JOHN N. GARNER

JOHN N. GARNER becomes Vice President of the United States at sixty-four, with a legislative experience rare in occupants of that office. For thirty years he has been a Member of Congress and has won distinction in protecting the little fellow in taxation, and as leader of his party in the House and finally in the Speakership. Before that he was a county judge and a member of his State Legislature. He is also a lawyer, banker and a newspaper editor. His main predilection from youth, however, has been for politics.

Of pioneer stock, virile in manhood and democracy, Mr. Garner was born in a log cabin—an event long considered fortuitous in the lives of aspirants for the Presidency and other high offices. His start in life as one of the plain people of the Red River County settlement in Texas has insured him to the simple life, which he has never abandoned for the glamour of more modern environment of the National Capital. Neither he nor Mrs. Garner, who is from the same section, is unsocial, but both are averse to the display and formalities of society functions. This fact probably influenced him in part when a young Congressman, in the Speakership of Champ Clark, to turn down the chairmanship of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House for a place on the most powerful Ways and Means Committee, where, by seniority and real political leadership, he later became party floor leader and then Speaker.

Mr. Garner's influence in Congress has been exerted mainly in two ways: first as a rough and ready debater, eager to "swop wallops" with any opponent; second, as a most logical and persuasive figure in the party cloak room in lining up his associates for or against legislation. His first big opportunity for an effective display of liberalism was in aiding in the overthrow of Cannonism. Mr. Garner took a leading part in stripping Speaker Cannon of his yellow robe and peacock feathers, by depriving him of those powers by which he named committees, dictated the rules and reigned as Czar.

Mr. Garner came into nation-wide prominence in his contest with Secretary of the Treasury Mellon in 1924 over the question of revising downward the income tax law. The Garner plan, as opposed to the Mellon plan, was adopted, thus benefiting more than 6,000,000 taxpayers. His subsequent fight with Secretary Mellon resulted in making public the tax refunds granted by the Treasury.

He courageously voted against the Eighteenth Amendment but voted for legislation to enforce it after its adoption. As speaker of the present Congress he favored the liberalization of the rules at the outset and ironed out all the rivalries and contests over important committees.

A party man in the full sense, he gave enthusiastic support to Governor Smith in the 1928 campaign despite the contrary prevailing sentiment in his State. The Garner delegations—Texas and California—in the 1932 Presidential National Convention brought about the nomination of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt on the fourth ballot, followed by Mr. Garner's nomination for Vice President.
JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE
of the
UNITED STATES SENATE
and the
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Senator Frederick Hale
Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Chairman
Bertrand H. Snell, M. C.
Henry T. Rainey, M. C.
Edward W. Foy, M. C.
Senator George H. Moses

Photos by Harris & Ewing
Program

AT THE

UNITED STATES CAPITOL

Under the direction of the

JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

OF THE

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

Ceremonies

The doors of the Senate Chamber will be opened at eleven o'clock to those entitled to seats.

There will assemble in the Senate Chamber, Senators and Senators-elect, members of the House of Representatives, the Supreme Court of the United States, the Diplomatic Corps, members of the President's Cabinet, the General of the Armies, the Chief of Staff of the Army, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and other invited guests.

Vice President Charles Curtis will occupy the Chair.

The President, the President-elect and the Vice President-elect also will be on the floor of the Senate.

The Vice President will administer the oath of office to the Vice President-elect.

Address of the retiring Vice President, adjourning the Senate sine die.

Vice President John N. Garner will then assume the Chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain.

Vice President Garner's Inaugural Address.

The Reading of the proclamation of the President calling the Senate into extraordinary session.

The oath of office to the Senators-elect will be administered by the Vice President.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the Senate Chamber those on the floor will be escorted to the Inaugural Platform on the East Front where the oath of office will be administered to President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt by Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes.

The President will then deliver his Inaugural Address.

The President and the Vice President, accompanied by the Committee on Arrangements will then proceed to the White House.
"The Capitol looks as every American expects it to look. It has attained Thomas Jefferson's ideal for the seat of legislation and is 'simple, noble and beautiful.' Situated on what generations have called 'the Hill,' the stately building dominates the city. In size it is appalling. It covers three and a half acres. One can walk for miles in its corridors. The entrances are within imposing Greek porticoes. From the center the dome rises superbly; as well it might since the statue of Freedom, on its top, wears a war bonnet and carries a sword. George Washington laid the cornerstone of the Capitol in 1793."

Washington Sketch Book.

The Capitol at Night
Reception to the Governors of States
and Special Distinguished Guests

TO BE HELD AT THE PAN-AMERICAN UNION
March 3, 1933
10 to 12 P. M.

INVITED GUESTS:

THE OUTGOING PRESIDENT AND MRS. HOOVER
THE INCUMBENT PRESIDENT AND HIS FAMILY
WIVES OF PAST PRESIDENTS
THE OUTGOING VICE PRESIDENT AND HOSTESS
THE INCUMBENT VICE PRESIDENT AND HIS FAMILY
MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS
MEMBERS OF THE OUTGOING CABINET
MEMBERS OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S CABINET
GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND THEIR OFFICIAL STAFFS
MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE
MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONERS
THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN
MEMBERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
DEMOCRATIC STATE CHAIRMEN AND VICE CHAIRMEN
THE MARSHALS OF THE INAUGURAL PARADE
OFFICERS AND COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN OF THE INAUGURAL COMMITTEE
AND SPECIAL DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

Music will be furnished by the United States Marine Band,
under the direction of Captain Taylor Branson, Director,
and an ensemble from the National Symphony Orchestra.
"The official residence of all the Presidents since George Washington suggests many different pictures. Authorities on American architecture regard the mansion designed by James Hoban as the finest gentleman's house in America. In the growing importance of its role the White House is developing greater dignity and beauty, but despite its necessary use as the seat of executive authority it remains a charming home. Chroniclers with agreeable gossipy ways portray the people who have lived there. But experience has not really touched the old house. It is aloof and wise. Sure of the past and undisturbed by the future.

The INAUGURAL PARADE

Troops and Organizations in Order of March

1. Platoon of Washington Police.
2. Grand Marshal’s Section.
   c. Staff:
      Col. P. M. Rixey, U. S. Marine Corps.
      Capt. L. C. Covall, U. S. Coast Guard.
      Col. A. L. Cullerton, National Guard.
      Col. J. P. Hill, Officers’ Reserve Corps.
      Cadet John W. Abern, R. O. T. C., Georgetown University.
   d. Color Guard.
      Four Sergeants carrying National Colors and flag of the General of the Armies.
   e. Bugler and Orderlies.

First Division

1. Marshall’s Section.
   b. Chief of Staff, Col. Charles M. Bundell.
   c. Staff:
      First Lieut. Andrew J. Schriver, Jr., Aide-de-Camp.

   d. Major General’s Flag.

2. Army Band.
3. Massed Colors of the First Division.
4. Band, 12th Infantry.
5. 12th Infantry.
7. Composite Battalion, 34th Infantry.
8. Band, 13th Engineers.
9. 13th Engineers.
10. 1st Battalion, 16th Field Artillery.
11. Third Cavalry Band.
12. Provisional Cavalry Squadron composed of:
   a. M. G. Troop, 3rd Cavalry.
   b. M. G. Troop, 10th Cavalry.
13. Provisional Navy-Marine Regiment:
   b. Battalion United States Marine Corps.
   c. Marine Reserve Band.
   d. Battalion Marine Reserve.
   e. Navy Band.
   g. Naval Reserve, District of Columbia.
   h. Naval Reserve, Atlanta, Ga.
   i. Platoon of U. S. Coast Guard.
14. Specially Uniformed Units of National Guard:
Inauguration of the President and Vice President

March 4, 1933

Second Section

13. Governor of Rhode Island and Party.
15. Governor of Vermont and Party.
16. Governor of Kentucky and Party.
17. Governor of Tennessee and Party.

Third Section

22. Governor of Illinois and Party.
23. Governor of Alabama and Party.
24. Governor of Maine and Party.
25. Governor of Missouri and Party.
26. Governor of Arkansas and Party.
27. Governor of Michigan and Party.
28. Governor of Florida and Party.
29. Governor of Texas and Party.
30. Governor of Iowa and Party.

Fourth Section

32. Governor of California and Party.
33. Governor of Minnesota and Party.
34. Governor of Oregon and Party.
35. Governor of Kansas and Party.
36. Governor of West Virginia and Party.
37. Governor of Nevada and Party.
38. Governor of Nebraska and Party.
39. Governor of Colorado and Party.
40. Governor of North Dakota and Party.
41. Governor of South Dakota and Party.
42. Governor of Montana and Party.
43. Governor of Washington and Party.
44. Governor of Idaho and Party.
45. Governor of Wyoming and Party.
46. Governor of Utah and Party.
47. Governor of Oklahoma and Party.
48. Governor of New Mexico and Party.
49. Governor of Arizona and Party.

Third Division

1. Marshall's Section.

5. Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. 1 car.
6. Confederate Veterans. 5 cars.
7. District of Columbia United Daughters of the Confederacy. 6 cars.
8. United Spanish War Veterans. 20 cars.
9. National Indian War Veterans. 1 car and 2 buses.

10. Legion of Valor.
13. Veterans of the Foreign Wars.

15. American Legion Posts:
   - District of Columbia—
     b. U. S. Jacob Jones No. 2.
     c. Belleau Wood No. 3.
     d. Victory Post No. 4.
     - Drum and Bugle Corps
   - Chief of Staff: Maj. W. R. Gruber.

16. Lincoln No. 17.
17. Augustus P. Gardner No. 18.
18. Tank Corps No. 19.
20. Cooley McCullough No. 22.
22. Bureau Engraving No. 23.
26. Second Division No. 23.
28. Stanley Church De Pue No. 30.

Maryland—
   a. Cambridge Post Drum and Bugle Corps
   b. Takoma Post Flag Display
Inauguration of the President and Vice President ★ March 4, 1933

c. Baltimore Posts

d. Fort Cumberland

Drum and Bugle Corps

West Virginia—

a. Piedmont Post

b. Keyser Post Drum and Bugle Corps

c. American Legion Auxiliary


17. Jewish War Veterans.


19. Military Order of Foreign Wars.


22. War Mothers, 10 cars.


27. Boy Scout Troop No. 65, Atlanta, Ga.


31. Improved Order of Redmen.

32. Degree of Pocahontas.

33. Morning Star Lodge Band.

34. Morning Star Lodge, No. 40, I. B. P. O. Elks.

Fourth Division

1. Marshall's Section.


b. Chief of Staff: Maj. George S. Patton.

c. Staff: George W. Offutt, B. L. Colton, W. J. Harper, and E. J. Murphy.

d. Mounted Aide: Melvin C. Hazen, 32 aides.

2. Birmingham Police Band.


4. Sioux Indian Bugle and Drum Corps, Standing Rock Reservation, North Dakota.

5. Society of Tammany or Columbian Order.

6. 7th Regiment Band.


8. New York County Democratic Committees.

9. Float "Better Times".


14. Rockland County Democratic Club, N. Y.

15. Fierko String Band.


18. Roosevelt-Garner Clubs of the 8th Pennsylvania Senatorial District.


20. Thomas J. Minnick, Jr., Democratic Marching Club.


23. Ringgold Band.


26. Drum Corps—The Orange Post Veterans of Foreign Wars.

27. A. Harry Moore Veterans League of N. J.


30. Band—Central High School, Charlotte, N. C.


33. Young Men's Bohemian Democratic Club of 7th Ward.

34. Women's Democratic Club of Baltimore.

35. 7th Ward Women's Democratic Club of Baltimore, Md.

36. 24th Ward Democratic Organization Club.


38. Prince George's County Democratic Club.

39. Three Mounted Boys. Toby Cook (Georgia), Stanley T. Greene (Virginia), and Leonard Meakin (Washington).

40. National Training School Boys Band.

41. Chillum Democratic Club, Mt. Rainier, Md.


43. Arlington County Women's Democratic Club. One bus.

44. Band—Clinton County, Pa.

45. Private Duty Nurses Organization.
The INAUGURAL BALL

TO BE HELD THE EVENING OF MARCH 4, 1933, AT THE
WASHINGTON AUDITORIUM, WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL BALL

Mrs. John Allan Doughterty, Chairman
Wilton J. Lambert, Honorary Chairman
Mrs. John R. Williams, Vice Chairman

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

John Poodle, Chairman
Col. R. H. Harper
Col. Arthur O'Brien
Joseph Tumulty

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Admiral Mark Bristol, Chairman
Mrs. Bay Baker
Mrs. Frederick Brooke
Malcolm S. McConhe

SWAGAR SHEELH
Mrs. Charles Warren
BOX
Mrs. Arthur O'Brien, Chairman
Mrs. Edward House, Vice Chairman
Mrs. Mark Bristol, Chairman
Mrs. Roland Robbins

TICKETS
Mrs. Sunner Wells, Chairman
Mrs. Robert Lansing
Mrs. Huyton Thompson
Mrs. Burton K. Wheller
Mrs. Frank West
Mrs. Henri Leonard
MISS ELIZABETH HOWAY

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

George Garrett, Chairman
Morgan McConhe, Vice Chairman
Perry Belmont
William Phelps Eno
Isaac Gans
Julie Gourley
Dr. Gilbert Gravens
Col. Campbell Hodges
Frank Jeelaff
Dr. G. H. Marvin
Rev. Coleman Nevels
John Barton Payne

STATE, SENATE AND CONGREGATIONAL WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, Chairman
Mrs. Sol Bloom
Senator Hattie Caraway
Mrs. Mark A. Coolidge

ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE WOMEN'S COMMITTEE

Mrs. W. A. Moffett, Chairman
Mrs. H. H. Fuller
Mrs. George V. Morely

ARRANGEMENTS

Brig. Gen. William E. Hoxton, Chairman
Brig. Gen. Pelham D. Glassford
Brig. Gen. Hugh Matthews
Admial Rodney McLean

DECORATIONS

Admiral H. V. Butler, Chairman
Lt. Col. James A. Uldo

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INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ★ MARCH 4, 1933

FLOOR
Admiral W. A. Moffett, Chairman
Mat. Gen. H. V. Morehead
Brig. Gen. John H. Russell

MUSIC
Hans Kindler, Chairman
Rev. Lawrence Townsend, Vice Chairman

PUBLICITY
Oliver Owen Robin, Chairman
E. W. F. F. Loke, Vice Chairman
J. A. Bennett
J. J. Fitzpatrick
E. W. Pyle
Miss Janet Richards

RADIO
Frederick William Wyle, Chairman
William Hard, Vice Chairman
James C. C. B. Young
Don Craig, Jr.
Robert Heine
Joseph D. Kaufman
William Moore

POSTER
Frederick A. Whiting, Chairman
Evelyn Gann, Vice Chairman
Clifford K. Bertram
Miss Mary Howey
Mrs. Hamilton L. Lamb
Mrs. Miguel Paz

ANCESTRAL DIVISION COMMITTEE
Mrs. James Carrol, Frazer, Honorary Chairman
Mrs. Charles Hamlin, Honorary Vice-Chairman
Jacques Downey, Chairman
E. R. Acker
M. P. A. A. Ashley
Mrs. Charles Stuart Alden
T. W. Barksby

PATRONS AND PATRONESSSES, INAUGURAL BALL
The Royal Italian Ambassadour, Signor Augusto Rossi
The Ambassador of Mexico, Senor Fernando Gonzalez Roa
The Minister of Portugal and Vicomtesse d'Alte
The Minister of Uruguay and Madame Yarla
The Minister of Switzerland and Madame Peter
The Minister of Hungary and The Countess Szecskorty
The Minister of Finland, Mr. L. Astrom
The Minister of Austria and Madame Prachensky
The Minister of Bulgaria and Madame Bardeff
The Minister of Sweden and Madame Bostrom
The Minister of Albania, Mr. Fair Kostitz
The Minister of the Netherlands and Madame van Roven
The Minister of Norway and Madame Barche
The Minister of Guatemala and Senora de Recinos
The Minister of Lithuania, Mr. Bronius Kasisievits
The Minister of Czecho-Slovakia and Madame Veresta
The Minister of the Irish Free State and Mrs. MacWhirter
The Minister of Yugoslavia, Mr. L. Cao
The Minister of the Union of South Africa and Mrs. Eric Louw
The Minister of Venezuela and Senora de Arcaya
The Minister of Denmark and Madame Wadsted
The Minister of Haiti, Mr. Daniel Bellegarde
The Minister of Colombia and Senora de Lofaso
The Minister of the Dominion of Canada and Mrs. Huridge
The Minister of Egypt, Senorita Sadiano Patha
The Chargé d’Affaires of Paraguay and Senora de Ysufan

Hon. Thomas F. Bayard
H. R. J. Cantor
Hon. Benjamin C. Copeland
T. L. Cuyler, Jr.
C. R. DeBow
Edward Delano
Rev. William L. DeVries
Edward Devitt
F. P. Devitt
Wm. C. Devitt

Perry Deto
Warren Miller Eaton
Miss Janet Frie
Groshcke Fowler
Mrs. Groshcke Fowler
Miss William Winston Gabathurth
Charles Van Dieresten Greenwell

Wm. Francis Robichon Griffith
Edward C. Groshcke
Mrs. R. Gouryseur Hues
Miss Virginia Hunt
Captain John F. Jackson
G. V. Lanning
J. A. Lanning
Philip Livingston Macon
Mrs. Charles L. McCawley
Mrs. Marcia Myer
Mrs. Hooper D'Almeida
Van Ness Phillips
Foster Denison
Mrs. Philip R. Runge
William Merryman Rice
Miss Susan LeRoy Rogers
Robert E. Roosevelt
J. M. H. L. Roosevelt
Montgomery Schuyler
Mrs. Thomas Tallulah
Caroline Ten Eyck
W. E. Van Doren
E. H. Van Patten
Dr. John Van Randel
A. C. Van Tassel
Carlton Y. Van Volkenberg
Albert Bishop Van Voorhis
William Van Wyck
Hon. Carl Woodman
John Van Buren Wycroft
Irving Van Zandt

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INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ★ MARCH 4, 1933

ROSA PONSELL

America's Queen of Song

Will Sing The Star Spangled Banner
At the Inaugural Ball
ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT has the vigorous mind so characteristic of her Dutch ancestry. Her father, Elliott Roosevelt, was a brother of President Theodore Roosevelt. She was educated in private schools and travelled widely. In 1905 she married her third cousin, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. In addition to raising a family of five children: Anna Eleanor, now Mrs. Curtis Dall, James, Elliott, Franklin D., Jr., and John, Eleanor Roosevelt, as she is best known, has maintained several charming homes and actively concerned herself with educational, political and social problems. She has directed the Val Kill Shop, where choice rustic furniture is manufactured, has been vice president of the Todhunter School of New York City, and has herself taught its modern curriculum. The individualism of women has always interested her and she has supported organizations encouraging their political and economic development. She speaks and writes with great fluency, but donates all the profits of her activities to charity.
MARİETTE RHEİNER GARNER has always been a forceful, competent person, but her career has been her husband, John Nance Garner. Her father, a Swiss, settled in Texas as a young man and married a Texas girl. Young Mariette Rheiner passed her girlhood helping her father, who early was widowed, on their ranch at Sabinal, Uvalde County. Ranch life did not entirely satisfy her so she went to a boarding school in Tennessee and to a business college at San Antonio. Returning to Sabinal she married young Jack Garner. Her knowledge of typewriting and stenography became useful in 1902, when her husband first ran for Congress and asked her to be his secretary during his campaign. Since then, Mr. Garner has been in public life uninterruptedly and she has stood beside him, encouraging, advising and continuing as his secretary. When away from Washington she enjoys a quiet domestic life at Uvalde. But helping Mr. Garner remains her life work.
HOW the STORY IS TOLD

By JAMES D. PRESTON
Member, Official Program Committee

In the New York Daily Advertiser of May 1, 1789, there appeared a brief but graphic report of the first Inauguration. But what of the people of the country? How were the proceedings of this historic event broadcast to them?

In the year preceding the first inauguration, Washington, at his home at Mount Vernon, expressed a decided tone of impatience at the slow transportation of the mails. In July, 1788, he wrote:

"While we are waiting the results with the greatest anxiety (ratification of the Constitution) our printers are not so fortunate as to obtain any papers from the Eastward. Mine which have been generally more regular have, however, frequently been interrupted for some time past."

Most of the newspapers of the early period were small affairs. When they arrived in a town, the local printer would reprint the most important items and in this way the news went from town to town. So, it was the newspaper that was the medium to convey throughout the land the news of the first inauguration. Going southward from New York, The Jersey Journal and Political Intelligence of Elizabeth, N. J., reprinted the story in its issue of May 6th. The Virginia Independent Chronicle, of Richmond, carried the story in its issue of May 13th and it appeared in the State of Georgia in the Augusta Chronicle on May 30th.

The introduction of the steam locomotive suggested the possibilities of faster transmission of news. But the innovation was slow in spreading, and for many years the horse continued as king of the highway. In 1844, however, a President's message left the Capitol at three minutes of twelve, and was received in New York City a little after nine that evening. This was heralded as a remarkable occurrence. This dispatch was quicker than had ever before been accomplished.

But in 1844, in the city of Baltimore, experiments were being conducted, the success of which meant that news transmission was to be revolutionized. Professor Morse had been granted an appropriation by Congress of $30,000, for the purpose of perfecting his magnetic telegraph. By the first part of May wires had been strung half the distance between the cities of Baltimore and Washington.

By May 21th the line to Washington was completed. The Baltimore end was at the railroad station on Pratt Street. The Washington terminal was on the north side of the Capitol building. During the convention that nominated James K. Polk, then in session in Baltimore, bulletins of the proceedings were sent to the Capitol, and this caused a newspaper to exclaim upon "the wonders of science in the present age." Another newspaper stated, "It appears almost incredible previous to witnessing the facility with which the communication is held by telegraph, that such annihilation of space could be accomplished by any human effort."

Here was the instrumentality that was to outdo the boast of Puck, in A Midsummer's Night Dream, "I'll put a girdle round about the earth in 40 minutes."

The spark that started that memorable message, "What Has God wrought," was later to be the means of bringing together all the ends of the earth. And to what undreamed-of proportions that message has expanded. In 1929 more than 2,000,000 words about the Hoover inauguration were telegraphed out of Washington.

In addition the radio plays an impressive part. Not alone from the Senate chamber, but from the East front of the Capitol, and the parade reviewing stand, the story will be carried on the air to millions of homes throughout the land.
PROGRAM of EVENTS HOUR by HOUR

THURSDAY, MARCH 2
4:45 P. M. NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA CONCERT; SOLOIST, MISCHA ELMAN, VIOLINIST. NAVY YARD EXHIBITS.
8:30 to 11 P. M. PROMENADE CONCERT, PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING; LATIN-AMERICAN MUSIC, UNITED STATES MARINE BAND, WASHINGTON CHORAL SOCIETY, AND CHIEF YOWLACHE, YOKAMA INDIAN BASS-Baritone.

FRIDAY, MARCH 3
A. M. ARMY AND NAVY DISPLAY AT POTOMAC PARK. NAVY YARD EXHIBITS.
P. M. DRILL AT FORT MYER. NAVY YARD EXHIBITS.
2 P. M. INDIAN-BALL GAME AND PROFESSIONAL LACROSSE GAME, CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL STADIUM.
6:30 P. M. MEETING AND DINNER OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, WILLARD HOTEL.
8:30 P. M. OPERA CONCERT, CONSTITUTION HALL; ROSA PONSELLE, LAWRENCE TIDBETT, EFREM ZIMBALIST, AND THE NATIONAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
EVENING. NIGHT FLYING DISPLAY, ARMY AND NAVY.
10:00 P. M. TO 12 MIDNIGHT. RECEPTION TO GOVERNORS AND DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, PAN-AMERICAN BUILDING (INVITATION ONLY).

SATURDAY, MARCH 4
11:00 A. M. DOORS OF THE SENATE CHAMBER WILL BE OPENED TO THOSE ENTITLED TO SEATS. THE OUTGOING VICE PRESIDENT, CHARLES CURTIS, WILL ADMINISTER THE OATH OF OFFICE TO THE INCOMING VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN N. GARNER.
12:45. PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TAKES OATH OF OFFICE AT THE CAPITOL, ADMINISTERED BY CHIEF JUSTICE CHARLES EVANS HUGHES.
12:50 TO 1:05 (APPROXIMATE TIME). PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS. FOLLOWING ADDRESS, PRESIDENT AND ESCORT LEAVE FOR WHITE HOUSE.
1:30 TO 4:30 (APPROXIMATE TIME). INAUGURAL PARADE.
2:30 P. M. PRESIDENT ARRIVES AT THE COURT OF HONOR, THE STAND IN FRONT OF THE WHITE HOUSE, TO REVIEW THE PARADE.
4:30 P. M. TEA AT THE WHITE HOUSE (INVITATION ONLY).
8:00 TO 9:30 P. M. FIREWORKS AND NIGHT FLYING DISPLAY, MONUMENT GROUNDS.
10:00 P. M. TO 2:00 A. M. INAUGURAL BALL, WASHINGTON AUDITORIUM.

SUNDAY, MARCH 5
A. M. SPECIAL CHURCH SERVICES, ALL DENOMINATIONS.
P. M. TOURS TO NEARBY HISTORIC SITES.
3:00 P. M. RECEPTION TO PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS BY VICE PRESIDENT AND MRS. GARNER.
4:00 P. M. SERVICES AT TOMB OF WOODROW WILSON, CATHEDRAL OF SAINTS PETER AND PAUL (INVITATION ONLY).

MONDAY, MARCH 6
P. M. NAVY YARD EXHIBITS. DRILL AT FORT MYER.
A unique and interesting picture showing four generations of the Roosevelt family, taken last Christmas at the Governor’s home at Hyde Park, N. Y. Rear row, left to right, are: James Roosevelt, Elliott Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, Curtis Dall and John Roosevelt. In the center are: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the President and Mrs. James Delano Roosevelt, mother of the President. Seated are Mrs. James Roosevelt, holding her daughter, Sara, and Mrs. Curtis Dall. Not since the inauguration of President McKinley has a mother seen her son inducted into the highest office of the land.
The Garner Family at Home

An informal picture of the Garner family, taken at the Vice President's home at Uvalde, Texas, after Speaker Garner was nominated for the Vice Presidency. Besides the Vice President and Mrs. Garner, are Tully C. Garner, the only son of the Vice President, Mrs. Tully C. Garner, and Genevieve, the 9 year old granddaughter of the Vice President. Not often do the young Garners come to Washington. Unlike his famous father, Tully C. Garner is not interested in politics. However, on March 4, when John N. Garner becomes Vice President of the United States, the members of the family will again be united.
INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ★ MARCH 4, 1933

WASHINGTON MONUMENT

LINCOLN MEMORIAL

TOMB OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER

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The PASSING OF MARCH FOURTH

By J. Fred Essary
Chairman, Official Program Committee

CHANGE comes slowly in a government like ours—a government that draws its powers from a written charter. And when that charter can only be amended by a vote of two-thirds of each branch of Congress plus the vote of three-fourths of the States—a safeguard against sudden or ill-directed upheavals—change in our organic law must be put down as the considered judgment (dare one say, occasional misjudgment?) of the great body of the American people.

Even so this generation has not only witnessed, but insisted upon, no less than five changes in the Federal Constitution, more than in any other comparable period in our history since the first ten amendments to the original Constitution were proposed to the legislatures of the several States. This was during the sitting of the first Congress in September, 1789.

Of all the latter day amendments no other, with the sole exception of the Eighteenth which imposed nation-wide prohibition upon the country, so intimately touches the American people as a whole as does the Twentieth Amendment. This last provision in our national charter has now been ratified by more than the necessary three-fourths of the States. On October 15 next, that change will be given force and effect.

From that date forward the electoral machinery of the Federal Government will be sweeping reorganized. Nothing will be quite as it was. Presidential terms will end on January 20. Future Congresses will meet on January 3, each year, and the short or "lame duck" sessions will be abolished outright. Members of the Electoral College will meet weeks earlier in their respective state capitals and go through the solemn formality of actually electing a President and Vice Presi-

dent. The votes which these electors will cast will be canvassed by a joint session of Congress very early in January instead of late in February.

But far more important, certainly from a sentimental standpoint is the fact that the inauguration of future Presidents will take place while winter still bears heavily upon the Capital instead of on the traditional March 4.

In other words, March 4 will be erased as an historic date in the official calendar of the future. No more will countless thousands of impassioned patriots make their quadrennial pilgrimage to Washington on that day to acclaim the hero of their hopes, or perhaps to lay a modest claim to their own share of the spoils of victory. Just why the "founding fathers," as President Harding loved to call them, first fixed upon a blustery day in March for the presidential inauguration instead of one in May or a rare day in June, has never been quite understood. We do know that the slow facilities of transportation and communica-
tion caused the Continental Congress to fix a day four months after the election for this event in
order that the new members of Congress and the officials of the new administration might have ample time to reach the Capital after being notified of their election.

We know also that the same Continental Congress fixed the first Wednesday in March as the date for the first inauguration, a Wednesday which happened to come upon the fourth of the month. Instead of timing future inaugurations for the first Wednesday in March, as the first had been, these same founders of the Republic fixed upon March 4 as the date for future ceremonies.

They explained at the time that an examination of the almanacs and the calendars convinced them that their choice of a day would be less likely to throw the inauguration on Sunday than any other, a matter which seemed to weigh rather heavily upon the religious minded patriots of that period.

The fourth of March fell for the first time on Sunday in 1821. President Monroe was inaugurated in the old hall of the House of Representatives on Monday, March 5, of that year. The appointed day fell on Sunday again in 1849, and Zachary Taylor took the oath on March 5. In 1877, it fell for a third time on Sunday. The Hayes-Tilden contest had just been decided. Public sentiment was inflamed and for the only time in the history of the United States a President was sworn in prior to March 4. Rutherford B. Hayes executed the oath at the White House on March 3, in order to play safe, and again took the same oath publicly at the Capitol on the following Monday.

The last occasion on which an inauguration date fell on Sunday was in 1917. Once again the state of public affairs was such that prompt action seemed to be desirable. We were on the eve of war with Germany and Woodrow Wilson took the oath privately at the Capitol on Sunday, and again publicly on Monday.

Although after much debate in the Continental Congress, that body on September 13, 1788, resolved that “the first Wednesday in March next” should be the time for “commencing the proceedings under the Federal Constitution,” General Washington was unable to receive the oath of office on the date fixed. The first constitutional Congress was responsible for the delay. That new Congress was unable to shake off the procras-
ination that had plagued and bedevilled the proceedings of the old Continental Congress. On Wednesday, March 4, 1789, neither the Senate nor the House of Representatives was able to muster a quorum and so neither could organize. Only thirteen members of the House, for example, answered to their names on March 4. And inasmuch as an inauguration can only take place after Congress has canvassed the vote, the first President was compelled to wait.

Letters were dispatched immediately to the absentee Senators and Representatives urging upon them the necessity of their attendance. This appeal was ineffective and a second letter had to be sent out importuning the legislators to appear and permit the organization of their respective bodies. In the meanwhile the two houses of Congress adjourned from day to day, unable to transact any business whatever.

It was not until April 1 that the House managed to count a quorum and organize. Six days later, or more than a month after the day fixed for the date of the inauguration, a quorum was counted in the two bodies on the same day. A joint session of the two was held in the Senate Chamber. The electoral votes were opened and it was ascertained that the choice for President and Vice President had fallen on George Washington of Virginia and John Adams of Massachusetts.

Washington and Adams, being formally notified, journeyed to New York, and, standing on the balcony of Federal Hall, General Washington took the oath as first President of the United States on April 30, 1789, instead of on March 4.

Thomas Jefferson was the first President to be inaugurated in the City of Washington. The Annals of the Sixth Congress of 1801 record the fact of Jefferson’s inauguration with this simple announcement: “The President of the United States...”

...
United States retired.” Before this proceeding, a letter from the President-elect was read before the Senate, and a rather naive letter it was, it will seem to us at this late date. It is as follows:

“Washington, March 2, 1801.

“The President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

“Sir: I beg leave through you to inform the honorable the Senate of the United States that I propose to take the oath which the Constitution prescribes to the President of the United States before he enters on the execution of his office on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at 12 o’clock, in the Senate Chamber.

“I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

“TH. JEFFERSON.”

Including Franklin D. Roosevelt, thirty-one Presidents over a period of one hundred and forty-four years of our national life have sworn before God and man that they would faithfully execute the duties of their exalted office and to the best of their ability “preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.” Twelve of them took that oath twice.

There was some confusion in the beginning as to the exact text of the Presidential oath. The Constitution itself directs that the President shall make the following affirmation:

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) 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.”

Notwithstanding this constitutional requirement, President Washington, at his first inaugural merely swore that “I do solemnly (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States.”

By the time Jefferson came along for induction, Congress had prescribed another oath for all officers of the Government and apparently the third President entertained some doubt as to whether he should subscribe to one or two oaths in the course of his inauguration. For he addressed this inquiry to Chief Justice John Marshall:

“I would pray you in the meantime to consider whether the oath prescribed in the Constitution be not the only one to take? It seems to comprehend the substance of that prescribed by the Act of Congress to all officers and it may be questionable whether the legislature can require any new oath from the President.”

The Chief Justice ruled that the constitutional oath alone was necessary and it has been affirmed by each succeeding President-elect.

Presidents Washington and John Adams, it might be recalled at this point, delivered their messages to Congress in person, just as they delivered their inaugural addresses. But President Jefferson set a precedent, after his inauguration, by dispatching his message to Congress in writing, to be read by the clerks of the House and Senate. That precedent was adhered to by all succeeding Chief Executives until Woodrow Wilson.

Until President Jackson’s day all inaugural ceremonies were staged either in the Hall of the House or the Chamber of the Senate. “Old Hickory” however, preferred to be inducted into office in the open where all might see and acclaim him. So March 4, 1829, the first inaugural took place on the east portico of the Capitol and all subsequent inauguralns, except that of President Taft, have had their setting in the place. The furious storm of the Taft March 4 drove the official party to cover.

The first broadcast by radio of an inaugural ceremony was that of President Harding in 1921, and the first broadcast of the Senate proceedings incident to the induction of a Vice President was that of Vice President Charles Curtis in 1929. After the Harding inauguration, he left the portico and returned to the Senate chamber where in person he delivered to that body the nominations of his ten Cabinet officers, then withdrew to the White House. No parade followed Mr. Harding down Pennsylvania Avenue.

Although March 4 will not be a celebrated date in the years to come, so much history already has been made on that day that no constitutional amendment or other measure at the hands of men, can ever blot it from our annals.
PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

George Washington
April 30, 1789 - March 3, 1797

John Adams
March 4, 1789 - March 3, 1801

Thomas Jefferson
March 4, 1801 - March 3, 1809

James Madison
March 4, 1809 - March 3, 1817

James Monroe
March 4, 1817 - March 3, 1825

John Quincy Adams
March 4, 1825 - March 3, 1829

Andrew Jackson
March 4, 1829 - March 3, 1837

Martin Van Buren
March 4, 1837 - March 3, 1841

William Henry Harrison
March 4, 1841 - April 4, 1841

John Tyler
April 6, 1841 - March 3, 1845
PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

JAMES K. POLK
March 4, 1845 - March 3, 1849

ZACHARY TAYLOR
March 5, 1849 - July 9, 1850

FRANKLIN PIERCE
March 4, 1853 - March 3, 1857

JAMES BUCHANAN
March 4, 1857 - March 3, 1861

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
March 4, 1861 - April 15, 1865

ANDREW JOHNSON
April 15, 1865 - March 3, 1869

ULYSSES S. GRANT
March 4, 1869 - March 3, 1877

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES
March 4, 1877 - March 3, 1881

JAMES A. GARFIELD
March 4, 1881 - September 19, 1881

MILLARD FILLMORE
July 10, 1850 - March 3, 1853
INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ★ MARCH 4, 1933

PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Grover Cleveland
March 4, 1881-March 3, 1889

Chester A. Arthur
September 20, 1881-March 3, 1885

Benjamin Harrison
March 4, 1889-March 3, 1893

William McKinley
March 4, 1897-September 14, 1901
September 14, 1901-March 3, 1909

Theodore Roosevelt
March 4, 1901-March 3, 1909

William H. Taft
March 4, 1909-March 3, 1913

Woodrow Wilson
March 4, 1913-March 3, 1921

Warren G. Harding
March 4, 1921-August 2, 1923

Calvin Coolidge
March 3, 1923-August 2, 1929

Herbert Hoover
March 4, 1929-March 3, 1933

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CAPITALS of the UNITED STATES

By SOL BLOOM, M. C.
Member, Official Program Committee

THE City of Washington is the Capital of the United States of America. With this fact every kindergarten child is familiar, yet we seldom realize that Washington was not always the Capital of the United States. Indeed, from the meeting of the First Continental Congress, in 1774, to 1800, eight cities of America were known as Capital cities.

The First Continental Congress met on September 5, 1774, in Carpenters’ Hall, Philadelphia. The Second Congress met in the same city in Independence Hall. In December, 1776, Congress, fleeing from the British, moved to Baltimore and conducted business there until the return to Philadelphia in March, 1777.

Fleeing again from the British, Congress made Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the Capital for one day, on September 27, 1777. During the session of 1777-1778, an agitated Congress of the thirteen States met in York, Pennsylvania. Returning to Philadelphia in June, 1778, Congress was not disturbed again until 1783, when mutinous soldiers frightened the Legislators. They hurriedly moved to Princeton, New Jersey, and sat there from June to November, 1783.

Annapolis, Maryland, was also the Capital of the United States. Congress sat there during the session of 1783-84, in the old State House. It was here that the memorable scene of General George Washington submitting his resignation as Commander-in-Chief of the victorious American Army was enacted. Trenton was the Capital City from November, 1784, to December, 1784, Congress meeting in the French Arms Tavern.

New York City was the Capital from January, 1785, until the new Federal Government moved to Philadelphia. It was here that the powers of Congress were demonstrated to be woefully weak and ill-adapted to serve the growing Nation. Realization of this fact led to the calling, in Philadelphia, of the Constitutional Convention of 1787, which produced our Constitution.

Under the new form of government the first and second sessions of the First Congress also met in New York; and it was there that President Washington was directed to select a site for the Federal district on the Potomac River.

The story of the selection of the site of present day Washington for this signal honor is an interesting one; it was the first big “political deal” engineered under the new Government.

Alexander Hamilton and his followers were having difficulty in establishing their financial policies. The bill providing for the Federal Government’s assumption of the State debts had been defeated in Congress. Hamilton set out to override the rejection. The situation in Congress was tense; threats of secession and dissolution were openly heard. Some compromise had to be made.

Thomas Jefferson’s diary reads: “As I was going to the President’s one day, I met him [Hamilton] in the street. He walked me backwards and forwards before the President’s door for half an hour. He painted pathetically the temper into which the legislature had been wrought; . . . the danger of secession . . .”

While these two cabinet members were walking back and forth in front of President Washington’s house, Hamilton persuaded Jefferson to use his influence with his Southern friends (opponents of the Assumption Bill) to secure a sufficient number of votes to pass his pet measure, promising in turn to swing enough Northern votes so that the Capital of the United States would be located on the Potomac River.

The “deal” was carried out. Congress passed the act designating the Capital on the banks of the Potomac. One clause of the act provided that Congress was to move from New York to Philadelphia for a period of ten years, after which, in 1800, the permanent seat of Government was to be moved to what is now the City of Washington.
INAUGURAL PARADES of OTHER DAYS

By Ernest George Walker

Vice Chairman, Official Program Committee

ATTENTION yonder, for a moment, before the Marshal's bugler sounds the order "Forward!"; before the Franklin D. Roosevelt inaugural parade moves over the established route of a century and a quarter. Erase the long marble pile of the recently erected Office Building for Representatives and turn back over the flight of years to reconstruct, by way of contrast with today, a simple, almost rural picture.

Straight down New Jersey Avenue from the East Portico—where most Presidents have been sworn in—and some 290 paces from the south line of the Capitol is the northwest corner of C Street.

From a window of the then new Capitol—without a dome or the present House and Senate wings—an employee of Congress, toward noon of Wednesday, March 4, 1801, was looking over to this C Street corner. Presently Thomas Jefferson emerged from his lodging house there (on the office building site) and, with a Congressional committee that had come to meet him, proceeded up the way of a rather open field. The watcher hastened from his aide to advise the waiting Senate. Jefferson, joined by the Marshal for the District of Columbia and other officials after he entered the Capitol, soon presented himself in the

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George Washington taking the oath of office as the first President of the United States on April 30, 1789. The oath was administered by Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of New York, on the balcony of Federal Hall, New York City
Senate chamber and was qualified by his oath to become the third President.

This was the first inauguration in Washington. It had no ostentatious display that could give the lie to Jefferson's democratic principles. But around succeeding events, the development of inaugural parades to present day proportions proved inevitable. James Madison, his political heir, liked, it was said, to let the eagle scream. A military escort, pretentious for that time, and a cavalcade of carriages and horsemen attended him (Saturday, March 4, 1809) as President-elect down the Avenue to the Capitol. Jefferson modestly rode alone in the procession behind him, hitched his saddle horse to a post near Capitol Hill and walked up to the Hall of Representatives to be present as the retiring Executive. It was a day of spectacular rejoicing. Federal salutes were fired at dawn from the Navy Yard and Fort Washington (Fort Washington), Navy Yard Volunteers, Columbian Dragoons, Union Rifle Guards and the First Legion were among the nine local companies that marched proudly between the admiring side lines.

The parade was resumed from the Capitol back to Madison's residence on the north side of F Street, near Fourteenth, thus traversing the Avenue twice as was long the custom. There followed for the remainder of the inaugural afternoon at this house a reception for all Washington. These social affairs by incoming Presidents were a post-parade event until General Grant's first term. The hours the President now gives to the review of columns passing the White House stand over the time that was allotted to those old-fashioned but cherished gatherings of handshakers in the long ago.

Down the vista of past administrations there are several outstanding inaugural parades. Conspicuously so is the Whig parade (Thursday, March 4, 1841), the longest and most demonstrative up to that time. The hero of Tippecanoe—mounted on a superb white charger and wearing neither overcoat nor gloves in spite of the cold, raw northeaster—bowed his acknowledgments, bare headed, to the cheering tens of thousands. He had been the first President-elect to arrive at Washington on a railroad train. The increased traveling facilities brought the Capitol city nearer to his fervid admirers, who were a "vast multitude" at his inauguration. The parade he headed that Thursday included Tippecanoe clubs galore, some with log cabins mounted on wheels; Georgetown College students in uniform led by the faculty, military companies, officers and soldiers who had served with him in the Northwest, and displays of coonskins, cider barrels and handsome banners.

The influence of this uproarious outpouring may be traced in inaugural parades for forty years. Floats and famous fire fighters here and from afar, with their engines—suggested, perhaps, by the factions of Hunkers and Barnburners in New York politics—came into vogue for a while. A miniature replica of the frigate Constitution, built at the Washington Navy Yard and manned by ten sailors, was in the Buchanan parade (Wednesday, March 4, 1857) and again in the first Grant parade. A Lincoln and Johnson club of Navy Yard mechanics had a miniature Monitor in the second Lincoln parade, with federal salutes fired at intervals from its turret. At the previous Lincoln pageant there had been a float, allegorical of the Union, with 34 maidens, all in white and each representing one of the 34 states.

All eyes are instinctively upon the President-elect in every inaugural procession. His conveyance and those riding with him, his escort and on some occasions even his attire are favorite items of scrutiny. The story of George Washington at President-elect on inauguration days has come down the years in much detail—how he proceeded to Federal Hall in New York (Thursday, April 30, 1789) with a coach and four, wearing a brown suit with side sword, his well-powdered hair in a bag. A German grenadier company and another grenadier company of New York's tallest youths were part of his military escort. He came to the Philadelphia ceremony at Independence Hall (Monday, March 4, 1793) in a "splendid coach and six" wearing a suit of rich, black vel-
vet, but there was less display as he took the oath of office for a second time. Biographers recite that James Madison wore cloth of American manufacture, the suit having been a gift of Colonel Humphreys and Chancellor Livingston; that J. Q. Adams had a plain black suit "made wholly of American wool and of American manufacture"; that Jackson, at his first inauguration, took the oath in a suit of black "manufactured by his enterprising fellow citizens of Baltimore."

Washington's precedent of an inaugural coach and four with military escort was generally followed by his successors, but not always or in all particulars. In place of a coach, a landau or a barouche was adopted, but quite invariably an open vehicle for reasons that are obvious. Jackson on his first inaugural day, one writer says, strode on foot from his lodgings at Gadsby's (National Hotel) along the narrow brick sidewalk of Pennsylvania Avenue, with a group of Revolutionary War veterans and many others trailing. The same authority says "Old Hickory" had difficulty getting through the crowds at the west basement door, but arrived in the Senate a half hour early and read his address on the East Portico, with "great dignity." He went on
horseback from there to the President’s House.

“Four handsome grey horses” drew General Taylor (Old Rough and Ready) to the Capitol, but only two “fine greys” were provided by the Joint Congressional Committee on Arrangements for Buchanan. President-elect Benjamin Harrison rode behind “four beautiful horses” and had veterans of the 70th Indiana Volunteers, whose Colonel he had been in the Civil War, as escort. There was a noble equine array four years later with four “splendid dark boys” for President-elect Cleveland, while the two open carriages that followed him had four white horses for one and for the other four grey horses. The Senate Chairman of the committee vetoed a proposal for a six-horse team at Wilson’s second inauguration. He said six horses might become unmanageable in the excitement at the Capitol. President-elect Harding thought the time had come to use automobiles. He and President Wilson accordingly rode to the Capitol in an open car. Automobiles have thus been used ever since and the day of horses in inaugural ceremonies, except for mounted paraders, passed with the Harding precedent.

Military escorts for many years meant Washington and Georgetown militiemen, with a company now and then from Alexandria or Baltimore. It was a special event when the historic National Greys came from as far away as Philadelphia for the parade of 1841. The place of assembly was the parade ground by City Hall (Judiciary Square), whence the parade marched to the residence of the President-elect—to Irving’s Hotel (The Raleigh) for Polk and to the old Willard (or sometimes to Willard Hall) for Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln. During this era the “Marine Guard” (a company of Marines) entered the inaugural processions and the Marine Band began playing good march music.

Regular army organizations came to have a more important part in inaugural parades. When sectional feeling was intense in ’61, President-elect Lincoln was escorted down the Avenue preceded by a column of infantry, with double files of Cavalry on either side of his carriage. Riflemen were stationed on roofs of houses that commanded the Avenue, with instructions to fire if any one attempted an attack. Similar precautions were taken to protect the person of the President-elect on the clear, cold Monday of Wilson’s second inauguration, when America’s entry into the World War seemed at hand.

Many vicissitudes of the blustering month of March in this latitude have been visited upon inaugural hosts. Whatever personal discomforts or ailments the storms and chilling winds have caused, they never discouraged paraders or downed political rejoicing. But inaugural weather has ever been a subject of concern and conversation. It is of record that at the counting of the electoral votes in ’37 Senator Henry Clay remarked to Van Buren, then Vice President: “It is a dark day, sir.”

Van Buren, then just become President-elect, rejoined in prophetic words: “But it will be sunny on the fourth of March, sir,” on which March Saturday he and Jackson—in their phaeton of original wood from the frigate Constitution, manufactured at Amherst, Mass.—drove down the Avenue behind Jackson’s four carriage horses under cloudless skies, loudly acclaimed by 15,000 of the populace. Van Buren was the first President not to have been born a British subject.

The first five Presidents at the first eight inaugurations during the first 32 years of the Republic were highly favored of the weather. This, of course, included the ceremony for Washington at New York, his second ceremony at Philadelphia and the John Adams ceremony four years later in the same city. The good weather spell for this group of Presidents was broken for James Monroe. He took the oath on March 5, a bad day. March 4 that year of 1821 fell on Sunday. Never since has there been another such series of serenely pleasant days for inaugurations.

Harrison and the Whigs took the Government over jubilantly, undaunted by icy blasts. It was a cold and rainy day, with muddy streets, when Polk succeeded him and went by an indirect route from the Capitol to the White House to avoid further fatigue from the multitude. The second and last Whig administration under General Zebulon Taylor (Monday, March 1, 1849) came in