TRANSCRIPT
Bowdoin College July 29, 1967

Thank you very much. Thank you Governor Curtis and Governor King and indeed the President of this great college, President Coles, Dean Storer, and my esteemed associate in the Senate, one of your truly great Americans and I consider one of the most effective leaders in the Congress of the United States, your own Senator Muskie, and those two stalwarts of good government in the House of Representatives that are with us, Bill Hathaway and Peter Kyros.

I just want to first of all extend a word of apology and regret for not being able to be with all of you a little earlier and then to say how happy I am that it's possible for Mrs. Humphrey and I to be here at all. I have really looked forward to this visit to Maine and I had hoped that it would be a bright and sunshiny day.

I saw the governor a couple of days ago, in fact I just saw him yesterday morning, while we stopped off for a moment in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and I listened to the argument between the two governors as to the relative merits of the two states, who was claiming the Portsmouth shipyard and who was claiming this as taxable property and what have you, but at that particular moment I heard the Governor of Maine express the hope that it would be a good clear day and that he trusted that I would bring to bear whatever influence I had upon the weatherman to see that was possible. I'm happy to tell you that this was a promise that I didn't make but that I now claimed and kept.

I'm sure that some of you know that the reason for my tardiness is because I have other duties to perform as well as the responsibility of serving as Chairman of the Council on Oceanography or on Marine Resources and Engineering and Development.

This morning the President has held a series of meetings relating to our problems in the cities of our land. I have served ever since I have been Vice-President as the liason from the White House with the local government officials, having met some thirty-two times in the last, or better than that now, I guess it's close to forty times, in the last three years, with the mayors and local government officials about their problems.

In more recent days, I've been keeping a watchful eye upon these rather tragic developments, indeed very tragic developments, that have taken place in our cities, in some of our cities.

This morning the President had the report from Mr. Cyrus Vance, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, relating to the situation in Detroit and we went over that in meticulous detail. Subsequently, we, the President had into the cabinet room, the members of the new commission that he announced the other night. The commission to study the violence, the riots, the breakdown of law and order, and what to do about it, headed by Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois and chaired by thevice-chairman, by Mayor Lindsay of New York. An eleven member commission and we met for better than 2 1/2 well approximately 3 hours with this particular group, going over the charge to the commission and then visiting and sharing information about the task that lies ahead. It's quite a shift to go away from, to leave these troublesome, burdensome, incredibly difficult and tragic circumstances that have afflicted some of our cities and then move over into the deep blue, so to speak, into the field of Oceanography, but the Vice-President of the United States is not supposed to be an expert in anything, he's a general practioner. The only thing is that I hope that I'm keeping up-to-date with modern political science and to use the comparison or the analogy of the general practioner with modern medicine.

I'll try today to bring you up-to-date on what we're doing in the field of oceanography, the marine sciences. I know that I'm talking to people that know more about it than I do, but this is not unusual experience for me and it doesn't in any way intimidate me, I might say.

I shall speak with that certainty and precision which comes to those who seldom have all the information that they ought to have, so you please accept what I have to say in the spirit of tolerence and forgiveness if not forgetfulness.

During the past few days, I have been visiting some of the marine facilities of the Eastern Seaboard and meeting with the leading scientists or at least some of the leading scientists and engineers throughout New England. These are the scientists and the engineers charting new courses to transform the latent promise of the seas, into practical treasures.

Two days ago, I was at the University of Rhode Island, where we had a splendid meeting. Senator Pell of Rhode Island is the author of the "Sea Grant College Act", a very important piece of legislation and of course Senator Pastore of Rhode Island is a power house of strength for our efforts in the Committee on Appropriations.

Later on that day I visited Woods Hole over in Massachusetts and then as you know spending with Dr. Fye there, a few hours and with members of his staff. We boarded the Atlantis II, the oceanographic research vessel and went to sea for the night and spent yesterday morning going through some experimentation in research aboard that vessel. I was much impressed. Of course I can tell you in all candor that it was more than a layman's mind could grasp, but it gives you the feel of it, the emensity of the task and also the richness of experience. Then I had to break that off quickly and return to Washington for other duties which relate to the field of legislation where we have important bills that are still in the Congress and more importantly, matters that relate to the problems of our cities.

Now coming to Maine and here to Bowdoin College, is I think the appropriate place to emphasize certain aspects of this new and I think very very richly rewarding endeavor in the field of Marine Sciences or Oceanography. This great State has the longest coastline in New England. I tell Ed Muskie many times it has all of the great attributes of the State of Minnesota and he said it has more. Then he tells me why and he even brings himself into that discussion and then I might add that is its extra dividend, that, and that fine congressional delegation and the governor.

Well I know that there has been a new endeavor in the New England area. Dean Storer was kind enough to write to me on the 14th day of July and give me some background relating to the number of institutions of higher learning surrounding the Casco Bay area, that have formed a consortium as he put it, in order to promote a joint development of oceanographic activities of an educational and research nature and then listing out the colleges and the universities including your own great state university. This is the way to get at it. This is the way to maximize our efforts. This is a very expensive and a very complex research effort and it is going to take the best brains and all of the resources that we can get and rather than to pick at it piece by piece, one or two men here or one or two there, it seems to me to try to take a good look at the topality of the challenge and of the possibilities and then to sort of combine your physical and your human resources to take a good look at that challenge and that opportunity, is what we ought to do. And I know now that you have, that you are in the process of developing this joint program for promoting these oceanographic activities and I have the feeling from my other experiences in this area that this will contribute greatly to the renewed effort of this nation, to develop and use the resources of the oceans for the benefit of mankind.

You know we've been so attracted by the wonders of outer space, the mystery of it, that we had, for a period of time, almost forgotten the great mystery of the sea, of the oceans. Seventy-one, well over 70% of this earth surface, water, and man up to now has been fooling around, so to speak, skimming the surface of it and doing some limited exploration. We are now about to enter and I think we have entered into the period of our scientific and technological development where we're going to really explore the depths of the ocean. Where we're going to find out what this 70% of the earth surface really means to mans benefit or to his better life.

The Governor of Maine and the Governor of New Hampshire has had, as did the Governor of Massachusetts, Governor Volpe, who met with us and in my visits with these three governors, found that each of the states are making their own efforts to maximize research and pioneering in oceanography research and development and I want to urge in this, from this platform, that the State of Maine, because of its relationship to the sea, because of the great potential that is here for you, that the State of Maine, mobilize its public and private resources in support of this fine initiative that I mentioned the consortium, this joint activity, because its only through cooperation amongst industry and I want to underscore that first cause there's great potential here for industry, cooperation among industry, government and the universities, that we can continue to mobilize the resources, the imagination, the knowledge and the initiative that is required for the task and it's this pattern of cooperative endeavor of partnership, government, industry and the university that has driven American science and technology forward at such a rapid pace. I've been one of those of recent days that has been studying the so-called technological gap that you read so much about.

I was in Europe only about two months ago, visiting with some of their scientists, Dr. Edward Wenk, whose been with you today, journeyed with me on that particular visit and I've talked to the spokesman in Europe about this. Mr. Wilson, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, has been deeply concerned about the brain drain as he puts it and about the technological gap between the United States and even the industrialized countries, Western Europe and Britain. The Foreign Minister of Italy, Minister Fanfani, addressed the NATO council on this very subject. The Europeans are deeply concerned about what they believe to be this tremendous advantage which America has today in technology and science, where there's some very obvious answers why, because of the partnership that we've developed, because government is not doing it along,

because industry is not doing it alone, because we're not depending on universities along. We're pooling our efforts. Vast contributions are coming into the universities in fellowships and scholarships and grants from the Federal government, needless to say from the State government and from the private institutions, from private capital, to maximize our science and our technology and this partnership that has worked so well in our space program is now being applied to our program of oceanography. Obviously it's being applied to medicine and the healing arts, or we simply couldn't do what we've done thus far. So I'm here to emphasize the importance of the consortium. The importance of the joint effort, the importance of the partnership. It's the only way that I know that we can meet any of our problems today, including the problems of our cities. Every problem we have today of any consequence, is too big for any level of government along. Too big for the private effort alone, but together any of these problems are managable. Together, and that's why I believe there is a new breed of politics in America today and I bring this one reference to politics into this message simply to say that the demagogue of the past that sought to pit business against government and tried to downgrade the professor and spoke of the professors, quote and quote, as if they were the enemies of the people and the enemies of good government, that those demagogues have had their day, it's all over. Thank goodness!

We need people today that know how to get out people to work together even if we preserve our respective identities, we do not want the university to be engulfed by the state or by business or by the federal government and we do not want the state government to be dominated, but we do cooperate and no longer should we tolerate people in our midst or at least we shouldn't give them much of a hearing that seek to set up the old animosities, build on the old fictional hostilities and are trying to pit the university against the business community and visa versa and both of them against their respective governments. It just doesn't add up to anything but trouble. Well as I say, I generally give about two speeches that wasn't in the text here, but I don't have enough time sometime for these texts and when I get up here and look at you I just let it flow out. Ed Muskie said that I was the son of a druggist you see and we used to have those old Rexall sales, two for one. I've never gotten over it, but I figure it gives you freedom of choice too, you can take either speech that you want.

Well one year ago the congress enacted and the President approved unprecedented legislation which established as the policy of the United States in these words, this policy, "The development of a coordinated comprehensive long-range national program in marine science, for the benefit of mankind." It's by public law, we've been doing some things in oceanography before, particularly in the United States Navy, to which we owe a great deal, but we've never had it as a national policy and thank goodness with the leadership of men who are here from the congress and others, we now have a policy and we have moved rapidly during this one year. That's all we've had to respond to this challenging mandate. Here's the check list, so to speak, of what we've tried to do. We've established a truly unified program, we meet regularly and we have a unity in our purpose. We've begun to establish national goals. We have selected major oceanic programs requiring immediate priority attention. We know we couldn't do everything. We don't have the resources so we had a list of priorities, I believe, and set them down in eight or nine priorities and we're working on them. Now I'm privileged to serve as the chairman of that council, the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development and as you know that council brings together the cabinet level officials responsible for marine sciences, marine science policies.

I'm going to let you in on a little secret. I served on many councils. The President mentioned this morning certain, some commissions that he'd appointed and he mentioned one in which he appointed and no one had ever turned up to serve and he said listen I want to make sure the commissions I've just appointed, that your here, but the marine council is made up of top cabinet officers of this government from the Secretary of State to the Secretary of Defense to the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Secretary of Interior, the Secretary of Commerce and so on down the line, including the National Science Foundation Director and their there. We don't settle for second and third positions. The top officials are there and they take out of their busy days when we have our meetings, anywhere from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 hours of hard work and well programed agenda, where the staff papers are circulated ahead of time and we know what we're doing, we get to work and I can tell you that it's been one of the, I think one of the best experiences I've ever had in government.

Well we have quickly realized. That's why I emphasize this description a moment ago that oceanography is of top importance and that it is in a state of transition. No longer is it purely a scientific pursuit, even though I don't want to downgrade that aspect of it, all of the so-called benefits are impossible without the scientific pursuit. It must now serve very concrete national and international leagues. Our new oceanography faces, as I said, many challenges and I believe every one of them is an opportunity. The challenge of using the vast food reserves of the sea, the health and the tragic cycle of famine and despair which haunt much of the earth. The challenge of pollution and erosion on our seashores, our bays, and our estuarys and the great

lakes which literally threaten the health of our people and destroy the resources of the sea. The challenge of understanding the effects of the ocean on weather, so that we may improve long-term forecasting of storms and sea conditions. Protect life and property on the coastal areas and improve the predictions of rainfall in the interiors. If we can meet that challenge, the dividend of this program will be fantastic. Just think of the losses that come because we are unable today to really predict w th certainty, weather. The challenge of gathering the mineral, oil and gas wealth of the ocean floor. Why right off this coast, right here, I think we we're talking about it Ken, the other day, there is great possibilities of off-shore oil. I was in Alaska less than a month ago and Alaska is just entering an economic boom, possibly the largest known oil field in this continent, is to be found off the coast of Alaska. Oh what wealth and that's why industry today is looking for people in the field of oceanography, as never before. Any student and this is something we should tell our students, I say our students because I once was a professor and in this politics, you never know when you'll be back in the college. I think we ought to tell our students that this is, that this is a very very , well a very top grade opportunity for them. I know of aircraft companies today that are looking for oceanography graduates in the respective disciplines of what we called in general oceanography, unlimited possibilities.

If I were to give a talk to a graduating class in light of the knowledge I now have of this field of marine sciences, I'd say go into the areas that deal, that relate to oceanography. You have a sure job waiting for you. I know of one company that needs 400 and can't find them right now and pay big salaries.

These oceans that we speak, they provide important opportunities not only for what I've mentioned in terms of products and food and minerals, but of international cooperation and international development. They wash the coast of many nations from east to west. The phenomenan of the ocean is universal, are universal and it can be said here and you know it, that many nations today are intensifying their use of the seas resources. All over the map you can go to any country today and talk oceanography and you have an audience right away in the governments, because they know that the sea that has been there sometimes as their enemy and often times as their only means of communication, today offers them hope. I think, therefore, it's essential that we work with all countries including the Soviet Union and we are and we get along better with the Soviet Union in this area than almost any other area, that we work with them bilaterally and through international organizations in exploring and understanding and using the seas and their resources. During the past month the President and I have been discussing cooperative marine science with many leading government officials in Western Europe, Asia and Latin America. Without exception, they are enthusiastic about the unlimited potential for working together for the benefit of all and I might add we can work with the advanced nations, to jointly explore and develop ocean resources and we can also assist and do so in a meaningful manner, the less developed countries, to promote coastal development, open new water ways and to strengthen food economies and we can work with all the nations to establish a frame work of law or laws which will encourage an excellerated use of the ocean and their resources by all nations.

You see the oceans belong to all of mankind and offer the best possible area for international cooperation and development. We can help raise the level of scientific competence and at minimun cost. In brief, through cooperative international efforts, we can foster economic development. We can promote regional cooperation. We can strengthen the bonds of understanding throughout the world. At the top of the list of our priorities with other nations, we must help tap the abundant unused food potential which the oceans hold. We've heard all kinds of warnings about the stark misery of hunger, the ravages of malnutrition and the threats of political upheavals and social strife posed by food shortages. We know that more than one-half the worlds population is hungry. A billion and a half people and it doesn't seem to be getting any better. Yet the worlds food supply stretches thinner and thinner in the face of aspiring population and many people stand by and just wring their hands, say what are we going to do about it. They predict the most dire of circumstances. I'm here to tell you that there is something we can do about it in several ways and one of the ways is to harnass the food resources, to develop the food resources of the seas. The oceans can really help alleviate this problem and we're determined that they will. Therefore I say that we've embarked on an intensified long-range program in our government and the cooperation with others to exploit the oceans as a source of food, to help feed the under nourished people of the world. Now this is a program which included multiplying five fold the present use of food resources from the ocean. Five fold, we don't say just more, we say 500% increase in food product from the ocean and we want to do that within the next decade and it can be done. Developing more effective regulatory policies to maximize worldwide fishing yields and to improve fishing efficiency. We regretably in many areas of the world, the're fishing now like they did 2,000 years ago. When I think of what we can do with high altitude and space satellites sensory devices, to find schools of fish in the depths of the sea. When I think of the cooperation that can come with nations that are doing tremendous work in fisheries in the catch as well as in the volume of the catch or the location of the fish, I know that we can do a better job for mankind than we've

done. This program includes encouraging expanded participation by private enterprise in harvesting the oceans food resources. To fulfill this pledge that we've made as a nation to the world, we are vigorously developing technologies for the production of fish protein concentrate, which as you know has received its approval by the Food and Drug Administration and we are likewise launching a great international program and national in our own right for mapping the living resources of the sea. We know so little. You men know better than I how little we know of the sea. We call on other advanced nations of the world to join w th us through agencies of the United Nations and bilaterally in this humanitarian effort of unprecedented scope, but the dimensions of world hunger are too great to be solved by any one country and that's why I say that we must put this at the top of the list for international cooperation.

Not long ago I was speaking with the members of OECD, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Europe. I met with them while I was overseas and talked to them again about, these are the developed nations, these are the well-to-do nations, the nations of affluence. I talked to them about sharing this burden of technological assistant, technical assistance and of maximizing the food resources of the world. We also anticipate developments in other areas of the marine technology which are going to provide us many opportunities for strengthening maritime ties and contributing to a peaceful and stable world. I think I should tell you that I have concentrated my attention on the aspects of international cooperation, you see I'm one of those that believes that before you get political cooperation you have to get functional cooperation. When you can bring people together in the professions, when you can bring people together around human needs and great opportunities, then you start to build the frame work for political cooperation. It's much more difficult to talk to some of our political adversaries today in the world about peace treaties and political cooperation than it is to talk to them about scientific cooperation or cooperation in the educational field, or the health field, or the technical assistance field. I believe that you build functionally just as I believe that a united Europe is coming about functionally through trade, through its industry and then on that basis you start to build the political structure that maximizes the functional cooperation We're examining for example, the international aspects of mining in deep oceans, the deployment of unmanned ocean stations for collecting environmental data, a benefit to many nations. These are just some of the things that we're trying to do internationally.

Now accurate navigation, a word about it. It is fundamental to the advancements of all of these oceanic endeavors. You as oceanographers and as interested citizens, are fully aware of the necessity for accurate positioning at sea in scientific investigations. I'm going to be candid with you, I didn't know how important this was until I was educated in it and when I've listened to you and then women like yourselves and have listened to our people in the Navy and Merchant Marines and others I began to appreciate the tremendous importance of what I'm about to tell you now, which is the result of our council endeavors and of our hearings.

Today I'm pleased to announce another step in our effort to strengthen worldwide navigational aides for civilian use. We have many navigational aides for military use, but we do not want to be a nation known only for its military. We want to be known as peace makers, as nation builders, as life givers, rather than warriors. This step that I speak of will couple the technological achievements of our space program to our endeavors in the ocean and it is doubly rewarding for me since I also serve as the chairman of the space council. I said in jest, I believe it was in Rhode Island the other day, that every time Ed Muskie and his boys over in the Senate, or Bill Hathaway and Peter Kyros over the in House, give me anything to do they, they made me chairman of the space council, which deals with the infinity of outer space, they made me chairman of the council on oceanography which deals with the oceans. You can plainly see they either give me an assignment totally out of this world or at the bottom of the ocean. I guess that's the only place they'll trust me, but I want to tell you that I find less trouble in those two environments then they find in theirs. Well I, I find that these two areas of endeavor, space and oceanography, are complimentary, not competitive. They augument each other.

This week the President approved a recommendation from the council, from the marine council, that the Navy's navigation satellite system be made available for use by our civilian ships and that the commercial manufacture of the required shipboard receivers be encouraged. Now we've had literally a fantastic navigational satellite system for our ships of the naval fleet, our battle fleet, but that navigational system has not been available for commercial purposes, for the civilian, for the non-military. We took this up in the council on oceanography, our marine sciences council. We made our recommendation, by the way, it was unanimous, I want you to know that the council members unanimously approved the recommendation. We sent it to the President, who has the final word on these matters and he readily accepted our recommendation. Now this recommendation was developed by the Department of Navy in support of the initiatives of the marine science council, to strengthen worldwide navigational aides for civilian use. Our

all weather satellite system has been in use since 1964 by the United States Navy and it has enabled our fleet units to pinpoint their positions any where on earth. The same degree of navigational accuracy will now be available to our non-military ships as of today. For the past year there has been an increasing interest in this system in the entire oceanographic community. Some of you undoubtedly have communicated with your members of congress. There's been great interest amongst off shore oil exploration companies, amongst mineral companies and among other segments of U.S. industry which require extremely accurate navigation or position. The old system just wasn't that good. These users will now have the best that modern science and technology can provide and they will be direct beneficiaries of this new dividend from our military research and our development programs. I can tell you that we're doing the same thing in the space program today. Where we're literally spinning off into the civilian economy, hundreds of new developments that are literally going to make well, I was going to say revolutionize American industry, but let me tell you make the degree of excellence in American industry, greater and greater. One of the most, one of the most thrilling experiences of my life is to see what happens in this field of science and technology, that where we put in billions of dollars of federal government resources in a program like space for example, or millions of dollars like we do in oceanography and then to see what comes out of it in terms of human benefits., not just defense, not just military security, but human security and human benefits. Now this system I speak of, navigational aides, includes a ground station complex of four tracking stations, satellites, space satellites in polar orbits, shipboard receivers and associated computors and there it is ready to go to work. There is of course, no permenant commitment by the Navy to maintain this system indefinitely for non-military use. However, recognizing the need for strengthening our worldwide navigational capabilities. The Marine Sciences Council has now requested the department of transportation to prepare a recommended plan for meeting future non-military navigational requirements. With consideration given to the role of the land based radio systems and navigational satellites. Internationally, the United Nations committee on the peaceful uses of outer space is considering the need for navigation service satellite system under United Nations sponsorship and we have other nations that have expressed interest in developing their own capabilities. All of this underscores but one thing, the importance that nations are assigning to marine sciences, the policy and procedures that will be required for this work, of course, will be worked out. The fabric of peace must be woven to stretch unbroken from the outer most reaches of our solar system to the bottom of the oceans, and ladies and gentlemen, in light of the fantastic developments in science and technology, I say from this platform that if we can not develop the kind of international law and controls that will make outer space peaceful and only for peaceful purposes and the depth of the ocean peaceful and for peaceful purposes, I think then we will have gone a long way to insure mankind safety, and to see to it that he is not victimized by the instruments of science and technology, which could bring him destruction as well as a better life.

During the past year we've made such a good beginning at the United Nation's towards preventing these warlike activities in outer space and creating conditions favorable to cooperation among nations for the exploration and the use of outer space. So my final words to you are these, let us turn to this task of further insuring the cooperative and productive use of the oceans. It may not seem for the moment to be spectacular, but it is fundamental. If we can have cooperation on 71% of the earth surface or 70% of the earth surface, international cooperation, respect for law, international development, international exploration, we will have gone a long way to overcome the problems of the other 30%.

These great oceans tie the nations of the world together. They have from time immemorial been bonds of culture and commerce and where better is to to quote the words of Longfellow, that at this college. I wish I had a statement from Paul Douglas too, because I want to tell you he's one of the great contemporary hero's of Bowdoin College, or from Hawthorne, but Longfellow I think gave us the theme about the sea. He said "The sea divides and yet unites mankind." I believe what he meant was it's up to us. It can be a source of division and tension or it can be a tremendous environment for your unity and common purpose. I think I'm talking to the people that know how to make the right decision and if we can leave it in your hands and I think you're going to have much to say about it, the seas and the oceans will unite us as one family on this earth. Thank you very much.

DIAL 783-2151

Maine Democratic Party

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GEORGE J. MITCHELL
STATE CHAIRMAN

EDWARD M. BONNEY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

MEMO:

TO: Nick Kostopulos
Office of the Vice-President
Executive Building
Washington, D.C.

FROM: Edward M. Bonney
Executive Secretary

Enclosed please find a tape and transcript of the remarks of the Vice-President at Bowdoin College, July 29, 1967.

President Coles
Gov Curtis
Dean Storer

Late State Representative, Charles Sowery
Chairman J Sea and Shore Fisheries
Commission
Oceanography Students.

REMARKS

Gov King
Gov Curtis
Sen Muskie
Bill Hathaway
Peter Kyros

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE

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BRUNSWICK, MAINE

July 29, 1967

I was delighted to accept the invitation of Governor Curtis, Senator Muskie, Congressmen Peter Kyros and Bill Hathaway, and President Coles to come to Maine and meet with you.

I am particularly pleased to be able to talk to the oceanography community today and to use this occasion to make an announcement which significantly affects our oceanographic endeavors.

During the past several days I have been visiting our marine facilities and meeting with leading marine scientists and engineers throughout New England -- scientists and engineers charting new courses to transform the latent promise of the seas into practical treasures.

Maine, of course, has the longest coastline in New England. The recent initiative of a number of your educational institutions in the Casco Bay area to develop a joint program for promoting oceanographic activities will greatly contribute to the renewed effort of this nation to develop and use the resources of the oceans for the benefit of mankind. (Gov Curtis)

I urge the state of Maine to mobilize its public and private resources in support of this fine initiative.

For only through close cooperation among industry, government, and universities can we continue to mobilize the resources, the imagination, the knowledge and the initiative that have driven American science and technology forward at such a rapid pace. —

Partnership

Progress Report

In view of your new emphasis on oceanography, I would like to report to you -- to the people of Maine and to the people of the United States -- our latest progress in the marine field, particularly the international aspects of our progress.

One year ago Congress enacted and the President approved unprecedented legislation which established as the policy of the United States the development of a coordinated, comprehensive, and long-range national program in marine science for the benefit of mankind. We have moved rapidly during the past year to respond to this challenging mandate --

-- We have established a truly unified program.

-- We have begun to establish national goals.

-- And we have selected major oceanic programs requiring immediate priority attention.

I have the privilege to serve as Chairman of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development which was established last year to bring together the Cabinet-level officials responsible for marine science policies.

We have quickly realized that oceanography is in a state of transition. No longer is it a purely scientific pursuit; it must now serve very concrete, national and international needs.

Our new oceanography faces many challenges and opportunities --

-- The challenge of using vast food reserves of the sea to help end the tragic cycle of famine and despair which haunts much of the world today;

-- The challenge of pollution and erosion on our seashores, bays, estuaries, and Great Lakes, which threaten the health of our people and destroy the resources of the sea.

-- The challenge of understanding the effects of the oceans on the weather, so that we may improve the long-term forecasting of storms and sea conditions, protect life and property in coastal areas, and improve the prediction of

rainfall in the interior;

-- The challenge of gathering the mineral, oil and gas wealth of the ocean floor,

-- Finally, the challenge of international understanding and cooperation in marine affairs.

The oceans provide important opportunities for peaceful international cooperation and development.

They wash the coasts of many nations from East to West. The phenomena of the oceans are universal; also, many nations are intensifying their use of the sea's resources.

Therefore, it is essential that we work with all countries, including the Soviet Union, bilaterally and through international organizations, in exploring, understanding, and using the seas and their resources.

During the past several months the President and I have discussed cooperative marine science with many leading Government officials in Western Europe, Asia, and Latin America. Without exception they are as enthusiastic about the unlimited potential for working together for the benefit of all.

We can work with the advanced nations to jointly explore and develop ocean resources; we can assist the less developed countries to promote coastal development, open new waterways, and strengthen food economies; and we can work with all nations to establish a framework of laws which will encourage an accelerated use of the oceans and their resources by all nations.

The Oceans belong to all of Mankind - They offer the best possible area for International Cooperation + Development.

In brief through cooperative international efforts we can

-- foster economic development

-- help raise the level of scientific competence

-- promote regional cooperation

-- and strengthen the bonds of understanding throughout the world.

At the top of our list of priorities, we must help tap the abundant unused food potential which the oceans hold.

We have heard repeated warnings about the stark misery of hunger, the ravages of malnutrition, and the threats of political upheaval and social strife posed by food shortages. We know that more than one-half the world's population is hungry ~~more than one and one-half billion people~~ 1½ Billion People. Yet the world's food suppy stretches thinner and thinner in the face of a spiraling population.

The oceans can help alleviate this problem, and we are determined that they will.

We have embarked on an intensified, long-range program to exploit the oceans as a source of food to help feed the undernourished people of the world--a program which includes

-- multiplying five fold the present use of food resources from the oceans;

-- developing more effective regulatory policies to maximize the world-wide fishing yields and improve fishing efficiency;

-- encouraging expanded participation by private enterprise in harvesting the oceans' food resources.

To fulfill this pledge, we are vigorously developing technologies for the production of fish protein concentrate and for mapping the living resources of the sea.

We call on the other advanced nations of the world to join with us, through the agencies of the United Nations and bilaterally, in this humanitarian endeavor of unprecedented scope.

The dimensions of world hunger are too great to be solved by any one country alone. Only through a cooperative sharing of the burden by all people and nations can our very survival on this planet be ensured.

We also anticipate developments in other areas of marine technology which will provide new opportunities for strengthening maritime ties and contributing to a peaceful and stable world. We are, for example, examining the international aspects of mining in the deep oceans, and deployment of unmanned ocean stations for collecting environmental data of benefit to many nations.

Accurate navigation is fundamental to the advancement of these oceanic endeavors. You, as oceanographers, are fully aware of the necessity for accurate positioning at sea in scientific investigations.

Today, I am pleased to announce another step in our effort to strengthen world-wide navigational aids for civilian use. This step, which will couple the technological achievements of our space program to our endeavors in the ocean, is doubly rewarding for me since I also serve as Chairman of the Space Council.

This week the President approved a recommendation that the Navy's Navigation Satellite System be made available for use by our civilian ships, and that commercial manufacture of the required shipboard receivers be encouraged. This recommendation was developed by the Department of the Navy in support of initiatives of the Marine Sciences Council to strengthen world-wide navigational aids for civilian use.

Our all-weather satellite system has been in use since 1964 by the Navy and has enabled fleet units to pinpoint their positions anywhere on the earth. The same degree of navigational accuracy will now be available to our non-military ships.

For the past year, there has been an increasing interest in this system in the oceanographic community, among offshore oil exploration companies, and among other segments of U. S. industry which require extremely accurate navigation or positioning. These users will be direct beneficiaries of this new dividend from our military research and development programs.

The system includes

-- a ground station complex of four tracking stations

-- satellites in polar orbits

-- shipboard receivers and associated computers.

There is, of course, no commitment by the Navy to maintain the system indefinitely for non-military use. However, recognizing the need for strengthening our world-wide navigational capabilities, the Marine Sciences Council has requested the Department of Transportation to prepare a recommended plan for meeting future non-military navigational requirements, with consideration given to the role of land-based radio systems and navigation satellites.

Internationally, the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space is considering the need for a navigation services satellite system, and several other nations have expressed interest in developing their own capabilities in this field. ~~We anticipate that there will be requests for purchase of U. S. receivers from our close allies.~~ All of this underscores the importance that nations are giving to oceanography.

The policy and procedures for responding to these requests are currently under consideration.

The fabric of peace must be woven to stretch unbroken from the outermost reaches of our solar system to the bottom of the oceans.

During the past year we have made a good beginning at the United Nations toward preventing warlike activities in outer space and creating conditions favorable to cooperation among nations for the exploration and use of outer space.

Now let us turn to the task of further ensuring the cooperative and productive use of the oceans. They tie the nations of the world together. They have from time immemorial been bonds of culture and commerce.

In the words of Longfellow, the sea "divides and yet unites mankind."

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES
AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON 20500

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Vice President Discusses Ocean Policies

During a speech at Bowdoin College today the Vice President called upon the other advanced nations of the world to join the United States in an intensified, long-range program to exploit the food resources of the ocean to help feed the more than one and one-half billion undernourished people of the world. The Chairman of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development emphasized that there must be a cooperative sharing of the burden by all people in combatting world hunger if our very survival is to be ensured.

Discussing other opportunities for international cooperation in marine sciences, the Vice President pointed out that

> "We can work with the advanced nations to jointly explore and develop ocean resources; we can assist the less developed countries to promote coastal development, open new waterways, and strengthen food economies; we can work with all nations to establish a framework of laws which will encourage an accelerated use of the oceans and their resources by all nations."

The Vice President also used the occasion to announce Presidential approval of a recommendation that the Navy Navigation Satellite System be released for use by civilian ships and for commercial manufacture of shipboard receivers. The recommendation was developed by the Department of the Navy in support of initiatives of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development to strengthen world-wide navigational aids for civilian use.

The text of the Vice President's remarks is included in the press kit together with a Department of Defense release and photographs presenting some of the details of the Navy Navigation Satellite System.

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