

1. René Carmille was a French military technocrat who, in 1940, rescued the French military tabulators (information processing machines; precursors to general purpose computers) from Nazi confiscation. He used his collection of machines to create Vichy France's *Demographic Service*, the largest collection of information processing power outside Nazi hands on the European continent.

As a precondition to scheduling the segregation, deportation, and extermination of French Jewry, the pro-Nazi Vichy government ordered a professional census. Information was collected on vocational training (to facilitate formation of work battalions for export to Germany), national origin, and religion (including parental and grandparental religions). Carmille, possessing the most complete statistical training and modern equipment, requested the assignment of compiling the data from census forms onto tabulator cards for mechanical analysis.

In the Greater Reich census information was used to produce precinct-level, alphabetized lists of Jews. This permitted forced evacuation directly onto precisely scheduled trains of just the right size. Trains rolled from the far reaches of the Reich to various death camps, arriving on time to the minute after three tortuous days of transit. The tabulating machines were invaluable in scheduling the clock-work slaughter.

René Carmille's section was tasked with transferring census data, including column 11, religion, onto tabulator cards. They were then to sort the cards and print the lists. As an information professional, how would the professional Codes of Conduct we have examined in class apply to Carmille?

Would their application change if you knew that while he claimed to be working in tandem with the Nazis, Carmille was actually a member of the French Resistance? His section *never* punched column 11 on any census card. While his census of professions was accurate, the data was designed not for the Nazis but rather so that Free French forces could assemble French citizens with appropriate military skills into combat-ready units upon liberating *Demographic Service* offices.

Nazi authorities discovered this only after the Allied invasion of Algiers and the "spontaneous" generation of Free French units across North Africa. After sabotaging the Jewish census and keeping that secret for 30 months, Carmille was arrested in February, 1944. Carmille died under Nazi torture without revealing anything he knew about the French Resistance.

The professional Codes of Conduct that we examined require fair and honest dealing with one's superiors and one's peers; it is obvious that Carmille did not abide by this central tenant of professional practice. Discuss how Carmille's actions can (or cannot) be reconciled with the requirements of the Codes of Conduct that guide our profession. Give detailed support to your conclusion with citation from the various Codes of Conduct. Your answer should be about 500 words.

2. Pick an emerging *computer* technology that you believe creates a legal policy vacuum. Does the vacuum include criminal (or potentially criminal) activity? Or is it primarily civil? How quickly is/has the technology adopted and how aware are people of the vacuum?
3. Outline a reasonable program to help educate lawmakers and the general public to the vacuum you identified above.