

SC Governors

G7463I

3.P65

1951

Copy 1

Inaugural Program

S. C. STATE LIBRARY

JUN 2 1 1989

STATE DOCUMENTS



11:15 A. M.

JANUARY 16, 1951

COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

Program of Ceremonies

ATTENDING THE INAUGURATION

OF

JAMES FRANCIS BYRNES

AS

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA

JANUARY 16, 1951

* * * *

COMMITTEE ON INAUGURATION

EDGAR A. BROWN, Chairman

G. RAYMOND McELVEEN, Secretary

CHARLES C. MOORE

DORCEY LYBRAND

JAMES P. MOZINGO III

G. P. CALLISON

ERNEST F. HOLLINGS

J. ALLEN LAMBRIGHT

EDWARD C. CUSHMAN, JR.

THOMAS R. MILLER

Program

The Honorable George Bell Timmerman, Jr.
Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, Presiding

Invocation By The Rt. Reverend John J. Gravatt

Song By The Citadel Concert Band and Choral Group

Administration of Oath To:

The Adjutant General-Elect

The Honorable James C. Dozier

The Commissioner of Agriculture-Elect

The Honorable J. Roy Jones

The State Treasurer-Elect

The Honorable Jeff B. Bates

The Comptroller General-Elect

The Honorable Eldridge C. Rhodes

The Superintendent of Education-Elect

The Honorable Jesse Thomas Anderson

The Secretary of State-Elect

The Honorable Oscar Frank Thornton

The Attorney General-Elect

The Honorable T. C. Callison

By The Lt. Governor

Song By The Winthrop College Choir

Administration of Oath To:

The Governor-Elect

The Honorable James Francis Byrnes

By The Honorable Charles Cecil Wyche

Inaugural Address By Governor James Francis Byrnes

"The Star Spangled Banner"



James Francis Byrnes

No other American statesman has held as many high offices in the three branches of the Federal Government as has James Francis Byrnes.

U. S. Representative, Senator, Supreme Court Justice, Assistant President, Secretary of State—such has been the career of this outstanding South Carolinian.

After holding these high offices in the Federal Government, Mr. Byrnes, in response to the requests of many friends, last year offered for Governor of his state. He had no political ends to serve. He had no personal ambitions to satisfy. He had only one purpose and that was to be of service to the people who had honored him during his long and active career.

Jimmy Byrnes was born in Charleston in 1879. He was educated in the Charleston schools and began his career as a stenographer in a law office. In 1900 he won a competitive examination for the position of court reporter. He then moved to Aiken, the home of the presiding judge. While serving as court reporter, he studied law and was admitted to practice.

Shortly thereafter Mr. Byrnes married Miss Maude Perkins Busch, a graduate of Converse College. She has been his constant companion, wherever duty has called him.

In 1908, Mr. Byrnes was elected as Solicitor of his Judicial Circuit. As a fearless prosecutor, he won the admiration and respect of the people. In 1910, he was elected to Congress where he served until 1925. He was defeated for the Senate by approximately 2,000 votes in the 1924 South Carolina Democratic primary, the only political campaign he ever lost. He then moved from Aiken to Spartanburg and resumed the practice of law until 1931 when he became Senator.

When Franklin Roosevelt became President in 1932, he turned to Senator Byrnes for advice and legislative guidance to enact the administration's program into law. The two men had worked closely together in World War I when Mr. Byrnes was chairman of the House Naval Affairs Appropriations subcommittee and Mr. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of Navy under Woodrow Wilson. Senator Byrnes was generally recognized as one of the leaders of the Senate. In June, 1941, Mr. Roosevelt appointed him to the Supreme Court.

In October, 1942, President Roosevelt again turned to his friend for assistance. He asked Justice Byrnes to take a leave-of-absence from the Court and to assist him at the White House in mobilizing the home front. Justice Byrnes reminded Mr. Roosevelt there was no such thing as a leave-of-absence

from the Supreme Court, but declared himself available if the President needed his services. Mr. Roosevelt replied that Justice Byrnes' services were needed to help win the war. Mr. Byrnes immediately wrote his resignation as a member of the Supreme Court and handed it to the President the night of October 3, 1942.

The next day Mr. Byrnes set up his offices in the newly finished East Wing of the White House as Director of Economic Stabilization. Later he became Director of War Mobilization. President Roosevelt himself gave Mr. Byrnes the title of "Assistant President" and granted him powers never before delegated by a President. Mr. Byrnes' entire time was spent at the White House managing the domestic economy while the President devoted most of his time to working with the heads of the Allied Governments and with the military leaders in mapping strategy which won World War II.

When American troops crossed the Rhine and the task of his office became one of reconversion rather than mobilization, Mr. Byrnes submitted his resignation, effective April 2, 1945. In expressing appreciation for the service rendered by Mr. Byrnes, President Roosevelt told him it was the President's intention to reappoint him to the Supreme Court when the next vacancy occurred. Mr. Byrnes reminded him there was no such obligation.

Ten days later, President Roosevelt died. Mr. Byrnes was called back to Washington and President Truman asked him to become Secretary of State following the organizational meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco. In the meantime, Mr. Byrnes was given the assignment of representing the President on a Committee which was directing the experiment with the first atomic bomb.

Mr. Byrnes became Secretary of State July 3, 1945. In that capacity he attended the Potsdam Conference where the Council of Foreign Ministers proposed by him was created. Mr. Byrnes attended meetings of this Council in London, Paris, Moscow and New York and the meetings of the United Nations Security Council and the Assembly. In January, 1947, after completion of the five peace treaties with the Balkan States and Italy, he resigned as Secretary of State. He retired to his home in Spartanburg and wrote "Speaking Frankly". Then he resumed the practice of law.

Early in 1950, Mr. Byrnes announced that he would be a candidate for Governor. Against three opponents he won the Democratic nomination, receiving more than 71 per cent. of the votes cast, and was elected without opposition in the November General Election.

On January 16, 1951, Mr. Byrnes caps his long and distinguished public career by becoming the 78th Governor of South Carolina.

Order of Inaugural Parade

1. Motorcycle escort from City of Columbia.
2. Official car—Governor James F. Byrnes and party.
3. Official car—Lt. Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Jr. and party.
4. Official car—Speaker of the House and party.
5. Official car—Ex-Governor J. Strom Thurmond and party.
6. Official car—former Governors and wives.
Honorable Robert A. Cooper—1919-21
Honorable Richard M. Jefferies—1942
Honorable Ransome J. Williams—1945-46
7. Official cars—inauguration committee and party.
8. Official cars—United States Senators, Judges, Congressmen and visiting distinguished guests.
9. Official cars—State-Wide Elective Officers, Adjutant General, Commissioner of Agriculture, State Treasurer, Comptroller General, Supt. of Education, Secretary of State, and Attorney General.
10. Charleston County—official car, band.
11. Aiken County—official car, band.
12. Spartanburg County—official car, band.
13. University of South Carolina—official car, color guards, band and one company of Midshipmen and one company of Air Cadets.
14. Citadel—official car, color guard, band and platoon.
15. Winthrop—official car, band and group of representative students.
16. Clemson—official car, color guard, band and platoon.

17. State A & M College—official car, regimental staff, color guard, band and platoon.
18. National Guard—band, color guards, division staff, National Guard Officers, and National Guardsmen.
19. Abbeville County—official car, band.
20. Allendale County—official car, band.
21. Anderson County—official car, band.
22. Bamberg County—official car, band.
23. Barnwell County—official car, band.
24. Beaufort County—official car, band.
25. Berkeley County—official car, band.
26. Calhoun County—official car, band.
27. Cherokee County—official car, band.
28. Chester County—official car, band.
29. Chesterfield County—official car, band.
30. Clarendon County—official car, band.
31. Colleton County—official car, band.
32. Charleston County—Porter Military Academy, band, color guard and one platoon.
33. Darlington County—official car, band.
34. Dillon County—official car, band.
35. Dorchester County—official car, band.
36. Edgefield County—official car, band.
37. Fairfield County—official car, band.
38. Florence County—official car, band.
39. Georgetown County—official car, band.
40. Greenville County—official car, band.
41. Greenwood County—official car, band.
42. Hampton County—official car, band.

43. Horry County—official car, band.
44. Jasper County—official car, band.
45. Kershaw County—official car, band.
46. Lancaster County—official car, band.
47. Laurens County—official car, band.
48. Lee County—official car, band.
49. Lexington County—official car, band.
50. McCormick County—official car, band.
51. Marion County—official car, band.
52. Marlboro County—official car, band.
53. Newberry County—official car, band.
54. Oconee County—official car, band.
55. Orangeburg County—official car, band.
56. Pickens County—official car, band.
57. Richland County—official car, band.
58. Saluda County—official car, band.
59. Sumter County—official car, band.
60. Union County—official car, band.
61. Williamsburg County—official car, band.
62. York County—official car, band.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY



0 01 01 0108047 0