

VICE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO THE SENATE

I would like to thank the distinguished President Pro-tempore, the majority leader and majority whip, the minority leadership and the members of the Senate for this opportunity to make a brief statement.

For twelve years I have had the privilege of being a member of the United States Senate. It has been an unforgettable experience for me, one of warmth and friendship as well as, I hope, public service. And after twelve years of working in this body, I know that there is no institution for which I have greater respect and no group of people for whom I have greater admiration and affection than my colleagues and friends here in the Senate.

As Vice President, I am a member of the Administration, but under the Constitution I am also an official of the Senate. Beyond duty, I consider it the greatest pleasure to continue to serve this institution and its members in every way I can.

As Presiding Officer of the Senate I shall do my utmost to be fair and objective in any and all rulings I may be called upon to make. (During the campaign I visited nearly every state in the Union. I believe I may have promised the voters of more than thirty states that their Senator would be recognized first if I were elected. So I have no alternative but to be fair.)

One of the most crucial ways in which I hope to be of service to you is in helping to maintain a respectful and cooperative relationship between the Legislative and Executive Branches. My interest is not primarily in serving as a spokesman for the Administration, but in helping to assure that the Executive Branch and our beloved country receive the full benefit of the wisdom, the concern and the good sense that reside in this Body. Your leadership and advice are essential if we are to solve our nation's problems and it is my profound hope that I could help contribute to that goal.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

Mr. PRESIDENT, I note that our former colleague, the Vice President of the United States, has assumed the chair this afternoon in his new capacity. It is with special pleasure that I welcome him back to the Senate. He has traveled 22,300 miles, a somewhat circuitous route, on his way to assume his new Constitutional duties. Our Vice President is a world traveler and, now, an accomplished and respected diplomat, having circled the globe as the President's special emissary to the leaders of Great Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Japan and Iceland.

This is a particularly noteworthy occasion for it has been just a little more than eight years since a Senate colleague has presided as President of the Senate. I think I can speak for all Senators when I say: "Mr. Vice President, we are delighted to have you here with us and we hope to see you, as I understand Minnesotans are fond of saying, early and often."

Danny Dwyer

Mr. Dwyer

- held up

Subj file

January 13, 1977

TO: The Majority Leader
FROM: Bill Smith
RE: The First Session of the Senate Following the
Inauguration

Senator Mondale would like to preside at the opening of the Senate when it first meets following the inauguration. He had meant to speak with you personally in Plains to seek your advice on what sort of ceremony or colloquies might be appropriate when he first presides as Vice President. Because of scheduling problems between now and next Thursday, he has asked me to do this on his behalf.

I am attaching an excerpt from the January 22, 1965 Congressional Record when Vice President Humphrey opened the Senate following his inauguration. At that time, Senators Mansfield, Dirksen and others made short statements welcoming Senator Humphrey, following which Senator Humphrey was given permission to make a brief statement.

I would appreciate it if ~~you~~ could speak with you about this matter at your convenience.

MEMORANDUM

January 3, 1974

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.

Bill
See me
an

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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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 free Ukraine on the city hall flagpole to commemorate the proclamation of January 22, 1918. The Very Reverend Kloss, pastor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church of Yonkers has designated as the honorary mayor for this occasion.

I am honored to pay tribute to a freedom-loving nation for her inspiring example in continuing the unending struggle for recovery of the liberty is rightfully hers. It is the sincere hope of America and the entire free world that soon the Ukraine will join 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 substantial increase by the last Congress, from \$32 million to \$50 million, still does not reflect an equitable share of the Federal Government's expense of government in the District. Of even more importance, a fixed amount necessarily fails to reflect adjustments which should be made in the authorization in order to maintain an equitable balance between Federal and local responsibility in the future. I urge Congress to enact legislation authorizing an annual Federal payment based on a formula which provides a continuing 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 estate and personal property owned in the District, and will represent the amount the District would receive if Federal Government activities were subject to District taxes. Such a formula will relate the Federal payment directly to District needs and to the contribution of its own citizens through local taxes. Under this formula, the Federal payment authorized in fiscal year 1963 would be approximately \$57 million—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
Funds required:						
Operating expenses	270.7	280.7	294.6	309.3	324.8	341.0
Capital outlay	31.9	54.1	55.0	54.1	54.1	54.3
Contribution for rapid transit system	5.7	5.7	17.7	26.6		
Payment of loans and interest	1.7	1.9	2.6	4.1	5.6	7.1
Payment of loans and interest, rapid transit					2.4	3.1
Reserve for contingencies	.9	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Total funds required	305.2	343.6	370.9	395.1	387.9	405.5

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 colleague 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 coat tails 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 in him of a good deal of the principal function now will be a tie—if ever there is a tie in the Senate, 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.

January 22, 1965

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, for the moment reply. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the many kindnesses and the deep friendship that you have afforded me during my years in 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, and 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 may well be a number of surprises in the 1st session of 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 Parliamentary body in the world. Governed by its rules, to which this Officer shall pay due adherence and attention; and he will apply these 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 never forget that those who are Members of this body are, above all, fine human beings, 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 SOKOMISH 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 Sokomish 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 86th 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.



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