

A TRIBUTE TO MY FRIEND, MY
COLLEAGUE, MY MAYOR

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. RODINO] is recognized for 15 minutes.

(Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, this week that chapter of his life as a Representative of the people in Congress comes to a close for the gentleman from New Jersey, my friend, Hugh J. Addonizio. The pages of that chapter will record for posterity his countless good deeds, his dedicated service—to his constituents and his country. For 13½ years—from January 1949 to this month—Hugh Addonizio spoke for his people with conviction and courage and deep understanding. The people of the 11th Congressional District looked upon him not only as their representative—but as their champion and their friend. They will miss his voice here in the Congress, even as we will miss him. But while we shall no longer hear him speak out here, Mr. Addonizio's voice as chief executive of the city of Newark will continue to speak out in the people's interest. The last page in his chapter of public service as a Member of Congress may be turned over, but a new chapter was opened last Sunday having the title "Mayor of the City of Newark." And, I have every confidence that history will record it as a great one.

I know that his colleagues in the House wish him good luck and Godspeed.

As his friend of many years—and now as his constituent—I wish him well and, recognizing the great responsibility in the new role which he has assumed, I pray that God will continue to grant him good health and help guide him on his course.

I know that those of his old colleagues in this Chamber who were not at his inauguration as mayor will appreciate reading the dynamic, inspiring speech Hugh Addonizio delivered on that occasion. I know, too, that they will find of interest the editorial comment of Newark's two daily papers on that speech and the man who made it.

INAUGURATION SPEECH, MAYOR HUGH J. ADDONIZIO, CITY OF NEWARK, N.J., JULY 1, 1962

Members of the clergy, the esteemed members of the municipal council, my family, good friends, and fellow citizens of the city of Newark, today, we begin on a program of progress.

On May 8, I received a mandate from the people of the city of Newark.

This mandate was clear, emphatic, and definite.

It was the call for immediate action on all fronts.

It was the call of the people to cast off the shadow of living in a decaying city.

It was the call of the people to reestablish the neighborhoods they live in and love, so that this city could be for them and their families a permanent home and not a temporary site.

It was the call of the people for safety in their homes and on the streets.

It was the call of the people for elimination of the blight that has infected the city like a cancer—without hope of cure.

It was the call of the homeowners and small businessmen burdened with high taxes seeking relief.

Yes; it was the call of all the people.

To this voice I say: I understand your problems. I accept your challenge and I will fulfill my mission.

Today I dedicate myself to the redemption of our city from the failures of the past.

And I tell you, that only through bold, immediate action will we solve the problems that surround us.

For I do not believe that there is any problem that cannot be solved. Today, I dedicate myself to a city reborn, with new housing, new schools, new cultural centers, new health facilities—and a new spirit that once again will make Newark a truly great city.

It is my conviction that Newark can only survive if our neighborhoods survive.

Neighborhoods must not be amputated by highways.

Each neighborhood is important to our city and they must be preserved so that its families, its institutions, its small businesses and its individual culture can become an integral part of the total community.

I want a real program of neighborhood conservation and rehabilitation—not studies and surveys, which lull us into inaction.

The germ of blight that is beginning to infect our fringe areas must be arrested, and the slumlords who for years have derived wealth from the misery of the poor shall be chased from our city.

As mayor of this city, I declare a state of war against slums, against blight, against the firetraps, against the unsafe dwellings that are affecting and encroaching on our good neighborhoods, and I shall not rest until this job is done.

We shall condemn these properties so that our children will not be brought up in filth and squalor, nor will they live in the fear of flash fires that destroy precious human lives.

Housing codes and zoning will be strictly enforced. Inspections will be centralized and rigid measures will be taken against any landlord or tenant who violates the provisions of our housing codes.

Instead of arguing over "what is middle income housing," we will build it. And if we cannot do it under present laws, then I will lead the march on Trenton to secure the necessary legislation—so that people who live in our city can enjoy true middle income housing.

Urban renewal must not be an expression of fancy words.

I shall not be misled by press announcements of plans, blueprints, and colorful brochures which describe the magnificent structures and buildings that are proposed to be erected sometime in the far future.

I want action today.

For planning, important as it is, cannot be used as a cover for stalling on needed slum removal, the building of new schools and hospitals, the creation of new jobs, and the development of new centers of commerce, industry, and the arts.

Therefore, I serve notice on all of the developers who have put a great deal of time into these proposals to immediately transform these plans into action.

Urban renewal cannot be accomplished by dreams and conversations. The buildings must rise and the job must be done.

We will eliminate the skid row that greets our visitors as they leave the train station and walk to the center of our city.

We must make our downtown center the hub for the entire city, not just a daytime center of commerce—but a complete day and evening attraction for shopping, business, culture, and the arts.

As long as I can remember, I have seen the barren meadowlands lying wasted in the Port Newark area of our city—rotting away

at the very site where Newark has the finest air, rail, land, and port facilities.

This area must become an exciting gateway into our city, not a garbage wasteland that borders our highways.

I shall, within the next 60 days, ask the city council to join with me in creating an industrial development and promotion commission professionally guided and staffed, so that we can formulate a crash program to transform this barren wasteland into an exciting area of industrial buildings and commerce which will bring increased tax revenue to the city.

And will provide an unparalleled source of job opportunities for the people of our city.

In the creation of this commission, and the reclamation of the meadowlands, I ask the leaders of labor, business, and industry to unite with us in this program.

We cannot be satisfied with things as they are.

We cannot permit continual decline because nothing has worked before.

We cannot ignore problems here because we use the excuse that they exist somewhere else.

We cannot ignore the job to be done because it was never done before.

Nor can we afford to be satisfied with what we have been accustomed to.

For too long now, Newark has been a sleeping giant with potential unmatched, with a desire unparalleled, and with an opportunity unlimited.

We must move forward.

My duty is to the people of the city of Newark who have elected me their mayor, and I believe in the fulfillment of their rights:

The right to have a decent home.

The right to have their children receive a superior education.

The right to have economic security and to have an equal opportunity to earn a living.

The right to receive immediate medical attention.

The right to breathe unpolluted air.

The right to have clean and uncluttered streets.

And the right to live without fear in their homes and in walking on the street.

Newark will no longer be regarded as a city without a heart.

City hall must become a focal point for service where people may bring their problems, and where government will help them in these problems with dignity and with respect for human values.

All of the people shall have an equal right and an open door to discuss the problems which affect their community and that door shall always remain open to all of the people so long as I am mayor of this city.

Newark is a city on the threshold of greatness or on the brink of disaster. Within the next 4 years, we will cross that threshold and once again be on the road to greatness.

We will move forward.

On this solemn day, I ask all of you who live or work in our city to unite with me, to build a new way of urban life, to develop a program of progress for all, so that Newark can be a living example to the State and to the Nation—that a city can be reborn.

With the help of God, this shall be done.

NEWARK, N.J., July 1, 1962.

[From the Newark Star Ledger, July 2, 1962]

DYNAMISM IN CITY HALL

A hard-hitting talk on Newark and its future was delivered yesterday.

The words were of special importance, because the speaker was the city's new mayor.

Mayor Addonizio put great emphasis on the danger of slums and urban blight. He put similar emphasis on the need for

neighborhood conservation and urban renewal.

In neither instance was the emphasis unwarranted. Blight is quite probably the biggest single problem to be overcome in the city, and redevelopment is probably the greatest single need. Recent articles in this newspaper have set forth in detail many of the factors involved.

The mayor's stress on blight did not make his talk a pessimistic one. Far from being pessimistic, it gave a dynamic view of the future possible for the city.

The future, the mayor suggested, depends on action, and immediate action. He said plans and proposals must now be transformed into new buildings. He offered specific programs to centralize inspections and enforce housing codes. He said new middle-income housing will be created, one way or another. He urged a crash program for industrial development. He even spoke of achieving uncluttered streets and unpopulated air. He characterized the city as "a sleeping giant," just waiting to be awakened.

Those are ambitious words. Are they realistic? Or are they akin to the "dreams and conversations" Mayor Addonizio deplored yesterday?

Realism, we hope, will prove to be the answer. Certainly, the mayor was realistic in pointing what's lacking. And he was realistic in asserting that the plans and blueprints of recent years must soon be translated into reality.

Mayor Addonizio has alerted the city to expect vigorous action during the next 4 years. If he keeps up the dynamism of his inaugural talk throughout that time plenty should happen.

[From the Newark Evening News, July 3, 1962]

THE MAYOR'S AIMS

Every Newarker and every Newark interest can endorse in principle the ambitious program presented by Mayor Addonizio in his inauguration address.

The new mayor says he believes the people of Newark are entitled, as indeed they are, to have "a decent home, to have their children receive a superior education, to have economic security and to have an equal opportunity to earn a living, to receive immediate medical attention, to breathe unpolluted air, to have clean and uncluttered streets and to live without fear in their homes and in walking on the street."

As every new chief executive at every level of government has discovered, nothing is ever as simple as it seemed in the excitement of campaigning. The road between promise and performance is often strewn with obstacles. Some formidable ones will confront Mayor Addonizio.

One of his specific promises, for example, is to eliminate "the skid row that greets our visitors" as they enter the city from Pennsylvania Station. Such a cleanup along Market Street to Broad has often been promised. If the mayor can achieve it, he will have eliminated a blight from the main business center which would be tolerated by few big cities.

To point to obstacles is not to magnify them. Many of them can be surmounted if they are approached with determination and persistence. And Mr. Addonizio will find the community eager to support him when he starts translating program into action.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. PATMAN, for 30 minutes, today, to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. STEED, for 15 minutes, today.

Mr. SCHWENDEL, for 1 hour, today.

Mr. RODINO (at the request of Mr. MORRIS), for 15 minutes, today, and to revise and extend his remarks and include therein extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. PRICE in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. MADDEN and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. DORN in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. ABERNETHY in three instances and to include extraneous matter.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. SHORT) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. MCINTIRE.

Mr. WESTLAND.

Mr. MORSE in two instances.

Mr. BERRY.

Mr. UTT.

Mr. MATHIAS in two instances.

Mr. BEERMANN.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MORRIS) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. LOSER.

Mr. MOELLER.

Mr. BAILEY.

Mr. BREWSTER.

Mr. FLOOD in five instances.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1461. An act for the relief of Krystyna Ratay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1974. An act for the relief of Stefan Copilu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2698. An act for the relief of Antonio Gutierrez Fernandez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2807. An act for the relief of Mrs. Juliane C. Rockefeller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2835. An act for the relief of Sieu-Yoeh Tsai Yang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2844. An act for the relief of Alice Amar Froemming; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2902. An act for the relief of Sumiko Takahashi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2908. An act for the relief of Rosa Fumarola Balice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2992. An act for the relief of Michelangelo Comito (Nati); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3026. An act for the relief of Jenő Nagy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3039. An act for the relief of Bartola Maria S. La Madrid; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3121. An act for the relief of Dinh Khon Nga (also known as Robert (kun Ting) Wu); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3144. An act for the relief of Marcello Chiovelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3177. An act for the relief of Michael (Mike) Bessler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3287. An act for the relief of Gunter Heinz Hillebrand; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3840. An act to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the Carolina Power & Light Co.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1526. An act for the relief of Joey Kim Purdy;

S. 1943. An act for the relief of Hajime Sumitani;

S. 2107. An act to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard," to extend the application of certain laws relating to the military services to the Coast Guard for purposes of uniformity;

S. 2130. An act to repeal certain obsolete provisions of law relating to the mints and assay offices and for other purposes;

S. 2198. An act for the relief of Lise Marie Berthe Marguerite De Simone;

S. 2300. An act for the relief of Byron Wong;

S. 2309. An act for the relief of Tio Sien Tjiong;

S. 2355. An act for the relief of Filomena F. Schenkenberger;

S. 2586. An act for the relief of Alexandra Callas;

S. 2606. An act for the relief of Patricia Kim Bell (Kim Booshin);

S. 2607. An act for the relief of Lee Haw Sun;

S. 2633. An act for the relief of Susan Holt Lerke (Choi Sun Hee);

S. 2679. An act for the relief of John Axel Arvidson;

S. 2709. An act for the relief of Ernst Fraenkel and his wife, Hanna Fraenkel;

S. 2732. An act for the relief of Yoon So Shim;

S. 3025. An act to supplement certain provisions of Federal law incorporating the Texas & Pacific Railway Co. in order to give certain additional authority to such company; and

S.J. Res. 201. Joint resolution to amend section 316 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to extend the time by which a lease transferring a tobacco acreage may be filed.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLERSON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on the following dates present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

On July 2, 1962:

H.R. 8031. An act to amend the Communications Act of 1934 in order to give the Federal Communications Commission cer-