damage or embarrass him. Second, it would be useful if we could reduce the tremendous flood of reports which are required from businesses and individuals at the Federal, State and local levels. Some simplification and rationalization here would considerably reduce the burden on the respondents, as well as the cost to the Government. Finally, however, in developing adequate disclosure rules we must be careful not to throw the baby out with the bath. Many kinds of analytical research require access to individual information, but this should not constitute disclosure in any meaningful sense. Techniques must be developed to preserve the usefulness of detailed information but at the same time insure the privacy of the individual.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Thank you, Mr. Ruggles.

Mr. Dunn, would you like to proceed with your statement?

Mr. DUNN. Yes, sir.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Please proceed.

STATEMENT OF EDGAR S. DUNN, JR., RESEARCH ANALYST, RESOURCES FOR THE FUTURE, INC.

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the committee for giving me the opportunity to discuss this issue with you today.

I think that the concern of this committee is a very legitimate and proper one and one that concerns me as well. I think it is very wholesome that we can discuss this issue together. I do think that there still remains some residual confusions that I should like to try to point up.

Much of what I have to say here is a recapitulation of my previous testimony and points made by my colleagues. However, I think there might be some merit in recasting them in a somewhat different way.

I think that it is important to recognize clearly that there are two basically different types of information systems: (1) there are statistical information systems, and (2) there are information systems that have as their purpose the generation of intelligence.

I might say that I use the term "intelligence" here with some misgivings and for want of a better term. My concern is that the term sometimes carries a certain amount of emotional freight, but I use it here only to make a technical distinction.

The distinction is basic. Intelligence systems generate data about individuals as individuals. They have as their purpose "finding out" about the individual. They are widespread and common and essential in our private and public business. They include such things as the medical records a doctor keeps to trace the changes in the well-being of his patient and the educational records the teacher keeps to trace the progress of the student. They include requirements essential to public administration, such as the licensing authorities' need to know whether a driver has legal vision, or the tax authorities' need for information to administer taxes.

Most of the intelligence information systems with which I have had any direct contact are restricted systems which have a specific administrative purpose and have not as their purpose the organization of intelligence about individuals into an integrated dossier of any kind.

It is conceivable that an intelligence system of this kind could be developed.