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NATIONAL COMPUTER CONFERENCE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
MAY 9, 1974



I THANK YOU FOR THIS OPPORTUNITY TO ADDRESS THE 1974
NATIONAL COMPUTER CONFERENCE AND EXPOSITION.

THE INVITATION EXTENDED BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF
INFORMATION PROCESSING SOCIETIES WAS TIMELY. I AM LEARNING ABOUT
COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY AND DATA PROCESSING FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF MY
NEW RESPONSIBILITIES AS CHAIRMAN OF THE DOMESTIC COUNCIL COMMITTEE
ON THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY.

fully
I AM AWARE THAT THE NOTION OF LEAVING THE PROTECTION OF

INDIVIDUAL PRIVACY TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAS BEEN COMPARED TO

ASKING THE FOX TO PROTECT THE CHICKEN COOP, BUT FIVE MONTHS AGO --

WHEN THE MOST INTENSE INVESTIGATION EVER FOCUSED ON A NOMINEE

FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY WAS DIRECTED AT ME -- I AWAKENED TO THE

PRIVACY ISSUE IN A VERY REAL AND PERSONAL SENSE. I WAS ONE OF THE

CHICKENS.

*{ 400 FBI Agents
About 5 top IRS auditors
9 members of Senate Com.
38 " " House "*

*Any chicken
who can
survive*

*has durability
& I hope a record of honesty & truthfulness.*



ON A PREVIOUS VISIT TO CHICAGO, I HAD OCCASION TO REFER
TO SOME FOXES WHO PASSED THEMSELVES OFF AS ELEPHANTS IN THE 1972
ELECTION. I AM SPEAKING OF SOME CHARACTERS IN THE CREEP ORGANIZATION
AND CREEP'S INVASION OF THE PRIVACY OF POLITICAL OPPONENTS. THIS
MADE ME MORE AWARE OF WHAT COULD HAPPEN TO OUR SACRED RIGHT TO
PRIVACY. I ^{strongly} DEPLORE SUCH VIOLATIONS OF TRADITIONAL STANDARDS OF
HONESTY AND DECENCY IN OUR POLITICAL LIFE.



I TOLD PRESIDENT NIXON OF MY CONCERNS, AND HE APPOINTED
ME CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY. I WELCOME
THE CHALLENGE.

I KNOW THAT THERE HAVE BEEN PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS, PREVIOUS
STUDIES, AND PREVIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS TO DEAL BY LEGISLATION WITH
PRIVACY PROBLEMS. IT IS TOO EARLY TO FORECAST THE OUTCOME. I
REALIZE THAT TOO MANY FINDINGS HAVE BEEN IGNORED AND TOO LITTLE
ACTUALLY DONE. THE TIME HAS COME FOR ACTION. I WILL DO ALL IN MY
POWER TO GET RESULTS.



MY FIRST ACT AS CHAIRMAN INVOLVED COMPLAINTS ABOUT AN EXECUTIVE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT THAT PERMITTED THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO REVIEW THE INCOME TAX RETURNS OF FARMERS TO OBTAIN DATA ~~FOR~~ STATISTICAL PURPOSES. THE PRESIDENT ASKED ME TO LOOK INTO THE MATTER. I IMMEDIATELY DISCUSSED THE EXECUTIVE ORDER WITH SECRETARY BUTZ AND RECOMMENDED THAT IT BE WITHDRAWN. THE PRESIDENT ACCEPTED MY RECOMMENDATION.



LET ME TELL YOU ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMITTEE
THAT I HEAD. I WANTED TO CHAIR THIS COMMITTEE WITH A STAFF OF
OUR OWN SELECTION. I ASKED MY FORMER LAW PARTNER, PHILIP BUCHEN --
A DISTINGUISHED ADVOCATE OF PERSONAL FREEDOM -- TO COME TO WASHINGTON
AS THE COMMITTEE'S EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.



INTERAGENCY TASK FORCES WERE FORMED TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS. CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE COME ALSO FROM THE CONGRESS, STATE GOVERNMENTS, INDUSTRY, CITIZENS' GROUPS, PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, ACADEMIC EXPERTS, AND SOME FEDERAL AGENCIES NOT REPRESENTED ON THE COMMITTEE. WE WISH TO INVITE OUR HOSTS, THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF INFORMATION PROCESSING SOCIETIES, AND ALL CONSTITUENT GROUPS TO BECOME INVOLVED.



TODAY I WOULD LIKE TO CITE AN EXAMPLE OF A DEVELOPMENT THAT
CONCERNS OUR COMMITTEE. THE ^{Federal} GOVERNMENT'S GENERAL SERVICES
ADMINISTRATION HAS DISTRIBUTED SPECIFICATIONS FOR BIDS ON CENTERS
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY FOR A MASSIVE NEW COMPUTER NETWORK. IT
WOULD HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO STORE COMPREHENSIVE DATA ON INDIVIDUALS
AND INSTITUTIONS.



THE CONTEMPLATED SYSTEM, KNOWN AS FEDNET, WOULD LINK
FEDERAL AGENCIES IN A NETWORK THAT WOULD ALLOW GSA TO OBTAIN
PERSONAL INFORMATION FROM THE FILES OF MANY FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS.
IT IS PORTRAYED AS THE LARGEST SINGLE GOVERNMENTAL PURCHASE OF
CIVILIAN DATA COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT IN HISTORY.

I AM CONCERNED THAT FEDERAL PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUAL PRIVACY
IS NOT YET DEVELOPED TO THE DEGREE NECESSARY TO PREVENT FEDNET FROM
BEING USED TO PROBE INTO THE LIVES OF INDIVIDUALS.



BEFORE BUILDING A NUCLEAR REACTOR, WE DESIGN THE SAFEGUARDS
FOR ITS USE. WE ALSO REQUIRE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENTS
SPECIFYING THE ANTICIPATED EFFECT OF THE REACTOR'S OPERATION ON THE
ENVIRONMENT. PRIOR TO APPROVING A VAST COMPUTER NETWORK AFFECTING
PERSONAL LIVES, WE NEED A COMPARABLE PRIVACY IMPACT STATEMENT.
WE MUST ALSO CONSIDER THE FALLOUT HAZARDS OF FEDNET TO TRADITIONAL
FREEDOMS.



I CAN TODAY MAKE KNOWN THAT THE PRIVACY COMMITTEE STAFF
IS PROCEEDING WITH A PROJECT TO DEVELOP RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ASSURING
THAT PERSONAL PRIVACY RIGHTS ARE GIVEN SYSTEMATIC AND CAREFUL
CONSIDERATION IN THE PLANNING, COORDINATION, AND PROCUREMENT OF
FEDERAL DATA PROCESSING AND DATA COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS.

OUR OBJECTIVE IS TO FORMULATE AN ACTION PLAN BY JUNE 30.
AN INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE HAS BEEN GIVEN THE ASSIGNMENT.



ASSIGNMENTS HAVE ALSO BEEN MADE FOR OTHER TASK FORCES TO
WORK ON PROBLEMS INVOLVING...

- * SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS;

- * PROTECTION OF PERSONAL PRIVACY INTERESTS OF CONSUMERS;

- * PRESERVING CONFIDENTIALITY OF PERSONAL RECORDS USED

FOR STATISTICAL AND RESEARCH PURPOSES;

- * WAYS OF NOTIFYING PEOPLE OF THEIR RIGHTS WITH RESPECT TO
VARIOUS TYPES OF INFORMATION THEY ARE ASKED TO PROVIDE TO FEDERAL
AGENCIES;



* MAILING LIST PRACTICES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT;

AND

* LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS AIMED AT PROTECTING THE PERSONAL
PRIVACY INTERESTS OF INDIVIDUALS ON WHOM FEDERAL RECORDS ARE
MAINTAINED.



IN ADDITION, STAFF WORK AND OUTSIDE RESEARCH ARE UNDER
WAY OR PLANNED ON PROBLEMS SUCH AS:

- * DEVELOPMENT OF BASIC LEGAL CONCEPTS FOR ARTICULATING
PRIVACY RIGHTS;

- * CONFIDENTIALITY OF PERSONAL TAX RETURNS SUBMITTED TO
THE I.R.S.;

- * PERSONAL PRIVACY RIGHTS OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES;



* TYPES OF PERSONAL INFORMATION THAT SHOULD NOT BE
COLLECTED;

* ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES THAT WOULD ENABLE INDIVIDUALS
TO KNOW ABOUT, AND TO CORRECT ERRORS IN, PERSONAL DATA FILES
MAINTAINED BY FEDERAL AGENCIES; AND

*MEANS FOR LIMITING THE RANGE AND VOLUME OF PERSONAL
DATA COLLECTED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.



IN DEALING WITH TROUBLESOME PRIVACY PROBLEMS, LET US NOT,
HOWEVER, SCAPEGOAT THE COMPUTER ITSELF AS A FRANKENSTEIN'S MONSTER.
BUT LET US BE AWARE OF THE IMPLICATIONS POSED TO FREEDOM AND
PRIVACY EMERGING FROM THE WAYS WE USE COMPUTERS TO COLLECT AND
DISSEMINATE PERSONAL INFORMATION.



A CONCERNED INVOLVEMENT BY ALL WHO USE COMPUTERS IS THE
ONLY WAY TO PRODUCE STANDARDS AND POLICIES THAT WILL DO THE JOB.
IT IS UP TO US TO ASSURE THAT INFORMATION IS NOT FED INTO THE
COMPUTER UNLESS IT IS RELEVANT.



EVEN IF IT IS RELEVANT, THERE IS STILL A NEED FOR
DISCRETION. A DETERMINATION MUST BE MADE IF THE SOCIAL HARM DONE
FROM SOME DATA OUTWEIGHS ITS USEFULNESS. THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS
IS ACTIVATED ~~BY~~ DEMANDS OF PEOPLE ON THE GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS
FOR INSTANT CREDIT AND INSTANT SERVICES. *The Q is:* HOW CAN WE OFFER SERVICE
A
TO PEOPLE WITHOUT DOING DISSERVICE TO THEIR PRIVACY?



COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY HAS MADE PRIVACY AN ISSUE OF URGENT
NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE. IT IS NOT THE TECHNOLOGY THAT CONCERNS
ME BUT ITS ABUSE. I AM ALSO CONFIDENT THAT TECHNOLOGY CAPABLE OF
DESIGNING SUCH INTRICATE SYSTEMS CAN ALSO DESIGN MEASURES TO ASSURE
SECURITY.



THERE IS NO MENTION OF THE "RIGHT OF PERSONAL PRIVACY",
AS SUCH, IN THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION. BUT, AS FAR BACK AS
1928, JUSTICE BRANDEIS EXPRESSED THE IDEA THAT THE RIGHT OF
INDIVIDUAL PRIVACY IS BROADLY PROTECTED BY THE CONSTITUTION.
FOR EXAMPLE, ILLEGAL SEARCHES AND SEISURES, ARE EXPLICITLY
FORBIDDEN IN THE CONSTITUTION. MOREOVER, THE GENERAL RIGHT TO
PRIVACY CERTAINLY CAN BE REGARDED AS ONE OF THE UNENUMERATED RIGHTS
THAT THE TENTH AMENDMENT RESERVES TO THE PEOPLE.



THERE WILL EVOLVE A MORE COMPREHENSIVE BODY OF LAW ON
PRIVACY FROM ISSUES TO COME BEFORE THE COURTS. BUT MUCH CAN BE
DONE THROUGH EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS -- BOTH IN
GOVERNMENT AND IN BUSINESS -- TO MEET THE GROWING PUBLIC DESIRE
FOR PROTECTION OF EACH INDIVIDUAL'S RIGHT OF PRIVACY.



SENSITIVITY WAS SHOWN BY PLANNERS OF THIS CONFERENCE
TO THE RIGHT OF PRIVACY AS AFFECTED BY PERSONAL DATA COLLECTION
AND PROCESSING. I AM PLEASED THAT FIVE OF YOUR SCHEDULED WORK
SESSIONS CONCENTRATED ON PRIVACY PROBLEMS. I WISH MY TIME HAD
PERMITTED ME TO ATTEND THESE SESSIONS, INCLUDING THE MEETING ON
HUMANIZATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS.

THE NEED TO HUMANIZE INFORMATION SYSTEMS BEST EXPRESSES
HOW WE SHOULD APPROACH THE PRIVACY ISSUE.



PEOPLE FEEL THREATENED BY BIG INFORMATION SYSTEMS JUST
AS THEY ARE TROUBLED BY THE GROWTH OF BIG GOVERNMENT, BIG BUSINESS,
BIG UNIONS, AND BY BIG INSTITUTIONS GENERALLY. ANXIETY IS
EXPERIENCED BECAUSE BIG SYSTEMS AND BIG ORGANIZATIONS SEEM INHUMAN
IN THAT THEY APPEAR NOT TO RESPECT A PERSON AS AN INDIVIDUAL BUT
TREAT HIM AS JUST ANOTHER UNIT IN A BROAD CATEGORY OF PERSONS.

*Govt big enough to give us everything we want as
Govt big enough to take from*



AS ONE PROCESSOR OF MAIL FOR A LARGE ORGANIZATION SAID:

"THE SADDEST THING OF ALL IS READING LETTERS THAT BEGIN, 'DEAR
COMPUTER, I KNOW THERE ARE NO HUMANS THERE.'"

FOR 25 YEARS I SERVED IN THE CONGRESS AND WATCHED THE
SOCIAL PLANNERS. ONE HUGE PROGRAM AFTER ANOTHER WAS ENACTED.
RIGID CATEGORICAL STANDARDS WERE APPLIED TO PEOPLE WITH A SWEEPING
BRUSH. WE BEGAN THE PROGRAMMING OF PEOPLE BEFORE COMPUTERS WERE
INVENTED.



IT IS MY CONVICTION THAT THE TIME HAS COME TO SHOW
GREATER RESPECT FOR INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES AND TO CEASE PROGRAMMING
PEOPLE AS THOUGH THEY WERE OBJECTS.

WE ARE APPROACHING THE CELEBRATION OF THIS COUNTRY'S
BICENTENNIAL. A MAJOR COMMITMENT WE SHOULD ALL MAKE FOR AMERICA'S
THIRD CENTURY IS TO WORK TOGETHER TO HUMANIZE THE OPERATIONS OF OUR
COMPUTERS, OUR INSTITUTIONS, AND OUR GOVERNMENT. AS THEODORE ROOSEVELT
PUT IT VERY SIMPLY 70 YEARS AGO: "THE GOVERNMENT IS US; WE ARE THE
GOVERNMENT, YOU AND I."



REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD
AT THE
NATIONAL COMPUTER CONFERENCE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
May 9, 1974

FOR RELEASE IN THURSDAY P.M.'S

I thank you for this opportunity to address the 1974 National Computer Conference and Exposition.

The invitation extended by the American Federation of Information Processing Societies was timely. I am learning about computer technology and data processing from the viewpoint of my new responsibilities as Chairman of the Domestic Council Committee on the Right of Privacy.

I am aware that the notion of leaving the protection of individual privacy to Government officials has been compared to asking the fox to protect the chicken coop. But five months ago — when the most intense investigation ever focused on a nominee for the Vice Presidency was directed at me — I awakened to the privacy issue in a very real and personal sense. I was one of the chickens.

On a previous visit to Chicago, I had occasion to refer to some foxes who passed themselves off as elephants in the 1972 election. I am speaking of some characters in the CREEP organization and CREEP'S invasion of the privacy of political opponents. This made me more aware of what could happen to our sacred right to privacy. I deplore such violations of traditional standards of honesty and decency in our political life.

I told President Nixon of my concerns, and he appointed me chairman of the Committee on the Right of Privacy. I welcome the challenge.

I know that there have been previous commitments, previous studies, and previous recommendations to deal by legislation with privacy problems. It is too early to forecast the outcome. I realize that too many findings have been ignored and too little actually done. The time has come for action. I will do all in my power to get results.

My first act as chairman involved complaints about an Executive Order of the President that permitted the Department of Agriculture to review the income tax returns of farmers to obtain data for statistical purposes. The President asked me to look into the matter. I immediately discussed the Executive Order with Secretary Butz and recommended that it be withdrawn. The President accepted my recommendation.

(more)

Let me tell you about the development of the Committee that I head. I wanted to chair this Committee with a staff of our own selection. I asked my former law partner, Philip Buchen — a distinguished advocate of personal freedom — to come to Washington as the Committee's Executive Director.

Interagency task forces were formed to make recommendations. Contributions have come also from the Congress, State governments, industry, citizens' groups, private individuals, academic experts, and some Federal agencies not represented on the Committee. We wish to invite our hosts, the American Federation of Information Processing Societies, and all constituent groups to become involved.

Today I would like to cite an example of a development that concerns our committee. The Government's General Services Administration has distributed specifications for bids on centers throughout the country for a massive new computer network. It would have the potential to store comprehensive data on individuals and institutions.

The contemplated system, known as FEDNET, would link Federal agencies in a network that would allow GSA to obtain personal information from the files of many Federal departments. It is portrayed as the largest single governmental purchase of civilian data communication equipment in history.

I am concerned that Federal protection of individual privacy is not yet developed to the degree necessary to prevent FEDNET from being used to probe into the lives of individuals.

Before building a nuclear reactor, we design the safeguards for its use. We also require environmental impact statements specifying the anticipated effect of the reactor's operation on the environment. Prior to approving a vast computer network affecting personal lives, we need a comparable privacy impact statement. We must also consider the fall-out hazards of FEDNET to traditional freedoms.

I can today make known that the Privacy Committee staff is proceeding with a project to develop recommendations for assuring that personal privacy rights are given systematic and careful consideration in the planning, coordination, and procurement of Federal data processing and data communications systems.

Our objective is to formulate an action plan by June 30. An interagency task force has been given the assignment.

Assignments have also been made for other task forces to work on problems involving

- . Social security numbers;
- . Protection of personal privacy interests of consumers;

(more)

- . Preserving confidentiality of personal records used for statistical and research purposes;
- . Ways of notifying people of their rights with respect to various types of information they are asked to provide to Federal agencies;
- . Mailing list practices of the Federal government; and
- . Legislative proposals aimed at protecting the personal privacy interests of individuals on whom Federal records are maintained.

In addition, staff work and outside research are under way or planned on problems such as:

- . Development of basic legal concepts for articulating privacy rights;
- . Confidentiality of personal tax returns submitted to the I.R.S.;
- . Personal privacy rights of Federal employees;
- . Types of personal information that should not be collected;
- . Administrative procedures that would enable individuals to know about, and to correct errors in personal data files maintained by Federal agencies; and
- . Means for limiting the range and volume of personal data collected by the Federal Government.

In dealing with troublesome privacy problems, let us not, however, scapegoat the computer itself as a Frankenstein's monster. But let us be aware of the implications posed to freedom and privacy emerging from the ways we use computers to collect and disseminate personal information.

A concerned involvement by all who use computers is the only way to produce standards and policies that will do the job. It is up to us to assure that information is not fed into the computer unless it is relevant.

Even if it is relevant, there is still a need for discretion. A determination must be made if the social harm done from some data outweighs its usefulness. The decision-making process is activated by demands of people on the Government and business for instant credit and instant services. How can we offer service to people without doing disservice to their privacy?

Computer technology has made privacy an issue of urgent national significance. It is not the technology that concerns me but its abuse. I am also confident that technology capable of designing such intricate systems can also design measures to assure security.

There is no mention of the "right of personal privacy," as such, in the United States Constitution. But, as far back as 1928, Justice Brandeis expressed the idea that the right of individual privacy is broadly protected by the Constitution. For example, illegal searches and seizures are explicitly forbidden in the Constitution. Moreover, the general right to privacy certainly can be regarded as one of the unenumerated rights that the Tenth Amendment reserves to the people.

(more)

There will evolve a more comprehensive body of law on privacy from issues to come before the courts. But much can be done through executive and administrative actions -- both in government and in business -- to meet the growing public desire for protection of each individual's right of privacy.

Sensitivity was shown by planners of this conference to the right of privacy as affected by personal data collection and processing. I am pleased that five of your scheduled work sessions concentrated on privacy problems. I wish my time had permitted me to attend these sessions, including the meeting on Humanization of Information Systems.

The need to humanize information systems best expresses how we should approach the privacy issue.

People feel threatened by big information systems just as they are troubled by the growth of big government, big business, big unions, and by big institutions generally. Anxiety is experienced because big systems and big organizations seem inhuman in that they appear not to respect a person as an individual but treat him as just another unit in a broad category of persons.

As one processor of mail for a large organization said: "The saddest thing of all is reading letters that begin, 'Dear Computer, I know there are no humans there.'"

For 25 years I served in the Congress and watched the social planners. One huge program after another was enacted. Rigid categorical standards were applied to people with a sweeping brush. We began the programming of people before computers were invented.

It is my conviction that the time has come to show greater respect for individual differences and to cease programming people as though they were objects.

We are approaching the celebration of this country's bicentennial. A major commitment we should all make for America's third century is to work together to humanize the operations of our computers, our institutions, and our government. As Theodore Roosevelt put it very simply 70 years ago: "The government is us; we are the government, you and I."

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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT

Subject: Possible topics of news questions on Privacy Issues

1. "FEDNET" - a GSA plan to set up a massive computer information network for use in common by other Federal agencies and departments, estimated to cost \$180 million. Plans for procurement are going ahead without regard for the privacy problems this system may create. Suggest strong stand against the headlong rush into this procurement without approval of the Congress.

2. Criminal Justice Information legislation - Pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee are separate bills to prevent abuses of criminal justice data banks, both Federal and State, by insuring the completeness and accuracy of the information compiled and by restricting its use and dissemination. One bill is proposed by the Department of Justice and the other by Senator Ervin. Differences are in process of being reconciled. Suggest that you support the principles being urged but without taking a stand on the particular provisions under consideration.

3. Koch bill - This bill before a Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee would do for other personal information compiled by the Federal Government what the Justice and Ervin bills would do for criminal justice information. Principle is sound but the administrative problems posed in connection with existing information systems require refinement of legislation to fit the solutions proposed more closely to the actual problems.

4. Goldwater-Koch bill. - This bill in the House has not been set for hearings. It extends the principles of item 3 to the non-Federal and private sectors and is based on certain recommendations in the HEW study completed July of 1973. Again, the question arises whether the administrative burdens imposed offer the most effective practical solution to the actual problems.

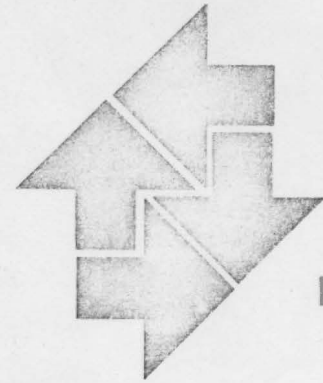
5. House Republican Task Force on Privacy -- under chairmanship of Barry Goldwater, Jr., has been formed to issue report in about two months.

Philip W. Buchen
Executive Director
Domestic Council Committee
on the Right of Privacy

PWB:ed

1974 National Computer Conference & Exposition

May 6-10
McCormick Place, Chicago



News

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY, MAY 5

CONTACT: Evelyn Bonney
NCC Press Room 20C
791-6600

**YEAR'S LARGEST COMPUTER CONFERENCE AND EXHIBIT
TO OPEN TOMORROW AT MCCORMICK PLACE**

CHICAGO, ILL., May 5, 1974--The 1974 National Computer Conference & Exposition will open tomorrow with the year's most comprehensive conference program and exhibit of computer technology. The conference program will run from Monday, May 6, through Friday, May 10, at both McCormick Place and the McCormick Inn. The exhibit program will be open from Monday, May 6, through Thursday, May 9, at McCormick Place.

Under the guidance of Conference General Chairman, Dr. Stephen S. Yau, Chairman of the Computer Sciences Department at Northwestern University, the 74 NCC covers the entire spectrum of computer technology, from the latest scientific developments, through the newest user applications. In addition, special focus will be placed on several pertinent societal issues.

The conference program, directed by Theodore Bellan, Vice President of Computer Services at McDonnell Douglas Automation Company, is comprised of 119 sessions dealing with five specific areas of computer science & technology and 10 user applications areas including retailing, government, distribution, transportation, finance, industrial process control, manufacturing, education, health care & biotechnology, and communication systems.

(more)

In addition, special sessions will deal with Computer Developments and Applications Outside the U.S., Computers and Personal Privacy, Energy in an Evolving Society, Computing and Mathematics in Society, Computers, Communications and the Regulatory Environment and the Dartmouth Time Sharing System - Then and Now-- a session recognizing the 10th anniversary of the inauguration of time-sharing at Dartmouth.

The exhibit program will feature the latest in hardware, software, systems, peripherals and services displayed by more than 250 companies in more than 80,000 square feet of actual exhibit space.

Featured speakers will include the keynote address by AFIPS President George Glaser on Monday morning at 10:30, an address by C.W. (Clancy) Spangle, Executive Vice President of Honeywell Inc. at the Conference Luncheon on Tuesday, and a talk by John D. deButts, Chairman of the Board at AT&T, at the Industry Luncheon on Wednesday.

On Thursday, May 9, the 74 NCC will be honored by a visit by Vice President Gerald R. Ford who will deliver an important address at noon in the Arie Crown Theater.

The 74 NCC will also feature a High School Computer Science Fair open to the general public, a Computer Art Show highlighting the newest developments in the use of computers as they relate to the arts, a Science Film Theater which will show films both about and generated by computer, and a series of tours to sites of interest in the greater Chicago area. These special programs have been brought together under the guidance of Conference Vice-Chairman Samuel Levine, Director of Network Planning of Informatics, Inc.

(more)

The 1974 National Computer Conference & Exposition is expected to attract more than 35,000 computer specialists and scientists, educators, members of government, international visitors and computer users. It is sponsored by the American Federation of Information Processing Societies, Inc. (AFIPS) in conjunction with the Association of Computing Machinery, the IEEE Computer Society, and the Society for Computer Simulation.

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