

mission a mere 708 watchers and regulators.

There is, however, considerably more manpower involved in the following watching and regulating agencies:

Employees

National Labor Relations Board	1,124
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	1,179
Federal Communications Commission	1,201
Bureau of Employment Security (Dept. of Labor)	1,248
Small Business Administration	1,284
Food and Drug Administration	1,331
Wage and Hour and Public Contract Division (Dept. of Labor)	1,416
Interstate Commerce Commission	2,238
Federal Maritime Board and Maritime Administration	3,457
Bureau of Mines	4,371
Bureau of Customs	8,284

This is not a complete roll call of the government watching and regulating agencies. A number of smaller ones have been omitted, such as Renegotiation Board (335) and Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service (332). Nor does it take into account the many

state, county, and municipal agencies that keep an eye and often lay a restraining hand on business.

Several other massive government agencies are engaged in watching and to some extent supervising both business and individuals. The Internal Revenue Service is a painful example. It has 50,683 employees dedicated to the task of securing all the details of business and personal income and taking a big slice of it annually for the government's use — including the pay of those who see that we make our money according to the rules they lay down for us.

Then, there are 22,849 Social Security Administration employees who, in the course of time, accumulate a fairly complete record of one's working life as they watch and record facts about both employers and employees.

The Selective Service System watches citizens and on occasion makes rather drastic demands of them. It has 6,568 full-time and 2,300 part-time employees, plus some 41,000 public spirited citizens who serve on local draft boards.

The Veterans Administration with an astonishing 106,000 full-time paid employees, plus 21,000 part-time workers and 47,000 who work without compensation, in-

evitably watches, reports, and often supervises those who partake of its benevolence.

The 60 million people who annually visit our National Parks are watched, as well as helped and protected, by some of that Service's 5,000 employees. Sportsmen are both watched and aided by the Fish and Wildlife Service's 4,100 employees. The Census Bureau has 3,065 workers keeping count of us and of some of our activities. The Public Health Service's 24,000 employees must often concern themselves with humans as well as microbes, thus constituting a temptation to anyone who would use them as a Trojan Pony for socialized medicine. The Immigration and Naturalization Service's force of 6,700 watches and supervises those who enter the country, and the State Department's 360 Passport Office employees have a great deal to say about who leaves the country. Those who handle and use the mail do so under the glances of the 1,500 employed in the Postal Inspection Service.

And who, one may validly ask, watches the government? This is primarily the duty and responsibility of each individual citizen, and of their elected representatives in Congress.

But the government itself has another huge agency — the Gen-

eral Services Administration — that has a good deal to say about the other departments in the executive branch of the government. Its 27,000 employees have been referred to as the government's housekeepers.

Finally, the government employees themselves are to some extent watched, protected, and sometimes over-protected by 4,200 employees of the Civil Service Commission.

The Unmistakable Trend

On its face, this situation may not seem unduly disturbing. Federal snoopers amount to a relatively small proportion of the total manpower available in the United States. But the upward trend is unmistakable, as is the fact that the growth is in proportion — if not in geometric ratio — to the amount of taxation and control of various aspects of our personal affairs. Though the snooping itself is deplorable enough, let us remember that it is hardly more than the symbol of the regulations and controls which precede and give rise to such supervision.

When one gives careful thought to the extent of federal watching and to the total government manpower engaged in such work, it is easy enough to see how these agencies could become instruments of tyranny through the manipula-