

FLY-BY

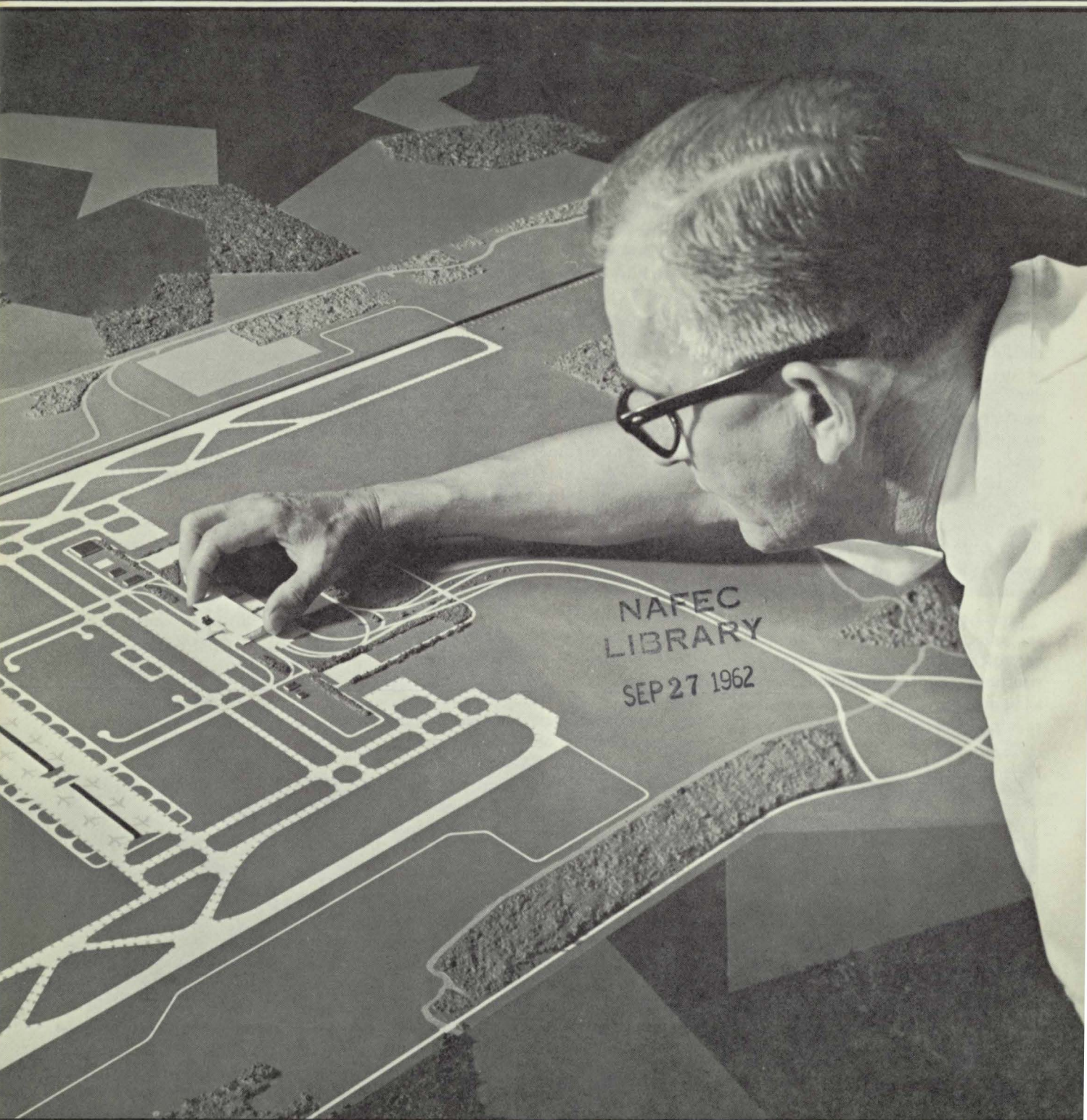


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Hatch Act

SAGE Centers

OCTOBER 1962



OFFICIAL EMPLOYEE PUBLICATION OF THE FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY

Joint SAGE Center Use Agreed by FAA and DOD

Agreement on joint use of three carefully selected U.S. Air Force SAGE Direction Centers for conducting air traffic control and air defense operations was announced August 7 by Administrator N. E. Halaby and Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Materiel Joseph S. Imirie, representing the Department of Defense.

The SAGE Centers are located at Great Falls, Montana, and Minot and Grand Forks, North Dakota.

Availability of these three SAGE center radar facilities will help FAA to serve an area not now adequately covered by existing FAA radar and will, in conjunction with additionally programmed FAA radar, speed up the Agency's plan to expand positive control service over the 48 contiguous states during 1963.

The objective is to provide an improved air traffic control capability for the FAA by utilizing existing resources of the government in order to avoid duplicating facilities, equipment, and overlapping functions. The accomplishment of the air traffic control functions through the use of the SAGE system will also facilitate air defense operations through closer coordination of information. The use of Sage by the FAA will not affect current military manning nor interfere with the military operations in the three SAGE Centers.

It will take about one year to prepare the three facilities for the air traffic control mission, depending upon construction modifications, installation of additional equipment, selection and training of personnel and related needs.

Concurrent with the activation of these facilities, the present FAA air route traffic control center at Great

Falls, Montana, will be phased out and its operations relocated to the Great Falls SAGE Direction Center at Malmstrom Air Force Base. Portions of the area now controlled by the FAA Centers at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Denver, Colorado, will also be re-assigned to the SAGE Centers at Minot and Grand Forks, North Dakota. The Minneapolis and Denver Centers will continue to function as in the past.

The FAA will reimburse the Department of Defense for the cost of utilities and services required for air traffic control. The three SAGE facilities will require a total of 150 to 180 FAA controllers.

Controllers for the three SAGE Centers will be recruited from existing air traffic control facilities. Relocations will be handled so as to create minimum disruption to control operations and personnel.

The SAGE Centers are part of the nation's extensive SAGE (Semi-Automatic Ground Environment) system of air defense and warning.

Air traffic control and air defense operations have certain characteristics in common. They both depend on surveillance and display of the air situation, data processing, fast communications and identification and other common requirements. The FAA and military operations at the three "Northern Tier" centers, however, will be managed separately and will retain individual identities.

Selection of the centers for air defense/air traffic control integration is in line with the Presidential directive of November 7, 1961, to the Administrator on implementing the recommendations of the Project Beacon Task Force Report. The President directed Administrator Halaby to design a modern air traffic control system using those elements of the air defense system that would advantageously meet air traffic control requirements.

Southern Region Credited With Recommendations for Regional Branch Structure

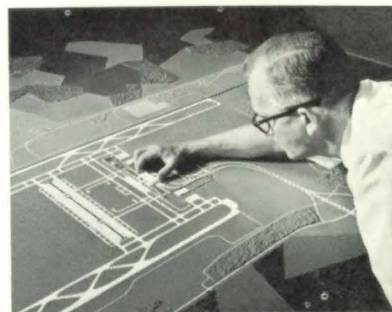
The front page of FLY-BY for July 1962 (Special Edition No. 3) carried a story on the FAA's new standard regional organization. It described the new branches, Air Carrier Branch and General Aviation Branch, for the standard regional Flight Standards Division.

In this connection, we said, "The Southwest region . . . set an example for others." As a matter of record, the Southwest region was the first to put such branches into operation, but not the only one to do so. Nor was it the first to advance the proposal. Let us give credit where credit is due.

The record should be set straight that the Southern region was the first region to recommend this branch structure, in a proposal of July 25, 1961, to the Administrator.

The Southwest region made its proposal in early November and promptly put into effect the revised organization. The Southwestern Region's plan was put into operation as soon as the region became operational on January 1, 1962.

Pioneering in management is hard work. We are delighted to acknowledge the error, which the friends of the Southern Region have pointed out to us. Let proper credit be given to the Southern Region as well!



COVER — Frank M. Sharpnack, Chief of the Exhibits Unit in the Visuals Section of MS at headquarters checks over a model of DIA. Dulles International Airport is scheduled to be dedicated November 17, 1962.

Who's Who and What's What In and Around the Agency

REMEMBER how, in this column last month, we mentioned that we should have known better than to state that anything was a "first?" And then we wound up the column by stating that another thing was a "first?" Well, we got sat on—but good. The first (there goes that word again) in line was Mrs. Claudie S. Woomer attached to the RAPCON/CS/T, at Waco, Tex. She said, "You are right. Dothan, Alabama FSS is not the 'first.' In August, 1960, Waco RAPCON/Combined Station/Tower received a sustained superior performance award. A similar award was received at the same time by Miami Tower personnel. In 1961, our Chief, Finis M. Lambert, received a SSP award and this year, the Chief, Assistant Chief and all our Watch Supervisors received a SSP award." And then she went on to toss us a bouquet by saying that, "By the way, all the men enjoyed this issue's (August-September) cover. Some of us caught the show and recognized Miss Schreiner right away." . . . AND THEN we heard from N. C. Birkholz, Flight Service Station Chief at Green Bay, Wisc. His note carried the following: "In the August-September, 1962, issue of FLY-BY, under the caption 'Who's Who and What's What In and Around the Agency,' page 3, noted a 'first' by the Dothan, Alabama, Flight Service Station concerning awards for sustained superior performance. We congratulate the Dothan facility, however, we are afraid they are not the 'first' in this category. On June 29, 1962, sustained superior performance awards were issued to all personnel of the Green Bay, Flight Service Station. Facility Chief, Norman C. Birkholz received an outstanding performance rating and sustained performance award; sustained performance awards went to Specialists, Markus S. Richter, Rolf Hempel, Robert J. Golueke, Roger J. Marchant, Lee W. Nimmer, Melvin J. Gatens, and Cecil N. Sparling. Green Bay FAA Coordinator, Norman Amundsen, Chief, SMDO, presented the sustained performance awards on July 20, 1962." . . . WELL NOW, Dothan, now that you have this editor way out on a limb, how about the saw to help him down . . . THIS MARKS the last time that our secretary, Mrs. Joan Wheeler will be typing this column out in the smooth for the printer. She is leaving us the end of September in preparation for a blessed event due to take place the end of October . . . HERE's an item which appeared in the FAA Western Region News. For the big dedication ceremony at the new airport in Los Angeles, a number of portable rest rooms were scattered around the place. Before the ceremony was due to begin, the man in charge noticed that some had been misplaced. A fellow with a fork-lift was called, and he picked one up and buzzed off with it. As he set it down in a new spot a quarter of a mile away, the door opened. Out stepped a fellow, pale and somewhat shaken but still jaunty . . . We wonder if that could have been a "first." Probably not so we won't say it . . . THERE IS one thing that we can say is a "first." This is the first time this particular column has taken up this space in this issue.



DEDICATION ceremony of the Seattle ARTCC at Auburn, Wash., Aug. 21, 1962. Welcoming addresses were given by John A. Cherberg, Lt. Governor of Washington and James N. Shaughnessy, Mayor of Auburn. Joseph H. Tippets, Assistant Administrator of the Western Region also spoke before the group. Administrator Halaby gave the principal address. Music was provided by the Fort Lewis Army Band.



ADMINISTRATOR Halaby assists "Miss Atlanta" with "Time Capsule" before insertion in cornerstone of new FAA building at East Point, Ga. From left, Halaby, Linda Hinton, A. O. Basnight, J. C. Wise, O. H. Stephens, Sr.



AERIAL APPLICATION of Toxiphene for the control of cut worms in a field of spotted bur clover. If not controlled the cut worms would destroy the clover. Thousands of aircraft are used for aerial application which fly close to a million hours while treating millions of acres of land each year.

FLY-BY

Editor

Thomas J. Wholey

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Major Legislation

The following is the status (as of July 6) of major Federal personnel legislation on which some action has been taken by Congress. This information appeared in the July-September 1962 issue of The Civil Service Journal.

BACK PAY

H.R. 11753 provides for the payment of compensation and restoration of employment benefits to certain Federal employees improperly deprived thereof.

Passed House; pending before Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

CLAIMS

H.R. 4131 authorizes the Comptroller General to waive indebtedness growing out of erroneous payments of money to any civilian officer or employee of the Government and any member of the uniformed services. Extends similar authority to heads of departments, agencies, or establishments for waiver of such indebtedness where amounts do not exceed \$150.

Passed House; pending before Senate Judiciary Committee.

H.R. 6535 validates overpayments made to Federal employees for the period between February 28 and June 28, 1955, where such overpayments are attributable to erroneous retroactive wage increases. Provides for the return of any refunds collected.

Passed House; pending before Senate Judiciary Committee.

H.R. 10357 provides for settlement of claims against the United States by members of the uniformed services and civilian officers and employees of the United States for damage to or loss of personal property incident to their services.

Passed House; pending before Senate Judiciary Committee.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

H.R. 8140 strengthens, revises, and simplifies existing Federal conflict-of-interest laws. Makes appropriate general provision for consultants and temporary employees in the executive branch, the independent agencies, and the District of Columbia. Integrates the conflict-of-interest laws with recodified prohibitions on bribery and graft.

Passed House; pending before Senate Judiciary Committee; hearings in progress.

EMPLOYMENT

H.R. 5698 requires that summer temporary appointments to positions in the competitive service in the District of Columbia area be apportioned among applicants from the several States on the basis of population.

Pending before House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee; hearings completed.

H. R. 7865 repeals the present prohibition against employment by the Federal Government and the District of Columbia of any employee of the Pinkerton Detective Agency or similar agencies.

Pending before House Government Operations Subcommittee; hearings held.

H.R. 11523 authorizes employment without compensation from the Government of readers for blind Government employees.

Passed House; pending before Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

HOUSE TRAILERS

H.R. 10652 removes the statutory ceiling of 20 cents per mile allowance for employees transporting trailers or mobile dwellings upon their transfer from one official duty station to another.

Passed House; pending before Senate Government Operations Committee.

LIFE INSURANCE

S. 1070 and H.R. 5162 amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act to provide for an additional unit of life insurance. S. 1070, as passed Senate, provides \$1,000 more for employees whose salaries are less than \$10,000 and \$2,000 more for those whose salaries are \$10,000 and above.

Passed Senate; pending before House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee.

H. R. 8564 allows unclaimed life insurance benefits to revert to the Federal Employee's Group Life Insurance fund.

Passed House; pending before Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

PAY

H.R. 10480, the "Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962," would establish a basic policy for adjusting and administering Federal statutory salaries, based on a yearly review of salaries in comparable levels of work in private enterprise, would provide proper relationships within and among the various statutory salary systems, and would provide additional flexibility in salary administration.

Pending before House Post Office and Civil Service Committee; hearings completed on this and related pay bills.

Hearings in progress before the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee on the general subject of pay.

POLITICAL ACTIVITY

S. 919 amends the Hatch Act to repeal the provision which requires the Civil Service Commission, in case of violation, to assess a penalty of no less than 90 days' suspension without pay. Permits the Commission to impose a lesser penalty if it were deemed more in keeping with the nature of the offense.

Reported to Senate; pending on Senate Calendar.

PROMOTION

H.R. 1010 amends the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, to provide that upon promotion or transfer to a position of a higher grade an employee would receive not less than a 2-step increase of the grade from which he is promoted. (Included as section 206 of H.R. 10480, Federal Salary Reform Act of 1962.)

Passed House; pending before Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

QUARTERS ALLOWANCES AND OTHER BENEFITS

H.R. 7021 permits Federal agencies under certain conditions to furnish employees with quarters, household furniture, utilities, subsistence, and laundry service. Provides that employees pay rental rates for such service based on the reasonable value thereof.

Passed House; pending before Senate Government Operations Committee.

RETIREMENT

S. 188 grants civil service employees retirement at age 55 after 30 years' service with no reduction in annuity.

Reported from Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee; pending on Senate Calendar.

S. 1850 amends the Civil Service Act to increase from 2 to 2½ percent the formula for determining annuities for certain Federal employees engaged in hazardous duties.

Pending before Senate Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee; hearings completed.

S. 2363, H.R. 3258, and related bills allow credit under the Civil Service Retirement Act for certain service performed in Federal-State cooperative programs.

Pending before Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees; hearings completed.

S. 2468, H.R. 3316, and related bills provide for increase in annuities under the Civil Service Retirement Act.

Pending before Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees; Senate hearings completed.

S. 2937, H.R. 10706, and related bills amend the Civil Service Retirement Act to provide for increases in annuities, eliminate the option with respect to certain survivor annuities, and provide for interchange of credits between the civil service retirement system and the insurance system established under title II of the Social Security Act.

Pending before Senate and House Post Office and Civil Service Committees; Senate hearings completed.

S. 3164 amends the Civil Service Retirement Act to raise the maximum age for receipt of survivor annuity from 18 to 21 in cases of children attending school.

Pending before Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee; hearings completed.

TAXATION

H.R. 2017 permits the Federal Government to withhold from wages of Government employees taxes upon their income by municipalities which impose the duty of collecting taxes upon the employer.

Reported to House by Ways and Means Committee; pending on Union Calendar.

TRAVEL

S. 1458 restores the authority to Federal agencies to defray the costs of returning to other States from Alaska and Hawaii the remains and effects of Federal officers and employees who died while serving a tour of duty in Alaska and Hawaii. This authority was cancelled by reason of Alaska and Hawaii becoming States.

Passed Senate; pending before House Post Office and Civil Service Committee; hearings completed.

H.R. 6374 amends the Government Employees' Training Act, to restore to Foreign Service employees of the Department of State, Tennessee Valley Authority employees, and Presidential appointees travel authority to attend meetings at Government expense.

Passed House; pending before Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

H.R. 8798 amends the Administrative Expenses Act of 1946 to authorize payment of travel and transportation expenses to student trainees when assigned, with or without promotion, upon completion of college work to positions for which there is determined by the Civil Service Committee to be a manpower shortage. Present law limits such payment to student trainees who are promoted upon graduation.

Passed House; pending before Senate Government Operations Committee.

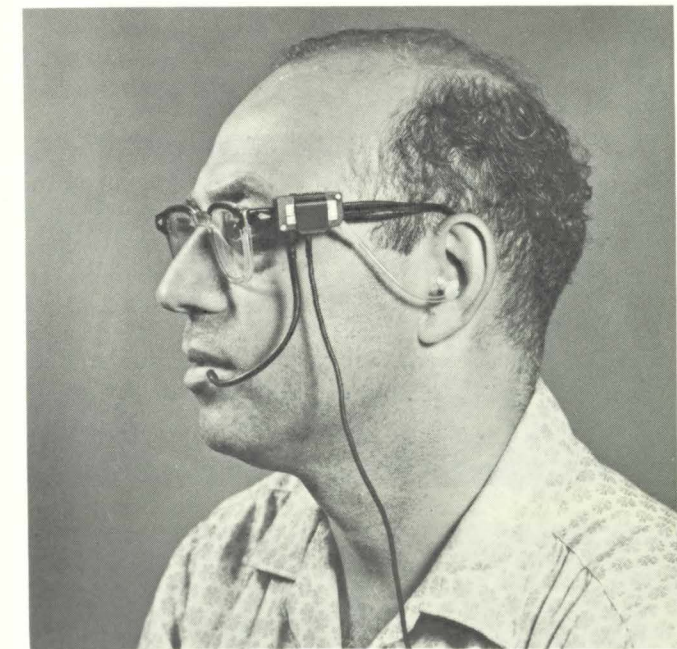
Group Life Insurance Pays \$550 Million in Benefits

The beneficiaries of over 100,000 deceased Federal employees or retirees have been paid more than \$550,000,000 in life insurance benefits since the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance program went into operation in August 1954, the Civil Service Commission has announced. Of the total paid, \$33,718,000, or about 6 percent, was for accidental death and dismemberment claims.

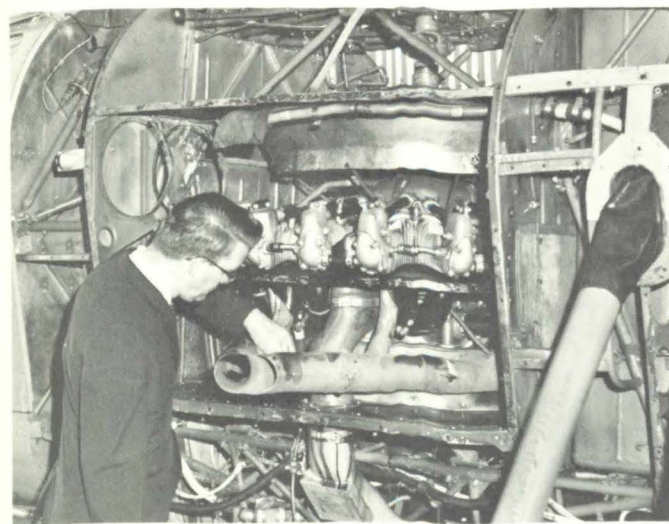
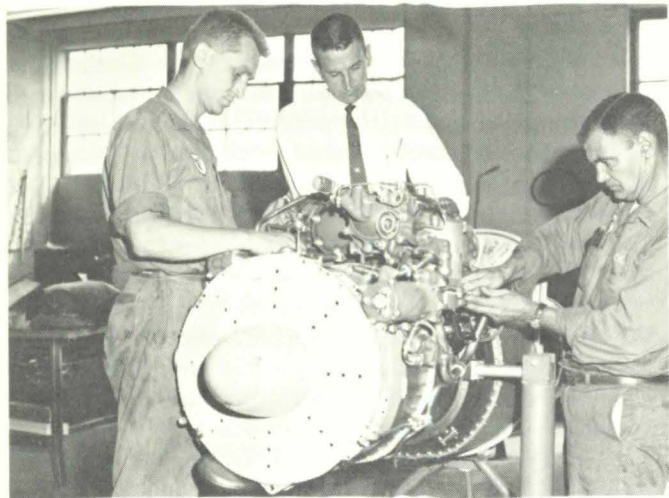
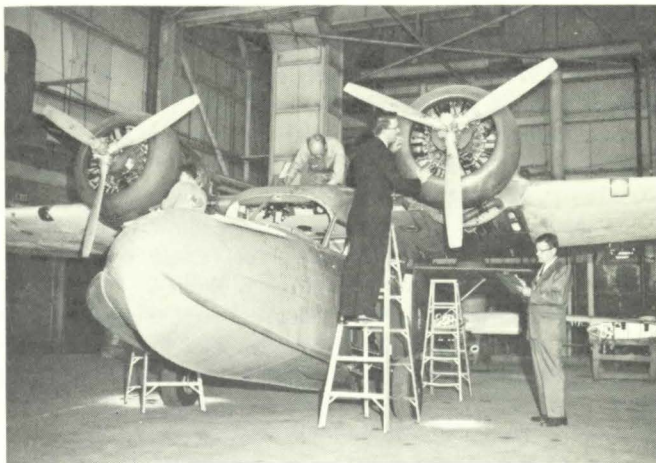
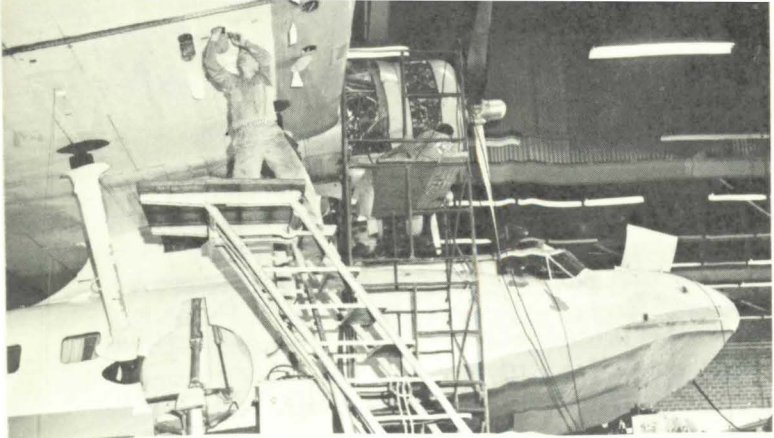
The 100,000th claim was paid in May 1962. For the fiscal year 1962 (July 1, 1961—June 30, 1962) claim payments exceeded \$100,000,000—the first year this total had been reached.

Administered for the Government by the Commission's Bureau of Retirement and Insurance, the program is the largest employer-sponsored group life insurance plan in the world. About 2,200,000 Federal employees, or 95 percent of the Federal work force, are covered. In addition, 240,000 retirees have carried their coverage on into their retirement. The total amount of life insurance in force is about \$15,000,000,000.

Under the program the life insurance is obtained by the Government through private insurance companies. At present about 225 companies are participating. Each Federal employee who joins the voluntary program is insured for an amount approximating his annual salary. Through payroll deduction, an employee pays 25 cents biweekly for each \$1,000 of insurance and his employing agency contributes an amount equal to half the employee's.



LIGHTWEIGHT headset and microphone, as modeled, is miniaturized so microphone can be clipped on a controllers' glass frame (if worn) or on an almost weightless headband. The "mike", a small hollow tube, will bend around to the users' mouth. It won't interfere with smoking or taking refreshments. Tests have begun on the various types.



Set by Agency

High Standards For Maintenance

THE STEADY GROWTH of FAA-certificated repair stations—from an average annual increase of 74 to 100—reflects the continuing demand for airplane maintenance of the highest standards.

As of last July, there were 940 certificated repair stations, compared to 347 in existence seven years ago.

These repair stations vary in size from the small shop specializing in instrument repair to the multimillion-dollar establishment capable of complete maintenance on airline equipment, complex executive airplanes and lightplanes used by general aviation.

Photos, looking from lower right and reading clockwise, are, Atlantic Aviation Corp. mechanics at Teterboro repair beechcraft model 50 after extensive accident damage; Matituck Corp. mechanic makes fine adjustment on light aircraft engine; Ray Dietz, FAA Inspector, checks manifold on Sikorsky S-51 helicopter; Texaco mechanics at Newark airport prepare for installation of engine on Lockheed Jetstar; mechanics from Matco, Linden Airport, Linden, N. J., perform extensive inspection on consolidated PBX after long period of downtime; FAA Inspectors Ray Dietz (left) and Jules Crescenzo (right) inspect Mansdorf conversion on Grumman G-44 (Widgeon) at Linden airport.

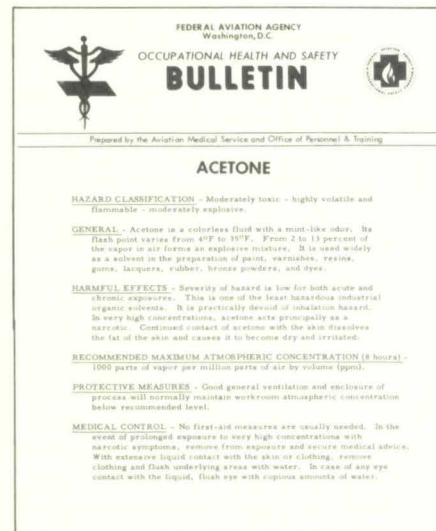


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New Media For Info.

A new media has been established for providing employees with safety and health information at the work site. The Bulletin illustrated on this page represents a sample of the type of material to be published for posting in the work areas. Subject matter and distribution will be on a selective basis. For example, a bulletin on acetone would only be distributed to those areas using acetone.

The bulletin will only be issued as a guide and not as a directive. It will, however, represent the position of the Aviation Medical Service and the Office of Personnel and Training regarding the subject matter.



Fire Prevention

President Kennedy has proclaimed the week of October 7 as Fire Prevention Week throughout the nation. He directed the Federal agencies "to assist in this effort to reduce the shameful waste caused by preventable fires." FAA Assistant Administrator for Personnel and Training, R. H. Willey, has directed an Agency-wide promotion effort through the occupational safety programs.

Mr. Willey indicated that this national effort offers an excellent opportunity to assess the year-around fire safety activities throughout the Agency. This is also a good time to start the safety inspection program.

Fund Drives

President Kennedy has urged Federal employees to contribute generously to their local United Fund or Community Chest campaign this fall.

In a recent memorandum to the heads of departments and agencies, the President reminded employees that the "campaigns provide us with an opportunity to contribute to a wide variety and a large number of organizations through a single appeal. We who work in the Government want to assume our full citizen's share of the voluntary support of health and welfare agencies."

More than 34,500 national, State, and local health and welfare agencies will seek support this fall through the campaigns, the President said.

The President expressed confidence that Government workers will extend full cooperation to the Vice Chairman for the Federal Government of United Community Campaigns of America, Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara. Under the Federal policy of voluntary fund raising, such cooperation should include effective solicitation of all employees, acceptance of equitable unit goals, and where appropriate, setting up adequate collection methods for convenience of contributors on installment basis, the President said.

Federal workers last year helped the campaigns attain a record \$500 million.

Tower Dedicated

Sponsored by the City of Anchorage and the Federal Aviation Agency, a dedication program and open house of the newly-constructed control tower at Merrill Field was held July 14.

The new tower commissioned on June 20, 1962, replaces the old wooden structure built in 1942.

With a background of more than 20 years service the tower has enjoyed a varied history. The original crew consisted of a chief controller and six controllers. James Sloan was the first tower chief with Leon Kaplan, Robert Jackson, Frederick Sterans, James Humphries, Robert Riedel and Arthur Denton as assistants. Three of the original six controllers are still working for FAA. Robert Jackson is last reported at the Aeronautical Center, Arthur Denton is now at Youngstown tower, and Robert Riedel is in the Alaskan region.

Safety Conference Slated

The 17th Annual Federal Safety Conference will be held in Chicago during the week of October 28, 1962. The Agency's Occupational Safety Officers are expected to attend the sessions. The second annual FAA safety officer's meeting will be held in conjunction with this conference.

Bee Stings Can Be Dangerous

In response to several inquiries to the Aviation Medical Service the following information is offered on stings for hornets, wasps, bees, and other insects.

A sting resulting from any of the above insects produces transient pain, swelling, and the possible introduction of an infection. It is considered good practice to touch the sting area with an antiseptic such as iodine. The swelling generally subsides in a few days.

If after a day or two any symptoms occur other than local swelling, a doctor should be consulted immediately. Other symptoms may be wheezing, hives head to foot, flushing, shock, etc. It is more than likely with this on-set that the individual has an allergic reaction.

action.

In some allergic reaction types, swelling occurs immediately, accompanied by burning and itching. Relief can be obtained by applying ice to the area and also taking a readily available antihistamine drug. Some reactions are as immediate and so severe as to require the most urgent attention of a physician.

The American Academy of Allergy is currently studying allergic reactions to stings and maintains a registry of names. Anyone who develops this type of allergy should furnish this information to: Executive Officer, American Academy of Allergy, 756 North Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin.

Praise for Employees

Generous praise has been heaped on Federal workers at all levels in Government by a former small-business executive turned Federal official.

In an article in the *Chicago Sun-Times*, Richard E. Lassar regional director of the Small Business Administration in Chicago since 1961, told of his own struggle last year in deciding to accept a Federal post and listed his impressions of Government employees gained from considerable first-hand contact with them. Here's how Lassar sees the civil servant:

"The Federal employee is very much more efficient than his counterpart in private industry because work measurement techniques and other management tools have been applied more scientifically in the Government than in private enterprise.

"He is better educated than his private counterpart because job qualifications are impartial and devoid of paternalism, nepotism, and company politics.

"He is more diligent, dedicated, and conscientious than his counterpart in industry, because he has been made more aware of the contribution he is making to the overall success of the mission of his organization. He is better informed about his job and the part which his job plays in accomplishing the work of his agency. He is better able to understand the meaning and the necessity of teamwork in getting the job done.

"His integrity is unassailable because he early has come to recognize the importance of his public trust and the necessity for loyal service.

"His conduct and personal habits are better and his devotion to duty greater because his advancement depends on this.

"His creativeness and initiative are the equal of his counterpart in private industry because his eligibility for merit promotion is measured by the quality of job performance."

Estes Relieves Goddard

Dr. James L. Goddard, the Agency's Civil Air Surgeon, returned September

1 to the U. S. Public Health Service as Chief of its Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Georgia. As Chief, he will hold the rank of Assistant Surgeon General.

Dr. Hilliard D. Estes, Special Assistant for the Technical Staff of the Aviation Medical Service, has been named Acting Civil Air Surgeon.

Dr. Goddard has been a career Public Health Service officer since 1951 when he left his private medical practice in Kalida, Ohio.

Dr. Estes joined the FAA in July 1960 as Director of the Civil Aeromedical Research Institute in Oklahoma City. He transferred to the Washington Headquarters in July 1961 to serve as Chief of the Environmental Health Division of the Aviation Medical Service.

He was recently assigned to the Civil Air Surgeon's office as Special Assistant for the Technical Staff.

Dr. Estes is a native of St. Joseph, Missouri. He received his M.D. from Harvard Medical School in Boston and a Master in Public Health from the Harvard School of Public Health.

CE Gets Montana

The responsibility for FAA programs and facilities in Montana were transferred September 30 from the Western Region to the Central Region.

The change does not involve any transfer of Agency personnel or facilities. It is simply a shift in jurisdiction to which supervisory responsibility will be transferred from the FAA Regional office in Los Angeles to the Kansas City office.

The Agency recently reached agreement with the U. S. Air Force on joint use of SAGE Direction Centers in the northern states for air traffic control and air defense operations. Two of these SAGE Centers—at Minot and Grand Forks, North Dakota—are in the Central Region. The third is at Great Falls, Montana, and the transfer of FAA operations in Montana to the Central Region will bring all three centers under a single office. The move also will bring a better balance between the Western and Central Regions.

Research & Development Gets New Divisions

New organizations for Frequency Management and Applications Engineering have been established in the Agency's Systems Research and Development Service.

The Frequency Management Division will be responsible for establishing the FAA requirements in the radio frequency spectrum and obtaining radio frequency channels for FAA use from the Office of the Director, Telecommunications Management, which makes frequency assignments to U. S. Government agencies.

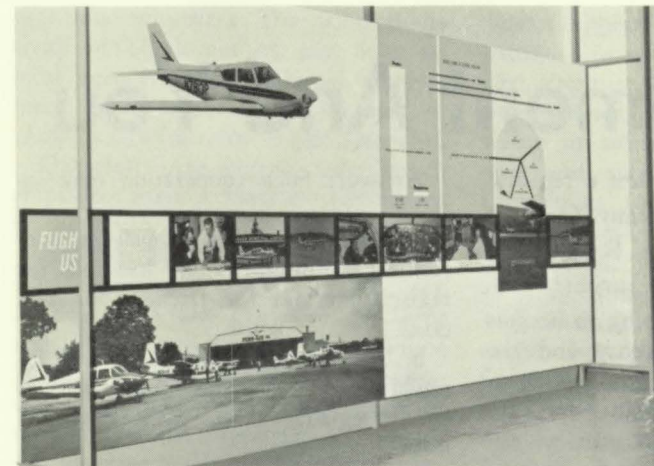
This Division was formerly under the Aviation Facilities Service, which has been split into a Systems Maintenance Service and an Installation and Materiel Service. Under the recent reorganization plan, it was decided that the frequency management function would better serve the Agency from within the Systems Research and Development Service and would be in line with SRDS's planning responsibilities.

William B. Hawthorne will head the Frequency Management Division, a post he held prior to the reorganization. Hawthorne, who has been in Government Service since 1941, previously served with the CAA, the Federal Communications Commission and the Airways Modernization Board.

The newly formed Applications Engineering Division will be responsible for final engineering design, development of prototypes, and specification for production of all equipment systems used by the Agency for air traffic control and navigation.

The organizational change is designed to speed up improvements in air traffic control and navigation systems. It will permit early system decisions based upon engineering models, followed by the final prototype designs, evaluation, and procurement.

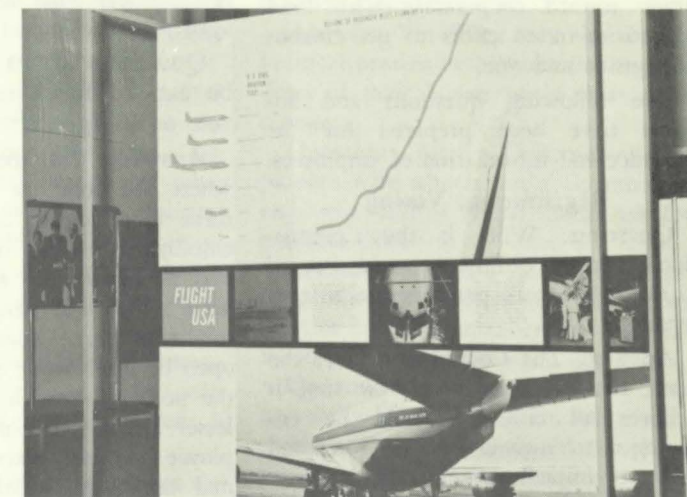
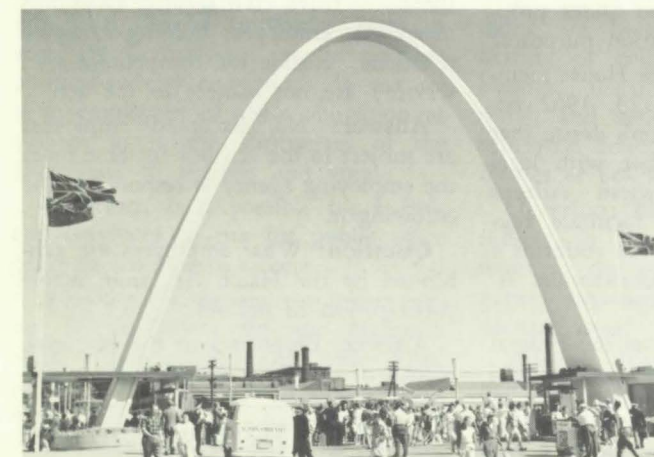
Walter N. Pike, formerly head of the Data Processing and Display Branch of the Development Division, SRDS, will head the new Applications Engineering Division. Pike, a registered professional engineer, who has been with the Federal Government 20 years, was formerly with the Department of the Navy, the Airways Modernization Board, and the Air Navigation Development Board.



FAA Exhibit Seen by 300,000

"Flight USA" Premieres in Canada

THE AGENCY'S EXHIBIT "Flight, USA" was premiered at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, Canada, August 17—September 3 and viewed by some 300,000 visitors. This is the largest annual exhibition in the Western Hemisphere. Occupying 2,400 square feet, the exhibit is built around a 16-foot animated device which demonstrates how a plane is controlled on a typical flight from New York City to Washington, D. C. While 19 model planes "fly" at 18,000 feet, a series of seven overhead photographs show how FAA controllers in towers, IFR rooms and centers control the flight. The exhibit was manned by John Murphy, Boston ARTCC and Edward Jarabek, Cleveland ARTCC. It will be displayed at the Long Island State Fair, October 12-21, and later at the dedication of Dulles International Airport November 17-18. Photos from upper left and reading clockwise are: (1) general aviation panel which shows the flight following service on a typical flight; (2) group observes the "flight" of a model Lockheed Electra from N. Y. to Washington and the role controllers take during the flight; (3) panel showing the growth of aviation; (4) the younger generation scans a model of Dulles International Airport; (5) the "heart" of the exhibit; (6) gateway to the Canadian National Exhibit.



Hatch Act Enforcement And You

Many election-year questions are addressed to the Civil Service Commission, which is responsible for Hatch Act enforcement. Some of the questions deal with Federal employees' rights and restrictions under specific provisions of the Hatch Act. Others deal with the Federal Government's attitude toward cooperating with local authorities in an effort to get citizens to register and vote.

The following questions and answers have been prepared for the guidance and information of employees.

Registration, Voting

Question: What is the Commission's general philosophy with regard to the individual's participation in registration?

Answer: The Commission, over the years, has expressed the view that it believes all citizens should be encouraged to register and to vote, and that no impediment should be permitted which would hamper an individual from participating in registration activities and voting.

Question: May a Federal employee participate in nonpartisan registration drives?

Answer: Yes, to the fullest extent possible.

Question: May he direct such nonpartisan registration drives?

Answer: Yes, he may exercise complete supervision.

Question: May a Federal employee participate in a registration drive conducted by a political party which is not carried out on behalf of specific candidates?

Answer: Yes, with certain qualifications. If the Federal employee is engaging in registration activities for the purpose of encouraging the registration of voters on a partisan political basis, such activity would violate the Hatch Act. The employee must see to it that his role in the drive is wholly nonpartisan in character and that he impartially registers voters for the party of their choice without attempting to influence the individual being registered.

Question: In most states a registrar is appointed by the County Clerk or Clerk of Court. Can a Federal employee accept such appointment?

Answer: Yes, if in doing so he gets permission from his agency and the work does not interfere with his agency's business. This is a matter for each agency to decide.

Question: May a Federal employee be excused for a reasonable time to vote or to register to vote?

Answer: Yes. As a general rule, where the polls are not open at least three hours either before or after an employee's regular hours of work he may be granted an amount of excused leave which will permit him to report for work three hours after the polls open or leave work three hours before the polls close, whichever requires the lesser amount of time off. If an employee's voting place is beyond normal commuting distance and vote by absentee ballot is not permitted, the employee may be granted sufficient time off in order to be able to make the trip to the voting place, not to exceed a full day.

For employees who vote in jurisdictions which require registration in person, time off to register may be granted on substantially the same basis, except that no such time is granted if registration can be accomplished on a nonwork day and the place of registration is within reasonable one-day round-trip travel distance of the employee's place of residence.

Question: May United States property be used for registration purposes?

Answer: Yes. A White House memorandum dated January 23, 1962 expressed the Administration's desire that Federal activities cooperate with local authorities and nonpartisan citizens groups in programs to facilitate registration. This memorandum reaffirms a similar White House memorandum issued October 17, 1960.

Question: How far does the Federal Government's cooperation with local officials extend in registration and collection of poll tax?

Answer: Such cooperation may include:

a. Publicity among employees concerning the deadlines and locations for registration and for payment of poll taxes.

b. Provision of space on Federal installations for persons authorized to handle registration and payment of poll taxes.

c. Other measures which will not result in undue disruption of the public business and which are voluntary in nature.

General Restrictions

Specifically, an employee covered by the Hatch Act cannot run for any office as a partisan candidate or campaign for any partisan candidate or engage in any partisan political management. By partisan candidate is meant one representing a National or State political party such as the Democratic or Republican Party. He may not run for office, even as an independent, in an election in which partisan political designations are used, unless he lives in one of the communities to which the Civil Service Commission has given partial exemption in connection with his local government.

Question: Does the Hatch Act apply to part-time Government employees who have no regular tours of duty?

Answer: Yes, it applies to them on any day they perform work for the Government, and this includes the entire 24-hour period of any day worked.

Question: The Civil Service Commission enforces the Hatch Act for the competitive civil service. Does this mean that employees holding excepted positions (outside the competitive civil service) are not subject to the act?

Answer: No. Excepted employees are subject to the act, but in these cases the employing agency is responsible for enforcing it.

Question: What employees are prohibited by the Hatch Act from active participation in politics?

Answer: Employees of the executive branch of the Federal Government and the Government of the District of Columbia, including temporary and

part-time employees. The political activity of employees of any State or local agency whose principal employment is in connection with a Federally-financed activity is also restricted.

Question: Are any executive-branch employees exempt from the restrictions of the Hatch Act?

Answer: Yes, there are a few specific exemptions listed in the act. Among them are (1) The President and Vice President of the United States; (2) Persons whose compensation is paid from the appropriation for the office of the President; (3) Heads and assistant heads of executive departments; (4) Officers who are appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who determine policies to be pursued by the United States in its relations with foreign powers or in the nationwide administration of Federal laws. There is also a partial exemption for Federal employees who live in communities in which large numbers of voters are employed by the Federal Government. This partial exemption is fully explained in the final section of this article.

Question: What is the penalty for violation of the Hatch Act by a Federal employee?

Answer: The most severe penalty for violation is removal. The minimum penalty is suspension without pay for 90 days.

Question: Please explain for employees affected by the Hatch Act just what their responsibilities and rights are under the act.

Answer: They have the right to vote and to express their political opinions, but are forbidden to take an active part in partisan political management or in partisan political campaigns. In connection with Federal employees' right to vote, the Commission emphasizes that political-activity restrictions do not relieve employees of their obligation as citizens to inform themselves of the issues and to register and vote.

Question: Is it possible for a Federal employee to run for public office on a partisan party ticket?

Answer: No. Federal employees cannot be candidates for any National, State, county, or municipal office filled in partisan elections. They may run for local office only in elections that are nonpartisan; that is, where all the can-

didates appear on the ballot without partisan party designation such as Democratic or Republican. (See exceptions granted to Federal employees residing in certain communities, beginning with subtitle concerning "Partial Exemptions for Residents of Certain Communities.")

Question: May a Federal employee serve as an election officer?

Answer: Yes, provided that in doing so he discharges the duties of the office from an impartial manner as prescribed by State or local law, except that he may not become a candidate for such office in a partisan election.

Question: May a Federal employee serve in an unofficial capacity at the polls as a checker, challenger, distributor, or watcher, or in any other post in behalf of a partisan political candidate or partisan political party?

Answer: No. He may not assist such candidate or party in any way at or near the polls.

Question: May a Federal employee use his auto to take voters to the polls on election day, or lend it, or rent it for this use?

Answer: Generally, no. However, the employee's auto may be used to transport himself and members of his immediate family to the polls. In addition, members of a car pool may stop at the polling place to cast their votes on the way to or from their places of employment.

Question: May employees covered by the Act attend political rallies and join political clubs?

Answer: Employees covered by the Hatch Act can attend political rallies and join political clubs, but they cannot take an active part in the conduct of the rally or operation of the club. Other things they are prohibited from doing are becoming involved in soliciting or collecting political contributions, distributing campaign material, and selling dinner tickets, or otherwise actively promoting such activities as political dinners.

Question: May an employee who is subject to the Hatch Act write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper, expressing his opinion on a partisan issue?

Answer: Yes, but he may not solicit votes for or against any political party or candidate. If he solicits votes, it is a Hatch Act violation.

Question: May he make a campaign contribution to his party?

Answer: Yes, but he cannot be required to do so. The contribution cannot be made in a Federal building or to some other employee who is prohibited by Federal law from accepting contributions. Of course, as a Federal employee, he cannot solicit political contributions.

Question: May employees covered by the Hatch Act wear campaign buttons in the interests of one of their favorite candidates?

Answer: Yes. They may also display political posters or pictures in the windows of their homes or in their automobiles.

Question: May a Government employee's wife who is not a Government employee help a friend campaign for political office?

Answer: Yes. The Act does not restrict the activities of an employee's wife or of other members of his family in any way.

Question: If an instructor in a State university wants to run for office on a partisan party ticket, would this be a violation of the Hatch Act?

Answer: No. The Hatch Act does not apply to teaching positions.

Question: What should an employee do if he does not know whether a certain activity violates the Hatch Act?

Answer: Since ignorance of provisions of the law will not excuse a Government employee from penalties for violation, he should present the matter in writing to the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. before engaging in the activity.

Partial Exemptions of Residents of Certain Communities

The material below applies only to Federal employees who reside in the following communities:

Maryland: Annapolis, Berwyn Heights, Bethesda, Bladensburg, Bowie, Brentwood, Capitol Heights, Cheverly, Chevy Chase, Martin's Addition to Chevy Chase, Chevy Chase View, College Park, Cottage City, District Heights, Edmonston, Fairmont Heights, Forest Heights, Garrett Park, Glenarden, Glen Echo, Greenbelt, Hyattsville, Kensington, Landover Hills, Morningside, Mount Rainier, North Beach, North Brentwood, North Chevy Chase, Northwest Park, Prince Georges County, Riverdale, Rockville, Seat Pleasant, Somerset, Takoma Park, University

Park, Washington Grove.

Virginia: Alexandria, Arlington County, Clifton, Fairfax County, Fairfax, Falls Church, Herndon, Portsmouth, Vienna.

Washington: Bremerton, Port Orchard, Elmer City.

Other: Anchorage, Alaska; Benecia, Calif.; Huachuca City, Ariz.; New Johnsonville, Tenn.; Sierra Vista, Ariz.; Warner Robins, Ga.

Question: What special rights are granted such residents?

Answer: They may participate actively in local partisan political campaigns as independent candidates or in behalf of independent candidates in the communities in which they reside.

Question: What is the basis for granting partial exemption from Hatch Act restrictions to the residents of certain communities?

Answer: The partial exemption is granted by the Civil Service Commission, upon request, to communities in which large numbers of voters are employed by the Federal Government or where special or unusual circumstances exist. The purpose of the exemption is to give these Federal employees a voice in their local government.

Question: How does this special right differ from the general restriction that applies to all Federal employees?

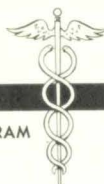
Answer: Under the general restriction, a Federal employee cannot be a candidate for a local public office, or campaign in such election for local public office in which partisan party designations are used. This means that he cannot run in an election, even as an independent, if he is opposed by a partisan political candidate (Republican or Democrat). Neither can he actively work for an independent candidate who is opposed by a partisan party candidate.

Question: To what extent can the Federal employee campaign for an independent candidate in the excepted communities?

Answer: He can take an active part in the conduct of rallies and the operation of the independent candidate's "party." He may transport voters to the polls and distribute campaign material in behalf of an independent candidate. In short, he may do anything in behalf of the independent candidate that he could do in an election if he were not a Federal employee.

HEALTH FOR ALL

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROGRAM
AVIATION MEDICAL SERVICE



Gallstones

Underneath the liver, in the upper right part of the abdomen, there is a little sac, or pouch, called the gall bladder, which is used as a temporary storehouse for the bile.

Lumps of solid material called stones sometimes form in the gall bladder or in the ducts leading to or from it.

Gallstones occur more frequently in persons over 40 years of age and are more common in women than in men. It is generally believed that gallstones form as a result of infection, stagnation of the bile, or changes in the chemical composition of the bile. Overeating and poor eating habits contribute to the formation of gallstones.

Gallstones may occur singly or in the hundreds. They may be fairly large or so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. A single gallstone is usually rounded or egg-shaped.

The movement of a large stone may cause an attack of severe pain. The pain may spread out—it may be felt on both sides, in the back, throughout the abdomen where it shifts from side to side, and it may be felt in the right shoulder. This pain is often so intense that the sufferer may be in agony. He becomes wet with perspiration; he may vomit. Often he has a chill with a high fever. An attack of this kind may be over in a few minutes or it may last a week.

Gallstones are rarely fatal, but such complications as rupture or perforation of the gall bladder, or acute obstruction of the intestines with stones, may have fatal results.

If the patient has an attack, a physician should be called immediately.

Until the physician comes, the patient should be made as comfortable as possible. Heat should not be applied to the gall bladder region unless a physician orders it.

In some cases, a change of diet and proper exercise may be the only treatment necessary; in others, an operation may be required. Only a physician is competent to determine the proper treatment you might need.

Further Information On Your Retirement Ends This Series

This is the last of three articles designed to improve employees' understanding of the civil service retirement system.

If You Leave the Service—If you leave Federal employment before you complete 5 years of service, you may have your retirement deductions returned to you. You get interest on this money if it covers service of over 1 year.

If you leave after completing at least 5 years of service, you have a choice of having your deduction returned or leaving the money in the retirement fund. If you have your deductions returned, you do not get interest for any time after December 31, 1956. If you leave your money in the fund, you will be entitled to a "deferred" annuity at age 62.

A "deferred" annuity is figured as described in a previous article on retirement, and at the time you apply for the annuity (at age 62) you may name a survivor annuitant. If you die before you are 62, no survivor annuity can be paid. Instead, your deductions would be paid to your survivor in a lump sum.

If you leave your deductions in the retirement fund when you leave the service and later decide that you want them returned, that can usually be arranged. The only limitation is that at the time you file a claim for refund you must not be eligible for an annuity nor be within 31 days of being eligible for one.

Making Deposits for Previous Service—If no retirement deductions were taken from your pay during certain periods of service, or if you have had deductions returned, it may be to your advantage to pay the deductions into the retirement fund. Paying into the fund under these conditions is an individual matter that might well be looked into promptly because interest is charged on these undeposited sums.

For More Information—This information has been general in nature and will apply in most cases. If you need more specific information, see your personnel officer for assistance.