

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 United States must make its position equally clear vis-a-vis Egypt. It must leave neither side guessing in the Arab-Israeli 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 it will insure the territorial integrity of 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 so.

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 England and France, whose stake in the continuance of civilization is certainly as great as ours?

Again we must take a close look at the program for economic aid as outlined in this resolution. Economic aid designed as a crisis program must fail, in and of itself. The tragic economic plight of the Middle 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 But must we not examine the dangers inherent in a blanket allotment which can be manipulated politically, which is withdrawn from standards placed upon its spending by the Congress?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, such as the Johnson irrigation plan, which has been rejected by the Arab nations because, while it will be of benefit to themselves, will also be of benefit to Israel?

The 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 run, even for its present domestic tranquillity, in terms of moral stagnation, intellectual sterility, issues unrecognized, and problems unsolved, may not be 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 tranquillity. But in the end the difficulty of solution becomes exacerbated. You cannot keep these difficulties under the rug.

The resolution does not come to grips, as I have tried to emphasize, with such agents of destruction and obstruction as Nasser; 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 in my conclusion 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. In that sense the Eisenhower doctrine may be commended—but only in that sense.

The second part of the doctrine involves a blank check—blanket authority to spend \$400 million within 2 years for economic aid. I hope the committee will separate the two proposals and treat them separately. I want the military warning to Russia to be given. But I don't wish to be stampeded or bludgeoned into granting this 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 social and economic reform in 10th-century feudal Arab bailiwicks? We have seen the evidence of vast sums siphoned off by Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, and Bahrain. Kuwait is the only sheikdom which spends that money wisely for the social and economic betterment of the fellaheen. Senator KNOWLAND, Senate Republican leader, said yesterday that he was "greatly troubled" by the request to include economic aid in the measure.

It would be difficult to recite how President Eisenhower could spend an additional \$200 million each year for 2 years in the Middle East—the angry Middle East.

Saudi Arabia is bursting at the seams with oil money at the rate of \$288 million each

year (figures for 1956). Iraq gets \$216 million in oil royalties each year. The President, in addition, under the Baghdad Pact, has great sums to bolster the defenses of Iraq.

Syria is fast becoming a Soviet puppet if she is not such now. Already she has refused dollar aid at Russia's urging. Nasser in Egypt, is making great anti-American noises. Cairo radio and press daily denounce us and call the Eisenhower doctrine American imperialism. Jordan may go the way of Syria. Anyhow, Britain subsidizes Jordan with \$35 million a year. Britain might resent our replacing her. Mr. Dulles admitted before the Senate Joint Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees that we would not pick up the "tab" for Britain's subsidy of Jordan. Actually, Israel is the only nation left, plus Lebanon and Yemen. \$400 million would not be spent on these three nations. Where, I ask, is this taxpayers' money to go?

Indeed, most intensive hearings should be used to inquire how, when, and why this money is to be spent. We dare not buy a pig in a poke. Mr. Dulles must be subjected to sharp questioning in this regard. In the absence thereof and in the absence of adequate answers I am extremely doubtful of this request for blanket, unqualified economic aid. Mr. Dulles has yet to outline the projects for which money will be spent. It is no answer to say that the whole area would be lost unless the money is forthcoming. That is nonsense. If true, where was Mr. Dulles the months before. Such a debacle must have been discernible and danger signals set over a year ago. He was derelict a year ago or is just indulging in sophistry and mere debate now. He should be compelled to spell out a well defined long range, short range economic aid program for the Middle East. He only has given this committee vague and vapid assumption. When he has been severely questioned he talks differently. The Senators closely interrogated 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 because of the closed Suez and blown up pipelines.

It is incumbent upon you to recall him so that he unfold to you just how this money will be spent. Don't let him frighten you with his crash announcement that unless \$400 million is forthcoming forthwith all will be lost.

SENATE

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 putteth down the mighty from their seat and exalteth the humble and the meek, Thou to whom a thousand years are but as one day, while lasts 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 that he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his 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 freedom, 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, poise 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,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1957.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. A. S. MIKE MONRONEY, a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

CARL HAYDEN,
President pro tempore.

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 954, 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. I announce 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.

A letter from the chairman, National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Council on its activities during the period January 1 to June 30, 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. 729. 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 Sha; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS OF CERTAIN PERSONS—AMENDMENT

Mr. GOLDWATER 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. KNOWLAND:

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.

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 a. m., the 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. CARL VINSON], and the Clerk (Ralph R. Roberts), had preceded the Senate to the inaugural platform and taken the places assigned them on the right and left of the place reserved for the President.

The Governors of the States, escorted by Robert G. Baker, secretary for 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 Jessop I. McDonell, assistant secretary for the majority of the Senate, proceeded to the inaugural platform and took the places assigned them on the left.

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.

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 Lippitt), 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 the 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 F. GREEN, of Rhode Island, Representative JOHN W. MCCORMACK of Massachusetts, Senator JOHN J. SPARKMAN, of Alabama, and Representative

JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., of Massachusetts, members of the Joint Committee on Arrangements, proceeded to the inaugural platform and took the place assigned him immediately to the left of the place reserved for the President.

The President of the United States, Dwight D. Eisenhower, escorted by the Sergeants at Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives, and by Senator STYLES BRIDGES, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Joint Committee on Arrangements, HON. SAM RAYBURN, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and member of the joint committee, and by the other four members of the joint committee, accompanied by J. Mark Trice, secretary for the minority of the Senate and also secretary of the joint committee, proceeded to the inaugural platform and took his place at the front and center.

Mrs. Eisenhower was escorted to the platform by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and took the place assigned her next to the President.

The President's son, Maj. John S. D. Eisenhower, his wife and children were escorted to the platform and took the places assigned them.

The Marine Band, under the direction of its leader, Capt. Albert F. Schoepper, played ruffles and flourishes and Hail to the Chief.

PROCEEDINGS ON THE INAUGURAL PLATFORM

(The introductions were made by Senator STYLES BRIDGES, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Joint Congressional Inaugural Committee.)

INVOCATION

The Reverend Dr. Edward L. R. Elson, pastor of the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following invocation:

Almighty God, our Creator, Redeemer, and Judge, who hast given us this good land for our heritage, make sacred to us this solemn hour of dedication.

Correct what is wrong; confirm what is right.

Make us good enough and great enough and strong enough to be the servants of Thy purposes in our age.

Guard, guide, and empower Thy servants who here renew their vows before Thee and this people.

Hallow the coming days of their service that they may live and labor as under the higher order of Thy kingdom.

Enable us all to be worthy of that blessing which belongs to the nation whose God is the Lord.

Through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

SINGING OF NATIONAL ANTHEM

Miss Marian Anderson sang the Star-Spangled Banner, accompanied by the Marine Band.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

Senator WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, of California, administered to the Vice President the oath of office prescribed by law, and it was repeated by him, as follows:

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.

SOLO

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

PRAYER

Dr. Louis Finkelstein, chancellor of 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 become 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 Marine Band sounded ruffles.)

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 faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. So help me God.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY 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.

II

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—rollings 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 destiny lies—with 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 want, 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

seek, sometimes almost in desperation, for the skills and knowledge and assistance by which they may satisfy from their own resources, the material wants common to all mankind.

No nation, however old or great, escapes this tempest of change and turmoil. Some, impoverished by the recent World War, seek to restore their means of livelihood. In the heart of Europe, Germany still stands tragically divided. So is the whole Continent divided. And so, too, is all the 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. It strives to seal forever the fate of those it has enslaved. It strives to break the ties that unite the free. And it strives to capture—to exploit for its own greater power—all forces of change in the world, especially the needs of the hungry and the hopes of the oppressed.

Yet the world of international communism has itself been shaken by a fierce and mighty force: the readiness of men who love freedom to pledge their lives to that love. Through the night of their bondage, the unconquerable will of heroes has struck with the swift, sharp thrust of lightning. Budapest is no longer merely the name of a city; henceforth it is a new and shining symbol of man's yearning to be free. [Applause.]

Thus across all the globe there harshly blow the winds of change. And, we—though fortunate be our lot—know that we can never turn our back to them.

III

We look upon this shaken earth, and we declare our firm and fixed purpose—the building of a peace with justice in a world where moral law prevails.

The building of such a peace is a bold and solemn purpose. To proclaim it is easy. To serve it will be hard. And to attain it, we must be aware of its full meaning—and ready to pay its full price.

We know clearly what we seek, and why.

We seek peace, knowing that peace is the climate of freedom. And now, as in no other age, we seek it because we have been warned, by the power of modern weapons, that peace may be the only climate possible for human life itself.

Yet this peace we seek cannot be born of fear alone: it must be rooted in the lives of nations. There must be justice, sensed and shared by all peoples, for, without justice the world can know only a tense and unstable truce. There must be law, steadily invoked and respected by all nations, for without law, the world promises only such meager justice as the pity of the strong upon the weak. But the law of which we speak, comprehending the values of freedom, affirms the equality of all nations, great and small.

Splendid as can be the blessings of such a peace, high will be its cost, in toil patiently sustained, in help honorably given, in sacrifice calmly borne.

We are called to meet the price of this peace.

To counter the threat of those who seek to rule by force, we must pay the

costs of our own needed military strength, and help to build the security of others.

We must use our skills and knowledge and, at times, our substance, to help others rise from misery, however far the scene of suffering may be from our shores. For wherever in the world a people knows desperate want, there must appear at least the spark of hope, the hope of progress—or there will surely rise at last the flames of conflict.

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. For in that body rests the best hope of our age for the assertion of that law by which all nations may live in dignity.

And beyond this general resolve, we are called to act a responsible role in the world's great concerns or conflicts—whether they touch upon the affairs of a vast region, the fate of an island in the Pacific, or the use of a canal in the Middle East. Only in respecting the hopes and cultures of others will we practice the equality of all nations. Only as we show willingness and wisdom in giving counsel, in receiving counsel, and in sharing burdens, will we wisely perform the work of peace.

For one truth must rule all we think and all we do. No people can live to itself alone. The unity of all who dwell in freedom is their only sure defense. The economic need of all nations—in mutual dependence—makes isolation an impossibility; not even America's prosperity could long survive if other nations did not prosper. No nation can longer be a fortress, lone and strong and safe. And any people, seeking such shelter for themselves, can now build only their own prison.

IV

Our pledge to these principles is constant, because we believe in their righteousness.

We do not fear this world of change. America is no stranger to much of its spirit. Everywhere we see the seeds of the same growth that America itself has known. The American experiment has, for generations, fired the passion and the courage of millions elsewhere seeking freedom, equality, and opportunity. And the American story of material progress has helped excite the longing of all needy peoples for some satisfaction of their human wants. These hopes that we have helped to inspire, we can help to fulfill.

In this confidence, we speak plainly to all peoples.

We cherish our friendship with all nations that are or would be free. We respect, no less, their independence. And when, in time of want or peril, they ask our help, they may honorably receive it; for we no more seek to buy their sovereignty than we would sell our own. Sovereignty is never bartered among freemen. [Applause.]

We honor the aspirations of those nations which, now captive, long for freedom. We seek neither their military alliance nor any artificial imitation of our society. And they can know the

warmth of the welcome that awaits them when, as must be, they join again the ranks of freedom.

We honor, no less in this divided world than in a less tormented time, the people of Russia. We do not dread, rather do we welcome, their progress in education and industry. We wish them success in their demands for more intellectual freedom, greater security before their own laws, fuller enjoyment of the rewards of their own toil. For as such things come to pass, the more certain will be the coming of that day when our peoples may freely meet in friendship.

So we voice our hope and our belief that we can help to heal this divided world. Thus may the nations cease to live in trembling before the menace of force. Thus may the weight of fear and the weight of arms be taken from the burdened shoulders of mankind.

This, nothing less, is the labor to which we are called and our strength dedicated.

And so the prayer of our people carries far beyond our own frontiers, to the wide world of our duty and our destiny.

May the light of freedom, coming to all darkened lands, flame brightly—until at last the darkness is no more.

May the turbulence of our age yield to a true time of peace, when men and nations shall share a life that honors the dignity of each, the brotherhood of all. [Applause.]

BENEDICTION

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 our Chief Executive as he assumes for another term the heavy responsibility of the Presidency in a troubled and confused world.

Bless him in discharging his sworn duty to uphold the Constitution and thus to establish justice within our borders, to insure domestic tranquillity, to provide for the common defense, to promote the general welfare, and to secure for every citizen the enjoyment 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 has devolved upon our country. Bless him with the strength to stand firm for what is right and 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 STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

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.