

tographers throughout the country to report fairly and responsibly, and as thoroughly as possible.

Naturally it is not surprising that there has been very little mention of this in these statements. I would say that with the availability of more information from government, puts an even greater burden on those of you in your field, and there would be a great responsibility to report accurately and as thoroughly as is humanly possible.

Mr. SMYSER. I would certainly agree with that. I would perhaps mention that within the APME, the organization that I represent, freedom of information is only one of the committees. It has about eight others that are directed specifically toward the very fine point that you make, toward more responsibility, more effectiveness in fairly and fully reporting the news, and I think this is true of the other organizations, too.

Mr. RUMSFELD. Thank you.

Mr. MOSS. I want to say that I think your statement was a most excellent one. Certainly it illustrates quite clearly the need to keep the press well informed if the press is to be equipped to voluntarily cooperate in periods of crisis, and it has always given such cooperation.

I think we have another problem, all of us, in Government and in the press—that is how to handle this great mass of information, which grows every day—Mr. Colburn mentioned the use of computers in solving many of our problems. In my State I believe that my government has recently given some pilot contracts to some of the aerospace industries, to encourage them to employ their know-how and their talent to aid in the solution of problems. We are going to be doing a lot of programing into computers. We are going to come up with answers, and none of us are going to understand them too clearly.

If we have everything available, it is going to be difficult to understand. Where our primary business is keeping informed, it is going to be difficult to keep informed. Already in many disciplines in this Nation and around the world the problem is how to store and retrieve information, how to keep on top of it. And yet we expand government, not only in responsibilities in science as we increasingly tend to fund research, but within the past week we enacted here one major program in the House and we are going to have another one in another week or two that require closer cooperation from each citizen, and we all know how very difficult it is to get the public attention.

As a candidate for office, I am always amazed at how frequently my name appears in print and how many people never heard of me. And so to a public somewhat lethargic, where we try to get attention, and to inform, it is vital that those media employed in disseminating information to them have available every detail consistent with our security, and consistent with the real needs of our Government for withholding—reasons which I think are possible of definition. I hope we can do it with this bill.

I want to thank you for your appearance and for the cooperation of your APME Freedom of Information Committee over the years.

Mr. SMYSER. Thank you very much, sir.

Mr. MOSS. The subcommittee will now stand adjourned until 2 p.m. tomorrow afternoon.

(Whereupon, at 4 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned, to reconvene at 2 p.m., Friday, April 2, 1965.)