

or not we should limit the data and information concerning the individual and use that technique as perhaps a means of safeguarding and controlling.

Mr. PACKARD. I think you are correct. I think you would be safer if you are going to start a filing system that is going to lead to a central filing system, the identifications should be removed at the original agency before the material goes on tape.

Mr. HORTON. Thank you.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Mr. Packard, you hoped the committee would look into Mr. Macy's suggestion that there be computerization and central files on Federal employees. I assure you if such a system is put together, it is our hope and the insistence of this committee that each employee will have access to his own file to see what is in there so that it is accurate and honest. I think this is the only way that an employee would be able to cope with all the information-gathering services so he would be put on notice and would have an opportunity to examine what has been collected on him.

Mr. PACKARD. I think this committee would be performing a very great service if it could persuade the Civil Service Commission to make that safeguard available.

Mr. GALLAGHER. I want to thank you very much for your appearance here this morning, Mr. Packard, for your alerting our country in the past long before many people got to thinking about these problems, for your contribution to the people of this country, and for honoring us here with your presence this morning. Looking down the path, if people read all of your books—I hope they do—and we put this question up to a national referendum, I think there would be some predictable results. We want to thank you very much.

Mr. PACKARD. Thank you, sir.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES A. REICH, PROFESSOR, YALE LAW SCHOOL

Mr. GALLAGHER. The Chair would like to call Prof. Charles A. Reich. In behalf of the committee, we welcome you here this morning, Professor Reich.

Professor Reich is from the Yale Law School. He is an expert on the collection of data on individuals and an expert on the legal implications of the collection of dossiers. We have asked Professor Reich to relate his experience of the past to the new problem of the computer and the possibility of computerized dossiers on citizens and taxpayers in the United States.

Professor Reich, we welcome you; would you please proceed?

Professor REICH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I might say that the field I teach in is constitutional law. I will talk today about some of the legal aspects of the proposals that have been made.

I might also say I am here in my own behalf, not on behalf of the law school or Yale University or anybody except myself.

When I began to think about this problem, it occurred to me that everybody is in favor of privacy. I noted that within recent weeks, Time magazine, Saturday Review, Newsweek, and all of my friends said they favored privacy, and I believe that you would be able to get a 100-percent vote out of the American people on the same subject.