

Maj. Gen. Haydon Lemaire Boatner, O15641, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. James Edward Moore, O15650, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Armistead Davis Mead, O15767, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Lt. Gen. Clyde Davis Eddleman, O15842, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Lt. Gen. George Henry Decker, O15950, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Lt. Gen. James Maurice Gavin, O17676, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Gordon Byrom Rogers, O15620, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. George Bateman Peplow, O16246, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Hobart Hewett, O12328, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Bernard Linn Robinson, O12652, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

*To be brigadier generals*

Maj. Gen. Aubrey Strode Newman, O16099, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. John Franklin Bird, O16179, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

*To be major generals, Medical Corps*

Maj. Gen. Alvin Levi Gorby, O16546, Army of the United States (brigadier general, Medical Corps, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. James Patrick Cooney, O17338, Army of the United States (brigadier general, Medical Corps, U. S. Army).

*To be brigadier generals, Medical Corps*

Brig. Gen. Stuart Gross Smith, O16369, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Elbert DeCoursey, O17813, Army of the United States (colonel, Medical Corps, U. S. Army).

*To be brigadier general, Dental Corps*

Brig. Gen. Arthur Letcher Irons, O16526, Army of the United States (colonel, Dental Corps, U. S. Army).

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of subsection 515 (c) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947:

*To be major generals*

Brig. Gen. David Henry Tulley, O16075, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Lewis Sherrill Griffing, O16413, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Edward Harold McDaniel, O16497, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Alfred Benjamin Denniston, O17315, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. William Lewis Bell, Jr., O17549, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. George Ellal Bush, O17634, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Nelson Marquis Lynde, Jr., O17730, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. John Francis Regis Seltz, O17734, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Robert Jefferson Wood, O18064, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

*To be brigadier generals*

Col. George Robinson Mather, O18696, United States Army.

Col. William Jonas Ely, O18974, United States Army.

Col. Frederick William Gibb, O19222, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1956

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Creator and benefactor, inspire us during this Brotherhood Week with a clear vision of the high and helpful things that we are privileged to do together for the welfare of all mankind.

Grant that, as brothers of the Son of Man, our minds and hearts may be impervious to those attitudes and feelings of prejudice and pride, of dislike and indifference, which we know are so alien and contrary to His spirit.

We pray that, as we engage in the great enterprise of building the temple of world peace, we may seek to do Thy will and help us to hasten that glorious day of prediction when men shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks and nations shall learn war no more.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 16, 1956, was read and approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 8787. An act to provide for a prorated stationery allowance in the case of a Member of the House of Representatives elected for a portion of a term;

H. R. 8796. An act to increase the amount of telephone and telegraph service furnished to Members of the House of Representatives, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 455. Joint resolution relating to burley tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas;

H. J. Res. 518. Joint resolution relating to fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas;

H. J. Res. 521. Joint resolution relating to Maryland tobacco acreage allotments and marketing quotas; and

H. J. Res. 526. Joint resolution to amend the joint resolution of March 25, 1953, relating to electrical and mechanical office equipment for the use of Members, officers, and committees of the House of Representatives, to remove officers and committees from certain limitations, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. Con. Res. 64. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint committee to arrange for

the inauguration of the President-elect of the United States, January 20, 1957.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 3053. An act to extend the time within which the District of Columbia Auditorium Commission may submit its report and recommendations with respect to the civic auditorium to be constructed in the District of Columbia, and to provide that such Commission shall continue in existence until the construction of such auditorium shall have been completed; and

S. Con. Res. 55. Concurrent resolution to print for the use of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary copies of certain hearings and reports of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate.

### AMENDING NATURAL GAS ACT— VETO MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 342)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D. C., February 17, 1956.  
The honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a sealed envelope addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives from the President of the United States, received in the Clerk's office on February 17, 1956, and said to contain a veto message from the President on H. R. 6645, an act to amend the Natural Gas Act as amended.

Respectfully yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
Clerk, United States House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following veto message from the President of the United States:

### *To the House of Representatives:*

I am unable to approve H. R. 6645, to amend the Natural Gas Act, as amended. This I regret because I am in accord with its basic objectives.

Since the passage of this bill, a body of evidence has accumulated indicating that private persons, apparently representing only a very small segment of a great and vital industry, have been seeking to further their own interests by highly questionable activities. These include efforts that I deem to be so arrogant and so much in defiance of acceptable standards of propriety as to risk creating doubt among the American people concerning the integrity of governmental processes.

Legally constituted agencies of Government are now engaged in investigating this situation. These investigations cannot be concluded before the expiration of the 10-day period within which the President must act upon the legislation under the Constitution.

I believe I would not be discharging my own duty were I to approve this legislation before the activities in question have been fully investigated by the Congress and the Department of Justice. To do so under such conditions could

well create long-term apprehension in the minds of the American people. It would be a disservice both to the people and to their Congress. Accordingly, I return H. R. 6645 without my approval.

At the same time, I must make quite clear that legislation conforming to the basic objectives of H. R. 6645 is needed. It is needed because the type of regulation of producers of natural gas which is required under present law will discourage individual initiative and incentive to explore for and develop new sources of supply.

In the long run this will limit supplies of gas which is contrary not only to the national interest but especially to the interest of consumers.

I feel that any new legislation, in addition to furthering the long-term interest of consumers in plentiful supplies of gas, should include specific language protecting consumers in their right to fair prices.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, February 17, 1956.

The SPEAKER. The objections of the President will be spread at large upon the Journal.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move that the bill and the message of the President be referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered printed.

The motion was agreed to.

#### SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House:

FEBRUARY 20, 1956.

The honorable the SPEAKER,  
House of Representatives.

SIR: A certificate of election in due form of law for the Honorable JAMES C. HEALEY as a Representative-elect to the 84th Congress from the 22d Congressional District of New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Honorable Sidney A. Fine, has been received from the Secretary of State of New York, and is on file in this office.

Respectfully yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,  
Clerk, United States House of Representatives.

Mr. JAMES C. HEALEY appeared before the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. McCULLOCH, may have leave of absence until the end of the month while away on official business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

#### EMBARGO ON SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I believe the administration is worthy of condign criticism for lifting the embargo on the shipment of arms to Saudi Arabia. Was the administration right when it first suspended the shipment or was it right when it vetoed the suspension, or is it a question of who gets the President's ear last. The President deplores the arms race in the Middle East. He said defensive arms to Israel, surrounded by enemies, would be an arms race, but arms to Saudi Arabia, a member of the Arab League bent upon Israel's annihilation would not be contributing to the arms race.

That is like feeding beefsteaks to a tiger in the hope of making the tiger a vegetarian. Assuredly our State Department has blundered stupidly in the handling of these shipments. The administration can only exculpate itself by granting defensive arms to the little State of Israel.

Yesterday, the New York Times, editorially said:

There is just one kind of adjective for the project revealed and interrupted early Friday morning to send 18 United States tanks to Saudi Arabia. We might use the word preposterous. Somebody blundered in sanctioning this arrangement. Somebody blundered in the apparent belief that the tanks had already been shipped. Somebody blundered even more egregiously in keeping the whole matter secret until it chanced to be exposed. Senator GEORGE suggests an investigation—it seems a good idea.

It is not that there is anything illegal in getting rid of some surplus military equipment. It is ingenuous rather than sinful to consider, as we seem to have considered, as the British apparently still believe and as the French may have thought, that equipment of this sort will under no circumstances be used for aggressive purposes and will somehow contribute to the cause of peace.

The tragic irony of the episode is partly in its revelation of a kind of befuddlement in our Near Eastern foreign policy. We have been hesitating to send arms or money for arms to the little State of Israel, whose government fears the power of its Arab neighbors when that power is fortified by jet planes, tanks, guns, and submarines provided by Communist governments. But certainly we do not improve this situation when we increase the military strength of a country that can easily threaten Israel from the east as Egypt threatens it from south and east.

The only excuse I can see for the bungling of the State Department lies in a quotation from John Morley: "A government must contain a ballast of mediocrity to steady the ship."

#### WICKERSHAM OF WASHITA

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, it is a fine old American tradition to link the name of deeds to those who have done these deeds. In the military field, Andrew Jackson is one with the Battle of New Orleans; John J. Pershing is one to the Battle of the Meuse-Argonne.

In government, Jefferson is bound to the Declaration of Independence; Madison, to the Constitution; in invention, Fulton is identified with the steamboat; Whitney, with the cotton gin.

Just such a man was born in the Third Congressional District of Arkansas, the district which I have the honor to serve in the Congress. His birthplace was a farm near Lone Rock in Baxter County. I have known, I still know, many of his family. He now serves the Sixth Congressional District of Oklahoma in the Congress. His name is VICTOR WICKERSHAM.

On February 9, 1956, on VICTOR WICKERSHAM'S 49th birthday, the House of Representatives passed S. 180, the Kerr-Monroney-Wickersham bill. This accomplishment represented years of planning and effort on the part of my friend and associate aided by other members of the Oklahoma delegation. This enactment is designed to give irrigation facilities to the farmers of the Washita River Basin, to provide adequate drinking water for the communities of that region, and to protect these people from the peril of floods.

VICTOR WICKERSHAM will, without doubt, be known for other services to his homefolks. He is a man of many abilities.

I might think of him as WICKERSHAM of Lone Rock. Others might think of him as WICKERSHAM of Mangum.

But—and this I sincerely believe will always be true—there will be untold thousands who will hold him in their minds and hearts as WICKERSHAM of Washita.

#### VETO OF THE GAS BILL

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

Mr. SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. FINO. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to see that President Eisenhower has vetoed the natural gas bill. I compliment the President on his courage, wisdom, and consideration for the homeowners of this Nation who use natural gas. I congratulate him for his integrity in overcoming the pressure of the gas producers by his veto.

I voted against the bill to remove the natural gas producers from Federal regulation because it would have resulted in higher gas prices to the consumers. Utility services must be controlled and regulated to protect homeowners, and other consumers, against unreasonable and arbitrary price gouging.

Most of the people in my congressional district are natural gas users, who are entitled to the protection of the law. The only way they can be protected is by fair and just regulations administered by the Federal Power Commission.

Had the natural gas bill become a law, the New York area's gas bill would have been immediately increased by \$1 million a month. With no regulatory agency to keep the price of natural gas fair and stable, the price could go on and on, to increases that would be astronomical.