

NIXON FORESEES NEW WORLD PEACE

Calls for Reliance

At 2nd Inauguration

WASHINGTON — (AP) — President Nixon was inaugurated yesterday to four more years in the White House, and he declared he foresees a new era of world peace "as America's longest and most difficult war comes to an end."

Amid pageantry and protest, Nixon renewed his oath of office on the Capitol steps and spoke of hopes for self-reliance at home and abroad.

Dissenters Along Route

He said nothing about a settlement to end the war in Indochina beyond a declaration that it is coming to an end.

Americans should be proud, he said, that "by our

steadfastness for peace with honor, we have made a breakthrough" toward peace that can last for generations.

Dissenters against his Vietnam policy rallied at the Washington Monument, in numbers estimated at up to 45,000, and elsewhere, including along the route of the parade that Nixon led back down Pennsylvania Avenue to the White House.

The crowd along the parade route was estimated by police at 300,000 people.

The top panel of Nixon's limousine was rolled back, and he stood smiling and waving. One group of demonstrators threw fruit, eggs and some rocks at the car. They missed.

The Capitol and the parade route were heavily guarded, and a cordon of Secret Service agents flanked the President's car. There were no serious incidents, beyond some minor skirmishes that led to a half-dozen arrests for disorderly conduct.

No Mention of Indochina

Nixon and Vice President Agnew stood behind the glass of their reviewing stand in front of the White House to applaud and wave as the marching units passed in salute. By inaugural standards, it was a compact procession; 143 units representing each of the states marched past in an hour and 15 minutes.

In his inaugural address, Nixon did not directly mention South Vietnam or Indochina. Instead, he spoke in general terms of the peace he said is coming.

But Vietnam clearly was in his mind as he spoke of the challenges ahead in what he called the post-war era "we are about to enter."

From the columned, \$410,000 presidential stand erected at the East Front of the Capitol, Nixon told an assembly of 35,000 that stretched across the broad plaza and the lawn beyond:

"As we meet here today, we stand on the threshold of a new era of peace in the world."

Four years before, he said, "America was bleak in spirit, depressed by the prospect of seemingly endless war abroad and of destructive conflict at home."

Approaching Time of Peace

He said that is behind America now, and the central question is how to use an approaching time of peace.

"As America's longest and most difficult war comes to an end, let us again learn to debate our differences with civility and decency," the President said.

The skies were overcast, the temperature was 42, and a

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chill wind was blowing as the old presidential term ended at noon and the new one began.

Some of the bench seats surrounding the inaugural stand remained empty during the ceremony, and there was plenty of unfilled space in the standing room area of the Capitol grounds.

The flags at the Capitol were at half-staff, in a mark of mourning for former President Truman. At about eight minutes to noon, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger administered the oath to Vice President Agnew.

Then, at the stroke of noon, Burger asked:

"Mr. President, are you ready to take the presidential oath?"

Nixon, smiling, stepped forward and raised his right hand.

The Oath

Nixon firmly pronounced the 35-word oath:

"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."

He added, as at his first inauguration the words, "So help me God."

Mrs. Nixon held the two family Bibles, those used in his first inauguration as President and in his two vice presidential inaugurations, in 1953 and 1957.

21-Gun

As he completed the oath, a 21-gun salute boomed over the Capitol grounds and echoed down Pennsylvania Avenue, where thousands upon thousands were massed for the inaugural parade.

Nixon's inaugural address included an ironic reminder of his bitterest defeat.

"In our, own lives, let each of us ask — not just what will government do for me, but what can I do for myself?" Nixon said. "In

the challenges we face together, let each of us ask — not just how can government help but how can I help?"

Kennedy Paraphrase

A dozen years ago, John F. Kennedy, victorious over Nixon, had declared in the same inaugural setting:

"My fellow Americans: ask not what your country can do for you — ask what you can do, for your country."

Threaded through the 1700-word, 17-minute Nixon address, interrupted nine times by applause, was a summons to other nations and other Americans to assume increasing national and individual responsibility.

He said the United States will not shrink from world responsibilities, but he added:

"The time has passed when America will make every other nation's conflict our own, or make every other nation's future our responsibility, or presume to tell the people of other nations how to manage their own affairs."

Responsibilities

Nixon said that at home and abroad, the key to his blueprint for the future rests in the placing and division of responsibilities.

"Abroad and at home, the time has come to turn away from the condescending policies of the paternalism of 'Washington knows best,'" Nixon said.

"A person can be expected to act responsibly only if he has responsibility," he said. "That is human nature. So let us encourage individuals at home and nations abroad to do more for themselves and decide more for themselves . . .

"Let us measure what we will do for others by what they will do for themselves," he said.

Support for Allies

In foreign policy, Nixon's address stressed what he

has pronounced as a Nixon doctrine of support for allies without direct intervention.

In matters domestic, Nixon outlined his hopes in general terms, too.

"We have the chance today to do more than ever before to make life better in America — to ensure better education, better health, better housing, better transportation, a cleaner environment—to restore respect for law, to make our communities more livable—to ensure the God-given right of every American to full and equal opportunity," the President said.

To build a new era of progress at home, the President said, the nation must turn away from old policies that have failed.

New Policies

"The shift from old policies to new will not be a retreat from our responsibilities, but a better way to progress," Nixon said.

He said he offers no promise of a purely government solution for every problem. "We have lived too long with that false promise," Nixon said. He said it leads to inflated expectations, reduced individual effort, disappointment and frustration.

"Government must learn to take less from people so that people can do more for themselves," he said. "Let us remember that America was built not by government, but by people — not by welfare, but by work — not by shirking responsibility, but by seeking responsibility," Nixon said.

Lasting Peace

Nixon urged his countrymen to resolve with him that the era beyond the Vietnam war will not become like other postwar periods "a time of retreat and isolation that leads to stagnation at home and invites new danger abroad."

He said "the bold initiatives" of his missions to Peking and Moscow, coupled with efforts to revitalize tra-

ditional friendships abroad, have made 1972 the year of "the greatest progress since World War II toward a lasting peace in the world.

"The peace we seek in the world is not the flimsy peace which is merely an interlude between wars, but a peace which can endure for generations to come," he said.

But he said unless America works to preserve the peace, there will be none.

'Respect Our Treaties'

"We shall respect our treaty commitments," he said. "We shall support vigorously the principle that no country has the right to impose its will or its rule on another by force."

He said the United States will continue to seek the limitation of nuclear arms and to reduce the danger of confrontation between the great powers.

"We shall do our share in defending peace and freedom in the world," he said. "But we shall expect others to do their share."

Nixon said that as America's role is indispensable in preserving world peace, "so is each nation's role indispensable in preserving its own peace."

Pat's Gown

Has Durability

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — Mrs. Nixon selected her gown for last night's balls with an eye for its durability and simplicity. It will probably wind up in the Smithsonian Institution collection of first lady gowns.

She chose a pale turquoise gown because the President thinks blue is her best color. The gown was designed by Adele Simpson of New York and is trimmed by silver silk lame with rhinestone embroidery.