

than Lincoln and someone who thought Lincoln was greater than Washington flunked that question.

Mr. WERTS. May I ask—

Mr. REUSS. If the testimony yesterday was in error, incidentally, it is an easy matter for the Department of Labor, after 8 months, to produce what the proper answers were and tell this committee. But so far, since you won't tell and since we have had testimony, I assume that is true.

Now I am not a psychologist, but it does seem to me that a great many young Negro men and women might well think that Lincoln was greater than Washington, because among other things, Lincoln freed the slaves.

I find it quite shocking, frankly, that you included a question like that in your test whereby some 21,000 or 22,000 young Americans are told whether or not they can get these jobs in the poverty program, paying \$4 or \$5 or \$6 or \$7,000 a year.

Another question, No. 148, "My home as a child was less peaceful and quiet than those of most other people."

Now again I am not a sociologist, or psychologist, but the fact is that many Negroes in our society live in overcrowded slum or near-slum areas, and I am told yesterday by the witness that the flunking answer to that question was that, yes, your home was less peaceful and quiet.

Mr. WERTS. May I ask who—

Mr. REUSS. The witness yesterday? Yes, it was a man named Gross who has written a book about, among other things, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, which is a set of some 500 questions compiled largely by a study of 800 manic depressive schizophrenics, paranoids, and others, in Minnesota mental institutions, and which is apparently the test for which the Department of Labor paid the several thousand dollars which you indicated was paid to a commercial testing outfit for this test.

Now I had hoped that this sentence in your statement today, that you were going to try to achieve a just balance of ethnic and minority groups, was an analysis of the mistake you made, and a resolution to do better, and I am disturbed to hear you deny that it was. This is too bad, as far as I am concerned.

Let's turn now to the right to privacy, which I would emphasize is only a part of what this subcommittee is looking at. We are, of course, concerned about the right to privacy. But we are concerned also with the competence, efficiency, and justice of governmental employee selection methods. But let's look at the right to privacy, and which I believe your testimony was that you not only aren't violating it now, but you didn't violate it last year in the 1964 CAUSE test. Is that correct?

Mr. WERTS. Substantially that is correct.

Mr. REUSS. I call your attention again to certain questions in the 158 questions which you asked. Take question 118, "I have been in trouble one or more times because of my sex behavior."

I now refer you to the official U.S. Department of Labor publication, "Manpower Administration, Bureau of Employment Security, Selection of Applicants for Youth Opportunity Training Program," which purports to be a description of how you conducted last year's program.