CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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The conception, organization, and pursuit of a renewal program demands community leadership and professional and technical expertise. Major hurdles—legal and fiscal problems, difficulties in scheduling, fear, opposition, apathy. The key to success lies in how these were met and resolved locally in one upper Midwest community where renewal has been systematically undertaken. The key to success in Fargo was local. A detailed case history reveals that although the project was federally aided, the monies for it, all of the initiative and effort were locally supplied. Fifty-three percent of the money came from the local sources. A survey of the physical condition of 14 smaller communities indicated that the least blighted are not necessarily those with the highest income or the fastest growth. Much appears to depend upon local resources and effort in these communities, also.

Many smaller communities cannot muster the leadership or the technical staff which Fargo found necessary. They may find the key to success in new or improved regional associations of municipalities or in new or expanded services from institutions and organizations. Such services may be provided by regional services or by consolidation of local services, or by establishment of a regional planning service. In the case of municipal associations, the return on investment may be not only in the form of reduced costs but also in a more efficient use of staff and facilities.

In some cases, a community may face problems not of its own making whose solution is beyond the limits of local resources. The solution to these problems may be of importance to the region and to the nation and merit State or national assistance.

The United States has entered a period of accelerated urban renewal. This means a higher incidence of urban blight and a higher rate of replacement and demolition of obsolete and deteriorated structures. To withstand this increased pace, the upper Midwest must:

1. Continue its relatively high postwar rate of replacement construction.
2. Accelerate the demolition of vacant and obsolete structures.
3. Improve maintenance of aging structures still in use.
4. Better inform the people who occupy suburban areas, the suburbs themselves, of opportunities for modern housing and building codes, enforcement, and education.

The effort will have to focus on the old and the new suburban areas, those that total more than 2,000 to 5,000, and the small agricultural trade centers.

The responsibility for this task can seldom be placed upon one sector of the economy or one level of government. Renewal and responsibility for carrying it out have been complicated by the great mobility of American capital and people. Renewal takes time, and while it moves forward, the population and land use patterns of the Nation continue to shift. As a result, a given renewal problem may be of local community's own making or it may be the result of population and business shifts entirely beyond the community's ability to influence or cope with alone.

Regardless of how renewal is financed—publicly or privately, locally or with outside help—it is imperative that it be successful and continuing renewal demands local initiative, leadership, cooperation, and fiscal support. In the Fargo case, the renewal project completed in Fargo, N. Dak., the local community furnished 88 percent of the funds, 9 percent derived from the intermediate area and virtually all of the initiative and leadership. Many small communities will not have the capacity and initiative.

It is vitally important that, in the upper Midwest hold or improve its position in the national renewal picture. When regional leaders promote national awareness of this region, it is important that they be able to point to an array of communities in excel-


tence. The question that is before the community, understanding, and leadership to keep them that way.

It's Norway's Constitutional Sequen
ternal

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. THOR C. TOLLEFSON
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, May 18, 1964
Mr. TOLLEFSON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, Congress observed the 150th anniversary of its Constitution. Thousands of Americans of Norwegian descent also celebrated the occasion.

Yesterday's Tacoma News Tribune published an editorial describing the events leading up to the historic events. I ask that it be inserted in the RECORD.

It's Norway's Constitutional Sequen
ternal

The people of Norway today are observing the 150th anniversary of their Constitution. Norway's Constitution was signed on May 17, 1814, and it is the oldest in the world. The sequen
ternal is being commemorated in Norway, and Tobi
rude of Norwegian extraction are having an elaborate program at 2:30 this afternoon at Normanna.

Although Norway's Constitution was signed in 1814, the nation's history goes back to 872 when it was united and founded by King Har
dard Haakagre (Harold the Fair Hairy). These roving, seagoing Norwegians in their longboats had, by the middle of the 11th cen
tury, established the kingdom of Norway, which was subdued by Olaf B. He son. The son. The son.

The Norwegian Constitution of 1814, which laid the groundwork for the country's steady and peaceful progress toward democracy, was born in a period of fierce struggle for the sympathy of the people to stay near. Nearly 400 years Norway and Denmark had been united under one sovereign.

During this period, however, Norway was dominated by Denmark. The autocratic king, residing in Copenhagen, ruled Norway with Danish officials. Nevertheless, the hope of achieving true independence was kept alive.

In the 19th century Norway became Den
mak's reluctant partner on the French side in the Napoleonic Wars, with Sweden fighting on the opposite side. The armies came to an end, the Norwegian king, Fred
erik VI, was forced to sign the Treaty of Kiel on January 14, 1814, thereby ceding Norway to Sweden.

News of the Kiel Treaty aroused a storm of indignation among Norwegians. They resisted having their country handed over to another as if it were their own private estate. As a result, young Prince Christian Frederik of Denmark, claiming the throne, was forced to sign the Treaty of Kiel.

When the assembly unanimously elected Prince Frederik to be king of Norway, Sweden rejected by launching a military at
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downtown areas as all other cities throughout the country now have.

The distinguished chairperson of the Subcommittee on Housing, Mr. Rains, an acknowledged expert in the field of housing and urban renewal, said in remarks made months ago that the city of Washington deserves the same tools that other cities have in other parts of the country. He went on to say that he “has never seen a bill for the district that is not in keeping with the bill for the rest of the Nation.”

I think that the Members will do well to heed these words of caution from one who has been in this complex field a long, long time.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the editorial to which I have referred be inserted in the Record.

**Renewal of Hope**

When the House District Committee approved its comprehensive version of the Washington urban renewal bill in March of this year, apparently the several Members were not in accord with the action.

Now the full scope of that disagreement has been disclosed, as less than 11% of the 64 committee members have joined in the strongly worded minority report just released. This was most genuinely encouraging; its bipartisan character is more so.

The most impressive aspect of this minority report, however, is its vigorous language. In its details, the 16-page analysis sheds the argument that the crippling and unnecessary amendments which were added to the original bill under the guise of “safeguards.”

Rather than safeguarding anything, these amendments, in the words of the report, “would virtually destroy the whole urban renewal program in the District of Columbia.” As to intent, it states flatly that the bill as reported seems designed as “a precedent for attacking the whole urban renewal program throughout the country.”

These are not new thoughts. Representative Sisk of California expressed them forcefully only a few weeks ago. We have done so in these columns on numerous occasions, for there has never been a greater need to convince the Members to the merits of the amendments as “safeguards.” The essential purpose of this bill is to permit urban renewal projects in non-residential areas to improve the standards of safety and health. The amendments would add even more to the problems.

The Senate has passed a bill satisfying these purposes. The amendments added by the House committee attach a number of miscalculated and thoroughly unnecessary restrictions. Coincidentally, an excellent analysis of their effects has just been completed and sent to the appropriate congressional committees by the Washington Planning and Housing Association.

The 11-member minority report does not, of course, say anything to be enhanced by immeasurably by the intricate and timely minority report. Its signers were Representatives Thomas, H. R., George, H. R., Smolian, H. R., Ware, H. R., Tamms, and Dicks, Democrats; and Republican Representatives Auchincloss, Nelsen, O’Connor, Mahna, and Ring, Republicans. All, the communities owe a vote of thanks.

**Academy of American Poets**

**Extension of Remarks of Hon. John V. Lindsay of New York**

**In the House of Representatives**

**Wednesday, April 22, 1964**

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, the Academy of American Poets is an organization that does much to advance the cause of American poetry. It is worthy of much wider notice.

In many other countries much is done by society to promote young poets and to spread the richness of poetry among the public. In 1875, however, the Academy of American Poets has never been given proper recognition. In 1934 the Academy of American Poets was established in order to rectify this situation. Its founder is Mr. Hugh Bullock, who, in France of American parents, was struck by American poets’ lack of recognition and the recurrance of financial crises. With the aid of the late Edward Robinson and Louis Ledoux, poets themselves, and a great many others who were interested, Mr. Bullock began developing plans to help poets, out of which finally evolved the idea for the Academy of American Poets. The five founder members were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Auslander, Mrs. Bullock, Misses. Ridgely Torrence and Charles Hambden.

The purpose of the act is to state in article II of the charter as follows:

To encourage, stimulate and foster the production of American poetry by providing fellowships for poets of proven merit, by granting scholarships, and prizes for poetry achievement, and by such other means as the board of directors with the approval of the board of censors may from time to time deem advisable.

The academy has been of very specific and practical purpose. In the years between 1948 and 1953 $4,000 in poetry fellowships were awarded to the following:


In addition, the academy issues publication of wining manuscripts of poetry by contract to purchase a thousand copies of what is known as the Lamont Prize, the proceeds of which is pledged to the estate by the late Mrs. Thomas W. Lamont.

In the last 10 years the Lamont poetry selections have been the following:


In addition to all of this, the academy has been sponsoring other kinds of awards, made possible by the bequests of interested persons and through these bequests various colleges and universities have been the beneficiaries. Poetry readings have been sponsored. Most recently an interesting poetry reading took place at the Guggenheim Museum in New York.

The Academy of American Poets is an organization worthy of support, and I am delighted that it is founded and chiefly sponsored by many of my constituents and friends. I salute them for their contribution to the American scene and for the advancement of a most important cause in the United States. A note of thanks is devoutly due to Mrs. Hugh Bullock, the driving force behind the whole adventure.

**Brasil’s Break With Cuba**

**Extension of Remarks of Hon. Paul G. Rogers of Florida**

**In the House of Representatives**

**Thursday, May 14, 1964**

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, credit is due the new Government of Brazil for ending diplomatic relations with the Communist regime of Cuba.

This action taken by the Brazilians is a great victory in the struggle for freedom in this hemisphere. Brazil is one of the Latin American hemisphere for the non-Communist nations. Prior to the fall of the leftist Joao Goulart’s regime this nation of Brazil pursued a path which seemed to be taking it away from the democratic community of this hemisphere. The United States and the other nations of this hemisphere were all greatly relieved when Goulart’s government fell, and was replaced with the new regime of President Umberto Castello-Branco.

Now that another nation of our sister continent has had the foresight to end its relations with Castro, other nations yet maintain recognition of Cuba should follow Brazil’s example. Those nations which still dignify Castro by extending him recognition are Chile, Bolivia, Mexico, and Uruguay.

I urge that stepped-up measures be taken by this Nation in the OAS as well as unilaterally in order that these four remaining Latin American countries may do as Brazil has done and end recognition of Castro. To do so will further isolate Communist Cuba in this hemisphere.