

Mr. GALLAGHER. Why would you use it in the first place?

Mr. KRUEGER. Someone had a very legitimate and important use for the information.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Then it is not impossible to think that someone would think it would be a very important use if we gathered up all of the people who took the MMPI and accumulated some statistics about how many people are happy with their wives or whether they believe in the second coming of Christ.

A lot of people do not believe in the first, so they are going to be discriminated against automatically by the computer.

Mr. KRUEGER. This is the importance of the question which needs to be given further consideration—what kinds of data should go into a center in the first place.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Yes, this is a very essential question, I should think.

Mr. DUNN. There is an additional point here, Mr. Chairman, which I think is worth some attention which has not come out in the discussion thus far, I believe. You have the data that are in there. Let us start with the assumption it is hedged about with all kinds of protection, procedurally and legal.

Mr. GALLAGHER. This is the 9,000 reels?

Mr. DUNN. No. The 9,000 reels, if I may, I would like to come back to, because there is a specific response on that which was not handled this morning, but that is not germane here.

You have data in the information system. In the first place, it is restricted data, restricted not only in terms of its availability but in terms of the kind of data you have in it. Let us even assume you have stuff in there that someone would like to get at. He has some motive for breaking the system, if I may put it in these crude terms. The simple truth of the matter is that it is just not going to pay him to try to break the system, quite apart from whether or not it could be done. Why? Because what has he got to do? He has to break the law. The penalties can be severe. He has to induce some key group of people, and maybe some of them are responsible to both Congress and the administration, or something of this kind, under the new procedures. They are going to break the law and violate their function.

After he goes through all of this, not only breaking the law himself but having a whole series of very impossible and improbable kinds of people to break the law, what is he confronted with? What is it that he wants? He wants some data about an individual. Why would he go to all this trouble and then, after he had gone through this kind of beltline or chain process, get to a file of several million records which must be searched through for this information?

Bear in mind, for statistical purposes this information is probably not organized with all of the data about the individual in one place. It is scattered all through the system, because that is the efficient way to organize, the format of data for statistical purposes, not the efficient way for intelligence purposes, but the efficient way for statistical purposes. He has to go through all this. If what he wants is a little bit of information about one individual or even a few individuals, it is much less risky and much more economical for him to go out and find out for himself, hire a private detective or drive by the guy's house—

Mr. GALLAGHER. He can do that now, but when you are centralizing, you are reducing the cost and increasing the risk.