

Based on the above findings, the subject was separated at the Second Intermediate Advisory Selection Board for reasons of personality unsuitability. In the exit interview, the professional opinion was shared that the trainee had undergone great perturbation and was just beginning to work it through. This was confirmed by the subject who shared his own concerns about his behavior and the fact that he now had some understanding of a very confused and anxiety-provoking period in his life.

The MMPI made a significant contribution in this case and was protective to the individual. His behavior was such that he might have been selected had we not been alerted to look more closely at his dynamics. To have subjected this individual to additional stress at this period of his life may have resulted in a psychotic decompensation of serious proportions.

Mr. REUSS. When was this selection-out process effort—how many weeks? You say the second selection board. When does that occur?

Dr. CARP. This is probably at about 16 weeks.

Mr. REUSS. At the end?

Dr. CARP. No. The middle.

Mr. REUSS. I was a little confused. Toward the end there you said that his behavior had deteriorated? I thought you said that he was grateful because he realized his behavior had been odd.

Dr. CARP. That's right. In the exit interview. "The professional opinion was shared that the trainee had undergone great perturbation and was just beginning to work it through." In discussing the reasons for his selection, he had an interview with the senior psychologist who tried to explain to him why he was selected out in such a way that there would not be traumatic injury to the individual. This is what he is trying to say in this statement—that he tried to explain to the individual why he was not being selected to go overseas, and he said that the subject agreed.

"This was confirmed by the subject" who shared his own concerns about his behavior—and the fact that he now had some understanding of the very confused anxiety-provoking period in his life.

Mr. REUSS. All right. That is case history No. 5.

How many other case histories among the 19,000 Peace Corps trainees are there, which you assert—in which you assert abnormality was discovered only by the MMPI, and would not have been discovered otherwise?

Dr. CARP. I would have to go through our 19,603 folders, which I have not done, or have somebody go through them.

I would say there are a significant number but a small percentage.

However, I am reluctant to eliminate the use of any device or procedure which can help in not sending even one of these people overseas.

We are dealing with human lives here. We send some of these people overseas, even doing everything we can, who should not be sent. We see what this does to them.

With the responsibility given to me, with due regard and concern that I do not hurt anybody, I do not want to send one individual overseas who may become psychotic primarily because of the situation which the Peace Corps put him in. And I take this responsibility very seriously, sir, because I know what it can do.

Mr. REUSS. Yes, I am sure you do. However, what I wanted was evidence additional to case No. 5, if you have it, which would bear out your assertion that there was a broad body of experience in the Peace Corps which shows that this test is valuable in discerning psychoses that would not otherwise be selected.