



OFFICIAL INAUGURAL PROGRAM
JANUARY 20, 1965

PRICE ONE DOLLAR

All that has happened in our historic past is
but a prelude to the Great Society.

The Inaugural
Committee
presents
the program
for the
Inauguration of
LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON
36th President of the United States
and
HUBERT HORATIO HUMPHREY
38th Vice President of the United States

January 20, 1965

The will of the people is the only legitimate foundation of any government. . . .

Thomas Jefferson

The President
of the
United States

I 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.

*The Historic Oath of Office
of the President of the
United States.*



A Study in Leadership

By William S. White

A true and total national reunion—where, as he once said, there would be “no North and no South and no East and no West” but only a strong, single, merged America moving in common spirit and compassion toward common purposes—is the highest goal of this man who is himself a curiously clear human symbol of that reunion.

For Lyndon Baines Johnson is not a Southerner and not a Northerner and not a Westerner and not an Easterner. He is, instead, a nearly exact prototype of an increasingly melded American society which has made him perhaps the first truly all-continental, the first utterly non-regional, President in our history.

The past is in him, in his own frontier upbringing in the dry, harshly clear air of the cattle country. The present is in him, in a mandate from the electorate of trust and generosity expressed in a popular voting majority of a vastness that is without example in the long and lengthening story of the oldest practicing democracy in the world.

The future is in him, in that unconscious blend of daring activism and cautiously restrained and non-evangelical idealism with which he proposes, God and the people willing, to make a Great Society with which to spin the thickening thread of our national life beyond Wilson's New Freedom, Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal and Harry Truman's Fair Deal into a yet warmer and yet stouter national garment than we have thus far known.



This, the first man save for Wilson to reach the Presidency from a birthplace in the American South since the measureless tragedy of the Civil War, has all this to do: To complete the unfinished mission of our reconstruction and reconciliation; to quicken the march at home of social justice and economic betterment while raising abroad an impenetrable shield of defense for all Western mankind.

Though his problems are the problems of a certain kind of peace, in their whole sum and substance they have not been matched for formidable subtlety and for infinite complexity in the life of the Republic. Free men bring forward for leadership others who are men and never posturing pseudo-gods; for free men do not trust the absolute save in those affairs which are the affairs of Providence and of fate and not of public leadership.

They choose men who are humanly fallible, like themselves; for there are no other men. But in the choosing they seek as well, by that deep intuition which is the most improbable but nevertheless the richest and most vital gift of long experience in self-government, men with the highest and rarest of all talents. This is the talent for perceptive, for instinctive and generous leadership. In this process of intuition, so hard to define with precision and so profoundly real in its functioning, the people have made no mistake.

For this President, if no more free of human imperfection than the next man, was all the same born with a virtuoso quality of leader-

“The past . . . the present . . .
the future is in him.”

ship as some few are born to play the violin with special skill, as some few are born to paint with a beauty of line and color not attainable by the many.

For nearly three decades before this climactic moment of his career—the moment of taking the great oath to defend this Nation and to guide and lead, and at last to obey and serve, this people—he has deeply involved himself in the public life of this country and of his times. A lifetime ago, or so now it seems, he stood as a young and favored member of Congress in support of the great designs of his first patron and mentor, Franklin Roosevelt, for breaking the grip of Depression and preparing this country for the storm that would ravage so much of the earth in the Second World War.

For eight years he occupied the center of power in the Senate of the United States, as the leader of a responsible Opposition to a Republican Administration which took its partisan duty to be to oppose with reason and without bitterness and its higher duty to counsel with prudence and loyalty as to serve the interests at last not so much of a political party as of a Nation.

For three years, then, he was at the side of his chief, John F. Kennedy, as a loyal Second Man until the tragedy of assassination thrust him forward into the place of that President he had served with devotion and skill and mutually felt respect. Then followed a somber twelve months of trial and decision in which the Johnson Administration was successor to the unfinished Kennedy Administration, both vindicating the aims of the one and moving forward with the additional purposes of the other.

It was a massive and moving demonstration of the capacity of this Nation, under wise and firm and understanding leadership, to maintain its historic continuity, its institutions proudly intact and its central missions not for a moment halted amidst shock and horror and loss.

And it was yet more than this: It was a year of marching victories in legislation, of hardly exceeded economic acceleration, of a growing sense of community and of maturing political attitudes in nearly every part and faction of the country. Men and women, by and large, learned a new kind of political and partisan dialogue. And so the American political consensus, which knew that the area of agreement among us upon the large and mortal issues was incomparably bigger in every sense than the restricted area of disagreement dealing with manner and method rather than form and substance, grew as never had it grown before.

Under Mr. Johnson the people generally grasped perhaps for the first time the bottom truth that partisan politics is only a means and not itself a sacred principle and that the one proper purpose of political activity is to raise up an acceptable, accepted and effective vehicle of government. The one-time school teacher in Texas schools—and not

“. . . the distant horizon
may be said to beckon with promise.”

unnaturally his job then had been the teaching of debate, with its inherent acceptance of the great truth that dissent is not only tolerable but is in fact the other half of the millstone from which both truth and civility are ground—was far from inactive in this national course in adult public education.

There are moments when in mellow and reflective mood he would not mind if historians should later say of him that he was a teacher-President. Whether they will or will not, one thing is clear: In this transition year of keeping the people drawn together and this government moving without jolt or pause he surely did not neglect, by word and example, their education in the art of politics and their capacity to distinguish the large and indispensable from the small and doubtful in public affairs.

Now, therefore, for this thirty-sixth President of the United States it is not today a beginning; for the beginning was a long time back. It is a renewal, a resumption and—again—a reunion of the sections, the interests, the classes, the races, as a new Administration opens under already tried leadership the long battle with all those forces—poverty of belly and mind at home and poverty of spirit and hope abroad—which are arrayed against the fulfillment of man's oldest and least ignoble dreams: Liberty under order; enlightenment under shared truth; peace under justice; equity under law; equality before man as before God.

No one can know how this Pilgrim's Progress of the Sixties may end in the far tomorrows. No one can promise—and least of all he—that this President of the United States will be always right, that his designs will all be accomplished and his programs all transformed from hope into reality. Still, so far as human ingenuity and the human choice of the people can make it so, the distant horizon may be said to beckon with promise.

For if this new Pilgrim's Progress is toward such immense objectives, the irreducible requirement of that progress is for a leadership of unexcelled competence, of an informed, sensitive professional quality, in a world in which incompetence at the very top has become not only a wrenching embarrassment but also a historic and irredeemable crime.

This special competence, this tactile skill in making government by consent and consensus not only work well but work also far above the common passive denominators of its own structure, is the fortunate and undoubted gift of a man from a little town bearing his name who now reassumes all the power and the glory, and the unremitting and incalculable burdens, of the Presidency of the United States.

William S. White is an author holding a Pulitzer Prize in Letters and is an internationally syndicated political columnist.

I want to help Lyndon make the people of this country prouder of their country and fuller participants in the life of their government.

Mrs. Lyndon Baines Johnson

The President's Lady

I know a lot about mothers. I thought I had the best one in the world. And I've seen a lot of mothers as a teacher. But I never knew one I thought was more devoted, yet more reserved.

*Lyndon Baines Johnson
In a Tribute to The First Lady*



America's First Lady

By Doris Fleeson

Take a long look, ladies and gentlemen, at the elegant woman whose lambent eyes glow with love and pride when her husband takes the oath of office as President of the United States January 20, 1965.

You are getting two Presidents for your votes for one. In the full power of their maturity, locked together by 30 hard working years in the exacting art of politics, deeply respectful of each others talents, Lyndon and Lady Bird Johnson are equally at your service.

Perhaps you have been a little confused by the affectionate nickname a nurse attached forever to her dainty little charge, Claudia Alta Taylor. The soft southern voice and southern vernacular have sometimes tempted sophisticates beyond their strength. It seems to have escaped their notice that she has never been tempted to copy them.

Forget it. Mrs. Johnson is much too good and far too interesting for cliches. The South formed her but could not contain her. She is all a fascinating antithesis. A splendid businesswoman, filled with moral earnestness. Efficient but serene. Intensely loyal and deeply committed but tolerant, aware that there are many roads to heaven and to political goals. She is always giving herself but always holds back the private privilege of personal reserve.

A strong sense of duty ranks high on her list of virtues but she is far from being one of Wordsworth's stern daughters of the voice of God. She will swiftly and joyously arrange a party for any or no reason and have fun herself.



Though she can be careful about money, except when the President wants something, the wear and tear on the White House will be heavy during the Johnson tenure as its doors, upstairs and down, are flung open to all kinds and conditions of people. It does not shake Mrs. Johnson to see things used as well as admired.

The guests will enjoy much more than vague hospitality. If Mrs. Johnson does not know about them, she will ask. It is remarkable to see a woman of her age continuing to welcome new friends and to open the doors of her mind. Clearly she sees her splendid place as an opportunity and not just a decoration to wear on her coat.

She herself probably could not pinpoint the moment at which she decided to employ her full talents, directly and courageously, in her national role. Washington was just getting used to the fact that much of the help a Vice President gives the President was being quietly and well done by the President's wife when it was confronted by the Lady Bird special campaign train.

Mrs. Johnson expertly organized this bold innovation and staffed it with Southern women of political experience. Her aim was to show the South that the Johnsons were of it and valued it even if they could not go along on the racial issue. Nothing was closer to the President's heart and it is a measure of his respect for his wife that he entrusted it to her.

It was the most imaginative effort of the campaign and it succeeded. Even in the states where it did not carry the day it isolated

“The South formed her
but could not contain her.”

Senator Goldwater in the boondocks with the racists a feat which will trouble the Republicans for a long time.

None of this astonished those who had watched the then wife of the Vice President recognize and attack what may be the single most difficult aspect of modern Democratic government. This is the problem of conveying to the country—indeed, by example to the world that in the midst of a population explosion, urban congestion and upper class isolation, people count.

Mrs. Johnson quietly made herself available to the many efforts being made private and governmental, social and philanthropic to penetrate the lonely crowd. She had the prestige, she found the time and luckily she had the brains. It did not take long for those active in such affairs to realize they had an ally.

The inspiration she has brought to women everywhere along the 75,000 miles she has traveled as First Lady is best expressed in the words she spoke to the graduating class of Radcliffe College:

“The world cries out for you,” she told them. “From Appalachia’s one-room schools to the cement jungles of our cities. I urge you to enter these outlets—not as a superwoman, but as a total woman, a happy woman.

“If you can achieve the precious balance between women’s domestic and civil life, you can do more for zest and sanity in our society than by any other achievement.”

Americans, once they had elected a President, have always tended, barring catastrophes, to protect their investment. They chose him and consider that the question of their good judgment is involved in his standing. It is a personal and kindly attitude as distinguished from their obvious patriotic duty to uphold the Presidency.

Curiously, they are generally less kind to his wife. Human nature breaks out all over as she takes her prominent place in the White House goldfish bowl.

All her experience, the many years when her active mind observed reality from lesser and even grander place, must have told Mrs. Johnson this. With the moral courage which distinguishes her, she still is playing the great part the President expects of her.

Doris Fleeson is a political columnist for United Features Syndicate. In private life she is Mrs. Dan Able Kimball.



America's First Family

By Marie Smith

From the gentle, green hill country of Texas—where the old South meets the West—President and Mrs. Johnson and their two daughters, Lynda Bird and Luci Baines, have brought a new brand of hospitality to the White House in Washington.

It is a friendliness as warm and colorful as a western sunset; a welcome as refreshing as a field of Texas bluebonnets.

Just as the Johnsons' private home has long been a gathering place for people in public life, so has the White House become a mecca for people from all walks of life who come to savor its history, find fellowship within its walls, and work together for the better life that is envisioned for all.

So deep and sincere is the First Family's interest in people, Americans everywhere—from Maine to Hawaii, from Florida to Alaska—feel a personal identity with them.

And President and Mrs. Johnson have made this easier by opening wide the doors of the Executive Mansion to let everyone see how a democratic President lives and works, and how his family helps him.

The Johnsons have truly made the Presidency a family affair. The picture they present of togetherness and cooperation, of devotion and dedication to the job is a source of pride for every American and an example that could well be emulated by all.

In her role as First Lady, Mrs. Johnson is a warm and gracious hostess at state dinners and official functions. She has a compassion that compels unheralded action wherever she sees want and suffering. But it is as partner to the President that her talents shine brightest. Rather than carrying the torch for projects or interests of her own,



she supports her husband's policies and underlines his programs in every way possible. To this end she traveled more than 76,000 miles in the past year and made scores of speeches.

Still, in her gentle, dignified manner she finds time to be a companion and confidante to their two daughters, 20-year-old Lynda Bird and 17-year-old Luci Baines, who remain unspoiled from the glamorous routine of living in the White House.

Because their mother has taught them throughout the years not to feel important because of their father's position, but to have respect for the job, neither girl asks for or expects special privileges as Presidential daughters.

They are aware they live in the national spotlight and try to be the image of model young Americans. Although this often means self-denial of personal pleasures to give first attention to duty, neither girl complains.

Both Lynda and Luci traveled the campaign trails prior to the recent election and their routes took them to Southampton, New York, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis and Los Angeles.

Brown-haired, blue-eyed Luci, younger, impulsive and with her own distinct independence, often laments that she is the only non-politican in a political family. But she adjusts well. She joins in the activity because she wants to be a member of the team, and she threw herself so wholeheartedly into the campaign, she emerged a star.

As would any proud father, President Johnson boasts of her contribution: she gave up every week-end from June to November to spend the time campaigning for him. To keep up with her senior studies at National Cathedral School all the while, she carried her books along on her travels.

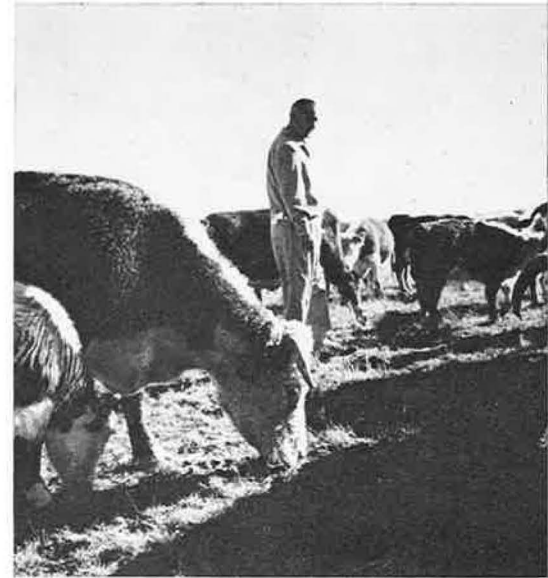
Lynda Bird, a serious-minded history major at George Washington University, is appreciative of her vantage view of history in the making. She often comments that she studies history when she is not watching people make it.



Seeing the great opportunities for young people today, in her talks to groups she greets at the White House and in her travels, she stresses the contributions youth can make to government. She calls hers the "volunteer generation," and practices what she preaches. Last summer she worked as a volunteer in the office of one of the President's assistants.

Despite her young years, brown-haired, brown-eyed Lynda can meet the President's associates—Senators and Cabinet members—and talk to them on their own level.

Both Lynda and Luci have special talents as hostesses and enjoy talking to the students, young people and adults



who visit the White House. They cheerfully join their hospitable parents in welcoming the many groups that come to call on the President.

The Johnsons have brought much to the White House besides a loyalty and dedication to the job of the Presidency and to the principles on which this nation was founded.

They have brought also a determination to serve all the people—not just special groups. They have brought youth—the joy, laughter and romance of young girls standing on the threshold of a wonderful age. But most of all they have brought happiness—a happiness that reaches out to all who know them.



Marie Smith is a staff writer for The Washington Post and author of "The President's Lady: An Intimate Biography of Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson."



Inaugural Week Schedule

RECEPTION FOR DISTINGUISHED LADIES

Monday, January 18 National Gallery of Art, 3 to 6 p.m. *By Special Invitation*

DEMOCRATIC GALA

Monday, January 18 National Guard Armory, 8:45 p.m. *By Special Invitation*

GOVERNORS' RECEPTION

Tuesday, January 19 Sheraton-Park Hotel, 3 to 6 p.m. *By Special Invitation*

RECEPTION HONORING THE VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND MRS. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

Tuesday, January 19 Shoreham Hotel, 6 to 8 p.m. *Tickets Available to Public*

YOUNG DEMOCRATS' RECEPTION AND DANCE

Tuesday, January 19 Mayflower Hotel, 7 p.m. to 1 a.m. *Tickets Available Through the Young Democratic Festivities Committee*

INAUGURAL CONCERT

Tuesday, January 19 Constitution Hall, 8:30 p.m. *Tickets Available to Public*

OFFICIAL INAUGURAL CEREMONY

Wednesday, January 20 The Capitol, 11:30 a.m. *By Special Invitation*

PARADE

Wednesday, January 20 1:30 p.m. *Tickets Available to Public*

CITIZENS FOR JOHNSON-HUMPHREY RECEPTION

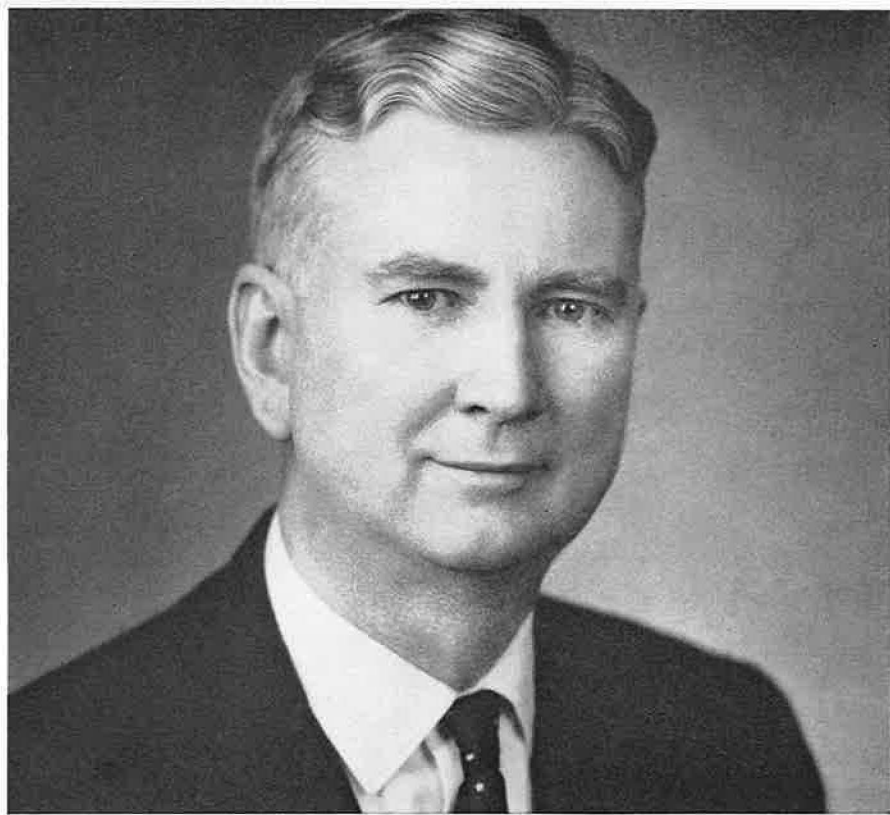
Wednesday, January 20 International Inn, 7 to 9 p.m. *Tickets Available to Public*

INAUGURAL BALL

Wednesday, January 20 9 p.m. *By Special Invitation*

1965 Inaugural Committee Chairmen

	VICE CHAIRMEN	OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN
	Walter M. Tobriner	<i>Special Assistants to the Chairman</i>
	John B. Duncan	Booth Mooney
DALE MILLER, <i>Chairman</i>	Brig. Gen. C. M. Duke	Mrs. Dale Miller
	Dr. E. Franklin Jackson	<i>Social Consultant to the Chairman</i>
	Mrs. Polly Shackleton	Mrs. Perle Mesta
	Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.	<i>Radio-TV Consultant to the Chairman</i>
	Carl L. Shipley	J. Leonard Reinsch
	HONORARY VICE CHAIRMEN	OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
	Edward H. Foley	Wm. Neale Roach
	Robert V. Fleming	



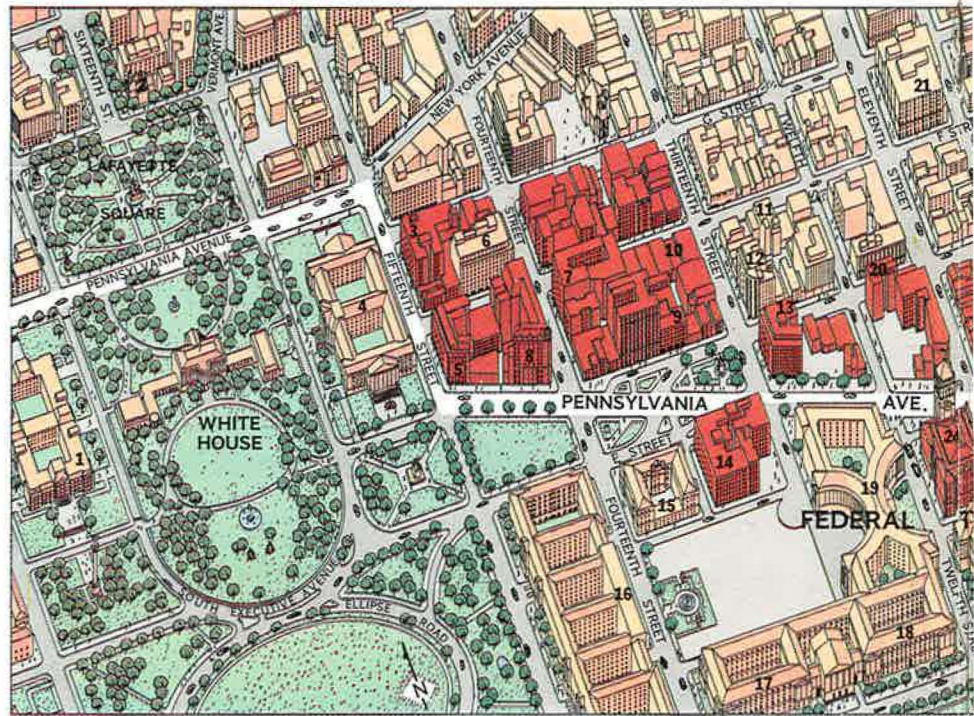
A Message from the Chairman

The inauguration of a President and Vice President of the United States is much more than a routine performance of a function prescribed by the Constitution. It is even more than a perpetuation of the most enduring democratic system of government that the world has ever known. In its broadest sense its significance is even loftier and more transcendent than our own national purpose. What it truly means can best be understood when it is projected against those horizons of aspiration which beckon free men everywhere—not only those who enjoy the blessings of freedom, but those also who valiantly seek it. Our solemn Inaugural ceremony is an ennobling symbol of faith in the ultimate triumph of an ideal, consecrated to all mankind.

Those of us who have been privileged to play some humble role in this magnificent enterprise have been enriched beyond measure by the experience. Though there are limits beyond which the most eloquent word and the most graphic picture can go, in expressing the depth of a sentiment, we feel that within the pages of this impressive book you may yet divine something of the emotions that moved us so deeply in our dedication to our task. We invite you within these pages to share those emotions with us. We invite you to the haven of our memories, to live again with us through a period of time which paid tribute to our glorious heritage, and thrust aloft a challenge to our posterity.

Dale Miller

DALE MILLER



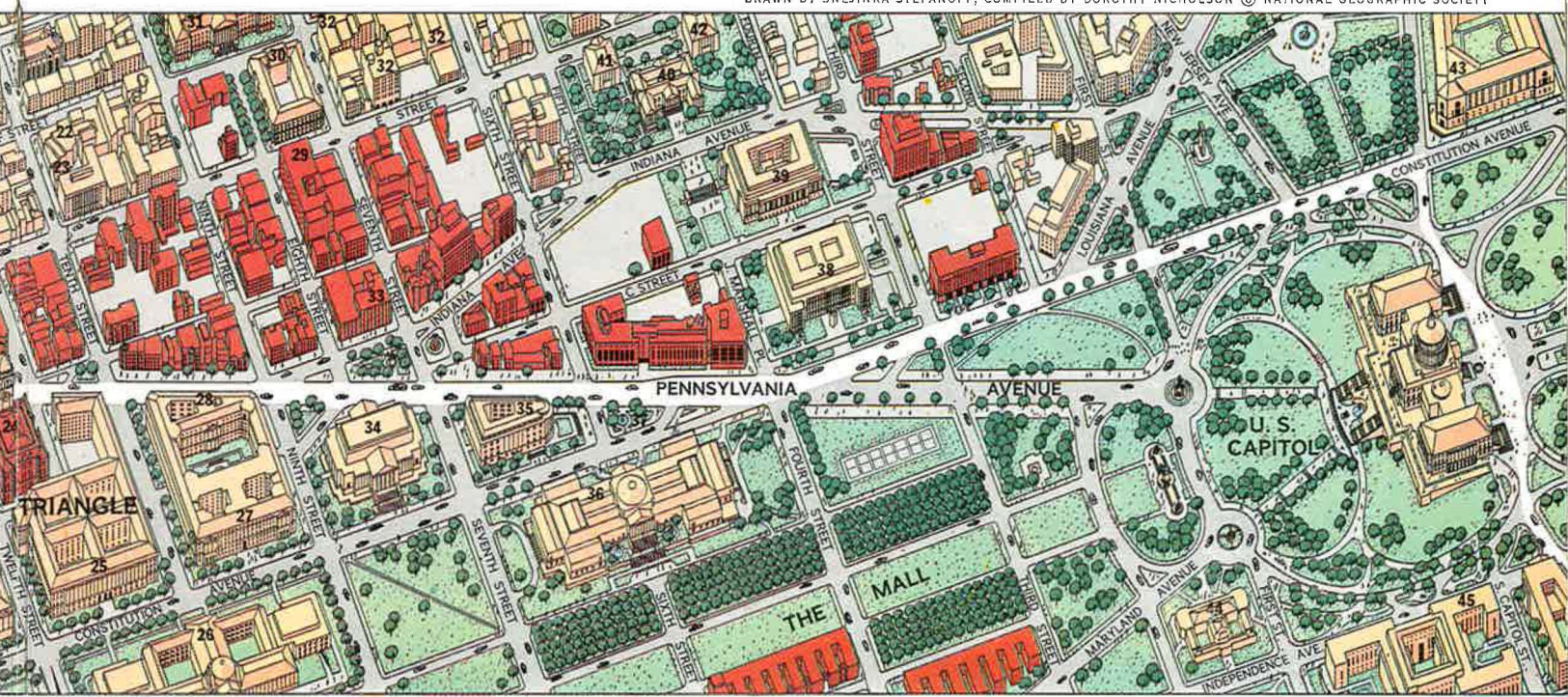
1965 Inaugural Parade

The single most significant ceremony in a nation largely devoid of pomp and pageantry is the Inauguration of the President and Vice President of the United States.

An important event during that ceremonial period is the Inaugural Parade. The parade is also a ceremony, based on tradition and bringing into central focus and participation our fifty States and Territories, as well as the Executive, Judicial and Legislative branches of the Government.

Once the President and Vice President have reached the reviewing stand in front of the White House, the parade proceeds in traditional order. The first division consists of the various services. According to precedence, based on the dates of their establishment, the Academies of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Coast Guard, and Merchant Marine pass in review. They represent the armed forces of the United States and associated services and the professional corps of future leaders. The dream of our national tradition as a peaceful nation can best be realized through strength, and the Academies are symbolic of that strength as they report to their Commander-in-Chief.

In addition to the Academies, the active forces, in order of precedence, head up each



division of the remainder of the parade. The honor of leading the parade is accorded the States of Texas and Minnesota, as the homes of the President and Vice President respectively, and the District of Columbia as host to the Inauguration. Thereafter the order of precedence is determined by the date on which each State entered the Union or became established as a Territory.

Each State unit is headed by its Governor; and participating with the Governors are bands, marching units, and floats representing the people of their States and Territories.

To streamline the parade the line of march as well as the number of persons participating have been changed from previous Inaugurals. The non-military and other sections join the line-of-march at Third Street and Constitution Avenue, thereby reducing by one and one-half miles the distance previously marched when the entire parade formed in front of the Capitol. By limiting each State, with the exceptions of Texas and Minnesota, to one band, one marching unit, and one float, a smoother and more compact parade is planned. The tighter formations will produce a more dramatic spectacle for the 500,000 spectators and the 200,000,000 others who will view the impressive proceedings via the television networks of the world.

The Capitol Ceremony



PROGRAM

East Portico

National Capitol

11:30 A.M.

January 20, 1965

Selection

by the United States Marine Corps band.

Invocation

by the Most Reverend Robert E. Lucey.

Solo

by Miss Leontyne Price.

Prayer

by Rabbi Hyman Judah Schachtel.

The Oath of Office will be administered to the Vice President by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Honorable John W. McCormack.

Prayer

by Reverend George R. Davis.

The Oath of Office will be administered to the President by the Chief Justice of the United States, the Honorable Earl Warren.

Inaugural Address

by the President of the United States.

Selection

by the Mormon Tabernacle choir.

Benediction

by His Eminence Archbishop Iakovos.

Star Spangled Banner

by the United States Marine Corps band

Joint Congressional
Inaugural Committee
of the
United States Senate
and the
House of Representatives



HONORABLE B. EVERETT JORDAN
United States Senator
North Carolina, Chairman



HONORABLE JOHN W. McCORMACK
The Speaker
Massachusetts



HONORABLE JOHN J. SPARKMAN
United States Senator
Alabama



HONORABLE CARL B. ALBERT
United States Representative
Oklahoma



HONORABLE LEVERETT SALTONSTALL
United States Senator
Massachusetts



HONORABLE CHARLES HALLECK
United States Representative
Indiana

The Inaugural Ceremony

The Inaugural Ceremony is a prerogative of the Congress. Through the Joint Inaugural Committee of that body, plans, arrangements, invitations, protocol, seating and the many other details surrounding the momentous event are carried out. The ceremony itself is conducted on the East Portico of the National Capitol.

Here members of the Senate and House of Representatives, having convened in the Senate and House shortly before, arrive as a body and take their seats. Next the Joint Inaugural Committee escorts the Chief Justice of the United States and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court from the Office of the Secretary of the Senate to their seats. Members of the President's Cabinet are escorted to their assigned seats, followed by the Governors of the States, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Chiefs of the Armed Services, and finally the Ambassadors and Ministers of Foreign Countries. At this time the Committee on Arrangements escorts the President-elect and Vice President-elect to the Inaugural Platform for the ensuing ceremonies.

Then, before the distinguished guests and thousands of the general public assembled on the Capitol grounds, the Speaker of the House administers the oath to the Vice President-elect. Shortly thereafter the Chief Justice administers the oath to the President-elect, and the oldest continuous constitutional government in the world continues uninterrupted.

THE LINE OF MARCH . . .

At 1330 hours, the President and Vice President will depart the Capitol via the Law Library entrance and will proceed to their respective sedans in the Presidential Escort. The Presidential Escort will include:

PLATOON OF METROPOLITAN MOTORCYCLE POLICE

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE

Inaugural Committee Chairman Dale Miller
Parade Committee Chairman Howard L. Burris

THE PRESIDENT'S SECTION

Commander, Staff, Colors, 1st Battalion, 3d Infantry
The United States Army Band
Composite Company—1st Battalion, 3d Infantry (The Old Guard)
National, Presidential and Vice Presidential Color Guard
Mobile TV, Photo and Newsreel vehicles
President and Mrs. Johnson, Senator Jordan
Vice President and Mrs. Humphrey, Speaker and Mrs. McCormack
Press vehicles
Miss Lynda Bird Johnson, Miss Luci Baines Johnson
Mr. & Mrs. C. Bruce Solomonson
Mr. & Mrs. Hubert Humphrey III
Robert Humphrey; Douglas Humphrey
Chief Justice and Mrs. Warren
President and Mrs. Truman, and Major General Vaughan
Senator Hayden, Mrs. Jordan
Senator and Mrs. Sparkman
Senator and Mrs. Saltonstall
Representative and Mrs. Albert
Representative and Mrs. Halleck
Senate Majority Leader and Mrs. Mike Mansfield, Miss Anne Mansfield
Senator and Mrs. Dirksen
Representative and Mrs. Ford
Massed Colors of the States, District and Territories
Secretary of State and Mrs. Rusk
Secretary of Treasury and Mrs. Dillon
Secretary of Defense and Mrs. McNamara
Acting Attorney General and Mrs. Katzenbach
Postmaster General and Mrs. Gronouski
Secretary of Interior and Mrs. Udall
Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Freeman
Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Connor
Secretary of Labor and Mrs. Wirtz



Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and Mrs. Celebrezze
Presidential Party

Major General and Mrs. Clifton

Mr. & Mrs. Leonard H. Marks

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Robbie

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Wheeler

Chief of Staff, United States Air Force, and Mrs. LeMay

Chief of Naval Operations and Mrs. McDonald

Chief of Staff, United States Army, and Mrs. Johnson

Commandant of the Marine Corps and Mrs. Greene

Commandant of the Coast Guard and Mrs. Roland

The Old Guard Fife and Drum Corps

Composite Company—1st Battalion, 3d Infantry (The Old Guard)

FIRST DIVISION

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Staff

Band

Two United States Military Academy Companies

Colors

Two United States Military Academy Companies

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY

Staff

Band

Two United States Naval Academy Companies

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY

Staff

Band

Three United States Air Force Academy Squadrons

Colors

Three United States Air Force Academy Squadrons

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY

Staff

Band

Two United States Coast Guard Academy Companies

Colors

Two United States Coast Guard Academy Companies

UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY

Staff

Band

Two United States Merchant Marine Companies

Colors

One United States Merchant Marine Company



SECOND DIVISION

UNITED STATES ARMY

Staff

Band

Battalion, 18th Airborne Corps,
82nd Airborne Division, Ft. Bragg, N. C.

Colors

Battalion, 18th Airborne Corps,
101st Airborne Division, Ft. Campbell, Ky.

Company, Special Warfare Training Center,
Ft. Bragg, N. C.

TEXAS

MINNESOTA

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

INDIAN AFFAIRS FLOATS

DELAWARE

PENNSYLVANIA

NEW JERSEY

GEORGIA

CONNECTICUT

MASSACHUSETTS

MARYLAND

SOUTH CAROLINA

NEW HAMPSHIRE

THIRD DIVISION

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

Staff

U. S. Marine Band and Drum & Bugle Corps

U. S. Marine Corps Ceremonial Battalion,
Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Colors

U. S. Marine Corps Ceremonial Battalion,
Marine Corps, Schools, Quantico, Va.

VIRGINIA

NEW YORK

NORTH CAROLINA

RHODE ISLAND

VERMONT

KENTUCKY

TENNESSEE

OHIO

LOUISIANA

INDIANA

MISSISSIPPI

ILLINOIS

FOURTH DIVISION

UNITED STATES NAVY

Staff

Band

Two U. S. Navy Companies

Colors

Two U. S. Navy Companies

ALABAMA

MAINE

MISSOURI

ARKANSAS

MICHIGAN

FLORIDA

IOWA

WISCONSIN

CALIFORNIA

OREGON

KANSAS

WEST VIRGINIA

FIFTH DIVISION

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Staff

Band

Two U. S. Air Force Squadrons

Colors

Two U. S. Air Force Squadrons

NEVADA
NEBRASKA
COLORADO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MONTANA
WASHINGTON
IDAHO
WYOMING
UTAH
OKLAHOMA

SIXTH DIVISION

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

Staff

Band

U. S. Coast Guard Battalion, Camp May,
New Jersey

NATIONAL GUARD

UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE

UNITED STATES NAVY RESERVE

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE RESERVE

UNITED STATES ARMY ROTC

UNITED STATES NAVY ROTC

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ROTC

NEW MEXICO

ARIZONA

ALASKA

HAWAII

PUERTO RICO

VIRGIN ISLANDS

GUAM

AMERICAN SAMOA

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC



I have faith in the future of
mankind. There is a common yearning
for peace, for human dignity, for
individual fulfillment, that breaches
the artificial barriers of nations,
creeds and political philosophies.

Hubert Horatio Humphrey

The Vice President
of the
United States

I, Hubert Horatio Humphrey, 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; that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

*Vice President's Oath Prescribed
By Rules Of The Senate*



Hubert Horatio Humphrey

By Winthrop Griffith

Hubert H. Humphrey, who becomes Vice President of the United States in the fifty-third year of his life and the twenty-first year of his political career, is an uniquely American politician.

He was born in a room over his father's drug store, facing Main Street, in the prairie village of Wallace, South Dakota. He grew up in the open land at the center of the continent, where the voices of American pioneers were stronger than the echoes of European society.

The political and literary heroes of his childhood were American: Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. As a child, he liked to dream and to explore. He was often the brave Knight Roland, "riding a big horse into the woods to slay a dragon." Later, he climbed a hundred foot high water-tank tower, "even though everyone told me I shouldn't or couldn't. But I liked it at the top. . . . You could see for such a long way, above the flatness."

The most profound influences on his life came from his father, from the rural communities of his youth, and from the depression-drought decade of his early manhood.

Hubert Horatio Humphrey Sr. was a rare man. He was a businessman with a normal interest in profit, but when he bought radio time on a local station to read poetry he mentioned his church, and not his store, as the sponsor. He was a Democrat in a predominantly Republican region and an internationalist in a period of isolationism. He liked to re-read aloud William Jennings Bryan's "Cross of Gold" speech at the dinner table. Sometimes, he placed his son on his knee and recited Woodrow Wilson's "Fourteen Points." He pointed to news stories from Washington or Moscow or Tokyo and told his son, "You should know about this, Hubert; it might affect you someday."



The rural communities of Wallace and Doland were small and simple, isolated and contained. "In those little towns," Humphrey has said, "privacy did not matter; people were important." He is still grateful for a pattern of community life in which the family, the school and the church were the strongest forces, and for a society of neighbors which "conditioned me to care deeply about others, to share their joys, to suffer their sorrows."

The depression and drought of the 1920's and 1930's drove him out. ("It was so hot, so terribly hot. . . . The dust, it was everywhere. . . . There was a desolation, a drabness. . . . You felt trapped.") For ten years, he struggled against economic stagnation and the effects of drought and dust storms. The period scarred him, but he says that those years "enriched me, and gave me a certain toughness and patience." The experience also enveloped his lofty idealism with an earthly pragmatism, transformed his opinions into convictions, and cloaked his ideas with a passion to put them into practice. It compelled him, always, to interpret statistics and other bland measurements of poverty and disaster into human terms.

The habit of struggle drove him through the University of Minnesota (Phi Beta Kappa and magna cum laude in 1939), Louisiana State University (a Master's Degree in Political Science), and a series of administrative jobs with New Deal agencies and teaching positions in Minnesota. In 1943, he turned full-time to politics, with a close but unsuccessful race for Mayor of Minneapolis. He won in 1945, and for three years fought crime, anti-Semitism, municipal decay in housing and education and indolent bureaucrats who said "It can't be done." Even the most conservative Republicans admitted that Humphrey became "the best Mayor in the city's history."



The year 1948 was a major turning point. He led a successful effort to purge Communists from the ranks of the Democratic Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota, attracted national attention with an electrifying speech on civil rights at the Democratic Convention, and in a November landslide victory became the first Democrat ever elected from Minnesota to the United States Senate.

For the next sixteen years, he rarely relaxed, and never brooded about occasional political setbacks. A combination of work and wit, courage and conviction, and a capacity for conciliation and leadership won respect, friendships and alliances in the Senate. He was elected Assistant Majority Leader in 1961. Years of eloquent advocacy, tedious study and patient work by Humphrey were in large measure responsible for some of the most progressive legislation to come out of Congress in a decade: the Food for Peace program, the Peace Corps, the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, ratification of the nuclear test ban treaty, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Hubert Humphrey's optimism, his love of life, and his compassion have earned him a gift which he prizes far more than the legislative achievements listed in the Congressional

Record or the framed awards which cover the walls of his office: the affection and respect of millions of Americans with whom he identifies and involves himself.

On the eve of his nomination to the Vice Presidency in 1964, Humphrey stood for a few moments at the edge of a sundeck overlooking the beach at Atlantic City. A few Democratic Convention delegates and a score of vacationers, strolling the boardwalk below, looked up, recognized him, and called their greetings. Unconcerned about the images of Senatorial or Vice Presidential dignity, he chatted with them about the progress of the convention, the warmth of the evening and the beauty of the sea. "I wish I could be down there with you," he said. At that comment, the cluster of people applauded, and a woman called up, "We're with YOU, Humphrey!"

He was touched. Stepping back out of sight of the boardwalk, he nodded toward the people below and said to a television reporter preparing to interview him:

"You know, this is one of the nice things about politics. You go a long way and work a long time and travel to many places. Finally, many people know you and recognize you and are friendly. I like that.

"I guess I haven't gotten this the easy way, this friendship of so many people. I've made a lot of mistakes. To get this friendship and maybe the respect of people takes a lot of doing, my way. It takes a lot of years."

More than a century ago, Alexis de Toqueville wrote of an essential element in the American character which helps to describe Hubert Humphrey:

"They (Americans) have all a lively faith in the perfectability of man. . . . They all consider society as a body in a state of improvement, humanity as a changing scene, in which nothing is, or ought to be, permanent; and they admit that what appears to them today to be good may be superseded by something better tomorrow. . . . America is a land of wonders, in which everything is in constant motion and every change seems an improvement. . . . No natural boundary seems to be set to the efforts of man; and in his eyes what is not yet done is only what he has not yet attempted to do."

Winthrop Griffith is author of "Humphrey, A Candid Biography," to be published in February by William Morrow and Company.



Mid' all the traffic of the ways,
Turmoils without, within,
Make in my heart a quiet place,
And come and dwell therein!

A little shrine of quietness,
All sacred to Thyself,
Where Thou shalt all my soul possess,
And I may find myself;

A little shelter from Life's stress,
Where I may lay me prone,
And bare my soul in lowliness,
And know as I am known;

A little place of mystic grace,
Of self and sin swept bare,
Where I may look into Thy face
And talk with Thee in prayer.

John Oxenham

The Vice President's Lady

The Humphrey Family

By Patricia Griffith

She has a spontaneous warmth and twinkling charm that captivate those around her. Her blue eyes glow with gentle good humor, and her quick smile radiates great friendliness, and compassion. Instinctively she can put one person, or a roomful, at ease, because she is at ease with herself. There is not one iota of sham or pretense or stiffness about her, which, in an era of intense status-consciousness, makes Muriel Humphrey a very rare and special person.

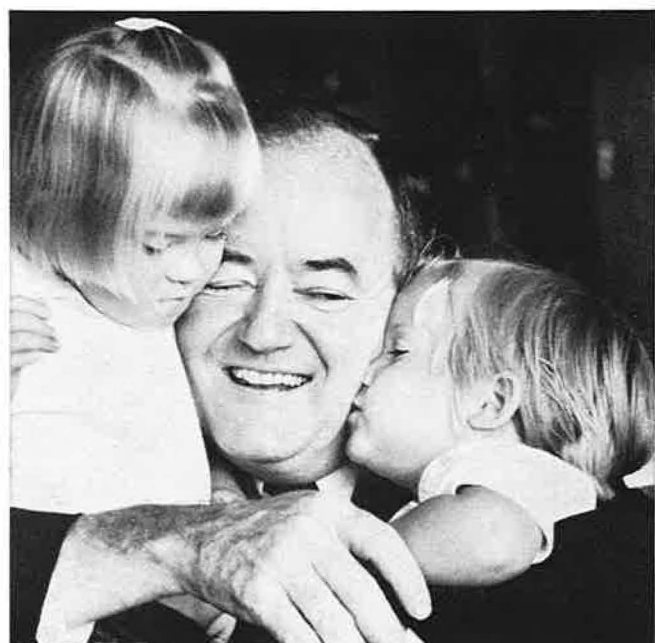
She shares with her husband the heritage of the rural Midwest. Her roots are in Huron, South Dakota, where she was born Muriel Fay Buck on February 20, 1912. Her father ran his own produce business until the economic devastation of the depression forced him to sell at a great loss. It was a brutal lesson in personal hardship and tragedy she saw repeated in family after family.

In school Muriel Buck was an excellent student and a talented pianist. She was attending Huron College when she wandered into the Humphrey drug store one afternoon and met a talkative young soda jerk who dispensed New

Deal enthusiasm along with every chocolate soda. He proved equally nimble on his feet, and spun Muriel off to dances at the local pavilion on Wednesday and Saturday nights. Two years later, on the morning of September 3, 1936, they were married.

Hubert Humphrey's bride had a buoyancy and zest for hard work that matched his own. She cut short her college studies to work full-time to speed his return to the University of Minnesota for a degree in political science. Three months before he was graduated, their daughter Nancy was born. When they moved on to Louisiana State University on a graduate fellowship, she typed at home to supplement his modest grant. She was also up at dawn each day to make stacks of sandwiches which her husband sold to fellow graduate students for ten cents each.

"We learned early that we could survive under the poorest of circumstances, no matter what setbacks we had," she says. "What better way is there to prepare for an elective public life?"



Their public life together began in 1943, and in the exciting tumultuous years since, Muriel Humphrey has managed to provide a restful homelife out of public view. Her first concern has always been her family, which grew to include sons Skip (Hubert III), Robert and Douglas. An excellent cook and immaculate housekeeper, she relaxes by sewing most of her own clothes, from elaborate brocade evenings gowns to smartly tailored suits. She is an ardent gardner and has completely landscaped the grounds of the Humphreys' home on Lake Waverly, west of Minneapolis.

As her children have grown, she has taken on an increasingly active political role. In 1960 she campaigned on her own in Wisconsin and West Virginia during the Presidential primaries, and later hitched a coffee trailer to her car and drove through farming communities in Minnesota boosting her husband's re-election to the Senate. This past fall she travelled even more—into 35 states, including Alaska and Hawaii, giving speeches, shaking hands and, in her words, "just visiting with the people." She loved it.

If official duties take the Humphreys' overseas in the coming months, she will be well prepared. She has been a "working partner" on

past trips through Europe, the Middle East and Latin America, visiting schools, hospitals and rehabilitation centers. She has logged two trips to Moscow. The first, in 1958, was unexpectedly climaxed by Senator Humphrey's eight-hour conversation with Khrushchev. She returned in August 1963 as the only Senate wife present for the signing of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, a memorable occasion she ranks as a high point of her life.

Neither time nor official responsibilities have dimmed her refreshing enthusiasm to learn something new. While in Hawaii at the end of the campaign, she put aside politics one afternoon to try surfing for the first time. Her reaction? "Marvelous!"

There are now two granddaughters to add joy and laughter to the Humphrey household. Vicki, 4, and Jill, almost 3, are the daughters of Nancy and Bruce Solomonson, who live in a suburb of Minneapolis. Skip and his wife, Nancy Lee, attend American University in Washington, where he is studying pre-law. Robert is a sophomore business major at Mankato State College in Minnesota, and Douglas attends Shattuck School in Faribault, Minn., where he is a junior.



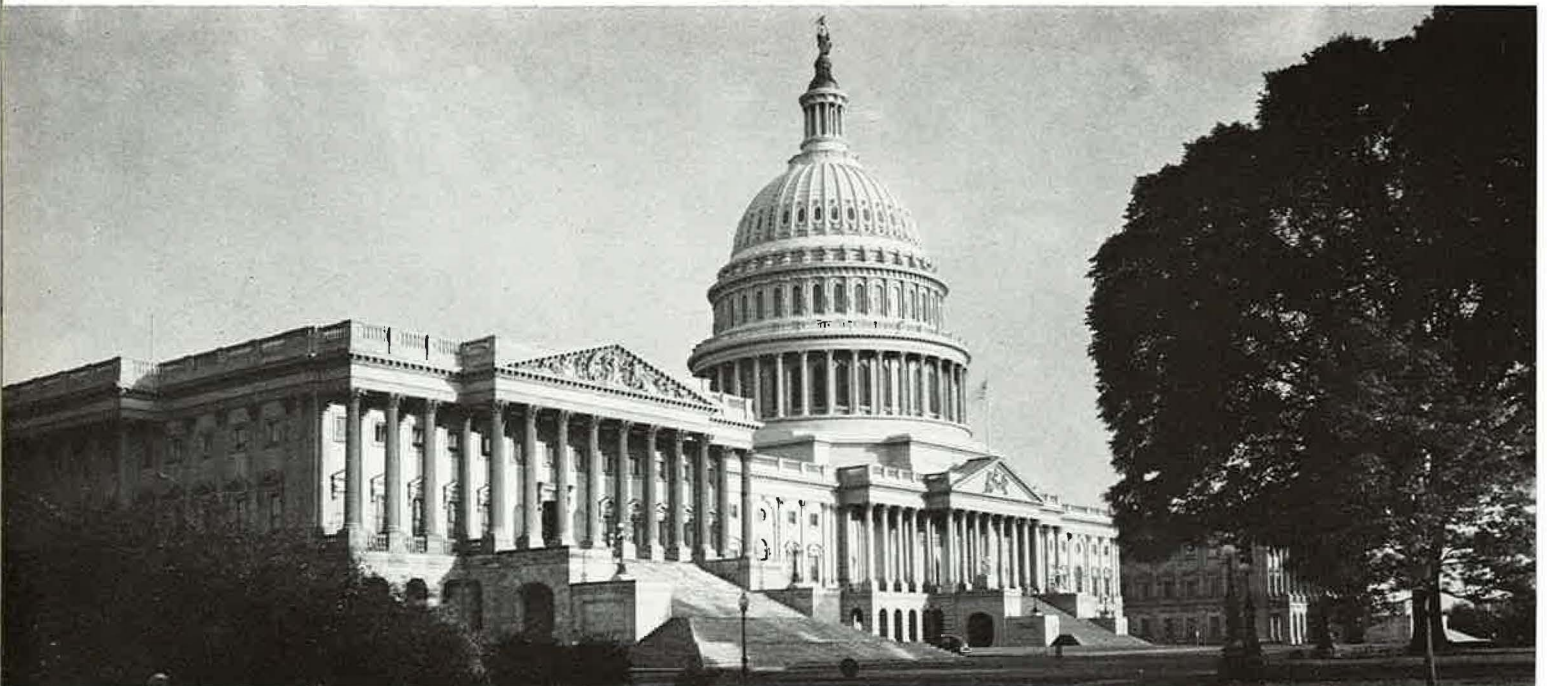


★ YOUR
CAPITAL
★ CITY

There are larger and older American cities. But Washington, D. C. remains the Mecca of every American traveler.

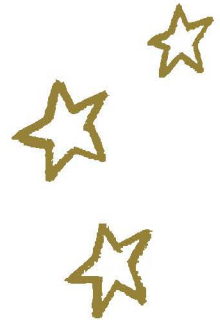
History never stands still in Washington. It is still being enacted today. It does not overwhelm this city. New painting, new music, new philosophical movements, the most challenging literature in United States and quests for the American dream have originated here.

Washington is the political and administrative capital of America. Here, where conferences of state are held, museums and venerable monuments weave the threads of America's history into the fabric of the present. It is the home of the United States Capitol, the Pentagon, the State Department, the Jefferson Memorial, the Supreme Court. It is a workshop where thousands of dedicated people have worked to make the reality of the American dream a truth and not just a vision.



The White House is a unique American institution. It is first of all the President's home, but in a very real sense it is the home of the American people.

The White House is probably the least pretentious residence of the head of state of all the major countries of the world. Yet it is without doubt one of the most beloved symbols of American democracy. The public rooms are simple, but dignified. The family rooms are spacious and comfortable, but bear no resemblance to the official residences of other countries. In short The White House is the best expression of American democratic ideals. Beauty without ostentation, dignity which finds expression in simplicity, are what make The White House America's finest home.



YOUR WHITE HOUSE





THE INAUGURAL MEDAL



Noted sculptor Felix W. deWeldon designed the Presidential Inaugural Medal, an Official Inaugural Souvenir, which is available to the public. They may be purchased through the Inaugural Medal Committee, Sixth and Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D. C. The Bronze Medals sell for \$5 each. The Silver Medals sell for \$35 plus \$3.50 excise tax from a limited, serially numbered supply. Checks should be made payable to Inaugural Medal Committee.

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Acknowledgments . . .

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OFFICIAL INAUGURAL
PROGRAM
JANUARY 20, 1965

INAUGURAL PROGRAM COMMITTEE
SIXTH AND INDEPENDENCE AVE., S.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20025

*The Governor
of the
State of Oregon*

Mark C. Hatfield

Salem

JOHNSON - PRES.
HUMPHRIES - U.P.



The Inaugural Committee

*requests the honor of your presence
to attend and participate in the Inauguration of*

Lyndon Baines Johnson

as President of the United States of America

and

Hubert Horatio Humphrey

as Vice President of the United States of America

*on Wednesday the twentieth of January
one thousand nine hundred and sixty-five*

in the City of Washington

Dale Miller

Chairman

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The souvenir invitation to the Inauguration is in grateful recognition of the interest you have manifested in the election of the President and the Vice President of the United States. It conveys our sincere wish that you may be able to be in Washington for the occasion, but the invitation in itself does NOT constitute an admission to any of the Inaugural events.

Admission tickets will be required, and you will find appropriate instructions below. Checks or money orders *must* accompany all applications. However, kindly make out a separate check for each event; please do not make out a single check for your total order. Orders will be processed on a first-come first-served basis until the capacity of each event has been reached.

Reception for Distinguished Ladies

The reception is by invitation only. Chairman, Mrs. Clifford Davis, Inaugural Committee, 6th and Independence, S.W., Washington, D. C. 20025.

Democratic Gala

Invitations have been issued by the Democratic National Committee, 1730 K St., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006. They are not available at the Inaugural Committee.

Governors' Reception

The reception is by invitation only. Chairman, Hon. Henry H. Fowler, Inaugural Committee, 6th and Independence, S.W., Washington, D. C. 20025.

Reception Honoring Vice President-Elect and Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey

Hosts: Governor Karl Rolvaag and the Minnesota President's Club. Place: Shoreham Hotel. Time: 6 to 8 p.m. Tickets at \$5.00 each are available only at Vice Presidential Reception Committee, 916 G St., N.W., 6th Floor, Washington, D. C. Make checks or money orders payable to Vice Presidential Reception Committee.

Young Democrats' Reception and Dance

Tickets are available through the Young Democratic Festivities Committee. Chairman, Mr. J. Albert House, Jr., Inaugural Committee, 6th and Independence, S.W., Washington, D. C. 20025.

Inaugural Concert

Tickets are on public sale and may be purchased by mail order to Chairman, Hon. Abe Fortas, Inaugural Committee, 6th and Independence, S.W., Washington, D. C. 20025. Make checks or money orders payable to Inaugural Committee 1965. After January 12, 1965, tickets may be purchased at National Symphony Box Office, 1108 G Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. Black tie optional.

Official Inauguration Ceremony

Attendance at the Official Inauguration Ceremony is by invitation only. These invitations are issued by the Joint Congressional Committee for the Inauguration at

the Capitol and are not handled through the Inaugural Committee. Liaison for this event is William B. Whitley, Room 6225, New Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20025.

Parade

Tickets are on public sale and may be purchased at the Inaugural Committee or by mail order to Chairman, Colonel Howard L. Burris, Inaugural Committee, 6th and Independence, S.W., Washington, D. C. 20025. Make checks or money orders payable to Inaugural Committee 1965 and add \$.50 to each mail order to cover postage and handling.

National Citizens for Johnson and Humphrey

Cocktail-Buffer. By invitation only. \$10.00 per person. Mrs. Polly Shackleton, Mr. James H. Rowe, Chairmen. Invitations through Citizens Committee, Inaugural Committee, 6th and Independence, S.W., Washington, D. C. 20025.

Inaugural Ball

Attendance at the Ball is by invitation only. Invitation lists are composed from lists submitted by Cabinet members, Governors, Members of Congress, Democratic National Committeemen and Committeewomen, Democratic State Chairmen, and Chairmen of Citizens for Johnson-Humphrey Groups. Price per ticket is \$25.00. Limited number of choice boxes (seating 8) available at \$750. Black tie. Inaugural Committee, 6th and Independence, S.W., Washington, D. C. 20025.

Housing

For housing, apply to Chairman, Hon. F. Joseph Donohue, Inaugural Committee, 6th and Independence, S.W., Washington, D. C. 20025. All hotels in the area are requiring a minimum of four days reservations (January 17, 18, 19, 20). The Housing Committee must have the names and addresses of each person who is to occupy a room (for example: reservation cannot be accepted for Joe Doe and party of 5 to occupy three double rooms). There are no suites available. There are no rooms overlooking Pennsylvania Avenue. If possible, groups will be kept together but there is no assurance that this can be accomplished. The Housing Committee assigns individuals to a specific hotel; the hotel, in turn, notifies the individual what accommodations are being held, the amount of deposit to be forwarded to the hotel and by what date. The Hotel Association emphasizes that there are accommodations for everyone.

INAUGURAL ACTIVITIES

Calendar and Information

RECEPTION FOR DISTINGUISHED LADIES

Monday, January 18 National Gallery of Art, 3 to 6 p.m.
By Special Invitation

DEMOCRATIC GALA

Monday, January 18 National Guard Armory, 8:45 p.m.
By Special Invitation

GOVERNORS' RECEPTION

Tuesday, January 19 Sheraton-Park Hotel, 3 to 6 p.m.
By Special Invitation

RECEPTION HONORING THE
VICE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND MRS. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
Tuesday, January 19 Shoreham Hotel, 6 to 8 p.m.

\$5.00

Available to Public

YOUNG DEMOCRATS' RECEPTION AND DANCE

Tuesday, January 19 Mayflower Hotel, 7 p.m. to 1 a.m.
\$10.00

Tickets Available Through the Young Democratic Festivities Committee

INAUGURAL CONCERT

Tuesday, January 19 Constitution Hall, 8:30 p.m.
\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$15.00, \$25.00, Boxes (seating 5)
\$250.00, if available
Public Sale

OFFICIAL INAUGURAL CEREMONY

Wednesday, January 20 The Capitol, 11:30 a.m.
By Special Invitation

PARADE

Wednesday, January 20 1:30 p.m.
\$3.50, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, Boxes (Opposite
Presidential Reviewing Stand) \$25.00 per seat
Public Sale

CITIZENS FOR JOHNSON-HUMPHREY COCKTAIL-BUFFET

Wednesday, January 20 International Inn, 7 to 9 p.m.
By Special Invitation

INAUGURAL BALL

Wednesday, January 20 9 p.m.
\$25.00 per person, Limited Number of Boxes (seating 8) \$750.00
By Special Invitation

DALE MILLER, *Chairman*, Inaugural Committee 1965

(over)

INAUGURAL COMMITTEE 1965

DALE MILLER, *Chairman*

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Treasurer

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Orville Crouch, *Co-Chairman*
Floor Committee

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Mrs. W. John Kenney, *Assistant to*
the Chairman

MILITARY AIDES

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LCDR P. F. Bodling, U.S.N.
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MUSIC

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TRANSPORTATION AND PARKING

Kennedy C. Watkins, *Chairman*

HOSTESSES

Mrs. J. William Fulbright, *Chairman*

Mrs. Max O. Truitt, *Co-Chairman*

STAFF

Sherrie Huberman

Esther Newberg

Alice Cumberland

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES

Box	1	Alabama	Governor George C. Wallace
	2	Alaska	Governor William A. Egan
	3	Arizona	Governor Samuel P. Goddard
	4	Arkansas	Governor Orval E. Faubus
	5	California	Governor Edmund G. Brown
	6	Colorado	Governor John A. Love
	7	Connecticut	Governor John Dempsey
	8	Delaware	Represented by Major General Francis Clair Gideon, USAF
	9	Florida	Governor Haydon Burns
	10	Georgia	Governor Carl E. Sanders
	11	Hawaii	Governor John A. Burns
	12	Idaho	Governor Robert E. Smylie
	13	Illinois	Governor Otto Kerner
	14	Indiana	Governor Roger D. Branigan
	15	Iowa	Governor Harold E. Hughes
	16	Kansas	Governor William H. Avery
	17	Kentucky	Governor Edward T. Breathitt
	18	Louisiana	Governor John J. McKeithen
	19	Maine	Governor John H. Reed
	20	Maryland	Governor J. Millard Tawes
	21	Massachusetts	Governor John A. Volpe
	22	Michigan	Governor George Romney
	23	Minnesota	Governor Karl F. Rolvaag
	24	Mississippi	Governor Paul B. Johnson
	25	Missouri	Governor Warren E. Hearnes
	26	Montana	Governor Tim M. Babcock
	27	Nebraska	Governor Frank B. Morrison
	28	Nevada	Governor Grant Sawyer
	29	New Hampshire	Governor John W. King
	30	New Jersey	Governor Richard J. Hughes
	31	New Mexico	Represented by Honorable John M. Kelly
	32	New York	Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller
	33	North Carolina	Governor Dan K. Moore
	34	North Dakota	Governor William L. Guy
	35	Ohio	Governor James A. Rhodes
	36	Oklahoma	Governor Henry Bellmon
	37	Oregon	Governor Mark O. Hatfield
	38	Pennsylvania	Governor William W. Scranton
	39	Rhode Island	Governor John H. Chafee
	40	South Carolina	Governor Donald Russell
	41	South Dakota	Governor Nils A. Boe
	42	Tennessee	Governor Frank G. Clement
	43	Texas	Governor John Connally
	44	Utah	Governor Calvin L. Rampton
	45	Vermont	Governor Philip H. Hoff
	46	Virginia	Governor Albertis S. Harrison
	47	Washington	Governor Daniel J. Evans
	48	West Virginia	Governor Hulett C. Smith
	49	Wisconsin	Represented by Lt. Governor Patrick J. Lucey
	50	Wyoming	Governor Cliff Hansen
	51	Puerto Rico	Governor Roberto Sánchez Vilella
	52	Virgin Islands	Governor Ralph M. Paiewonsky
	53	American Samoa	Governor H. Rex Lee
	54	Guam	Governor Manuel F. L. Guerrero
	55	Canal Zone	Major General Robert J. Fleming, Jr.
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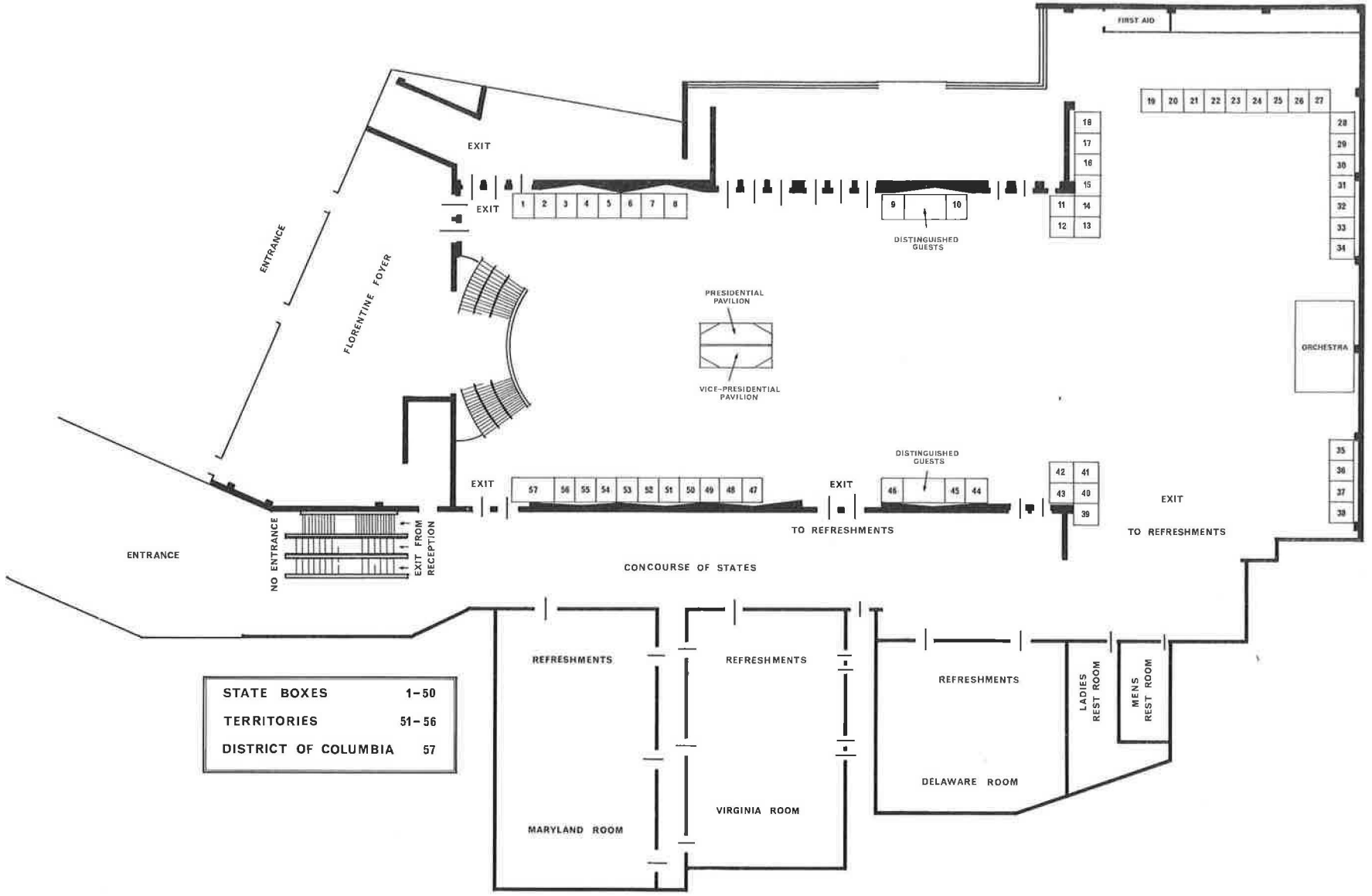
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