legislative and comes to us now from the Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service, equipped by background and professional knowledge and experience to guide us in the days ahead. Now, I'm very pleased ~~x~~ that the President's Special Assistant on Science and Technology, Dr. Donald Hornig is with us this afternoon. ~~the~~ the Marine Sciences Council will, of course, work very closely with Dr. Hornig. ~~who hasn't~~ We haven't made a single move thus far but we move with Dr. Hornig all the way because he is the man to whom I look for general council and advise on matters of science and technology. Dr. Hornig and I and Dr. Wenk are ready for whatever questions you may have.

It might be well at this time, Dr. Hornig, if you have any comments which you would like to make you may state it now. I'd be very happy to have you do so.

Dr. Hornig: As you all know, the President's interest in marine science and ^{marine} technology. ^{He} ~~is~~ indicated this in a speech he gave at the Commissioning of the OCEANOGRAPHER about six weeks ago. ~~The~~ The time is right for things to move, ~~and~~ and the President feels that in response to ^{his interest a} ~~250~~ years ago you may remember that the report "Effective Use of the Sea", which was released shortly, was deterred and this will provide a one more base for the new mechanism which ~~was~~ the Vice President is heading to develop the new programs that we need nationally to make effective use of the marine ^{resources} importance and to develop the

science which will enable us ~~to~~ in the area of food, natural resources, weather prediction, and so on and to make ~~effective~~ ^{the best use} use of the sea. I think we're off and running, ^{now} for the Vice President. Wait a second.

Vice President: I should add that not only do we have ^{keen} a ~~few~~ interests in the economic and peaceful uses of the sea and the developments under marine science and engineering, but ~~all~~ ^{all} ~~these~~ ^{these} distinct needs in the defense requirements related to the ocean. ~~We have a great many~~ We're a ^{power of} and great naval/seapower/have a long history of it. A study of the sea is as vital as a study of the air current and of the atmosphere, ~~xxThe power~~ as far as our defense is concerned. The major emphasis, however, of this ~~entire~~ operation may be found a great potentiality that rest in this huge scientific body called the sea. Its encompass 3/5 of the earth's surface or more. A world-wide scientific laboratory for the betterment of mankind. It is the first degree, I believe, the first time that a determined and coordinated effort has been made to be utilize a great laboratory to properly equip it to develop it ^{s that are there.} and to keep out the realization of the potential ~~so far this period.~~ and economic, social betterment, science and technology.

Q. Mr. Vice President. In your meeting with the Council this morning you said the Council ^{may} need a new agency to report to the President's Assistant. This of course has been called a wet NASA itself and ^{travis} and what chance do you think we have ~~in forming~~ the creation of a bad new give off that we ought not to hire thousands upon

thousands of people who are not physically willing to ~~exercise~~ ^{the government}
oceanography center all over the ~~world~~ ^{country} spends millions of
dollars a year. What chance have we got to avoid this?

A. You've painted a picture for me that will ~~not~~ surely
make me
/want to avoid it, I'll tell you that. I merely mentioned this
in the report because it is in my report to the Council
because it is something that has been talked about. There has
been no judgement ~~about that~~ arrived at and surely would be
unwise for me to indicate that there was any such plan or
hope. We are required by law to take a good look at the entire
structural organization, that is the administrative factor,
and administrative establishment relating to oceanographic
research and development. It is my off-hand view that we have
splendid facilities in ~~existence~~ existence, we may very well
want to strengthen those and to take a very careful look at
the allocation of our resources, that is our financial resources
where they go, but I don't think it will be appropriate to
talk about a "wet" NASA at this particular time. This isn't
in the mind of the Chairman of the Council and I ~~do~~ want to keep
an open mind and I'm sure other members will, but we're really
~~speaking~~ seeking our fulfillment of our goals and objectives,
which I ~~do~~ stated in our opening statement, and not to build a
national bureaucracy. I can assure you of that and if I had
any such dreams I'm sure they would've been long ago eliminated
by a message I received from the President.

Q Mr. Vice President. Can you give us some idea of what
Congress *thinks convenient in this area of marine*

engineering?

A Substantial. It's a nation, as the Soviet Union, has put a good deal of time and effort of time and resources into marine ~~x~~ resources development into oceanography. But I believe that ~~xxxxxxx~~ it's fair to say that on the equipment side now facilities that we stand at the head of the list. We do not say doctor or at least close to it.

Q Mr. Vice President: that certain selected areas that we have at the moment ~~x~~ used that oceanographic fleet in the world. I think in some areas fisheries are harvesting and have done an outstanding job and surely are competitor in almost all of the areas.

A Vice President: I emphasized this morning in our meeting with the Council that one of the obligations under the statute not only to take a look at our legislative structure but to look into this whole matter of fisheries and fisheries rights and also the improvement of the quantity and quality of fish in the sea. This is going to be, I think, one of the great exciting opportunities that we have. Most people talk about the oceans talk about farming the oceans, in a sense. ~~This is~~ ~~xxx~~ Just as you crop the soil or crop the land you crop the ocean. There will be ~~x~~ some very fascinating research under way as to how you improve the quantity and quality ~~and~~ in fish life ~~x~~ in order to better serve mankind. Because protein shortage is one of the great shortages in the world and it's having ~~x~~ serious affects upon millions and millions of people, yet the sea is the greatest source of protein food ~~x~~ in the world. We feel there is much that can be done there. At a later date

I'll be able to talk ^{to} you a little more explicitly but I think I ought to be ~~a~~ careful in the presence of these two imminent scientists.

Q: How ~~can~~ soon will ~~this~~ ~~committee~~ ~~start~~ ~~meeting?~~ you start visiting these oceanographic institutions?

A: We'll be starting in the month of September. As I travel about between now and January I ~~xx~~ hope to be able to visit most of these facilities in the next few months. We'll tie them into other journeys that I make. Will I ~~be~~ going to Hawaii, did you say? Pleasant thought. Not right away, but I have no previous plans.

Q: Mr. Vice President: Would you like to go down in the BATHYSCAPH?

A: Wouldn't mind it at all.

Q: Mr. Vice President. Is it true that NASA will now be a little longer on the technological level of in the ocean there is a great deal of ~~xxx~~ scientific information/~~contained~~, ^{to be gained} of course. There is also the great military defense there and I was wondering how a "wet" NASA ~~can~~ ^{influence} materialize to whatever the research organization is, will run up against this military security problem in the sense ^{influence} perhaps that now NASA has run up against problems in connection with the Air Force military, and the state. Do you foresee trouble sorting out the purely scientific vs. the purely military aspects which comes from deep sea research?

A. Well, because we have no plans for what you call the "wet" NASA, the question as far as that is concerned is not really relativent, ^Wwith all due respect that we obviously

will be concerned about the requirements of our own national security. The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Dr. Robert Frosch, is the Chairman of the ICO (Interagency Committee on Oceanography) so that ~~the~~ ^{very important} consideration is given to ~~very~~ the security and defense requirements but we want to also make it quite clear that just as we have in space ~~we~~ that we look upon research and development in space as a great pursuit for peaceful purposes and for enrichment of the human life and for the advancement of science and learning. Likewise, it seems to me that the emphasis that we placed upon marine resources and engineering development, oceanography is essentially for the improvement of the life that people of this earth ~~is~~ the strengthening of our own economy, the availability of food, the great opportunities that we have in terms of weather forecasting, the knowledge that we can gain out of pollution control, and we have ~~x~~ all sorts of things that we can spend out time and money on and our knowledge on that leads you to billion benefits and peaceful development.

Q: the ways that the Russians space program?

A. We said that ~~some~~ ^{one} of the prime ~~emphasés~~ of the statue setting up the Council and the Commission in Section 6 of that statue was ~~through the~~ international cooperation and one of the members of the Council is the Secretary of State. I've already visited with the Secretary of the State and the UnderSecretary of State in reference to international cooperation and ~~is~~ it's too premature to say how much we can do in this area but obviously it lends itself because of the international

character of the sea. There are great opportunities for international cooperation. There is always competition and healthy competition, competition, that is that calls upon the respective nations to improve their activity and to improve their facilities as a healthy development. The main thing that we would want to avoid is, what we thought to avoid in space and have done quite well at it. A kind of belligerent competition. I am sure that we will be able to conduct ourselves in friendly and peaceful manner.

Q: Mr. Vice President. Since the Council will be recommending legislation, is this possibly from the Commission in this 18 months report?

A: No sir. We are fully cognizance of the relationships of both the Council and the Commission and as I indicated to you the Commission is, in a sense, the outside element, its the members from the industry and the university academic life private individuals with ^{our} ~~full~~ members of Congress, in an advisory capacity, ^{two from} ~~two~~ each House. The Commission will also serve during its limited period of time as an advisory and consultative body to the Council it has made up of several officials. We do not see any competition at all to the contrary we see ~~a~~ both of them complementary and the Commission's report we hope will be able to get to the Council before the end of this 18 months period. In fact, we are hopeful that that report could be completed ~~within~~ approximately a year and this would give us an opportunity to submit to the President recommendations that he could incorporate in fiscal 1969. budget and State-of-the-Union message. It seems to me that

that's a worthy objective and we've been talking about that. As yet, you know, the Commission has not been appointed but names are being gathered and recommendations are being made and the President will very shortly announce the members of the Commission and the Commission will have a staff. I should mention to you that we have already done our work with the Bureau of the Budget. We're going to have a relatively small professional staff because there is a staff with the ICO which we hope to be able to use and the work of the Council but there will be a separate small staff for the Commission, there will be a reasonably small staff, therefore the Council set up staff made of economists, people in the field of international relations, of public administration, scientists, top-grade people. Those people who are provided for by our classifications under the Bureau of the Budget agreement with the Council.

Q: Mr. Vice President. to man~~terminology~~
terminology ~~is~~ could you give us an idea of what the total federal

A: I really couldn't give a intelligent answer to that or an informed answer about it, but I can only say that it appears to me that the emphasis that the Congress has placed upon oceanography would indicate that there will be a very carefully evaluation of the resources being presently put into this program and within the limits of our capability to properly allocate those resources to priority ~~is~~ projects and possibly in some areas to increase them. But this all depends on how the budget limitations are. One of the things we believe that

A. No. I don't think that's ~~xxx~~ at all.

Q. think between private

A. There is always some possibility of discussions and even some arguments, but most of the work in the field of oceanography is undoubtedly will be private. I have never felt that the government should . And I repeat, I have never felt that the government should the private sector but the government activity should be to supplement ~~it~~ and the government can in fact what it considers to be goals, objectives, and priorities as far as government activities are concerned and call upon and ~~interpretation~~ encourage private sectors who add in the fulfillment of those objectives. One of the reasons that we look with such favor upon the Commission is because the Commission does bring into the channels of government private individuals and we hope that they will be and I can assure you that they will be people who are highly competent, ~~and we hope that they will~~ out of industry and the academic and scientific community. So this effort is looked upon, may I say, by the private sector as the very encouraging development. The private sector was very much pleased with the action of the Congress and very pleased with the establishment of the Council and you would be interested to know that when the oceanographic meeting was here in Washington, ~~xx~~ about a month ago or a little over that, I met with all the top people. They came to my office and we had a very good reception and I'm in working relationship now and have been for better than 6 ~~x~~ weeks with the key people in the private sector and in the academic community. Dr. Wenk will surely be very resourceful man in this area. He knows them all and

to the Council. They preserve their own independent position as they well should.

Q. The emergence development of whatever comes out of that

A. I really couldn't say. The only thing I can say is that our contact with them are good and healthy and active and we will of course seek the advise of the Council as an ~~a~~ outstanding experts in this area.

Q. oceanographic
marine research

A. Dr. Hornig maybe could, or Ed? Yes. I have a comment. Approximately \$300,000,000 at the present time. That includes a fairly considerable military slice. The part that's usually lifted outside of military areas about \$200,000,000 a year. The \$200,000,000 I might say includes work that is done within the Navy but non-classified work ^s ^{ly} ~~in the~~ general ~~xxxxx~~ applicable.

Q. Do you have any idea of

A. I haven't any idea.

Q. I'd like to ask Dr. Hornig that \$200 or \$300.

A. Dr. Hornig: No, no. \$200 just \$100.

Q. That agency that list certain agencies
sonar and ~~what~~ not in connection with our submarine

. There is
of course a has been passed from to
operations. boundary that/ oceanography/military

A. Dr. Wenk. Do you have anything? We're going to have to ~~base~~ vacate this room very shortly. I don't want to cut you short ⁹ but the facilities of the East front are thoroughly

taxed these days. I just talk about the other

Q.

A. I don't think ~~the~~ it can be proper for me to make that kind of an estimate.

Ed. Do you have anything you want to say.

Well. The Vice President has covered the objectives of this legislation and I'd just like to summarize three major points .

1. This is the first time in our history that the Congress and that the President has a mandate ^{to develop} ~~XXXXXX~~ a national policy and program in the ocean. Secondly, reflect a transition from our scientific interest to our technological interest and thirdly it calls for some real policy planning in looking ahead in terms of how the ocean can serve our other public purposes. Defense, our foreign policy interest, development of our natural resources, controlling pollution , estuarjes and so on. Finally, I'd just like to say, Mr. Vice President, what a privilege it's going to be to serve with you and there's one little bit of a story that I don't believe the press knows and that is in a way I've really been working for the Vice President because the interest of the Congress Science Policy began with Senator Humphrey's interest in 19657.

Thank you. Thank you very much.

Q. Mr. Vice President.



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