"Right-to-privacy" affirmed

(Continued from page 1)

However, the report also criticizes the "free-and-open atmosphere" of the academic community. The claim of privacy, it states, should not be used to avoid inconvenience or to hide error. Furthermore, while it recognizes the need for organizations and offices as well as individual privacy, it explicitly states that office holders have a duty to recognize the right-to-know of their constituents. It is here, the report argues, that the conflict of the right-to-know and the right-to-privacy is the sharpest.

It is a responsibility, the committee asserts, for the right of individuals to review the records relating to them that are held by the Institute. In its report, it argues that they have the "right to correct possible errors and to appeal comments intended to prevent misinterpretations." Balanced against this, however, is the right-to-privacy of individuals who may have contributed to a person's file.

The committee is never able to resolve this question, suggesting only that discretion be used and that separate files be kept in cases where there is a possible conflict of rights.

The report is careful to recognize the dangers posed by "outside world" to the privacy of individuals on whom MIT holds files. It recommends that only minimal factual information be given to inquiries originating outside the community.

Furthermore, it explicitly recognizes the dangers of subpoenas and suggests that all collected data have a specific lifetime (this recommendation also appears in other places in the report). The lifetime of all records should be made known when the information is first collected, and the continued existence of any file, the report states, should be justified by those intending to keep it.

The committee devotes several sections of its report to a five-page appendix concerning computerized data systems. Such systems, it points out, have grown and the dangers of record keeping, by making possible a significant improvement in the organization of imposed and random complete files. The appendix is largely devoted to the ability of computer systems to protect the information stored in them from unauthorized scrutiny.

Salary figures "edited" from MIT Fact Profile

(Continued from page 1)

Some allocations were cut from $10,500 to $7,250, the team's allocations were cut from $9,000 to $7,250, while half the amount of $1,200 was reserved for use by the Undergraduate Association for "special projects." The fund has been eliminated from next year's budget. There still exist, however, a $500 Publication Fund for contribution to "new publications." Kavazanjian cited Rehn and the Community Writers Co-op as examples of the kind of activities into which these funds could go. A member of the administration has a duty to recognize the right-to-know of their constituents. It is here, the report argues, that the conflict of the right-to-know and the right-to-privacy is the sharpest.

In a related area, the committee asserts, the right of individuals to review the records relating to them that are held by the Institute. In its report, it argues that they have the "right to correct possible errors and to appeal comments intended to prevent misinterpretations." Balanced against this, however, is the right-to-privacy of individuals who may have contributed to a person's file.

The committee is never able to resolve this question, suggesting only that discretion be used and that separate files be kept in cases where there is a possible conflict of rights.

The report is careful to recognize the dangers posed by "outside world" to the privacy of individuals on whom MIT holds files. It recommends that only minimal factual information be given to inquiries originating outside the community.

Furthermore, it explicitly recognizes the dangers of subpoenas and suggests that all collected data have a specific lifetime (this recommendation also appears in other places in the report). The lifetime of all records should be made known when the information is first collected, and the continued existence of any file, the report states, should be justified by those intending to keep it.

The committee devotes several sections of its report to a five-page appendix concerning computerized data systems. Such systems, it points out, have grown and the dangers of record keeping, by making possible a significant improvement in the organization of imposed and random complete files. The appendix is largely devoted to the ability of computer systems to protect the information stored in them from unauthorized scrutiny.

FINBOARD also slices newspaper subsidies

(Continued from page 1)

The same held true for several other departments contacted. Professor Hoffman indicated that he doesn't yet know where, and the Financial Board also slices newspaper subsidies.

The South Shore's newest and largest closed-circuit TV link

By Walter T. Middlebrook

In the fall term, students at MIT and Harvard may possibly be viewing exchange video transmissions between the two schools, says Prof. Carl Overhage and Mr. James Roberts of the University Information Technology Corporation (UNITEL). This closed circuit TV will be the product of a year's research by UNITEL, in its efforts of introducing new information transfer technology into teaching and learning at the schools.

The television network being set up utilizes the existing TV facilities at each school and their connections to TV station WGBH (Channel 2) of Boston. WGBH's part in the setup stems from TV connections both schools already have to the station. Through a little patch work at the station, MIT and Harvard can be connected to each other. MIT's transmissions to Harvard are sent via microwaves from the Center for Advanced Engineering Study (bldg. 9) to WGBH which relays them by the cable to up to 21 locations at Harvard. The initial schedule called for experimental programs to be transmitted before the end of this semester, but due to technical difficulties in the Harvard system the final programs probably won't be seen until fall.

Overhage said the MIT-WGBH-Harvard setup is economical because neither school has to start from scratch in the early experiments. The main problem, he noted, would be distinguishing who will finance the link-up.

At present, the deal with WGBH is that each transmission will cost six dollars/hour for an engineer who will do the patch work. According to Overhage, "this isn't much, but if the system becomes very operable, prices can get above the ceiling; and with the financial situation of universities as it is...?"

Packing Supplies

Stationery Department, First Floor

The Wooden Cocoa Crate - 27"x17"x13 $9.95
Standard cardboard cartons - .50 ea., 3 for $1.40
Max fold cardboard cartons - 15"x14"x12, .25 ea., 5 for $1.10
Paper Nea tape - 2"x24", .25 ea., 5 for $1.10
Brown wrapping paper - 40"x48", .25 ea., 5 for $1.20
Bicycle locks - .25 ea., 5 for $1.20

Trunks from the Apartment Shop. Downstairs Store

Footlockers - 30"x17"x12 $25.99
Steel locker - 26"x21"x12 $22.99

Dorm Trunk - 26"x21"x12 $36.99

Overseas Trunk - 40"x25"x23 $41.99

The Rolling Stones
GIMME SHELTER
EXETER STREET THEATRE

1:30, 3:00, 4:35, 6:10, 7:55, 9:30


The Coop

HARVARD SQUARE
M.I.T. STUDENT CENTER
CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL CENTER