

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 94th CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

VOLUME 122—PART 18

JULY 1, 1976 TO JULY 21, 1976

(PAGES 21785 TO 23276)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, 1976

mission to conduct preliminary written proceedings to determine whether a tariff filing should become effective in whole or in part pending a hearing and decision on the lawfulness thereof, or whether temporary authorization of a tariff filing should be permitted.

The bill is a clean bill from the Communications Subcommittee. The original bill considered by the subcommittee was H.R. 7047 which was drafted and requested by the FCC.

The Senate Commerce Committee ordered reported a similar bill (S. 2054) and the Senate passed it on May 27, 1976. This is a bill that warrants our consideration, and I urge the Members of the House to unanimously pass this bill.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. VAN DEERLIN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 13961.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof), the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be discharged from consideration of a similar Senate bill, S. 2054, to amend sections 203 and 204 of the Communications Act of 1934, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 2054

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. Section 203(b) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 203(b)) is amended to read as follows:

"(b) No change shall be made in the charges, classifications, regulations, or practices which have been so filed and published except after 90 days notice to the Commission and to the public, which shall be published in such form and contain such information as the Commission may by regulations prescribe; but the Commission may, in its discretion and for good cause shown, allow changes upon less than the notice herein specified or modify the requirements made by or under authority of this section either in particular instances or by a general order applicable to special circumstances or conditions."

SEC. 2. Section 204 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 204), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 204. (a) Whenever there is filed with the Commission any new or revised charge, classification, regulation, or practice, the Commission may either upon complaint or upon its own initiative without complaint, upon reasonable notice, enter upon a hearing concerning the lawfulness thereof; and pending such hearing and the decision thereon the Commission, upon delivering to the carrier or carriers affected thereby a statement in writing of its reasons for such sus-

pension, may suspend the operation of such charge, classification, regulation, or practice, in whole or in part but not for a longer period than 5 months beyond the time when it would otherwise go into effect; and after full hearing the Commission may make such order with reference thereto as would be proper in a proceeding initiated after such charge, classification, regulation, or practice had become effective. If the proceeding has not been concluded and an order made within the period of the suspension, the proposed new or revised charge, classification, regulation, or practice shall go into effect at the end of such period; but in case of a proposed charge for a new service or an increased charge, the Commission may by order require the interested carrier or carriers to keep accurate account of all amounts received by reason of such charge for a new service or increased charge, specifying by whom and in whose behalf such amounts are paid, and upon completion of the hearing and decision may by further order require the interested carrier or carriers to refund, with interest, to the persons in whose behalf such amounts were paid, such portion of such charge for a new service or increased charges as by its decision shall be found not justified. At any hearing involving a charge increased, or sought to be increased, the burden of proof to show that the increased charge, or proposed increased charge, is just and reasonable shall be upon the carrier, and the Commission shall give to the hearing and decision of such questions preference over all other questions pending before it and decide the same as speedily as possible.

"(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the Commission may allow part of a charge, classification, regulation, or practice, to go into effect, based upon a written showing by the carrier or carriers affected, and an opportunity for written comment thereon by affected persons, that such partial authorization is just, fair, and reasonable. Additionally, or in combination with a partial authorization, the Commission, upon a similar showing, may allow all or part of a charge, classification, regulation, or practice to go into effect on a temporary basis pending further order of the Commission. Authorizations of temporary new or increased charges may include an accounting order of the type provided for in subsection (a)."

MOTION OFFERED BY MR. VAN DEERLIN

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. VAN DEERLIN moves to strike out all after the enacting clause of the Senate bill S. 2054 and to insert in lieu thereof the provisions of H.R. 13961, as passed by the House.

The motion was agreed to.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H.R. 13961) was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. VAN DEERLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR AN ELECTIVE GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF AMERICAN SAMOA

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 14291) to provide for an elective Governor and Lieutenant Governor of American Samoa, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 14291

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to provide for accepting, ratifying, and confirming the cessions of certain islands of the Samoan group to the United States, and for other purposes", approved February 20, 1929 (45 Stat. 1253; 48 U.S.C. 1661) is amended by striking out "Until" in subsection (c) of the first section, and inserting in lieu thereof "Except as provided under section 2, until", and by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"SEC. 2. (a) The President or his designee shall appoint an election commissioner who shall be responsible for the planning, the preparation for, and the holding of a plebiscite, in which the voters of American Samoa shall vote 'Yes' or 'No' on the following question: 'Do the people of American Samoa want an elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor?'

"(b) Subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, the plebiscite shall be held during the year 1976.

"(c) Upon certification by the President or his designee that the valid number of 'Yes' votes cast exceed the valid number of 'No' votes cast in the plebiscite, the President or his designee shall cause the first gubernatorial election in American Samoa to be held within one year after the plebiscite.

"(d) The legislature of American Samoa, by joint resolution, shall establish rules and procedures for the nomination of candidates, the terms of office, the qualifications for office, and the removal of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor: *Provided*, That such rules and procedures shall include provisions for the nomination of candidates by lawful petition in accordance with rules established by local statute, which rules shall provide that any person otherwise eligible to be a candidate shall not be precluded from nomination for reasons of absence from American Samoa if such absence occurred in connection with the armed services or any other agency or instrumentality of the governments of the United States and American Samoa or while in pursuit of his or her education: *And provided further*, That no person who serves as the incumbent either an appointed Governor or Lieutenant Governor, upon or after enactment of this section, shall be eligible as a candidate for election to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor in the first gubernatorial election of American Samoa.

"(e) The duly elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall have such powers, duties, and responsibilities as may be delegated from time to time by the President or his designee."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California (Mr. PHILLIP

BURTON) will be recognized for 20 minutes, and the gentleman from California (Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN) will be recognized for 20 minutes.

The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. PHILLIP BURTON).

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out in particular the effective contribution made to the development of this legislation by Eni Hunkin, the nonpartisan staff member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and a native-born American Samoan. His diligence and persistence coupled with the assistance of both the majority and minority side have brought us to this very salutary point of consideration.

Mr. Speaker, this bill comes to the House of Representatives with full bipartisan support and sponsorship. It very simply authorizes the President, or his designee, to conduct a plebiscite in which the voters of American Samoa will vote yes or no on the question, "Do the people of American Samoa want an elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor?" If the vote is in the affirmative, the President, or his designee, will cause an election to be held within one year after the plebiscite, with the duly elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor having such powers, duties and responsibilities as are delegated by the President or his designee.

American Samoa is the only remaining off-shore area of the United States which does not have a popularly elected governor and lieutenant governor. Therefore, H.R. 14291 represents a significant step forward in the development of greater participation by the local people and leadership in the affairs of the territorial government and toward the fulfillment of the political aspirations of the Samoan people, as is fully demonstrated by the history of the association of the United States and American Samoa. Actually, Congress has not enacted any significant legislation granting to the people of American Samoa a greater measure of local self-government since 1929.

The Territory of American Samoa, sometimes referred to as Eastern Samoa, is composed of seven islands totaling approximately 76 square miles located 2,600 miles southwest of Hawaii. Its population is about 30,000 inhabitants, with an additional number of Samoans, between 40,000 and 50,000, living primarily in Hawaii and on the west coast of the United States.

The first visit by officials of the United States to Samoa was by an exploration team led by Lt. Charles Wilkes in 1839. Although Wilke's expedition was primarily a scientific one, there are indications that political and economic interests also motivated the explorers. Among other reports of primary interest submitted by Wilkes was his implied recommendation to Washington that the United States acquire the harbor in Pago Pago on the island of Tutuila, which was by far the best harbor in the South Pacific.

For several decades, however, the United States took little further interest in Samoa until 1871, when a second official visit was made by U.S. Naval Commander Richard Meade. Meade's visit resulted in a formal agreement between High Chief Mauga, leader of the Pago Pago area, and the United States for "the exclusive privilege of establishing in the said harbor of Pago Pago, island of Tutuila, a naval station," in exchange for protection of the island against foreign powers. President Grant approved the agreement, but it was not ratified by the Congress.

In the years following Meade's arrival, Samoa became an international issue which involved Germany, Great Britain, and the United States. In April 1889, representatives of the three countries met in Berlin to discuss their differences over the island group. After 10 years of failure to resolve the Samoan question, another conference was called in Washington, D.C. The question of partitioning the islands became apparent when Germany agreed to transfer any political affiliations she had with the Tongan Islands to Great Britain, in return for British relinquishment of its rights in Samoa.

It was also agreed that the islands of Tutuila and Manu'a would be assigned to the United States in view of the latter's entrenched interest in Pago Pago's harbor as a coaling and naval station. The new tripartite agreement was signed December 2, 1899. In April 1900, the leading chiefs of Tutuila, excluding the Manu'a Group, ceded and "transfer[red]" to the Government of the United States of America the island of Tutuila and all things there to rule and to protect it."

It was not until February 20, 1929, that by joint resolution Congress approved the Instruments of Cession. As a result of certain commitments by the United States under the provisions of the Instruments, no large tracts of Samoan-owned lands have been alienated during the 76 years in which the United States has had administrative responsibility for the territory.

By Executive order in February 1900, President McKinley assigned the administration of the territory to the Department of the Navy. In June 1951, President Truman, by means of another Executive order, transferred the administration of American Samoa to the Secretary of the Interior, effective July 1, 1951.

It should be noted that since 1963, by local initiatives, the people subjected themselves to an income tax system similarly adopted by the Territory of Guam in conjunction with certain provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code. In 1966, the Samoan people participated in a territorywide plebiscite whereby the majority of the voters accepted the current Revised Territorial Constitution of American Samoa, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior effective July 1, 1967.

In 1969, the local government established the Joint Budget Review Committee, which comprised both members of the administration and the legislature, to provide more input by the Samoan leaders into the budgetary process. In

1969 also, the local legislature created a Political Status Commission, which recommended, among other things, the need for a popularly elected Governor by the year 1976. In 1970, the Samoan people held, for the first time, a territorywide election of their Delegate-at-Large as their representative in Washington, D.C. The territory now has a full-time salaried legislature.

In March 1972, hearings were conducted before the Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs to consider H.R. 11523 and H.R. 12493 which called for the first gubernatorial election in November 1972. Samoan representatives generally expressed positions favoring an elective Governor; however, others expressed some reservations relative to the fact that the subject had not been thoroughly explored by both the elective and traditional leaders of the Samoan people. Others suggested deferment until after the conclusion of the constitutional convention which was scheduled to be held the summer of 1972, but did not take place until the summer of 1973. Nevertheless, the question of an elective Governor was added to the ballot for the November 1972 elections and was defeated by a 4 to 1 margin.

The 1973 Constitutional Convention, which was compromised mostly of traditional and elective leaders of the territory, submitted well over 20 changes in a proposed revised constitution, one of the changes being the elective governorship question. The November 1973 plebiscite on the proposed constitution was defeated by a 2-to-1 margin; unfortunately, it was not clear whether the voters objected to the elective governorship concept or to the proposed constitution. In view of this problem, the Secretary of the Interior issued an order to cause another plebiscite to be held in June 1974, which addressed itself solely to the question of an elective Governor for the territory. In that latest plebiscite, the vote was 2,093 for an elected Governor, 2,341 against, and 1,183 abstained from voting. Questions were raised about the procedures and preparations for the administration of the election. H.R. 14291 is designed to minimize such problems by authorization of the President or his designee to appoint an election commissioner to properly coordinate all activities of the plebiscite in accordance with the requirements of section 2 of the bill.

Of paramount significance was the fact that both the traditional and elective leaders at the 1973 Constitutional Convention agreed that the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor should be elected by popular vote rather than by traditional procedures, known in American Samoa as fa'a Samoa.

As I stated at the outset, this legislation was reported by the Subcommittee on Territorial Affairs and the full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs without a dissenting vote, and it is in accordance with previous actions taken by past and present administrations by executive authority. I urge that the House authorize this long delayed step toward greater self-government by the

American Samoan people as a part of our bicentennial observance of the establishment of our own rights of self-government. Certainly, we owe this to the Samoan people.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., May 27, 1976.

HON. JAMES A. HALEY,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I am pleased to report that Secretary Kleppe has called for a referendum to be held in American Samoa on August 31, 1976, on the issue of electing a governor and lieutenant governor by popular vote. A copy of the Secretary's letter of May 26, 1976, requesting the Governor of American Samoa to hold this special election is enclosed for your information.

Sincerely yours,

FRED M. ZEDER,
Director of Territorial Affairs.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., May 26, 1976.

HON. EARL B. RUTH,
Governor of American Samoa,
Pago Pago, Tutuila,
American Samoa.

DEAR GOVERNOR RUTH: We are in receipt of House Joint Resolution No. 8 passed by the Fourteenth Legislature of American Samoa in its Third Regular Session requesting that a referendum on the matter of an elected Governor be called no later than July 4, 1976, and Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 31 in support of Congressman Phillip Burton's proposal to introduce a bill calling for the election of the Governor by popular vote. On May 4, 1976, Congressman Burton introduced H.R. 13253 which amongst other proposals called for the election of the Governor.

As you know, the Department of the Interior has supported the concept of a popularly elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor and has gone on record before the U. S. Congress to that effect. At a meeting held by Chairman Burton before the House Subcommittee on Interior and Insular Affairs on May 6, 1976, the Department reiterated this support. The people of American Samoa have expressed themselves three times in the last three years on this subject. The results of the previous referenda, however, have been questioned on various grounds, i.e., on mixing the elective governor issue with other proposed changes in the Constitution of American Samoa, and on charges that the conduct of the previous elections was not handled properly by local Administration officials who served as election officials.

I believe that it is desirable to have a referendum where the sole issue is the popular election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and additionally, where the supervision of the referendum is in the hands of an independent Election Commissioner appointed from the private sector and from outside American Samoa.

As to timing, I believe that the July 4, 1976 date would not allow adequate time for full exposition of the issues before the electorate decides this most important question. To allow sufficient time for selection of an independent election commissioner and for carrying out a political education program, a late August date appears to be the most suitable.

Therefore, pursuant to the authority vested in me by Executive Order No. 10264, June 29, 1951, you will cause to be held on August 31, 1976, a special election in American Samoa at which the voters eligible to vote for members of the House of Representatives of American Samoa shall be given

the right to vote "yes" or "no" on the following question:

DO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICAN SAMOA WANT AN ELECTED GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR?

I shall also shortly appoint an independent Election Commissioner who will supervise the special election and who will also be charged with the overall supervision of a political education program in American Samoa prior to election. This educational program should be conducted primarily by the Samoan leadership. Great care should be taken to avoid any complaint that the Administration attempted to influence the referendum in any manner.

If a majority of those voting approve the proposition, official procedures will be developed by the Department for the functioning of an elected Governor under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. Consultations also will be held with the FONO on the determination of a date at which the first Gubernatorial election for American Samoa will be held.

Sincerely yours,

KENT FRIZZELL,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. CONTE. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the gentleman from California (Mr. PHILLIP BURTON) on a most scholarly presentation on this issue. I am very familiar with it. As a young man, 19 or 20 years old, I spent 16 months in World War II in Samoa.

I think the gentleman from California has made one of the finest presentations I have ever heard. I am very familiar with the people there.

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful to the gentleman from Massachusetts and to the extent that it is not improper, I would like the gentleman to know that all the knowledge and insight in my position reflects the intelligence and assistance of our most competent staff member, Mr. Eni Hunkin, to whom I made reference earlier.

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 14291, which provides for the popular election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor in American Samoa.

Acquired by treaty in 1899 and the only U.S. territory south of the equator, American Samoa consists of seven islands located 2,600 miles southwest of Hawaii and 1,600 miles northeast of New Zealand. Politically, American Samoa is an unincorporated, unorganized territory of the United States, which infers that all provisions of the U.S. Constitution have not been extended to the islands nor has the territorial government been formalized by Federal Organic Act. Today, there are approximately 80,000 American Samoans with one-third living in the territory and the remainder scattered throughout the 50 States. Samoans born in the territory carry the status of American nationals with U.S. citizenship obtainable upon individual application. Of the 76.2 square miles in

American Samoa, over 96 percent is owned communally and is regulated as to occupancy and use by Samoan custom.

The territory is administered by a Governor and Lieutenant Governor, who are both appointed currently by the Secretary of the Interior. Limited legislative power in American Samoa is vested in the legislature, composed of a senate and a house of representatives. Members of the legislature—or fono as it is locally called—are selected in one of two ways: members of the senate are chosen from the traditional hierarchy of chieftains, while members of the house are elected by popular vote. The judicial authority is exercised under the chief justice of American Samoa, who is also appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. The territory's relations with all branches of the Federal Government are coordinated through the Office of Territorial Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior.

H.R. 14291 calls for a plebiscite, wherein the Samoan voters will determine whether they wish to elect their own Governor and Lieutenant Governor. In the event of a positive response, "the President or his designee" will cause the first gubernatorial election in American Samoa to be held within 1 year after the plebiscite. Gubernatorial powers, duties, and responsibilities will continue to be delegated by the President or his designee.

On May 27, 1976, the Secretary of the Interior, Thomas Kleppe, issued a secretarial order, announcing that a plebiscite will be held August 31, 1976, on the issue of electing a Governor and Lieutenant Governor by popular vote. Accordingly, the administration supports the general thrust of this legislation; however, the Department believes that such action should be handled administratively.

For over 75 years the Samoans have had no voice in selecting their own Governor. It is fitting, therefore, that in this Bicentennial Year, the Samoans be brought further into our republican form of government. I urge your support of H.R. 14291; it represents a significant development in the political advancement of the Samoan people and will continue the evolution of American democracy in the offshore areas.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. LAGOMARSINO).

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 14291, a bill designed to promote the popular election of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor in American Samoa. By joint resolution, Congress approved the instruments of cession which made Eastern Samoa an American territory. By terms of this joint resolution, Congress delegated its constitutional power of administering American Samoa to the executive branch, stipulating that:

Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands all civil, judicial and military powers shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct. . . .

Subsequent to the passage of the above,

Congress has not enacted any significant legislation designed to grant the people of American Samoa a greater measure of local self-government. Progress in this area has only been made under the auspices of Executive order.

After 75 years of territorial rule, the time has come to grant to American Samoans the privilege of selecting their own Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Samoans have demonstrated repeatedly their capability for home rule; it is now time for the Congress to recognize how deeply democratic procedures have been inculcated into America's most southern possession.

By secretarial order, the Secretary of the Interior called for a referendum to be held on August 31, 1976, wherein the people of American Samoa will decide if they wish a popularly elected Governor. The bill before us, H.R. 14291, lends congressional sanction to this administrative decision. Its passage, therefore, would testify to the dedication that we in this body have in the ability of men to choose their own leaders. On the other hand, in the absence of an organic act, the bill grants to the duly elected Governor only those powers, duties, and responsibilities as may be delegated by the President or his designee. Thus, Mr. Speaker, this legislation prudently upholds the tradition of American democracy, establishing the right of American Samoans to choose their own leaders while simultaneously preserving U.S. interests in the South Pacific. Accordingly, I urge its unanimous adoption.

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in wholehearted support of H.R. 14291, which provides for the first time, the prospect of an elective Governor and Lieutenant Governor of American Samoa. H.R. 14291 is truly a significant step forward in the development of greater participation by the Samoan people in the affairs of the territorial government of American Samoa, and I congratulate the gentleman from California (Mr. BURTON) for his diligent and thoughtful efforts in bringing this legislation to the floor.

Hawaii's long years as a territory prior to attaining statehood in 1959 have made me particularly sensitive to the aspirations of the Samoan people to attain a greater degree of self-determination in their government. Moreover, American Samoans, who have no official voice in the Federal Government, have long looked to Members of Congress from Hawaii for support and assistance in national affairs affecting the territory. Therefore, as a Representative to Congress from Hawaii, and as a sponsor of legislation introduced in the two previous Congresses to provide for an elective Governor and Lieutenant Governor of American Samoa, I am particularly pleased to urge support of this legislation in the House of Representatives.

Enactment of this legislation will mark the first major effort by Congress to discharge its responsibilities under a joint resolution approved in 1929, which provided for the acceptance of the cession of American Samoa to the United States. Under the resolution, all civil, judicial,

and military powers in American Samoa were vested in the officials appointed by the President of the United States until Congress provided for the government of the islands. H.R. 14291 will greatly assist in the establishment of increased executive responsibility to be exercised by the local leadership of the territory. Moreover, since no Federal appropriations are contemplated for its implementation, enactment of this legislation will have no Federal budgetary impact.

Mr. Speaker, in the past decade, the Samoan people have demonstrated their competence and willingness to participate in the selection of the territory's premier leaders and to utilize fully the machinery of the democratic process. Just as it was finally recognized that the Hawaiian people were capable of selecting their own political leaders, I firmly believe that the time has arrived for the Federal Government to recognize that American Samoa deserves to share in the American ideal of Government of the people, for the people, and by the people. I, therefore, urge maximum support and passage of H.R. 14291 in the House of Representatives.

Mr. SKUBITZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 14291 which affords a means for the popular elections of the Governor of American Samoa. This legislation enhances self-government in the islands and provides the Samoans with an opportunity to select their own executive leadership. After 75 years of Washington tutelage, it is time that this body recognize the democratic development of government in American Samoa. Passage of this bill would demonstrate this body's approval of Samoan past political accomplishments and convey encouragement for future progress in America's most southern possession. Therefore, I urge unanimous passage of H.R. 14291.

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

I would like, if I may, to make note of the following: I think that it is noteworthy that on a committee that represents virtually the entire spectrum of political and ideological opinion in the House, that our colleagues on both sides of the aisle have joined in this very important, in my view, added step down the road of perfecting our American democratic system. I think this reflects great credit on all of those who have participated, not only my colleagues on the subcommittee, Republicans and Democrats alike, the minority and the majority staff, but the most effective cooperation and collaboration of the executive branch. Because of my own view of the importance of this matter, in terms of American political history, Mr. Speaker, I shall demand a rollcall and will at the proper time suggest the absence of a quorum for that purpose.

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. PHILLIP BURTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 14291).

The question was taken.

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 3(b) of rule XXVII and the prior announcement of the Chair, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

Does the gentleman from California withdraw his point of order that there is no quorum?

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DON H. CLAUSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill H.R. 14291.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MCFALL). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

TAX TREATMENT OF GRANTOR OF CERTAIN OPTIONS

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 12224) to amend section 1234 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954—relating to options to buy and sell—to provide that gain or loss on closing transactions shall be treated as capital gain or loss, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 12224

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 1234 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to options to buy or sell) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 1234. OPTIONS TO BUY OR SELL.

"(a) TREATMENT OF GAIN OR LOSS IN THE CASE OF THE PURCHASER.—

"(1) GENERAL RULE.—Gain or loss attributable to the sale or exchange of, or loss attributable to failure to exercise, an option to buy or sell property shall be considered gain or loss from the sale or exchange of property which has the same character as the property to which the option relates and in the hands of the taxpayer (or would have in the hands of the taxpayer if acquired by him).

"(2) SPECIAL RULE FOR LOSS ATTRIBUTABLE TO FAILURE TO EXERCISE OPTION.—For purposes of paragraph (1), if loss is attributable to failure to exercise an option, the option shall be deemed to have been sold or exchanged on the day it expired.

"(3) NONAPPLICATION OF SUBSECTION.—This subsection shall not apply to—

"(A) an option which constitutes property described in paragraph (1) of section 1221;

"(B) in the case of gain attributable to the sale or exchange of an option, any income derived in connection with such option which, without regard to this subsection, is treated as other than gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset; and

"(C) a loss attributable to failure to exercise an option described in section 1233(c).

"(b) TREATMENT OF GRANTOR OF OPTION IN THE CASE OF STOCK, SECURITIES, OR COMMODITIES.—

"(1) GENERAL RULE.—In the case of the grantor of the option, gain or loss from any closing transaction with respect to, and gain

Cochran	Jones, Ala.	Railsback	Holt	Mikva	Smith, Iowa
Cohen	Jordan	Randall	Hughes	Miller, Calif.	Solarz
Collins, Ill.	Kasten	Rangel	Jacobs	Mink	Spellman
Collins, Tex.	Kastenmeier	Rees	Jones, N.C.	Mottl	Stark
Conyers	Kazen	Regula	Jones, Okla.	Neal	Studds
Corman	Kelly	Reuss	Kindness	Pettis	Traxler
Cornell	Kemp	Rhodes	Koch	Pressler	Ullman
Crane	Ketchum	Richmond	Krebs	Fritchard	Vanik
Daniel, Dan	Keys	Risenhoover	LaFalce	Rinaldo	Whalen
Daniel, E. W.	Krueger	Roberts	Latta	Rogers	Wirth
Daniels, N.J.	Lagomarsino	Robinson	Long, Md.	Rosenthal	Wylder
Danielson	Landrum	Rodino	McKinney	Russo	Wylie
Davis	Leggett	Roe	Maguire	Sarbanes	Yates
Delaney	Lehman	Roncalio	Mazzoli	Sharp	
Dellums	Lent	Rooney	Mezvinsky	Shuster	
Dent	Levitass	Rose			
Derrick	Lloyd, Calif.	Rostenkowski			
Devine	Lloyd, Tenn.	Roush			
Dickinson	Long, La.	Rousselot			
Diggs	Lott	Roybal			
Dingell	Lujan	Runnels			
Downey, N.Y.	Lundine	Ruppe			
Downing, Va.	McClory	Ryan			
Duncan, Oreg.	McCloskey	St Germain			
Duncan, Tenn.	McCollister	Santini			
du Pont	McCormack	Sarasin			
Eckhardt	McDade	Satterfield			
Edwards, Ala.	McDonald	Scheuer			
Ellberg	McEwen	Schneebell			
Emery	McFall	Schroeder			
English	McHugh	Schulze			
Erlenborn	McKay	Sebelius			
Eshleman	Madden	Seiberling			
Evans, Colo.	Madigan	Shriver			
Fary	Mahon	Sikes			
Fascell	Mann	Simon			
Fenwick	Martin	Sisk			
Findley	Mathis	Skubitz			
Fish	Matsunaga	Slack			
Fithian	Melcher	Smith, Nebr.			
Flood	Metcalfe	Snyder			
Florio	Meyner	Spence			
Flowers	Millford	Staggers			
Flynt	Miller, Ohio	Stanton,			
Ford, Mich.	Mills	J. William			
Frenzel	Mineta	Steed			
Frey	Minish	Steiger, Ariz.			
Fuqua	Mitchell, N.Y.	Steiger, Wis.			
Gaydos	Moakley	Stokes			
Gibbons	Mollohan	Stratton			
Ginn	Montgomery	Stucky			
Goldwater	Moore	Sullivan			
Gonzalez	Moorhead,	Symms			
Goodling	Calif.	Talcott			
Grassley	Moorhead, Pa.	Taylor, Mo.			
Guyer	Morgan	Taylor, N.C.			
Hagedorn	Mosher	Teague			
Haley	Moss	Thompson			
Hall, Ill.	Murphy, N.Y.	Thone			
Hall, Tex.	Murtha	Thornton			
Hamilton	Myers, Ind.	Treen			
Hammer-	Myers, Pa.	Tsongas			
schmidt	Natcher	Udall			
Hanley	Nedzi	Van Deerlin			
Hansen	Nichols	Vander Veen			
Harrington	Nix	Vigorito			
Harsha	Nolan	Waggonner			
Hayes, Ind.	Nowak	Walsh			
Hays, Ohio	Oberstar	Wampler			
Hechler, W. Va.	Obey	Waxman			
Heckler, Mass.	O'Brien	Weaver			
Hefner	O'Hara	White			
Henderson	O'Neill	Whitehurst			
Hicks	Ottinger	Whitten			
Hightower	Passman	Wiggins			
Holland	Patten, N.J.	Wilson, Bob			
Holtzman	Patterson,	Wilson, C. H.			
Horton	Calif.	Wilson, Tex.			
Howard	Pattison, N.Y.	Winn			
Hubbard	Paul	Wolf			
Hungate	Perkins	Wright			
Hutchinson	Peyser	Yatron			
Hyde	Pickle	Young, Fla.			
Jarman	Pike	Young, Ga.			
Jeffords	Poage	Young, Tex.			
Jenrette	Preyer	Zablocki			
Johnson, Calif.	Price	Zeferetti			
Johnson, Colo.	Quie				
Johnson, Pa.	Quillen				

NAYS—84

Abzug	Burton, John	Evins, Tenn.
Adams	Burton, Phillip	Fisher
Anderson,	Butler	Foley
Calif.	Byron	Ford, Tenn.
Andrews, N.C.	Carney	Forsythe
AuCoin	Ciancy	Fountain
Baucus	Cleveland	Fraser
Bauman	Coughlin	Gilman
Bedell	D'Amours	Gradison
Blester	Drinan	Green
Blanchard	Early	Gude
Blouin	Edgar	Hannaford
Brown, Mich.	Edwards, Calif.	Harris
Burke, Mass.	Evans, Ind.	Hillis

Holt	Mikva	Smith, Iowa
Hughes	Miller, Calif.	Solarz
Jacobs	Mink	Spellman
Jones, N.C.	Mottl	Stark
Jones, Okla.	Neal	Studds
Kindness	Pettis	Traxler
Koch	Pressler	Ullman
Krebs	Fritchard	Vanik
LaFalce	Rinaldo	Whalen
Latta	Rogers	Wirth
Long, Md.	Rosenthal	Wylder
McKinney	Russo	Wylie
Maguire	Sarbanes	Yates
Mazzoli	Sharp	
Mezvinsky	Shuster	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—9

Brown, Ohio	Conte	Ichord
Burlison, Mo.	de la Garza	Meeds
Conable	Hawkins	Mitchell, Md.

NOT VOTING—29

Anderson, Ill.	Heinz	Pepper
Ashley	Helstoski	Riegle
Conlan	Hinshaw	Shipley
Cotter	Howe	Stanton,
Derwinski	Jones, Tenn.	James V.
Dodd	Karth	Steelman
Esch	Litton	Stephens
Gaiamo	Michel	Symington
Harkin	Moffett	Vander Jagt
Hébert	Murphy, Ill.	Young, Alaska

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Cotter with Mr. Karth.
 Mr. Hébert with Mr. Howe.
 Mr. Gaiamo with Mr. Harkin.
 Mr. Shipley with Mr. Esch.
 Mr. Dodd with Mr. Conlan.
 Mr. Ashley with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.
 Mr. Helstoski with Mr. Heinz.
 Mr. Jones of Tennessee with Mr. Stephens.
 Mr. Murphy of Illinois with Mr. Steelman.
 Mr. Litton with Mr. Derwinski.
 Mr. Moffett with Mr. Vander Jagt.
 Mr. Pepper with Mr. Riegle.
 Mr. Young of Alaska with Mr. James V. Stanton.
 Mr. Michel with Mr. Symington.

Messrs. LONG of Maryland, FISHER, FRASER, PRITCHARD, RUSSO, BYRON, HANNAFORD, HILLIS, and BLANCHARD, and Mrs. PETTIS changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. LENT changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."
 Mr. D'AMOURS changed his vote from "present" to "nay."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR AN ELECTIVE GOVERNOR AND LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR FOR SAMOA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings whereby the rules were suspended and the bill H.R. 14291 was passed, and a motion to reconsider that vote was laid on the table, be vacated, and that the Speaker put the question de novo on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wonder if the gentleman from California would just explain

to the House the purpose of his unanimous-consent request?

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAUMAN. Of course I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, as I am sure the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BAUMAN) knows, because he serves on the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, that the subcommittee of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the full committee, unanimously reported out this legislation.

American Samoa is the last piece of turf where the American flag flies where the people do not elect their own Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

This bill sets up the mechanism whereby the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to seek the approval or the disapproval of the people of American Samoa as to whether or not they choose to elect their own Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

In this Bicentennial year, I thought it would be most desirable, given the broad nature of the support for this legislation within the House and the executive branch that we put this matter to a roll-call vote.

Mr. BAUMAN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his explanation and I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, further reserving the right to object, and I certainly have no objection to a vote on the bill, but I do have to admit that the precedent that is being set here hits me rather strongly. I do not know how many times we do such a thing as this. I wonder whether we are possibly opening up a Pandora's Box for in the future since this is not the normal method we pursue.

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON. Mr. Speaker, would the gentleman from Ohio yield?

Mr. ASHBROOK. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON. The gentleman from Ohio is correct, and I certainly would not be one who would normally engage in whatever minimal risk there may be to win this issue twice. However, I think, because of the symbolism involved in this matter, that it would be desirable that the membership have a record vote.

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker I withdraw my reservation of objection.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The unfinished business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill H.R. 14291.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.
 The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. PHILLIP BURTON) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill H.R. 14291.

Mr. PHILLIP BURTON. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is reducing the time on this vote to a minimum of 5 minutes as was initially announced.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 377, nays 3, not voting 52, as follows:

[Roll No. 517]

YEAS—377

Abdnor	Derrick	Kemp
Abzug	Devine	Ketchum
Adams	Dickinson	Keys
Addabbo	Downey, N.Y.	Kindness
Alexander	Downing, Va.	Koch
Allen	Drinan	Krebs
Ambo	Duncan, Oreg.	Krueger
Anderson,	Duncan, Tenn.	LaFalce
Calif.	du Pont	Lagomarsino
Andrews, N.C.	Early	Landrum
Andrews,	Eckhardt	Latta
N. Dak.	Edgar	Leggett
Annunzio	Edwards, Ala.	Lent
Archer	Edwards, Calif.	Levitas
Armstrong	Ellberg	Lloyd, Calif.
Ashbrook	Emery	Lloyd, Tenn.
Aspin	English	Long, La.
AuCoin	Erlenborn	Long, Md.
Badillo	Eshleman	Lujan
Barfalis	Evans, Colo.	Lundine
Baldus	Evans, Ind.	McClary
Baucus	Evans, Tenn.	McCloskey
Bauman	Fary	McCollister
Beard, R.I.	Fascell	McCormack
Beard, Tenn.	Fenwick	McDade
Bedell	Findley	McEwen
Bell	Fish	McFall
Bennett	Fisher	McHugh
Bergland	Flthian	McKay
Bevill	Florio	McKinney
Biaggi	Flowers	Madden
Bieber	Flynt	Madigan
Bingham	Foley	Maguire
Blanchard	Ford, Mich.	Mahon
Blouin	Ford, Tenn.	Mann
Boggs	Forsythe	Martin
Boland	Fountain	Mathis
Bolling	Frenzel	Matsunaga
Bonker	Frey	Mazzoli
Bowen	Fuqua	Meeds
Brademas	Gaydos	Metcalfe
Breaux	Gibbons	Meyner
Breckinridge	Gilman	Mezvisny
Brinkley	Ginn	Mikva
Brodhead	Goldwater	Millford
Brooks	Gonzalez	Miller, Calif.
Broomfield	Goodling	Miller, Ohio
Brown, Calif.	Gradison	Mills
Brown, Mich.	Grassley	Mineta
Brown, Ohio	Green	Mink
Broyhill	Gude	Mitchell, Md.
Buchanan	Guyer	Mitchell, N.Y.
Burgener	Hagedorn	Mollohan
Burke, Calif.	Haley	Montgomery
Burke, Fla.	Hall, Ill.	Moore
Burke, Mass.	Hall, Tex.	Moorhead,
Burleson, Tex.	Hamilton	Calif.
Burlison, Mo.	Hammer-	Moorhead, Pa.
Burton, John	schmidt	Morgan
Burton, Phillip	Hanley	Moss
Butler	Hannaford	Mottl
Byron	Hansen	Murphy, N.Y.
Carney	Harrington	Murtha
Carr	Harris	Myers, Ind.
Carter	Hays, Ohio	Myers, Pa.
Cederberg	Heckler, Mass.	Natcher
Chappell	Hefner	Neal
Chisholm	Henderson	Nedzi
Clancy	Hicks	Nichols
Clausen,	Hightower	Nix
Don H.	Hillis	Nolan
Clawson, Del	Holt	Nowak
Clay	Holtzman	Oberstar
Cleveland	Horton	Obey
Cochran	Howard	O'Brien
Cohen	Hubbard	O'Hara
Collins, Ill.	Hughes	O'Neill
Conable	Hungate	Ottinger
Conte	Hutchinson	Pasman
Conyers	Hyde	Patten, N.J.
Corman	Ichord	Patterson,
Cornell	Jacobs	Calif.
Coughlin	Jarman	Pattison, N.Y.
Crane	Jeffords	Paul
D'Amours	Johnson, Calif.	Perkins
Daniel, Dan	Johnson, Colo.	Pettis
Daniel, E. W.	Johnson, Pa.	Peyser
Daniels, N.J.	Jones, Ala.	Pickle
Davis	Jones, Okla.	Pike
de la Garza	Jordan	Poage
Delaney	Kasten	Pressler
Dellums	Kastenmeier	Freyer
Dent	Kazen	Price

Pritchard	Schroeder	Thone
Quillen	Schulze	Thornton
Rallsback	Sebelius	Traxler
Randall	Selberling	Treen
Rangel	Sharp	Tsongas
Rees	Shriver	Udall
Regula	Shuster	Ullman
Reuss	Sikes	Vander Veen
Rhodes	Simon	Vanik
Richmond	Sisk	Vigorito
Rinaldo	Slack	Waggonner
Roberts	Smith, Iowa	Walsh
Robinson	Smith, Nebr.	Wampler
Rodino	Snyder	Waxman
Roe	Solarz	Weaver
Rogers	Spellman	Whalen
Rooney	Spence	White
Rose	Stanton	Whitehurst
Rosenthal	J. William	Whitten
Rostenkowski	Stark	Wiggins
Roush	Steed	Wilson, C.H.
Rousselot	Steiger, Ariz.	Wilson, Tex.
Roybal	Steiger, Wis.	Winn
Runnels	Stephens	Wirth
Ruppe	Stokes	Wolf
Russo	Stratton	Wright
Ryan	Stuckey	Wyder
St Germain	Studds	Wylie
Santini	Sullivan	Yates
Sarasin	Symms	Yatron
Sarbanes	Talcott	Young, Fla.
Satterfield	Taylor, Mo.	Young, Ga.
Scheuer	Taylor, N.C.	Young, Tex.
Schneebeli	Teague	Zablocki
	Thompson	Zerfetti

NAYS—3

Collins, Tex. Jenrette McDonald

NOT VOTING—52

Anderson, Ill.	Hechler, W. Va.	Mosher
Ashley	Heinz	Murphy, Ill.
Conlan	Helstoski	Pepper
Cotter	Hinshaw	Riegle
Danielson	Holland	Risenhoover
Derwinski	Howe	Roncalio
Diggs	Jones, N.C.	Shipley
Dingell	Jones, Tenn.	Skubitz
Doda	Karh	Staggers
Esch	Kelly	Stanton
Flood	Lehman	James V.
Fraser	Litton	Steelman
Gialmo	Lott	Symington
Harkin	Meicher	Van Deerlin
Harsha	Michel	Vander Jagt
Hawkins	Minish	Wilson, Bob
Hayes, Ind.	Moakley	Young, Alaska
Hébert	Moffett	

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Shipley with Mr. Esch.	Mr. Jones of Tennessee with Mr. Conlan.
Mr. Cotter with Mr. Vander Jagt.	Mr. Gialmo with Mr. Derwinski.
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Michel.	Mr. Dodd with Mr. Heinz.
Mr. Symington with Mr. Young of Alaska.	Mr. Pepper with Mr. Steelman.
Mr. Helstoski with Mr. Karh.	Mr. Murphy of Illinois with Mr. James V. Stanton.
Mr. Ashley with Mr. Anderson of Illinois.	Mr. Litton with Mr. Danielson.
Mr. Moffett with Mr. Diggs.	Mr. Flood with Mr. Holland.
Mr. Harkin with Mr. Risenhoover.	Mr. Harkin with Mr. Staggers.
Mr. Hawkins with Mr. Staggers.	Mr. Jones of North Carolina with Mr. Van Deerlin.
Mr. Lehman with Mr. Meicher.	Mr. Moakley with Mr. Roncalio.
Mr. Dingell with Mr. Fraser.	Mr. Harsha with Mr. Hayes of Indiana.
Mr. Kelly with Mr. Hechler of West Virginia.	Mr. Howe with Mr. Lott.
Mr. Skubitz with Mr. Mosher.	Mr. Bob Wilson with Mr. Riegle.

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, because I had to attend the funeral of one of my and my family's closest friends, Violet Weingarten, in my district yesterday, I missed five recorded votes. I would like the RECORD to indicate at this point how I would have voted had I been present on July 19:

Rollcall No. 508, H.R. 12939, amending certain laws affecting Coast Guard personnel: "yea";

Rollcall No. 509, H.R. 13326, exempting steamboat *Delta Queen* from certain vessel laws: "yea";

Rollcall No. 510, H.R. 13218, sales of SS *United States* for use as a floating hotel: "yea";

Rollcall No. 511, H.R. 13720, Debt Collection Practices Act: "yea", and

Rollcall No. 512, House Resolution 1259, rule providing for consideration of Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1975, "yea."

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DAN DANIEL. Mr. Speaker, in checking my vote tabulation which was provided during the recess by the Clerk of the House, I find that I am reported as having not voted on rollcall No. 447, on June 24, 1976.

The RECORD will show that I was in attendance that day and was recorded on a number of other votes. I did insert my card on this tabulation and regret that my vote apparently was not recorded.

It was my intention to vote yea on the amendment and I would like to so state my intention.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 14231, DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR APPROPRIATION, FISCAL YEAR 1977

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 14231) making appropriations for the Department of Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 1, 1976.)

Mr. YATES (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the statement be dispensed with.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PIKE). The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. YATES) is recognized for 30 minutes.