

So, I have tried to think of the categories of information, of inquiry, and limit the distribution of information once obtained. I think the principle I would have is I would start with the idea that information goes only to the person who is authorized and to no one else, unless there is a specific exception. In other words, my principle would be no distribution beyond the original recipient of information without an exception.

I take it today we have the opposite principle. Distribution is allowed unless there is a prohibition. It seems to me that is the wrong approach.

Mr. HORTON. On this very point, I would like to put into the record at this juncture the article by Mr. Macy in the Saturday Review of July 23, 1966.

(The article referred to follows:)

[From Saturday Review, July 23, 1966]

#### THE NEW COMPUTERIZED AGE—4: AUTOMATED GOVERNMENT

##### *How Computers Are Being Used in Washington To Streamline Personnel Administration—To the Individual's Benefit*

(By John W. Macy, Jr.<sup>1</sup>)

In any examination, whether in high school or college or in a civil service written test, it has never been considered cricket to show your paper to anyone else. In these days of automated examinations this same rule may be carried to the ultimate extreme: the only eyes that ever fall upon an applicant's civil service test may be his own. Even though the test may be sent across the continent, graded, and compared with the papers of other competitors, and even though the applicant may be hired and enter upon a lifetime career largely on the basis of this test, nobody but him need see it after he completes it.

This is one aspect of automation that bids to revolutionize personnel management in the Federal Government. Some may regard this feature as depersonalizing. But the truth is that mass examination scoring never was a highly personal activity. The automation of much personnel work of a clerical type may well serve to increase the personal attention managers can give to problems requiring human attention.

Automated examining techniques used by the U.S. Civil Service Commission may be both more advanced and more limited than the general public realizes. During fiscal 1966 the Commission's computer automatically scheduled more than 700,000 applicants into 1,000 examination points throughout the Nation, computed the scores of those who took these nationwide examinations, and notified applicants of the results. On the other hand, these high-volume figures deal only with nationwide written examinations. In many instances, persons who apply for positions are not tested, but rather are evaluated by a team of experts in a specific occupation, and are graded solely on their previous training and experience.

For one of the 700,000 persons who applies for an automated examination, the initial action on his part is simple and easy. He files only a small card form. In due course he receives an admission card, telling him to report at a specified date and hour at an examination point convenient to him. His examination has been scheduled by machine, and the time and location have been printed automatically. In the examination room, the competitor marks his answers to the questions by shading the appropriate block on a set of test-answer sheets. When the sheets are returned to the Commission, computers then take over the next steps. Their output even includes a letter to the competitor notifying him of the test results.

The notification letters roll out of the computer in one long sheet, are mechanically separated, and are finally stuffed into mailing envelopes virtually untouched by human hands. Not only is this process immensely faster, it is more accurate and requires substantially smaller expense than processing by hand.

<sup>1</sup> John W. Macy, Jr., is Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission.