

Dr. IANNI. This would have to be a determination made in each individual case and I frankly wouldn't want to say that in every case we would insist on the test itself being shown to the individual parent.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Will the scope of the test be disclosed to a parent?

Dr. IANNI. Yes. The area of the testing, why it is necessary for the research, how it relates to the research objectives will be made available, but I simply don't see where in each case it would be necessary to make available the test itself.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Would a parent of a child, if upon making inquiry as to what the contents of the test were, then be in a position to have his child excused?

Dr. IANNI. Yes. He always has this.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Without the child being looked upon as an odd ball?

Dr. IANNI. I don't think so, because where testing is used in our research situations, the confidentiality of who is responding is always respected and consequently the child really wouldn't be ostracized as a result of this because the list of students to be used is not known to the general student body.

Mr. GALLAGHER. I am sure that by and large what you have just mentioned here are adequate safeguards and new procedures will implement these safeguards, but the subcommittee has a somewhat nebulous opinion when you get into specific areas of testing.

Just looking through the book at some of the tests here, there was one given on the personality attributes associated with various mechanisms of masculine identification. This was given to kindergarten boys.

Now the whole area of this type of thing would seem to me there ought to be full disclosure to a parent that this child of 5 years old is to be tested on his masculinity. You can get into many problems on this type of thing. It is this area that concerns me. There are others in the booklet here. But it would seem to me that a child could be made subject to witticisms throughout the school if the clinical relationship and nature of the testing weren't adequately safeguarded. Do you feel that in this type of thing, and most of these others, that privacies will now be protected?

Dr. IANNI. Yes, sir.

Mr. GALLAGHER. That a parent will have a right to know——

Dr. IANNI. I think the key to the issue is the voluntary nature of the test. This is the principal safeguard.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Voluntary nature of the test plus the parental request?

Dr. IANNI. That's right.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Parental consent, informed, as you said before. Informed parental consent.

Dr. IANNI. Yes.

Mr. HORTON. How can a child in kindergarten give his consent?

Dr. IANNI. This is the consent of his parents, not the child.

Mr. HORTON. In other words, the voluntariness of the test is gaged by the parent and not by the child involved.

Dr. IANNI. Yes.

Mr. HORTON. Is this true in grammar and high school levels?