

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. FLYNT, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 9022) to amend the International Development Association Act to authorize the United States to participate in an increase in the resources of the International Development Association, pursuant to House Resolution 632, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. TALCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. TALCOTT. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman qualifies. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. TALCOTT moves to recommit the bill, H.R. 9022, to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the previous question is ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. STINSON. On that, Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 208, nays 188, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 48]
YEAS—208

Abbott	Bromwell	Evins
Abele	Brotzman	Findley
Abernethy	Broyhill, N.C.	Fino
Adair	Broyhill, Va.	Fisher
Alger	Burce	Foreman
Anderson	Burton, Utah	Forrester
Andrews, Ala.	Cannon	Fountain
Arends	Casey	Fulton, Pa.
Ashbrook	Cederberg	Fuqua
Ashmore	Chamberlain	Gary
Auchincloss	Chelf	Gathings
Avery	Chenoweth	Glenn
Ayres	Clancy	Goodell
Baldwin	Clausen	Goodling
Baring	Don H.	Grant
Barry	Clawson, Del.	Griffin
Bates	Cleveland	Gross
Battin	Collier	Grover
Becker	Colmer	Gubser
Beermann	Corbett	Gurney
Belcher	Cramer	Hagan, Ga.
Bell	Cunningham	Haley
Bennett, Fla.	Curtin	Hall
Bennett, Mich.	Curtis	Halleck
Berry	Dague	Hardy
Betts	Derounian	Harrison
Bolton	Derwinski	Harsha
Frances P.	Devine	Harvey, Ind.
Bonner	Dole	Hébert
Bow	Dorn	Henderson
Bray	Downing	Herlong

Hoeven
Horan
Hosmer
Huddleston
Hull
Hutchinson
Ichord
Jarman
Jennings
Jensen
Johansen
Johnson, Pa.
Jonas
Jones, Mo.
Kilgore
King, N.Y.
Knox
Kornegay
Kyl
Laird
Landrum
Langen
Latta
Lennon
Lestinski
Lipscomb
McClory
McCulloch
McIntire
McLoskey
McMillan
Marsh
Martin, Mass.
Martin, Nebr.
May
Meador
Michel
Miller, N.Y.
Milliken

Addabbo
Albert
Ashley
Aspinall
Barrett
Beckworth
Blatnik
Boggs
Boland
Bolling
Bolton,
Oliver P.
Brademas
Brook
Brooks
Burke
Burkhalter
Burton, Calif.
Byrne, Pa.
Cahill
Cameron
Carey
Celler
Clark
Cohelan
Conte
Corman
Daddario
Daniels
Davis, Ga.
Dawson
Delaney
Dent
Denton
Diggs
Dingell
Donohue
Duiski
Duncan
Dwyer
Edmondson
Edwards
Everett
Farbstein
Fascell
Feighan
Finnegan
Flood
Flynt
Fogarty
Ford
Fraser
Frelinghuysen
Friedel
Fulton, Tenn.
Gallagher
Garmatz
Gialma
Gibbons
Gilbert
Gill
Gonzalez
Gray

Minshall
Montoya
Moore
Morris
Morton
Mosher
Murray
Natcher
Nelsen
Norblad
O'Konski
Ostertag
Passman
Pelly
Pickle
Pilcher
Pillion
Pinnie
Poff
Pool
Quillen
Randall
Reid, Ill.
Reifel
Rich
Riehlman
Rivers, S.C.
Robison
Rogers, Fla.
Rogers, Tex.
Roudebush
Rumsfeld
St. George
Saylor
Schadeberg
Schenck
Schneebeli
Schweiker
Schwengel

NAYS—188

Green, Ore.
Griffiths
Halpern
Hanna
Hansen
Harding
Harris
Harvey, Mich.
Hawkins
Hays
Healey
Hechler
Hemphill
Hollifield
Holland
Horton
Joelson
Johnson, Calif.
Johnson, Wis.
Jones, Ala.
Karsten
Kastenmeier
Keith
Keogh
Kilburn
King, Calif.
Klirwan
Kluczynski
Kunkel
Lankford
Leggett
Libonati
Lindsay
Lloyd
Long, La.
Long, Md.
McDade
McDowell
Macdonald
MacGregor
Madden
Mahon
Mailhard
Mathias
Matsunaga
Matthews
Miller, Calif.
Mills
Minish
Monagan
Moorhead
Morgan
Morrison
Morse
Moss
Multer
Murphy, III.
Murphy, N.Y.
Nedzi
Nix
O'Brien, N.Y.
O'Hara, Ill.

Scott
Secret
Selden
Shipley
Short
Shriver
Sikes
Siler
Skubitz
Slack
Smith, Calif.
Smith, Va.
Snyder
Springer
Staggers
Stinson
Talcott
Taylor
Teague, Calif.
Teague, Tex.
Thomson, Wis.
Tollefson
Tuck
Tuten
Utt
Van Pelt
Waggonner
Watson
Weaver
Westland
Wharton
Whitener
Whitten
Williams
Wilson, Bob
Winstead
Wydler
Wyman
Younger

Andrews,
N. Dak.
Bass
Broomfield
Brown, Calif.
Brown, Ohio
Buckley
Burlison
Byrnes, Wis.
Cooley
Davis, Tenn.
Dowdy
Elliott

NOT VOTING—36

Ellsworth
Fallon
Grabowski
Hagen, Calif.
Hoffman
Kee
Kelly
McFall
Martin, Calif.
O'Brien, Ill.
Poage
Rains
Rhodes, Ariz.

Roberts, Ala.
Rooney, N.Y.
Roosevelt
Senger
Thomas
Wallhauser
Whalley
Willis
Wilson,
Charles H.
Wright
Wilson, Ind.

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Hoffman for, with Mr. Broomfield against.

Mr. Rhodes of Arizona for, with Mr. Ellsworth against.

Mr. Andrews of North Dakota for, with Mr. Wallhauser against.

Mr. Brown of Ohio for, with Mr. McFall against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Burlison with Mr. Whalley.

Mr. Rains with Mr. Martin of California.

Mr. Thomas with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.

Mr. Rooney of New York with Mr. Byrnes of Wisconsin.

Mr. Fallon with Mr. Hagen of California.

Mr. Roberts of Alabama with Mrs. Kee.

Mr. Grabowski with Mrs. Kelly.

Mr. Willis with Mr. Davis of Tennessee.

Mr. Charles H. Wilson with Mr. O'Brien of Illinois.

Mr. Wright with Mr. Buckley.

Mr. Brown of California with Mr. Cooley.

Mr. Elliott with Mr. Dowdy.

Mr. LEGGETT changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just re-committed and to include germane extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PRAYERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(Mr. BECKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, on May 8, 1963, in a colloquy with the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] on the question of holding hearings on prayer resolutions, I asked the gentleman when he was going to hold the hearings and the end of his remark was: "Very shortly there will be an announcement."

That was May 8, 1963. I wonder what the good gentleman means by "very shortly," since 10 months have passed.

I am inserting in the RECORD a copy of a letter recently received from the chairman, in answer to a letter I sent to him last week, posing a specific ques-

tion. I now understand that hearings will be held some time in the future, but they will be held by the full committee and not by a subcommittee.

I can assure all of those who wish to bring this matter before the House that if they want to get action at this session—as can be seen from the information I am putting in the RECORD today—that can only be done if they will sign discharge petition 3. I hope those who have been holding off signing, waiting for hearings, will realize this, and will sign the petition in good faith.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,

Washington, D.C., February 25, 1964.

Hon. FRANK J. BECKER,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: I have before me your letter of February 20, 1964, relative to your House Joint Resolution 693, and other similar resolutions. In answer to your questions, please be advised—

1. The staff study has been completed.
2. The study is being sent this day for page proof, which page proof shall be distributed to members of the full committee.
3. Hearings will be held on these resolutions and will be held before the full committee.
4. The date as yet has not been set. I am awaiting the distribution of the staff study. I trust this is the information you seek.

Sincerely yours,

EMANUEL CELLER,
Chairman.

[From the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 8, 1963]

DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF MAY 20-26, 1963,
AS NATIONAL ACTORS' EQUITY WEEK

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 39, designating the week of May 20-26, 1963, as National Actors' Equity Week, with amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is this going to cost the overburdened taxpayers of the United States any money?

Mr. CELLER. It will not.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. BECKER. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, but I would like to ask my good colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER], who brings out a resolution here to designate a week National Actors' Equity Week, how soon the gentleman is going to hold hearings on my resolution for a constitutional amendment to permit prayer in the public schools and all public places. I think this is of great importance to the people of this Nation. Many people are waiting for hearings on this so that we may bring it before the House. I ask this question of my colleague now.

Mr. CELLER. This is a matter of weighty importance and is occupying the attention not only of myself as chairman but of other members of the Committee on the Judiciary. Very shortly there will be an announcement.

Mr. BECKER. I sincerely hope so; and I thank the gentleman. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

WE ARE BITING THE HAND THAT FEEDS US

(Mr. KYL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 min-

ute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker, the executive department's attitude in regard to imports of meat products is cynical. It is absurd. It is destructive.

The problem has been largely ignored by our Federal departments and agencies. All hopes are pinned on a so-called voluntary self-restraint agreement. The exporting nations promise to hold their shipments to ruinous 1962-63 levels—with certain "growth factors" permitting a regulated increase above those levels. This voluntary agreement is a travesty. Nothing prevents transshipment of meats. Please note that some of these exporting nations have no statutes which can control individual exporters, and it is doubtful that our Government will actually hold the foreign countries to their agreement.

Now, we know that there are numerous factors involved in the current livestock price problem. Our own cattle numbers are up. This situation in turn is caused by drought, by Agriculture Department dumping of feed grains at depressed prices, and by dislocations of the industry.

Low prices to farmers have not been sufficiently reflected in retail prices to stimulate increased consumption.

The Agriculture Department minimizes the import factor—in spite of the fact that we are now a net importer of meat—in spite of the fact that more than 10 percent of the beef on American tables is imported—in spite of the fact that our imports of lamb will exceed our domestic production unless immediate steps are taken. One nation alone, in 5 years, increased its sales in this country from 18 million pounds to over 500 million pounds.

We do not even label these imports to show their origin. Australian and Argentine beef have been distributed in food stamp operations because administrators cannot distinguish what meat is domestic. Foreign beef is served in our school lunch program.

If our domestic producers cut their production, under present trade policy, the void could be and probably would be filled by imports. It is not fair or logical to ask our domestic producers to cut production without effecting cuts in imports.

The administration's cropland conversion proposal spells further trouble for our livestock industry—for millions of conservation reserve acres would be transferred to grassland which would be grazed. This would more than offset any reasonable reduction in present production. The Government at the same time continues harassment of ranchers holding grazing permits.

The Secretary of Commerce says farmers are "whiners." The Secretary of Agriculture says he will block any legislative remedies. The State Department which dominates all in pursuit of elusive diplomatic goals, apparently prefers foreign smiles to domestic solvency.

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, the President seems completely oblivious. Are the supply managers deliberately creating this tragic circumstance to force

acceptance of complete Government controls over all agriculture? Will our livestock industry be starved into submission?

Mr. Speaker, we are biting the hand that feeds us.

VIETNAM COVERUP, L.B.J. STYLE

(Mr. DEROUNIAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, the Johnson administration, like its predecessor, has deliberately failed to tell the truth to the American people. Apparently the great wheeler and dealer in the White House today is most confused.

The February 17 issue of Barron's pulls no punches in telling us of our serious plight under President Johnson's continuing policy of appeasement:

THE WRONG WAR—IN 1964 COMMUNISM, NOT POVERTY, IS THE ENEMY

While we ordinarily shun predictions, market or otherwise, here is one forecast that we're happy to share with our readers: Lyndon Johnson's political stock is past its peak. One reason for our confidence on this score, of course, is the latest findings of the pollsters: the President's popularity has risen so high that it has nowhere to go but down. During the past fortnight, moreover, several ominous-looking moves have shown up on the charts. Despite heated denials, the White House stands revealed as the source of derogatory—and supposedly confidential—information aimed at discrediting a witness in the Bobby Baker affair. Again, in some ill-advised remarks to field officers of the Internal Revenue Service, L.B.J. last week publicly branded "the bellyachers and the alarmists . . . people who like to criticize . . . as much of a problem as some of our other enemies." Finally, although Americans in uniform have lately been shot at, wounded, and killed on three continents, the Commander in Chief has declared war on poverty and continues to prate of disarmament and peace.

"Peace, peace; when there is no peace"—particularly not in southeast Asia, which, to judge by the President's dispirited pep talk to the Revenue men, is much on his mind. Even the ebullient Mr. Johnson had a hard time making a hopeful case. "We don't have Laos (to worry about, presumably). . . . In Vietnam they have a new government, the second in recent months (a delicate reference to the murder of Ngo Dinh Diem and his brother). . . . We are not pulling out of southeast Asia because we are not willing to yield that part of the world to the envelopment of communism. We are providing assistance to save people who want to save themselves."

The lackluster oratory may or may not have inspired the tax collectors. However, in view of the disquieting course of events, it can scarcely have heartened this country's faltering Asian allies or struck terror into the swelling ranks of its foes. Notwithstanding the official stiff upper lip, the Western cause—in both Laos and South Vietnam—is going badly. Far from furthering the war effort, as the State Department and others professed to believe at the time, the bloody overthrow of the Diem government last November has put it in jeopardy. Before long, indeed, Washington may face the ugly choice of either escalating its military commitments or pulling out. Which it will choose, no man can say. Either way, however, one of the most disgraceful chapters in American history is drawing to a sorry close.

The fiasco began, appropriately, with the arrival in Saigon of that luckless politician, Henry Cabot Lodge, as new Ambassador. Scarcely had he unpacked when the envoy at the behest of his superiors in the State Department, notably Roger Hillsman and Averell Harriman, began working to overthrow the Diem government. According to Marguerite Higgins, Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist, the American Ambassador late in August "asked the CIA to poll the Vietnamese generals and see when and if they were ready to translate revolt talk into action." Two months later, after Washington had curtailed economic aid to Saigon and revealed plans to phase out its military support, the generals were ready. In a coup remarkable for treachery, they attacked the presidential palace, seized Diem and his brother Ngo Dinh Nhu, and butchered them. After a brief and unsuccessful rule, the military junta, in turn, was deposed 2 weeks ago by Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh, a would-be strong man.

Amidst the upsurge of disorder throughout the world, the significance of what is happening in South Vietnam is easily lost. Yet for the 15,000 U.S. troops on the scene—and perhaps for countless others—it could become a matter of life and death. Hence, while time remains, its lessons should be pondered. To begin with, the episode tends to discredit the judgment of some of the Nation's leading opinionmakers. Press, radio, and television deplored the repressive tactics of the Diem government and circulated gruesome pictures of monks in the throes of self-immolation. "We too protest," blared a full-page advertisement, signed by a dozen luminaries of the Protestant and Jewish clergy (who have been strangely silent although more monks have recently burned themselves to death). The sound and fury never made sense—even at the time, qualified observers like the former Ambassador to Saigon, Frederick E. Nolting, were trying hard to set the record straight. "I myself—I say this after almost 2½ years—have never seen any evidence of religious persecution," stated Ambassador Nolting. Since then a report by the United Nations Fact-Finding Mission to South Vietnam (which the U.N. Secretary General blandly sought to suppress) too late has reaffirmed that truth.

Press and clergy may perhaps be forgiven their mistakes. But who on earth will absolve the high American officials who set in motion so immoral and disastrous a train of events? Toward the end of advancing the war against communism—which presumably justified the means—Washington connived at the downfall of allies and wound up with blood on its hands. Instead of an advance, moreover, its plotting has led to persistent retreat. Even before the deaths of Diem and Nhu, the unrest stirred up by the American Embassy had become a palpable hindrance to effective military action. Since then the Vietcong has steadily gained ground. "I must report that the Communists have made considerable progress since the coup," said Defense Secretary McNamara late last month. Maj. Gen. Nguyen Khanh, who threw out the military junta 2 days later because of their leanings toward neutralism, evidently agreed.

Whether the major general will prove an effective commander remains to be seen. Like the victor of any palace revolution, he must always be on guard against new treachery; he can never devote all of his energies to the conduct of the war. Thus far the auguries are grim. Whereas the enemy once fought as guerrillas, he has lately attacked in battalion strength. Meanwhile, in Saigon enemy agents have launched a series of bombings against American personnel. Since the 1st of January, 100 Americans have been killed or wounded, more than the

total number of U.S. casualties in all of 1961 and 1962. Last month the Secretary of Defense somberly told the Nation: "The survival of an independent government in South Vietnam is so important to the security of all southeast Asia and to the free world that I can conceive of no alternative other than to take all necessary measures within our capability to prevent a Communist victory." Sooner or later, the United States may be called upon to make his words good.

What Washington's response would be to such an emergency, we would not care to predict. We do know that there is something terribly wrong with an administration which is doing its best, despite compelling arguments to the contrary, to cling to business as usual. Either the United States is at war with communism or it is not. Either American soldiers are fighting and dying for some purpose or they are merely victims of a ghastly charade. The much-touted war on poverty may make good copy and grand political oratory; however, it bears scant relevance to the life-and-death issues which confront the Nation more insistently day by day. In 1964 it's simply the wrong war.

AMENDMENTS TO FEDERAL AIRPORT ACT

Mr. HARRIS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (S. 1153) to amend the Federal Airport Act to extend the time for making grants thereunder, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 1154)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1153) to amend the Federal Airport Act to extend the time for making grants thereunder, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the House amendment insert the following:

"That section 2 of the Federal Airport Act (49 U.S.C. 1101) is amended:

"(1) by striking out the designation '(a)' at the beginning thereof;

"(2) by inserting '(except advance planning and engineering for which specific grants have been made)' immediately after 'specifications' in paragraph (6);

"(3) by striking out 'and the Virgin Islands' in paragraph (7) and inserting in lieu thereof 'the Virgin Islands, and Guam';

"(4) by inserting 'of the advance planning and engineering costs or' immediately after 'portion' in paragraph (10);

"(5) by inserting 'the United States Air Force,' immediately after 'Navy,' in paragraph (11); and

"(6) by striking out the subsection heading 'Airport Classifications' and all of subsection (b)."

Sec. 2. Section 3(b) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1102(b)) is amended:

(1) by striking out the phrase "War and Navy Departments" wherever it appears in the subsection heading and text and inserting in lieu thereof "Department of Defense"; and

(2) by striking out "such Departments" and inserting in lieu thereof "the Department".

Sec. 3. Section 4(a) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1103(a)) is amended by inserting "and for advance planning and engineering therefor" immediately after "airport development".

Sec. 4. Section 5(d) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1104(d)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

"(4) For the purpose of carrying out this Act in the several States, in addition to other amounts authorized by this Act, appropriations amounting in the aggregate to \$199,500,000 are hereby authorized to be made to the Administrator over a period of three fiscal years, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. Of amounts appropriated under this paragraph, \$66,500,000 shall become available for obligation, by the execution of grant agreements pursuant to section 12, beginning July 1 of each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1965, June 30, 1966, and June 30, 1967, and shall continue to be so available until expended.

"(5) For the purpose of carrying out this Act in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, in addition to other amounts authorized by this Act, appropriations amounting in the aggregate to \$4,500,000 are hereby authorized to be made to the Administrator over a period of three fiscal years, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. Of amounts appropriated under this paragraph, \$1,500,000 shall become available for obligation, by the execution of grant agreements pursuant to section 12, beginning July 1 of each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1965, June 30, 1966, and June 30, 1967, and shall continue to be so available until expended. Of each such amount, 40 per centum shall be available for Hawaii, 40 per centum shall be available for Puerto Rico, and 20 per centum shall be available for the Virgin Islands.

"(6) For the purpose of developing, in the several States, airports the primary purpose of which is to serve general aviation and to relieve congestion at airports having high density of traffic serving other segments of aviation, in addition to other amounts authorized by this Act for such purpose, appropriations amounting in the aggregate to \$21,000,000 are hereby authorized to be made to the Administrator over a period of three fiscal years, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965. Of amounts appropriated under this paragraph, \$7,000,000 shall become available for obligation, by the execution of grant agreements pursuant to section 12, beginning July 1 of each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1965, June 30, 1966, and June 30, 1967, and shall continue to be so available until expended.

Sec. 5. (a) Section 6(a) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1105(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "or 5(d)(1)" in the first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "5(d)(1), or 5(d)(4)"; and

(2) by inserting "for advance planning and engineering or" immediately after "grants" in the second sentence.

(b) Section 6(b)(1) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1105(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "and 5(d)(1)" and inserting in lieu thereof "5(d)(1), and 5(d)(4)"; and

(2) by striking out "section 5(d)(3)" and inserting in lieu thereof "sections 5(d)(3) and 5(d)(6)".

(c) Section 6(b)(2) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1105(b)(2)) is amended—

(1) by inserting "for advance planning and engineering grants or" immediately after "available" in the first sentence;

(2) by inserting "advance planning and engineering or" immediately before "projects" in the second sentence; and

(3) by striking out "and the Virgin Islands" each place it appears and inserting in lieu thereof in each such place "the Virgin Islands, and Guam".

(d) Section 6(c) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1105(c)) is amended by inserting "advance planning and engineering and" immediately before "projects".

SEC. 6. Section 7 of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1106) is amended—

(1) by inserting in the section heading "ADVANCE PLANNING AND ENGINEERING AND" immediately before "PROJECTS";

(2) by inserting "advance planning and engineering and" immediately before "projects" where it first appears in the text; and

(3) by inserting "of advance planning and engineering costs or" immediately after "United States share".

SEC. 7. Immediately after section 7 of such Act, insert the following new section:

"ADVANCE PLANNING AND ENGINEERING GRANTS

"SEC. 8. For the purpose of developing airport layout plans and plans designed to lead to a project application, the Administrator is authorized to make grants to sponsors, based upon approved advance planning and engineering proposals, for not more than 50 per centum of the estimated cost thereof. For the purposes of this section, 'airport layout plan' means a plan for an airport showing boundaries and proposed additions to all areas owned or controlled by the sponsor for airport purposes, the location and nature of existing and proposed airport facilities and structures, and the location on the airport of existing and proposed non-aviation areas and improvements thereon."

SEC. 9. (a) The section heading of section 9 of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1108) is amended by inserting "ADVANCE PLANNING AND ENGINEERING PROPOSALS AND" immediately before "PROJECTS".

(b) Section 9(a) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1108(a)) is amended by inserting "an advance planning and engineering proposal or" immediately after "Administrator" where it first appears in the first sentence.

(c) Section 9(b) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1108(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "submission of a project" and inserting in lieu thereof "submission of an advance planning and engineering proposal or a project"; and

(2) by inserting "advance planning and engineering proposal or" immediately before "project" the second time it appears.

(d) Section 9(c) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1108(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking out "submission of a project" and inserting in lieu thereof "submission of an advance planning and engineering proposal or a project"; and

(2) by inserting "Guam," immediately after "the Virgin Islands,".

(e) The first sentence of section 9(d)(1) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1108(d)(1)) is amended to read as follows: "All such projects and advance planning and engineering proposals shall be subject to the approval of the Administrator, which approval shall be given only if he is satisfied that the project or advance planning and engineering proposal is reasonably consistent with plans (existing at the time of approval of the project or advance planning and engineering proposal) of public agencies for the development of the area in which the airport is located and will contribute to the accomplishment of the purposes of this Act, that sufficient funds are available for that portion of the project or planning and engineering costs which are not to be paid by the United States under this Act, that the project or planning and engineering will be completed without undue delay, that the public agency or public agencies which submitted the project application or planning and engineering proposal have legal authority to engage in the airport development as proposed, and that all project sponsorship requirements prescribed by or under the authority of this Act have been or will be met."

SEC. 9. (a) Section 10(a) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1109(a)) is amended to read as follows:

"General Provision

"SEC. 10. (a) Except as provided in subsections (b), (c), and (d) of this section, the United States share payable on account of any approved project under this Act shall not exceed 50 per centum of the allowable project costs."

(b) Section 10(b) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1109(b)) is amended by striking out "(1), and the maximum United States share under subsection (a) (2)."

(c) Section 10(c) of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1109(c)) is amended by striking out the parentheses and all words within the parentheses and inserting ", not to exceed 75 per centum."

SEC. 10. Section 11 of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1110) is amended:

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (4) through (8) as paragraphs (5) through (9), respectively, and by inserting immediately after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

"(4) appropriate action, including the adoption of zoning laws, has been or will be taken, to the extent reasonable, to restrict the use of land adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of the airport to activities and purposes compatible with normal airport operations including landing and take-off of aircraft;" and

(2) by striking out "(6)" in the last sentence and inserting in lieu thereof "(8)".

SEC. 11. Section 12 of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1111) is amended—

(1) by amending the first sentence to read as follows: "Upon approving an advance planning and engineering proposal or a project application, the Administrator, on behalf of the United States, shall transmit to the sponsor or sponsors of the advance planning and engineering proposal or project application an offer to pay the United States share of the planning and engineering costs or allowable project costs.";

(2) by striking out "of the project" where it appears in the third sentence; and

(3) by amending the last sentence to read as follows: "Unless and until such a grant agreement has been executed, the United States shall not pay, nor be obligated to pay, any portion of the costs which have been or may be incurred."

SEC. 12. Section 14 of such Act (49 U.S.C. 1113) is amended—

(1) by inserting "advance planning and engineering costs or" immediately before "allowable" in the second sentence;

(2) by striking out "of the project" each place it appears in the second and third sentences;

(3) by inserting "advance planning and engineering or" immediately before "airport development" each place it appears in the second and fourth sentences;

(4) by inserting "of advance planning and engineering costs or" immediately after "United States share" in the third sentence; and

(5) by inserting "planning and engineering or" immediately after "such" where it first appears in the fourth sentence.

SEC. 13. The Federal Airport Act is amended further by inserting at the end thereof a new section as follows:

"ACCESS TO RECORDS

"SEC. 21. (a) Each recipient of grants under this Act shall keep such records as the Administrator shall prescribe, including records which fully disclose the amount and the disposition by such recipient of the proceeds of such grants, the total cost of the plan or program in connection with which such grants are given or used, and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost of the plan or program supplied by other sources and such other records as will facilitate an effective audit.

"(b) The Administrator and the Comptroller General of the United States, or any of their duly authorized representatives, shall have access for the purpose of audit and examination to any books, documents, papers and records of the recipient that are pertinent to the grants received under this Act."

And the House agree to the same.

OREN HARRIS,
JOHN BELL WILLIAMS,
SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL,
TORBERT H. McDONALD,
JOHN JARMAN,
ROBERT W. HEMPELL,
JOHN B. BENNETT,
WILLIAM L. SPRINGER,
SAMUEL L. DEVINE,
ARNER SIBAL.

Managers on the Part of the House.

MIKE MONRONEY,
E. L. BARTLETT,
FRANK LAUSCHE,

By M.M.
PHILIP HART,
By M.M.

NORRIS COTTON,
THRUSTON B. MORTON,
HUGH SCOTT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1153) to amend the Federal Airport Act to extend the time for making grants thereunder, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The House amendment struck out all of the Senate bill after the enacting clause and inserted a substitute text, and the Senate disagreed to the House amendment.

The committee of conference recommends that the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, with an amendment which is a substitute for both the Senate bill and the House amendment.

The differences between the House amendment and the substitute agreed to in conference are noted below, except for clerical corrections made necessary by reason of the agreement reached by the conferees.

Advance planning: The House amendment contained provisions authorizing grants for advance planning and engineering relating to airport development and limiting the maximum amount of any such grant to not more than 66 2/3 percent of the cost of such planning and engineering.

The substitute agreed to in conference retains the provisions of the House amendment authorizing such grants, but lowers the limitation on the maximum amount of any such grant from 66 2/3 percent to 50 percent of the cost of such planning and engineering.

The Federal Airport Act presently permits the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Agency to pay up to 50 percent of advance planning and engineering costs, but only if such costs were incurred in connection with a project for airport development approved by the Administrator. Thus, under the conference agreement, Federal participation in the cost of advance planning and engineering is continued at the level established by existing law. Federal participation in the cost of advance planning and engineering will be permitted without regard to whether the Administrator has approved a particular project for airport development subject to the conditions presently applicable to the