The Senate met at 10:30 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

God of our Fathers and our God, before whom the generations rise and pass, on this high day when vows are made and dedications reaffirmed, make us indeed "one nation under God with liberty and justice for all."

Give Thy special aid and grace to the President. Be his counselor and defense. Give him faith, wisdom, courage, health, and patience. Keep him in safety and grant that, relying on Thee and seeking to do Thy will, he may inspire and guide the Nation in the way of righteousness and lasting peace.

May Thy special blessing rest upon the Members of the Senate. In times demanding keen minds, compassionate hearts, courageous spirits, resolute faith and willing hands, so may they stand above all trivialities, and petty rivalries, to serve this Nation in the higher order of Thy Kingdom.

By the light of Thy pervading spirit bind us together as one mighty people in the unity of Thy spirit and in the bonds of peace. And may the love and loyalty of all the people transcend all lesser loves and loyalties and be given in full measure to Thee.

In Jesus' name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 17, 1969, be approved.

ORDER FOR RECESS TO 3 P.M.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it stand in recess until 3 p.m. today.

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

REPORT ON NATIONAL HOUSING GOALS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The President pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting today the first annual report on National Housing Goals, as required by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

That Act affirmed the national goal of "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family." It determined that this goal can be achieved by constructing or rehabilitating 26 million housing units in the next decade, 6 million of which will be for low- and moderate-income families.

This report lays out a plan for housing production to meet this goal. It also identifies the potential problems that may be faced in the coming year.

It notes the sensitivity of residential building to credit conditions.

It reviews the long-run need for adequate labor, land and materials to maintain an increasing level of construction.
The housing goals of the 1968 Act are firm national commitments. I urge the Congress, State and local officials, and concerned individuals to give careful consideration to this report.

Lyndon B. Johnson.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The President pro tem the Senate the following message, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit the 1966 and 1967 Annual Reports of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The period covered a number of important events in both years. They were momentous years in legislative enactment as well as in progress toward providing decent housing for all Americans and in the efforts to improve the quality of urban life.

In 1966, Congress enacted the legislation authorizing the Model Cities Program, one of the most important legislative events in the long chronology of Federal actions aimed at curing the American economic life—from FHA insurance for the poorest families to rent supplements for moderate income families to public housing for all Americans and in the efforts to improve the quality of urban life.

During the period, the programs administered by the Department were continuing at an accelerated rate, while at the same time HUD was seeking and finding new directions and redirections in its programs.

We have developed good housing programs spanning the whole range of American economic life—from FHA insurance for moderate income families to rent supplements and low-rent public housing for the Neediest families. Urban renewal programs are rebuilding vast sections of our cities. Programs are available and working for whole metropolitan areas, from temporary displacement planning to preserve and create open spaces, to install water and sewer systems.

The Nation can be proud of the beginning steps that have been taken in these past few years to deal with the serious problems of our urban areas. I commend these reports to your attention.

Lyndon B. Johnson.

REPORT OF THE CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The President pro tem the Senate the following message, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit the Fifth Annual Report of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

Lyndon B. Johnson.

REPORT ON THE STATUS OF THE NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The President pro tem the Senate the following message, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the Fifth Annual Report on the status of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Wilderness is at the heart of America's heritage. It has had an immeasurable impact on our nation's character, and on those who made its history. Its beauty and majesty have enriched the nation's spirit.

Forty-three years ago, conservationist Aldo Leopold said:

"Wilderness certainly can not be built at will, like a city park or a tennis court. . . . Nobody has a right to cut down the last virgin timber, because it is something more than trees. . . . If we want wilderness, we must foreswear the profit motive and place its proper areas under the encroachment of mineral uses."

In 1964, Congress recognized this need and established 54 National Forest areas as the nucleus of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

During the 90th Congress, I submitted recommendations for 30 additions to the System. Action was completed on four of these during the last year. Another was added in connection with legislation for Washington's North Cascades. Altogether, some 820,000 acres were placed under the permanent protection of the Wilderness Act.

I am now sending to the Congress 13 additional wilderness proposals. One would designate about 229,000 acres within the Ashley and Wasatch National Forests of Utah as the High Uintas Wilderness. The remaining 12 proposals would create wilderness areas within several different wildlife refuges. I am also transmitting the results of Interior Department review of the Bear River Wilderness proposal. The Secretary of the Interior does not recommend wilderness status for this area, and I concur in that recommendation.

I urge early and favorable action on the new proposals as well as on those I submitted previously.

For the future character of America depends on what constructive actions we take today. We can destroy our country by neglect, just as we can save it by its great, God-given beauty by showing true concern.

Lyndon B. Johnson.

REPORT ON MANPOWER—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The President pro tem the Senate the following message, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

To the Congress of the United States:

It is with great pride that I submit this, the final Manpower Report of my Presidency. It documents the most favorable employment record in many years and the polices and programs that have made this progress possible. It also sets forth the agenda for further improvements in the use of the Nation's manpower and for continued economic prosperity.

This Report records the Nation's ability and continuing progress to meet one of the most basic needs of its people and represents a valid gauge of the Nation's essential strength.

The overriding significance of the Report is found in its concern for people, the most precious resource of this Nation—teenagers with futures to build, men and women with families to feed and house and educate, elderly citizens with productive years still ahead.

I commend this Report to your careful attention as the profile of America at work today. It is a record of promises made, of achievements and of hopes ahead. A new nation of dignity, a new chance for fulfillment, a new vision of the future have touched the lives of millions because of what these pages tell.

Although there is ample cause for satisfaction in this Report, there is none for complacency. What we have accomplished helps to describe the dimensions of what is still undone. But those achievements, incomplete as they are, also serve to show what can be done.

With a strong economy as the life line, special manpower programs—those we have tried and those still to be tested in the years ahead—can help men and women whom the economy would otherwise by-pass.

The road we are on is a long one. But the milestones we have already passed tell us it is the right road.

Lyndon B. Johnson.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The President pro tem the Senate the following message, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit the 1968 Annual Report of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Lyndon B. Johnson.
from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

To the Congress of the United States: I am pleased to transmit to the Congress this Third Annual Report of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The Report describes the many ways in which the Endowment, though in operation for only three years, is helping scholars extend the knowledge and wisdom needed for human understanding, and helping teachers develop better ways of making the humanities meaningful to their students. The Report shows that in the fiscal year 1968 the Endowment supported the humanities with grants to individuals and institutions in 44 States and the District of Columbia.

I commend this Report to the Congress, with satisfaction that a real beginning has been made in increasing Americans’ awareness of their priceless cultural heritage.  

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.


REPORT OF THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Public Works:

To the Congress of the United States: I am pleased to transmit to the Congress the annual report of the Appalachian Regional Commission for Fiscal Year 1968.

This marks the halfway point in a six-year development program intended to close the economic gap between the Appalachian Region and the rest of the Nation.

In many ways the Appalachian program has been an experiment. At the end of this third year, it is possible to say that the experiment has proven itself to the people who have on the way to giving the best education possible to the young people of Appalachia.

All this has been more—libraries, low and moderate income housing projects, educational television stations, water and sewer systems: hundreds of separate projects and new lives and enhance the land that was ravaged by erosion, strip mining, underground mine fires and floods.

The story of Appalachia is a story of growing hope.

I hope the 91st Congress will continue and strengthen the Appalachian Program.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.


TRIBUTE TO LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

Mr. CANNON. Mr. President, I join my colleagues in paying this nation’s tribute to our 37th President Lyndon Baines Johnson. With compassion and commitment, with intensity and dedication, President Johnson has served our country through times of extraordinary challenge and peril. He leaves us to a distinguished legacy of legislative accomplishments that will enhance his stature in time to come.

Having assumed the Presidency beneath the shadow of national tragedy, President Johnson launched a legislative program unparalleled in scope. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the open housing legislation of 1968; medicare and the landmark education legislation of 1965; the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968; legislation to protect the consumer, to fight poverty and unemployment, and to combat air and water pollution—all of these legislative achievements have taken the immediate and initial steps toward changing the quality of American life, toward remedying our national weaknesses and invigorating our national strength.

It is my hope that this concept of Federal responsibility will continue to be nourished by future administrations. It is my conviction that the continued emphasis of these priorities is essential to our future.

For the capstones of his career—the stunning success of Apollo 8 and the propitious beginning of the Paris peace talks—I congratulate the President. But it is above all for his human qualities, for his steady and undeviating fortitude, for his compassionate understanding, for his being a consistent person in spite of the undeserved reproach, that I so much admire the President. He is an uncommon man with uncommon qualities. I am proud to be a part of the great hopes and words of confidence that I am hearing being said to the President.

There are 330 or expanded airports, assuring many communities of the commercial and developmental advantages of the air age.

More than 160 vocational education schools—training thousands of students who might have been dropouts—giving them modern skills to secure employment.

Over 170 new or improved hospitals and health facilities are providing modern health care to a people who have long been denied the basic health service which most Americans have taken for granted.

There are 127 institutions of higher education that have been accredited—they are on the way to giving the best education possible to the young people of Appalachia.

All this has been more—libraries, low and moderate income housing projects, educational television stations, water and sewer systems; hundreds of separate projects and new lives and enhance the land that was ravaged by erosion, strip mining, underground mine fires and floods.

The story of Appalachia is a story of growing hope.

I hope the 91st Congress will continue and strengthen the Appalachian Program.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.


The Members of the Senate, headed by the President pro tempore (Mr. Russell), the Secretary of the Senate (Mr. Proxmire), the Assistant Secretary, and the Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., proceeded to the inaugural platform and were seated in section 4.

The Members of the House of Representatives, headed by the Speaker, Mr. John W. McCormack, and the Clerk of the House (Mr. William Pat Jennings), proceeded to the inaugural platform, where they were seated in the places assigned to them in sections 1 and 4.
escorted by Mr. Brownrigg to the places assigned in section 3 of the inaugural platform.

The members of the diplomatic corps were escorted by Mr. Kimmitt to section 2. The members of the Cabinet of the President-elect were escorted by Mr. Dompier to the President's platform.

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

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

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

Members of the committee on arrangements, accompanied by Mr. William McWhorter Cochran, escorted to their seats on the Senate platform: the President, the Vice President, Senator Dirksen, and Speaker McCormack.

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

Members of the Committee on Arrangements, accompanied by the Sergeant at Arms of the House (Mr. Zeake W. Johnson, Jr.) escorted to the inaugural platform: the Vice President, Senator Dirksen, and Representative Ford.

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

The committee on arrangements, accompanied by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, and by Executive Director Trice, escorted to the inaugural platform: the President-elect, Senator Dirksen and Representative Ford, Senator Mansfield, and Speaker McCormack; and Senator Jordan of North Carolina and Representative Albert.

INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE VICE-PRESIDENT

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

INVOCATION

Senator EVERETT MCKINLEY DIRKSEN (chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies). Mr. President, Mr. President-elect, Mr. Vice President, Mr. Vice-Presid­ent-elect, and my fellow citizens present for the invocation the Right Reverend Charles Ewbank Tucker, The Reverend Charles Ewbank Tucker, presbytery of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray. Nor nobles, Dominie, nor nobles, sed nobi tuo da gloriam.

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

Our Father, who art in Heaven. Hallowed be Thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we for­
give those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from the evil one.

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

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

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

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

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

We ask Thee for His beneficent serv­ice to the Nation in yeasterday. Be his bastion of strength and comfort as he assumes the herculean and awesome re­ sponsibilities of the Presidency and the concomitant responsibility as leader of the free nations of the world.

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

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

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

Amen.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO THE VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT

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

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

I, Spiro Theodore Agnew, solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and国内, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will 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.

Mr. DIRKSEN. We shall now have a prayer by His Eminence Iakovos. The Most Reverend Iakovos, primate of North and South America for the Greek Orthodox Church, offered the fol­lowing prayer:

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

We humbly beseech Thee, O Master of our destiny, to look favorably upon Thy faithful servant, Richard Milhous Nixon, and endow him with holiness of purpose and with total consecration and dedication, and so that he may serve Thee and Thy way for men throughout his years of administration. Illuminate the mind of our new President so that through his
The Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren, administered to the President-elect, the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution, which he repeated, as follows:

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

(Pour ruffles and flourishes, "Hall to the Chief" and 21-gun salute.)
and gripped in fear. He could say in surveying the nation's troubles: They concern, thank God, only material things.

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

We are torn by division, wanting peace. We see around us empty lives, wanting fulfillment. We see tasks that need doing, wanting to do them.

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

To find that answer, we need only look within ourselves. When we listen to "the better angels of our nature," we find that they celebrate the simple things, the basic things—such as goodness, decency, love, kindness.

Greatness comes in simple trappings. The simple things are the ones most neglected. We forget to surround what divides us, and cement what unites us.

To lower our voices would be a simple thing. But of these difficult years, America has suffered from a fever of words: from inflated rhetoric that promises more than it can deliver; from angry rhetoric that fans discontent into hatreds; from bombastic rhetoric that postures instead of persuading.

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

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

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

Those left behind, we will help to catch up.

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

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

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

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

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

The American dream does not come to those who stand by.

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

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

What has to be done, has to be done by government and people together or it will not be done at all. The lesson of past agony is that if we are to do nothing with the people we can do everything. [Applause.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

As we measure what can be done, we shall promise only what we know we can produce, and give the goals we shall be lifted by our dreams.

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

This means black and white together, as one Nation, not two. The laws have remained is to give life to what is in the great valiant struggle of the spirit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Over the past twenty years, since I first came to this Capitol as a freshman Congressman, I have visited most of the nations of the world.

I have known the leaders of the world, and the great forces, the great hatreds, the fears that divide the world.

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

I also know the people of the world.

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

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

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

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

I know this message must be said by strong and weak alike. [Applause.]

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

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

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

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

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

In that moment of surpassing technological triumph, men turned their thoughts toward home and humanity—seeing in that far perspective that man's destiny on earth is not divisible: telling us that however far we reach into the dimensionless, we hear them demand God's blessing on its goodness.

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

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

Mr. DIRKSEN. May I respectfully support our guests on the platform that when the ceremonies are concluded they remain at their chairs until our honored guests have left the platform. No one shall be favored by the U.S. Marine Corps Band and the Mormon Tabernacle Choir with "The Star-Spangled Banner." (The Mormon Tabernacle Choir sang "The Star-Spangled Banner," accompanied by the U.S. Marine Corps Band.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

At 12 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m. the President and Vice President of the United States were reported by the President pro tempore of the Senate committee on arrangements, retired from the platform, followed by the Senate and House of Representatives the Chief Justice of the United States, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the other distinguished guests who had been invited to witness the ceremony.

MEETING OF THE SENATE AFTER THE RECESSION

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

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

William P. Rogers, of Maryland, to be Secretary of State.
David M. Kennedy, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Treasury.
Melvin L. Laird, of Wisconsin, to be Secretary of Defense.
John N. Mitchell, of New York, to be Attorney General.
Winton M. Blount, of Alabama, to be Postmaster General.
Walter H. Hensley, of Alaska, to be Secretary of the Interior.
Clifford M. Hardin, of Nebraska, to be Secretary of Agriculture.
Maurice H. Stans, of New York, to be Secretary of Commerce.
George P. Shultz, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Labor.
Robert H. Finch, of California, to be Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.
George W. Romney, of Michigan, to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
John A. Volpe, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Transportation.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

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

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

ORDER OF BUSINESS

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

CALL OF THE ROLL

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

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

Aiken Goodwater Mund
Allen Goodell Murphy
Allott Gore Muskie
Anderson Gravel Nelson
Anderson Griffin Pastore
Bayh Griffin Patterson
Bechtel Harris Peary
Bennett Hart Percy
Boggs Hart Proxmire
Brooke Hatfield Proxmire
Burke Holland Randolph
Byrd Hughes Ribicoff
Bryan Hurst Russell
Cannon Hughes Saxbe
Case Inouye Sch Zwicker
Church Jackman Smith
Cooper Jordan, N. C. Spong
Dole Jordan, Idaho Stevens
Dirksen Kennedy Stennis
Dodd Long Stoddard
Dole Mathias Talmadge
Dole Matthews Talmadge
Dominick McCarthy Thurmond
Eldridge McCarthy Tower
Ellender McGovern Tydings
Elston McDaniel Williams, Del.
Engel McGovern Wyzanski
Fannin Miller Young, N. Dak.
Ford Murray Young, Ohio
Fulbright Moss

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

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

The President pro tempore. A quorum is present.

CABINET NOMINATIONS

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

The President pro tempore. The legislative clerk read as follows:

William P. Rogers, of Maryland, to be Secretary of State.
David M. Kennedy, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Treasury.
Melvin L. Laird, of Wisconsin, to be Secretary of Defense.
John N. Mitchell, of New York, to be Attorney General.
Winton M. Blount, of Alabama, to be Postmaster General.
Walter H. Hensley, of Alaska, to be Secretary of the Interior.
Clifford M. Hardin, of Nebraska, to be Secretary of Agriculture.
Maurice H. Stans, of New York, to be Secretary of Commerce.
George P. Shultz, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Labor.
Robert H. Finch, of California, to be Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.
George W. Romney, of Michigan, to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.
John A. Volpe, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Transportation.

RICHARD NIXON
January 20, 1969

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individually in the order in which they appear in the President's message, reserving the right of any Senator to object to any nomination, the name is read.
The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will read the first nomination.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William P. Rogers, of Maryland, to be Secretary of State.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the home of William Rogers, the Secretary of State, is in Maryland, but as a lawyer he is closely identified with New York, where he was born and where he has practiced law for many years. I wish to congratulate the new Secretary of State and the Nation on his confirmation. He is a seasoned and able lawyer—one of New York's most eminent—with broad experience in domestic and foreign affairs and a cool mind. He is an able administrator. He knows how to learn and handle a brief; and to this highest Cabinet office he brings objectivity and strong intellectual resources. I believe he will make a really distinguished Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of David M. Kennedy, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, during the deliberations of the Committee on Finance, I raised certain questions concerning the nomination of Mr. David M. Kennedy to serve as Secretary of the Treasury. I wish to state the basis of my concern.

In approving nominees for Cabinet appointments, the Senate has traditionally sought to discern the extent to which it is possible, the possibility or the appearance of a conflict between the public interest and the private interests of the nominee. Congress has sought to avoid the strict requirements of the conflict of interests statutes. Essentially, the Senate has required the nominee to so arrange his personal financial affairs as to eliminate, so far as it can be done, the prospect that the nominee's financial position might be enhanced as a result of any decision he might be called upon to make in the light of his office. He is to assume such a position as to make clear, and I now repeat, that he is to be an estimable and able gentleman and I did not doubt his intention to discharge the duties of his office with regard for the public interest.

But this is not the basic question. The efficacy of our form of government rests upon public confidence in those chosen to administer the law and to make policy. Thus, the suspicion of the existence of evil may undermine the Government even though devil does not in fact exist. Confidence in the decisions of Government officials is enhanced when these officials are in a position to act—in their own minds as well as in the minds of the public—in a way that they are influenced in any way whatever by the impact of their action upon their personal financial position.

This has always been a troublesome problem. As Government has become more complex and its impact upon the economy more direct, it becomes increasingly difficult of solution. We seek men of experience in domestic and foreign affairs and a cool mind. He is an able administrator and lawyer—one of New England's most eminent. He proposed, later on, to transfer additional bank stock to the trust, provided he exercised his option and after he had held such stock for such time as to make any gains realized eligible for capital gains tax treatment. Because of the trust was to be paid over to Mr. Kennedy periodically and it was to be terminated when he ceased to be Secretary of the Treasury.

For reasons which I stated in a letter to the chairman of the committee and which I inserted in the Congressional Record, I voted against the nomination. However, Mr. Kennedy's association with Continental and that it did not effectively separate him from the incidents of ownership of bank stock or later from a potential conflict of interest with respect to this stock.

After discussions within the committee, in which Mr. Kennedy participated, several significant changes in the trust arrangement were agreed upon, as follows:

First. The nominee agreed to designate an "independent" trustee, individuals or an institution other than Continental Illinois National Bank.

Second. It was agreed that the trustee would be specifically directed to diversify the portfolio of the trust, acting with prudence but without knowledge of the settlor, to the point that any remaining individual holding was in any way to be limited in terms of value, a majority of the corpus of the trust.

Third. It was agreed that Mr. Kennedy will either forever relinquish his option to purchase additional Continental stock prior to taking the oath of office, or additional stock so purchased to be transferred to the trust within 6 months and 1 day from date of purchase, unless sooner otherwise divested, thereupon to be subject to the terms of the trust, including the provisions of diversification.

The revised arrangement is, in my opinion, much better than the original proposal from the standpoint of providing the public interest in the stock holder of interest. Prior exercise of any stock option will eliminate the Secretary of the Treasury's direct speculative interest in the market price of Continental stock while he is in office. The provision for diversification will sharply reduce, if not ultimately remove, the Secretary's indirect interest in the profits of the bank. And the concept of a "blind" trust has a much better connotation with someone other than Continental serving as trustee.

With the changes I have enumerated, together with others, I supported Mr. Kennedy's confirmation in the committee, and I support it on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. President, I am persuaded that the revised arrangement, though perhaps the best that could be achieved under the circumstances prevailing, does not constitute a fully satisfactory solution of the problem with which the Senate and the Nation are confronted. The Senate, through the appropriate legislative committees, ought to face up to this problem and initiate the enactment into law of proper guidelines with respect to safeguards against conflict of interest in the confirmation of presidential nominees.
The problem is particularly acute when a new President representing a political party other than that of the outgoing one assumes the chair. The time available for consideration is inadequate and the circumstances which prevail are not conducive to thorough consideration and delay.

In the first place, there is the natural desire on the part of the Senate to cooperate with a new President by endorsing his agenda. After all, the President himself has just been selected by the people.

When the Senate convenes in January, only a few members of the Senate remain because of the new administration takes office. After the Senate organizes itself and appoints committees, very little time is left if members of the Cabinet are to be confirmed immediately or shortly after the inauguration of the President.

The problem may be even more difficult if, as is the case this year, the majority political party in the Senate is not the same as that of the incoming President. Senators of the majority party may be reluctant to raise questions lest their action be regarded as party partisanship.

In the absence of legislative guidelines or standardized policies, each committee of the Senate must develop its own subject to Senate approval. As I stated earlier, I am concerned by the apparent tendency to rely on trusts instead of outright divestiture which has heretofore been regarded in most cases. From what I have been able to learn the terms of the trusts to be approved for the Nixon Cabinet vary substantially. I have not had an opportunity to study all of them and it is difficult to make generalized observations about their effectiveness for the purposes they are supposed to serve.

In my opinion, unless such trust arrangements effectively insulate the nominee from his business assets they create merely the appearance rather than the substance of adequate safeguards. The Committee should delay with this problem substantively before another administration takes office.

I have examined current law dealing with such applications of the Secretary of the Treasury. While in office a Secretary cannot "directly or indirectly be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce." He cannot own a "sea vessel" or purchase any public land, or buy or sell Government securities. But there is no legal ban on owning a bank. In order to start the process of legislative consideration, I am preparing for introduction a bill, for prospective application, prohibiting ownership of a bank, or stock therein, by the Secretary of the Treasury, who makes decisions and formulates policies affecting our financial institutions. I hope this will generate a realistic examination of the entire problem.

Mr. President, we must find a better way to deal with these matters so vital to the maintenance of public confidence in those who cannot afford to continue on an ad hoc basis with a standard policy to guide us.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, the Committee on Finance was unanimous in its decision to recommend that the Senate confirm the nomination of David M. Kennedy, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Department of Treasury.

He is eligible to serve in the high office to which he has been nominated.

Mr. Kennedy’s success as a banker is well known. His long years of employment and service, as a key role in our Reserve Board and his later work as manager of the public debt in the Treasury Department attest to the knowledge of public finance he brings to his new office as Secretary of the Treasury. His role as Chairman of President Johnson’s Commission on Budget Concepts reflects a willingness to labor in the public interest. It is a mark of rare achievement that virtually every recommendation of that Commission was adopted by President Johnson and incorporated into the budget he submitted to Congress in 1968 and the budget he submitted just last week.

Mr. Kennedy will assume his new post at a time when interest rates are at their highest point since the Second World War. This, together with continued deficits in our international balance of payments—and an unwanted reversal of our favorable balance of trade—mirrors the challenge that faces him as he becomes the principal financial officer of our Government.

Mr. Kennedy submitted confidential data with respect to his personal finances to the Committee on Finance. This material was carefully studied by the committee in executive session and members of the committee were given full opportunity to question them in conference with the nominee. As a result of this study and discussion the designee for the post of Secretary of the Treasury advised the Committee on Finance that certain changes would be made in the trust he would create to administer his estate during his term of office. These changes were calculated to lessen the possibility of a potential conflict of interest arising from the nominee’s ownership of a considerable number of shares of the common stock of the Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago. While the conflicts-of-interest statutes are silent on the point, members of the committee felt that the Treasury Department played a key role in overseeing the day-to-day operations of the commercial banks—and indeed of our whole financial system—that it would be incompatible for a person—no matter how high his morals—to serve as Secretary of the Treasury and at the same time hold substantial equity interest in a banking corporation.

To his everlasting credit the Secretary-designee understood this proper concern and agreed to modify his trust instrument to direct that the trust end in over a reasonable time, balance his investment portfolio by disposing of bank stock and substituting securities of corporations engaged in other activities. He also agreed that even if his ties with Continental Illinois were not fully severed; he would do this by naming someone other than the Continental Illinois Bank and Trust Co. as Trustee during the period he serves as Secretary of the Treasury.

Finally, Mr. Kennedy advised the committee that he would end any question of speculation by indicating before he assumes the office of Secretary exactly what his intentions are with respect to the stock options he was granted as an employee of Continental Illinois.

The committee was satisfied that these commitments would bar any legitimate conflict-of-interest question from being raised against the holder of the office of Secretary of the Treasury. The cooperative spirit with which these sensitive matters were discussed and settled earned Mr. Kennedy the unanimous approval of the Committee on Finance. Hopefully it foretells of 4 years of amicable relations between the committee and this Cabinet officer.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Melvin R. Laird, of Wisconsin, to be Secretary of Defense.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John N. Mitchell, of New York, to be Attorney General.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, as a Senator from New York, I had the honor to introduce the Attorney General, John Mitchell, to the Judiciary Committee, and to testify there as to his distinction at the bar, his objectivity, and the lawyer-like approach which I feel he will take to the major issues of our times. His close relation to the President is most auspicious as it gives the President the necessary complete confidence in his lawyer.” I feel he will make a splendid Attorney General for the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William M. Blount, of Alabama, to be Postmaster General.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William J. Hickel, of Alaska, to be Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nomination be sent to the Executive Calendar with reference to the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

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

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire whether this would mean that this matter could be considered tomorrow or at some later date. Can the Senator advise us?

Mr. KENNEDY. It is my understanding that it can be called up tomorrow and it is the present intention of the leadership to do so.
Mr. SCOTT. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I have not had the conversation between the acting major leader and the acting minority leader. If I may, I would like to have the conversation. What is the reason for the withholding of the confirmation of this nomination?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nomination will be on the calendar.

Mr. MURPHY. I understand, but is it my understanding that the acting majority leader had said earlier that all nominations would be presented, and I was wondering if there has been a change since that statement was made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. No. The acting majority leader also reserved the right, which is inherent in the Constitution, to object to the immediate consideration and confirmation of any nomination.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the Senate will be in order.

Mr. Kennedy. I yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. I apologize to the Senator from Rhode Island very much.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination will be placed on the calendar.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, the Senate will be in order.

Mr. Kennedy. I yield.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. I apologize to the Senator from Rhode Island very much.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I merely rise to make a comment on the unanimous consent requested by the acting major leader. I approve of his action wholeheartedly.

Many of us, of course, are quite disturbed about some of the news reporting in respect to this man's financial background. I am not here to criticize at this time, but I understand the hearings have not been printed. I think they should be printed.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, may we have order?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate will be in order. It is rather unusual, but the Chair will ask the Senator from Rhode Island if he would raise his voice.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, we heard a speech today in which we were told, "I was able to keep it in a whisper." I think it is better to hear the words and not hear the noise. [Laughter.]

The Senator from Rhode Island from now on is going to keep it very quiet. I repeat, I have nothing against Mr. Nickle. I do not know the man or his background, but there has been certain news reporting that I think should be clarified. I think we should have an opportunity to read the record and I think we should give every benefit of a doubt to the appointing authority. I have always felt that. But I think we should look into it to make sure the consumer's interest is protected.

I applaud the Senator from Massachu-
from the mainstream of American life or as a member of a vanishing race.

Hardin, who was born of agricultural roots run strong and deep, we are proud of Cliff Hardin. We respect his knowledge. We recognize his leadership. We welcome him as a man who gets things done.

I am honored, Mr. President, to present to you and the members of the Committee, Dr. Clifford M. Hardin.

BIographical Sketch, Clifford M. Hardin, Chancellor, University of Nebraska, Secretary of Agriculture, Designee.

Hardin has been chancellor of the University of Nebraska since 1964, has been designated by President-Elect Richard Nixon as Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Hardin has been chancellor since 1954, the 12th man to hold the office since the founding of the University in 1869. He has been deans of the School of Agriculture and from four years served as director of the Agricultural Experiment Station and its research programs.

Under Hardin's leadership the University of Nebraska has experienced the growth. Thirty-thousand students enrolled in 1968, nearly four times the 1954 enrollment.

The University of Omaha became a part of the University of Nebraska in 1968 and has an enrollment of nearly 11,000 students.

In addition to the significant expansion of the University's physical plants, Hardin's administration has established a continuing education program and educational television. A cooperative aid program to higher education in Turkey led to the establishment of a new Ataturk University. Hardin's administration also has provided technical assistance for agriculture in Colombia and a Latin American and International Studies Program has been inaugurated.

Hardin was president of the Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges in 1960 and in 1961 was chairman of the association's executive committee.

He is a member of the National Science Board, a former director of the American Council on Education and a past chairman of the Omaha branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City.

Hardin is a member of the executive committee of the University of Nebraska, a close friend of the University. He is a member of the Rockefeller Foundation, a trustee of Bankers Life of Nebraska, former chairman of the Nebraska Council on Economic Education and a director of Behlen Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Neb.

He was born Oct. 9, 1915, in Knightsfort, Ind., the son of James A. and Mabel Macy Hardin.

Hardin graduated from Purdue University in 1937, financing part of his education with a 4-H Club scholarship. He received a master's degree from Purdue in 1939 and a Ph. D. in 1941.

He has been a leader in agricultural economics at the University of Wisconsin 1941-44. He was chairman of the agricultural economics department at Michigan State University before becoming dean in 1954.

He is a member of Sigma Xi, national honorary science scholastic society and was awarded degrees by National University of Colombia, Purdue and Creighton University.

Hardin is married to the former Martha Love Wood. The couple have five children.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, as a member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, I would like to join my colleagues from Nebraska in placing in the Record the remarks I made upon the name of Dr. Hardin at the hearing conducted by the committee on Dr. Hardin's appointment.

We are singly and collectively proud of the job Dr. Hardin did as chancellor of the University of Nebraska, and we equally believe he can do an outstanding job for the nation as Secretary of Agriculture.

In that spirit, I respectfully submit the following remarks which I made before the committee:

Mr. Chairman, my distinguished Senate colleague, Senator Hruska, has made a statement concerning the nomination of Clifford M. Hardin, who has been chosen by President-Elect Nixon to serve as Secretary of Agriculture. I commend him to the Senate for his qualifications.

It is my belief that Dr. Hardin will be a good Secretary of Agriculture. He is eminently qualified. He was born in the Midwest, in Nebraska, where he grew up on a farm. He has the practical background of an agricultural college dean, which is the key to the office of Secretary of Agriculture.

I believe that Dr. Hardin will serve the farmers and farm interest of rural America in an excellent manner. It need not be argued that the economic plight of rural America must be attended by a Secretary. Dr. Hardin will bring the basic understanding and the leadership to the Department of Agriculture that is so necessary to the people who produce our country's food and all of rural America.

It is my belief that Dr. Hardin will avail himself of the suggestions of Congressmen and Senators who have spent years wrestling with farm problems. It is my belief that he will likewise gather the most usable ideas from farmers and farm families, from our farm organizations, and our rural leaders. I enthusiastically recommend his confirmation.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Maurice H. Stans, of New York, to be Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. GOODELL. Mr. President, for many years, I have had the pleasure of serving with Mr. Stans. He is eminently qualified to serve as Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. Stans has been an outstanding public servant, and served with great distinction as Director of the Bureau of the Budget under President Eisenhower from March 1956 to January 1961. Before moving to the Bureau of the Budget in 1957, he was Deputy Postmaster General for 2 years. In that position, he took a major part in planning and directing the reorganization of the postal service and modernizing the Post Office Department's management structure and operating practices.

Mr. Stans has an equally impressive record as a leader of the business community. In recent years, he has been president of the major investment banking firm of Glouce Foygan, Wm. R. States, Inc. He has also been vice chairman and director of the United California Bank and president of Western Bancorporation, Los Angeles.

His background—both in Government and in business—will give him the experience and expertise to deal with the highly complicated and sensitive issues that will arise. Commerce will be called upon to decide. And it will give him the full confidence of the business community, with which the Secretary will be dealing every day.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Stans was questioned in depth upon a number of extremely important and controversial points of great concern to the members of the Committee and to the Congress. His testimony was most impressive, and he has convinced the committee that he is eminently qualified to be Secretary of Commerce.

Of particular importance to me as a Senator from a large urbanized State, he said that referred to the members of the committee his determination to help increase the involvement of the business community in meeting the urgent needs of our central cities.

In sum, I can confidently say that Mr. Stans will work closely with the Senate Commerce Committee, the Senate, as a whole, and all the Members of Congress in leading the Department of Commerce to provide the best possible service for our Nation.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, Maurice Stans, the new Secretary of Commerce, is very well known to be an expert in banking and finance in New York and throughout the country. His broad governmental experience includes the critically important assignment of managing the Bank of the United States in the Eisenhower administration. He will bring to the office a distinguished professional point of view and a dedication to public service in an area so critical to the success of the Nixon administration. For there must be heavy reliance upon the private enterprise system for major solutions to the national problems as the new administration faces its role ahead. The new Secretary will be able to attract this kind of private enterprise help and will be especially skilled in enlisting it and using it effectively in Government.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The legislative clerk read the nomination of George P. Schultz, of Illinois, to be Secretary of Labor.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert H. Finch, of California, to be Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, the Committee on Finance considered the nomination of Robert H. Finch, of California, to be Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Following public hearings the committee discussed the nomination with the Secretary-designee in executive session and agreed unanimously to recommend that the Senate confirm his nomination.

Mr. Finch is well known to most of us on the Hill by virtue of his work as an aide to former Vice President Nixon several years ago. Now serving as Lieutenant Governor of the State of California, Mr. Finch has acquired knowledge and ex-
perience that will serve him well in his new capacity as Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. As chairman of the job training and placement council in California, he has been exposed to the sort of problems we will encounter as one of the Federal officials responsible for the administration of the work incentive program enacted by Congress in 1967 in an effort to lessen reliance of many recipients on public welfare for their livelihood. His membership on the board of regents of the University of California and the stature he gained in that post have prepared him for the tasks that await him as overseer of the many Federal education programs under his Department's jurisdiction.

The challenges he must face in his early days in office concern the welfare programs, including the maddening rise in the Federal costs of medicaid; and the ever-crumbling costs of health care which threaten the solvency of the Medicare program as we know it today.

I wish him well in his efforts to cope with these, and other matters which will come to his attention in his new post.

The PRESIDENT pro temore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The legislative clerk read the nomination of George W. Romney, of Michigan, to be Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. The PRESIDENT pro temore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John A. Volpe, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of Transportation. The PRESIDENT pro temore. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified immediately of the confirmation of these nominations.

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

UNITED NATIONS


Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, I wish to make a brief statement with respect to Mr. Yost. The Committee on Foreign Relations has made a short time ago a short hearing. We had already set a meeting in the morning at 10 o'clock to hear Mr. Yost and two people who requested to be heard.

We have confirmed Mr. Yost on several occasions in the past. I know of no objection to his nomination, but as a procedural matter the committee believes it would be more orderly and proper that this matter go over until tomorrow, and that we take action on it tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro temore.

The Senate desire to have the nomination committed to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. It is before the committee, as I understand the matter.

The PRESIDENT pro temore. No, not at the present time.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Then, I request that it go to the committee. We will act on it tomorrow and have a hearing tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro temore. Under the rules of the Senate the nomination is referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. Mr. President, this is not as the result of any objection to Mr. Yost, but it is simply a procedural matter. In view of what happened before, I thought it more orderly to do it in this fashion.

Mr. AIKEN, Mr. President, will the Senate yield?

Mr. FULBRIGHT. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, may I amend the chairman's statement to say that to the best of my knowledge there is no objection to the confirmation of Mr. Yost on the part of any member of the committee. We have people in this Nation, not represented on the committee, who would object to anybody being confirmed.

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The Senator is correct.

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

RECESS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate at this time, I move, pursuant to the order of Friday, January 17, 1969, that the Senate stand in recess, in executive session, until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock p.m.) the Senate took a recess in executive session, until tomorrow, Tuesday, January 21, 1969, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 18 (legislative day of January 10), 1969, under authority of the order of January 16, 1969:

Postmasters

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

KENTUCKY
Noah C. Adkins, Jackson, Ky., in place of J. T. Allen, retired.

VERMONT
Walter E. Comstock, Williamstown, Vt., in place of R. E. Curtis, retired.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 19 (legislative day of January 10), 1969, under authority of the order of January 16, 1969:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named persons for appointment to the offices indicated:

Foreign Service information officer of class 1, a consular officer, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

John E. McCowan, of New York.

Foreign Service information officers of class 2, consular officers, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Robert C. Benedict, of Maryland.

Lowell Bennett, of Arizona.

George N. Butler, of Florida.

Miss Mergot E. Cutter, of New Jersey.

Morcon Clater, of California.

William L. Grembel, of Virginia.

Russell L. Harris, of Arkansas.

Willford J. Kramer, of Illinois.

Robert J. Miller, of New York.

Seymour I. Nadler, of the District of Columbia.

Jerome F. Novick, of Pennsylvania.

E. Lewis Revey, of Florida.

Foreign Service information officers of class 3, consular officers, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Stanley B. Alpern, of New York.

Michael Barjansky, of the District of Columbia.

Donald E. Boyd, of Missouri.

David M. Burns, of Kansas.

Howard W. Callins, of Virginia.

James Carrigan, of New York.

Philip W. Carroll, of Maryland.

James L. Culpepper, of Washington.

H. Rowland Dougherty, of Maryland.

John L. Hamilton, of Illinois.

Abraham N. Hopman, of the District of Columbia.

Ivan Izenberg, of New Jersey.

Max W. Kraus, of Texas.

John B. Lrmen, of Oregon.

Donald W. Mulligan, of Maryland.

Thomas J. Mutvehill, of New Jersey.

Melvin C. Niswander, of Maryland.

William G. Parr, of Nebraska.

Leon Picon, of Maryland.

Miss Bertha C. Polk, of California.

Barrett M. Reed, of Rhode Island.

Philip A. Turner, of Virginia.

Floyd A. Wade, Jr., of Virginia.

Foreign Service information officers of class 4, consular officers, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Leonard J. Baldyga, of Illinois.

Albert Ball, of California.

Miss Helen E. Beiko, of Iowa.

Donald G. Besom, Jr., of Nebraska.

Charles E. Courtney, of California.

Sherwin A. Crowne, of Maine.

Duane C. Davidson, of Colorado.

Charles R. Dickerman, of Michigan.

Geoffrey Grot-Smith, of Michigan.

John C. Hawley, of Connecticut.

Roy E. Heenecke, of Pennsylvania.

Richard M. Hughes, of Ohio.

W. Allan Jackson, of California.

Miss Elizabeth Ketcham, of Missouri.

Leisl M. Lisle, of West Virginia.

Frederic S. Mabbutt III, of California.

Robert C. McLaughlin, of Massachusetts.

B. A. Morrison, of Illinois.

Warren J. O'Brien, of Massachusetts.

Merton L. Bland, of California.

John L. Bright, of Ohio.

Miss Helen H. Bodurtha, of Ohio.
The House met at 10:30 o'clock a.m., and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. Celler.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Ye shall keep all the commandments which I command you this day, that you may be strong.—Deuteronomy 11: 8.

Almighty and eternal God, we pray humbly and sincerely for our country, that you will dwell in our hearts. We thank Thee for the men who founded the Republic and for those who through the years have kept the flame of freedom aglow in our world.

Now we invoke Thy blessing upon our President and Vice President as they take the oath of office and pledge their allegiance to this free land of their birth. Bless them with creative minds, courageous hearts and constructive hands as they endeavor to meet the challenge of these critical days.

Give us, the representatives of our people, patience, wisdom, and understanding during this time of transition. Make us great enough for this day, strong enough for this hour, and good enough for this moment.

Bless all our people and help us as a nation to accept the privileges and responsibilities of sound citizenship, walking in the way of Thy commandments and keeping our faith in Thee. So rule our hearts and so prosper our endeavors that law and order, justice and peace may here and everywhere prevail to the glory of Thy name and the good of our country. Amen.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS. A letter from the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, transmitting the second annual report on the operation of the medicare program for fiscal year 1968, and recommendations for legislation to improve the medicare program, both pursuant to the provisions of section 1875 of the Social Security Act (H. Doc. No. 91-57); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

The Speaker pro tempore, proceeded to the chair, and took the oath prescribed by law.

The members of the House, preceded by the Sergeant at Arms and the Speaker pro tempore, proceeded to the east front of the Capitol.

ADJOURNMENT

At the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies (at 12 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.) the House, without returning to its Chamber, pursuant to House Resolution 141, stood in adjournment until Thursday, January 24, 1969, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

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

543. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation for 1968, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

544. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting the annual report of the United States Crop Insurance Service for 1968, pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Crop Insurance Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.