

Veterans' Administration for the use of veterans who reside in northern California, from the Oregon State line to Bakersfield, Calif.; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

68. By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa: Petition of Roy J. Lamansky, Isaac A. Ogden, and Walker A. Johnston, members of the county committee, Jefferson County, Fairfield, Iowa, urging their Senators and Representatives in Congress to support the farm program and any other legislation that would be for the good of agriculture and the State of Iowa; to the Committee on Agriculture.

69. By Mr. MCGREGOR: Petition of Monna M. Rogers, of Westerville, and 82 other residents of Delaware County, Ohio, urging the protection of our country, the defense of its institutions, and the preservation of the lives of our people, particularly the protection of our men in uniform from the use of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on Appropriations.

70. By Mr. WEISS: Petition of the employees on Work Projects Administration sewing project No. 26961-0214, Buena Vista, Elizabeth Township, Allegheny County, Pa., protesting against the discontinuation of the sewing projects of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Appropriations.

71. Also, petition of the employees on Work Projects Administration sewing project in the city of McKeesport, Allegheny County, Pa., protesting against the discontinuation of the sewing projects of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1941

The Senate met at 11:15 o'clock a. m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Chaplain, Rev. Z. Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, who knowest us to be set in the midst of so many and great dangers that by reason of the frailty of our nature we cannot always stand upright: Teach us to hate the sins that grieve Thee most, and keep us pure in thought and word and deed, that in utter selflessness we may face whatever the future may disclose, confident in the might and power of Thine indwelling. Bless every Member of the Senate, and sanctify the friendships fostered here, fused by the common purpose to labor only for the Nation's weal.

Bless him who in these latter years hath presided over the deliberations of this body, our beloved Vice President. May the benediction of Thy peace be upon him, and the guidance of Thy spirit be with him, wherever he may be. We ask it in the name and for the sake of Him who said, "I have not called you servants, but I have called you friends," even Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BYRNES, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day of Thursday, January 16, 1941, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

RECONCENTRATION OR REWAREHOUSING OF COTTON

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, in further response to Senate Resolution 337, Seventy-sixth Congress (agreed to December 2, 1940), requesting the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Secretary of Agriculture to receive no bids and make no contracts for the reconcentration or rewarehousing of cotton prior to action by Congress on such matter, and stating, in part, "I trust that unless we are specifically directed by Congress to pursue some other course of action you will understand our position in proceeding to accept bids on February 1, 1941, when the period of our deferment in response to Senate Resolution 337 will expire," which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

REPORT ON NATIONAL FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the activities of the Department relating to forest roads and trails for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate letters from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, lists of papers and documents on the files of the Departments of State, the Treasury (2), the Navy (2), and Agriculture; the Work Projects Administration (2), the Federal Security Agency, the Public Health Service, and the Federal Communications Commission, which are not needed in the conduct of business and have no permanent value or historical interest, and requesting action looking to their disposition, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to a Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Papers in the Executive Departments.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. TOBEY members of the committee on the part of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following resolution of the Senate of the State of Oklahoma, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Oklahoma State Senate Resolution No. 1

Whereas the British Empire, whence came the Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights, the King James version of the Holy Bible, and in which nation the seeds of democracy were sown, nurtured, and brought to full fruition, and which nation has long since been a free people, with a democratic government serving as a bulwark to the free peoples of the earth; and

Whereas the British Empire at this time is engaged in a death struggle to maintain not only its freedom, but its very life and exist-

ence against barbarism and tyranny, which would throw in reverse all the progress of mankind; and

Whereas the United States of America and other free nations are the legitimate offspring and children of this free state of existence, and because of this relationship we as a nation are likewise threatened with a similar death warrant; and

Whereas the President of the United States has addressed the Congress of the United States of America on the state of the Union, and has made recommendations as to the necessary steps to preserve the Nation and to lend all possible aid to Great Britain, Greece, China, and every free nation everywhere withstanding attacks from aggressor nations by supplying tanks, airplanes, ships, and other munitions of war to the fullest possible extent and with all possible haste: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the State Senate of the State of Oklahoma, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized and urged to support President Roosevelt in his program for safety and security of this Nation and aid to other democracies; that the Congress be urged to provide for the delivery of all possible airplanes, tanks, and other munitions of war without delay; and that this body denounce as unsound any program of appeasement or collaboration with dictators and dictatorships; that we here and now reaffirm our faith in democracy and all its institutions and urge upon our Members in Congress the stand of the President in his program for the preservation of democracy in the Western Hemisphere and throughout the world: Be it further

Resolved, That the clerk of the senate be directed to forthwith send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States; to the President of the United States Senate; to the Speaker of the House of Representatives; to each Member of the Oklahoma delegation in Congress; to the Secretary of the United States Senate; to the Secretary of State of the United States; and to the Ambassadors or appropriate representatives of Great Britain, Greece, China, and of every other free nation everywhere withstanding attacks from aggressor nations, the same to be transmitted to their respective sovereignty.

Adopted by the unanimous vote of the senate, January 9, 1941.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore also laid before the Senate a resolution of the Council of the City of Youngstown, Ohio, favoring the continuance of the Work Projects Administration, Federal Works Agency, so as to care for the unemployed, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution of the general executive board of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, New York City, N. Y., relative to the position of labor under the national-defense program, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

As in executive session, Mr. TYDINGS, from the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, reported favorably the nomination of Charles Harwood, of New York, to be Governor of the Virgin Islands, vice Lawrence W. Cramer, resigned.

LETTERS FROM CONSTITUENTS OF SENATOR JOHNSON OF COLORADO

{Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD

two letters from constituents relative to foreign affairs, which appear in the Appendix.] following:

VICE PRESIDENT JOHN N. GARNER

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 46) was read as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate express its appreciation of the courtesy, fairness, impartiality, and ability shown by the Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, Hon. JOHN N. GARNER, in the administration of the duties of his office during the past 8 years, and tender him its sincere thanks.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, in deference to the expressed wish of the Vice President, this resolution was not offered at the last session of the Senate. As we know, the Vice President is an exceedingly modest man. He dislikes to be eulogized by his friends; but I think the Senate this morning, before the Vice President's service comes to an end, will want to adopt this resolution.

Others will speak and write of JOHN N. GARNER as Speaker of the House and as Vice President. In the few minutes that I shall detain the Senate I do not desire to refer to his remarkable service as Speaker and as Vice President. I wish to refer only to JOHN N. GARNER the legislator.

No one of us can tell what the historian will say of Mr. GARNER's service as a legislator. If the historian looks only to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, he will never acquire the information upon which an intelligent conclusion could be based.

I came to the House of Representatives in 1911. I am certain that for at least 6 years thereafter Representative GARNER withheld from the RECORD all remarks made by him upon the floor of the House. If the historian looks to the bills that have been passed by the Congress, he will find few bills bearing the name of the Vice President. He will find that few bills were ever introduced by him. There is a reason for it. Shortly after I came to the House of Representatives, Mr. GARNER told me that it was his policy to encourage others to introduce bills. It was his policy, whenever he had an idea which he believed, if written into law, would promote the best interests of the people of the Nation, to induce a prospective opponent or a doubtful supporter to sponsor the legislation. When he had achieved that, he knew his purpose was accomplished. But while the RECORD will disclose few speeches made by him and few bills introduced by him, those of us who have served with him know that there is hardly a measure of importance which has been enacted by the Congress during the past quarter of a century to which JOHN GARNER did not effectively contribute. The RECORD will not show the remarkable influence he has exercised upon Members of the House and Senate during his long service. He was an efficient legislator. He is a great American. So long as honesty, truthfulness, and courage are appreciated the services of JOHN N. GARNER during the past four decades will be held in high regard by the American people.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, at the end of the second term of the Vice President, JOHN NANCE GARNER, I desire to express the appreciation of the minority of certain outstanding characteristics of this man, who seemed to be a combination of Roger Williams and Sam Houston. His characteristics were positiveness, fairness, decisiveness, candor, loyalty. All these, which form the foundations of everlasting friendship on the part of Members of this great deliberative body on both sides of the aisle, were possessed by this unique character to a degree which I think I have never observed in any other man.

His fairness appeared to me when I was a witness before the great Ways and Means Committee of the House, of which he was the ranking minority member in those days. They were considering a measure which became the Tariff Act of 1930. This was in the year 1929. The presiding member of that great committee was theoretically occupying the same position that I occupied and advocated as a witness; yet it was clear that I was not receiving at his hands the fair treatment to which I was entitled under the circumstances of the proposal I then made, which was, in effect, that the eight succeeding witnesses, to each of whom 10 minutes had been assigned, had made a conditional surrender of their time to me; and the chairman of the committee ruled that I might have 20 minutes. Afterward I made a suggestion of compromise, that if he would not limit my time those who had surrendered their time on condition would be willing to give it up on the condition that he might drop the gavel at any moment that I was to stop. Then he ruled that I could have 30 minutes; whereupon this fair man from Texas turned and said, "Look here: This is a conditional offer, and it is a sporting proposition. Take it"; and it was taken. It can readily be imagined that to one who was trembling there before those great statesmen of the country, that was a great psychological encouragement.

Now, as to his loyalty: We had a unique example of that before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate during its court reorganization studies. He appeared before that committee and made a certain proposition which he thought the committee could well afford to accept and carry into practice. In the course of his statement he said, "My loyalties are in this order: First, to my country; second, to my party; and third, to my President," and he presented a proposal which, in his view, would save the interests of all three. The committee could not accept it, but it was an example of the loyalty of this man.

His candor, I thought, was expressed on many occasions here in rulings made in this body, but it was strikingly illustrated in two conferences held at the White House. One was in the summer of 1939, when we were asked promptly to consider a bill that concerned legislation relating to neutrality. I call it a dramatic expression of candor when, in that conference, he turned to the President of the United States and said, "You see, Chief, you have not got the votes."

Again, at a later conference, the day before we came into the last session of the Seventy-sixth Congress, he exhibited similar candor, so natural to him, when he declared it was his view, notwithstanding there might be no one else in the rather large conference who held that view, that it would be better for the United States to return to the status of international law and to repeal all statutes that fettered the hands of the Government in its relations with foreign countries, so that it might be free at any time to take any decision that it saw fit. He revealed the courage that goes with an honesty of intellect, the courage to stand all alone, if he had the opportunity to stand upon the convictions to which he had arrived.

Mr. President, it is not my purpose to say farewell. What I desire to do is to recognize the vigor and the sanguine temperament which still animate this great man, and to encourage his further service for his fellow men; but, above all, to express the kindest regards and best wishes of the minority to him and to his helpful and charming partner, Mrs. Garner.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, on behalf of the State of Texas I desire to thank most earnestly the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] for their fine tributes to Mr. GARNER. I think it will be generally agreed that no abler man, no fairer presiding officer, ever occupied the Vice Presidency than Mr. GARNER. Undoubtedly he lifted the Vice Presidential office to a place of more affirmative power than it had ever had before—a power that was exercised for the country's good. Both he and Mrs. Garner have the Senate's and the country's best wishes always.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I join my colleague [Mr. SHEPPARD] in expressing the appreciation of those whom I represent in this Chamber for the tributes paid so becomingly and so well by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] to JOHN NANCE GARNER.

My first acquaintance with Mr. GARNER was just about 40 years ago. He was then a member of the Texas House of Representatives. Two years later he became a Member of the House of Representatives of the United States. During all the time since then I have been fairly intimately associated with him. I have always admired his high conception of public duty, his loyalty to his friends, and the great ability which he has displayed in performing his public duties.

Texas is very proud of the record which he has made, he being the only citizen of our State who has ever occupied the Vice Presidency.

We welcome him back to Texas as our most distinguished citizen. I am sure that, while he relinquishes the responsibilities of public office, he will not divest himself of those even loftier responsibilities and duties of a citizen, and I feel confident that in the years to come he will contribute very substantially and very effectively to the public life of the Nation and of the State of which we are very proud.

Personally I feel a deep sense of regret that he is to leave official life. As a

friend of 40 years and as a fellow citizen of Texas, I welcome him back to the bosom of the old mother that gave him birth, the mother that has watched his progress with pride and with ever-increasing sense of admiration. We take him back to that mother's breast, and we shall ever hold him in affectionate embrace.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I know that every Member of the Senate who has served under Vice President GARNER would like to have the opportunity of paying tribute to him on this day. In view of the shortness of time, I shall detain the Senate for only a moment to pay a tribute of admiration, reverence, and affection to the great American who today retires from the Vice Presidency of the United States. With the exception of the two Senators from Texas, I believe that I have known the Vice President longer than any other Member of this body. I have known him since he first came to Washington many years ago when I was a small boy. Over much of the long period which has since ensued I have been intimately associated with him. I had the opportunity of observing what I believe is one of the most remarkable congressional careers in the annals of the Republic.

As the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES] said, we cannot tell what the historian will write, but we who have observed the career of this remarkable man know that for many years he was one of the ablest, most influential, most efficient, and most patriotic legislators in this country; that when he became minority leader of his party in the House of Representatives he contributed in very large measure to the recapture of the House of Representatives by his political party 2 years before the landslide of 1932, which his leadership in the House as minority leader and Speaker did a great deal to bring about.

We know that he has written his name high on the list of great Speakers of the House of Representatives, and we know that he has possessed an influence as Vice President of the United States possibly equalled by only one Vice President in all the history of the United States—Thomas Jefferson. He has restored the Vice Presidency by his own ability, his own experience, and his own capacity to that high place which it occupied under Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. President, I know that every Member of the Senate feels regret at parting personally from the association which we have had with the Vice President. I can say for myself that I have loved the Vice President since I was a little boy. I loved him and respected him so much that I paid him the highest compliment that I could pay any American, when as a delegate to the national convention I voted for him for the Chief Magistracy of the Republic. I know that the American people have loved the rugged character and the great services of JOHN NANCE GARNER, and I know that as he retires from the Vice Presidency today they join with the Members of this body in wishing him and his splendid wife health, prosperity, and length of days.

Mr. BYRNES. Mr. President, under the order of business adopted at the last

session of the Senate, the Senate not later than 15 minutes to 12 will leave for the rotunda of the Capitol. I make this statement at this time, and then I desire to ask for a vote upon the resolution and that the Senate rise to adopt the resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BYRNES].

The resolution was unanimously agreed to by a rising vote.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the order previously entered, following the ceremonies at the east portico of the Capitol, the Senate will stand adjourned until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

If there be no further business, the Senate will proceed to the scene of the inaugural ceremonies.

At 11 o'clock and 37 minutes a. m., the Senate, headed by the President pro tempore [PAT HARRISON, a Senator from the State of Mississippi] and the Secretary [Edwin A. Halsey], proceeded to the inaugural platform at the east front of the Capitol and took the space assigned to them on the left of the place reserved for the President-elect.

The House of Representatives, headed by the Speaker [SAM RAYBURN] and the Clerk, South Trimble, had preceded the Senate to the platform and taken the spaces assigned them on the right of the place reserved for the President-elect.

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

The Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Major General 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 to the places assigned them on the left of the inaugural platform.

The members of the President's Cabinet were escorted to the places assigned 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, headed by the Marshal, Thomas E. Waggaman, and the Clerk, Charles Elmore Cropley, were escorted to the inaugural platform and took the places assigned them, the Chief Justice being seated immediately to the right and the Associate Justices being seated on the left of the place reserved for the President-elect.

The Vice President-elect of the United States, HENRY A. WALLACE, of IOWA, was escorted to the inaugural platform by the Vice President of the United States [JOHN N. GARNER], and the Joint Committee on Arrangements, consisting of MATTHEW M. NEELY, chairman; Senator ALBEN W. BARKLEY; Senator CHARLES L. McNARY; SAM RAYBURN, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Representative ROBERT L. DOUGHTON; and Representative JOSEPH W. MARTIN, Jr., the joint committee being headed by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, Chesley

W. Jurney, and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, Kenneth Romney.

The Vice President-elect was seated immediately to the left of the place reserved for the President-elect.

The President-elect of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, of New York, was escorted to the inaugural platform by the Joint Committee on Arrangements.

The Chaplain of the Senate, Rev. Z@Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following:

PRAYER

Lord God Almighty, in whom the souls of nations live, on this day of the re-dedication of America revive in us the faith of our fathers, and send Thy strength on hearts that pray only for strength to serve Thee with spirits humbly brave, that we may steel ourselves against the lust of ease and spend ourselves for others' need, sharing with them the poignancy of sorrow that is in the world because of the baser aims of those who love not Thee.

We invoke Thy blessing not only upon our Nation, but also upon those to whom under Thee we have entrusted the authority of governance—our President, Vice President, the Members of the Congress, the members of the judiciary, and all who bear rule in our beloved country, that we may be one in mind and heart and will.

As Thine eternal mind, through the lives of men that fear not man, hath ever been the light for all mankind, we beseech Thee to shed upon our President the light of Thy heavenly wisdom, that, inspired by Thee, he may have a right judgment in all things. Clothe him with the mantle of humility, endue him with innocence of life, keep him in health and strength, crown him with the highest, holiest gifts of leadership, and grant that in these darksome days he may lead a devoted and united people out of the valley of the shadow unto the eternal hills of peace. We ask it in the name of Him who is the Prince of Peace, Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord. Amen.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH OF OFFICE

The VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES administered to the Vice-President-elect the oath of office prescribed by law, as follows:

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

The VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT. I do.

The Chief Justice of the United States, Charles Evans Hughes, administered to the President-elect the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, as follows:

You, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, do solemnly swear that you will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and that you will to the best of your ability preserve, protect, and

defend the Constitution of the United States?

The PRESIDENT-ELECT. I, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 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.

The CHIEF JUSTICE. So help you God.
The PRESIDENT-ELECT. So help me God.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT

Thereupon the President of the United States delivered the following inaugural address:

On each national day of inauguration since 1789 the people have renewed their sense of dedication to the United States.

In Washington's day the task of the people was to create and weld together a nation.

In Lincoln's day the task of the people was to preserve that Nation from disruption from within.

In this day the task of the people is to save that Nation and its institutions from disruption from without.

To us there has come a time, in the midst of swift happenings, to pause for a moment and take stock—to recall what our place in history has been and to re-discover what we are and what we may be. If we do not, we risk the real peril of inaction.

Lives of nations are determined not by the count of years, but by the lifetime of the human spirit. The life of a man is threescore years and ten, a little more, a little less. The life of a nation is the fullness of the measure of its will to live.

There are men who doubt this. There are men who believe that democracy, as a form of government and a frame of life, is limited or measured by a kind of mystical and artificial fate—that, for some unexplained reason, tyranny and slavery have become the surging wave of the future, and that freedom is an ebbing tide.

But we Americans know that this is not true.

Eight years ago, when the life of this Republic seemed frozen by a fatalistic terror, we proved that this is not true. We were in the midst of shock, but we acted. We acted quickly, boldly, decisively.

These later years have been living years—fruitful years for the people of this democracy. For they have brought to us greater security and, I hope, a better understanding that life's ideals are to be measured in other than material things.

Most vital to our present and our future is this experience of a democracy which successfully survived crisis at home; put away many evil things; built new structures on enduring lines; and, through it all, maintained the fact of its democracy.

For action has been taken within the three-way framework of the Constitution of the United States. The coordinate branches of the Government continue freely to function. The Bill of Rights remains inviolate. The freedom of elections is wholly maintained. Prophets of the downfall of American

democracy have seen their dire predictions come to naught.

Democracy is not dying.

We know it because we have seen it revive and grow.

We know it cannot die, because it is built on the unhampered initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise, an enterprise undertaken and carried through by the free expression of a free majority.

We know it because democracy alone, of all forms of government, enlists the full force of men's enlightened will.

We know it because democracy alone has constructed an unlimited civilization capable of infinite progress in the improvement of human life.

We know it because, if we look below the surface, we sense it still spreading on every continent for it is the most humane, the most advanced, and in the end the most unconquerable of all forms of human society.

A nation, like a person, has a body—a body that must be fed and clothed and housed, invigorated and rested, in a manner that measures up to the objectives of our time.

A nation, like a person, has a mind—a mind that must be kept informed and alert, that must know itself, that understands the hopes and the needs of its neighbors—all the other nations that live within the narrowing circle of the world.

And a nation, like a person, has something deeper, something more permanent, something larger than the sum of all its parts. It is that something which matters most to its future—which calls forth the most sacred guarding of its present.

It is a thing for which we find it difficult—even impossible—to hit upon a single, simple word.

And yet we all understand what it is—the spirit—the faith of America. It is the product of centuries. It was born in the multitudes of those who came from many lands—some of high degree, but mostly plain people—who sought here, early and late, to find freedom more freely.

The democratic aspiration is no mere recent phase in human history. It is human history. It permeated the ancient life of early peoples. It blazed anew in the Middle Ages. It was written in Magna Carta.

In the Americas its impact has been irresistible. America has been the New World in all tongues, to all peoples, not because this continent was a new-found land but because all those who came here believed they could create upon this continent a new life—a life that should be new in freedom.

Its vitality was written into our own *Mayflower* compact, into the Declaration of Independence, into the Constitution of the United States, into the Gettysburg Address.

Those who first came here to carry out the longings of their spirit, and the millions who followed, and the stock that sprang from them—all have moved forward constantly and consistently toward an ideal which in itself has gained stature and clarity with each generation.

The hopes of the Republic cannot forever tolerate either undeserved poverty or self-serving wealth.

We know that we still have far to go; that we must more greatly build the security and the opportunity and the knowledge of every citizen, in the measure justified by the resources and the capacity of the land.

But it is not enough to achieve these purposes alone. It is not enough to clothe and feed the body of this Nation, and instruct and inform its mind, for there is also the spirit, and, of the three, the greatest is the spirit.

Without the body and the mind, as all men know, the Nation could not live.

But if the spirit of America were killed, even though the Nation's body and mind, constricted in an alien world, lived on, the America we know would have perished.

That spirit—that faith—speaks to us in our daily lives in ways often unnoticed, because they seem so obvious. It speaks to us here in the Capital of the Nation. It speaks to us through the processes of governing in the sovereignties of 48 States. It speaks to us in our counties, in our cities, in our towns, and in our villages. It speaks to us from the other nations of the hemisphere, and from those across the seas—the enslaved, as well as the free. Sometimes we fail to hear or heed these voices of freedom because to us the privilege of our freedom is such an old, old story.

The destiny of America was proclaimed in words of prophecy spoken by our first President in his first inaugural in 1789—words almost directed, it would seem, to this year of 1941:

The preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government are justly considered * * * deeply, * * * finally, staked on the experiment intrusted to the hands of the American people.

If we lose that sacred fire—if we let it be smothered with doubt and fear—then we shall reject the destiny which Washington strove so valiantly and so triumphantly to establish. The preservation of the spirit and faith of the Nation does, and will, furnish the highest justification for every sacrifice that we may make in the cause of national defense.

In the face of great perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to protect and to perpetuate the integrity of democracy.

For this we muster the spirit of America, and the faith of America.

We do not retreat. We are not content to stand still. As Americans, we go forward, in the service of our country, by the will of God.

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Michael J. Ready, general secretary, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington, D. C., pronounced the following:

BENEDICTION

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.

Almighty God, Supreme Sovereign of all men, in this historic hour regard mercifully the citizens of this Nation. Renew in us a loyal trust in Thee and a zealous devotion to Thy glory. Grant us

the grace to keep Thy commandments, and thus to merit always the favor of Thy bountiful providence.

Sanctify the solemn pledges made by the President and the Vice President of the United States in accepting the high offices entrusted to them, and let Thy blessings be upon them, the Congress, the judiciary, and all who bear the grave responsibilities of government in this fateful hour.

Fervently, we beseech Thee, O God, to give wisdom and courage to him whom we have chosen the Chief Executive of the Republic, our President. As a loving Father guide and protect him. Inspire him to persevere in promoting justice and in hating iniquity. Deign mercifully to reward his strivings and desires for peace, and in the hour of trial grant him the strength and consolation of a united people.

Bless forever, O Lord, our country. Keep it in righteousness and prosperity. Restore among men the spirit of good will, and mercifully grant that by justice and charity Thy peace may return to all the world. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The President and Vice President of the United States, escorted by the Joint Committee on Arrangements, retired from the platform, followed by the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the United States, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the other distinguished guests who had been invited to witness the ceremonies.

ADJOURNMENT

After the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies (at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate, without returning to its Chamber, under the order entered on January 16 instant, stood in adjournment until Tuesday, January 21, 1941, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1941

The House met at 11:30 o'clock a. m.

APPOINTMENT OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The Clerk read the following communication from the Speaker:

SPEAKER'S ROOMS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1941.

I hereby designate Hon. JOHN W. McCORMACK to act as Speaker pro tempore today.
SAM RAYBURN.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCORMACK). The Chaplain will offer prayer.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou in whom time and eternity meet and who holdest the secret of life and death, an honored Member has passed beyond the veil; unaccused, unashamed, and with uplooking eyes he left us. We praise Thee that the hand that holds the sea in its hollow is the hand

that nestles the soul of a good man in its palm.

Almighty God, on this memorable day and in this historic Chamber we wait at the altar of prayer; open our spiritual eyes and make us conscious of Thy presence; hear us and look upon us with compassion and pardon. Dedicated anew to the institutions which have blest our people, grant that a lofty spirit of national patriotism may be intensified. Oh, swell all hearts and bind all arms together in that something we name "brotherhood," that it may be a compelling unity from land to sea. Grant that every citizen may give faithful and patriotic service to his country so that the coordinate branches of our Government may work in harmony, all sacred rights safeguarded, and the genius of our Republic find its full fruition in the spirit of the prophets and in the teachings of the Man of Nazareth. The sorrowing, the stricken, and the dying ones, where roads intersect at the crossways of this torn world, O do Thou minister unto them. Now, our Father in heaven, let Thy merciful blessing rest upon our Speaker, our leaders, and the Congress. O God of mercy and wisdom, descend in the riches of Thy grace upon our President. Ever bring to him peace of soul, insight of mind, and tranquillity of spirit that he may be the perennial source of moral and spiritual fiber woven into the warp and woof of our Nation's soul, and Thine shall be the glory. Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The reading of the Journal of January 16, 1941, was postponed until tomorrow, January 21, 1941.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. McCORMACK). Without objection, the Committee on Rules will have until midnight tonight to file any reports it may wish to file.

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to make a brief announcement. The Chair has been informed, and the Chair announces for the benefit of the Democratic Members, that there will be a caucus to be held in the Chamber tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Chair also desires to make a brief announcement for the benefit of all Members. The Chair announces to the House that we will leave here in a body to go out on the official platform for the inaugural ceremonies. In order to get by the police and the marines it will be necessary for each Member to display the official ticket in order to secure his seat on the platform. The seats to be occupied by Members of the Senate and House of Representatives have no cover and it is advisable for Members to take with them their overcoats and hats.

The Chair also desires to state that pursuant to House Resolution 62, at the conclusion of the ceremonies at the east front of the Capitol, the House will stand adjourned until noon tomorrow. The Speaker pro tempore, preceded by the

Clerk and Sergeant at Arms, will head the procession, and the Members of the House will form in double column following them.

ALTERATIONS TO CERTAIN NAVAL VESSELS

Mr. DELANEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

House Resolution 65

Resolved, That immediately upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of H. R. 1053, a bill to authorize major alterations to certain naval vessels. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CASE of South Dakota rose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from South Dakota rise?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I desire to propound a unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state his request.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the Appendix of the RECORD the radio address delivered by Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to England.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman means by his request to have it inserted in the next issue of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]?

There was no objection.

PARLIAMENTARY INQUIRY

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the rules which have just been presented come up for consideration tomorrow?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair understands that one of the rules presented will be considered tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 11:35 o'clock a. m.) the Members of the House, preceded by the Speaker pro tempore, the Clerk, and the Sergeant at Arms, proceeded to the east front of the Capitol.

ADJOURNMENT

At the conclusion of the inauguration ceremonies (at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the House, without returning to