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AIRGRAM

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Original to be Filed in _____ Decentralized Files.

CA-3800, UNCLASSIFIED
NO.

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : ALL AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC POSTS FOR SCIENTIFIC ATTACHES OR SCIENCE LIAISON OFFICERS WHERE APPROPRIATE

INFO : ALL AMERICAN CONSULAR POSTS (without enclosures)

FROM : Department of State

DATE: Nov 17 12 41 PM '66

SUBJECT : Marine Science

REF :

1. Summary

The Vice President of the United States, Chairman of the new cabinet-level National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering, has highlighted in recent months the President's interest, the Congress' interest, and his personal interest in the development and expansion of national and international programs in marine science. The Department requires information on the policies, programs, capabilities, attitudes and potentials of countries in the field of marine science, which includes oceanography, marine technology and engineering (excluding commercial shipping and shipbuilding), marine resources (living and mineral) and marine pollution. This information, supplemented by information held in other Governmental agencies, will be used by the Department and the National Marine Council in considering initiatives for and development of international cooperative and collaborative marine programs.

2. Action

As a first step, and if possible by December 15, the Department would appreciate, from all action addressees, summary statements on:

- a) Significance of current and potential exploitation of marine resources to the economy of the host/country.

Enclosures: (For Action posts only)

1. Public Law 89-454
2. Statement by the Vice President, August 17, 1966

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In Out

FORM 4-63 DS-323

Drafted by: SCI:WHLittlewood:ghb

Drafting Date: 11/14/66

Contents and Classification Approved by: SCI - Eugene G. Kovach

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NEA/EA - JHennis

(subst.)
Marine Council - Mr. G. Schweitzer

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2.

- b) The importance of marine sciences in the overall scientific activity of the host country.
- c) The interest of the host country in international cooperation in the marine sciences, and opportunities for expanding bilateral and multilateral cooperation with that country.
- d) Current and anticipated fishing activities of the host country which conflict with the interests of other countries.
- e) An organizational breakdown of significant marine science in the host country, with addresses and principal officers where available.

It is realized that most posts in inland countries will have relatively little to report in this area. Nevertheless, inland countries have voices in UN organizations which take up questions of marine sciences and may have commercial or other interests which are relevant to the question.

Any pertinent reports made over the last two years need not be repeated, but should be referenced in reply.

In future alert reporting, the Department requests all posts to pay particular and continuing attention to new developments in the marine science area, particularly those which could influence U.S. policy and programs.

3. Background

The Council was established by Act of Congress (PL 89-454), June 17, 1966, (see enclosure 1) to advise and assist the President in his responsibilities as described in Section 4 of the Act. The Act states a national policy, "to develop, encourage, and maintain a coordinated, comprehensive, and long-range national program in marine science for the benefit of mankind to assist in protection of health and property, enhancement of commerce, transportation, and national security, rehabilitation of our commercial fisheries, and increased utilization of these and other resources". The predominately civilian, fifteen-man Commission described in Section 5 of the Act has not yet been named. Section 6 deals solely with "International Cooperation", charging the Council, under the foreign policy guidance of the President and as he may request, to coordinate a program of international cooperation in work done pursuant to the Act,

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pursuant to agreements made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. International cooperation is also mentioned in Section 2(b), "The marine science activities of the United States should be conducted so as to contribute to the following objectives; ... (8) The cooperation by the United States with other nations and groups of nations and international organizations in marine science activities when such cooperation is in the national interest".

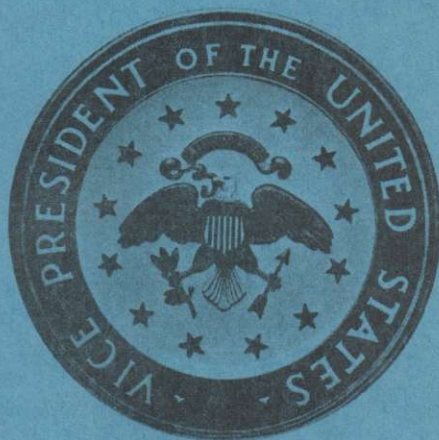
The first meeting of the Council, August 17, 1966, was devoted to organization, the swearing in of the Executive Secretary, Dr. Edward Wenk, Jr., and a statement by the Vice President (see enclosure 2). The Vice President, as Chairman, expressed his deep personal interest in the Council's work, stressed international cooperation in marine science, and included in an outline of potential benefits from the sea, "...to advance our foreign policy interests". The Council's responsibilities in view of the lack of a single focus agency for the civilian component of marine research, engineering and resource development were emphasized. The Vice President remarked in his press statement, "I expect the Council will give special emphasis to those activities and programs which promote international understanding and cooperation...."

Subsequent meetings of the Council have focused on the identification of priority national programs.

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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



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

August 1972

" . . . 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."

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.*

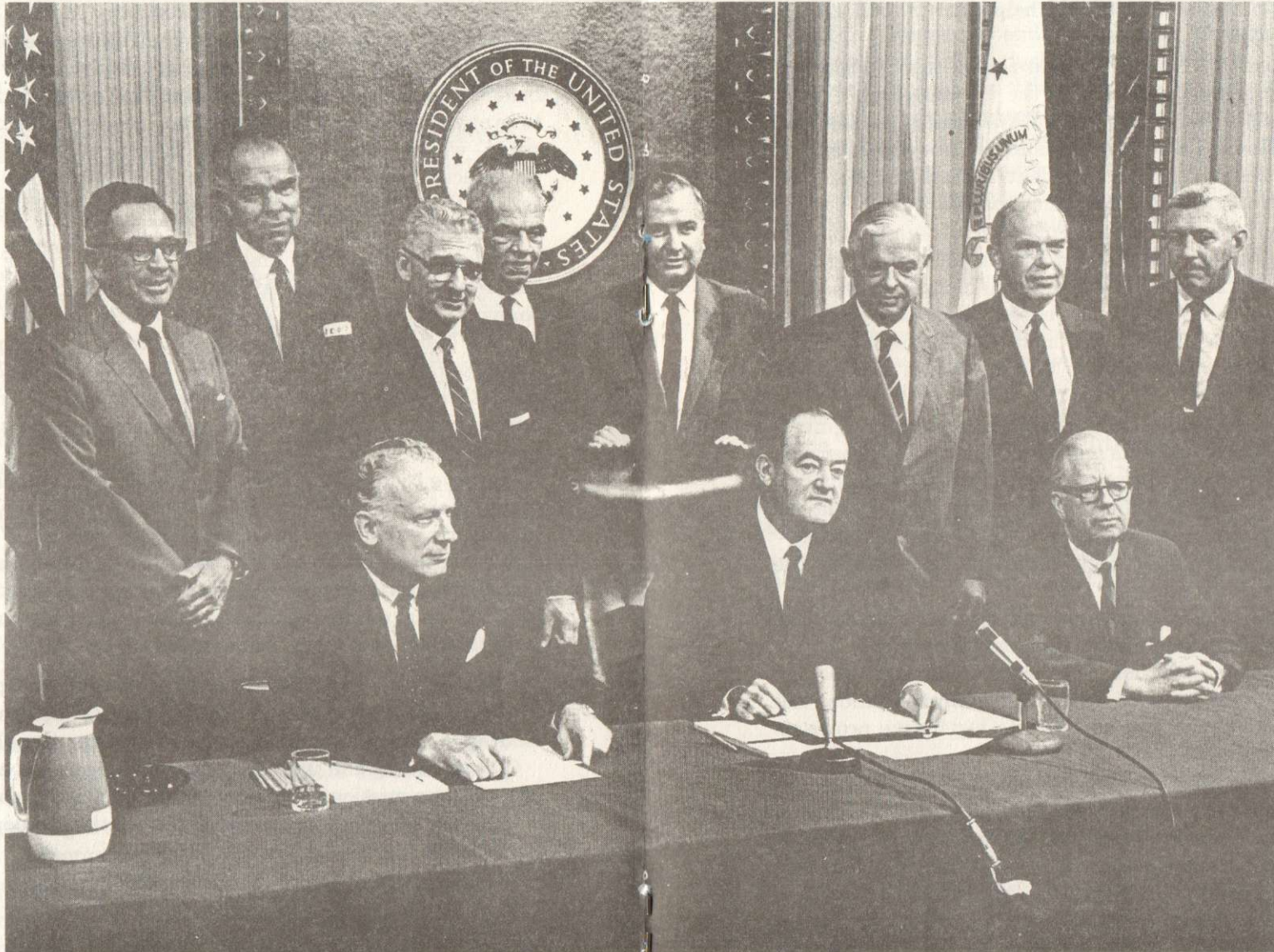
We have both agreed, however, that the ICO machinery represents many years of experience in developing cooperative programs, and in preparing an annual summary of agency plans. We intend to utilize this resource fully in all elements of its interagency coordination tasks. By this arrangement, the Marine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



Public Law 89-454
89th Congress, S. 944
June 17, 1966

An Act

To provide for a comprehensive, long-range, and coordinated national program in marine science, to establish a National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, and a Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966".

Marine Resources and Engineering Development Act of 1966.

DECLARATION OF POLICY AND OBJECTIVES

SEC. 2. (a) It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to develop, encourage, and maintain a coordinated, comprehensive, and long-range national program in marine science for the benefit of mankind to assist in protection of health and property, enhancement of commerce, transportation, and national security, rehabilitation of our commercial fisheries, and increased utilization of these and other resources.

80 STAT. 203.

(b) The marine science activities of the United States should be conducted so as to contribute to the following objectives:

80 STAT. 204.

(1) The accelerated development of the resources of the marine environment.

(2) The expansion of human knowledge of the marine environment.

(3) The encouragement of private investment enterprise in exploration, technological development, marine commerce, and economic utilization of the resources of the marine environment.

(4) The preservation of the role of the United States as a leader in marine science and resource development.

(5) The advancement of education and training in marine science.

(6) The development and improvement of the capabilities, performance, use, and efficiency of vehicles, equipment, and instruments for use in exploration, research, surveys, the recovery of resources, and the transmission of energy in the marine environment.

(7) The effective utilization of the scientific and engineering resources of the Nation, with close cooperation among all interested agencies, public and private, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication of effort, facilities, and equipment, or waste.

(8) The cooperation by the United States with other nations and groups of nations and international organizations in marine science activities when such cooperation is in the national interest.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON MARINE RESOURCES AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

SEC. 3. (a) There is hereby established, in the Executive Office of the President, the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development (hereinafter called the "Council") which shall be composed of—

(1) The Vice President, who shall be Chairman of the Council.

(2) The Secretary of State.

(3) The Secretary of the Navy.

(4) The Secretary of the Interior.

(5) The Secretary of Commerce.

- (6) The Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.
- (7) The Director of the National Science Foundation.
- (8) The Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.
- (9) The Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) The President may name to the Council such other officers and officials as he deems advisable.

(c) The President shall from time to time designate one of the members of the Council to preside over meetings of the Council during the absence, disability, or unavailability of the Chairman.

(d) Each member of the Council, except those designated pursuant to subsection (b), may designate any officer of his department or agency appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate to serve on the Council as his alternate in his unavoidable absence.

(e) The Council may employ a staff to be headed by a civilian executive secretary who shall be appointed by the President and shall receive compensation at a rate established by the President and shall not exceed that of level II of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule. The executive secretary, subject to the direction of the Council, is authorized to appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel, including not more than seven persons who may be appointed without regard to civil service laws or the Classification Act of 1949 and compensated at not to exceed the highest rate of grade 18 of the General Schedule of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, as may be necessary to perform such duties as may be prescribed by the President.

(f) The provisions of this Act with respect to the Council shall expire one hundred and twenty days after the submission of the final report of the Commission pursuant to section 5(h).

RESPONSIBILITIES

SEC. 4. (a) In conformity with the provisions of section 2 of this Act, it shall be the duty of the President with the advice and assistance of the Council to—

- (1) survey all significant marine science activities, including the policies, plans, programs, and accomplishments of all departments and agencies of the United States engaged in such activities;
- (2) develop a comprehensive program of marine science activities, including, but not limited to, exploration, description and prediction of the marine environment, exploitation and conservation of the resources of the marine environment, marine engineering, studies of air-sea interaction, transmission of energy, and communications, to be conducted by departments and agencies of the United States, independently or in cooperation with such non-Federal organizations as States, institutions and industry;
- (3) designate and fix responsibility for the conduct of the foregoing marine science activities by departments and agencies of the United States;
- (4) insure cooperation and resolve differences arising among departments and agencies of the United States with respect to marine science activities under this Act, including differences as to whether a particular project is a marine science activity;
- (5) undertake a comprehensive study, by contract or otherwise, of the legal problems arising out of the management, use, development, recovery, and control of the resources of the marine environment;
- (6) establish long-range studies of the potential benefits to the United States economy, security, health, and welfare to be

78 Stat. 416.
5 USC 2211.
80 STAT. 204.
80 STAT. 205.
63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071 note.
79 Stat. 1111.
5 USC 1113.

gained from marine resources, engineering, and science, and the costs involved in obtaining such benefits; and

(7) review annually all marine science activities conducted by departments and agencies of the United States in light of the policies, plans, programs, and priorities developed pursuant to this Act.

(b) In the planning and conduct of a coordinated Federal program the President and the Council shall utilize such staff, inter-agency, and non-Government advisory arrangements as they may find necessary and appropriate and shall consult with departments and agencies concerned with marine science activities and solicit the views of non-Federal organizations and individuals with capabilities in marine sciences.

COMMISSION ON MARINE SCIENCE, ENGINEERING, AND RESOURCES

SEC. 5. (a) The President shall establish a Commission on Marine Science, Engineering, and Resources (in this Act referred to as the "Commission"). The Commission shall be composed of fifteen members appointed by the President, including individuals drawn from Federal and State governments, industry, universities, laboratories and other institutions engaged in marine scientific or technological pursuits, but not more than five members shall be from the Federal Government. In addition the Commission shall have four advisory members appointed by the President from among the Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Such advisory members shall not participate, except in an advisory capacity, in the formulation of the findings and recommendations of the Commission. The President shall select a Chairman and Vice Chairman from among such fifteen members. The Vice Chairman shall act as Chairman in the latter's absence.

(b) The Commission shall make a comprehensive investigation and study of all aspects of marine science in order to recommend an overall plan for an adequate national oceanographic program that will meet the present and future national needs. The Commission shall undertake a review of existing and planned marine science activities of the United States in order to assess their adequacy in meeting the objectives set forth under section 2(b), including but not limited to the following:

- (1) Review the known and contemplated needs for natural resources from the marine environment to maintain our expanding national economy.
- (2) Review the surveys, applied research programs, and ocean engineering projects required to obtain the needed resources from the marine environment.
- (3) Review the existing national research programs to insure realistic and adequate support for basic oceanographic research that will enhance human welfare and scientific knowledge.
- (4) Review the existing oceanographic and ocean engineering programs, including education and technical training, to determine which programs are required to advance our national oceanographic competence and stature and which are not adequately supported.
- (5) Analyze the findings of the above reviews, including the economic factors involved, and recommend an adequate national marine science program that will meet the present and future national needs without unnecessary duplication of effort.
- (6) Recommend a Governmental organizational plan with estimated cost.

80 STAT. 205.
80 STAT. 206.

60 Stat. 808;
75 Stat. 339,
340.

63 Stat. 166.

63 Stat. 954.
5 USC 1071 note.

5 USC 55a.
80 STAT. 206.
80 STAT. 207.

68 Stat. 482.

64 Stat. 767.

Report to
President
and Congress.

(c) Members of the Commission appointed from outside the Government shall each receive \$100 per diem when engaged in the actual performance of duties of the Commission and reimbursement of travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized in section 5 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 73b-2), for persons employed intermittently. Members of the Commission appointed from within the Government shall serve without additional compensation to that received for their services to the Government but shall be reimbursed for travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized in the Act of June 9, 1949, as amended (5 U.S.C. 835-842).

(d) The Commission shall appoint and fix the compensation of such personnel as it deems advisable in accordance with the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended. In addition, the Commission may secure temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the departments by section 15 of the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 810) but at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals.

(e) The Chairman of the Commission shall be responsible for (1) the assignment of duties and responsibilities among such personnel and their continuing supervision, and (2) the use and expenditures of funds available to the Commission. In carrying out the provisions of this subsection, the Chairman shall be governed by the general policies of the Commission with respect to the work to be accomplished by it and the timing thereof.

(f) Financial and administrative services (including those related to budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement) may be provided the Commission by the General Services Administration, for which payment shall be made in advance, or by reimbursement from funds of the Commission in such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Chairman of the Commission and the Administrator of General Services: *Provided*, That the regulations of the General Services Administration for the collection of indebtedness of personnel resulting from erroneous payments (5 U.S.C. 46d) shall apply to the collection of erroneous payments made to or on behalf of a Commission employee, and regulations of said Administrator for the administrative control of funds (31 U.S.C. 665(g)) shall apply to appropriations of the Commission: *And provided further*, That the Commission shall not be required to prescribe such regulations.

(g) The Commission is authorized to secure directly from any executive department, agency, or independent instrumentality of the Government any information it deems necessary to carry out its functions under this Act; and each such department, agency, and instrumentality is authorized to cooperate with the Commission and, to the extent permitted by law, to furnish such information to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman.

(h) The Commission shall submit to the President, via the Council, and to the Congress not later than eighteen months after the establishment of the Commission as provided in subsection (a) of this section, a final report of its findings and recommendations. The Commission shall cease to exist thirty days after it has submitted its final report.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

SEC. 6. The Council, under the foreign policy guidance of the President and as he may request, shall coordinate a program of international cooperation in work done pursuant to this Act, pursuant to agreements made by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate.

REPORTS

SEC. 7. (a) The President shall transmit to the Congress in January of each year a report, which shall include (1) a comprehensive description of the activities and the accomplishments of all agencies and departments of the United States in the field of marine science during the preceding fiscal year, and (2) an evaluation of such activities and accomplishments in terms of the objectives set forth pursuant to this Act.

(b) Reports made under this section shall contain such recommendations for legislation as the President may consider necessary or desirable for the attainment of the objectives of this Act, and shall contain an estimate of funding requirements of each agency and department of the United States for marine science activities during the succeeding fiscal year.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 8. For the purposes of this Act the term "marine science" shall be deemed to apply to oceanographic and scientific endeavors and disciplines, and engineering and technology in and with relation to the marine environment; and the term "marine environment" shall be deemed to include (a) the oceans, (b) the Continental Shelf of the United States, (c) the Great Lakes, (d) seabed and subsoil of the submarine areas adjacent to the coasts of the United States to the depth of two hundred meters, or beyond that limit, to where the depths of the superjacent waters admit of the exploitation of the natural resources of such areas, (e) the seabed and subsoil of similar submarine areas adjacent to the coasts of islands which comprise United States territory, and (f) the resources thereof.

AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 9. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act, but sums appropriated for any one fiscal year shall not exceed \$1,500,000.

Approved June 17, 1966.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 1025 (Comm. on Merchant Marine & Fisheries) and No. 1548 (Comm. of Conference).

SENATE REPORT No. 528 (Comm. on Commerce).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

Vol. 111 (1965): Aug. 5, considered and passed Senate.
Sept. 20, considered and passed House,
amended.

Vol. 112 (1966): May 26, House agreed to conference report.
June 2, Senate agreed to conference report.

80 STAT. 207.
80 STAT. 208.