United Nations job. What's it all about then? The latest United States move primarily is designed to warn Russia against new adventures.

It is not that this warning should not be given. It is only that we must recognize that, in and of itself, it cannot insure peace. The threat alone will not make the position of peace equally clear vis-a-vis Egypt. It must leave neither side guessing in the Arab-Israel dispute, of the United States conviction that Israel is here to stay, that the United States is firm in its stand that the Suez must be held accessible for all nations, bar none; that the United States is not withdrawing the nations in the Middle East as against each other as well as against the Soviet Union; and to the end of promoting peace in that area, it will impose an embargo on all arms to the Middle East and demand all nations do.

The question, too, must be asked: "Are we going it alone?" It cannot be gainsaid that the oil from the Middle East is the lifeblood of Europe; that European interest in that area is equally urgent. Must we not ask ourselves if this is not a further downgrade of our status, whose sole aim is to prevent the continuance of civilization as certainly as great as ours? Are we not just take a close look at the program for economic aid as outlined in this resolution. Economic aid designed as a crisis program must fall, in and of itself. The nations that would make any East needs no recounting here. But must we not examine the dangers inherent in a blanket allotment which can be manipulated politically, which is withdrawn from standards placed upon its spending by the Congress? Must not the Congress assure itself that these moneys will be spent for the region as a whole, as the Johnson irritation plan, which has been rejected by the Arab nations to their own, and for its present benefit to themselves, will also be of benefit to Israel?

Administration at times has appeared to adopt a philosophy of abstention, conciliation, and pacification—all virtues at times, but any of which, under certain circumstances, can be a vice. Peace at any price is fraught with evil. One may speculate whether the price the Nation will have to pay in the long view, when for its present domestic tranquility, in terms of moral stag- nation, intellectual sterility, issues unresolved, politics not too costly and excessive in the end.

It has been the Dulles and Eisenhower policy to avoid problems—push them under the rug—in order to preserve a false front of uninterrupted tranquility. But in the end the difficulty of solution becomes exacerbated. You cannot keep these difficulties under.

The resolution does not come to grips, as I have tried to emphasize, with such agents of destruction as Nastray, whose policy does not come to grips with the pouring of Communist arms into the Middle East; does not come to grips with our self-interest of maintaining a democracy like Israel in the Middle East; does not come to grips with the real economic woes of the whole region. And I wish to reemphasize the point that this resolution is not a program, but only the beginning of one; and while these problems cannot be met properly in the form of the resolution requested of Congress, most certainly the members of this distinguished committee can set this forth in the report accompanying the resolution so that there will be for all the world to read that the United States is not unmindful of the complexities, not unmindful of the mistakes heretofore made, not unmindful of what yet remains to be done.

My position is this: The military warning expressed by the President might have a restraining influence on any rash Russian action. Defense economic aid may be commended—but only in that sense.

The second part of the doctrine involves a blank check—blanket authority to spend $800 million within two years for economic aid. I hope the committee will separate the two proposals. I want to see the military warning to Russia to be given. But I don't wish to be stumped or blackened into using his huge sum for so-called economic aid. Are we again yielding to the old business of blackmail without any assurance that our aid will be used for real efforts? In 10th century feudal Arab bailiwicks? We have seen the evidence of vast sums siphoned off by Saudi Arabis, Iraq, Kuwait, and Bahrein. Kuwait is the only sheikdom which spends $200 million a year. The Senator from Kentucky, the gentleman who has been severely questioned he talks a lot about the Middle East. He only has given this committee vague and rapid assumptions. When he has been severely questioned he talks differently. The Senators closely interroga- ted him and he has offered in part to restrict the broad proposed language and use the money for such things as paying security forces in the Middle East nations, tiding them over budget deficits due to major impending cuts in their oil revenues out of the closed Suez and blown up pipelines.

It is incumbent upon you to recall him so that he can tell you just how this money will be spent. Don't forget to deal with his crash announcement that unless $800 million is forthcoming forthwith all will be lost.

S E N A T E
MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1957

Legislative day of Thursday, January 3, 1957.

The Senate met at 11:15 o'clock a.m., on the expiration of the recess.

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

Our Father God, who puttheth down the mighty from their seat and exalteth the humble, who poureth out blessings and doth stirreth up a thousand years are but as one day, while last life's ebbing hours make us bold and swift to find and do Thy will for our times. In all the fever and fret of a confused day, may we never forget our own heart is better than he that taketh a city.

In this exalted chamber of government, we beseech Thee, pour the riches of Thy grace upon those who here stand in the Nation's name, upon the President of the Republic, who this day upon the Holy Bible, the charter of our costly freedoms, takes again the oath of his great office, upon the Vice President, and upon the Congress, pour for these momentous times a double portion of Thy spirit. Save us from lowering the shield of national unity and solidarity in a perilous hour when the poisonous arrows of tyranny are being aimed by determined foes at the very life of this dear land of our hope and prayer. To all who serve in the ministry of public affairs give fairness of appraisal, poised amid confusion, the kindly heart, nobility of goodness, and the simple faith in man that is more than coronets. We ask it in the Name that is above every name. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

United States Senate, January 21, 1957.

To the Senate:

Mr. Monroney thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. Johnson of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 17, 1957, was approved, and its reading was dispensed with.
ORDER FOR RECESS
Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies on the east front of the Capitol, incident to the administration of the oath of office to the President and the Vice President of the United States, the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

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

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE
A message from the House of Representat­ives, by Mr. Maurer, its reading clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 20) to amend Public Law 924, 84th Congress, approved August 3, 1956, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS
Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, it is desired to have a brief morning hour by announcing that the absence of a quorum will be suggested at about 11:25 a.m., but I ask unanimous consent that the Senate have a brief morning hour for the presentation of petitions and memorials, the introduction of bills, and other routine business with a limitation of 1 minute on statements.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

CONSTRUCTION OF AERONAUTICAL RESEARCH FACILITIES AND ACQUISITION OF LAND
A letter from the Executive Secretary, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to promote the national defense by authorizing the construction of aeronautical research facilities and the acquisition of land by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORTS ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND AND INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT
A letter from the chairman, National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Council on the operations and policies of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, for the 2-year period April 1, 1954, to March 31, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

AUDIT REPORT ON VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION
A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Virgin Islands Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON TORT CLAIMS PAID BY DEPARTMENT OF STATE
A letter from the Secretary of State, reporting, pursuant to law, on tort claims paid by the Department of State during the calendar year 1956; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF CERTAIN ALIENS
Three letters from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered suspending deportation of certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien, and the reasons for ordering such suspension (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GRANTING OF APPLICATIONS FOR PERMANENT RESIDENCE FILED BY CERTAIN ALIENS
Two letters from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting the applications for permanent residence filed by certain aliens, together with a statement of the facts and pertinent provisions of law as to each alien, and the reasons for granting such applications (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS INTRODUCED
Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. JACKSON:
S. 730. A bill to amend the Career Compensation Act of 1949, as amended, to correct certain deficiencies; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 730. A bill for the relief of Shao Fong Shin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS OF CERTAIN PERSONS—AMENDMENT
Mr. GOLDBLATT submitted an amendment, intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 83) to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ADDRESS ORDERED PRINTED IN THE RECORD
On request, and by unanimous consent, the following address was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

By Mr. KNOWLLAND:
Address delivered by him at the Inaugural Nationalities Banquet at Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., on January 20, 1957.

CALL OF THE ROLL
Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, if there are no Senators who desire recognition, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I suggest that the Senate now proceed to the inaugural platform.

Thereupon, at 11 o'clock and 29 minutes, Mr. Nixon, Senate, headed by the President pro tempore [Mr. HAYDEN] and the Secretary (Felton M. Johnston), proceeded to the inaugural platform at the east front of the Capitol and took the places assigned them on the left of the place reserved for the President.

The House of Representatives, headed by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. Carter], and the Clerk (Ralph R. Rob­inson), preceded to the inaugural platform and took the places assigned them on the right.

The Governors of the States, escorted by Ronald G. Baker, Secretary of State, and the majority of the Senate, proceeded to the inaugural platform and took the places assigned them on the right.

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 Air Force, the Major General Commandant of the Marine Corps, and the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and their aides, escorted by Edward E. Mansur, Jr., legislative clerk of the Senate, proceeded to the inaugural platform and took the places assigned them on the right.

The diplomatic corps, escorted by Jes­ sop I. McDonell, assistant secretary for the majority of the Senate, proceeded to the inaugural platform and took the places assigned them on the right.

The members of the President's Cabinet, escorted by Emery L. Frazier, Chief Clerk of the Senate, proceeded to the inaugural platform and took the places assigned them on the right.

The Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, headed by the Clerk (John T. Fey) and the Marshal (T. Perry Lipps), accompanied by the Reporter (Walter Wyatt) and escorted by William Brownrigg, assistant secretary for the minority of the Senate, proceeded 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 to the left of the place re­served for the President.

The Vice President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, escorted by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate (Joseph C. Duke) and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives (Zeake W. Johnson, Jr.), and by Senator THEODORE P. GREEN, of Rhode Island, Representative JOHN W. MCCRACK IN of Massachusetts, Senator JOHN J. SPARK­MAN, of Alabama, and Representative
1st, I, RICHARD M. Nixon, do 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

His Eminence Michael, archbishop of the Greek Orthodox Church in North and South America, offered the following prayer:

We praise Thee and glorify Thee our Heavenly Father, Almighty God, for this ever-memorable day of the inauguration, for another period of 4 years, and lofty stewardship in the governing of our country, the United States, by our God-fearing and beloved President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

We praise Thee, and bless Thy Name, and we voice our deepest gratitude to Thee, Almighty Creator of the Universe, for all the peace, the good living, and the perfect freedom that we, as American citizens all, have enjoyed in the past, and during the 4 years just ended, of our President's leadership; for his superb example, his faithful life, his devotion to duty.

We entreat Thee, Almighty Lord, to grant him health of body, and, through Thy Holy Spirit, all wisdom and guidance that he may perform his high tasks in the most fruitful manner.

Yea, O Lord, Thou art the fountain of all good things and without Thy grace we can do nothing profitable and lasting. Without Thy blessing we work in vain.

We, therefore, humbly pray to Thee: Grant to our President and our Vice President Thy precious blessings of grace, vision, and judgment, in the name, and for the sake of Thy dear Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

AMERICA THE BEAUTIFUL

The Marine Band played America the Beautiful.

SOLI

Mr. Brian Sullivan sang America, accompanied by the Marine Band.

PRAYER

Dr. Louis Finkelstein, chancellor, the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, offered the following prayer:

God of our fathers, grant Dwight David Eisenhower and Richard Milhous Nixon the blessings sought of Thee for all mankind by the saint Rab 16 centuries ago in Babylonia. Give them long life, life of peace, life of happiness, above all life which may prove a blessing to mankind. Do Thou fulfill in their days and in ours Thy promise to the prophets, that Thou wilt cause fear of Thee to enter the hearts of all Thy creatures, so that mankind may be one society, dedicated with a complete heart to performance of Thy will. May wickedness be silenced, may the rule of arrogance vanish, and Thou alone reign over all. Our Father and our King, may our time be ripe for Thine own intervention as of yore, to inspire us to obey Thee, that all mankind may join us in Thy service, for their own sake, and for the sake of Thy holy name. Amen.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO THE PRESIDENT

The Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, administered to the President the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, and it was repeated by him, as follows:

I, Dwight D. Eisenhower, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution 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 THE PRESIDENT

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

THE PRICE OF PEACE

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Chief Justice, Mr. Speaker, members of my family and friends, my countrymen, and the friends of my country, wherever they may be, we meet again, as upon a like moment 4 years ago, and again you have witnessed my solemn oath of service to you.

I, too, am a witness, today testifying in your name to the principles and purposes to which we, as a people, are pledged.

Before all else, we seek, upon our common labor as a nation, the blessings of Almighty God. And the hopes in our hearts fashion the deepest prayers of our whole people.

May we pursue the right without self-righteousness.

May we know unity without conformity.

May we grow in strength without pride in self.

May we, in our dealings with all peoples of the earth, ever speak truth and serve justice.

And so shall America—in the sight of all men of good will—prove true to the honorable purposes that bind and rule us as a people in all this time of trial through which we pass.

We live in a land of plenty, but rarely has this earth known such peril as today.

In our Nation work and wealth abound. Our population grows. Commerce crowds our rivers and rails, our skies, harbors, and highways. Our soil is fertile, our agriculture productive. The air rings with the song of our industry—millings mills and blast furnaces, dynamos, dams, and assembly lines—the chorus of America the bountiful.

This is our home—yet this is not the whole of our world. For our world is where our full destinies—men of all peoples, and all nations, who are or would be free. And for them—and so for us—this is no time of ease or of rest.

In too much of the earth there is unrest, discord, danger. New forces and new nations stir and strive across the earth, with power to bring, by their fate, great good or great evil to the free world's future. From the deserts of North Africa to the islands of the South Pacific one-third of all mankind has entered upon a historic struggle for a new freedom: freedom from grinding poverty. Across all continents, nearly a billion people
We seek, sometimes almost in desperation, for the skills and knowledge and assistance by which the many may draw their own resources, the material wants common to all mankind.

No nation, however old or great, escapes this tempest of change and turmoil by which the modern age is shaken. The world, seeking peace, seek, sometimes almost in desperation, for the skills and knowledge and assistance common to all mankind. And so the world, a divided world.

The divisive force is international communism and the power that it controls. The designs of that power, dark in purpose, are clear in practice. We recognize and accept our own deep involvement in the destiny of men everywhere. We are accordingly pledged to honor, and to strive to fortify, the authority of the United Nations. And we declare our firm and fixed purpose and solemn purpose. To proclaim it is a true time of peace, when men and nations shall share a life that honors the dignity of each, the brotherhood of all. (Applause.)

Edward Cardinal Mooney, of Detroit, Mich., pronounced the following benediction: Lord God of men and nations, hear us, we beseech Thee, and bless us. Bless him in discharging his sworn duty to uphold the Constitution and thus to establish justice within our borders, to insure domestic tranquility, to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare, and to secure the blessings of the equal and inalienable rights with which, as the Founding Fathers solemnly declared, all men are endowed by Thee. Bless him in exercising the leadership among the free nations of the West which hasdevolved upon our country. Bless him with the strength to stand firm in what is right, and with the skill to achieve international conciliation in truth and patience—that all nations may, even in this nuclear age, enjoy the security of a just and lasting peace. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Marine Band played the Star-Spangled Banner.

RECESS

On the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies, at 12:45 o'clock p.m., the Senate, under the order previously entered, stood in recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 22, 1957, at 12 o'clock meridian.