

which will take care of the fiscal years 1954 and 1955.

The bill (S. 2437) to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act, approved July 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 355), as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. CHAVEZ, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Works.

ACQUISITION AND MAINTENANCE OF GERMAN EMBASSY BY FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to provide funds for the acquisition and maintenance of a German Embassy by the Federal Republic of Germany. Our Government seized the Embassy and the plot of land which Germany had bought for the construction of a new Embassy. If the Germans are to fight shoulder to shoulder with Americans in Europe it is only right that the money which was seized be set aside for the building of a new German Embassy.

The bill (S. 2439) to provide funds for the acquisition and maintenance of a German Embassy by the Federal Republic of Germany, introduced by Mr. LANGER, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EMERGENCY DETENTION ACT OF 1950

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a joint resolution, and ask unanimous consent to make a brief statement in explanation of it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the Senator from Mississippi may proceed.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 121) declaring the existence of a state of internal security emergency and placing in full force and effect the provisions of the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, introduced by Mr. EASTLAND, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, the purpose of the joint resolution which I have just introduced is to set in motion forthwith the machinery of the Internal Security Act to apprehend and detain under lock and key as quickly as possible, consistent with our constitutional system, thousands of Communist conspirators who are now in this country.

This Nation can no longer ignore the fact that we are now in a world-wide death struggle with communism for the preservation of our Christian civilization. We can no longer accept the fiction that our boys are being slaughtered in a police action against an isolated aggressor in a remote corner of the world. The Communists who are at this moment spilling the blood of our sons in Korea and the Communists who are today freely boring from within this country are one and the same. They are part of the same world-wide conspiracy under the direction of the Kremlin; and

the treachery of the Communists in this country is no less deadly.

International crisis after crisis has been politely described as the cold war or the war of nerves between the East and the West. We can no longer afford to delude ourselves or the American people. The cold hard fact is that we are now at war with Kremlin-directed international communism.

It is a war in which the frightful collisions of armies are, at the moment, relatively limited; but the war of stealth, deceit, espionage, and sabotage is in full blast. It is a war actually directed to the destruction of this country. The Communist movement here and abroad is also directed at the defeat of our Army in Korea and the murder of our boys. Whether or not we can limit or avoid a spreading of the armed conflict depends in large measure on the courage and wisdom which we exercise now.

Reliable information has come to me, as a member of the Internal Security Subcommittee, that there are now in the United States approximately 50,000 disciplined Communists, of whom approximately 20,000 are identifiable hardened agents of the Kremlin who are working night and day as the vanguard of those who would destroy us.

There is no doubt of the authenticity of these figures. They are engaged in espionage now. They control significant segments of our industrial might now. They are nerve centers for Communist propaganda now. They have under their discipline, directly or indirectly, through Communist fronts and other organizations, approximately a half-million other Americans now. They have a dagger at the heart of our Republic now; and yet, Mr. President, there are those in high places in our Government who still regard these disciplined servants of the Kremlin as mere innocent advocates of a liberal political philosophy.

Mr. President, if we are to keep faith with those of our own flesh and blood who are facing the bullets of the Communists on the battlefields of Korea the least we can do is promptly to seize and detain under lock and key each and every one of these 20,000 identifiable trained, hardened traitors. In my judgment we should not stop until we have every one of the 50,000 disciplined Communists either under lock and key or deported into the custody of the masters of the Kremlin.

Again, I say it is intolerable that while thousands of American boys are being killed and maimed fighting communism in Asia, while thousands more are being sent to Europe to stop invasion there, and at the time of America's gravest danger, thousands of Communists, part and parcel of this same vicious conspiracy, part and parcel of this same attempt to destroy us and win the world by conquest, are free here in America to walk the streets and conspire for our destruction. They are all enemies of this country. They are all dangerous to our lives, our liberty, our welfare. It is the high duty of the Congress to protect America from this danger from within. Mr. President, these people should be locked up. They must be re-

moved and incarcerated where they cannot harm us.

The Internal Security Act of 1950 created effective weapons, within the framework of our constitutional system, with which to deal with the Communist menace in this country, but it is increasingly evident that unless the Congress of the United States, which passed the Internal Security Act over the veto of the President, takes the initiative in causing its provisions to have operative effect, these weapons will be dull and ineffective.

Title II of the Internal Security Act provides for the prompt apprehension and detention of persons as to whom there is reasonable ground to believe that they will engage in or probably will conspire with others to engage in acts of espionage or of sabotage. The title does not, however, become operative until there is a declaration of an internal security emergency predicated upon war, invasion, or insurrection. Although this country is de facto at war now with the Kremlin, and is also technically still at war with certain of the Axis powers, the emergency detention provisions of the Internal Security Act are dormant. The effect of the joint resolution which I have just introduced is to cause the existence of a state of internal security emergency pursuant to the Internal Security Act and to direct the institution of proceedings pursuant to the act.

Under the act, the President, acting through the Attorney General, would apprehend on warrant any person as to whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he would probably engage in or would probably conspire with others to engage in acts of espionage or sabotage and such person would be detained until, first, the termination of the emergency; or, second, an order of release by the Attorney General; or, third, an order of release by the Board of Detention Review, which is established by the act; or, fourth, an order of release by a United States court. Persons apprehended or detained will be confined in such places of detention as the Attorney General shall prescribe and shall be accorded a prompt hearing in accordance with our constitutional processes. Although the act provides all of the constitutional safeguards, including judicial review, it is designed to enable the Government to quarantine the Communist conspirators in this country swiftly and effectively.

Mr. President, the first duty of a sovereign government is to protect its own integrity. Must we wait until the atom bombs which the spies of the Kremlin have stolen from us lay waste our cities, until we come to the realization that these traitors must be isolated? Must we wait until the signal is given from the Kremlin for the sabotage of our industrial and defense establishments before we act to protect our arsenal of defense? Must we wait until the young men of this Nation are victims of new and more powerful weapons manufactured from our own blueprints? The safety of this Nation demands that we act now. Next year may be too late.

Among those powers with which the Constitution vests the Congress are to provide for the common defense and to

declare war. I devoutly hope, Mr. President, that as we discharge the first of these duties, it shall not be necessary for us to discharge the second, but in the discharge of both duties we have a solemn obligation to protect this Nation not only from the enemy who attacks with guns and tanks and all the weapons of open warfare, but we have also the obligation to protect this Nation from the enemy who attacks from within by sabotage, espionage, and stealth. If we are to be true to those who are even now sacrificing their lives for this Nation and its ideals, to those who are leaving home and fireside to assume posts in far-off lands, we shall act, and we shall act now.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 5715) to amend sections 201 (a), 301 (e), 302 (f), 302 (g), 508, 527, and 528 of Public Law 351, Eighty-first Congress, as amended, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Oris V. Wells, of New Mexico, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

C. Tyler Wood, of the District of Columbia, to be Associate Deputy Director for Mutual Security;

Theodore Tannenwald, Jr., of New York, to be Assistant Director for Mutual Security;

Erwin D. Canham, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the United States Advisory Commission on Information;

William H. Draper, Jr., of New York, to be special representative in Europe, with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary;

Edward J. Sparks, of New York, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Bolivia;

George C. McGhee, of Texas, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Turkey and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Chief of the American Mission for Aid to Turkey;

Raymond Ames Spruance, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of the Philippines;

Philip D. Reed, of New York, to be a member of the United States Advisory Commission on Information;

James L. Morrill, of Minnesota, to be a member of the United States Advisory Commission on Educational Exchange; and

Raymond C. Miller, of Indiana, and sundry other Foreign Service officers and persons for appointment or promotion in the Foreign and Diplomatic Service.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN:

Address delivered by him on November 13, 1951, at a dinner of the Pennsylvania Council of Republican Women, at Harrisburg, Pa.

Address delivered by him on November 14, 1951, before the New Jersey Chapter of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor, at Newark, N. J.

Address delivered by him on December 27, 1951, at an interborough dinner at Pennel, Pa., sponsored by the Associated Businessmen of Pennel, the Langhorne Lions Club, and the American Legion.

Statement in tribute to the late Albert Cyril Crilley, prepared by a group of his fellow officers who served as pallbearers at his funeral at Arlington Cemetery, on January 12, 1952.

By Mr. WILEY:

Material dealing with a proposed investigation of the Office of Alien Property.

By Mr. THYE:

Editorial entitled "Why Consumers Pay More—and Farmers Get Less," published in the January 1952 issue of the Country Gentleman.

By Mr. LANGER:

Letter written by James R. Lawson, president of the United African Nationalist Movement, to the Department of State, under date of December 19, 1951, dealing with loans made to Ethiopia.

Letter written by the president of the United African Nationalist Movement to the Brewery Workers Union, CIO, of Brooklyn, N. Y., dealing with fair employment practices in the brewing industry.

HOME RULE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The VICE PRESIDENT. The unfinished business is Senate bill 1976, the so-called home rule bill for the District of Columbia. The Senate has met following a recess, and no amendment is pending.

THE PRICE OF EGGS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I have before me a letter, which is in the nature of a petition to Congress. It is signed by Tilford O. Thompson, of Hatton, N. Dak.

Senators will remember that a few days ago a colloquy ensued between myself and the distinguished junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] with respect to the price of eggs.

The letter reads:

HATTON, N. DAK.,
January 11, 1952.

Hon. Senator WILLIAM LANGER,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. LANGER: I have a small grocery store on the shore of Lake Soblason, where you have been several times, in fact the biggest crowds we have ever had were on "Langer Days."

My gripe is hen fruit, as you know we are in the midst of a progressive farming district and everyone tries to get as much out of the winter months as possible so they raise quite a few chickens. Well, to start with this fall, everything was fine, eggs were 50 cents a dozen but then the fireworks began as they dropped to 45 then to 40, 35, 33, 31, 30, 28; and the first greeting I had over the telephone this morning was "eggs down 3 cents" so now I have to pay 25 cents a dozen and who knows how low they will go.

In the month of December 1951 I lost \$120 on the handling of my customers' eggs. That is more than I can afford to lose, but worse than that my customers lost a lot more. When eggs were 50 cents a dozen I was selling laying mash for \$3.49, now eggs are 25 cents or one-half of what they were then but laying mash has gone up to \$4.39 and I assure you that my profit on a sack of laying mash is not enough to pay for the cigarettes that I smoke in a day.

In the past, present, and always I have tried to pay the farmer the highest possible price. Last winter I paid 30 cents a dozen, which was over market at the time, took them to Grand Forks and went to all the stores, large and small to see what they were charging for eggs; they were from 45 to 59 cents a dozen so I thought that was my solution. I offered to sell them any amount of eggs from 10 dozen and up for 30 cents a dozen but I never sold a dozen to any of them so I was out my time and gas and took them to a produce house and took another loss on them.

I call this point particularly to the attention of the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY].

When I buy eggs at 25 cents a dozen and put them up for resale (in just as nice a carton as any store uses) I sell them for 27 cents—the carton costs me 1½ cents so I make a profit of ½ cent a dozen if I don't break any. I am not saying this is right, but if every grocer in the towns and cities charged a reasonable markup on eggs everyone would buy more of them with prices of other foods so high and the farmer would get more money to pay for his feed and troubles. I have also tried to ship eggs, for instance, to Texas, 30 dozens at 25 cents, \$7.50; express rates, \$6.60. If eggs go down another 3 cents, the express will be as great as the cost of the eggs.

So you see, Mr. LANGER, we are stuck. I am not satisfied because I am losing both cash and trade, being the customer doesn't get more for his eggs. The customer is not satisfied because what he buys from me is too high; when he buys a sack of laying mash and a sack of oyster shells for \$5.64 he has \$1.86 to buy groceries for. That will buy him a pail of sirup, a loaf of bread, a can of smoking tobacco, book of cigarette papers, and a package of razor blades if he doesn't use the best. Now he would rather smoke tailor mades, his kids would like some candy, his wife would like something although she will have a clean-shaven husband. So they cannot live from the eggs and I cannot live from the profits so we are all in bad shape.

If this letter makes sense anything you could do to help the thousands of farmers and grocers in the same predicament as we are would be greatly appreciated.

We hope you will fight for the full parity on farms products. Thanking you in advance for any consideration given this letter and hoping to hear from you I am

Very sincerely,

TILFORD O. THOMPSON.

IMPRISONMENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to make insertions in the RECORD as a part of my remarks, and to make a statement with reference to them of not exceeding 5 minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from California may proceed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, on December 14, I received a letter from Under Secretary of State James E. Webb, relative to the prior revelation I had made of the names of 32 American civilians who are being held in jails in Communist China. I ask unanimous consent that the copy of the letter, together with a copy of my telegram to Under Secretary of State Webb dated December 21, 1951, be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks at this point.