

The bill which I have introduced today is the result of those hearings and of lengthy consideration by the subcommittee following the hearings. It has been carefully drawn, with the aid and assistance of those in the executive branch as well as the legislative, and it represents the first comprehensive review of the Foundation which has been made by the Congress since the Foundation was formed 16 years ago.

This bill has the strong support of the subcommittee, and, while it has not itself been taken up before the full committee I believe it is important to note that the subcommittee's report leading to this bill did receive the unanimous backing of the full Committee on Science and Astronautics which adopted it as a House report on January 18, 1966.

We have scheduled hearings on the bill which are to begin on April 19 and have confidence that it will receive the bipartisan support of the full committee on Science and Astronautics.

The importance of the Foundation's work to the welfare of this country, its economy and its security, as well as its cultural status, can scarcely be over-emphasized. I strongly urge every Member of the House to give his attention and support to this legislation.

STATEMENT OF HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 78 TO PROVIDE A 4-YEAR TERM FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. MULTER] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, today I submitted the following statement to the House Judiciary Committee in support of my resolution, House Joint Resolution 78, to amend the Constitution to provide a 4-year term for Members of the House of Representatives:

STATEMENT OF HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER TO JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN SUPPORT OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 78, TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION TO PROVIDE A 4-YEAR TERM FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 16, 1966

Mr. Chairman, I have introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution to provide a 4-year term for Members of the House of Representatives in every Congress, except one, since I first came to Congress in 1947. In this Congress, I have introduced House Joint Resolution 78 for the same purpose.

Some years ago, I conducted a poll of the membership of the House and the result of that poll indicated that 319 Members were in favor of the 4-year proposal, with only 110 opposed. I believe that the principle of the 4-year term is overwhelmingly supported, not only by the Members of the House, but by the general public. The best way to find out would be to submit this resolution to the people in the States and let them ratify it

or reject it, as they desire. I think there, too, the overwhelming action of the electorate will support the resolution.

The question has been raised whether terms of the Members of the House should be staggered so that one-half of the Members run each 2 years or whether all Members should run, as has been suggested by the President, along with the President every 4 years. I favor the President's idea to synchronize the terms of the President and the Members of the House.

I firmly believe that when we elect a person of one party as President, he ought to have the majority of his party in the Congress so that responsibility is on the party, if we believe in the two-party system. I know that it has occasionally happened that the President has been elected from one party while the majority from the other party are elected to Congress. In off years very frequently, the control will change in the Congress, so that we have a majority party different from that in the White House. But, if we really believe in and want a strong two-party system, then this is the only way to place the responsibility on a party. This precludes the device of denial of responsibility at election time. The man in the White House and the majority should be of the same party.

If the party in power does not live up to its pledges and does not do the job for which it was elected, the people should turn it out of office 4 years later. Divided responsibility should be avoided. The Members of Congress then cannot say: "We didn't have a member of our party in the White House." And, the man in the White House cannot say: "The Members in the majority are of the opposite party and they are not going along with me." This would make for stronger and more effective Government.

In closing, I would like to add that our people are not only entitled to fair representation but also to full representation. Fair representation requires that each man's vote shall be equal to his neighbor's. Full representation deals with the quality of that representation. We have solved, legislatively, the problem of fair representation. Let us also solve the problem of full representation.

An almost impossible burden is placed on a Member who must run for office every 2 years. With an election scheduled every 2 years, a Member must campaign constantly. He must keep "one face" back in the district ready to meet the demands for constant service by his people. He must answer thousands of letters, as well as telephone, wire, and personal requests on various and sundry subjects. He is faced with endless demands on his time, effort, and money for political activities.

All this is vital to his survival as a Congressman, but it has little to do with the legislative business of the House. It is true that in a democracy every elected official must periodically give an account of his stewardship to the people. They then either accept or reject him. This is as it should be. But to ask a Member of the House to do this every 2 years impairs his effectiveness in office.

I urge that the resolution amending the Constitution to extend the terms of Members of the House of Representatives to 4 years be reported favorably to the House for its consideration.

ABE SAPERSTEIN

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. ROSTENKOWSKI. Mr. Speaker, the city of Chicago, but more so the United States, lost one of its finer citizens yesterday with the sudden passing of Abe Saperstein, the owner-coach of the famed Harlem Globetrotters. He died last night in Weiss Memorial Hospital, Chicago, from an acute coronary attack.

I was privileged to meet Abe Saperstein and it was a wonderful experience. He was not a tall man but he stood tall in moral stature for you could not help but notice the kindness and understanding he had for his fellowman. He was a champion in the fight against oppression and hate and he did it by promoting wholesome entertainment. He was America's unofficial ambassador of good will, an original title he earned through his world travels with his famed Harlem Globetrotters.

For 39 of his 63 years Abe Saperstein was the delight of the sports world. He added a new dimension to the game of basketball. He assembled a group of outstanding Negro athletes that created an art in playing the game. By precision antics, the Harlem Globetrotters became the most unique sports team ever assembled. Their game was fun—all to the delight of the fans. And this exposure before the people of 87 countries in the world helped the United States to create an image of friendliness toward them. I believe that Abe Saperstein exemplified the saying:

It's not whether you win or lose, but how you play the game that counts.

This was Abe Saperstein, not only in basketball, but in everything else he ever did.

Abe was undoubtedly one of the world's most respected citizens, welcomed wherever he went. He had no real enemies for anyone who came in contact with him could not help but feel kindly toward him. He helped many to achieve their place in society imparting in them the quality of goodness for he was the spirit of goodness.

Abe will never be forgotten. His Harlem Globetrotters are a permanent fixture in the world of entertainment and wherever they appear they will carry with them what Abe Saperstein stood for—friendship.

To his family I extend my deepest sympathy in this, their hour of grief. I hope that time will ease their burden of sorrow. Although they are unfortunate in his passing they were fortunate that he was a personal part of their lives.

THE CREDIT ADDICT'S READY PROVIDERS

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mrs. SULLIVAN] may extend her remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. **SULLIVAN**. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate CBS News and all who were associated with the production last night of "I O U \$315 Billion." The program, featuring Alexander Kendrick's fascinating trip through the respectable byways as well as the incredible jungles of American consumer credit, gave every viewer, I believe, a better appreciation of the actual cost of borrowing and the need for reforms.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Consumers Affairs of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, which has jurisdiction over consumer credit legislation, and as sponsor on the House side of Senator **DOUGLAS'** truth-in-lending bill, I applaud the willingness of CBS News to air the program even without commercial sponsorship, after the intended sponsor indicated prior to broadcast that the firm was receiving some complaints from businesses with which it regularly deals.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to spotlighting the difficulty which confronts every user of credit in trying to determine what he is actually paying for this service, the program was most successful, I believe, in pointing up the phenomenon of what I have described in some of my speeches as the "credit addict," who cannot resist buying things he cannot afford so long as the providers of credit encourage and entice him to try to afford luxuries beyond his financial capacity. As the program demonstrated, this problem reaches through many income levels, not just the poor.

Credit is a wonderful tool when properly used. Our homebuilding industry has accomplished miracles, thanks to Federal mortgage credit programs. But, like a powerful drug, credit can be a destroyer of those who use it improperly, or to excess. CBS News was able to make this point convincingly. The more public awareness of the problems of misuse and abuse of consumer credit, the quicker Congress and the States will be able to act effectively to help solve the problems. So I appreciate the tremendous national exposure this network program gave to the consumer credit issue.

ACTION URGED

Mr. **MATSUNAGA**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. **WELTNER**] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. **WELTNER**. Mr. Speaker, the Atlanta Constitution praises the administration's efforts to control crime, and it adds that further delay in passage of a bill to control firearms sales is "inimical to the public welfare."

The paper hails the calling for more effective action against crime, for more efficient courts, improved corrective ma-

chinery, and comprehensive planning for major reforms.

Because the article sheds light on such a vital subject, I offer the editorial for inclusion in the Record:

[From the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, Mar. 11, 1966]

CUTTING OUR CRIME BILL

President Johnson's message to Congress on control of crime is significant from several standpoints. In calling for more effective action, more efficient courts, improved corrective machinery and comprehensive planning for major reforms, he was reacting to the rapid increase in the Nation's crime bill.

If this crime toll, running into billions annually, can be lowered, the additional investment will be worthwhile. The President asked for increased appropriations for the 1966 Law Enforcement Act from \$7.2 million to \$13.7 million—a modest price to pay in relation to the crime bill.

The President does not propose to take over responsibility of local law enforcement agencies. He does propose to improve them through Federal programs in education and research into techniques. If carried out, these would result in a more uniform system of justice, administered by more capable officers.

Stressing rehabilitation programs, the President asked for consolidation within the Justice Department of Federal prison, parole and probation functions. And the Secretary of Labor was directed to develop "effective ways to provide correction institutions with job information for good-risk parolees."

As for the indiscriminate sale of guns, the President cited an urgent need for legislation to regulate the flow of firearms into dangerous hands. Here he should know whereof he speaks.

"There is no need to curtail the right of citizens to keep arms for such traditional pastimes as hunting and marksmanship," the President declared. "But there is a pressing need to halt blind, unquestioned, mail-order sales of guns and the over-the-counter sales to buyers from out of State whose credentials cannot be known."

Control of firearms sales is already before Congress. Further delay of its passage is inimical to the public welfare.

A MAJOR MOVE

Mr. **MATSUNAGA**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. **BURTON**] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. **BURTON** of California. Mr. Speaker, President Johnson has taken logical action in urging the creation of a Department of Transportation, the San Francisco Examiner believes. It adds that such a department can unify and coordinate the new agencies, activities, and problems associated with the movement of persons and goods.

Stating that special stress is placed by the President on safety, the paper adds:

The Hearst newspapers, long and continuously active in further efforts to reduce the terrible traffic toll, are glad the President has given heavy emphasis to this problem.

This enlightening editorial on a matter of such grave concern is offered for the Record, in the belief that others may study its contents with benefit:

[From the San Francisco (Calif.) Examiner, Mar. 7, 1966]

A MAJOR MOVE

President Johnson has taken logical action in urging Congress to create a Department of Transportation to unify and coordinate the new agencies, activities and problems associated with the movement of persons and goods. Travel by horseback and stagecoach no longer is the mode. We have become the most mobile country in history.

With our immense development in transportation by land, air and water, the complexities have become numerous and varied. Integration is essential to dissolve the major problems and bring method and system to transportation. It is a national interest of highest priority.

This is the intent of President Johnson's dramatic and forward-looking proposals. They embrace virtually all types of travel and shipment. And they seek to tie together many Federal organizations that now operate independently of one another though all are concerned with the common of transportation.

Special stress is placed by the President on safety. He is particularly concerned about highway carnage. The Hearst newspapers, long and continuously active in furthering efforts to reduce the terrible traffic toll, are glad the President has given heavy emphasis to this problem. Mr. Johnson gives industry an opportunity for further development of safety devices. In the event its efforts seem, after two years, to be inadequate, Federal standardization would be imposed.

There now exists a confusion of non-standardization in highway facilities of even such simplicities as signs as one drives from state to state. This item alone illustrates the current lack of and need for coordination.

The emphasis on highway safety is strikingly important at a time when the Nation has been agonized by a death toll of 49,000 in one year.

THE NATIONAL DEFENSE EDUCATION ACT PROGRAM SHOULD BE EXPANDED

Mr. **MATSUNAGA**. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from California [Mr. **TUNNEY**] may extend his remarks at this point in the Record and include extraneous matter.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. **TUNNEY**. Mr. Speaker, I would like to vigorously protest the proposed cutback in title III of the National Defense Education Act. The administration proposes an appropriation of \$150 million to continue National Defense Education Act loans through the 1967 fiscal year.

I would like to urge this committee to not only restore the proposed cuts but to expand the National Defense Education Act program.

The justification for such a cut is based primarily on the erroneous premise that specialized equipment is now eligible for purchase under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. Even though some instructional items do qualify, under certain condi-