

raised in a concurring opinion that the power delegated to the Secretary of Defense to determine what constituted a "defense facility" was "so indefinite as to be meaningless."

In a defense facility, what position can intelligently be passed off as non-sensitive? The janitor who cleans off desks and disposes of debris, waste paper, and trash which may well contain telltale evidence to an outside security agent?

A restaurant employee who, in moments of idle relaxation by employees, may be in a position to overhear invaluable loose talk.

No—in a defense facility all positions of employment are sensitive when it comes to barring known and sympathetic agents of alien philosophies and governments determined to destroy the Government of the United States.

H.R. 15626 will remedy these legal hurdles. It has been so drawn to require not only proof that an organization is Communist, Fascist, totalitarian, or subversive, but that a member of such an organization has actual notice of its designation and that he has actual notice that a defense facility has been so designated. The measure takes no action to limit a person's "right of association," which, after all, is but judge-made law nowhere to be found in the first amendment.

Furthermore, H.R. 15626 clearly and explicitly defines congressional intent in relation to the power of the Secretary of Defense to designate defense facilities. He is given the power and directed by this measure to so designate any facility which may reasonably be said to affect national security—and the language of this portion of the bill is so precise as to present no ambiguity to misconstrue our intent.

Likewise the standards set forth for the exclusion of subversives from employment in defense facilities are clearly defined. Very plainly established are the standards to be applied in denying employment, but at the same time procedures are provided for the safeguarding of constitutional liberties.

This bill authorizes the establishment of security clearance programs to protect our vital defense facilities against sabotage or espionage by subversive elements. It also protects classified information relating to the national defense by authorizing an industrial security clearance program. And it provides for the administration and enforcement of these programs through a strong but fair system of investigation, hearing, and reviews.

Employment in positions which vitally affect the national security of our country—the vast majority—is not a right. It is a privilege, and the United States Government is entitled to—indeed, must have—the authority to set certain reasonable standards for employment. The measure proposed by H.R. 15626 does nothing to infringe on constitutional liberties; it merely prescribes reasonable standards for the protection of this Nation's defense posture. We cannot—indeed, we must not—compromise our ability to protect ourselves from the dangers of subversion by inimical forces.

I urge your committee to report favorably as a pledge of faith in the future of America.

The CHAIRMAN. Has Speedy Long arrived yet?
Here he is.

STATEMENT OF HON. SPEEDY O. LONG, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM LOUISIANA

Mr. LONG. Good morning, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. We are glad to see you.

You were here when I expounded my ideas about freedom of association and the Justice Department's doings or nondosings. I think you were here.

Mr. LONG. I was here.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would comment on that.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I am happy to be here with you this morning in support of this proposed legislation and the bill, H.R. 15626, which several Members of the Congress have cosponsored or introduced with the distinguished chair-