

tistical systems; that having had this experience, we know these kinds of things can be made to work and we know these kinds of things can be extended in a number of ways and, as a matter of fact, strengthened through the application of the computer, that is, bringing the computer into the control process itself.

In the end, one simply has to say that we live in a system of law. Unless we have confidence that we can make a system of law work, we just do not have any recourse to anything.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Our system of law is conceived on a system of checks and balances. Are we not bringing about a vast imbalance here, and will we not have to rely on benevolent people using this for benevolent purposes?

Mr. DUNN. I do not think so.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Are we not creating the capability or are we not creating an instrument that can bring great imbalance? Suppose you had a nonbenevolent group in charge of a data center and then we threw Larry O'Brien's book on how to win elections into the computer, and then started to assimilate files on the 100,000 most likely delegates at the next convention. We would come out with some pretty interesting profiles and statistics, would we not?

Mr. DUNN. This is a complex question. There are several questions, as a matter of fact.

Mr. GALLAGHER. It is a complex issue. I am reducing it to a very simple political question.

Mr. DUNN. Let me answer in this way: First of all, I would agree with the statement Mr. Bowman made at the close of his testimony this morning. I think it quite appropriate and desirable that we not only think about controls upon the output, what can go out of the system. Here the basic notion is that no data about any individual can be released for any purpose—

Mr. GALLAGHER. Let us not talk about releases. Let us assume that it cannot be released.

Mr. DUNN. The other thing that is very desirable and necessary is to think about what kind of things it is legitimate to put into a statistical system. This is, I think, a matter of considerable interest and concern, and is another thing that needs to be thought very much about. Statistical systems as a matter of fact have never characteristically had very much information in them of a personal character, about the sex life of the individual or psychiatric interviews or things of that kind.

Mr. GALLAGHER. If you put in the MMPI—

Mr. DUNN. I am not sure I know what that is.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, which has a complete listing of your sex life, your religious beliefs, whether you love your wife or who you like to look at a movie with—all of this sort of thing. If you start programing that in the interest of statistics and press the button, you would have all the information you said would not be available.

Mr. DUNN. If it is not socially desirable to put this in, keep it out.

Mr. GALLAGHER. It is socially desirable. Otherwise, why did the Bureau of the Budget up until recently approve it as a test?

Mr. KRUEGER. We have never claimed specifically it would be socially desirable to put that particular kind of information into a data center.