

Bibliography

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MEMORANDUM
RM-5495-PR/RC
DECEMBER 1967

THE PROBLEM OF
PRIVACY IN THE COMPUTER AGE:
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Annette Harrison

PREPARED FOR:
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE PROJECT RAND
AND THE RAND CORPORATION

The **RAND** *Corporation*
SANTA MONICA • CALIFORNIA

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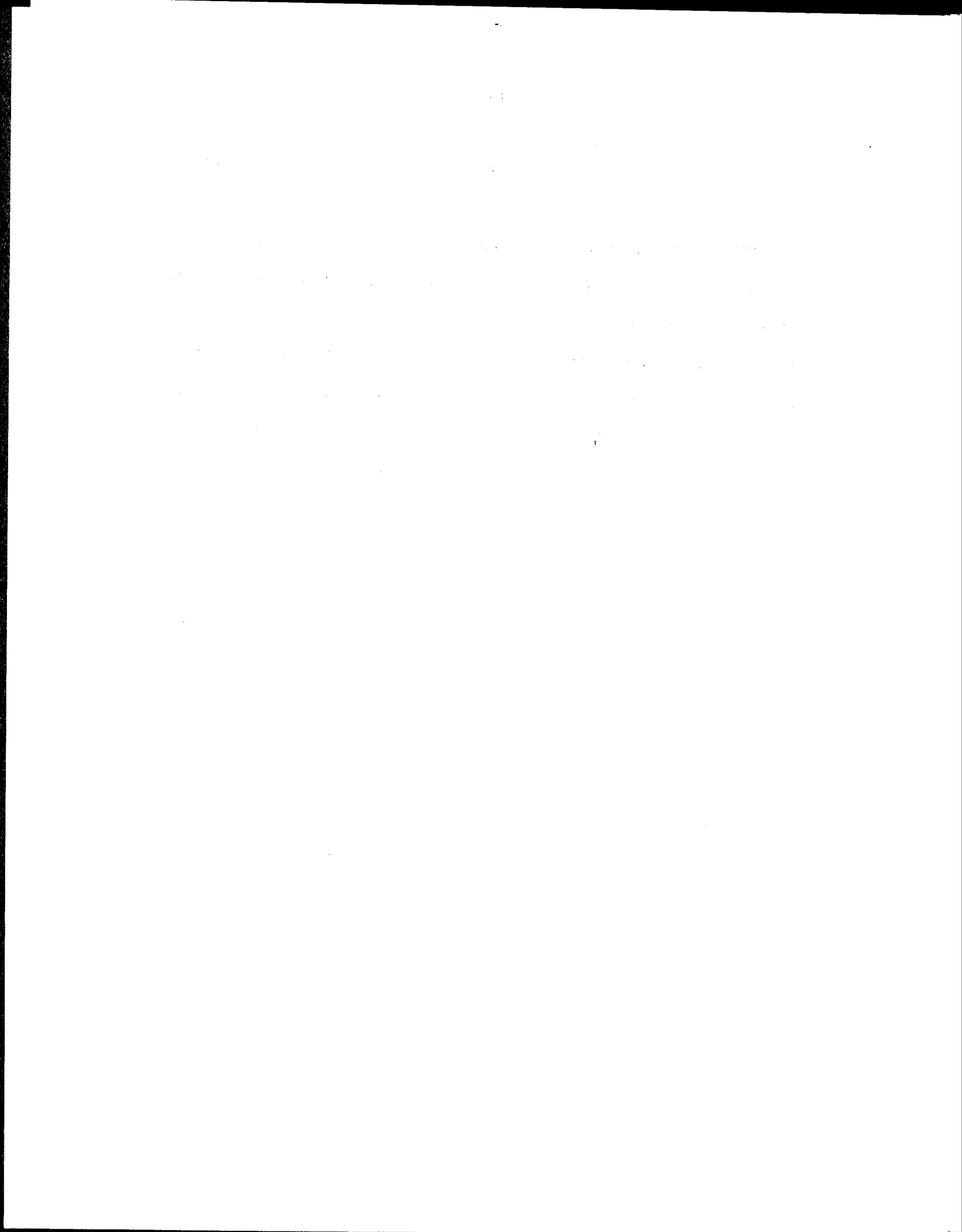
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PREFACE

This Memorandum is an outgrowth of work in support of a variety of projects, some performed as a part of Air Force Project RAND and others funded as Corporation sponsored research. Providing an annotated bibliography of publications pertaining to all aspects of the problem of privacy in the computer age, it should prove useful as a reference to researchers in various disciplines.



SUMMARY

This selected bibliography provides an annotated listing of more than 300 publications pertaining to all aspects of the problem of privacy in the computer age. A few publications, though not directly relevant, are included because they describe systems with obvious implications for privacy (e.g., computer time-sharing systems, computer utilities, etc.). Most of the entries are from the years 1965 to 1967. However, some earlier items of lasting importance are also listed.

The Memorandum is divided into three Sections:

Section I is an essay overview of the problem of privacy in the computer age.

Section II is the bibliography proper of annotated entries listed alphabetically by author or (if anonymous) by title, numbered alphanumerically by tens (to facilitate subsequent updatings of the bibliography):

A-10 "Address Lists Sold:" *Los Angeles Times*, March 17, 1967.

Driver refuses to give the Connecticut Motor Vehicles Department his new address because of that agency's practice of . . .

A-20 "AFIPS Symposium on Privacy." *Computer Group News* . . . , vol. 1 (May 1967), p. 19.

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B-10 Babcock, J. D. "A Brief Description" *AFIPS*, vol. 30, Proc. SJCC, Thompson Books: Washington, D.C., 1967.

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.
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B-310 "Bugging Faces the Exterminator." *Business Week* (December 24, 1966), pp. 20-21.

Not all publications listed herein have been reviewed. In such cases, they are listed but not annotated. Other entries (in particular, of newspaper articles), derived from clippings, sometimes lack certain facts of publication (e.g., section and page numbers).

Section III is an index of all entries alphabetically listed under one or more of 14 subject categories (e.g., Data Banks, Legal and Law Enforcement View of Privacy, etc.) by authors, short titles, dates of publication (in chronological order), and entry numbers. For example:

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY VIEW OF PRIVACY

American Management Association	1966	A-50
Anderson, A. H., <i>et al.</i> (Am. Man. Assoc.)	1966	A-50
"Bankers Automation Meet ..."	5/66	B-30

Since most discussions pertaining to the right to privacy refer to the Bill of Rights, an Appendix provides the full text of Amendments I-X of the Constitution.

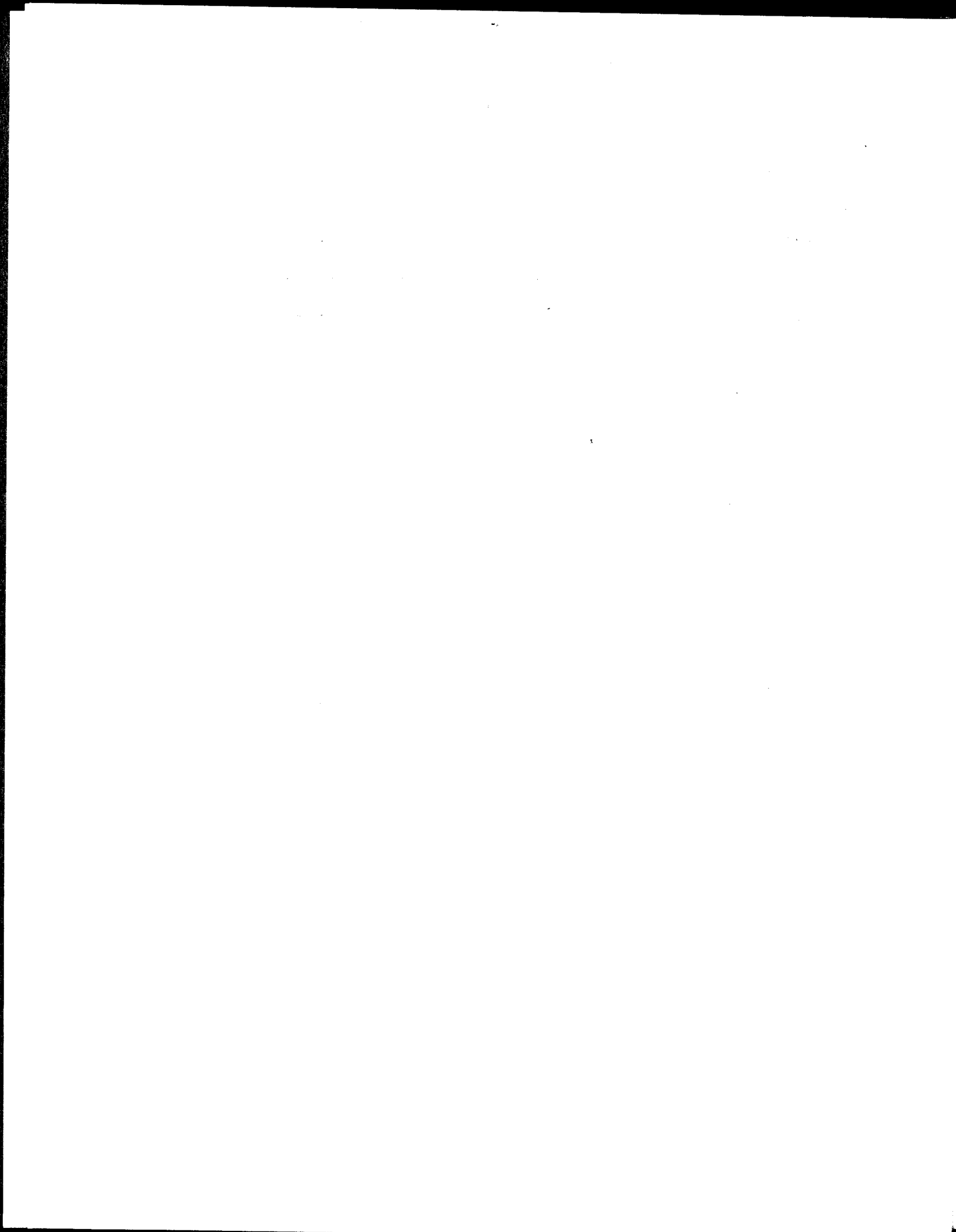
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Grateful appreciation is first of all extended to Paul Armer. His support and assistance, together with the donation of his files on privacy, were invaluable. Thanks also are due to Paul Baran for the loan of his extensive files on the subject; and to Wade Holland who suggested the alphanumerical numbering system for the entries. Finally, appreciation is extended to the editorial staff, J. T. Sturak, Robbin Ladd, and Joan Pederson for their excellent and substantial assistance.



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I. THE PROBLEM OF PRIVACY IN THE COMPUTER AGE:

AN OVERVIEW

Much has been said recently in the public press and other communications media about privacy and the right to privacy, and a great deal of interest and concern about this subject has been generated among government officials and agencies, private institutions, professionals in many fields, and individual citizens. Just what is "privacy?" The Panel on Privacy and Behavioral Research in their report to the Office of Science and Technology defined privacy as follows:

The right to privacy is the right of the individual to decide for himself how much he will share with others his thoughts, his feelings, and the facts of his personal life. It is a right that is essential to insure dignity and freedom of self-determination.

.....
 The usual examples of privacy are too gross to convey fully its nuances and strengths Actually, what is private varies for each person and varies from day to day and setting to setting. Indeed, the very core of the concept is the right of each individual to determine for himself in each particular setting or compartment of his life how much of his many-faceted beliefs, attitudes, and behavior he chooses to disclose.

The concept of privacy (though not the word itself) is as old as the Bible and is found embodied in ancient legal codes, philosophical writings, and traditions. Milton R. Konvitz explains the concern for privacy in his article "Privacy and the Law: A Philosophical Prelude":

Once a civilization has made a distinction between the "outer" and the "inner" man, between the life of the soul and the life of the body, between the spiritual and the material, between the sacred and the profane, between the realm of God and the realm of Caesar, between church and state, between rights inherent and inalienable and rights that are in the power of government to give and take away, between public and private, between society and solitude, it becomes impossible to avoid the idea of privacy by whatever name it may be called--the idea of a "private space in which man may become and remain 'himself.'" Western Man's interest in our subject is thus accounted for.*

The framers of our Constitution, concerned with the individual's right to or need for the protection of human dignity, incorporated into the Bill of Rights certain guarantees for "zones of privacy"--e.g., freedom of speech (and its attendant freedom to remain silent) of the First Amendment; the "right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures" in the Fourth Amendment; the self-incrimination clause of the Fifth Amendment; and the provision that "the enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people" as set forth in the Ninth Amendment. Of course, it was impossible for these men of the eighteenth century to foresee the problems and situations with which we are faced in the twentieth century with respect to individual liberties.

* Milton R. Konvitz, "Privacy and the Law: A Philosophical Prelude," *Law and Contemporary Problems*, vol. 31 (Spring 1966), p. 273.

A good definition of the right to privacy as a legal concept is given by William M. Beaney:

Therefore a right to privacy as a legal concept can be defined as the legally recognized freedom or power of an individual (group, association, class) to determine the extent to which another individual (group, class, association, or government) may (a) obtain or make use of his ideas, writings, name, likeness, or other indicia of identity, or (b) obtain or reveal information about him or those for whom he is personally responsible, or (c) intrude physically or in more subtle ways into his life space and his chosen activities.*

Within the legal community itself there is some debate about "privacy," "the right to privacy," "the right to be let alone," and indeed about whether the Constitution guarantees a right to privacy. Mr. Beaney points out that Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black "asked in effect and answered negatively the question, 'Does the Constitution guarantee a right to privacy?'"[†] Professionals in other fields seem to agree with Justice Black. And Glenn Negley asserts in his article on "Philosophical Views on the Value of Privacy" that there is no historical consensus in philosophy, politics or law that privacy is a right or value to be protected by law. Many legal experts nevertheless are of the opinion that though the Constitution nowhere expressly guarantees a right to privacy, certain fundamental constitutional guarantees do create "zones of privacy."^{**}

*"The Right to Privacy and American Law," *Law and Contemporary Problems*, vol. 31 (Spring 1966), p. 254.

[†]Beaney, P. 260.

^{**}Konvitz, p. 277.

The legal field continues to grapple with both the legal and the nonlegal aspects of privacy, as evidenced by the many articles appearing in law journals (e.g., Duke University Law School's *Law and Contemporary Problems* devoted its Spring 1966 issue to *Privacy*).

The invasion of privacy by technological means can be traced to at least the mid-nineteenth century inventions of the telephone and telegraph. Wiretapping occurred almost immediately; and soon, the invention of the microphone made eavesdropping even easier. The development of highly sophisticated, extremely small, and ingenious electronic eavesdropping devices--in widespread use today--presents a serious threat to individual privacy, and has caused Congress, and other legislatures and responsible bodies, to consider the need for some kind of Federal regulation or control. Recent publicity given to wiretapping and bugging in government and industry has made the public more aware of (if not less apathetic to) the problem and the extent of these practices.

With the advent of the computer, the threat to privacy--individual and corporate--has assumed even larger proportions. The capacity of the computer to store and retrieve tremendous amounts of data threatens to engulf the individual's right to privacy as never before.

The fact that many Americans appear apathetic to intrusions into their private lives perhaps can be partially explained:

Privacy, a relatively new value, is calculable not only in terms of physical space, but psychic space as well. There are two limits of privacy, alone and loneliness, where man demands time to be alone but does not want to be lonely. Strangely enough Americans seem to fear loneliness more than they fear the loss of privacy. . . . Privacy must be fought for resolutely step by step; privacy must be preserved "not only against the outer thrust of modern life but the inner fear of solitude."*

Edward Shils, in his paper, "Privacy: Its Constitution and Vicissitudes," writes that "the growth of individuality has contributed to the demand for privacy." But, at the same time, human beings cannot sustain a great deal of privacy and

do not wish to be contained within the boundaries defined by those whom they know personally and with whom they are in relations of intimacy and mutual confidence. They wish to extend the scope of their existence through the exercise of their imagination. For those who lack the creative power to spur their imaginations, the personal private affairs of the fellow men whom they know and of the eminent persons at the center of society offer more easily available sustenance for this need to extend the scope of their existence.

According to Mr. Shils, the willingness to intrude into the private affairs of others, whether through a desire for conviviality or for purposes of humiliation or degradation, "might be functions of certain fundamental qualities of human beings in contemporary society. We refer here to the increased individuality and the increased empathic capacity

* "In Defense of Privacy" (Essay), *Time* (July 15, 1966), pp. 38-39.

and needs of the expansive ego characteristic of an individualistic and open society."*

Invasion of privacy is a common occurrence. Who has not found himself the daily recipient of a number of pieces of "junk" mail, unsolicited and unwelcome? An individual moves into a new locality, or buys a new car, or subscribes to a certain magazine, and almost immediately his name appears, as if by magic, on an endless variety of mailing lists. The selling, swapping, and exchange of names and other information gathered on millions of individuals in this country has reached gigantic proportions, according to Vance Packard, author of *The Naked Society*. *The New Yorker* magazine printed an article on mailing lists which somehow leaves the reader with the impression that calling a halt to this business by legislative or personal action is simply futile and hopeless. Whenever legislation has been introduced to reduce or curtail the mailing-list industry, their representatives have declared that thousands would be unemployed, our economy would be damaged, and all the universities and charities would go broke.

Mr. Shils mentions other examples of invasion of privacy: Telephone solicitations; the religious zealot at the door who, once inside, refuses to leave; the noise of the neighbor's radio or television set that comes

* "Privacy: Its Constitution and Vicissitudes," *Law and Contemporary Problems*, vol. 31 (Spring 1966), p. 304.

through one's walls and windows, even if not so intended by the neighbor. These intrusions, he explains, are coercive in nature and therefore an invasion into a person's physical, visual, or auditory private space. The journalist who searches through public records to unearth old facts about the personal affairs of an individual also intrudes clandestinely into that individual's privacy. IQ tests and personality questionnaires administered by schools and employers, both in government and in private industry, are considered by many as invasions of privacy.

Each of us has a great deal of information recorded about us in various places. This information--widely dispersed at present--consists of medical, educational, tax, employment, insurance, and credit records; some of us have military records on file; and a few of us have police records of traffic citations, or perhaps more serious offenses. However, all of this information on file in many different places assures a measure of privacy since it is not readily accessible to outsiders; gathering all available information on any individual would be prohibitively time-consuming and expensive.

But this may not always be the case. Paul Armer and other computer experts have pointed out that information-processing capability is becoming inexpensive and readily available; and information as an organized and useful commodity will become inexpensive, readily available, and widely marketed. There has always been a legitimate market

for information on individuals and organizations for use in decisions relating to employment, granting credit, and so forth. But computer technology makes it easier, less expensive, and more profitable for the unscrupulous as well as the scrupulous to collect such information.

Industrial snooping is becoming big business. In order to keep pace with rapid technological changes and to keep ahead of competitors, businesses and industries are spending heavily to safeguard trade secrets and to keep tabs on rivals. In fact, the technological revolution in information-handling could result in industrial espionage comparable to that now practiced by governments in both military and diplomatic affairs.

The development of so-called "information utilities" or "computer utilities"--on-line computing and information services--has obvious implications for privacy. There is a fast-growing tendency in the United States in both the public and private sectors to centralize data in a computer interconnected by long-distance telephone lines to other geographically dispersed computers. For example, the Credit Data Corporation of California will store information in a central, random-access computer linked by long-distance telephone lines to computers located throughout the state. This credit-rating service will eventually have records of all California residents in its computer file. The same company will soon be operating a computerized service in New York covering 20 million people, and

eventually will expand its coverage to some 50 million inhabitants of the metropolitan complex stretching from New England to Washington, D.C.

The ultimate goal of such computerized facilities (there is a similar one in Dallas) is a network of centers in all major credit markets which will provide instant credit information on anyone in the United States, and will be available to subscribers such as banks, financial institutions, retailers, oil companies, and other credit-granting businesses--indeed, to anyone willing to pay for the service.

The State of Louisiana is installing one of the largest electronic data processing (EDP) systems in the country, which will eventually relay information between a central computer and all the state offices. The City of New Haven, Connecticut, with the help of IBM, is planning to obtain a statistical profile of every one of its inhabitants by putting all the city's files on computers. There have been no serious objections to this plan from the citizenry, who apparently feel that the benefits to be obtained from such a system outweigh any potential threat to personal privacy.

New York State has a state-wide computerized information-sharing data bank to serve 3600 agencies involved in criminal justice. Florida, Missouri, and Connecticut operate similar networks for motor vehicle, revenue, and police information purposes.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has begun experimental use of a computerized data bank for criminal information. It will eventually be hooked up to police and justice departments in all 50 states, and will gather information on wanted felons, and stolen automobiles and identifiable stolen property (e.g., firearms and appliances). Later it will be expanded to include fingerprint records, and criminal profiles and histories.

On-line information services are applicable to virtually every professional and commercial endeavor--law, medicine, law enforcement, scientific fields, financial trading, marketing, corporate financial information and analysis, library services, education, consumer services, employment, politics, sports, weather, and travel, to name a few. However, such computerized services raise serious anti-trust problems with relation to the size and role of information utility combines, as well as questions relating to regulatory policies and the threat to privacy. According to manufacturers and professionals in data processing, however, technical advances in file security and computer design, together with legal safeguards, should help to alleviate problems related to privacy.

The problems of the computer, the government, and the right to privacy was brought to public attention recently when it was learned that the Bureau of the Budget had authorized a study and was considering a proposal to establish a National Data Center for the storage of all data

now collected by 20 or more separate government agencies. In the present excessively decentralized statistical system, the only practical means by which information is made available for use is through publication, which, in turn, involves tabulation or summarization of the basic information gathered by any one agency. This summarization usually results in a loss of underlying detail. Another problem involves related information collected by different agencies on the same subject: inequities and inconsistencies among the summaries can adversely affect overall analyses. The inadequacies of this system have led to the "substitution of worse for better information, less for more refined analysis, and the expenditure of much ingenuity and labor on the construction of rough estimates of magnitudes that could be precisely determined if all the information underlying summary tabulations were available for use."*

Hence, the Budget Bureau, in its consideration to establish a National Data Center, was motivated not only by reasons of economy, but also by the desire to increase the precision of both the policy process, and the ability to understand, criticize and modify it. A statistical data bank would mean better information, more refined analysis, more precise estimates, and a gain in efficiency. All this would permit significant economies in the Federal

* Carl Kaysen, "Data Banks and Dossiers," *The Public Interest* (Spring 1967), p. 54.

statistical effort, as proponents of the idea point out, and would also result in real improvement in understanding our economic and social processes. The idea of the National Data Bank was the outcome of several years' study both within government and by private groups on the growing need for a system for the preservation and use of economic data.

The proposal almost immediately caused controversy in Congress, where hearings were held to discuss the pertinent issues. Witnesses from government, industry, and the legal profession as well as computer experts, testified concerning the benefits to government efficiency and its promise to human welfare; and to the potential dangers and threats that a National Data Center augurs for individual rights to privacy.

In a recent talk, Paul Armer discussed the conflicting demands of the government and the individual:

The [privacy] problem arises out of conflicts between the individual's right to privacy and society's right of discovery. By the latter I mean the belief that society has the right to know anything that may be known or discovered about any part of the universe--and man is part of the universe. Society aspires to know the universe.

. . . We look for improved efficiency in government, better law enforcement and more rational programs in general. To do this, government needs more and better information about what is going on--information about people and organizations. Government also feels that it must have information to protect society from disorder and subversion. Thus, today we read of proposals to consolidate government files and to establish National Data Banks of various types.

The common good cannot be realized in a society consisting only of private entities--it requires some renunciations of the rights of personal and corporate privacy.*

The proposed establishment of a National Data Center has also given rise to a great deal of public and private concern, chiefly as a result of the hearings conducted by Congressman Cornelius E. Gallagher and Senator Edward V. Long. The public debate has been carried on in the newspapers, professional journals, radio and television; and there have been special sessions on privacy at national conferences of professional computer societies, and panel discussions among computer experts and experts in other fields. Such meetings have often included detailed discussions about hardware controls and legal safeguards needed to ensure against unauthorized access to information stored in a computerized data bank. The published results of both public and private investigations into the question of invasion of privacy and the computer are represented in this Bibliography.

Some of those who have participated in the public debate are firmly convinced that the privacy problem pertaining to a National Data Center can and will be solved. Technologist Stanley Rothman feels that "with laws, research in technology of protection and new governmental institutions, a redesigned federal statistical system would be better

* Paul Armer, *Social Implications of the Computer Utility*, The RAND Corporation (P-3642), August 1967, pp. 8-9.

protected than the existing one. . . . The development of a systematic and total model of man, his family, and his economic behavior is the road to more rational government. . . . a very high order of need." In a recent talk at the 1967 Spring Joint Computer Conference, Alan F. Westin stated:

The fact is that American society wants both better information analysis and privacy. A free society should not have to choose between more rational use of authority and personal privacy if our talents for democratic government are brought to bear on the task. . . . If we act now, and act wisely, we can balance the conflicting demands in the area of data surveillance in this same tradition of democratic, rational solutions.*

However, most of the authors listed in this Bibliography are overwhelmingly opposed to the establishment of a National Data Center for obvious reasons: it is an ominous threat to individual privacy; it is one step away from the Gestapo-type personal dossier bank; and, unless the system is programmed to automatically erase information more than, say, ten years old, it could mean that an individual would never be able to live down his past.

On the other hand, the motives behind the proposal to create a central data bank are unquestionably reasonable, justifiable and necessary. It would be most desirable and beneficial to improve (or perhaps achieve for the first time) government record-keeping efficiency in terms of time

*"Legal Safeguards to Insure Privacy in a Computer Society," p. 14. (Department of Public Law and Government, Columbia University.)

and dollars. The data center would also be of great value in economic forecasting and social science research. The benefits that would accrue to each one of us as a result of better, more useful information--better law enforcement, better education and health provisions, elimination of poverty--fall within the category of "public rights," which should be as important as "individual rights."

A balance between society's right to know and the individual's right to privacy must and will be achieved eventually. It will be necessary, perhaps, for concessions to be made by those who insist on privacy and by those who insist on more information.

Another important facet of the privacy problem--represented, though somewhat meagerly, in this Bibliography--concerns the trend toward a cashless and checkless society. Today, as Paul Armer notes in his paper on the *Social Implications of the Computer Utility*, much of the information on our financial activities is not recorded since it involves cash transactions. However, in a cashless and checkless society--already looming on the horizon--every commercial action will become a matter of record. There will be a record of everything we purchase, from a newspaper or package of gum to a house or an automobile; where and from whom we purchased it; and how much we paid. Such a system, obviously, will have a significant impact on privacy.

In the final analysis, when all the issues and implications of the privacy problem have been rationally discussed and, it is hoped, resolved--to the mutual benefit of the individual and of society--it may be that our traditional concepts of privacy will have greatly changed in the process.

II. SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A -

- A-10 "Address Lists Sold: New-Home Driver Fights for Privacy." *Los Angeles Times*, March 17, 1967.

Driver refuses to give the Connecticut Motor Vehicles Department his new address because of that agency's practice of selling vehicle registration lists to advertisers, which, he contends, is an invasion of his privacy. (See Item O-10.)

- A-20 "AFIPS Symposium on Privacy." *Computer Group News*, (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers), vol. 1 (May 1967), p. 19.

A review of the two-day symposium on "Privacy and Government Information Systems," sponsored by AFIPS, held in Warrenton, Va., March 3-5, 1967. Lists participants, their presentations, and highlights of the discussions.

- A-30 American Management Association. *An Electronic Cash and Credit System*. (See A-50.)

- A-40 *American Psychologist (Testing and Public Policy issue)*, vol. 20, November 1965.

This issue reviews the controversy of psychological testing in light of 1965 Congressional investigations of the use and misuse of such tests.

- A-50 Anderson, A. H., D. T. Cannell, T. A. Gibbons, et al. *An Electronic Cash and Credit System*. American Management Association: N. Y., 1966.

"Practical applications of on-line real-time computer systems are causing the emergence of an economy no longer dependent on the flow of checks and currency for its livelihood.

". . . The evolution of systems networks, linking banks, stores, and credit bureaus with one another poses tremendous problems and opportunities for those whose professions and organizations will be affected by this integration.

"This study is written primarily as an aid for those planning and operating executives . . . whose responsible positions require that they

be fully aware of the emerging trends and technologies which are so rapidly changing the nature of their businesses. The study would also be of value to the hardware manufacturers, systems engineers, and communications experts who must continue to provide the technological requirements of the future's 'checkless-cashless society.'" (Preface.)

- A-60 "The Antenna: Age of the Dossier." *Electronic News*. (April 24, 1967).

The U.S. Public Health Service is making an all-out computer study of the 14,000-member Papago Indian tribe in southern Arizona, total in concept and lasting from birth to death.

- A-70 Armer, Paul. *Computer Aspects of Technological Change, Automation, and Economic Progress*. The RAND Corporation: Santa Monica, Calif., November 1966 (P-3478). (Also in *Technology and the American Economy*, Report of the National Commission on Technology, Automation, and Economic Progress, Appendix Vol. 1, *The Outlook for Technological Change and Employment*. U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., February 1966, pp. I-205-I-232. Shorter version in *Automation and Economic Progress*, ed. Howard R. Bowen and Garth L. Mangum. Prentice-Hall: Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1966, pp. 81-98.)

The chapter on Computers and Privacy discusses briefly the possible dangers to individual privacy when information is centralized and easily accessible.

- A-80 ----. *Social Implications of the Computer Utility*. The RAND Corporation: Santa Monica, Calif., August 1967 (P-3642).

Concerns the social implications of the computer-utility concept with emphasis on the privacy issue and what can be done about it. (The author briefly examines the problem of unemployment; he disagrees with predictions that a few percent of the labor force, utilizing machines, will soon be able to produce all the goods and services society can consume.) Rapid changes in the speed, size, and cost of computers will have a profound effect on our way of life. Information, as a commodity, will become inexpensive, widely marketed, and

readily available. Each of us generates an endless stream of records as we go through life. The computer utility and rapid changes in information technology will make it quite feasible to centralize this information, permitting its use more efficiently by public and private institutions. This, however, gives rise to conflicts between the individual's right to privacy and society's right of discovery. To achieve a proper balance between the individual's right to privacy and the common good is the problem. The author discusses a system of controls--rules, safeguards, penalties, and remedies--to assure individuals and organizations an appropriate level of privacy in the computer-utility era.

- B -

- B-10 Babcock, J. D. "A Brief Description of Privacy Measures in the RUSH Time-Sharing System." *AFIPS*, vol. 30, Proc. SJCC, Thompson Books: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 301-302.

"Briefly describes the privacy protection features of the Allen-Babcock Computing, Inc. RUSH (Remote Users of Shared Hardware), which operates in a time-sharing mode on an IBM 360, Model 50. Discussion focuses on file security and possible solutions to penetration threats." (Abstract.)

- B-20 Bain, Harry. "Time-Sharing: Its Users and Uses." *SDC Magazine* (System Development Corporation: Santa Monica, Calif.), vol. 9 (November 1966).

This issue is devoted to SDC's general-purpose time-sharing system.

- B-30 "Bankers Automation Meet Draws 1,600." *EDP Weekly*, vol. 8 (May 15, 1967), pp. 7-8.

Discusses the topic, "Toward a checkless society." Evidence that consumers are already using some of the elemental services essential to the operation of a checkless society is presented by Henry A. Schannen of Opinion Research Corp. (Princeton, N. J). These services include: "a high proportion of the population has checking accounts; most families pay bills with checks; a person's income is commonly paid by check; families fully or partially deposit their regular income checks in banks; some form of payroll deduction plans are used widely; and there is extensive use of credit cards and charge accounts." Computer-based central credit files, now in operation throughout California, are further indications of the extensive use of credit cards and charge accounts. A project for building a nationwide communications system to move information between banks is also outlined.

- B-40 "Bank-Retailer Link Viewed as Key Step Toward Checkless Society; NCR's Oelman also Urges Bankers to Set Up Automated Central Files." *Computer Processing Updater*, vol. 2 (June 20, 1967), pp. 3-4.

Outlines two basic steps leading toward the much discussed "checkless society." Urges banks to begin planning to bridge the growing gap between

increasingly affluent consumers and retail stores, and calls for the eventual establishment of automated central information files.

- B-50 Baran, Paul. *The Coming Computer Utility--Laissez-Faire, Licensing or Regulation?* The RAND Corporation: Santa Monica, Calif., April 1967 (P-3466). (Shorter revised version in *Public Interest*, Summer 1967, pp. 75-87.).

Discusses the coming computer utility with respect to its growth; the mechanisms that will form the environment for the growth of this new type of computer or information utility; the economic pressures; new applications; and dangers of such a utility. The author suggests answers to the question "Is the computer utility really a utility?" The problem of protection is considered, and various regulatory mechanisms are discussed, together with the monetary pressures that will evolve with regulation. He examines the economics of the new computer and communications technology, the ratio of communications to computer costs, data concentration, and the creation of a new common carrier. Possible policy measures are considered to "aid the development of the new computer technology; offer maximum protection to the . . . privacy of information; encourage the development of competitive free enterprise in all sectors of the new 'utility' . . .; minimize the complexity of the regulatory process so that it does not stand as a potential hindrance to new entrants." These policy choices include the initiation of professional licensing standards; removal of the economic advantage to large computer utilities by changing the ground rules on concentration; the right of free exchange across system interfaces; the right of attaching foreign devices; and the encouragement of the use of radio for data transmission.

- B-60 ----- *Communications, Computers and People*. The RAND Corporation: Santa Monica, Calif., November 1965 (P-3235). (Also in *Computer Privacy*. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, Committee on the Judiciary. U.S. Senate, 90th Congress, 1st Session, March 14-15, 1967; 77-577, U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 158-163.)

The development of low-cost, widespread digital communications will allow the creation of new types of computer systems whose social consequences must be anticipated.

- B-70 Baran, Paul. "Does the Interconnected Computer Network Pose a Hidden Threat of Invasion of Privacy?" *The Computer and Invasion of Privacy*. Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, July 26-28, 1966; 67-715, U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1966, pp. 119-135.

Paul Baran of The RAND Corporation testified before the Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy directing his comments at the dangers of a single Federal Data Center and individual data systems, both public and private, now being developed which can be interconnected. While our computer and communications systems are fool-proof, they are not smart-proof. We must proceed slowly and cautiously to insure that proper safeguards are built into the systems at the outset. The government must speak clearly as an advocate of the public interest in the future and initiate the improvements desired.

- B-80 ----- . *Remarks on the Question of Privacy Raised by the Automation of Mental Health Records*. The RAND Corporation: Santa Monica, Calif., April 1967 (P-3523).

Discusses the problem of privacy in the field of mental health and medical statistics. The author summarizes major changes to be expected during the next 20 years and indicates the nature of possible problems. Major changes are underway in the financing of medical care that can greatly broaden the access of formerly private doctor-patient relationships. Future medical information systems will be more integrated and their evolutionary development will create problems if adequate safeguards are not considered now. These problems are not new--but their magnitude will increase to an extent where a change of quantity could also mean a change in the quality of life. "None of us are against progress," explains the author. "It is only the realization that as we acquire better statistical information tools and seek the advantages which better statistics about people will offer, we must be cautious of the implicit danger present in statistical systems misused to extract 'intelligence data.'"

- B-90 Baran, Paul. *Some Caveats on the Contribution of Technology to Law Enforcement*. The RAND Corporation: Santa Monica, Calif., April 1967 (P-3550).

"We are witnessing a changing attitude towards the use of technology in law enforcement," states the author, and we are coming to "what may be the end of the era of obvious under-funding of technological research in the public order field." But he urges caution to avoid some possibly dangerous pitfalls. After describing some technologically feasible devices that would be useful in apprehending lawbreakers and, it is hoped, in deterring others, he asserts that we can be efficient in using technology in crime, but we will end up with a police state if we do. We have to be very selective in the use of technology, and in those who have access to it, because of its extremely devious nature.

- B-100 Beaney, W. M. "The Right to Privacy and American Law." *Law and Contemporary Problems*, vol. 31 (Spring 1966), pp. 253-271.

Privacy considered in terms of its social value and the nature of a right to privacy. Discusses the Constitutional dimensions, including derivation of the constitutional principle and the weighing of privacy and conflicting claims. Examines nonjudicial protection, legislative roles, administrative choices, and the private sector.

- B-110 Behrens, Carl. "Computers and Security." *Science News*, vol. 91 (June 3, 1967), pp. 532-533.

Assesses the danger of information leaks with time-shared facilities, and the proposed National Data Bank. These two developments are focusing the attention of lawmakers and the general public on computers, giving rise to the prospect of Federal control.

- B-120 Bengelsdorf, I. S. "Computers Taking Over Tax Collection: Your Financial History Recorded on Tape." *Los Angeles Times*, April 3, 1966, sec. A, pp. 1, 12.

The financial and tax history of every individual American, corporation, and business will soon be on file in the National Computer Center, automatically checking every taxpayer. It also means speedy return of refunds and an end to taxpayers'

clerical mistakes. The switch from human clerks to electronic computers has affected IRS employment, and raised other far-reaching questions. Will the computer eventually be used for national medical, educational, military, political and employment files? How will privacy of confidential and personal information be insured? Governmental regulation of social institutions is increasing, and population growth alone makes further regulation imperative. Despite further centralized control of social transactions, will freedom of inquiry, communications, and decision making continue to be preserved and enlarged?

- B-130 Bennett, C. C. "What Price Privacy?" *American Psychologist*, vol. 22 (May 1967), pp. 371-376.

Assesses the issue of privacy in terms of communication and individual and social dependence on communication. The right of privacy, together with other alleged rights usually invoked in support of a cause, is not inalienable. Privacy "is a graceful amenity, generally to be fostered, but with discriminating restraint and with due recognition of obligations as well as privilege The real issue is not the right to experience privately, but the right to communicate selectively. . . . The importance of honest communication in our interdependent relationships outweighs the sanctity of privacy as a social value."

- B-140 Berkeley, E. C. "Individual Privacy and Central Computerized Files." *Computers and Automation*, vol. 15 (October 1966), p. 7.

An editorial on the relation of individual privacy to central computerized files. Discusses the lead article "Information" by John McCarthy in the September 1966 issue of *Scientific American* (see Item M-20), which suggests a "bill of rights" providing protection of the individual's right to privacy.

- B-150 Berry, Dolores. "Louisiana Story." *Electronic News* (April 25, 1966), p. 52.

The State of Louisiana is installing a large electronic data-processing system which will eventually relay information between all of its offices and a computer center.

- B-160 Betts, J. E. (Rep., R-0). "Betts Seeks Census Question Limitations." *Congressional Record--House*, June 19, 1967, pp. H7433-H7434.

Introduces a bill to limit questions asked under penalty of law on the Census questionnaire.

- B-170 "Between Ourselves." *Washington Post*, March 21, 1967. (Also in *Congressional Record--Senate*, April 5, 1967, pp. S4638-S4639.)

An editorial discussing the privacy of communication, "an indispensable attribute of freedom."

- B-180 "The Big Brother Threat." *Philadelphia Daily News*, August 2, 1966. (Also in *Congressional Record--House*, October 21, 1966, p. 27524.)

Plans for a computerized data center to gather together statistics and information has been branded as a threat to individual privacy. Legislation is being considered that would give individuals the right to inspect information filed by the government, to check for accuracy and to rebut derogatory information.

- B-190 "Big Corporations Can Have Their Own CIA." *The New Republic* (February 18, 1967).

The technological revolution in information handling could result in industrial espionage--such as practiced currently by governments in both military and diplomatic affairs--whose basic goal would be a "higher level of understanding of how one corporation can cripple another."

- B-200 Bingham, H. W. *Security Techniques for EDP of Multilevel Classified Information*. Information Processing Branch, Rome Air Development Center, Research and Technology Division, Air Force Systems Command, Griffiss Air Force Base, New York, December 1965 (Technical Report No. RADC-TR-65-415).

"The study objective was to develop hardware and software techniques for security (need-to-know) control of on-line users and programmers in multi-programming, multiprocessing EDP systems of apparent future development."

- B-210 Bisco, R. L. "Social Science Data Archives: A Review of Developments." *The American Political Science Review*, vol. 60 (March 1966), pp. 107-108.

Reviews efforts by the Federal Government to provide better access to data collected or generated by its agencies. The "Ruggles Committee," established as a Social Science Research Council Committee on the Preservation and Use of Economic Data, developed as a result of concern for the preservation of economic and other social science data for research. The Committee surveyed data resources of the government and studied problems of providing access to individual data sets. It concluded that the many problems of data access and preservation could be solved by establishing a Federal Data Center with its own staff and computer facilities, and authority to acquire government-produced data. The critical problem concerning public access to such data, stemming from the need to protect confidentiality of respondents, would be guided by providing a centralized staff, organized and equipped to perform almost any kind of data analysis, including those where privately-produced data must be merged with government-produced data.

- B-220 ----- . *Urban Study Data Banks: A Preliminary Report*. Council of Social Science Data Archives: N. Y., October 1966.

Briefly discusses legislation regarding the collection of data for urban planning purposes; categories of information (land use and transportation data); file organization schemes; function and benefits of the studies.

- B-230 Blair, F. W. "Electronic Eavesdropping and the Law." *IEEE Transactions on Broadcasting*, vol. BC-10 (December 1964), pp. 31-39.

"With the advent of the manufacture of miniature radio transmitters, the use of electronic devices for eavesdropping has become more and more prevalent. There are presently no federal laws directly prohibiting the purchase or use of electronic surveillance equipment. The Federal Communications Commission has proposed a general prohibition against the use for eavesdropping of any device required to be licensed by Section 301 of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, and has

also proposed a similar prohibition to be contained in that section of Part 15 of its rules which refers to low power communication devices. This article questions several aspects of the Commission's unprecedented proposal and stresses the need to view it in light of the existing body of case law which surrounds the subject of electronic eavesdropping." (Author's Summary.)

- B-240 Block, Charles. "The Computer and the Individual's Right to Privacy." *American Banker* (December 1, 1966), p. 4A.

A review of the Gallagher hearings on invasion of individual and corporate privacy by computers. A statistical data bank, as proposed by the Bureau of the Budget, would involve new laws and systems of enforcement. Recommends against the BoB proposal.

- B-250 Bloustein, E. J. "Privacy As an Aspect of Human Dignity." *New York University Law Review* (December 1964), pp. 962-1007.

- B-260 Brenton, Myron. *The Privacy Invaders*. Fawcett Publications: Greenwich, Conn., 1964.

Examines the problem of privacy in the marketplace, on the job, and in the community. The author's thesis is "that 'reasonable' encroachments are fast becoming unreasonable and irresponsible full-scale invasions, denigrating our privacy to an alarming degree and tending to make intrusion a way of everyday life." Employers, credit and collection agencies, and insurance companies have amassed files on hundreds of millions of people. The growing use of computer systems to store this information provides even greater challenges and problems to privacy. The author emphasizes that "the threat comes not only from public officials but from a horde of private exploiters whose intrusions actually exceed those of the Government."

- B-270 Brown, R. M. "Electronic Eavesdropping." *Electrical World* (April 1967), pp. 23-28.

- B-280 ----- *The Electronic Invasion*, John F. Rider: N. Y., 1967.

- B-290 Buckley, J. L. "The Future of Computers in Security and Law Enforcement" (Parts I and II). *Law and Order* (August 1965), pp. 36-38; (September 1965) pp. 48-50, 52.

Discusses computer applications in security and law enforcement. Advantages as well as drawbacks of modern computer systems, future applications, some pressing security problems, and possible solutions for the protection of defense information or sensitive company data are examined.

- B-300 "Bugging Devices Bring Age of 'Big Brother'." *Los Angeles Times*, March 13, 1967, pt. I, p. 10.

Reviews the problem of "snooping." Devices now in use to eavesdrop are wiretapping, or direct monitoring of telephone lines, and "bugging" which embraces other types of electronic eavesdropping. Should such devices be outlawed, except in national security cases, and the manufacture of any such devices be banned? Would we be throwing away an important weapon against organized crime?

- B-310 "Bugging Faces the Exterminator." *Business Week* (December 24, 1966), pp. 20-21.

- C -

- C-10 Cahn, Robert. "All the Figures in One Bundle?"
Christian Science Monitor, November 12, 1966.

Discusses the proposed national data center; the criticisms voiced in a congressional hearing in July 1966 regarding the violation of citizen rights; the conclusions reached by the task force committee (headed by Carl Kaysen) looking into the proposal; and the question of proper safeguards. So far, the Budget Bureau has taken no official position on a national data center, and no plans for organizing such a center have been offered.

- C-20 California Senate Judiciary Committee (California Legislature, 1957 Regular Session). *The Interception of Messages by the Use of Electronic and Other Devices and the Use of Such in the Suppression of Crime and the Use of Such by Private Parties for Their Own Use*. California State Printing Office: Sacramento, 1957 (L-488 4-57 2500).

"This study . . . was undertaken to appraise both the nature and extent of the issues raised by electronic eavesdropping. The inquiry covered a preliminary investigation, public hearings for both factual and expert-opinion evidence, and a review of published materials on so-called bugging and wiretapping. This report is submitted with the frank desire to alert the Legislature and public opinion more fully to technological advances that inescapably challenge the boundaries of both permissible state surveillance and individual privacy."

- C-30 Carroll, Maurice. "F.B.I. Computers Rush Crime Data to Police." *New York Times*, January 28, 1967.

The FBI has begun using an experimental national data bank of criminal information. New York was the first city to be hooked up to this bank. In its pilot phase, 15 police jurisdictions will have direct lines to the FBI computers, including the California Highway Patrol and Department of Justice, the Texas Department of Public Safety, the metropolitan police of Washington, the State Police of Pennsylvania, New York,

Maryland, Virginia, and Georgia, and the city police of New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Boston. The FBI points out that they are not planning a monster set of dossiers on law-abiding citizens. Additional criminal information might later be fed into the system.

- C-40 "Census Out of Hand." *Wall Street Journal*, August 29, 1966.

"How much money do you make? What's the condition of your plumbing? Does any member of your family suffer physical or mental handicaps? Did you vote in the last election? . . . What's your social security number? Failure to answer is punishable by fine and imprisonment." These are not questions on a police-state form, but the outlook for 1970 as described by U.S. Census Bureau Director Eckler. The Census Department would like to ask questions about religion, but won't because the publicity by opponents of the idea has made it an "emotional issue." What pertinence such information has to proper government is unknown. But, as the *WSJ* article points out, "the Bureau's criterion for questions apparently is not why? but why not?"

- C-50 Charles, Ellis. "Computer Policeman Decreasing Bad Checks." *Computers and Automation*, vol. 15 (December 1966).

Describes the California Telecredit system for automatically verifying checks by telephone.

- C-60 Chartrand, R. L. *Information Concerning the Proposed Federal Data Center*. The Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service: Washington, D.C., August 10, 1966 (TK 6565C, SP 112).

Reviews the study for a system or center for the preservation and use of economic data; the recommendations for the establishment of a Federal Data Center contained in the Ruggles Report; the Dunn critique of the Ruggles Report; a list of safeguards against unintentional disclosure; and a summary. Includes selected references.

- C-70 ----- . *The Invasion of Privacy and the Proposed Federal Data Center*. The Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service: Washington, D.C., January 12, 1967 (TK 6565C, SP 121).

Selected references on the invasion of privacy
and the proposed Federal Data Center.

- C-80 "City Computers." *Public Automation*, vol. 3
(May 1967), p. 5.

Many cities are now using, or planning to use, computers for record-keeping and billing purposes as well as management information system applications.

- C-90 Clark, Ramsey. "Statement of Hon. Ramsey Clark, Attorney General of the United States." *Right of Privacy Act of 1967*. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the Committee on the Judiciary. United States Senate, 90th Congress, 1st Session, Part 1, March 20, 1967; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 48-58 (77-600). (Also in *Congressional Record--Senate*, April 5, 1967, pp. S4638-S4639.)

Discusses invasion of privacy by electronic surveillance and the need for legislation to safeguard the right of privacy.

- C-100 ----- "The Text of a Memorandum by Attorney General Ramsey Clark on New Regulations Limiting Wiretapping and Electronic Eavesdropping by Federal Agents." *New York Times*, July 7, 1967. (Also in *Congressional Record--Senate*, July 12, 1967, pp. S9446-S9448.)

Text of rulings concerning electronic eavesdropping by Federal agencies. Entered into the *Record* by Sen. Edward V. Long.

- C-110 Cohen, S. S. "Statement of Sheldon S. Cohen, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service." *Right of Privacy Act of 1967*. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the Committee on the Judiciary. United States Senate, 90th Congress, 1st Session, Part 2, April 4-6, 19-21, and May 17-19, 1967; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 112-130 (77-600).

Explanation of IRS electronic eavesdropping. An investigation revealed that illegal eavesdropping in the IRS was apparently a result of supervisors operating "in isolated cases under rules of the road as they understood--or misunderstood--them at the time." Measures have been and are being taken to correct the situation, and to keep the Subcommittee informed.

- C-120 Cole, William. "Credit Checking by Computer." *Datamation*, vol. 12 (October 1966), pp. 33-34, 39.

Credit investigations can be accomplished quickly and efficiently by means of a random access computer. Various approaches toward furnishing credit information are described; especially the Credit Data Corporation system, which will eventually be linked via long-distance telephone lines to computers in other California cities, making it possible for credit grantors to obtain information from one statewide random access central file. Similar interconnected regional systems can provide rapid access to credit information from any point in the United States.

- C-130 "Computer Abuse Threatens Privacy." *Systems*, vol. 7 (September 1966). (Also in *Congressional Record--House*, October 21, 1966, p. 27524.)

Questions the need for cradle-to-grave statistics on every American. The proposed National Data Center represents the "most abusive use of the computer yet conceived."

- C-140 "Computers: A Question of Privacy." *Electronics* (February 6, 1967), pp. 36-38.

Now is the time to start thinking about protecting users' privacy in time-shared services of the near future. Professor Robert M. Fano of MIT warns: "Don't wait until time-sharing systems are all built and vested interests have to fight against costly changes." MIT's computer research center has already experienced some security problems with pranksters and vandals. Certification of a time-shared system should be required to protect the public and pinpoint accountability for that protection. "The question of who should do the inspection and certification is one of public policy." A basic approach to security will be partitioning; erecting "bulkheads" to prevent searching around in the memory.

- C-150 "Computers: Safeguarding Time-Sharing Privacy--an All-Out War on Data Snooping." *Electronics* (April 17, 1967), pp. 157-159.

Discusses various safeguards used in time-sharing systems to prevent unauthorized access.

- C-160 "Computer Technology Receiving Its First Investigation in Regard to the Need for Establishing Ethical Protection as Well as Technological Safeguards for Certain Systems Applications." *Computing Newslines*, vol. 3 (July 29, 1966), pp. 3-4. (Also in *Congressional Record--House*, October 21, 1966, pp. 27529-27530.)

An appeal to the computer community to assume its "responsibility in making certain that technology is not advertently or inadvertently applied to the harm of individual businesses." *Newslines* also discusses the hearings being conducted by Rep. Gallagher on the Invasion of Privacy and the potential dangers of a National Data Center as proposed by the Bureau of the Budget.

- C-170 "The 'Computer Utility': Answer To the Information Explosion." *Automatic Data Processing Newsletter*, vol. 11 (May 1, 1967).

"On-line information retrieval is potentially applicable to virtually every professional and commercial endeavor within society and the number of on-line services is increasing rapidly in answer to the need." Raises questions relating to possible anti-trust action as a result of "utility" operations, regulation aspects, and the threat to privacy.

- C-180 Conine, Ernest. "A Clear and Future Peril." *Los Angeles Times*, July 17, 1966. (Also in *Congressional Record--House*, October 21, 1966, p. 27531.)

In the hands of the irresponsible, the proposed national data center would be dangerous to individual and corporate privacy.

- C-190 Connolly, Ray. "Government Closeup: Computers Get a Bad Press." *Electronic News* (August 8, 1966), p. 8. (Also in *1970 Census Questions*. Hearings before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Subcommittee on Census and Statistics. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, August 23-25, 1966; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1966, pp. 4-6 [68-478]).

Chides computer manufacturers for failing to testify before the special House Subcommittee on the Invasion of Privacy as they could have, asserting that they were remiss in their responsibilities both to the public and the government (their

largest customer). Mr. Connolly laments that "the management of an industry anxious to expand man's ability to communicate with speed, efficiency and economy, has not sought the public forum more often to disabuse an uninformed and uncertain public of the myths surrounding EDP."

Mr. Paul Baran of The RAND Corporation, Santa Monica, California, in a Letter to The Editor, *Electronic News*, August 17, 1966, replied to this article: "Perhaps the reason that no computer manufacturer testified was that they were exercising even higher responsibility. They chose not to claim that all the problems in preserving secrecy in a time-shared system are solved today. . . . The computer industry will come to demonstrate an equal level of civic responsibility. Their first step will be the creation of better safeguards commensurate with the sensitivity of the misuse of the information processed. Only after this has been done will the industry be able to convince the committee and the Nation that there are no problems that computer technology can't solve."

- C-200 Conrad, H. S. "Clearance of Questionnaires with Respect to 'Invasion of Privacy,' Public Sensitivities, Ethical Standards, Etc.." *American Psychologist* vol. 22 (May 1967), pp. 356-359.

Address presented at a Symposium on "Invasion of Privacy in Research and Testing." Granting that the questionnaire is a legitimate instrument of research, the author outlines the restraints and limitations which must be recognized in its use, emphasizing that "social science must not become identified in the public mind with 'snooping' and 'prying'--i.e., with the unwarranted invasion of privacy."

- C-210 "Constitutionality of Electronic Eavesdropping." *South Carolina Law Review* (Fall 1966), p. 835.

- C-220 Cook, F. J. *The FBI Nobody Knows*. Macmillan: N.Y., 1964.

The story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation from its secret beginnings in 1908 to 1962. The author's primary concerns are "American rule of law and any official procedure that remotely smacks of 'police-state' rule," and he tries to

demonstrate that the FBI "has often overstepped the lines of propriety that ought to be observed by the national investigatory agency of a democracy."

- C-230 Creech, W. A. "The Privacy of Government Employees." *Law and Contemporary Problems*, vol. 31 (Spring 1966), pp. 413-435.

Discusses the invasion of employee privacy by employers, both private and governmental. Various privacy-invading techniques, and the Constitutional status of privacy, are examined--particularly as they relate to government employees.

- C-240 Crook, Farrell. "Ontario Lawyers Back Resolution to Expunge Old Criminal Records." *Globe and Mail* (Ontario, Canada), February 6, 1967.

Ontario lawyers approved in principle a resolution calling for the expunging of an individual's criminal record after a period of time. Also approved was a related resolution which urged that criminal records be kept in a central registry, with only unexpunged parts to be revealed, except for purposes of national security.

- C-250 "Curb on Curiosity in Census Is Sought." *New York Times*, June 25, 1967.

Representative Jackson E. Betts (R-0.) has introduced a bill, now under consideration by a House subcommittee, that would make responding to certain "prying" questions asked by the Census Bureau optional. Such questions relate to how commuters get to work each day, how many times they have been married, the number of bathrooms in the home, the number of automobiles, dishwashers, TV sets owned, etc. The Census Bureau has already abandoned plans to ask for Social Security numbers, religious preferences, and voting participation owing to Congressional opposition. The Bureau does plan to include on 25 percent of the questionnaires questions mentioned above as well as national origin--which would help traffic and transportation planners, schools and social welfare agencies, and would help to measure affluence and help commercial enterprises. Since all such information is held confidential by law, there is no danger to the individual's privacy, and the needs of the country are met, the Bureau director explained.

C-260 Currey, C. R. "Comments: The Cahan Case: The Interpretation and Operation of the Exclusionary Rule in California." *UCLA Law Review*, vol. 4, (February 1957), pp. 252-270.

Collects and analyzes the case law development of the exclusionary rule announced in the *People v. Cahan* decision which held that evidence obtained by means of unreasonable search and seizure was inadmissible.

- D -

- D-10 "Dallas Site Named for Credit Bureau Computer Facility." *Dallas Times-Herald*, August 2, 1965, p. 24-A.

Reports on the computerization of two metropolitan credit bureaus located in Dallas. The ultimate goal is a nationwide network of credit computer centers. An important feature of the project is a study of ways to permit a group of bureaus covering a wide market area to participate in centralization of their files in a computer while retaining their identity in their respective communities.

- D-20 Dash, Samuel, R. E. Knowlton, and R. F. Schwartz. *The Eavesdroppers*. Rutgers University Press: New Brunswick, N. J., 1959.

Reviews wiretapping devices used in the U.S. not only by police, but also by agents of business, labor, and politics. The first part of the book concerns the practitioners and victims of eavesdropping. The second section technically reviews the function and installation of these devices. Part three discusses the legal aspects of eavesdropping.

- D-30 "Data Center Delayed for Study." *Washington Daily News*, March 15, 1967.

The Bureau of the Budget has temporarily abandoned plans for a national data center and will instead establish a committee composed of constitutional lawyers and computer experts to investigate the problems and consequences of such a center.

- D-40 David, E. E., Jr., and R. M. Fano. "Some Thoughts About the Social Implications of Accessible Computing." *AFIPS*, vol. 27, Part 1, Proc. FJCC, Thompson Book Company: Washington, D.C., 1965, pp. 243-247.

Brief discussion of issues surrounding the availability of computing and information services to every individual in a community, and its effect on society. Raises the issues of privacy, the cult of impersonality, and the problem of unemployment.

- D-50 Davies, L. E. "Computer Plan for Personal Dossiers in Santa Clara Stirs Fears of Invasion of Privacy." *New York Times*, August 1, 1966. (Also in *Computer Privacy*. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, Committee on the Judiciary. U.S. Senate, 90th Congress, 1st Session, March 14-15, 1967; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 256-257 [77-577].)

A centralized computer system, incorporating information on the nearly one million residents of Santa Clara County, California, has raised the question of privacy invasion and the potential misuse of the system, despite safeguards. Fears have been expressed regarding the recording of more information than is warranted and the retrieval of information for unethical or illegal purposes.

- D-60 Day, J. G. "Some Reflections on the Society of the Secret Ear." *Congressional Record--Senate*, May 16, 1967, pp. S6920-S6922.

Speech presented at the National Civil Liberties Clearing House Conference. It deals with the problem of eavesdropping throughout society. The debate over individual privacy and public protection is emphasized, pointing out that a man, right or wrong, must still be allowed some inviolate place which is his "castle."

- D-70 Dennis, R. L. *Security in the Computer Environment*. System Development Corporation: Santa Monica, Calif., August 18, 1966 (SP 2440/000/01).

A digest of presentations by panelists (including some floor discussion) at an SDC-hosted conference on problems of safeguarding classified information in relation to computers and computer technology.

- D-80 Diamond, S. A. "Changing Concepts of the Right of Privacy." *Advertising Age* (January 17, 1966), p. 134.

- D-90 "Diebold Survey Reveals Nation's Top Financiers See Electronic Cashless Society Developments Hurting Their Business." *Computer Processing Updater*, vol. 2 (June 20, 1967), pp. 4-5.

A summary report on the impact of electronics on money and credit.

D-100 Diebold Research Program. *Summary Report of a Survey on the Impact of Electronics on Money and Credit.* (See S-210.)

D-110 Donnelly, R. C. "Electronic Eavesdropping." *Notre Dame Lawyer*, No. 6 (1963), pp. 667-689.

D-120 "Don't Look Now, but the National Data Center is Back." *Computing Newslines*, vol. 3 (November 18, 1966), p. 7.

Economists favor the proposed data center; virtues being refined statistics for the nation's economy, health, employment, and education.

D-130 Dunn, E. S., Jr. "The Idea of a National Data Center and the Issue of Personal Privacy." *The American Statistician*, vol. 21 (February 1967), pp. 21-27.

Both sides of the national data center controversy are weighed. The benefits in relation to improved information systems and possible misuse and violation of constitutional rights are considered. Allowing the privacy issue to impede utilization of existing statistical resources could be a mistake. Rational development of this technology can continue without danger to personal privacy. However, resources must be committed immediately to the task of developing techniques to safeguard human rights while exploiting the great advantages of the new technology and thinking through a national information policy.

D-140 ----- *Review of Proposal for a National Data Center. Statistical Evaluation Report No. 6, Office of Statistical Standards, Bureau of the Budget, December 1965; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1965 (903-458).*

A final report containing a review of the proposal for a National Data Center. It originated from a request to examine and to study ways of implementing the proposal presented by the Committee on the Preservation and Use of Economic Data to the Social Science Research Council (the Ruggles Committee). (See Item R-100.)

- E -

- E-10 "The Eavesdroppers: 'Fallout' from R&D." *Electronic Design* (June 21, 1966), pp. 34-43.

A series of articles on electronic eavesdropping devices; aerospace and military electronics spur two-way market in clandestine listening devices.

- E-20 "Eavesdropping Orders and the Fourth Amendment." *Columbia Law Review* (February 1966), pp. 355-376.

- E-30 "Electronic Eavesdropping--The Inadequate Protection of Private Communication." *St. John's Law Review* (December 1965), p. 59.

- E-40 "Electronic Money." *Forbes* (April 1, 1967), pp. 42-46.

Electronic data processing will change the nature of money. In the near future, money transfers will be made instantaneously through electronic impulses and computers.

- E-50 "Electronic Surveillance and the Right of Privacy." *Montana Law Review* (Spring 1966), p. 173.

- E-60 Engberg, Edward. *The Spy in the Corporate Structure and the Right to Privacy*. World Publishing Co.: Cleveland, 1967.

Deals with the ethical and legal implications of industrial espionage and the invasion of privacy. The author discusses the devices and methods used by the corporate spy and presents countermeasures for defense.

- E-70 Ernst, M. L., and A. U. Schwartz. *Privacy: The Right to Be Let Alone*. Macmillan: N. Y., 1962.

Traces the right of the individual to be let alone versus the right of the public to be informed. The Right of Privacy or the Right to Be Let Alone is a relatively new legal invention, less than 70 years old; it must continue to mature in order to keep pace with our electronic age of communications.

- E-80 Ervin, S. J., Jr., (Sen. D-N.C.). "The Computer and Individual Privacy" (Address to American Management Association, New York City, on March 6, 1967). *Congressional Record--Senate*, March 8, 1967, pp. S3369-S3372.

Senator Ervin concludes that the threat to individual privacy comes not from the computer but from men. Government, industry, and business administrators should protect individual right to privacy by assuring that only relevant data, necessary for management goals, free of subjective and arbitrary judgments, be collected and filed; and called upon these same executives to cleanse present files of all irrelevant and improperly acquired personal information. The computer industry must have a strict code of ethics, with the government taking the lead by defining the threats to privacy for public and private management. If a national statistical data bank is established, Congress must consider controls to protect privacy.

E-90 "Experts Say Computers Could Aid A 'Big Brother'."
New York Times, October 4, 1964.

Eldridge Adams, research scientist, System Development Corporation, and others warn that machines can be misused, endangering privacy. There is also the danger of infringing on civil liberties and weighing criminal trials in favor of the prosecution. New concepts of ethics and new laws will probably be necessary to protect the individual.

- F -

F-10 Fabian, F. M., and H. W. Moore. "The Admissibility of Evidence Obtained by Wire Tapping." *Police* (January-February 1965), pp. 30-34.

F-20 Fanwick, Charles. *Maintaining Privacy of Computerized Data*. System Development Corporation: Santa Monica, Calif., December 1, 1966 (SP-2647).

"Recent proposals to centralize government-held data on individuals has raised fears of inadequate protection of privacy. Neither custom, statute, nor regulations are capable of providing the desired level of insurance from damage due to disclosure. Technological advances within the anticipated state-of-the-art, when combined with other restrictions, may provide the necessary level of privacy. Development of the necessary technology should begin immediately. On the assumption that privacy can be adequately assured after such development, the arguments for and against a national data center are summarized." (Author's Abstract.)

F-30 "Federal Data Bank? Detailed Control Over Economy Possible, But Safeguards Could be Legislated." *NAM Reports* (August 15, 1966), pp. 9-10.

Public and Congressional concern with the proposed Federal Data Bank have centered on the "right of privacy," opponents fearing that a citizen's record may follow him all through life subject to instant retrieval. To attack the data-bank concept on these grounds is rather futile. The real concern to business, industry, and to every individual is that the computer is a tool not merely for information, but also for control. Business and government should cooperate to insure safe yet constructive use of a Federal Data Bank.

F-40 "Federal Workers Tell Senate Panel Privacy is Invaded." *New York Times*, September 30, 1966.

The National Association of Internal Revenue Employees and the National Association of Government Employees strongly endorsed a proposed "bill of rights" for Federal workers to eliminate the "ever increasing administrative invasions of

employe privacy, invasions of our private lives that bear no rational relation to any legitimate interest in national security or the integrity of the civil servant population."

- F-50 Field, R. K. "The Solitary Bug Maker: A Profile." *Electronic Design* (June 21, 1966).

A profile of a man who makes snooping devices for phone, room, and car.

- F-60 Friedman, Milton. "Capital Spotlight--What Is Jewish View on New U.S. Electronic 'Invasion of Privacy'?" *Chicago Sentinel*, August 18, 1966. (Also in *Congressional Record--House*, October 21, 1966, pp. 27530-27531.)

With respect to the proposed National Data Center and Rep. Gallagher's hearings on the invasion of privacy, Mr. Friedman quotes Rep. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D-N.Y.) on the threat to minorities: "Jews and other minorities must face the challenge of a threat to the fabric of democracy and the dignity of the individual. The data bank envisaged could become a Gestapo-concept, furnishing by push-button from coast to coast a complete list of all Zionists, integrationists, pacifists, Seventh Day Adventists, or Roman Catholics. Such information could be exploited by a police state or by unscrupulous individuals even in the free society we now enjoy."

- G -

- G-10 Gallagher, C. E. (Rep. D-N.J.). "The Federal Data Center and the Invasion of Privacy--A Progress Report." *Congressional Record--House*, March 15, 1967, pp. H2773-H2775.

Congressman Gallagher reviews the progress made since his last report to the House in connection with the hearings and investigation of the proposed National Data Center. As a result of the hearings, the Bureau of the Budget is withholding any and all consideration of the establishment of such a Center until the consequences and problems have been thoroughly investigated. A panel has been set up to investigate all aspects of the computer problem and invasion of privacy.

- G-20 -----. "Gallagher Warns Against Census Bureau Data Bank." *Congressional Record--House*, August 10, 1967, pp. H10383-H10385.

Expresses opposition to H.R. 7659 to amend Title 13, United States Code, which would authorize the Secretary of Commerce to take the national population census at five-year intervals rather than every 10 years. Census Bureau claims "that our future as a nation depends fundamentally upon accurate measures of population, production, distribution, transportation, housing, unemployment, and a host of other measures which gauge the internal economy and permit long-range planning . . . does not justify the necessity for the kind of complex, centralized data information system--or data bank--which the Census Bureau is in the process of creating."

- G-30 -----. "National Data Bank Idea Threatens Individual's Privacy." *Systems*, vol. 7 (October 1966), pp. 48-52.

Proponents of the National Data Bank cite the ability of computers to program out confidential and derogatory information but cannot guarantee that such data cannot be programmed in. It has been customary for our society to turn to law for the solution of problems created by technology. It is time to turn to technology for help in solving some of the problems it has created. Because of inherent dangers in centralizing information on individuals, an educational process is

required, through which the various disciplines connected with the computer will educate each other as to the demands and problems of each sector involved. Legislation must also be drafted that will safeguard our liberties.

- G-40 Gallagher, C. E. (Rep. D-N.J.). News Release concerning letter to Charles L. Schultze, Director of the Bureau of the Budget. House of Representatives: Washington, D.C., December 1, 1966.

In a letter to Mr. Schultze, Rep. Gallagher criticizes the report released recently by a six-man task force on the Storage of and Access to Government Statistics (headed by Carl Kaysen of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University). (See Item R-130.) The study recommends the establishment of a National Data Center as part of a reorganized Federal statistical system.

- G-50 ----- News Release on the Results of Meeting with Charles Schultze, Director of the Bureau of the Budget. House of Representatives: Washington, D.C., February 27, 1967.

Reports on the results of a meeting with Mr. Schultze, Director of the Bureau of the Budget. Discusses the procedures and conditions under which a National Data Center could be established.

- G-60 ----- *Privacy and the National Data Center.* Text of speech delivered at the 1967 Spring Joint Computer Conference, Atlantic City, New Jersey, April 18, 1967.

Assesses the proposed National Data Center in terms of need, usefulness, effect on the future, and the right to privacy. One type of threat discussed is "the eventuality that the social outlook of a given individual will and must be altered to meet the possibility that everything he does is recorded and remembered, without, necessarily, an understanding of the contextual or historical evolution of the action or event." The possibility of collecting inaccurate information which could be used maliciously is another danger. Congress must create stringent laws and regulations governing the type, quality, accessibility, and storage of information. Systems must be designed which are secure from potential threats, with some form of licensing for those involved in their use and maintenance.

- G-70 Gallagher, C. E. (Rep. D-N.J.). "Privacy Subcommittee Brings A Sense of Balance to Technological Growth and the Right to Privacy." *Congressional Record--House*, October 21, 1966, pp. 27521-27534.

Rep. Gallagher introduced into the *Record* miscellaneous material relating to the invasion of privacy. These commentaries from the press and broadcast media cite dangers to individual privacy inherent in a National Data Center.

- G-80 -----. "Privacy: The Data Bank Problem." *Data-mation*, vol. 12 (November 1966), p. 140.

Discusses the threat to privacy inherent in the proposed Federal Data Bank. With the inclusion of personal identifications, such a system could be converted to an intelligence-type data bank. Safeguards to insure privacy must be devised, and guidelines must be established for the future utilization of computer sciences as they relate to traditional liberties. In the drive for economy and efficiency, we could inadvertently create a Brave New World populated by Computerized Men. "We should not deter scientific progress for fear of what it might achieve, but neither should we defer decisions to update our laws to the great scientific accomplishments of this age."

- G-90 -----. "Questions of Invasion of Privacy Relating to the Establishment of a National Data Center" (remarks before the House of Representatives). *Congressional Record--House*, August 18, 1966, pp. 19099-19103.

Congressman Gallagher presents his own thoughts and the findings of hearings on the proposed establishment of a national data center. He calls upon representatives from all "disciplines involved in the development and implementation of the computer [to] join in creating a symposium independent of any Federal agency to examine the potential of computer science and its effects on the rights of the individual."

- G-100 -----. "Science, Privacy, and Law--The Need for a Balance." *Congressional Record*, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, August 18, 1966; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, C.D. (230-028-4707).

A reprint of Mr. Gallagher's remarks before the House of Representatives on questions of privacy relating to the establishment of a National Data Center.

- G-110 ----- "Statement of Hon. Cornelius E. Gallagher, A Representative in Congress from the State of New Jersey." *1970 Census Questions*. Hearings before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, August 23-25, 1966; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1966, pp. 3-11 (68-478).

Discusses two aspects of the proposed changes in census-taking procedures: suggested additions to the questionnaires, and the intended use of computers in the compilation and distribution of the information gathered by the Census Bureau. Eliminating overly personal questions and distributing questionnaires by mail is an improvement; however, including questions of religious preference is dangerous. Regardless of how useful such information might be to the Federal Government and private secular and non-secular organizations, such inquiries would be identifiable and this poses grave potential dangers. Coupled with the use of Social Security numbers, the potential threat to individual privacy is increased. The linking of data from the Census Bureau and information from the Internal Revenue Service, an interest which has already been expressed by data bank supporters, could lead to the centralization of data. Mr. Gallagher urges a comprehensive study to determine what threats to individual privacy may be raised by the proposed computerization of census information and how they may best be overcome. (Includes Ray Connolly, "Government Close-up: Computers Get A Bad Press," *Electronic News*, August 8, 1966, p. 8; and related Letter to The Editor from Paul Baran, August 17, 1966. ([See Item C-190].)

- G-120 Gallati, R.R.J. "Criminal Justice Systems and the Right to Privacy." *Public Automation-Output*, vol. 3 (July 1967).

Criminal justice agencies are turning to science and technology to increase their capabilities in the war against crime. Pooling information in computers has led to fears of privacy invasion. Limitations to criminal justice data banks and a six-point policy program are suggested to provide optimum security to individual privacy.

- G-130 Gallati, R.R.J. "The New York State Identification and Intelligence System." *The Computer and Invasion of Privacy*. Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, July 26-28, 1966; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1966, pp. 159-168 (67-715).

A systematic explanation of the New York State Identification and Intelligence System--a system to assemble a data base of all the pertinent records of the police forces, prosecutors' offices, criminal courts, probation, parole and correction departments of the State of New York.

- G-140 ----- . *Security and Privacy Policy*. Remarks presented at the 1967 Spring Joint Computer Conference, Atlantic City, New Jersey, April 17-19, 1967. (New York State Identification and Intelligence System, State Office Building, Albany, New York.)

"Reviews the results of studies performed by the New York State Identification and Intelligence System (NYSIIS) in order to achieve a rational solution to the issues and problems of security and privacy relating to a state-wide computerized information-sharing bank maintained to serve more than 3600 agencies distributed over hundreds of miles of geography and six functional areas of criminal justice administration. Security and privacy policy development, plans, principles and prognosis are discussed, and solutions offered for consideration, with a view to assisting others to perceive insights regarding their own commitment to privacy--and hopefully to critique and stimulate additional perceptions of the NYSIIS role in security and privacy." (Author's Abstract.)

- G-150 Gechman, Ron. "Computer 'Utilities' Move Toward Reality." *Electronic Design*, vol. 8 (April 12, 1967), pp. 24, 26, 28.

Discusses time-sharing networks that would serve even housewives in the next decade. On the issue of privacy, some specialists feel it is a problem of systems design. However, there is some pessimism about absolute guarantees; a determined penetrator could crack any data safeguards if he had the proper resources. These resources must be made very expensive to employ.

- G-160 Glaser, E. L. "A Brief Description of Privacy Measures in the Multics Operating System." *AFIPS*, vol. 30, Proc. SJCC, Thompson Books: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 303-304.

"Briefly discusses the principal protection mechanisms incorporated in the design of MIT's Multics time-sharing system; in particular, the file subsystem, user identification, and safeguards within the supervisor." (Author's Abstract.)

- G-170 Glaser, E., D. Rosenblatt, and M. K. Wood. "The Design of a Federal Statistical Data Center." *The American Statistician*, vol. 21 (February 1967), pp. 12-20.

Concerns issues governing the design of an effective Federal Statistical Data Center. This report explores the potentialities of modern large-scale computers, enumerates the services to be rendered, and describes the Federal Statistical Data Center in terms of its functions and principal characteristics.

- G-180 Goldstein, F. R. "Constitutional Rights of Privacy-- A Sizable Hunk of Liberty." *Maryland Law Review* (Summer 1966), p. 249.

- G-190 Goldwater, Barry. "Big Brother's Closer Now." *Los Angeles Times*, June 24, 1966.

Asserts that the establishment of a National Data Center as proposed by the Bureau of the Budget would give the White House police-state power.

- G-200 "A Government Watch on 200 Million Americans?." *U.S. News & World Report* (May 16, 1966), pp. 56-59.

The trend in local, state and federal governments to centralize information on individuals causes warnings to be sounded against "government dossier banks," which pose a potential threat to individual privacy and allow the possibility of abuse. With computers and central files, it would take but a split second to tap this store of data on almost any person in the country.

- G-210 Graham, F. P. "Crime Unit Drops Wiretapping Plea."
New York Times, January 20, 1967.

Under pressure from supporters of President Johnson, the National Crime Commission has backed away from a recommendation for new legislation to permit wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping by police. Other major recommendations of the crime commission are outlined.

- G-220 ----- "A Sweeping Ban on Wiretapping Set for U.S. Aids--Attorney General's Rules Also Bars Most Bugging Except in Security Cases--Officials are Critical--Federal Agents Decry Curb on Use of Devices Placed Without Actual Trespass." *New York Times*, July 7, 1967. (Also in *Congressional Record--Senate*, July 12, 1967, pp. S9446-S9448.)

Article on Attorney General's ban on electronic eavesdropping by Federal agencies. (See Item C-100.) Entered into the *Record* by Senator Edward V. Long.

- G-230 Gross, Hyman. *Privacy: Its Legal Protection*. (Legal Almanac Series 54). Oceana Publications: Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., 1964.

- H -

- H-10 Hamilton, Canon Michael. "The Human Use of Technology." *Congressional Record--Senate*, September 30, 1966, pp. 23706-23707.

Sen. Pell entered into the *Record* a sermon of Canon Hamilton, who catalogs the scientific and technological advances of our lifetime, examining them in the light of Christian faith. He draws particular attention to the proposed National Data Center and outlines its advantages and disadvantages, but concludes that we have more to hope for than to fear in modern technology.

- H-20 Hamming, R. W. "Intellectual Implications of the Computer Revolution." *The American Mathematical Monthly*, vol. 70 (January 1963), pp. 4-11.

Computers have improved in speed and decreased in cost, resulting in the appearance of new effects on engineering, science, language, music, and the process of thinking. Consequences to education are discussed. Computers are producing a revolution in the world of ideas.

- H-30 Handler, J. F., and M. K. Rosenheim. "Privacy in Welfare: Public Assistance and Juvenile Justice." *Law and Contemporary Problems*, vol. 31 (Spring 1966), pp. 377-412.

". . . the sensitive areas of privacy appear to have different boundaries depending upon one's status in society. Persons whose dependency arises out of financial necessity lack resources to interpose the customary screens around their private activities and to keep themselves shielded from the prying eyes of others. It also results from a peculiar vulnerability of the needy and dependent to official or quasi-official inquiry and surveillance. The institution of protective governmental programs is frequently accompanied by an authority to investigate and control the clientele's behavior which is inapplicable to other groups." Government interest in protecting and supporting must be coupled with concern for individual privacy.

- H-40 Harwood, Richard. "Privacy and Security in Free Society: Federal Snooping Broader than Realized." *Los Angeles Times*, May 29, 1966.

Examines the kinds of information collected by various federal agencies and cites cases where this information was used against individuals.

- H-50 "Here's Your Bank Statement in 1980." *New York Times*, May 21, 1967.

Concerns the coming checkless society. The consensus of experts is that such a society will possess cheaper, faster, more efficient means to handle money matters.

- H-60 Hoefler, Don. "The Hardware of Eavesdropping." *Electronic News* (April 4, 1966).

Various types of electronic eavesdropping devices are described.

- H-70 Hoese, W. J. "Electronic Eavesdropping: A New Approach." *California Law Review* (March 1964), pp. 142-156.

- H-80 Hofstadler, S. H., and G. Horowitz. *The Right of Privacy*. Central Book Co.: Brooklyn, N.Y., 1964.

- H-90 Hollinger, J. R., and J. E. Mulligan. "Build the Shotgun Sound Snooper." *Popular Electronics*, vol. 20 (June 1964), pp. 51-54, 84.

Explains tubular microphone which amplifies distant sounds, operating on "organ pipe" principles.

- H-100 Horton, Frank (Rep. R-N.Y.). "Congressman Horton Questions Proposed Computer Central for Federal Data." *Congressional Record--House*, June 14, 1966, pp. 12487-12488.

Expresses support of Rep. Gallagher and the Subcommittee on the Invasion of Privacy as it moves into an inquiry of data banks. Congressman Horton enters the statement he addressed to his constituents on "The Case of the Damaging Dossiers," concerning information gathering on citizens which for many years has been standard operating procedure for many government agencies. Banks of personal information exist within the files of several government agencies (IRS, FHA, SSA, FBI, DoD, etc.), and these dossier banks pose two

problems: Is the government fully justified in collecting all this information; and if it is necessary, what protection exists to prevent damaging disclosure of dossiers to those without a need to know?

- H-110 Horton, Frank (Rep. R-N.Y.). "Horton Cites Potential Privacy Invasion by Proposed Central Data System." *Congressional Record--Appendix*, August 5, 1966, pp. A4143-A4144.

Enters into the *Record* an editorial from the *Wall Street Journal*, August 5, 1966, entitled "Too Personal By Far" (see Item T-70) related to the proposed National Data Center. Congressman Horton also includes his remarks on a central data bank presented at the opening of hearings by the Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy of the House Government Operations Committee.

- H-120 Hrusoff, R. R. "Telephone Attachments and Recording Devices." *Public Utilities Fortnightly* (May 12, 1966), pp. 33-37.

- H-130 Hunter, Marjorie. "Computer Feared as Monster Snooper." *New York Times*, March 15, 1967.

University of Michigan professor warns that a computerized National Data Bank could become a monstrous "Big Brother" with an insatiable appetite for snooping.

- H-140 Hutchins, R. M. "Is Privacy on Its Way Out?" *Los Angeles Times*, March 14, 1966.

An FCC ruling prohibits the sale of certain types of electronic eavesdropping devices, but so far no adequate program of enforcement has been proposed and the Commission ruling applies only to devices that emit radio waves or that use public communications systems. Such devices make it possible to keep an individual under constant surveillance while the computer makes it possible to record everything he does. The constitutional law of privacy is not worked out; much remains to be done to protect the privacy of the individual.

- I -

- I-10 "In Defense of Privacy." *Time* (July 15, 1966), pp. 38-39.

This essay discusses the various ways of invading individual privacy, the uncertainty of the laws surrounding privacy, the conflict between the individual's claim to privacy and the community's need for information, and the seemingly typical American psyche which vacillates between the desire to be alone and the fear of loneliness.

- I-20 *INFO: Information Network & File Organization*, Dade County Computer Center: Miami, Florida, 1967.

Describes Dade County's INFO SYSTEM--Information Network & File Organization--Florida's first automated police information network, which will eventually be tied to the FBI's National Crime Information Center in Washington, D.C., as well as other information systems. INFO also includes a Social Data Bank, a Tax Information System, and a General Information System.

- I-30 "Invasion of Privacy." *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, February 26, 1965, pp. 316-318.

- I-40 Irwin, M. R. "The Computer Utility." *Datamation*, vol. 12 (November 1966), pp. 22-27.

Concentrates on the competitive problems of the computer utility as an industry. The author sketches the market potential of the industry, focuses on two candidates who seek entry into the industry, outlines problem areas of market rivalry, and considers competition vs. regulated monopoly as policy options. He concludes that "with few exceptions, the computer utility is unlikely to exhibit the traits of a 'natural monopoly' and that the industry is capable of vigorous market competition."

- I-50 "I Spy." *Electronic News* (April 4, 1966), pp. 1, 10.

Discussion of snooping and big business. "Spurred by the unrelenting pressures of the marketplace, and the need to keep one step ahead of fast-paced industrial changes, business is spending heavily

to keep tabs on competitors. At the same time, it is intensifying its defensive activities, in an effort to safeguard its own hard-won secrets. Private eyes are having a field day."

- J -

- J-10 Jaffe, Natalie. "Sociologist Warns that 'Big Brotherism' is Coming." *The New York Times*, April 15, 1966, Sec. C, p. 24.

Behavioral scientists attending the American Orthopsychiatric Association meeting warn against the fast approaching age of "big-brotherism." Increasing use of psychological tests, personality questionnaires, electronic surveillance and social research has made possible government dossier banks on individuals. Tests also present the danger of emotional damage to individuals forced to reveal personal information.

- J-20 Janssen, R. F. "Administration Studies Plan to Centralize Data, Hopes to Avoid 'Police-State' Image." *Wall Street Journal*, November 11, 1966.

The Administration is considering a major centralization in a computer-equipped National Data Center of the economic, social, and other statistics currently gathered by a number of Government agencies. Such a system is urgently needed for reasons of economy and efficiency as well as for more consistent data for better economic analysis. However, the centralization of confidential data has raised the spectre of invasions of privacy and visions of dossiers, which make the effort at reform highly controversial.

- J-30 Jourard, S. M. "Some Psychological Aspects of Privacy." *Law and Contemporary Problems*, vol. 31 (Spring 1966), pp. 307-318.

"Man's words and actions are intelligible to others only if the experience reflected therein is known or inferable. . . . But man, being free, may conceal his experience if he wishes, thus leaving the meaning of his acts a mystery for others to conjecture about. . . . Within this framework, which is adapted from the tradition of existential phenomenology, the state of privacy is related to the act of concealment. Privacy is an outcome of a person's wish to withhold from others certain knowledge as to his past and present experience and action and his intentions for the future." The author discusses various psychological and social functions, and implications of personal privacy.

- K -

- K-10 Kalven, Harry, Jr. "Privacy in Tort Law--Were Warren and Brandeis Wrong?" *Law and Contemporary Problems*, vol. 31 (Spring 1966), pp. 326-341.

Concerned with "the fate of the law's most direct effort to respond to privacy--the development of a tort remedy for invasions of the right of privacy." While privacy is a great and important value, the tort law's effort to protect the right of privacy is a mistake.

- K-20 -----, "The Problem of Privacy in the Year 2000." *Daedalus*, vol. 96 (Summer 1967), pp. 876-882.

Considers problems of privacy in the year 2000 in terms of threats to privacy and counter-moves to protect it.

- K-30 Karst, K. L. "The Files: Legal Controls Over the Accuracy and Accessibility of Stored Personal Data." *Law and Contemporary Problems*, vol. 31 (Spring 1966), pp. 342-376.

Each of us, from the day of birth, deposits a long trail of information about himself in various private and public files. An impressively detailed profile of any individual can be drawn from these files, some of which are open to public inspection, if anyone has the interest, and perhaps money, to spend on such an investigation. With the advent of the computer, the time and marginal cost of such an investigation is substantially reduced. In fact, an electronic data bank might have a complete dossier on every one of us at the fingertips of a console operator. The author identifies two classes of objectionable disclosure which legal institutions might seek to minimize: disclosure to an improper person; and false, incomplete, inaccurate, or misleading information which gives a mistaken impression of the subject of a file.

- K-40 Kaysen, Carl. "Data Banks and Dossiers." *The Public Interest*, no. 7 (Spring 1967), pp. 52-60.

Presents the case for a National Data Center. A centralized data center would mean better information, more refined analysis, more precise estimates, and increased efficiency. This would also permit significant economies in the Federal

statistical budget. A data center is briefly described and questions of input and access control are discussed. The fears and anxieties which have been aroused about the proposed data center are not new or beyond control by adapting present governmental mechanisms. The potential for economic and social progress, together with the gains in intelligent and effective public policy, far outweighs the danger of misuse. (See Item R-130.)

- K-50 King, D. B. "Electronic Surveillance and Constitutional Rights." *George Washington Law Review* (October 1964), pp. 240-269.
- K-60 Konvitz, M. R. "Privacy and the Law: A Philosophical Prelude." *Law and Contemporary Problems*, vol. 31 (Spring 1966), pp. 272-280.

"Zones of privacy," created by various constitutional guarantees, are older than the Bill of Rights, and "can be found marked off, hinted at, or groped for in some of our oldest legal codes and in the most influential philosophical writings and traditions. Throughout the history of civilization, the limits of the public and private realms have been marked off and a distinction made between the outer and the inner man--an endless activity that began with man himself. Philosophers and thinkers through the ages have had something to say about privacy, the "private space in which man may become and remain himself."

- L -

- L-10 Lardner, George, Jr. "Center for Data on Everybody Recommended." *Washington Post*, June 13, 1966.

Presents both sides of the proposed National Data Center controversy.

- L-20 Lassiter, W. C. "The Right of Privacy." *Popular Government* (February 1965), pp. 4-5.

- L-30 *Law and Contemporary Problems* (Privacy issue), vol. 31 (Spring 1966).

Issue devoted to privacy and American law. In the Foreword, Clark C. Havighurst writes: "In attempting to view privacy as a single right entitled to protection against a variety of conflicting interests in a wide range of legal disputes, the articles that follow for the most part use the term to refer generally to the supposed preference of individuals to live their lives and maintain their personalities and affairs free from undue intrusion by, or exposure to, the outside world; in addition, the authors recognize that privacy has a more positive side, reflecting each individual's psychological and practical need not only to withhold but also to share certain aspects of himself with others with a reasonable expectation that confidentiality will be preserved. The risks of dealing with privacy in this generalized form are obvious, but they are undertaken here upon the justification that courts are continually faced with the problem of defining and implementing the right to privacy for some limited purpose.

". . . a primary purpose of the symposium is to suggest broadly the value of privacy in American society. Another purpose is to review several privacy problems in a functional setting against the background of a wide variety of conflicting interests. Scholarship of this kind is imperative if legislatures and courts are to confront the range of existing privacy problems with intelligence and insight and are to succeed in solving them with the least sacrifice of privacy values on the one hand and of legitimate countervailing interests on the other."

L-40 "Law-Enforcement Wiretap Policy in the United States." *Criminal Law Bulletin* (January-February 1966), p. 15.

L-50 Lear, John. "Whither Personal Privacy?" *Saturday Review* (July 23, 1966), p. 39.

Computer technology may enlarge man's liberty or inhibit it. Author points out that new rules must be made and new questions answered.

L-60 LeKachman, Robert. "Vance Packard, Defender of Privacy." *Christianity and Crisis* (May 25, 1964), pp. 102-104.

L-70 Long, E. V. (Sen. D-Mo.). "Big Brother." *Congressional Record--Senate*, October 7, 1966, pp. 24711-24712.

Requests reprinting in the *Record* an editorial from the May 24, 1966 *Bayonne [N.J.] Times*, entitled "The Big Eye," concerning centralization of data collected by many Federal agencies.

L-80 ----- "The Computer and Individual Privacy." *Congressional Record--Senate*, March 8, 1967, pp. S3369-S3372.

Senator Long's remarks to the Senate in which he asks that Senator Sam J. Ervin, Jr.'s speech on "The Computer and Individual Privacy," presented before the American Management Association on March 6, 1967, be entered in the *Congressional Record*. (See Item E-80.)

L-90 ----- "The Dossier." *Congressional Record--Senate*, August 5, 1966, pp. 17560-17561.

Expresses concern about proposals to incorporate in a single file the basic cradle-to-the-grave information about an individual. The Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure sent out questionnaires to all Federal departments and agencies to determine what type of information is maintained in their files. Senator Long entered into the *Record* an article by Lawrence E. Davies on "Computer Plan for Personal Dossiers in Santa Clara Stirs Fears of Invasion of Privacy" (see Item D-50).

- L-100 Long, E. V. (Sen. D-Mo.). *The Intruders: The Invasion of Privacy by Government and Industry*, Frederick A. Praeger: N. Y., 1967.

Senator Long explores the invasion of privacy by electronic eavesdropping. He reviews the history of wiretapping, its techniques, uses, and abuses; and lists among the users of the large variety of listening devices the government, industry, and private investigators. "The guilty and the innocent alike have shared the anonymous attention of snoopers. The famous and the infamous, the rich and the poor, the most respected and the least--all may come within range of a secret ear." To remedy the situation, he suggests that all private wiretapping be prohibited; and that the use of eavesdropping devices in cases of national security and crime by government and law enforcement agencies be strictly controlled and regulated.

- L-110 ----- "Limitation of Use of Electronic and Mechanical Eavesdropping Devices." *Congressional Record--Senate*, July 12, 1967, pp. S9446-S9448.

Senator Long commends the action of Attorney General Clark in the issuance of new regulations limiting the use by Federal agents of electronic and mechanical eavesdropping devices. The establishment of clear-cut prohibitions and guidelines hold out a promise of renewed privacy. Printed into the *Record* at this time was an article by Stanley Penn from the *Wall Street Journal* (see Item P-80), Attorney General Ramsey Clark's Regulations on wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping by Federal agents (see Item C-100), and an article by Fred P. Graham from the *New York Times* (see Item G-220).

- L-120 ----- "Notice of Hearing on Right of Privacy Act of 1967." *Congressional Record--Senate*, March 14, 1967, p. S3691.

Senator Long announced the beginning of hearings on S. 928, The Right of Privacy Act of 1967, on March 20, before the Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure. He entered into the *Record* excerpts from the testimony of U.S. Court of Appeals Judge J. Edward Lumbard before Senator McClellan's Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures (see Item L-200).

- L-130 Long, E. V. (Sen. D-Mo.). "Right of Privacy Act of 1967." *Congressional Record--Senate*, February 8, 1967, pp. S1751-S1753.

Introduces the Right of Privacy Act (Bill S. 928) "to protect the right of privacy by prohibiting wire interception and eavesdropping." The text of the bill and the letter of transmittal are given.

- L-140 ----- . "Right of Privacy Act of 1967." *Congressional Record--Senate*, April 5, 1967, pp. S4638-S4639.

Senator Long entered an editorial from the *Washington Post* (March 21, 1967) (see Item B-170); also, Attorney General Clark's statement before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the Senate Judiciary Committee on March 20, 1967 (see Item C-90).

- L-150 ----- . "The Society of the Secret Ear." *Congressional Record--Senate*, May 16, 1967, pp. S6920-S6922.

Requests consent to insert into the *Record* the speech, "Some Reflections on the Society of the Secret Ear," presented by Jack G. Day at a National Civil Liberties Clearing House Conference. (See Item D-60.)

- L-160 ----- . (Speech on the right to privacy, presented before the Indiana Civil Liberties Union.) *Congressional Record--Senate*, April 17, 1967, pp. S5297-S5299.

Reviews evidence collected by the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure against public and private interference with the right of privacy, and outlines the need for additional legislation.

- L-170 ----- . "The Ultimate Big Brother." *Congressional Record--Senate*, May 9, 1966, pp. 9603-9605.

Concerned about the proposed National Data Center, which would pool all public and private records, fearing that "our citizens will lose the little individualism they now have, and they will become merely a number which can be fed into this computer." Mr. Long asked that the article, "A Government Watch on 200 Million Americans?," from the *U.S. News & World Report*, be printed in the *Record*. (See Item G-200.)

- L-180 Loory, S. H. "Issues of Morality Plague Technicians of Eavesdropping." *New York Times*, December 26, 1966.

Politicians, lawyers, and social commentators across the country have recently concentrated their attention on the legal and moral problems of wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping. In addition, technicians who make and plant the bugs are now beginning to ponder the problem of how to accommodate their profession to the present moral climate.

- L-190 Lovell, V. R. "The Human Use of Personality Tests: A Dissenting View." *American Psychologist*, vol. 22 (May 1967), pp. 383-393.

An assessment of personality testing, its uses and misuses, and the divergent interests which must be reconciled: "(a) the public's right to privacy; (b) the social scientists' freedom of inquiry; and (c) the personnel worker's right to determine fitness for employment."

- L-200 Lumbard, Judge J. E. "Another Opinion--In Defense of Wiretapping." *New York Times*, March 12, 1967. (Also in *Congressional Record--Senate*, March 14, 1967, p. S3691.)

Excerpts of Mr. Lumbard's testimony before the Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures which sets forth his opinions with respect to the law and wiretapping. Wiretapping by law enforcement agents should be legalized because it is necessary for effective law enforcement. While this runs the risks of some invasion of privacy, a citizen should put up with occasional annoyances--the by-product of a suitable police action--for the sake of living in an orderly and peaceful society where crime is under reasonable control. (See Item L-120.)

- L-210 Lynch, J. T. "Electronic Eavesdropping: Trespass by Device." *Journal of the American Bar Association* (June 1964), pp. 540-544.

- M -

- M-10 Maron, M. E. *Computers and Our Future*. The RAND Corporation: Santa Monica, Calif., December 1966 (P-3501).

Raises questions about the impact of computers on individuals and society in the future. Sees the need to anticipate future problems in order to influence change before the fact.

- M-20 McCarthy, John. "Information." *Scientific American*, vol. 215 (September 1966), pp. 65-72.

Information processing by computers will serve man rather than rob him. Fear of privacy invasion and other abuses resulting from a single national information file can be abated by creating laws which permit an individual to inspect his own file and challenge certain entries, and which make unauthorized access to certain information grounds for civil suit.

- M-30 Mead, Margaret. "Margaret Mead Re-examines Our Rights to Privacy." *Redbook*, vol. 124 (April 1965), pp. 15-16.

The traditional right to privacy is being endangered by new technology (electronic eavesdropping devices) and public indifference to or fear of involving themselves in upholding the law. Ways are suggested to use the new technology to insure public safety.

- M-40 Meyer, S. A. "Census or Snooping?" *Evening News* (Perth Amboy, N. J.), June 19-23, 1967. (Also in *Congressional Record--House*, July 18, 1967, pp. H8901-H8906.)

A series of five articles on the 19th Decennial Census of Housing and Population. In the beginning, the census was taken for the purpose of properly apportioning the House of Representatives. Today the Census Bureau "has grown into a massive information gathering network having within its files a continuous, detailed record of our entire civilization." The 1970 census will be the largest statistical survey ever taken, and instead of answering questions for an enumerator, householders will be required to fill out a form and mail it back to the Census Bureau. The Bureau plans to use Social Security numbers for means of identification, though much opposition has been expressed. A

great deal of opposition has also been aroused against some of the questions being asked on the questionnaire. Some congressmen, private citizens, and organizations are concerned lest the computerization of census data, identified by Social Security numbers, lead to the premature establishment of a national data bank.

- M-50 Michael, D. N. "Speculations on the Relation of the Computer to Individual Freedom and the Right to Privacy." *The George Washington Law Review*, vol. 33 (October 1964), pp. 270-286.

Examines the implications of advances in computer technology for personal freedom and privacy. The special advantages provided by the computer to increase information, command, and control are seemingly more important at the present time than protecting or preserving privacy.

- M-60 Miller, Sidney. "Time-Sharing Has Its Share of Problems." *Electronic News* (August 24, 1966).

Concern for the integrity of proprietary information and the reluctance of some department heads to relinquish their own computers and share much larger ones with others has somewhat frustrated the proliferation of time-sharing. Another reason is the high cost of purchasing and establishing remote equipment used in communicating with the computer.

- M-70 "Mob Blackmailing Broker to Push Stocks, Paper Says." *Miami Herald*, March 15, 1967.

Multi-million dollar manipulation of the stock market masterminded by Chicago crime syndicate.

- M-80 Monroe, Keith. "Somebody Up There Hears You." *Los Angeles Times West Magazine* (August 20, 1967), pp. 10-15.

Microminiaturization of electronic eavesdropping devices has made them cheaper and more common, making it possible to invade anyone's privacy at will. Anti-bugging and jamming devices are now coming on the market, but they are useless against listening devices that transmit by wire instead of radio. Legislation is needed to control this privacy invasion.

- M-90 Murphy, W. F. *Wiretapping on Trial*. Random House: N. Y., 1965.

- N -

- N-10 "The National Data Bank: Friend or Foe?" *Business Automation*, vol. 14 (January 1967), pp. 26-31, 50.

Interviews with Raymond T. Bowman, Assistant Director for Statistical Standards, who cites the need for a statistical data center; and with Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher, Chairman of the Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy of the House of Representatives Committee on Government Operations, who sees in the establishment of a national data center a threat to privacy.

- N-20 "National Data Bank to Store Statistics, Not Dossiers." *Electronic Design* (April 1, 1967), p. 13.

The proponents of the National Data Center point out that material collected would consist of general data, valuable in relating profit margins to capital investment. It would not include personnel records, results of checks and investigations, revoked drivers' licenses, etc. The opponents argue that such a system could become the heart of a surveillance system that would turn society "into a transparent world in which our home, our finances, our associations, our mental and physical condition are laid bare to the most casual observer."

- N-30 "National Data Center has Frightening Implications." *Providence Journal*, August 1, 1966. (Also in *Congressional Record--House*, October 21, 1966, p. 27525.)

Comments on the Gallagher Committee hearings on the invasion of privacy, privacy as an established right of all Americans, and the proposed National Data Center. Asserts that reasonable and effective safeguards for the individual's right of privacy must be legislated before the proposed center becomes operative.

- N-40 "Nationwide EDP System to Spur Crime Detection." *Electronic News* (December 5, 1966), p. 11.

The use of computers by law enforcement agencies is increasing. The National Crime Information Center, located at FBI headquarters in Washington, which may be the world's largest crime data center,

may eventually extend into all 50 states. Law enforcement officials will have information available on identifiable stolen property (e.g., firearms and automobiles), and felons; eventually including fingerprints, criminal histories, and offender profiles.

- N-50 Negley, Glenn. "Philosophical Views on the Value of Privacy." *Law and Contemporary Problems*, vol. 31 (Spring 1966), pp. 319-325.

Briefly analyzes philosophical literature on the problem of privacy, and why privacy is generally considered a right or value to be protected by the law. . . . Legal control of administrative processes is mandatory, but if it is to be other than a sheer exhibition of force its procedures must be justified. That justification can be provided only by a value judgment as to what the moral and political rights of the individual ought to be. If privacy is defined as an essential requirement for the achievement of morality, then privacy is a right that the law must protect and provide.

- N-60 "New Haven Designs City Data Bank." *EDP Weekly*, vol. 8 (May 15, 1967), p. 5.

The City of New Haven, Connecticut--with the help of IBM--is gearing up for an "urban management information system" for the storage of information on the city's inhabitants, its traffic intersections, buildings, crimes, population shifts, and welfare system, which will be made available to city officials by way of remote terminals. Better analysis, planning, and a general reduction in administrative delays are some of the benefits expected. Protection of personal privacy will be secured by a system of "locks and blocks," changed frequently, and will be better than the present system of storing most files in unlocked cabinets. Apparently, New Haven citizens prefer the benefits of the planned system since there have been no "serious objections" to the central file.

- N-70 "New Haven Plans a Computer Pool." *New York Times*, March 29, 1967, p. M39.

The city government of New Haven together with the IBM Corporation are planning to obtain statistical profiles on everyone in the city by computerizing the city's files. Information will include dog

licenses, health and welfare, divorce decrees, police reports, tax statements, etc. Authorized officials will be the only ones having access.

- N-80 Newman, Richard. "Legal Problems Involved in the Release of Student Records Occasioned by the Use of Computers." *AEDS Monitor*, vol. 4 (May-June 1966).

Concerns the legal implications of computerizing educational data and the problems inherent in the release of student records. This involves not only the right of the public to know and to inspect public records, but also the right of the individual to remain unknown. The concept of what constitutes a public record will have to be re-examined in light of the storage potential of data banks. A balance must be struck between the use of computers to facilitate the handling of educational data and the basic confidential teacher-student relationship.

- N-90 Nixon, Julian. *Educational Data Banks*. Council of Social Science Data Archives: N. Y., 1966.

"This paper is an introductory survey of educational data banks which have been established for or may be accommodated to social science research purposes. It is not a comprehensive report but indicates the direction of major trends and highlights some of the outstanding operations, to show the kinds of solutions which may be evolving. These educational data banks should be seen for what they are--first attempts to solve the statistical problems of a tremendously complicated and diverse public enterprise. There are some solid achievements but there are many more plans and projections." (Author's introduction.)

- N-100 ----- "Federal Data Centers--Present and Proposed." *Computer Privacy*. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, Committee on the Judiciary. U.S. Senate, 90th Congress, 1st Session, March 14-15, 1967; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 199-204 (77-577).

"This paper covers a variety of subjects in an attempt to indicate some of the most recent efforts by the Federal Government to establish new data banks. Included are two accounts of the establishment of relatively new data systems in the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Federal Bureau of

Investigation; and most lengthily, a history to date of efforts to establish a National Data Center." (Author's introduction.)

- N-110 "Now, Official Word on 'Bugging'." *U.S. News & World Report* (July 25, 1966), p. 53.

"G-men weren't acting on their own when they used electronic 'bugs' to investigate big-time crime. Those hidden microphones were authorized under Justice Department practice in effect for years, the Supreme Court is told."

- N-120 Nussbaum, Martin. "The Invasion of Privacy." *Data Processing Magazine*, vol. 9 (January 1967), p. 10.

The responsibility for influencing, and in fact creating, the National Data Center and the discomforting thought of having their own privacy invaded has resulted in a conflict of interest among data processing personnel.

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- O-10 "One Man's Bold Fight for Privacy." *Los Angeles Times*, March 20, 1967.

Editorial applauding the Connecticut driver who refused to supply his new home address to the Motor Vehicle Department, which supplies names and addresses to private firms. Argues that this is an invasion of his privacy--a man's name and address are not an exploitable commodity.

- O-20 "On the Proper Use of Private Information." *Public Automation*, vol. 3 (May 1967), pp. 1, 3-4.

Explores some of the issues and problems relating to the computer's potential invasion of privacy and the proposed Federal Data Bank. Such explorations are needed to assist legislators in balancing and drawing more clearly the limits of "society's right to know and the individual's right to be left alone."

- O-30 Ostrow, R. J. "Computerized Credit Bureau to be Opened." *Los Angeles Times*, September 15, 1965, pp. 10-11.

Credit Data Corporation, a new credit information bureau in Los Angeles, pools credit experience of its subscribers and processes the information with computers; more than 225 L. A. area firms have contracted for the service. Up-to-date credit records of all subscribers are fed into IBM 1401's random access central file; reports are available to subscribers 90 seconds after a credit inquiry is fed to the system.

- P -

- P-10 Packard, Vance. "The Computer and Invasion of Privacy." *Computer Digest*, June 1967, pp. 21-22.

Statement before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations of House of Representatives, July 26-28, 1966 (see Item U-20).

- P-20 -----. "Don't Tell It To the Computer." *The New York Times Magazine* (January 8, 1967), p. 44.

Implications and dangers to individual privacy in allowing the Federal Government to establish a national data center or data bank. The advantages of consolidating statistics must be weighed against the threat to personal privacy, and the fact that central data systems can become instruments of control over citizens.

- P-30 -----. *The Naked Society*. David McKay Co.: N. Y., 1964.

Examines the increased surveillance and forces that are undermining our privacy in society today. These underlying forces are listed as the great increase in organized living; the movement toward a garrison state mentality; the pressures generated by abundance; the growth of investigation as a private industry; and the electronic eyes, ears, and memories. The author devotes several chapters to specific areas of assault on our privacy. The selling, swapping and exchange of information gathered on millions of individuals in this country has reached gigantic proportions, and is serving to undermine the confidential nature of filed information. Our traditional rights to lead private lives, to have "unfashionable" opinions, to be free of police mistreatment, bureaucratic harassment, and mind manipulation are being assaulted by privacy invaders.

- P-40 "Panel Unmoved by Claim that a U.S. Data Center Can Safeguard Privacy." *American Banker*, vol. 132 (July 31, 1967), pp. 1, 6.

Reviews the Federal Bar Association's panel discussion on the proposed Federal Statistical Data Center and invasion of privacy. Panelists unconvinced that the center could be established

without invading individual privacy. The problem is reconciling the need for social information and the need for privacy. This calls for the attention of the Federal Bar Association and Congress to provide necessary safeguards.

- P-50 Parkhill, D. F. *The Challenge of the Computer Utility*. Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.: Palo Alto, Calif., 1966.

Provides an examination of the history, technology, and economics of the computer utility, exploring possible implications for our society.

- P-60 "The Past May Have Been Premature; but the Present Is Right, and Right Now." *Computing Newsline*, vol. 3 (September 2, 1966), pp. 5-6.

Review of the social responsibility panel session of the 1966 Fall Joint Computer Conference. The technical society's responsibility was defined as adviser and educator to public policy makers with respect to the capabilities and limitations, benefits and dangers, of proposed computerized systems.

- P-70 Pell, Claiborne. "The Moral Problems Presented by Projected Federal Statistical Data Center." *Congressional Record--Senate*, September 30, 1966; pp. 23706-23707.

Senator Pell entered into the *Record* a sermon of Canon Michael Hamilton on "The Human Use of Technology" (see Item H-10).

- P-80 Penn, Stanley. "The Bug Business: Growing Private Use of Eavesdropping Gear Brings Spurt in Sales-- Electronic Devices Become Smaller, More Versatile-- Criticism Has Little Effect--Debugging Also Is Booming." *Wall Street Journal; Congressional Record--Senate*, July 12, 1967, pp. S9446-S9448.

Concerns electronic eavesdropping. Entered into the *Record* by Senator Edward V. Long.

- P-90 ----- "Shape of the Future: Computers Will Bring Problems Along with Their Many Benefits." *Wall Street Journal*, December 20, 1966, p. 1.

The benefits of computers are accompanied by the problems of impersonalization and the threat to individual privacy. Privacy must be safeguarded

if a national data center is established. Some observers maintain that computer networks used by banks or by time-sharing data-processing centers can have alarming aspects if programmed incorrectly. Also, some doctors and hospital administrators doubt that computers are an unmixed blessing, indicating that they might not be willing to file patient records where others might have access to them.

- P-100 Peters, Bernard. "Security Considerations in a Multi-Programmed Computer System." *AFIPS*, vol. 30, Proc. SJCC, Thompson Books: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 283-286.

Briefly discusses the "minimum requirements to establish an adequate security level for the software of a large multi-programmed system with remote terminals." Several principles are listed which must be followed to obtain the security which software can contribute; attributes of an acceptable monitor, the key security element in the system, are discussed. "Software security is derived by the proper application of a few sound principles which must be consistently applied in many small actions. With a proper understanding and careful review, software security can be maintained so long as hardware and personnel integrity are assumed."

- P-110 Petersen, H. E., and Rein Turn. *System Implications of Information Privacy*. The RAND Corporation: Santa Monica, Calif., April 1967 (P-3504). (Also in *AFIPS*, vol. 30, Proc. SJCC, Thompson Books: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 291-300.)

"Various questions of providing information privacy for remotely accessible on-line, time-shared information systems are explored. . . . A range of protective countermeasures is discussed, and their choice and implication considered. It appears possible to counter a given level of threat without unreasonable expenditures of resources. The protective techniques discussed . . . include: shielding to reduce electro-magnetic emanations; use of once-only passwords for access control; application of privacy transformations to conceal information in user-processor communications and in data files; recording of attempted penetrations; and systematic verification of the hardware and software integrity." (Authors' Abstract.)

- P-120 Pierce, John. "The Future of Communications." *Radio-Electronics*, vol. 35 (February 1965), pp. 29, 79.

"Foresees" what lies ahead in the field of communications, emphasizing individual and small-group communication.

- P-130 Piore, E. R. Statement before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the Committee on the Judiciary. *Computer Privacy*. United States Senate, March 15, 1967; 90th Congress, 1st Session, March 14-15, 1967; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 117-129 (77-577).

Discusses what the computer industry is doing to help users control access to stored information. Dr. Piore gives examples of features within operating systems today which help protect the data of customers sharing a single computer, stating that the diversity and effectiveness of these features in the future will undoubtedly increase. He points out that "none of these facts and prospects . . . should obscure the plain truth that in the end, preservation of privacy rests not with machines but with men."

- P-140 Postley, J. A. "Computers and Privacy." *Informatives Ink*. (Informatics, Inc.: Sherman Oaks, Calif.), vol. 1 (June 1967).

An assessment of the problems--and their components--surrounding the issue of computers and the invasion of privacy.

- P-150 "Preservation of Privacy Up to Man." *Electronics News* (March 20, 1967).

Testimonies of Dr. Emanuel R. Piore and others before a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Edward Long (D-Mo.), concerning the possible adverse effects of a proposed Federal Statistical Data Center on individual privacy. (See Items P-130 and U-150.)

- P-160 Prisendorf, Anthony. "National Data Center: The Computer vs. the Bill of Rights." *The Nation* (October 31, 1966), pp. 449-452.

The right of privacy has been harassed in the last few years by eavesdropping devices of all kinds, and is now being threatened by the proposed

National Data Center. The author reviews the proposal and objectives for a statistical data center, summarizing the views of the proponents and the opponents of the center as brought out in the Gallagher hearings. The quality of the information stored in such a system, gathered not by skilled government security investigators but by government employees of poor judgment, by private agencies, credit unions, insurance companies and businesses, is another criticism leveled at a data center. Legal and technological safeguards are not fail-safe. Centralizing government files eliminates one of the best safeguards to personal privacy--bureaucracy.

P-170 *Privacy issue of Law and Contemporary Problems* (see L-30).

P-180 *Privacy and Behavioral Research*. Executive Office of the President, Office of Science and Technology, February 1967; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C. (244-490-67-2).

Report of the Panel on Privacy and Behavioral Research prepared for the Office of Science and Technology. "Recent years have seen growing threats to the privacy of individuals. . . . While often the purpose is clear, the impact on the persons involved may be damaging. Our society has become more and more sensitive to the need to avoid such damage. This concern has led to extensive discussion about the propriety of certain procedures in behavioral research by the Congress, by officials in the various agencies of the Government, by university officials, by the scientific community generally, and by leaders in professional societies in the behavioral sciences. The Panel has examined these issues and in this report proposed guidelines for those who are engaged in behavioral research or associated with its support and management." (Introduction.)

P-190 "Privacy and Behavioral Research. *Science*, vol. 155 (February 3, 1967), pp. 535-538.

Preliminary Summary of the Report of the Panel on Privacy and Behavioral Research appointed by the President's Office of Science and Technology. This Panel "restricted its attention to issues of privacy arising in connection with programs of data collection and study which are intimately associated with behavioral research." (See Item P-180.)

- P-200 "Privacy and the Computer." *New York Times Magazine* (January 29, 1967).

Letter to the Editor from Carl Kaysen, Director, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, and Alfred Stern, New York, regarding privacy, the computer, and the proposed National Data Center.

- P-210 "Privacy Is A Public Matter." *Computing Newslines*, vol. 4 (March 10, 1967), p. 7.

The computer community supports the "inquiry into and concern for matters of privacy and manipulation of human values through data access . . . [and] is setting a standard of responsibility."

- P-220 "Privacy Is A Public Matter." *Computing Newslines*, vol. 4 (April 14, 1967), pp. 3-4.

An editorial, relating to the proposed National Data Center and privacy, pointing out that while such a center appeals to economists, business and industry, and government for reasons of cost-cutting and economic planning, it is premature to even propose such a center until the "legality, responsibility and 'out in the open' definition of the data and data collectors has been established with legal controls over collection and use of the data." If the center is established before the invasion of privacy problem is solved, it could be the most powerful tool--or weapon--ever known in this country.

- P-230 "Privacy Spotlited at SJCC." *EDP Weekly*, vol. 8 (April 24, 1967), pp. 2-3.

A summary of the addresses and papers on the issue of computers and invasion of privacy presented at SJCC 67 in Atlantic City. Rep. Cornelius E. Gallagher (D-N.J.) gave the keynote address on "Privacy and the National Data Center" (see Item G-60); Stanley Rothman discussed "Privacy and Government Information Systems" (see Item R-200); Professor Alan F. Westin spoke on "Legal Safeguards to Insure Privacy in a Computer Society" (see Item W-130); and Maj. Gen. John W. O'Neill (AFSC-EDP) presented the banquet address on the burgeoning impact of computers on the military.

- P-240 Pursglove, S. D. "The Eavesdroppers: 'Fallout' from R&D." *Electronic Design*, vol. 14 (June 21, 1966), pp. 34-39.

Examines electronic spies--a concern of Congress and other responsible bodies now looking into the matter of federal controls.

- P-250 "Push-Button Snooping: The Threat to Business." *Nation's Business*, vol. 54 (November 1966), pp. 40-41, 52, 54, 56.

Recent congressional hearings concerning the proposed National Data Center and invasion of privacy focused mainly on the threat to individual privacy, but many fear that business could become the first victim of abuse if such a system is established without elaborate safeguards. Information gathered for statistical analysis could be wielded as a weapon to coerce the businessman on such matters as labor and pricing policy. Leakage or misuse of corporate information by government is another potential danger. It is also possible that business information collected by one agency for one purpose could be exploited by another agency for a different purpose. (See Item U-20 for hearings.)

- R -

- R-10 Ramsdell, Larry. "Project MAC Leading to Public Brain Utility." *Electronic News* (April 17, 1967).

Report of work being carried out at Project MAC which may lead to the creation of an intellectual public utility. The project's goal is "to probe new ways in which an on-line computer can be used for research engineering, management and education."

- R-20 "Recent State Wiretap Statutes: Deficiencies of the Federal Communications Act Corrected." *The Yale Law Journal*, vol. 67 (April 1958), pp. 932-943.

Concerns recent state wiretap statutes.

- R-30 "Reconsider the Wiretap Ban." *Christian Science Monitor*, July 10, 1967.

Editorial on the Attorney General's rulings banning wiretapping and eavesdropping by federal agents, except in national security investigations (see Item C-100). The rulings have stripped federal agents of some of their "most effective weapons in the warfare against organized crime . . . at the very time when there exists the overwhelming need to escalate that warfare." While the purpose behind the rulings is commendable--the protection of individual privacy in accord with the Fourth Amendment--"this right must always be weighed against the public's right to safety."

- R-40 Reed, Franklin. "Could be Citizen's Nightmare--What Data Bank Fuss Is About." *Houston Post*, July 31, 1966. (Also in *Congressional Record--House*, October 21, 1966, pp. 27521-27522.)

Examines the issues and problems of centralized government computer operation as brought out in the hearings on the invasion of privacy.

- R-50 ----- "Data Bank Security Urged." *Houston Post*, July 29, 1966. (Also in *Congressional Record--House*, October 21, 1966, p. 27523.)

Laws to regulate the use of computers are helpful, but laws alone are not sufficient. The industry which created the computer must equip it with safety devices.

- R-60 Reed, Franklin. "House Panel Opens Hearings on Complex Problems--Will Computer Bank Destroy Privacy?" *Houston Post*, July 27, 1966. (Also in *Congressional Record--House*, October 21, 1966, p. 27522.)

An account of the hearings on the invasion of privacy.

- R-70 ----- "Possibility Disturbs House Probers--Is Computer-Tapping in Offing?" *Houston Post*, July 28, 1966. (Also in *Congressional Record--House*, October 21, 1966, pp. 27522-27523.)

Wiretapping, electronic snooping, and now computer-tapping. More on the invasion of privacy hearings.

- R-80 Reed, Roy. "Senators Told of Tax Man's Bug Tuned In on Wrong Conversation." *New York Times*, April 5, 1967.

A tax agent's electronic bug, that was supposed to transmit a bribe attempt, was tuned in instead on a lawyer's private conversation with his client, according to testimony before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, under the Chairmanship of Senator Edward V. Long (D-Mo.). Senator Hart (D-Mich.) maintains that such snooping is a "spectacular example of the 'absolute uncontrollability' of all such electronic and telephone eavesdropping."

- R-90 Reistad, D. L. "Credit Cards--Stepping Stones to the Checkless Society?" *Computers and Automation*, vol. 16 (January 1967), pp. 26-27, 46.

Discusses credit cards and their impact on an automated credit card system, consumer banking, and a checkless, cashless economy.

- R-100 "Report of the Committee on the Preservation and Use of Economic Data to the Social Science Research Council" (April 1965). *The Computer and Invasion of Privacy*. Hearings before a Subcommittee on Government Operations. House of Representatives, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, July 26-28, 1966; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1966, pp. 195-253 (67-715).

Report and recommendations of a Committee (chaired by Richard Ruggles) which made a four-year study on the need for a center to preserve and use economic data. A summary of the recommendations

contained in this Report is as follows: "First, the committee urges that the Bureau of the Budget, in view of its responsibility for the Federal statistical program, immediately take steps to establish a Federal Data Center. . . . Second, the committee urges that the Office of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget place increased emphasis on the systematic preservation in usable form of important data prepared by those agencies engaging in statistical programs. Third, the committee recommends that at an early date the Social Science Research Council convene representatives from research institutions and universities in order to develop an organization which can provide a clearinghouse and coordination of requests for data made by individual scholars from Federal agencies." (See also Item D-140, Dunn review of the report.)

- R-110 *Report of the Committee of Privy Councillors Appointed to Inquire Into the Interception of Communications.* (Presentation to Parliament by Prime Minister Harold Macmillan) F.O.P.: October 1957 (52414, wt. 1166/1188, K40).

In particular, considers under what authority, to what extent and for what purposes the Secretary of State's power to intercept communications has been exercised and "to what use information so obtained has been put; and to recommend whether, how and subject to what safeguards, this power should be exercised and in what circumstances information obtained by such means should be properly used or disclosed."

- R-120 *Report of the Task Force on the Storage of and Access to Government Statistics* (Carl Kaysen, Chairman). Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., October 1966 (915-095). (Also in *Computer Privacy*. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, 90th Congress, 1st Session, March 14-15, 1967; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 25-37 [77-577].)

The Committee was charged with the task of considering "measures which should be taken to improve the storage of and access to U.S. Government Statistics." Included are: background of the present system; its shortcomings; what is to be done. The Committee proposes the creation of a National Data

Center, and outlines the proposed organization for proper functioning and the initial steps to be taken in its creation. The Annex on The Right to Privacy, Confidentiality and the National Data Center, concerns questions about possible threats to privacy and freedom raised by the Gallagher Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy.

- R-130 *Right of Privacy Act of 1967*. S. 928, 90th Congress, 1st Session, February 8, 1967.

A Bill designed primarily to protect the right of privacy by prohibiting wire interception and eavesdropping.

- R-140 *Right of Privacy Act of 1967*. H.R. 7760, 90th Congress, 1st Session, March 23, 1967.

A Bill designed primarily to protect the right of privacy by prohibiting wire interception and eavesdropping.

- R-150 Robinson, Don. "Bar's Debate: How Confidential Is a Dossier in a Computer?" *The Washington Post*, September 9, 1966, p. A-11.

A discussion by a four-man panel at the Federal Bar Association convention on the Federal Government's proposed central data bank.

- R-160 Rodgers, H. R., Jr. "New Era for Privacy." *North Dakota Law Review* (Winter 1967), p. 253.

- R-170 Rosenzweig, M. L. "The Law of Wire Tapping." *Cornell Law Quarterly*, vol. 32 (June 1947), pp. 514-555.

After a reference to early English and American cases dealing with the admissibility of illegally obtained evidence, this study considers the *Weeks* case (concerning the admissibility of evidence obtained in violation of the right guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment and by all state constitutions against unreasonable searches and seizures), and to succeeding cases in the Supreme Court which established the so-called federal rule as to the admissibility of such evidence.

- R-180 Rothman, Stanley. "Centralized Government Information Systems and Privacy." *Computer Privacy*. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, Committee on the Judiciary. U.S. Senate, 90th Congress, 1st Session, March 14-15, 1967; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 222-230 (77-577).

"The purpose of this paper was to define the problems of privacy of the individual and the dangers inherent in unauthorized access to the information contained in such systems. A second purpose was to outline the analyses required to define the threat, automatic solution, and the security offered by such solutions. As it turned out, the paper is broader, and somewhat conjectural." (Author's Introduction.)

- R-190 ----- . *Privacy and Government Information Systems*. A Keynote Address to the 1967 Spring Joint Computer Conference, Atlantic City, N. J., April 18, 1967; TRW Systems: Redondo Beach, Calif.

The author defines privacy, explains why it is necessary, and mentions how our government invades the privacy of people for a variety of justifiable reasons. With improving economics in the computer industry, which makes new options available, it is necessary to reconsider the purposes for which information is collected and how it will be used. The author discusses some of the positive aspects of computer use by government and the threats to privacy. While these threats are not relevant to the National Data Center as proposed, they are relevant to what it might become. As to the protection available to us, the author suggests that "with laws, research in technology of protection and new governmental institutions, a redesigned federal statistical system could be better protected than the existing one."

- R-200 "Round Three in the Big National Data Center-Invasion of Privacy Brouhaha." *EDP Weekly*, vol. 7 (March 20, 1967), pp. 2-3.

The hearings of Senator Edward V. Long (D-Mo.) and the Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee concerning the proposed government data center. The Subcommittee's intent was to answer the request of the Kaysen Committee for procedures to protect confidentiality and insure the privacy of the individual. Others testifying: Carl

Kaysen (Task Force on the Storage of and Access to Government Statistics); Charles J. Zwick, BoB; A. Ross Eckler, Census Bureau Director; Dr. Emanuel R. Piore, IBM. (See Item U-150.)

- R-210 Rowan, C. T. "Privacy? What's That---?" *Los Angeles Times*, November 30, 1966.

Mr. Rowen deplores the fact that civilized men of our generation meekly submit to gross invasion of privacy, "and all because of the expediency of 'fighting crime' or securing the nation against Communists and other spies."

- R-220 Ruebhausen, O. M., and O. G. Brim, Jr. "Privacy and Behavioral Research." *Columbia Law Review*, vol. 65 (November 1965), pp. 1184-1211.

The ability to maintain a productive equilibrium between various competing forces is the mark of a successful society. Examples of conflicting forces that must be held in balance to assure individual dignity, creativity, and well-being in our society include the familiar and constructive tension existing between science--with its need to be free and open--and society--with its need for restrictions on individual freedom. This article addresses a not commonly recognized area of tension: "the conflict of science and scientific research with the right, not of private property, but of private personality." The author concludes that "if it is correct, however, that there has been a growing imbalance in the relation of science and research to the values of privacy, then either the dignity, diversity and strength of the individual in our free democratic society will be diminished, or society will correct the balance. If the balance is to be corrected--as it will and must be--the lead should be taken by the scientific community through its own codes, its own attitudes, and its own behavior."

- R-230 Ruggles Report. See *Report of the Committee on the Preservation and Use of Economic Data to the Social Science Research Council* (Item R-100).

- S -

S-10 Schwartz, H. "Wiretapping Problem Today." *Criminal Law Bulletin* (December 1966), p. 3; (January-February 1967), p. 3.

S-20 Sederberg, Arelo. "Credit Checking Firms Forced to Computerize." *Los Angeles Times*, June 10, 1966.

The computer age is forcing 33 western credit-checking bureaus to automate. With computerization, these bureaus (which maintain 16 million individual credit records) will be able to provide full credit information on any resident of the 154,000-square-mile-area instantly. In cooperation with Associated Credit Bureaus of America, they have nation-wide access to information on out-of-towners.

S-30 "A Select List for Advertisers." *Business Week* (May 27, 1967), p. 92.

Metromail Group, the direct-mail marketing arm of Metromedia, Inc., sent out lengthy questionnaires to one million "elites"--heads of households--for purposes of direct-mail solicitations. Metromail will handle the mailing for clients for security purposes.

S-40 "Selling Privacy." *New York Times*, May 12, 1967.

Editorial regarding New York State's selling the names and addresses of 6,400,000 motor-vehicle owners to a marketing service, as authorized by the Legislature in 1959 under a section of the Vehicle and Traffic Law. This will net the state some \$86,000. This is an outrageous invasion of privacy and a suit has been filed to have it declared unconstitutional. If this fails, the next Legislature should put a stop to this sale of names.

S-50 Semerjian, E. Y. "Proposals on Wiretapping in the Light of Recent Senate Hearings." *Boston University Law Review* (Spring 1966), pp. 216-248.

S-60 Shaffer, H. B. "Protection of Privacy." *Editorial Research Reports* (April 20, 1966), pp. 283-299.

- S-70 "Sharpening the Tools for Decision-Making." *Business Week* (November 19, 1966), pp. 82, 86, 88.

The Bureau of the Budget says that a national data center is a must for coordinating and collecting information currently collected, processed, and interpreted by some 21 agencies on prices, employment, health, and education. Such a center would aid economists and analysts outside government who need easier access to information; and it would be helpful to corporate executives who must cope with numerous forms sent to them by government information gatherers. It would put a stop to much of the inefficiency inherent in the decentralized statistics system. Many congressmen, however, suspect that centralized statistical files could eventually become a "dossier bank" that could be used by a "Big-Brother" government to keep tabs on individual citizens.

- S-80 Shils, E. A. "Privacy and Power." *Computer Privacy*. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, Committee on the Judiciary. U.S. Senate, 90th Congress, 1st Session, March 14-15, 1967; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 231-248 (77-577).

Deals with the information explosion and its relation to personal privacy and government power. The information explosion is "the product of a general expansion of a powerful aspiration to know the universe, to permeate it with the mind." The author reviews the concept of privacy from the early night-watchman state through modern society in light of the "aspirations of the citizenry, the improvement in administrative capacities, the aggrandizement of economic strength, and the new conception which authority has acquired of its obligations and powers." Intrusion into personal privacy by government, industry, journalists, and social scientists has been rationalized to appear normal and necessary and has become more or less acceptable in modern society. Some intrusions are justified because the tasks of modern governments require much information. Much of it, however, is quite useless and unnecessary. The proposed National Data Center would make complete government information files possible, tempting professional privacy violators to obtain illegal access, and journalists and legislators to demand access on behalf of the public interest. The author concludes: "The 'social space' around an individual,

the recollection of his past, his conversation, his body and its image, all belong to him They belong to him by virtue of his humanity and civility--his membership in the human species and his membership in his own society. A society which claims to be both humane and civil is committed to their respect. When its practice departs from that respect for what belongs to the private sphere, it also departs to that degree from humanity and civility."

- S-90 Shils, E. A. "Privacy: Its Constitution and Vicissitudes." *Law and Contemporary Problems*, vol. 31 (Spring 1966), pp. 281-306.

"The idea of privacy," the author declares, "is a vague one and difficult to get into a right perspective. Numerous meanings crowd in on the mind that tries to analyze privacy: . . . But not only are there many usages of the concept of privacy; there are also the numerous related and contrasting terms: freedom, autonomy, publicity, secrecy, confidentiality, intimacy, and so forth. In the ensuing paragraphs, I will attempt to state a little more clearly what I mean by 'privacy' and to place it in relationship to other concepts."

- S-100 ----- . *The Torment of Secrecy*. Free Press: Glencoe, Ill., 1956.

Discusses publicity, privacy, and secrecy, with definitions and descriptions. The author also contrasts the patterns of publicity, privacy, and secrecy in the United States and Great Britain.

- S-110 Silvarman, A.B.I. "Electronic Spy Devices." *Police* (September-October 1965), pp. 6-10.

- S-120 Skala, Martin. "Computer Plan Offers Fast Credit Check." *Christian Science Monitor*, September 6, 1966, p. 14.

Credit-reporting services are beginning to use computer technology to track down delinquents. Automated reporting will also enable credit grantors (banks, oil companies, *et al.*) to size up credit applicants faster, at less cost, and more accurately. Credit Index plans to have communication terminals--or data stations--in 18 major cities hooked up to their main computer for almost instant access to information.

- S-130 Smith, W. D. "The Checkless Society: Human Beings Causing the Chief Delays." *New York Times*, May 21, 1967.

Banking and automation experts "are convinced that a system of money transfers obviating the need for checks is on its way." The technical capability for such a system is closer than most of us realize. The question of identifying a user (whether by fingerprint, voiceprint, identification card, etc.) is the most difficult obstacle. The "thorniest problem" is to devise some means "to prevent fraud and electronic thievery." Public acceptance of the checkless society and lack of trained computer personnel present additional problems.

- S-140 "Snooping Comes of Age: Electronic Eavesdropping." *Monetary Times* (February 1966), pp. 26-28.

- S-150 "Snooping Electronic Invasion of Privacy." *Life*, vol. 60 (May 20, 1966), pp. 38-47.

Illustrated article on electronic eavesdropping devices.

- S-160 Snyderman, Nat. "1975--Life Is an Open Tape." *Electronic News* (April 24, 1967).

Review of the privacy sessions at the 1967 Spring Joint Computer Conference, Atlantic City.

- S-170 "A Soapbox Editorial." *Computing Newslines*, vol. 3 (June 15, 1966), pp. 5-6.

Information (much of it personal) continues to pile up on each one of us in the files of public and private agencies. Computerizing such files is another threat to individual privacy. A buffer is needed to protect the sanctity not only of the file, but of the individual.

- S-180 "Some Summer Social Symptomizing." *Computing Newsline*, vol. 3 (August 12, 1966), pp. 3-4.

The computer community must get off the defensive and take the opportunity that exists for setting a standard that ensures that computer technology will be used beneficially with minimal abuse. It is time to stop talking about responsibility and to start doing something about it.

- S-190 Stanford, Neal. "Research Issue: Warnings Sounded in Privacy Threat." *Christian Science Monitor*, March 14, 1967.

A panel appointed by the President's Office of Science and Technology to study the growing threats to individual privacy, sounds warnings to social-science researchers. While recognizing the basic conflict between "the individual's right to privacy and society's right to discovery," protection of privacy in research can be assured only by "the informed consent of the subject," and "maintenance of confidentiality." The panel "opposes legislation to protect the privacy rights of the individual," but asks that "scientists and research sponsoring institutions lean over backward in social research projects" to protect individual privacy. The panel confined itself to "the issue of privacy connected with data collection mostly in government-financed behavioral research projects." The report urged caution in collecting behavioral data on children; recording conversations without prior knowledge or consent; and using the "startle response" to obtain information. It warns that "research procedure itself may impose stress," and that research involving "the invasion of privacy has the potential for producing unexpected social consequences if information is revealed." (See Item P-180.)

- S-200 Suffridge, J. A. "The Silent Assault on the Right to Privacy." *AFL-CIO American Federationist* (August 1965), pp. 1-6.
- S-210 *Summary Report of a Survey on the Impact of Electronics on Money and Credit*. The Diebold Research Program. The Diebold Group, Inc.: N. Y., January 1967.

Top level bankers, monetary economists, and financial executives believe that "widespread use of a 'money card' (the electronic transfer of money and credit) for individual transactions can be expected within 25 years, and will produce fundamental changes in the monetary characteristics of our economy.

"The [Diebold Research] program's aim is to assess technological developments, their costs and benefits, and devise means for putting them to work for management. The fields studied include: technology, application, methodology, personnel and management. "The survey tabulated the financial

leaders' views in five areas: the form and use of the money card; paperless commercial and industrial credit and monetary transactions; changes in the concept of funds available to individuals and businesses; and changes in the velocity of money transactions." (Review in *Communications of the ACM*, April 1967.)

S-220 "Sweden Plans Computer Hookup of all Banks with the Stockholm Stock Exchange." *Business Week* (April 22, 1967), p. 158.

"The Swedish Bank Assn. is pushing a plan to tie both the Stockholm Stock Exchange and the nation's banks into a centralized computer system designed to wipe out the enormous paperwork involved in issuing and transferring stocks and bonds. The plan would also pave the way for easy public inspection of who owns what in Sweden."

- T -

- T-10 "Tax Return Tells Much About You." *Los Angeles Times*, February 9, 1967.

Statistics on income, population, and a host of other social analyses are derived from income tax returns, and there are always new proposals for extracting more information from them. The proposed National Data Center, which would centralize this information, must be designed with adequate safeguards to protect individual privacy. The Budget Bureau has agreed to hold up further action on its data bank study until it has specific proposals on how to protect privacy of individuals.

- T-20 *Testing and Public Policy*. See *American Psychologist* (Item A-40).

- T-30 "'Threat to Privacy' User...Not Computer." *Electronic News* (March 13, 1967).

Senator Sam J. Ervin (D-N.C.), speaking before the American Management Association conference on Electronic Data Processing, states that the threat to privacy comes from man and not the computer. He calls for a professional ethics code for those who arrange and operate the computer's processes.

- T-40 Titus, J. P. "The Computer As a Threat to Personal Privacy." *Communications of the ACM*, vol. 9 (November 1966), pp. 824-825.

Concerns the threat to privacy by computers that could bring together the scattered records which exist on most Americans. There is no guarantee that information put into a central data system for one reason will not be brought out at a later date for some other reason. Mentions a series of safeguards for such a system formulated by Paul Baran of The RAND Corporation. (See Items B-60 and B-70.)

- T-50 ----- "Security and Privacy." *Communications of the ACM*, vol. 10 (June 1967), pp. 379-380.

Reports on the 1967 Spring Joint Computer Conference sessions devoted to security and privacy, and the attempts by computer users and designers "to protect sensitive information in multiple-access computers." During these sessions "a consensus was developed by the speakers that this

information, whether of a personal or a classified nature, can be protected in the computer, but once it begins travelling along communication lines to switching centers or to remote terminals, it is vulnerable to intrusion."

- T-60 Tompkins, H. E. "Computers, Society, People, and Other Problems." *Computer Group News* (IEEE), vol. 1 (September 1967), pp. 9-17.

Discusses ways in which the computer influences our lives and the implications for the future, including the checkless-cashless society, and the issue of the computer and personal privacy.

- T-70 "Too Personal by Far." *Wall Street Journal*, August 5, 1966. (Also in *Congressional Record--Appendix*, August 5, 1966, pp. A4143-A4144.)

Does not support a National Data Center.

- T-80 "To Preserve Privacy." *New York Times*, August 9, 1966. (Also in *Congressional Record--House*, October 21, 1966, pp. 27523-27524.)

Editorial stating that the proposed National Data Center would mean the effective end of privacy. Those who argue that the computer would be safeguarded against unauthorized access are undoubtedly of the same breed who "guaranteed" that the recent Northeast electric blackout could never occur.

- T-90 "T-Men's Tactics Are Disallowed." *Business Week* (July 31, 1965), p. 24.

- T-100 Trillin, Calvin. "Onward and Upward with the Arts: You Can't Wear Out a List." *The New Yorker*, vol. 42 (September 24, 1966), p. 126.

Buying, renting, selling, and trading mailing lists is big business. Legislation is usually only effective in the case of smut. Legitimate direct-mail industry has prevented legislation being passed that would at least allow a citizen to demand that his name be removed from a list.

- U -

- U-10 United States Congress, House, Committee on Government Operations, Special Subcommittee on Government Information. *Availability of Information from Federal Departments and Agencies (Telephone Monitoring--Second Review)*. Eighteenth Report, June 22, 1962; 87th Congress, 2nd Session, Union Calendar No. 790, House Report No. 1898; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1962 (85651).

Findings, conclusions, and recommendations of a survey of telephone-monitoring practices of Federal departments and agencies.

- U-20 United States Congress, House, Committee on Government Operations, Special Subcommittee on Invasion of Privacy. *The Computer and Invasion of Privacy (Hearings)*, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, July 26-28, 1966; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1966 (67-715).

An investigation into proposals to establish a National Data Center or Data Bank. The subcommittee is interested in questions of economy and efficiency as they are related to problems of invasions of privacy.

- U-30 ----- *Special Inquiry on Invasion of Privacy (Hearings)*, 89th Congress, 1st Session, June 2, 3, 4, 7, 23, and September 23, 1965; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1966 (79-465 0).

An inquiry to study the operation of Federal Government activities at all levels in order to determine whether such activities are being conducted economically, efficiently, and in compliance with law. "The basic principles involved in these questions can be conveniently wrapped up in the concept--the individual right of privacy." Statements or testimony from witnesses were submitted for the record.

- U-40 ----- *Special Inquiry on Invasion of Privacy (Part 2) (Hearings)*, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, May 24, 1966; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1966 (64-352).

A record of the final session of the Subcommittee, regarding the subject of personality testing, that "attempted to point out the dangers in Government

sponsorship of tests which ask employees, school children, and others questions about their personal lives, thoughts, and beliefs. Our primary concern has been the issue of consent or--to say it another way--the removal of compulsion from this testing whether it be for employment or research purposes."

- U-50 United States Congress, House, Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. *1970 Census Questions (Hearings)*, 89th Congress, 2nd Session, August 23-25, 1966; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1966 (68-478).

Hearings on questions to be asked in the 1970 Census of Population and Housing. Also discusses the intended use of computers in compiling and distributing this information.

- U-60 United States Congress, House, Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information. *Use of Polygraphs by the Federal Government (Preliminary Study)* (Hearings), 88th Congress, 2nd Session, April 1964; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1964 (30-023).

The actions taken by the Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee to study the Federal Government's use of polygraphs are outlined in this study.

- U-70 ----- *Use of Polygraphs as "Lie Detectors" by the Federal Government: Part 1--Panel Discussion With Private Polygraph Practitioners* (Hearings), 88th Congress, 2nd Session, April 7-9, 1964; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1964 (31-647).

Hearings designed to develop as much factual information as possible to clarify the problems involved in the use of polygraphs.

- U-80 ----- *Use of Polygraphs by the Federal Government: Part 2* (Hearings), 88th Congress, 2nd Session, April 10, 1964; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1964 (31-647).

- U-90 ----- *Use of Polygraphs by the Federal Government: Part 3* (Hearings), 88th Congress, 2nd Session, April 29-30, 1964; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1964 (31-647).

- U-100 United States Congress, House, Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information. *Use of Polygraphs as "Lie Detectors" by the Federal Government: Part 4--Testimony of Post Office Department Witnesses* (Hearings), 88th Congress, 2nd Session, May 13, 1964; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1964 (31-647).

Testimony of Post Office Department witnesses on the use of polygraphs by the Federal Government.

- U-110 -----. *Use of Polygraphs by the Federal Government: Part 5* (Hearings), 89th Congress, 1st Session, May 25, 1965; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1965.

- U-120 -----. *Use of Polygraphs as "Lie Detectors" by the Federal Government: Part 6--Testimony of Department of Defense Witnesses* (Hearings), 89th Congress, 1st Session, August 18, 1965; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1966 (53-270).

Continuation of hearings on the use of polygraphs by the Federal Government. This is a record of testimony by DoD witnesses.

- U-130 United States Congress, Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Economic Statistics. *The Coordination and Integration of Government Statistical Programs*, 90th Congress, 1st Session, U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967 (82-3400).

The Subcommittee report based on hearings and on the compendium of views and suggestions entitled "Improved Statistics for Economic Growth." Contains a summary of findings and recommendations that work should proceed toward the establishment of a national statistical servicing center.

- U-140 -----. *The Coordination and Integration of Government Statistical Programs* (Hearings), 90th Congress, 1st Session, May 17-18, June 7-8, 1967; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967 (80-826 0).

Hearings designed to carry out the directive contained in the Joint Economic Committee's Economic Report of 1967 "to look into the possibilities of a truly integrated system providing genuinely comparable statistics consistent with and meshed into an overall system of economic statistics including the Federal, State, and local governments."

- U-150 United States Congress, Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure. *Computer Privacy* (Hearings), 90th Congress, 1st Session, March 14-15, 1967; U.S. G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967 (77-577).

Continuation of hearings concerning the proposed government data center. Considerable thought is being given to problems of privacy by scholars, statisticians, computer experts, and government officials. If a Federal Statistical Data Center is ever established, safeguards for individual privacy will be built into the system.

- U-160 -----. *Invasion of Privacy (Government Agencies)* (Hearings pursuant to S. Res. 39), 89th Congress, 1st Session, February 18, 23-24, and March 2-3, 1965; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1965 (45-082).

A record of the hearings on alleged invasions of privacy by Federal agencies. The word "alleged" is used because many of the accusations which have been made, by Government employees and members of the public, have not yet been proved. The hearings deal with the problem of the balancing of interests: the privacy of the individual on the one hand and law enforcement on the other.

- U-170 -----. *Invasion of Privacy (Government Agencies) Part 2* (Hearings pursuant to S. Res. 39), 89th Congress, 1st Session, April 13, 27-29, May 5-6, and June 7, 1965; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1965 (45-082).

A record of the statements of witnesses in regard to the opening of first-class mail by government agencies.

- U-180 -----. *Invasion of Privacy (Government Agencies) Part 3* (Hearings pursuant to S. Res. 39), 89th Congress, 1st Session, July 13-15, 19-21, 27, and August 9, 1965; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1965 (45-082).

This series of hearings on wiretap and eavesdropping activities by Federal agencies relates to the techniques used by the Internal Revenue Service, both on the taxpaying public and on their own employees, as testified to by various witnesses.

- U-190 United States Congress, Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure. *Invasion of Privacy (Government Agencies) Part 4* (Hearings pursuant to S. Res. 39, S. Res. 190), 89th Congress, 1st Session, October 18-20, 1965, and February 2-4, 1966; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1966 (61-406).

A continuation of the hearings which began as a result of complaints received from citizens that their constitutional rights, in particular their rights to privacy, were being violated by a number of Federal agencies. Senator Long, Chairman of the Subcommittee, intends to introduce broad-gauge legislation to control the various techniques used to invade privacy.

- U-200 -----. *Invasion of Privacy, Part 5* (Hearings pursuant to S. Res. 190), 89th Congress, 2nd Session, March 23-June 16, 1966; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967 (61-406).

A record of the hearings on invasion of privacy, both by private industry and government agencies.

- U-210 -----. *Invasions of Privacy (Telephone Systems) Part 6* (Hearings pursuant to S. Res. 190), 89th Congress, 2nd Session, September 14-15, 1966; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967 (61-406).

A record of the hearings held and statements of witnesses in connection with invasions of privacy via telephone systems.

- U-220 -----. *Right of Privacy Act of 1967* (Hearings pursuant to S. Res. 25 on S. 928), Part 1, March 20, 1967; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967 (77-600).

Hearings held on S. 928, "to protect the right of privacy by prohibiting wire interception and eavesdropping."

- U-230 United States Congress, Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. *State Statutes on Wiretapping* (Compiled by the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights), 87th Congress, 1st Session; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D. C., 1961 (62674).

Compilation of State statutes on the subject of wiretapping, and part of a long-term study being

conducted by the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights on "Wiretapping, Eavesdropping, and the Bill of Rights."

- U-240 United States Congress, Senate, Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. *Wiretapping and Eavesdropping, Summary--Report of Hearings, 1958-61.* U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1962 (82400).

Designed primarily to acquaint Congress and the public with the basic facts and issues of wiretapping and eavesdropping. The report outlines those areas which the Subcommittee found troublesome and controversial and summarizes expert and responsible opinion in each major area.

- U-250 ----- *Wiretapping, Eavesdropping, and the Bill of Rights* (Hearings), 86th Congress, 1st Session, December 15-16, 1959; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1960 (45495).

Hearings conducted on problems arising from use of wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping devices. The Hearings were chaired by Senator Thomas C. Henning, Jr.

- U-260 ----- *Wiretapping and Eavesdropping Legislation* (Hearings on S. 1086, S. 1221, S. 1495, and S. 1822), 87th Congress, 1st Session, May 9-12, 1961; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1961 (85952 0).

Hearings on bills relating to wiretapping and eavesdropping.

- U-270 United States Congress, Senate, Committee on the Judiciary. *Wiretapping--The Attorney General's Program--1962* (Hearings on S. 2813 and S. 1495), 87th Congress, 2nd Session, March 29, April 4-6, and May 10, 17, and 24, 1962; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1963 (83777).

Hearings scheduled for the purpose of considering two bills concerning use of wiretapping in the investigation or prevention of specified criminal offenses.

- W -

- W-10 Wagner, S. P. "Records and the Invasion of Privacy." *Social Science* (January 1965), pp. 38-45.
- W-20 Waple, B. F. (Sec. Federal Communications Commission). *Notice of Inquiry*. FCC 66-1004, 90954 (Docket No. 16979), Washington, D.C. (released), November 10, 1966. (Also in *Computer Privacy*. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, 90th Congress, 1st Session, March 14-15, 1967; U.S.G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 87-96 [77-577].)

Regulatory and policy problems presented by the interdependence of computer and communication services and facilities.

- W-30 Warburton, Peter. "A National Data Center and Personal Privacy--Resolution Proposed." *Computers and Automation*, vol. 16 (May 1967), p. 8.

The Washington, D.C. Chapter of the Association for Computing Machinery has proposed a "Resolution on the National Data Center and Personal Privacy." The proposal was motivated by benefits (economies in time and money) which can be assessed objectively, while the disadvantages (invasion of privacy, denial of constitutional protection against self-incrimination, and adverse economic and social consequences of misuse and abuse of personal data) can only be assessed subjectively. The loss of individual rights can only be justified if a "greater good" for all the people is provided. The resolution urges technical safeguards and strong law, vigorously enforced, to provide an effective legal basis for accountability in the handling of personal data and procedures for compensating individual injury.

- W-40 Ware, W. H. *Security and Privacy in Computer Systems*. The RAND Corporation: Santa Monica, Calif., April 1967 (P-3544). (Also in *AFIPS*, vol. 30, Proc. SJCC, Thompson Books: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 279-282.)

"This paper consists of two distinct but related parts. An introductory section reviews and standardizes the terminology to be used throughout, and outlines the configuration of a typical

remote-access, multi-user resource-sharing computer system, identifying its vulnerabilities to the accidental or deliberate divulgence of information. The main portion of the paper then compares the security and privacy situations, suggesting design considerations for protecting private information handled by computer systems." (Author's Abstract.)

- W-50 Ware, W. H. "Security and Privacy: Similarities and Differences." *AFIPS*, vol. 30, Proc. SJCC, Thompson Books: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 287-290.
- Distinguishes between security and privacy, with emphasis on the differences.
- W-60 Warren, S. D., and L. D. Brandeis. "The Right to Privacy." *Harvard Law Review*, vol. 4 (1890-1891).
- W-70 Wechsler, I. R. "Claims of Privacy." *The New Republic* (June 3, 1967), pp. 36-38.
- Reviews the report of the Panel on Privacy and Behavioral Research, prepared for the Office of Science and Technology. (See Item P-180.)
- W-80 Weinberger, C. W. "Conflict Between Society's Benefit, Individual Privacy." *Los Angeles Times*, June 1, 1967, pt. II, p. 5.
- Reports on a right to privacy conference held at San Francisco State College.
- W-90 Weinstock, Matt. "Is a 'Peoples War' Brewing Against Privacy Invaders?" *Los Angeles Times*, March 30, 1967.
- Reports the receipt by a Beverly Hills resident of a "short" questionnaire containing some 16 personal questions. Invasion of privacy is on the increase, but people are beginning to revolt.
- W-100 Welsch, L. A. "A Proposal to Automate Money." *Computer Digest*, vol. 2 (March 1967), pp. 3-5.
- Discusses an automated money system, touching upon its implications for privacy in finances.
- W-110 Wessler, John. "Checkless Society Possible by '75, Discussions Reveal." *Electronic News* (May 15, 1967).
- Report on discussions held by the American Bankers Association's National Automation Conference, and

a Diebold Group seminar. Problems and prophecies for the future of money exchange without money were discussed in detail by both groups.

- W-120 Wessling, J. E. "Saturn Destruct Receivers Contain 'Secure' Decoders." *Electronic News* (April 4, 1966).

Describes a secure decoder system to eliminate intentional or unintentional false signal possibilities.

- W-130 Westin, A. F. *Legal Safeguards to Insure Privacy in a Computer Society*. Speech presented to the 1967 Spring Joint Computer Conference, Atlantic City, N. J., April 18, 1967. (Department of Public Law and Government, Columbia University, N.Y.C.)

The author directs his attention in this paper to only one area of the surveillance problem--data surveillance. Because this problem arises in the context of the technological advances in physical and psychological surveillance and public alarm over these threats to privacy, the computer issue must be seen in a larger context. The author presents a short summary of ways in which American law is not well prepared for developing new doctrines to control misuse of information collection, and he suggests the kind of approach that he feels American society should take to information systems that sets these balances most sensitively. Technological safeguards and legal controls are also suggested to balance the conflicting demands in the area of data surveillance. "If we act now, and act wisely, we can balance the conflicting demands in the area of data surveillance in this same tradition of democratic, rational solutions."

- W-140 ----- . *Privacy and Freedom*. Atheneum: N. Y., 1967.

A four-part discussion on protecting society against the spread of privacy-invading practices and techniques. Part One analyzes the psychological, sociological, and political dimensions of privacy on the basis of leading theoretical and empirical studies. Part Two describes present techniques of surveillance and their future prospects. Five case studies of the ways American society has reacted to increased surveillance are examined in Part Three. A discussion of how the law has dealt with privacy

is included in Part Four along with an analysis of specific measures that public and private authorities can take to ensure privacy. (Includes notes and an extensive bibliography; incorporates W-150 and W-160.)

W-150 ----- "Science, Privacy, and Freedom: Issues and Proposals for the 1970's, Part I--the Current Impact of Surveillance on Privacy." *Columbia Law Review*, vol. 66 (June 1966), pp. 1003-1050.

W-160 ----- "Science, Privacy, and Freedom: Issues and Proposals for the 1970's, Part II: Balancing the Conflicting Demands of Privacy, Disclosure, and Surveillance." *Columbia Law Review*, vol. 66 (November 1966), pp. 1205-1253.

Attempts a comprehensive and fundamental analysis of the meaning of privacy in American society. Mr. Westin points out that "Part I of this article reports some of the major conclusions from the parent volume as to the nature of the new technology, the functions of privacy for individuals and organizations in democratic societies, and the nature of invasion of privacy and surveillance."

"Part II will use these conclusions as the basis for suggesting a general process by which American policymakers can weigh the merits and vices of new privacy-invading techniques. It will also present a series of particular legal and nonlegal remedies that might be applied in the next decade to redress the balance between privacy and surveillance in our society." (Incorporated in W-140 above.)

W-170 "When Credit is Flatly Refused." *Consumer Reports*, vol. 32 (May 1967), pp. 244-245.

Rejection of credit without explanation means that detrimental information exists in a person's credit file. Since credit information is assembled through fallible human sources, mistakes do occur. Some stores will not reveal the source of an adverse report nor indicate whether it comes from a credit bureau. Every consumer has the right to know the evidence against him and to have that evidence corrected if wrong, or amended if incomplete.

W-180 "When Walls Have Ears, Call a De-Bugging Man." *Business Week* (October 31, 1964), p. 154.

- W-190 Whitten, L. H. "Senate Group to Probe 'Fishbowl' Data Center Plan." *Washington Daily News*, March 9, 1967.

Concerns plans of Sen. Edward V. Long to hold hearings on a proposed Federal Data Center. The information now on file or available to Federal agencies covers almost every aspect of an individual's personal life. This cradle-to-grave information could be used to make the "Big Brother" of George Orwell's *1984* a reality.

- W-200 "Who Is Being 'Bugged'--And on Whose Orders." *U.S. News & World Report* (July 11, 1966), pp. 71-73.

"In courts, in Congress--and behind the scenes-- a controversy is developing about electronic snooping by federal agencies. Questions raised: How widespread is the use of 'bugging'? Who is doing it? Who authorized it? Are new laws needed?"

- W-210 Wilensky, H. L. *Organizational Intelligence: Knowledge and Policy in Government and Industry*. Basic Books: N. Y., 1967.

An analysis of the efficacy of intelligence, defined by the author as "the problem of gathering, processing, interpreting, and communicating the technical and political information needed in the decision-making process."

- W-220 "Wiretap Ban Goes Too Far." *Congressional Record--House*, July 11, 1967, p. H8471.

Congressman Richard H. Poff (R-Va.), referring to Attorney General Ramsey Clark's recent memorandum banning all wiretapping and nearly all eavesdropping by Federal agents (except in isolated cases) (see Item C-100), asserts that the next logical step would be "an order instructing Federal law-enforcement officers to wear blinders and stuff cotton in their ears." Requested insertion into the *Record* of an editorial from the July 10, 1967 *Christian Science Monitor* entitled "Reconsider the Wiretap" (see Item R-30).

- Z -

- Z-10 Zelermyer, William. *Invasion of Privacy*. Syracuse University Press: Syracuse, N. Y., 1959.

A legal study of the invasion of privacy.

- Z-20 Zwick, C. J. "A National Data Center." Address at American Bar Association Annual Meeting, Honolulu, Hawaii, August 8, 1967; Assistant Director, Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C.

Discusses the need for a Federal Statistical Data Center: its purposes and functions; its benefits to the government and to the nation as a whole; and its relationship to the privacy issue.

- Z-30 ----- "Statement of Charles J. Zwick." *Computer Privacy*. Hearings before the Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure of the Committee on the Judiciary. U.S. Senate, 90th Congress, 1st Session, March 14-15, 1967; U.S. G.P.O.: Washington, D.C., 1967, pp. 37-47 (77-577).

Emphasizes the distinction between the functions of a Federal Data Center and other information systems which are designed to compile information about individual reporting units. Performance of the functions of a Federal Data Center would not require, and law would not permit, the disclosure of information about individuals, businesses, or organizations; while systems which are designed to compile information on individual reporting units must disclose to perform their functions. The two types of systems must be clearly separated in considering the desirability for a Federal Data Center.

III. SUBJECT CATEGORY INDEXBUSINESS AND INDUSTRY VIEW OF PRIVACY

American Management Association	1966	A-50
Anderson, A. H., <i>et al.</i> (Am. Man. Assoc.)	1966	A-50
"Bankers Automation Meet..."	5/67	B-30
"Big Corporations..."	2/67	B-190
Block, Charles	12/66	B-240
Diamond, S. A.	1/66	D-80
"Diebold Survey..."	6/67	D-90
Engberg, Edward	1967	E-60
Ervin, S. J., Jr.	3/67	E-80
"Federal Data Bank?..."	8/66	F-30
"I Spy"	4/66	I-50
Penn, Stanley	12/66	P-90
"Push-Button Snooping..."	11/66	P-250
"Sharpening the Tools..."	11/66	S-70
"Snooping Comes of Age..."	2/66	S-140
"Sweden Plans..."	4/67	S-220
"Threat to Privacy..."	3/67	T-30

CASHLESS-CHECKLESS SOCIETY AND PRIVACY

American Management Association	1966	A-50
Anderson, A. H., <i>et al.</i> (Am. Man. Assoc.)	1966	A-50
"Bankers Automation Meet..."	5/67	B-30
"Bank-Retailer Link..."	6/67	B-40
"Diebold Survey..."	6/67	D-90
"Electronic Money"	4/67	E-40
"Here's Your Bank Statement..."	5/67	H-50
Reistad, D. L.	1/67	R-90
Smith, W. D.	5/67	S-130
"Summary Report" (Diebold Group)	1/67	S-210
Tompkins, H. E.	9/67	T-60
Welsch, L. A.	3/67	W-100
Wessler, John	5/67	W-110

COMPUTER UTILITIES, TIME SHARING, AND
PRIVACY

Armer, Paul	8/67	A-80
Babcock, J. D.	1967	B-10
Bain, Harry	11/66	B-20
Baran, Paul	11/65	B-60
	7/66	B-70
	4/67	B-50
	4/67	B-80
Behrens, Carl	6/67	B-110
Cole, William	10/66	C-120
"Computers: A Question..."	2/67	C-140
"Computers: Safeguarding..."	4/67	C-150
"The Computer Utility"	5/67	C-170
"Dallas Site..."	8/65	D-10
David, E. E., Jr. and R. M. Fano	1965	D-40
Dennis, R. L.	8/66	D-70
Gechman, Ron	4/67	G-150
Glaser, E. L.	1967	G-160
Irwin, M. R.	11/66	I-40
McCarthy, John	9/66	M-20
Miller, Sidney	8/66	M-60
Parkhill, D. F.	1966	P-50
Penn, Stanley	12/66	P-90
Peters, Bernard	1967	P-100
Petersen, H. E. and Rein Turn	1967	P-110
Ramsdell, Larry	4/67	R-10
Sederberg, Arelo	6/66	S-20
Skala, Martin	9/66	S-120
Titus, J. P.	6/67	T-50
Ware, W. H.	4/67	W-40
	1967	W-50

CONGRESSIONAL VIEW OF PRIVACY (House and
Senate hearings, speeches by congressmen,
Congressional Record items, government
publications, Right of Privacy Act)

Baran, Paul	7/66	B-70
Betts, J. E.	6/67	B-160
Clark, Ramsey	3/67	C-90
	7/67	C-100
Cohen, S. S.	4/67	C-110
Connolly, Ray	8/66	C-190
"Curb on Curiosity..."	6/67	C-250
Dunn, E. S., Jr.	12/65	D-140
Ervin, S. J., Jr.	3/67	E-80
Gallagher, C. E.	8/66	G-90
	8/66	G-100
	8/66	G-110
	10/66	G-30
	10/66	G-70
	11/66	G-80
	12/66	G-40
	2/67	G-50
	3/67	G-10
	4/67	G-60
	8/67	G-20
Horton, Frank	6/66	H-100
	8/66	H-110
"Invasion of Privacy"	2/65	I-30
Long, E. V.	5/66	L-170
	8/66	L-90
	10/66	L-70
	1967	L-100
	2/67	L-130
	3/67	L-80
	3/67	L-120
	4/67	L-140
	4/67	L-160
	5/67	L-150
	7/67	L-110
Lumbard, J. E.	3/67	L-200
Nixon, Julian	3/67	N-100
Packard, Vance	6/67	P-10
Pell, Claiborne	9/66	P-70

Piore, E. R.	3/67	P-130
"Preservation of Privacy..."	3/67	P-150
"Privacy and Behavioral Research"	2/67	P-180
"Report of the [Ruggles] Committee..."	1966	R-100
"Report of the Task Force..."	10/66	R-130
"Right of Privacy Act of 1967"	2/67	R-140
	3/67	R-150
Rothman, Stanley	3/67	R-190
Shils, E. A.	3/67	S-80
U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee	1967	U-130
	1967	U-140
U.S. House Committee on Government Operations	6/62	U-10
	1964	U-60
	1964	U-70
	1964	U-80
	1964	U-90
	1964	U-100
	1965	U-30
	1965	U-110
	1966	U-40
	1966	U-120
	7/66	U-20
U.S. House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service	1966	U-50
U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary	1960	U-250
	1961	U-230
	1961	U-260
	1962	U-240
	1963	U-270
	1965	U-160
	1965	U-170
	1965	U-180
	1966	U-190
	1966	U-200
	1967	U-150
	1967	U-210
	1967	U-220
Waple, B. F.	11/66	W-20
"Wiretap Ban"	7/67	W-220
Zwick, C. J.	3/67	Z-30
	8/67	Z-20

DATA BANKS ([exclusive of Federal Statistical Data Center], credit bureaus, insurance companies, city and state computerized files, existing data banks, police departments, FBI data bank, educational, medical data banks)

"The Antenna..."	8/67	A-60
Baran, Paul	7/66	B-70
	11/66	B-60
	4/67	B-50
	4/67	B-80
Berkeley, E. C.	10/66	B-140
Berry, Dolores	4/66	B-150
Bisco, R. L.	10/66	B-220
Brenton, Myron	1964	B-260
Carroll, Maurice	1/67	C-30
Charles, Ellis	12/66	C-50
"City Computers..."	5/67	C-80
Cole, William	10/66	C-120
Crook, Farrell	2/67	C-240
"Dallas Site..."	8/65	D-10
Davies, L. E.	8/66	D-50
Gallagher, C. E.	8/66	G-110
	8/67	G-20
Gallati, R.R.J.	9/64	G-130
	4/67	G-140
	7/67	G-120
"A Government Watch"	5/66	G-200
INFO	1967	I-20
Karst, K. L.	1966	K-30
McCarthy, John	9/66	M-20
Michael, D. N.	10/64	M-50
"Nationwide EDP System..."	12/66	N-40
"New Haven Designs..."	5/67	N-60
"New Haven Plans..."	3/67	N-70
Newman, Richard	5-6/66	N-80
Nixon, Julian	1966	N-90
	3/67	N-100

Ostrow, R. J.	9/65	O-30
Penn, Stanley	12/66	P-90
Sederberg, Arelo	6/66	S-20
Skala, Martin	9/66	S-120
"Soapbox Editorial"	6/66	S-170
"Sweden Plans..."	4/67	S-220
"When Credit..."	5/67	W-170

ELECTRONIC EAVESDROPPING AND WIRETAPPING

(Surveillance of various types,
industrial espionage)

"Big Corporations..."	2/67	B-190
Blair, F. W.	12/64	B-230
Brown, R. M.	1967	B-280
	4/67	B-270
"Bugging Devices..."	3/67	B-300
"Bugging Faces..."	12/66	B-310
California State Senate Judiciary Committee Report	1957	C-20
Clark, Ramsey	3/67	C-90
	7/67	C-100
Cohen, S. S.	4/67	C-110
"Constitutionality..."	1966	C-210
Dash, Samuel, R. E. Knowlton, and R. F. Schwartz	1959	D-20
Day, J. G.	5/67	D-60
Donnelly, R. C.	1963	D-110
"The Eavesdroppers:..."	6/66	E-10
"Eavesdropping Orders..."	2/66	E-20
"Electronic Eavesdropping..."	12/65	E-30
"Electronic Surveillance..."	1966	E-50
Engberg, Edward	1967	E-60
Fabian, F. M. and H. W. Moore	1-2/65	F-10
Field, R. K.	6/66	F-50
Graham, F. P.	1/67	G-210
	7/67	G-220

Hoefler, Don	4/66	H-60
Hoese, W. J.	3/64	H-70
Hollinger, J. R. and J. E. Mulligan	6/64	H-90
Hrusoff, R. R.	5/55	H-120
Hutchins, R. M.	3/66	H-140
"In Defense..."	7/66	I-10
"I Spy"	4/66	I-50
King, D. B.	10/64	K-50
"Law-Enforcement Wiretap..."	1-2/66	L-40
Long, E. V.	1967	L-100
	2/67	L-130
	3/67	L-120
	4/67	L-140
	4/67	L-160
	5/67	L-150
	7/67	L-110
Loory, S. H.	12/66	L-180
Lumbard, J. E.	3/67	L-200
Lynch, J. T.	6/64	L-210
Mead, Margaret	4/65	M-30
Monroe, Keith	1967	M-80
Murphy, W. F.	1965	M-90
"Now, Official..."	7/66	N-110
Packard, Vance	1964	P-30
Penn, Stanley	7/67	P-80
Pursglove, S. D.	6/66	P-240
"Recent State Wiretap Statutes..."	4/58	R-20
"Reconsider the Wiretap..."	7/67	R-30
Reed, Franklin	7/66	R-70
Reed, Roy	4/67	R-80
"Report of the Committee of Privy Councillors..."	10/57	R-120
Right of Privacy Act of 1967	2/67	R-140
	3/67	R-150
Rosenzweig, M. L.	6/47	R-180
Schwartz, H.	12/66	S-10
	1-2/67	S-10

Semerjian, E. Y.	1966	S-50
Silvarman, A.B.I.	9-10/65	S-110
"Snooping Comes of Age..."	2/66	S-140
"Snooping Electronic..."	5/66	S-150
U.S. House Committee on Government Operations	1962	U-10
U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary	1960	U-250
	1961	U-230
	1961	U-260
	1962	U-240
	1963	U-270
	1965	U-180
	1966	U-190
	1967	U-200
	1967	U-210
	1967	U-220
Westin, A. F.	6/66	W-150
	11/66	W-160
	1967	W-140
	4/67	W-130
"When Walls..."	10/64	W-180
"Who Is Being Bugged..."	7/66	W-200
"Wiretap Ban..."	7/67	W-220

FEDERAL STATISTICAL DATA CENTER (National
Data Bank; National Data Center, pros
and cons, problems and remedies,
benefits and dangers)

Baran, Paul	7/66	B-70
Behrens, Carl	6/67	B-110
Bengelsdorf, I. S.	4/66	B-120
Bisco, R. L.	3/66	B-210
Block, Charles	12/66	B-240
Cahn, Robert	11/66	C-10
Chartrand, R. L.	8/66	C-60
	1/67	C-70
"Computer Abuse..."	9/66	C-130
"Computer Technology..."	7/66	C-160
Conine, Ernest	7/66	C-180

"Data Center..."	3/67	D-30
"Don't Look Now..."	11/66	D-120
Dunn, E. S., Jr.	12/65	D-140
	2/67	D-130
Ervin, S. J., Jr.	3/67	E-80
Fanwick, Charles	12/66	F-20
"Federal Data Bank?..."	8/66	F-30
Friedman, Milton	8/66	F-60
Gallagher, C. E.	8/66	G-90
	8/66	G-100
	10/66	G-30
	10/66	G-70
	11/66	G-80
	12/66	G-40
	2/67	G-50
	3/67	G-10
	4/67	G-60
Glaser, E., D. Rosenblatt, and M. K. Wood	2/67	G-170
Goldwater, Barry	6/66	G-190
"Government Watch..."	5/66	G-200
Hamilton, Canon M.	9/66	H-10
Horton, Frank	6/66	H-100
	8/66	H-110
Hunter, Marjorie	3/67	H-130
Janssen, R. F.	11/66	J-20
Kaysen, Carl	1967	K-40
Lardner, G., Jr.	6/66	L-10
Long, E. V.	5/66	L-170
	8/66	L-90
	10/66	L-70
"The National Data Bank..."	1/67	N-10
"National Data Bank to Store..."	4/67	N-20
"National Data Center..."	8/66	N-30
Nixon, Julian	3/67	N-100
Nussbaum, Martin	1/67	N-120
"On the Proper Use..."	5/67	O-20
Packard, Vance	1/67	P-20
	6/67	P-10

"Panel Unmoved..."	7/67	P-40
Pell, Claiborne	9/66	P-70
Penn, Stanley	12/66	P-90
Piore, E. R.	3/67	P-130
"Preservation of Privacy..."	3/67	P-150
Prisendorf, Anthony	10/66	P-160
"Privacy and the Computer"	1/67	P-200
"Privacy Is A Public..."	3/67	P-210
	4/67	P-220
"Privacy Spotlighted..."	4/67	P-230
"Push-Button Snooping..."	11/66	P-250
Reed, Franklin	7/66	R-40
	7/66	R-60
	7/66	R-70
	10/66	R-50
"Report of the [Ruggles] Committee..."	1966	R-100
"Report of the Task Force..."	10/66	R-130
Robinson, Don	9/66	R-160
Rothman, Stanley	4/67	R-200
"Round Three..."	3/67	R-210
Ruggles Report	1966	R-100
"Sharpening the Tools..."	11/66	S-70
Shils, E. A.	3/67	S-80
"Tax Return..."	2/67	T-10
Titus, J. P.	11/66	T-40
"Too Personal..."	8/66	T-70
"To Preserve Privacy"	8/66	T-80
U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee	1967	U-130
	1967	U-140
U.S. House Committee on Government Operations	7/66	U-20
U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary	1967	U-150
Warburton, Peter	5/67	W-30
Whitten, L. H.	3/67	W-190
Zwick, C. J.	3/67	Z-30
	8/67	Z-20

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND PRIVACY (invasion of privacy by government agencies, invasion of Federal employees' privacy by government, Federal "snooping," Census Bureau questionnaires, government questionnaires)

"The Antenna..."	8/67	A-60
"Census Out of Hand"	8/66	C-40
Clark, Ramsey	7/67	C-100
Cohen, S. S.	4/67	C-110
Creech, W. A.	1966	C-230
"Curb on Curiosity..."	6/67	C-250
Engberg, Edward	1967	E-60
"Federal Workers Tell..."	9/66	F-40
Gallagher, C. E.	8/66	G-110
	8/67	G-20
Handler, J. F. and M. K. Rosenheim	1966	H-30
Harwood, Richard	5/66	H-40
Meyer, S. A.	6/67	M-40
"Now, Official..."	7/66	N-110
"Privacy and Behavioral Research"	2/67	P-180
"Report of the Committee of Privy Councillors..."	10/57	R-120
"Testing and Public Policy" (<i>American Psychologist</i>)	11/65	A-40
U.S. House Committee on Government Operations	6/62	U-10
	1964	U-60
	1964	U-70
	1964	U-80
	1964	U-90
	1964	U-100
	1965	U-30
	1965	U-110
	1966	U-40
	1966	U-120
U.S. House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service	1966	U-50

U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary	1965	U-160
	1965	U-170
	1965	U-180
	1966	U-190
	1966	U-200
	1967	U-210
	1967	U-220
"Who Is Being Bugged"	7/66	W-200

LEGAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT VIEW OF PRIVACY
(legislation and regulations to safe-
guard privacy, legal journal articles,
crime, FBI/law enforcement agencies and
officials)

Baran, Paul	4/67	B-90
Beaney, W. M.	1966	B-100
Bisco, R. L.	10/66	B-220
Blair, F. W.	12/64	B-230
Bloustein, E. J.	12/64	B-250
Brandeis, L. D. and S. D. Warren	1890-91	W-60
Buckley, J. L.	8/65	B-290
	9/65	B-290
"Bugging Devices..."	3/67	B-300
Carroll, Maurice	1/67	C-30
Clark, Ramsey	3/67	C-90
	7/67	C-100
"Constitutionality..."	1966	C-210
Cook, F. J.	1964	C-220
Creech, W. A.	1966	C-230
Crook, Farrell	2/67	C-240
Currey, C. R.	2/57	C-260
Donnelly, R. C.	1963	D-110
"Eavesdropping Orders..."	2/66	E-20
"Electronic Eavesdropping..."	12/65	E-30
"Electronic Surveillance..."	1966	E-50
Ernst, M. L. and A. U. Schwartz	1962	E-70
Fabian, F. M. and H. W. Moore	1-2/65	F-10

Gallati, R.R.J.	9/64	G-130
	4/67	G-140
	7/67	G-120
Goldstein, F. R.	1966	G-180
Graham, F. P.	1/67	G-210
	7/67	G-220
Gross, Hyman	1964	G-230
Handler, J. F. and M. K. Rosenheim	1966	H-30
Hoese, W. J.	3/64	H-70
Jourard, S. M.	1966	J-30
Kalven, Harry, Jr.	1966	K-10
	1967	K-20
Karst, K. L.	1966	K-30
King, D. B.	10/64	K-50
Konvitz, M. R.	1966	K-60
Lassiter, W. C.	2/65	L-20
<i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i> ("Privacy")	1966	L-30
"Law-Enforcement Wiretap Policy..."	1-2/66	L-40
Long, E. V.	1967	L-100
	3/67	L-120
	4/67	L-140
	7/67	L-110
Lumbard, J. E.	3/67	L-200
Lynch, J. T.	6/64	L-210
Michael, D. N.	10/64	M-50
"Nationwide EDP System..."	12/66	N-40
Negley, Glenn	1966	N-50
"Panel Unmoved..."	7/67	P-40
Prisendorf, Anthony	10/66	P-160
"Privacy" (<i>Law and Contemporary Problems</i>)	1966	L-30
"Recent State Wiretap Statutes..."	4/58	R-20
"Reconsider the Wiretap Ban"	7/67	R-30
Robinson, Don	9/66	R-160
Rodgers, H. R., Jr.	1967	R-170
Rosenzweig, M. L.	6/47	R-180
Ruebhausen, O. M. and O. G. Brim, Jr.	11/65	R-230

Schwartz, H	12/66	S-10
	1-2/67	S-10
Semerjian, E. Y.	1966	S-50
Shils, E. A.	1966	S-90
Silvarman, A.B.I.	9-10/65	S-110
"T-Men's Tactics..."	7/65	T-90
Warren, S. D. and L. D. Brandeis	1890-91	W-60
Westin, A. F.	6/66	W-150
	11/66	W-160
	1967	W-140
	4/67	W-130
Zelermeyer, William	1959	Z-10

MAILING LISTS AND PRIVACY

"Address Lists Sold..."	3/67	A-10
"One Man's Bold Fight..."	3/67	O-10
"A Select List for Advertisers"	5/67	S-30
"Selling Privacy"	5/67	S-40
Trillin, Calvin	9/66	T-100
Weinstock, Matt	3/67	W-90

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS MEDIA REPORTING ON PRIVACY

"Between Ourselves"	3/67	B-170
"Big Brother Threat"	8/66	B-180
Diamond, S. A.	1/66	D-80
"Experts Say..."	10/64	E-90
"In Defense of Privacy"	9/66	I-10
Lassiter, W. C.	2/65	L-20
Lear, John	7/66	L-50
LeKachman, Robert	5/64	L-60
"Mob Blackmailing Broker..."	3/67	M-70
Pierce, John	2/65	P-120
Rowan, C. T.	11/66	R-220
Shaffer, H. B.	4/66	S-60

Snyderman, Nat	4/67	S-160
Suffridge, J. A.	8/65	S-200
"Tax Return..."	2/67	T-10
"To Preserve Privacy"	8/66	T-80
"T-Men's Tactics..."	7/65	T-90
Wechsler, I. R.	6/67	W-70
Weinberger, C. W.	6/67	W-80
Weinstock, Matt	3/67	W-90
"When Walls..."	10/64	W-180
Whitten, L. H.	3/67	W-190

SOCIAL SCIENTISTS' VIEWS OF PRIVACY
(questionnaires, testing, research in
behavioral sciences)

<i>American Psychologist</i> (Testing and Public Policy)	11/65	A-40
Bennett, C. C.	5/67	B-130
Bisco, R. L.	3/66	B-210
	10/66	B-220
Brenton, Myron	1964	B-260
Conrad, H. S.	5/67	C-200
Cook, F. J.	1964	C-220
Dash, Samuel, R. E. Knowlton, and R. F. Schwartz	1959	D-20
Dunn, E. S., Jr.	12/65	D-140
	2/67	D-130
Engberg, Edward	1967	E-60
Friedman, Milton	8/66	F-60
Hofstadtler, S. H. and G. Horowitz	1964	H-80
Jaffe, Natalie	4/66	J-10
Jourard, S. M.	1966	J-30
Kalven, Harry, Jr.	1967	K-20
Lear, John	7/66	L-50
LeKachman, Robert	5/64	L-60
Lovell, V. R.	5/67	L-190
Mead, Margaret	4/65	M-30

Nixon, Julian	1966	N-90
Packard, Vance	1964	P-30
	1/67	P-20
	6/67	P-10
"Privacy and Behavioral Research"	2/67	P-180
	2/67	P-190
"Report of the [Ruggles] Committee..."	1966	R-100
Ruebhausen, O. M. and O. G. Brim, Jr.	11/65	R-230
Shils, E. A.	1956	S-100
	1966	S-90
	3/67	S-80
Stanford, Neal	3/67	S-190
"Testing and Public Policy" (<i>American Psychologist</i>)	11/65	A-40
Wagner, S. P.	1/65	W-10
Wechsler, I. R.	6/67	W-70
Wilensky, H. L.	1967	W-210
Zelermeyer, William	1959	Z-10
 <u>SYSTEM SECURITY</u> (remedies; problems; safeguards: legislation, licensing, regulation, hardware and software security, personnel security)		
"AFIPS Symposium on Privacy"	5/67	A-20
Armer, Paul	8/67	A-80
Babcock, J. D.	1967	B-10
Baran, Paul	11/65	B-60
	7/66	B-70
	4/67	B-50
Behrens, Carl	6/67	B-110
Bengelsdorf, I. S.	4/66	B-120
Bingham, H. W.	12/65	B-200
Block, Charles	12/66	B-240
Buckley, J. L.	8-9/65	B-290
Chartrand, R. L.	8/66	C-60
"Computers: A Question..."	2/67	C-140
"Computers: Safeguarding..."	4/67	C-150
Dennis, R. L.	8/66	D-70

Dunn, E. S., Jr.	2/67	D-130
Ervin, S. J., Jr.	3/67	E-80
Fanwick, Charles	12/66	F-20
"Federal Data Bank?..."	8/66	F-30
Gallagher, C. E.	10/66	G-30
	11/66	G-80
	2/67	G-50
	4/67	G-60
Gallati, R.R.J.	4/67	G-140
	7/67	G-120
Gechman, Ron	4/67	G-150
Glaser, E. L.	1967	G-160
McCarthy, John	9/66	M-20
"New Haven Designs..."	5/67	N-60
Peters, Bernard	1967	P-100
Petersen, H. E. and Rein Turn	1967	P-110
Postley, J. A.	6/67	P-140
Rothman, Stanley	3/67	R-190
	4/67	R-200
Titus, J. P.	11/66	T-40
Warburton, Peter	5/67	W-30
Ware, W. H.	1967	W-50
	4/67	W-40
Wessling, J. E.	4/66	W-120
Westin, A. F.	6/66	W-150
	11/66	W-160
	4/67	W-130
Zwick, C. J.	8/67	Z-20

TECHNOLOGISTS' VIEWS OF PRIVACY
(technical journal articles, publica-
tions, technical symposia)

"AFIPS Symposium on Privacy"	5/67	A-20
Armer, Paul	11/66	A-70
	8/67	A-80
Babcock, J. D.	1967	B-10

Baran, Paul	11/65	B-60
	7/66	B-70
	4/67	B-50
	4/67	B-80
	4/67	B-90
Berkeley, E. C.	10/66	B-140
"Computers: A Question..."	2/67	C-140
"Computer Technology..."	7/66	C-160
"The Computer Utility..."	5/67	C-170
Connolly, Ray	8/66	C-190
David, E. E., Jr. and R. M. Fano	1965	D-40
Dennis, R. L.	8/66	D-70
"Don't Look Now..."	11/66	D-120
"Experts Say..."	10/64	E-90
Fanwick, Charles	12/66	F-20
Hamming, R. W.	1/63	H-20
Maron, M. E.	12/66	M-10
McCarthy, John	9/66	M-20
Nussbaum, Martin	1/67	N-120
"Past May Have Been..."	9/66	P-60
Peters, Bernard	1967	P-100
Petersen, H. E. and Rein Turn	1967	P-110
Pierce, John	2/65	P-120
Piore, E. R.	3/67	P-130
Postley, J. A.	6/67	P-140
"Preservation of Privacy"	3/67	P-150
"Privacy Is A Public Matter"	3/67	P-210
	4/67	P-220
"Privacy Spotlighted..."	4/67	P-230
Ramsdell, Larry	4/67	R-10
Rothman, Stanley	3/67	R-190
	4/67	R-200
Snyderman, Nat	4/67	S-160
"Soapbox Editorial"	6/66	S-170
"Some Summer..."	8/66	S-180
"Threat to Privacy..."	3/67	T-30
Titus, J. P.	11/66	T-40
	6/67	T-50

Tompkins, H. E.	9/67	T-60
Warburton, Peter	5/67	W-30
Ware, W. H.	1967	W-50
	4/67	W-40
Wessling, J. E.	4/66	W-120

Appendix

AMENDMENTS I TO X OF THE CONSTITUTION OF
THE UNITED STATES: THE BILL OF RIGHTS*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES, PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE [I.][†]

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE [II.]

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.

* *United States Code*, 1964 Ed., Vol. 1 (U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington, D.C., 1965), pp. xlvi-xlvii.

† The first ten amendments to the Constitution of the United States were proposed to the legislatures of the several States by the First Congress, on the 25th of September, 1789. They were ratified by the following States, and the notifications of ratification by the governors thereof were successively communicated by the President to Congress: New Jersey, November 20, 1789; Maryland, December 19, 1789; North Carolina, December 22, 1789; South Carolina, January 19, 1790; New Hampshire, January 25, 1790; Delaware, January 28, 1790; Pennsylvania, March 10, 1790; New York, March 27, 1790; Rhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791, and Virginia, December 15, 1791. The legislatures of Connecticut, Georgia and Massachusetts ratified them on April 19, 1939, March 24, 1939 and March 2, 1939, respectively.

ARTICLE [III.]

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE [IV.]

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE [V.]

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE [VI.]

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witness against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE [VII.]

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise reexamined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE [VIII.]

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE [IX.]

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE [X.]

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.