

MEMORANDUM

January 3, 1976

TO: Senator Mondale

FR: Bill Smith

RE: Senate Ceremony After Your Inauguration

Following the Inauguration itself, there is no official Senate ceremony on the floor or otherwise. However, traditionally, the first time you sit in the chair, the Majority Leader and other members of the Senate will, in all likelihood, make short statements greeting you to the Senate as Vice President. When this was done for Humphrey on January 22, 1965, following the greetings Mansfield asked unanimous consent to permit Humphrey to address the Senate, which he then did from the chair. These proceedings were, of course, accompanied by periodic, prolonged standing applause.

Attached are the Congressional Record pages on the Humphrey greeting.

The only other ceremonial occasion in which you might have participated with past Vice Presidents is the swearing in of new Senators on the first day of the session, which is followed by a second swearing-in ceremony in the Vice President's ceremonial office at which each new Senator is again sworn in so that pictures can be taken with the Vice President.

In addition, in past years there have been Senate receptions for the Vice President following the Inauguration or his swearing in under the 25th Amendment (in the case of Ford and Rockefeller). These receptions have been on the afternoon or evening of the Inauguration or swearing in.

Picked up at residence
with coffee
Holding Room
→ 206 = room

Ann
Chau { then two outgoing out
1st
then 2 incoming

{ VP Susan first
Advers

Sandwich in S 206

Jim there in car

He can ask permission to
make statement

when comes in to give next
session - they all
rise & greet him
applaud

Byrd next ask permission
to recess for few
min to shake his hand
can briefly speak.

SPORT
1961
enormous
celebration
206
again in 65
for 14th

Recess
for 5 min

On 47th Anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. RICHARD L. OTTINGER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, January 21, 1965

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Speaker, 47 years ago this month the Ukrainian National Republic declared her independence after centuries of subjugation. The independence and liberty of the freedom-loving Ukrainians was almost im-

mediately stamped out by the Soviet Communist dictatorship, but the indomitable spirit of the Ukrainian people survives and the flame of liberty still burns brightly in their hearts and minds.

Ukraine represents one of the most powerful forces of patriotic nationalism in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Its invincible fight for national independence and freedom has forced Moscow to resort to a masquerade of Ukraine as an independent and free nation within the federal framework of the U.S.S.R.

Tomorrow, residents of Ukrainian extraction in the city of Yonkers, N.Y., are joining in the celebration of the 47th anniversary of Ukrainian independence. The mayor of Yonkers, the Honorable

John E. Flynn, has designated tomorrow as Ukrainian Day and has given permission to raise the blue-gold flag of the free Ukraine on the city hall flagpole to commemorate the proclamation of January 22, 1918. The Very Reverend Basil Kloss, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church of Yonkers has been designated as the honorary mayor for this occasion.

I am honored to pay tribute to the freedom-loving nation for her inspiring example in continuing the unabated struggle for recovery of the liberty which is rightfully hers. It is the sincere hope of America and the entire free world that soon the Ukraine will join them in the family of free nations.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1965

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, and was called to order by the Vice President, Hon. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, who was greeted by applause.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, who hath made and preserved us a nation, at this noontide altar of devotion which our fathers builded, and on which they cut deep their founding faith in the devout confession in God we trust, we humbly bow with the deathless assurance that turns even seeming tragedy into triumph that the Eternal God is our refuge and underneath are the everlasting arms.

We beseech Thee to impart Thine enabling might on Thy servant who has served as an honored Member of this body, and who this day comes to this exalted chair of governance, as here he presides and in the Nation takes his place as the coadjutor of the Chief Executive. Reverently this hour he has taken into his hands the historic gavel into which seems to enter every decision since the Republic's beginning. May the mantle of the dedicated public servants whose hands have grasped it in the historic yesterdays, fall in double portion upon his shoulders, and upon all who here serve the public weal. Grant him, we pray, and those over whose deliberations he presides, fairness of appraisal, poise amid confusion, the nobility of goodness, the grace of understanding, and the sincere faith in one's comrades that is more than coronets.

We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, January 19 and Wednesday, January 20, 1965, was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated

to the Senate by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

BUDGET FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 15, PT. 2)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying document, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUDGET MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Congress of the United States:

I present the budget for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1965.

I have spoken in recent weeks of our resolve to advance toward the Great Society—in our cities, in our countryside, and in our classrooms. What we do in our Capital City, I believe, will stand as a measure of our overall progress to that end.

I shall shortly send to the Congress a special message defining the specific goals and the steps for achieving them that will lead the District of Columbia toward the Great Society. The budget which I am transmitting will provide the means by which progress toward many of those goals can be made in fiscal year 1966.

Adequate financial support is necessary if the District is to have needed services and facilities. Improvements were made by the last Congress, but provisions for the Federal payment to the District and for District borrowing for cap-

ital improvements are still inadequate and certain local tax rates should be increased.

1. The Federal payment: The authorization for the Federal payment is a fixed amount. While this authorization was substantially increased by the last Congress, from \$32 million to \$50 million, it still does not reflect an equitable sharing by the Federal Government of the expense of government in the District. Of even more importance, a fixed amount necessarily fails to reflect adjustment which should be made in the authorization in order to maintain an equitable balance between Federal and local responsibility in the future. I urge the Congress to enact legislation authorizing an annual Federal payment based on a formula which provides a continuing and equitable measure of Federal financial responsibility.

The formula proposed by President Kennedy and approved by the Senate in 1963 will accomplish this purpose. Under it, the payment will be computed on the basis of the assessed value of real estate and personal property owned and used by the Federal Government in the District, and will represent the amount the District would receive if Federal Government activities were subject to local District taxes. Such a formula will relate the Federal payment directly both to District needs and to the contribution of its own citizens through local taxes. Under this formula, the Federal payment authorized in fiscal year 1966 would be approximately \$57 million—see table—and is estimated to increase to approximately \$75 million by fiscal year 1971.

Requirements and financing of the general fund, 1965-71

[In millions of dollars]

	Estimates		Projections				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Funds required:							
Operating expenses.....	270.7	280.7	294.6	309.3	324.8	341.0	358.1
Capital outlay.....	31.9	54.1	55.0	54.1	54.1	54.3	37.2
Contribution for rapid transit system.....		5.7	17.7	26.6			
Repayment of loans and interest.....	1.7	1.9	2.6	4.1	5.6	7.1	8.6
Repayment of loans and interest, rapid transit system.....					2.4	3.1	3.1
Reserves for contingencies.....	.9	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total funds required.....	305.2	343.6	370.9	395.1	387.9	406.5	408.0

COMMITTEE MEETING DURING
SENATE SESSION

On request of Mr. MANSFIELD, and by unanimous consent, the Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare was authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

GREETING TO VICE PRESIDENT
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President—The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana is recognized.

Mr. MANSFIELD. This is a most auspicious and comforting occasion. The fact that our former colleague, the Vice President of the United States, HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, has taken the place of the President pro tempore, the distinguished dean of this body, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], gives us two quiet men on the floor from now on. [Laughter.]

But we are delighted that one of our own has been accorded this signal honor, and we are very happy that a former Senator will now be the Presiding Officer of this body in his capacity as Vice President of the United States. You have been a great Senator—in my opinion, one of the greatest in the history of the Nation. You will be one of the great Vice Presidents in the history of the Republic. We welcome you. We are delighted to see you. We know that you will give your all in exercising your responsibilities as President of the Senate. HUBERT, we are exceedingly glad to have you back. [Applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, will the distinguished majority leader yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Perhaps I had better address the distinguished majority leader.

A few days ago it was my privilege to address the distinguished Vice-President-elect at a national convention at the Statler Hotel. I was advised that I might begin my speech, and that I would be interrupted when he arrived. The signal was to be that the chairman would pull my coattails to announce the fact that the Vice-President-elect had arrived.

When he appeared, I looked at his audience and said, "Ladies and gentlemen, permit me to split an infinitive and let a participle hang from the air for a moment while I present the distinguished Vice-President-elect of the United States."

His good fortune has been our good fortune. By electing him to office, we have now shorn him of a good deal of authority. His principal function now will be to break a tie—if ever there is a tie in a body having a ratio of 2 to 1.

But we have now shorn him of any authority to discuss, with his eloquence and persuasion, the many items that will cross his desk.

Mr. Vice President, we are honored. We glory in your good fortune; we glory in our good fortune; and we think we

ought to give you a hand. [Applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield to the assistant majority leader.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, on one occasion, the junior Senator from Louisiana informed the Senate that it was once his privilege to recommend that a young man from Minnesota represent Louisiana State University against a very able debating team that had been sent across the sea from the British Isles. I believe that was the only time Louisiana State University definitely defeated a British team. The performance of the young man from Minnesota on that occasion was great, as it always is.

The desk at which I stand at this moment was previously occupied by former President Harry Truman, of Missouri, and by Lyndon Johnson, of Texas, both of whom served as Senator, Vice President, and later President of the United States. Both of them, in my judgment, were great Presidents.

It was Lyndon Johnson who made the statement in this Chamber that HUBERT HUMPHREY was the greatest coordinator of mind and tongue of any man in the world. The time it took him to prepare a speech was the length of time it took to draw a deep breath.

On occasions when the Republican leadership was in charge of the majority, and it seemed that things were not going the way the Democrats wanted them to go, and that we should wait a while before voting, our friend from Minnesota would always be waiting and could be counted upon to make a very eloquent speech about how the price of eggs had gone down in Minnesota, and could lecture the Senate as long as necessary with no more than a few seconds to prepare himself. Now, he has lost all his civil rights. [Laughter.] No longer will he address this body. If he wishes to make a speech, he will have to go somewhere else.

As one Member of this body, I say that "it could not have happened to a nicer guy."

I congratulate him on his elevation to the position he now holds. We know that he will do more than preside over the Senate. He will go around the world, representing this great Nation. My guess is that if the President is successful in arranging for an exchange with the Soviets, so that someone can come over here and present the Soviet side of the argument on American television, no doubt we shall be treated to a presentation by the Vice President of the United States, representing the President, speaking to the Soviet Union.

So while we may not in the future enjoy his eloquence on the Senate floor, at least we can look forward to hearing from him again and again.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield to the senior Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, we have heard from the majority leader and from the minority leader that

the Vice President can no longer talk. We have heard from the majority whip that it takes the Vice President a very short time to prepare a speech.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Vice President be permitted to make remarks for not to exceed 1½ minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana objects.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I shall object until more of our colleagues finish telling the Vice President in public of our affection, friendship, and admiration for him.

I now yield to the distinguished senior Senator from Vermont, the senior Republican in the Senate.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I am one Member of the Senate who is glad to see the former senior Senator from Minnesota in his present position. I think he will be a good Vice President and a good President of the Senate.

The senior Senator from Massachusetts took the words out of my mouth. I intended to ask that, regardless of the Constitution, the laws of the land, or the rules of the Senate, the Vice President be permitted to make one last speech, regardless of what rules might be violated, and that we suspend the rules and regulations and hear this last short speech from our former colleague, the Vice President.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Alaska.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, when any one of our colleagues expresses our thoughts, and especially when, as so often happens, they express them more eloquently than we could, we simply say that we associate ourselves with their remarks as I do with those of our distinguished majority leader and majority whip.

It is difficult to express how happy and delighted we are that our former associate for so many fruitful years, a Senator from Minnesota, has risen to such high office. I am more than happy to join my other colleagues who have risen in the past few minutes to pay well deserved tributes in an effort to demonstrate our affection, admiration, and love for the Vice President of the United States.

We shall miss him in this body because, as the distinguished junior Senator from Louisiana has said, he can no longer speak in the Senate. His ability to make a speech and our opportunity to hear it was one of our great treats and privileges. We enjoyed listening to his ready eloquence, to his mastery of words in the stimulating expression of his thoughts, to his keen analysis of great problems, to his wit, and to his kindly humor. But we rejoice in that he has risen to a more important place in government and in the history of the Nation.

We know that he will carry high the torch that he has carried so nobly for so many years on into the still greater leadership that we shall receive from him.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. President, I have always thought that I was highly privileged to enjoy a special relationship with the Vice President, not only because we were both born and reared in the State of South Dakota, but also because it has been my pleasure and privilege to live next door to the Vice President for the past 8 years in a neighborhood close to Chevy Chase.

I fully recognize that the duties and responsibilities of the Vice President will require that he have a larger home than the one he now occupies, which home was designed to take care of the needs of a family of six. But I look on that possible move with considerable regret. I have enjoyed being a neighbor to this wonderful family. I am delighted for many reasons that my colleague has been given so high a place in our Government. I am delighted most of all because of the reason cited by the President—that he recommended him for this position because he is the best possible man in the country to assume the responsibility of President if that occasion should ever arise.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I now yield to the distinguished minority whip [Mr. KUCHEL].

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the theme of these delightful ceremonies has been set by your friends, Democrats and Republicans together, who have spoken. I join their theme. I have been a friend of those with whom you have served in the Senate; and I am very proud to call you my friend. I give you what is in the heart of every one of your colleagues—my sincere congratulations as you undertake a tremendous American responsibility which you must discharge impartially.

I believe the theme also would include a commiseration for you. Each of us who has served with you recalls with pleasure not only your friendly way of dealing with your colleagues, but also the constant ebullience which has impelled you on many occasions to rise in this Chamber and to expatiate upon problems—to use the word of my leader, to ventilate a whole variety of subjects.

It is quite regrettable that one of the pains and penalties of your high office is the constitutional denial of your right again to engage in that which you have always enjoyed in the past.

When the dean of the minority suggests that we abruptly brush aside the constitutional limitation in order to accommodate one last expression, I am a little shocked. However, if there is no real objection from any other Senator, there will be no objection from me. I look forward to continuing a happy relationship with you officially and personally.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER].

Mrs. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I remind my colleagues that some of us are twice blest. We welcome the return to this body of the former senior Senator from Minnesota by reason of his elevation to the Vice Presidency, because his elevation permits his wife Muriel to be eligible to be a member of a kind of ex-

clusive club in another part of the establishment; namely, the Senate Ladies Club. So we are delighted to have both members of the Humphrey family with us.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH].

Mr. YARBOROUGH. Mr. President, we welcome the return of the Senate's former chief legislative architect of recent years, in your new role as Vice President of the United States.

Already, you are delivering on a campaign pledge to reduce unemployment, by rejoining the Federal service.

Our Vice President is a venturesome person and we are pleased that you return safe and well despite such hazardous undertakings as climbing aboard a Texas mustang, with nothing but the hard caliche soil of the Pedernales Valley and the limestone outcropping down below.

And we pray that you will be provided suitable office space, knowing our senior colleagues in the Senate will walk through fire, swim rivers, do anything to help you in this regard—except willingly give up their high ground of office space.

We have watched with pride, Mr. Vice President, as you proved to the Nation in these past months a willingness to undertake any assignment to help President Lyndon B. Johnson meet the awesome responsibility you now share with him.

Your record of achievement as a U.S. Senator, as a spokesman for the great goals of mankind is a proven one. President Lyndon B. Johnson said he selected his vice-presidential nominee on the basis of qualification to serve in this country's highest office. The people have shown their confidence in this choice.

We who have worked with you know that, regardless of allotted office space, you will be the hardest working Vice President in our Nation's history. Assignments already given to you make it clear that this is your challenge, and we know you will meet it successfully. Welcome home, Mr. Vice President.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, a little more than 9 years ago, shortly after I had first been elected to this body, I sought advice from the present Vice President of the United States as to how to conduct myself. We had a most heartening lunch together in New York. I said to him, "HUBERT, how shall I behave when I go to the Senate?"

One hour and a half later, I knew.

Since that time, I have tried to do as he said, but not always as he did. I have not always been successful, but during the past 9 years, whenever the time came when I felt some doubt as to the honorable course to pursue, the man I went to for advice—and sound advice—was the present Vice President of the United States.

A little while ago, when I achieved a longstanding ambition—not without the assistance, I suspect, of the Vice President of the United States—I received a little note from him saying, "Congratulations, Senator. Nevermore let it be said, 'What can I do for my country?' Just ask the question, 'What have I done lately for JOE CLARK?'"

Mr. Vice President, you cannot moment reply. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the kindnesses and the deep friendship that have afforded me during my public life.

I wish you Godspeed and well—looking forward, as I do, to the valuable additional contribution that I am sure you will make to the history of our times.

I express my gratification at your success.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, the junior Senator from Virginia commenced, early last summer, to address his then colleague as "Mr. President."

The junior Senator from Virginia does not claim credit for being a political prophet, because he was only saying what those with 20-20 vision could see—namely, that our colleague was to be the next Vice President of the United States. I merely started early addressing him as such.

Mr. President, Senators will recall that my public career started in 1916, 49 years ago. During that time I have known some Vice Presidents. I have heard other Vice Presidents; but I can truthfully say that I could not recognize more than two real orators in that position during the past 50 years. One was Senator Barkley, of Kentucky, the other is our present distinguished Vice President from Minnesota.

Knowing that the country wishes to hear his oratory 4 years from now, I am about to introduce a bill today to wipe out equal time. Accordingly, I challenge anyone to ask him for debate. That is my contribution.

Mr. ERVIN. Mr. President, I wish to speak a word in defense of our new Vice President.

His former colleagues have spoken of the fact that he was somewhat loquacious on occasion, although all have conceded he was always eloquent.

I should like to say in his defense that he is totally unlike the wife of one of my early clients. He came to me and informed me that he wished to divorce her.

I happened to know his wife. I said to my client, "Do you not have several small children born of your marriage to your wife?"

He said, "Yes."

I said, "Has not your wife been a good mother to your children?"

He said, "Yes; she could not have been a better mother."

I said, "Has she not been a good housekeeper?"

He said, "Yes; she has been a perfect housekeeper."

I said, "Has she not been active in civic and religious affairs?"

He said, "Yes; she has been extremely active in both."

I said, "Why in the world do you want to get a divorce from her then?"

He said, "She just talks and talks and talks all the time."

I said, "What does she talk about?"

He said, "She doesn't say."

Such a remark as that could not possibly be made truthfully about our Vice President.

He has not only always spoken with eloquence, but also always with lucidity. On most occasions he has bested the rest of us in debate when he made his position clear, which he always did.

I congratulate him and the Senate and the country on his elevation to his present high office.

LIMITATION OF STATEMENTS TO 3 MINUTES DURING THE MORNING HOUR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a limitation of 3 minutes on statements in the morning hour.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the first one to be recognized under this morning hour rule be the Vice President of the United States.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. [Applause, Senators rising.]

RESPONSE BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT. Mr. Majority Leader, this is the beginning of what I call the number of surprises in the 89th Congress.

But I want my colleagues to know how deeply grateful I am for this expression of friendship and fellowship which has taken place here today. It shall always live in my memory. I shall always be extremely grateful for it and mindful of it.

Many blessings come from change. One of them, perhaps, is that my colleagues will be able to go home a little earlier than usual. I shall be blessed by knowing that I shall be able to get away from the Senate a little sooner.

The Senate of the United States is a unique parliamentary body in the world. It is governed by its rules, to which this Presiding Officer shall pay due adherence and attention; and he will apply those rules fairly to the best of his ability and knowledge.

The Senate is a body that has been established by the Constitution. It is a legal body. Those of us who have served in the Senate know that it operates successfully primarily because of the mutual respect that exists among Members of the Senate, and because of their fairness, good sense, good humor, and fellowship.

It is in that spirit that this Presiding Officer will attempt to conduct himself. I shall try to get that those who are Members of the Senate are, above all, fine men and distinguished Senators. I only hope that in the months ahead we may have the kind of warm regard for one another that will expedite the business of our Nation.

I pay my respects to the distinguished minority leader, as I do to the distinguished majority leader. The United States is very fortunate to have in the persons and beings of these two distinguished leaders some of the finest parliamentarians and legislators that the Nation has ever known; above all, they

are men of unquestioned patriotism, loyalty, good character, and good sense.

I thank the President pro tempore of the Senate for the many fine things that he has done for all of us.

With that I believe my 3 minutes may well be at an end. Senators will hear little more from me from this podium. But I want them to know that I shall be working the lobbies. I shall be in the cloakrooms.

I thank the distinguished majority leader, the distinguished minority leader and my former colleagues. [Prolonged applause.]

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966 FOR THE ARMED FORCES

A letter from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize appropriations during fiscal year 1966 for procurement of aircraft, missiles, and naval vessels, and research, development, test, and evaluation, for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

MANDATORY REPORTING BY PHYSICIANS AND INSTITUTIONS OF CERTAIN PHYSICAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN

A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the mandatory reporting by physicians and institutions in the District of Columbia of certain physical abuse of children (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 152(b)(3) OF INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954

A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 152(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for the purpose of including nationals of the United States within the definition of the term "dependent" in connection with deductions for personal exemptions (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT OF NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman, National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, and members of the Council, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Council, for the period April 1, 1962, to June 30, 1964 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

DISPOSITION OF JUDGMENT FUNDS ON DEPOSIT TO THE CREDIT OF THE SKOKOMISH TRIBE OF INDIANS

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the disposition of judgment funds on deposit to the credit of the Skokomish Tribe of Indians (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF ACT RELATING TO TRANSFER OF TITLE TO CERTAIN MOVABLE PROPERTY

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of July 29, 1954, as amended, to permit transfer of title to movable property to agencies which assume operation and maintenance responsibility for

project works serving municipal and industrial functions (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF ACT OF AUGUST 9, 1955

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of August 9, 1955 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma; to the Committee on Armed Services:

"ENROLLED SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 5

"A concurrent resolution expressing opposition of the Oklahoma State Legislature to the proposed elimination of the U.S. Army Reserve and reorganization of the National Guard

"Whereas, during our Nation's history, it has been necessary to wage wars in order to destroy tyrannies which were dedicated to the destruction of our status as a free people, and such tyrannies continue to exist; and

"Whereas, the very history of our country attests to the wisdom of its traditional military concept that, as a democracy, it may best deter aggression by the effective implementation of relatively small but thoroughly trained professional armed forces, adequately supported, however, by civilian components of such Armed Forces; and

"Whereas, such civilian components have proven themselves equal to the tasks assigned to them both in peace and in war, and have provided our country with a reservoir of personnel dedicated to its defense in numbers which its economy could not support and which its citizens would not tolerate as a standing professional armed force; and

"Whereas, we adhere to the firm belief that although weapons have changed and no doubt will continue to change, as they have throughout the history of mankind, the successful defense of our country, and of its people, must, in the final analysis, depend upon the ability of the people of our Armed Forces to take and to hold ground; and

"Whereas, in such belief, we do not discount the effectiveness of any weapon or weapons, but rather deem it folly to rely solely on one instrument or on a few instruments of war to the exclusion of all others: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the 80th Oklahoma Legislature (the House of Representatives concurring therein):

"SECTION 1. The Oklahoma State Legislature hereby records its complete opposition to the recent move of the Secretary of Defense of the United States, the effect of which, if implemented, will be the destruction of the U.S. Army Reserve and the reduction of the National Guard to a status of ineffectiveness.

"SEC. 2. That a duly attested copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted by the secretary of the Oklahoma State Senate to the Secretary of the Senate of the United States, the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, to each Member of the Congress from Oklahoma, and to the presiding officer of each branch of each State legislature or assembly of the United States.

"Adopted by the senate the 7th day of January 1965.

"LEO WINTERS,
"President of the Senate."

escorted by Mr. Brownrigg to the places assigned them in section 3 on the inaugural platform.

The members of the diplomatic corps were escorted by Mr. Kimmitt to section 2.

The members of the Cabinet of the President-elect were escorted by Mr. Dompier to the President's platform.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, preceded by the Court's marshal and clerk, were escorted to their seats on the President's platform.

Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Humphrey were escorted to their seats on the President's platform by Mrs. Ford.

Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Agnew were escorted to their seats on the President's platform by Mrs. Dirksen.

Members of the committee on arrangements, accompanied by Mr. William McWhorter Cochrane, escorted to the inaugural platform: the President, the Vice President, Senator DIRKSEN, and Speaker McCORMACK.

(The U.S. Marine Corps Band played ruffles and flourishes—"Hail to the Chief.")

Members of the Committee on Arrangements, accompanied by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate (Mr. Robert G. Dunphy) and the Sergeant at Arms of the House (Mr. Zeake W. Johnson, Jr.) escorted to the inaugural platform: the Vice-President-elect, Senator DIRKSEN, and Representative FORD.

(The U.S. Marine Corps Band played fanfare.)

Members of the committee on arrangements, accompanied by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, and by five Directors of the President-elect; Mr. Mansfield, and Speaker

and Senator JORDAN of North Carolina and Representative

INVESTIGATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE VICE PRESIDENT

The inaugural ceremonies began at 11 o'clock and 45 minutes a.m.; with the playing of "Stars and Stripes Forever," by the U.S. Marine Corps Band.

INVOCATION

Senator EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN (chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies). Mr. President, Mr. President-elect, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Vice-President-elect, and my fellow citizens, I present for the invocation the Right Reverend Charles Ewbank Tucker.

The Reverend Charles Ewbank Tucker, presiding bishop, African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray. Non nobis, Domine, non nobis, sed nomini tuo da gloriam.

Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name, we give the glory.

Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed by Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we for-

give those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, forever.

Almighty God, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known and from whom no secrets are hid. Cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the inspiration of Thy Holy Spirit, that we may perfectly love Thee and worthily magnify Thy Holy Name.

At this solemn moment, when the sun will soon begin to take its daily trek and will come to rest in the bosom of the western horizon, let all nature by pantomime and silent eloquence proclaim Thy Glory, dominion, and power in Heaven and in earth.

In this grandiloquent silence we lift our voices to Thee in praise and adoration.

In these troubled times of global turmoil and unrest, our Father, we turn to Thee. Give to our Nation a clear vision of the highest good and our leaders a clear judgment as to how the good may be obtained. And at this time we would humbly beseech Thee to bestow a special blessing upon our beloved President, Richard Milhous Nixon, and his family.

We thank Thee for his exemplary life, for his unswerving allegiance, fidelity and devotion to America and the ideals for which he stands: freedom, justice, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

We thank Thee for his unstinted service to the Nation in yesteryear. Be his bastion of strength and comfort as he assumes the herculean and awesome responsibilities of the Presidency and the concomitant responsibility as leader of the free nations of the world.

Endow him with spiritual wisdom to make the right decisions that may well determine the fate of mankind, and civilization itself.

God of grace, and God of glory, on Thy people pour Thy power. Give us wisdom, and give us courage for the facing of this hour.

This we ask in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

SELECTION BY U.S. MARINE CORPS BAND

Mr. DIRKSEN. We will now be favored by that incomparable musical unit, the U.S. Marine Corps Band, under the direction of Lt. Col. Albert F. Schoepper. [Applause.]

(The U.S. Marine Corps Band played "God Bless America.")

PRAYER

Mr. DIRKSEN. Rabbi Edgar F. Magnin, doctor of divinity, will now lead us in prayer.

Rabbi MAGNIN. In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth, and the darkness was upon the face of the deep. God said, "Let there be light," and there was light. This was not the light of the sun nor the moon, nor a billion blazing worlds. It was the Shekinah, the Logos, the Word, the Divine Presence, that was to reflect itself upon the human mind and soul.

This is the light that brought man out of the cave, and endowed him with intelligence, morality, the yearning for freedom, that inspired the prophets and sages of old and through all ages.

This is the American Ideal, born at the time of creation itself, cherished by the Founding Fathers, who were practical idealists. They knew history well. They warned against the dangers of ignorance, stupidity, apathy, selfishness, immorality, and dissension within our borders and between nations. They knew full well that patience, courage, good will, and cooperation were preferable to hysteria and emotionalism, and that age-old problems and complex problems cannot be solved with instant answers and simple answers. They knew that there is no substitute in the world for common-sense.

The night is long, and it is still dark as far as civilization goes. We will never be perfect, for man is not perfect; but we are on the way. Our country is still great, and it will be greater, with hope in our hearts, and work and rededication. There are a few faint streaks of pink in the sky. We await the dawn.

Almighty God, bless our country and him who will be our leader and our guide in the coming years.

Our fathers' God, to Thee
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With Freedom's holy light,
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

Amen.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT

Mr. DIRKSEN. My fellow Americans, it is my honor and my privilege to administer the oath of office to the Vice-President-elect.

Mr. DIRKSEN administered to the Vice President-elect the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, which Mr. AGNEW repeated, as follows:

I, SPIRO THEODORE AGNEW, solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign, and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

PRAYER

Mr. DIRKSEN. We shall now have a prayer by His Eminence Iakovos.

The Most Reverend Iakovos, primate of North and South America for the Greek Orthodox Church, offered the following prayer:

In true and full realization of the solemnity of this historic moment, we bow our heads while we lift up our hearts in deep humility and thank Thee, O Lord, for gathering the soul of our Nation, united in prayer, and supplication, on this Capitol Hill.

We humbly beseech Thee, O Master of our destiny, to look favorably upon Thy faithful servant, Richard Milhous Nixon, and endow him with holiness of purpose and with total commitment and dedication, and so that he may serve Thee and Thy way for men throughout his years of administration. Illumine the mind of our new President so that through his

words, and pronouncements, and deeds he may lead us to a new appreciation of all that is true, honest, just, pure, and of noble intention, both in government and society. Grant him the power to overcome evil with good, injustice with justice, hatred with love, bias with equal treatment, violence with compassion, war with peace, and together with his Vice President and associates, to attain peace and unity at home and abroad, thus healing the wounds of division which cause so much pain and anguish to us all.

Incline Thine ear, O Masterful Prince of Peace and hearken to these agonizing petitions, and the cry of our revived and fervent hopes; for Thou hast said, "Ask and it shall be given you." And unto Thee we put our trust and we ascribe glory and adoration to the Father, to the Son, and to the Holy Spirit. World without end. Amen.

SELECTION BY MORMON TABERNACLE CHOIR

Mr. DIRKSEN. Doubtless the world's greatest and most celebrated singing unit is the Mormon Tabernacle Choir of Salt Lake City, which will now sing "This Is My Country."

(The Mormon Tabernacle Choir sang "This Is My Country.")

PRAYER

Mr. DIRKSEN. The beloved minister-evangelist known in all corners of the earth will now deliver a prayer.

The Reverend Billy Graham offered the following prayer:

Our Father and our God, Thou hast said, "Blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord." We recognize on this historic occasion that we are "a nation under God." We thank Thee for this torch of faith handed to us by our forefathers. May we never let it be extinguished. Thou alone hast given us our prosperity, our freedom and our power. This faith in God is our heritage and our foundation.

Thou hast warned us in the Scriptures, "If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?" As George Washington reminded us, morality and faith are the pillars of our society. We confess these pillars are being eroded in an increasingly materialistic and permissive society. The whole world is watching to see if the faith of our fathers will stand the trials and tests of this hour. Too long we have neglected Thy word and ignored Thy laws. Too long we have tried to solve our problems without reference to Thee. Too long we have tried to live by bread alone. We have sown to the wind and are now reaping a whirlwind of crime, division, and rebellion.

And now with the wages of our sins staring us in the face, we remember Thy words, "If my people who are called by my Name shall humble themselves and pray and seek my face and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven and will forgive their sins and will heal their land."

Help us this day to turn from our sins and to turn by simple faith to the One who said, "Ye must be born again."

So we pray, O God, as we enter a new era, that we as a nation may experience a moral and spiritual restoration.

Thou hast said, "Promotion comes not from the east nor from the west, but from Thee." We acknowledge Thy divine help in the selection of our leadership each 4 years. We recognize, O Lord, that in Thy sovereignty Thou hast permitted Richard Nixon to lead us at this momentous hour of our history.

We beseech Thee that he will have Thy divine guidance and power daily. Help him as Thou didst help Thy servants of old. Our Father, we know his burdens and responsibilities will be overwhelming. He will hold in his hands the destiny of more people than any man in history. O God, our new President needs Thee as no man has ever needed Thee in leading a people. There will be times when he will be overwhelmed by the problems at home and abroad that have been building for many years. Give him supernatural wisdom, courage, and strength for these 4 years. Protect him and his family from physical danger. And in the lonely moments of decision grant him an uncompromising courage to do what is morally right. Give him a cool head and a warm heart. Give him a compassion for those in physical, moral, and spiritual need. We pray that Thou wilt so guide Richard Nixon in handling the affairs of state that the whole world will marvel and glorify Thee.

O God, we consecrate Richard Milhous Nixon to the Presidency of these United States with the assurance that from this hour on, as he and his family move into the White House, that they will have the presence and the power of Thy Son who said, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee."

What we pray for President Nixon we pray for Vice President AGNEW and members of the Cabinet. May they be given a wisdom and a courage that is beyond their own. Bless them as a team to lead America to the dawning of a new day with renewed trust in God that will lead to peace, justice, and prosperity.

We pray this humbly in the name of the Prince of Peace who shed His blood on the cross that men might have eternal life. Amen.

Mr. DIRKSEN. My fellow citizens, I present now the distinguished Chief Justice of the United States, the Honorable Earl Warren, who will administer the oath of office to the President-elect.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

The Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, administered to the President-elect, the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, which he repeated, as follows:

I, Richard Milhous Nixon, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. So help me God.

(Four ruffles and flourishes, "Hail to the Chief" and 21-gun salute.)

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

President NIXON. Senator DIRKSEN, Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. Vice President, President Johnson, Vice President Humphrey, my fellow Americans—and my fellow citizens of the world community:

I ask you to share with me today the majesty of this moment. In the orderly transfer of power, we celebrate the unity that keeps us free.

Each moment in history is a fleeting time, precious and unique. But some stand out as moments of beginning, in which courses are set that shape decades or centuries.

This can be such a moment.

Forces now are converging that make possible, for the first time, the hope that many of man's deepest aspirations can at last be realized.

The spiraling pace of change allows us to contemplate, within our own lifetime, advances that once would have taken centuries.

In throwing wide the horizons of space, we have discovered new horizons on earth.

For the first time, because the people of the world want peace and the leaders of the world are afraid of war, the times are on the side of peace. [Applause.]

Eight years from now America will celebrate its 200th anniversary as a nation. Within the lifetime of most people now living, mankind will celebrate that great new year which comes only once in a thousand years—the beginning of the Third Millennium.

What kind of nation we will be, what kind of world we will live in, whether we shape the future in the image of our hopes, is ours to determine by our actions and our choices.

The greatest honor history can bestow is the title of peacemaker. This honor now beckons America—the chance to help lead the world at last out of the valley of turmoil, and onto that high ground of peace that man has dreamed of since the dawn of civilization.

If we succeed, generations to come will say of us now living that we mastered our moment, that we helped make the world safe for mankind.

This is our summons to greatness.

I believe the American people are ready to answer this call.

The second third of this century has been a time of proud achievement. We have made enormous strides in science and industry and agriculture. We have shared our wealth more broadly than ever. We have learned at last to manage a modern economy to assure its continued growth.

We have given freedom new reach, and we have begun to make its promise real for black as well as for white.

We see the hope of tomorrow in the youth of today. I know America's youth, I believe in them. We can be proud that they are better educated, more committed, more passionately driven by conscience than any generation in our history.

No people has ever been so close to the achievement of a just and abundant society, or so possessed of the will to achieve it.

Because our strengths are so great, we can afford to appraise our weaknesses with candor and to approach them with hope.

Standing in this same place a third of a century ago, Franklin Delano Roosevelt addressed a nation ravaged by depression

and gripped in fear. He could say in surveying the nation's troubles:

They concern, thank God, only material things.

Our crisis today is the reverse.

We have found ourselves rich in goods, but ragged in spirit; reaching with magnificent precision for the moon, but falling into raucous discord on earth.

We are caught in war, wanting peace. We are torn by division, wanting unity. We see around us empty lives, wanting fulfillment. We see tasks that need doing, waiting for hands to do them.

To a crisis of the spirit, we need an answer of the spirit.

To find that answer, we need only look within ourselves.

When we listen to "the better angels of our nature," we find that they celebrate the simple things, the basic things—such as goodness, decency, love, kindness.

Greatness comes in simple trappings. The simple things are the ones most needed today if we are to surmount what divides us, and cement what unites us.

To lower our voices would be a simple thing.

In these difficult years, America has suffered from a fever of words: from inflated rhetoric that promises more than it can deliver; from angry rhetoric that fans discontents into hatreds; from bombastic rhetoric that postures instead of persuading.

We cannot learn from one another until we stop shouting at one another—until we speak quietly enough so that our words can be heard as well as our voices. [Applause.]

For its part, government will listen. We will strive to listen in new ways—to the voices of quiet anguish, the voices that speak without words, the voices of the heart—to the injured voices, the anxious voices, the voices that have despaired of being heard.

Those who have been left out, we will try to bring in.

Those left behind, we will help to catch up.

For all of our people, we will set as our goal the decent order that makes progress possible and our lives secure.

As we reach toward our hopes, our task is to build on what has gone before—not turning away from the old, but turning toward the new.

In this past third of a century, government has passed more laws, spent more money, initiated more programs, than in all our previous history.

In pursuing our goals of full employment, better housing, excellence in education; in rebuilding our cities and improving our rural areas; in protecting our environment and enhancing the quality of life—in all these and many other areas—we must press urgently forward.

We shall plan now for the day when our wealth can be transferred from the destruction of war abroad to the urgent needs of our people at home.

The American dream does not come to those who fall asleep.

But we are approaching the limits of what government alone can do.

Our greatest need now is to reach beyond government, to enlist the legions of the concerned and the committed.

What has to be done, has to be done by government and people together or it will not be done at all. The lesson of past agony is that without the people we can do nothing; with the people we can do everything. [Applause.]

To match the magnitude of our tasks, we need the energies of our people—enlisted not only in grand enterprises, but more importantly in those small, splendid efforts that make headlines in the neighborhood newspaper instead of the national journal.

With these, we can build a great cathedral of the spirit—each of us raising it one stone at a time, as he reaches out to his neighbor, helping, caring, doing.

I do not offer a life of uninspiring ease. I do not call for a life of grim sacrifice. I ask you to join in a high adventure—one as rich as humanity itself, and exciting as the times we live in.

The essence of freedom is that each of us shares in the shaping of his own destiny.

Until he has been part of a cause larger than himself, no man is truly whole.

The way to fulfillment is in the use of our talents; we achieve nobility in the spirit that inspires that use.

As we measure what can be done, we shall promise only what we know we can produce, but as we chart our goals we shall be lifted by our dreams.

No man can be fully free while his neighbor is not. To go forward at all is to go forward together.

This means black and white together, as one Nation, not two. The laws have caught up with our conscience. What remains is to give life to what is in the law; to ensure at last that as all are born equal in dignity before God, all are born equal in dignity before man. [Applause.]

As we learn to go forward together at home, let us also seek to go forward together with all mankind.

Let us take as our goal: where peace is unknown, make it welcome; where peace is fragile, make it strong; where peace is temporary, make it permanent.

After a period of confrontation, we are entering an era of negotiation.

Let all nations know that during this Administration our lines of communication will be open.

We seek an open world—open to ideas, open to the exchange of goods and people, a world in which no people, great or small, will live in angry isolation.

We cannot expect to make everyone our friend, but we can try to make no one our enemy. [Applause.]

Those who would be our adversaries, we invite to a peaceful competition—not in conquering territory or extending dominion, but in enriching the life of man.

As we explore the reaches of space, let us go to the new worlds together—not as new worlds to be conquered, but as a new adventure to be shared.

With those who are willing to join, let us cooperate to reduce the burden of arms, to strengthen the structure of peace, to lift up the poor and the hungry.

But to all those who would be tempted by weakness, let us leave no doubt that we will be as strong as we need to be for as long as we need to be. [Applause.]

Over the past twenty years, since I

first came to this Capitol as a freshman Congressman, I have visited most of the nations of the world.

I have come to know the leaders of the world, and the great forces, the great hatreds, the fears that divide the world.

I know that peace does not come through wishing for it—that there is no substitute for days and even years of patient and prolonged diplomacy.

I also know the people of the world.

I have seen the hunger of a homeless child, the pain of a man wounded in battle, the grief of a mother who has lost her son. I know these have no ideology, no race.

I know America. I know the heart of America is good.

I speak from my own heart, and the heart of my country, the deep concern we have for those who suffer, and those who sorrow.

I have taken an oath today in the presence of God and my countrymen to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States and to that oath I now add this sacred commitment: I shall consecrate my office, my energies, and all the wisdom I can summon, to the cause of peace among nations.

Let this message be heard by strong and weak alike. [Applause.]

The peace we seek to win is not victory over any other people, but the peace that comes "with healing in its wings;" with compassion for those who have suffered; with understanding for those who have opposed us; with the opportunity for all the peoples of this Earth to choose their own destiny.

Only a few short weeks ago, we shared the glory of man's first sight of the world as God sees it, as a single sphere reflecting light in the darkness.

As the Apollo astronauts flew over the moon's gray surface on Christmas Eve, they spoke to us of the beauty of Earth—and in that voice so clear across the lunar distance, we heard them invoke God's blessing on its goodness.

In that moment, their view from the moon moved poet Archibald MacLeish to write:

To see the Earth as it truly is, small and blue and beautiful in that eternal silence where it floats, is to see ourselves as riders on the Earth together, brothers on that bright loveliness in the eternal cold—brothers who know now they are truly brothers.

In that moment of surpassing technological triumph, men turned their thoughts toward home and humanity—seeing in that far perspective that man's destiny on earth is not divisible: telling us that however far we reach into the cosmos, our destiny lies not in the stars but on Earth itself, in our own hands, in our own hearts.

We have endured a long night of the American spirit. But as our eyes catch the dimness of the first rays of dawn, let us not curse the remaining dark. Let us gather the light.

Our destiny offers, not the cup of despair, but the chalice of opportunity. So let us seize it, not in fear, but in gladness—and, "riders on the earth together," let us go forward, firm in our faith, steadfast in our purpose, cautious of the dangers; but sustained by our confidence

in the will of God and the promise of man. [Applause.]

Mr. DIRKSEN. May I respectfully suggest to our guests on the platform that when the ceremonies are concluded they remain at their chairs until our honored guests have left the platform.

Now we shall be favored by the U.S. Marine Corps Band and the Mormon Tabernacle Choir with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

(The Mormon Tabernacle Choir sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," accompanied by the U.S. Marine Corps Band.)

Mr. DIRKSEN. The benediction will be offered by the Most Reverend Terence J. Cooke, Archbishop of New York.

Archbishop COOKE. O heavenly Father, we thank You on this historic day for all the blessings that You have bestowed upon our country from its very beginning up to the present moment. In Your fatherly care, You have endowed America not only with abundant material resources but more especially the spiritual resources of honorable dedicated public servants who have achieved the noble goal of "liberty and justice for all."

You, O Father in heaven, for the generous spirit in our society that makes possible a peaceful and orderly change of administration. Aware as we are of the challenges that face us and the problems that could divide us, we pray that under Your guidance we may remain a people united, a nation indivisible. We pray that You will ever foster in each of us the breadth of vision, the depth of conviction, and the oneness of purpose which have been the greatest glories of our Nation's history. May we now use this blessed heritage to assure peace, liberty, and dignity for every person in our beloved land.

We are aware, O heavenly Father, that our Nation bears a special responsibility of leadership among nations for the future peace of all mankind. Enlighten us to discover Your will for our world today, and strengthen us to be courageous in fulfilling it. May we find our true destiny and our lasting happiness in the loving service of our brother everywhere—in being fellow man to every man.

O merciful Father, bless the devoted men who have led our Nation in the years past and those who will guide it in the years to come. Help them, we humbly pray, to bear the great burdens of their office; be to them a consolation and inspiration. And may each of us daily raise our minds and hearts to You, imploring Your blessing upon our President, his Vice President, his family, and all who will assist him in the work of his great office.

Father of mankind, may President Richard M. Nixon have the wholehearted support of all his fellow Americans in his efforts to serve You, our country and our world. Amen.

At 12 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m. the President and Vice President of the United States, escorted by the Joint Congressional Committee on Arrangements, retired from the platform, followed by the Senate and House of Representatives and the Chief Justice of the United States,

the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the other distinguished guests who had been invited to witness the ceremony.

MEETING OF THE SENATE AFTER THE RECESS

At 3 p.m. the Senate reassembled, when called to order by the President pro tempore.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Ratchford, one of his Secretaries, as follows:

William P. Rogers, of Maryland, to be Secretary of State.

David M. Kennedy, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Melvin R. Laird, of Wisconsin, to be Secretary of Defense.

John N. Mitchell, of New York, to be Attorney General.

Winton M. Blount, of Alabama, to be Postmaster General.

Walter J. Hickel, of Alaska, to be Secretary of the Interior.

Clifford M. Hardin, of Nebraska, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

Maurice H. Stans, of New York, to be Secretary of Commerce.

George P. Shultz, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Labor.

Robert H. Finch, of California, to be Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

George W. Romney, of Michigan, to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

John A. Volpe, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Transportation.

Charles W. Yost, of New York, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, it is the intention of the leadership to ask for a live quorum and, after the quorum has been ascertained, to seek unanimous consent to proceed to the confirmation proceedings of those members of the President's Cabinet whose names have been reported without objection by the respective committees. That is the intention of the leadership.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

CALL OF THE ROLL

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Goldwater	Mundt
Allen	Goodell	Murphy
Allott	Gore	Muskie
Anderson	Gravel	Nelson
Baker	Griffin	Packwood
Bayh	Gurney	Pastore
Bellmon	Hansen	Pearson
Bennett	Harris	Pell
Bible	Hart	Percy
Boggs	Hartke	Prouty
Brooke	Hatfield	Proxmire
Burdick	Holland	Randolph
Byrd, Va.	Hollings	Ribicoff
Byrd, W. Va.	Hruska	Russell
Cannon	Hughes	Saxbe
Case	Inouye	Schweiker
Church	Jackson	Scott
Cook	Javits	Smith
Cooper	Jordan, N.C.	Sparkman
Cotton	Jordan, Idaho	Spong
Cranston	Kennedy	Stennis
Dirksen	Long	Stevens
Dodd	Mansfield	Symington
Dole	Mathias	Talmadge
Dominick	McCarthy	Thurmond
Eagleton	McClellan	Tower
Eastland	McGee	Tydings
Ellender	McGovern	Williams, Del.
Ervin	McIntyre	Yarborough
Fannin	Miller	Young, N. Dak.
Fong	Montoya	Young, Ohio
Fulbright	Moss	

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I announce that the Senator from Washington (Mr. MAGNUSON), the Senator from Montana (Mr. METCALF), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. MONDALE), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. WILLIAMS) are necessarily absent.

Mr. SCOTT. I announce that the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. CURTIS) is absent because of illness.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum is present.

CABINET NOMINATIONS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the President on the Cabinet nominations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nominations will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

William P. Rogers, of Maryland, to be Secretary of State.

David M. Kennedy, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Melvin R. Laird, of Wisconsin, to be Secretary of Defense.

John N. Mitchell, of New York, to be Attorney General.

Winton M. Blount, of Alabama, to be Postmaster General.

Walter J. Hickel, of Alaska, to be Secretary of the Interior.

Clifford M. Hardin, of Nebraska, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

Maurice H. Stans, of New York, to be Secretary of Commerce.

George P. Shultz, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Labor.

Robert H. Finch, of California, to be Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

George W. Romney, of Michigan, to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

John A. Volpe, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Transportation.

Charles W. Yost, of New York, to be the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations with the rank and status of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and the Representative of the United States of America in the Security Council of the United Nations.

RICHARD NIXON.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of nominations

walking with them in prayer in order that they may know how to march in step with the eternal will and wisdom of God and working with Thee in seeking first the kingdom of God and His righteousness.

May they be men of vision and of valor, richly endowed with clear minds and courageous hearts as they struggle to meet and master the challenge of arduous tasks and heavy responsibilities.

Inspire them with a filial trust in Thee and a fraternal attitude toward the citizens of our land and all the members of the human family.

We earnestly beseech Thee that this may be for each of us a time of renewed consecration when we shall highly resolve to live out each day in faith and in faithfulness.

May we receive the benediction of Thy praise through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. BROWN of Ohio (at the request of Mr. GERALD R. FORD), on account of sudden death of his wife.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that Members must display their official tickets in order to get a seat on the platform. There are no extra seats available, so former Members cannot join the procession.

The same holds true for children. They can neither go with the procession nor be seated on the platform.

The seats for Members of the House and Senate have no cover. Therefore, Members are urged to wear overcoats and take hats for protection against the cold weather.

The procession will be headed by the Sergeant at Arms bearing the mace. He will be followed by the Speaker pro tempore, then the chairmen of committees and other Members in order of seniority.

Following the Presidential oath of office proceeding on the east front, shuttle buses will be available at First and Independence Avenue, between 12:30 and 1:30, to take Members and their families to the parade reviewing stands at the White House. The buses will also be available to bring Members and families back to the Capitol after the parade.

And now, pursuant to House Resolution 122, the House will form in procession and go in a body to the east front to attend the swearing-in ceremonies for the President and Vice President of the United States.

Thereupon, at 10 o'clock and 35 minutes a.m., the Members of the House, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms and the Speaker pro tempore, proceeded to the east front of the Capitol.

ADJOURNMENT

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies (at 12 o'clock and 33 minutes p.m.) the House, without returning to its Chamber, pursuant to House Resolution 122, stood in adjournment until tomorrow, Thursday, January 21, 1965, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

392. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman, National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, transmitting the ninth special report of the Council on the operations and policies of the international financial institutions of which the United States is a member, for the period April 1, 1962, to June 30, 1964, pursuant to the Bretton Woods Agreements Act and other acts affected (H. Doc. No. 60); to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

393. A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the mandatory reporting by physicians and institutions in the District of Columbia of certain physical abuse of children"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

394. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting a report for fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, of the Commissioner of Education on the administration of Public Laws 874 and 815, 81st Congress, as amended, pursuant to requirements of the two laws; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

395. A letter from the Public Printer, U.S. Government Printing Office, transmitting the annual report of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1964, pursuant to 28 Stat. 603; to the Committee on House Administration.

396. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of an application for a loan under the Small Reclamation Projects Act to assist the Camarillo County Water District of Camarillo, Ventura County, Calif.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FINO:

H.R. 3294. A bill to authorize the issuance of fractional currency in order to relieve the shortage of coins; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HALEY:

H.R. 3295. A bill to amend section 8e of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, so as to extend to imported tangerines the restrictions imposed by such section on certain other imported commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. OLSEN of Montana:

H.R. 3296. A bill to provide an increase in the retired pay of certain members of the former Lighthouse Service; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

77. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Henry Stoner, Avon Park, Fla., relative to

commending and congratulating the Speaker of the House for the truly patriotic way he has conducted himself during the 88th Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1965

The Senate met at 10:30 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D., offered the following prayer:

At the beginning of another Presidential term, let us offer the prayer written by the first President, George Washington:

"Almighty God, we make our earnest prayer that Thou wilt keep the United States in Thy holy protection; that Thou wilt incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of obedience to government, and entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another and for their fellow citizens of the United States at large; and, finally, that Thou wilt most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind which were the characteristics of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, and without a humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.

"Grant our supplication, we beseech Thee, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY, AT NOON

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of a quorum call, which will be had shortly, the Senate stand in adjournment at the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies until 12 o'clock noon on Friday, as agreed to yesterday.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY

Mr. MANSFIELD. Pursuant to the order previously entered, I move that the Senate stand in adjournment until 12 o'clock noon on Friday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 10 o'clock and 46 minutes a.m.), under the previous order, the Senate adjourned until Friday, January 22, 1965, at 12 o'clock meridian.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND VICE PRESIDENT

At 10 o'clock and 46 minutes a.m. the Senate, headed by the President pro tempore [Mr. HAYDEN], the Secretary of the Senate (Mr. Felton M. Johnston), and the Sergeant at Arms (Mr. Joseph C. Duke), proceeded to the inaugural platform at the east front of the Capitol and took the spaces assigned to them on the left of the place reserved for the President-elect.

The Members of the House of Representatives, headed by the Speaker [JOHN W. MCCORMACK] and the Clerk of the House (Mr. Ralph R. Roberts), had preceded the Senate to the platform, and taken the spaces assigned to them on the right of the place reserved for the President-elect.

The Governors of the States were escorted by Mr. James Johnson to the places assigned them on the right of the inaugural platform.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard, with their aides, were escorted to the places assigned them on the right of the inaugural platform.

The diplomatic corps were escorted by Mr. Robert Dunphy to the places assigned them on the left of the inaugural platform.

The members of the President's Cabinet were escorted by Mr. Emery Frazier to the places assigned them on the left of the inaugural platform.

The members-of-the-Cabinet-designate of the President-elect were escorted to the places assigned to them on the left of the inaugural platform.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, preceded by its marshal, T. Perry Lippitt and its clerk, John F. Davis, were escorted by Mr. Gordon F. Harrison, staff director of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, to the inaugural platform, and took the places assigned them, to the left of the place reserved for the President-elect.

Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey were escorted by Mrs. B. Everett Jordan, to the places assigned to them on the platform.

The Vice-President-elect of the United States, HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, was escorted by Senator B. EVERETT JORDAN, Representative CARL ALBERT, Mr. Joseph Duke, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, and Mr. Zeake Johnson, Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, to the place assigned to him.

The President-elect of the United States, Lyndon Baines Johnson, was escorted to the inaugural platform by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, and the Joint Committee on Administration, consisting of B. EVERETT JORDAN, Chairman, U.S. Senate, North Carolina; JOHN SPARKMAN, U.S. Senate, Alabama; LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, U.S.

Senate, Massachusetts; JOHN W. MCCORMACK, Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives, Massachusetts; CARL ALBERT, U.S. House of Representatives, Oklahoma; CHARLES A. HALLECK, U.S. House of Representatives, Indiana, accompanied by the Secretary of the Senate, Felton M. Johnston.

PLAYING OF "STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER"

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. Mr. President, distinguished guests, and fellow citizens of this great representative Republic, we are here today to inaugurate the 36th President of this Union of free peoples.

It is a great honor for me, as chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Arrangements for this event, to begin this event by presenting the U.S. Marine Band, under the direction of Lt. Col. Albert F. Schoepper, which will play a song we love.

The U.S. Marine Band played "Stars and Stripes Forever."

INVOCATION

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. The audience will please rise as the Most Reverend Robert E. Lucey pronounces the invocation.

The Most Reverend Robert E. Lucey, S.T.D., archbishop of San Antonio, offered the following invocation:

Almighty and eternal God, we ask a blessing upon all who are gathered here today to honor the Chief Executive of our Nation and our Vice President. We thank Thee for peace and prosperity; we are grateful for fertile soil, abundant harvests and the fruits of the earth by which we live. But we remember that man does not live by bread alone and so we are grateful too for the spiritual heritage of our Nation—a sense of justice to all mankind, a spirit of charity to the lowly and the oppressed.

In Thy divine providence, O Heavenly Father, the moral leadership of the world has been entrusted to us; the fate of humanity is in our hands; the nations look to us for survival; Western civilization stands or falls with America. In these days of tragedy and crisis all that we hold dear is challenged—belief in God, respect for human personality, honor, integrity, the very freedom of the human spirit. All these are at stake and our country, champion of truth and justice, must lead the nations of the world to the dawn of a brighter hope.

We pray that Almighty God may grant to the leader of our country wisdom and understanding, strength and courage. In these days of stress and strife, in the hour of fateful decision, may God make clear to our President the path of honor and of peace, the path of freedom and justice, the path of brotherhood and truth—that truth that makes men free. Amen.

SELECTION BY U.S. MARINE BAND

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. We shall now be favored with another number by the U.S. Marine Band.

(The U.S. Marine Band played "Hail, America.")

SOLO

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. We shall now have the pleasure of hearing a special arrangement of "America, the

Beautiful" by Miss Leontyne Price, accompanied by the U.S. Marine Band.

(Miss Leontyne Price sang "America, the Beautiful.")

PRAYER

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. Rabbi Hyman Judah Schachtel will now lead us in prayer.

Rabbi Hyman Judah Schachtel, Congregation Beth Israel, Houston, Tex., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we thank Thee for this inaugural, the living historic witness to our faith in Thee and to the choice and actions of a free people. Here at the Capitol of our Nation, the very sight of which exalts our hearts and awakens thrilling memories of the preeminent men of our resplendent past, we pray for Thy blessings upon our beloved President, the Vice President, and those associated with them in the sacred trust of leadership.

As Lyndon Baines Johnson and HUBERT HORATIO HUMPHREY each places his hand on the Bible to take his oath of office, let them know and let us feel that the hands of all of us join theirs in this symbolic avowal that Thou art supreme and Thy Holy Word our eternal challenge.

We ask for no miracles beyond the miracle which is always with us, if we will only use it, the power of love to transform foes into friends, slaves into free-men, the curse of war and poverty into the benediction of concord and plenty.

May this inauguration mark, O Lord, the renewal of a people unafraid of the tasks of greatness, a turning point in American history when we move closer to the realization of President Johnson's dream of a better life for every citizen, and of uniting with all who are dedicated to the continuance of humanity's immemorial, heroic journey toward freedom and prosperity, justice, and peace. Amen.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Speaker of the House of Representatives JOHN W. MCCORMACK, of Massachusetts, administered to the Vice President-elect the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, which he repeated, as follows:

I, HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God.

PRAYER

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. The Reverend George R. Davis will now lead us in prayer.

The Reverend George R. Davis, minister, National City Christian Church, Washington, D.C., offered the following prayer:

God of our fathers, to whom persons are of supreme importance, we lift up, this day, a man to be set apart in a special way. In our love and prayers, through this historic and exalting ceremony, we lift him up, as we do the Vice

President and their gracious families. To Thy strong help, we commend them and all men and women in all areas and branches of our Nation's life who share the terrible splendor of leadership and authority.

Bless, guard, and keep Thy servant, Lyndon Baines Johnson, that he may prosper in the sacred task to which he has been called by the decisive vote of the people and by divine providence.

We thank Thee for his magnificently significant service to his Nation and the world, already written on history's scroll. For his gallantry and stability, seen in times of greatest peril and in dark tragedy, as well as in the daily routine of his never-ending duties, we thank Thee.

For his careful preparation for such a time as this, by hard discipline and patient attention to details, we thank Thee.

For all of his skills in the political sciences and arts, and for his insights into the ways of government, we voice our gratitude to Thee, Giver of all good gifts to men.

To the President and the Vice President, continue Thy help, and to all those whose judgments and loyalties they must be able to rely upon.

Grant our President not to grow weary, as he must remind us that we are one people and that we are but one of many worthy nations in an aspiring family of nations.

For us, God of all the worlds, our dreams, our efforts, and our sacrifices, Thou wilt redeem to give them universal meaning and purpose. Uphold him, that he may encourage us to be able increasingly to reason together, to seek an essential consensus, to live in our strange and wonderful diversity with stable unity. Uphold our President, O God, as he leads us onward to that desirable society of persons who seek real worth, a society in which none shall live in fear, because justice, mercy, and brotherhood will flourish on the earth. This we pray in the name of Him who is the wonderful Counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, and the Prince of Peace. Amen.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

The Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, administered to the President-elect the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, which he repeated, as follows:

I, Lyndon Baines Johnson, do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. So help me God.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT LYNDON
B. JOHNSON

Thereupon, the President of the United States delivered the following Inaugural address:

My fellow Americans: On this occasion, the oath I have taken before you and before God, is not mine alone, but ours together. We are one nation and one people. Our fate as a nation and our future as a people

rest not upon one citizen but upon all citizens.

That is the majesty and the meaning of this moment.

For every generation, there is a destiny. For some, history decides. For this generation, the choice must be our own.

Even now, a rocket moves toward Mars. It reminds us that the world will not be the same for our children, or even for ourselves in a short span of years. The next man to stand here will look out on a scene that is different from our own, because ours is a time of change—rapid and fantastic change—barring the secrets of nature—multiplying the nations—placing in uncertain hands new weapons for mastery and destruction—shaking old values and uprooting old ways.

Our destiny in the midst of change will rest on the unchanged character of our people and on their faith.

They came here—the exile and the stranger, brave but frightened—to find a place where a man could be his own man. They made a covenant with this land. Conceived in justice, written in liberty, bound in union, it was meant one day to inspire the hopes of all mankind, and it binds us still. If we keep its terms, we shall flourish.

First, justice was the promise that all who made the journey would share in the fruits of the land.

In a land of great wealth, families must not live in hopeless poverty.

In a land rich in harvest, children just must not go hungry.

In a land of healing miracles, neighbors must not suffer and die untended.

In a great land of learning and scholars, young people must be taught to read and write.

For more than thirty years that I have served this nation, I have believed that this injustice to our people, this waste of our resources, was our real enemy. For thirty years or more, with the resources I have had, I have vigilantly fought against it. I have learned and I know that it will not surrender easily.

But change has given us new weapons. Before this generation of Americans is finished, this enemy will not only retreat—it will be conquered. [Applause.]

Justice requires us to remember: when any citizen denies his fellow, saying: His color is not mine or his beliefs are strange and different, in that moment he betrays America, though his forebears created this nation.

Liberty was the second article of our covenant. It was self-government, it was our Bill of Rights. But it was more. America would be a place where each man could be proud to be himself: stretching his talents, rejoicing in his work, important in the life of his neighbors and his nation.

This has become more difficult in a world where change and growth seem to tower beyond the control and even the judgment of men. We must work to provide the knowledge and the surroundings which can enlarge the possibilities of every citizen.

The American covenant called on us to help show the way for the liberation of man, and that is our goal. Thus, if as

a nation, there is much outside our control, as a people no stranger is outside our hope.

Change has brought new meaning to that old mission. We can never again stand aside prideful in isolation. Terrific dangers and troubles that we once called "foreign" now constantly live among us. If American lives must end, and American treasure be spilled, in countries that we barely know, then that is the price that change has demanded of conviction and of our enduring covenant.

Think of our world as it looks from that rocket that is heading toward Mars. It is like a child's globe, hanging in space, the continent stuck to its side like colored maps. We are all fellow passengers on a dot of earth. And each of us, in the span of time, has really only a moment among our companions.

How incredible it is that in this fragile existence we should hate and destroy one another. There are possibilities enough for all who will abandon mastery over others to pursue mastery over nature. There is world enough for all to seek their happiness in their own way.

Our nation's course is abundantly clear. We aspire to nothing that belongs to others. We seek no dominion over our fellow man, but man's dominion over tyranny and misery.

But more is required. Men want to be part of a common enterprise—a cause greater than themselves. And each of us must find a way to advance the purpose of the nation, thus finding new purpose for ourselves. Without this, we will simply become a nation of strangers.

The third article is union. To those who were small and few against the wilderness, the success of liberty demanded the strength of the union. Two centuries of change have made this true again.

No longer need capitalist and worker, farmer and clerk, city and countryside, struggle to divide our bounty. By working shoulder to shoulder together we can increase the bounty of all.

We have discovered that every child who learns, and every man who finds work, and every sick body that is made whole—like a candle added to an altar—brightens the hope of all the faithful.

So let us reject any among us who seek to reopen old wounds and rekindle old hatreds. They stand in the way of a seeking nation.

Let us now join reason to faith and action to experience, to transform our unity of interest into a unity of purpose. [Applause.] For the hour and the day and the time are here to achieve progress without strife, to achieve change without hatred; not without difference of opinion but without the deep and abiding divisions which scar the union for generations. [Applause.]

Under this covenant of justice, liberty and union, we have become a nation; prosperous, great and mighty. And we have kept our freedom.

But we have no promise from God that our greatness will endure.

We have been allowed by Him to seek greatness with the sweat of our hands and the strength of our spirit.

I do not believe that the Great Society is the ordered, changeless, and sterile battalion of the ants.

It is the excitement of becoming—always becoming, trying, probing, falling, resting, and trying again—but always trying and always gaining. [Applause.]

In each generation—with toil and tears—we have had to earn our heritage again.

If we fail now, then we will have forgotten in abundance what we learned in hardship: that democracy rests on faith, that freedom asks more than it gives, and the judgment of God is harshest on those who are most favored.

If we succeed, it will not be because of what we have, but it will be because of what we are; not because of what we own, but rather because of what we believe. [Applause.]

For we are a nation of believers. Underneath the clamor of building and the rush of our day's pursuits, we are believers in justice and liberty and union. And in our own union. We believe that every man must some day be free. [Applause.] And we believe in ourselves.

That is the mistake that our enemies have always made. In my lifetime—in depression and in war—they have awaited our defeat. Each time, from the secret places of the American heart, came forth the faith that they could not see or that they could not even imagine, and it brought us victory. And it will again. [Applause.]

For this is what America is all about. It is the uncrossed desert and the unclimbed ridge. It is the star that is not reached and the harvest that is sleeping in the unplowed ground.

Is our world gone? We say farewell. Is a new world coming? We welcome it—and we will bend it to the hopes of man. [Applause.]

To these trusted public servants and to my family, and those close friends of mine who have followed me down a long winding road, and to all the people of this union and the world—I will repeat today what I said on that sorrowful day in November last year: I will lead and I will do the best I can. [Applause.]

But you must look within your own hearts to the old promises and to the old dreams. They will lead you best of all.

For myself, I ask only in the words of an ancient leader: "Give me now wisdom and knowledge that I may go out and come in before this people: for who can judge this, thy people, that is so great?" [Prolonged applause.]

SELECTION BY THE MORMON TABERNACLE CHOIR

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. We shall now have the pleasure of hearing a special selection by one of the world's greatest choirs, the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, conducted by Mr. Richard P. Condie, which will now sing for us "This Is My Country."

(The Mormon Tabernacle Choir sang "This Is My Country.")

BENEDICTION

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. The benediction will now be pronounced by His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos.

His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos, Greek Orthodox archbishop of North and

South America, pronounced the following benediction:

Omnipotent and omniscient God who in Thy providence ordains that the destinies of men and nations upon this earth should be entrusted into the hands of the worthy, hearken, we beseech Thee, to our thanksgiving prayer of supplication.

From the time of the Pilgrims and Founding Fathers of our Nation, and throughout the course of our entire history, Thou hast been our guiding light, our constant inspiration and illumination, and an inexhaustible source of reinforcement and fortitude.

Having our trust in Thee, we have raised under the splendor of Thy skies the Stars and Stripes of our exalted ideals and national pursuits, and in the measure of Thy loving kindness, we selflessly serve the spiritual as well as the material welfare of our fellow man at home and abroad.

We believe it is Thy will that we continue in an unbroken continuity this honored tradition. And it is this belief that underlies the inaugural ceremonies and the installation of our 36th President in the person of an honorable and dedicated servant of our people—Lyndon Baines Johnson.

This inaugural ceremony, O Lord, is a most solemn act of rededication. We therefore pray to Thee to empower our beloved President, our Vice President, and their associates in the government of our Nation, to ever guard and preserve the image and beauty of our commonwealth as the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Shield and protect them from all ills and enable us ever to uphold the spirit that made our Nation the hope of the distressed and the joy of the oppressed.

We ask this in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, the life-giving Trinity, for the benefit of our Nation and all nations believing or aspiring for freedom, justice, dignity, and peace. Amen.

Mr. JORDAN of North Carolina. Please remain standing while the U.S. Marine Band plays our "National Anthem."

(The U.S. Marine Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner.")

At 12 o'clock and 25 minutes p.m., the President and Vice President of the United States, escorted by the Joint Congressional Committee on Arrangements, retired from the platform, followed by the Senate and House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the United States, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the other distinguished guests who had been invited to witness the ceremony.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1965

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Ephesians 4: 1: *I beseech you to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith ye are called.*

Almighty God, humbly and confidently, we are again turning unto Thee in the sacred attitude of prayer, mindful of Thy blessings in all our yesterdays and encouraged by Thy gracious promises of help for each new day.

Grant that we may have a clear vision and understanding of our problems and responsibilities, viewing them in their right perspectives and daring to face them bravely.

May we daily pledge allegiance and fidelity to the conviction of the Founding Fathers, and may we covet and cultivate the spirit of justice, liberty, and unity, for our beloved country cannot occupy a sacred place of influence and power in wisely shaping the life and destiny of mankind, so long as these virtues and principles are not regnant in our own life.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Ratchford, one of his secretaries.

YOUTH CORPS PAY FLOOR SET AT \$1.25

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I am certain other Members were disappointed, as I was, in reading an Associated Press story which appeared in the Washington Post of yesterday where it says:

The Labor Department, under considerable pressure from organized labor, has set a \$1.25 minimum wage for youths working in Neighborhood Youth Corps projects under President Johnson's program to combat poverty.

Several days ago I had telephone conversations with people in the Department of Labor, and they told me that this was under consideration. Many school districts have been trying to cooperate in the Neighborhood Youth Corps program in trying to give employment to youngsters going to school. Then they get the ruling they will have to pay \$1.25 an hour for unskilled, untrained labor working in cafeterias, custodial training, doing file work, and things of that sort.

To me it seems if the Department of Labor wants to cooperate in this program it could get somebody with good ordinary commonsense to make these rulings.

The Associated Press article pointed out that this question had been the cause of some controversy in the Department of Labor, when they reported that Sec-



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