

Let me also get into another area that you touched on. You made mention of the deficiencies of testing as it relates to especially disadvantaged children.

Judge Wright in his decision on the District of Columbia schools also touched on the fact that tests today for most schoolchildren are aimed at the middle class, that it is very difficult for disadvantaged children to be able to effectively answer that kind of a test if their backgrounds are not in the areas that are covered by these tests.

You also indicated that you are now developing tests in this area. I wonder two things: No. 1, what tests have been used in Headstart, what specific tests are you using and, secondly, where are you going in the development of new tests, which I assume then you are going to be using two kinds of tests, one for the standard normal child and we are going to be using another service of tests for the disadvantaged child?

Mr. SUGARMAN. To answer your question, Congressman Steiger, the most used tests at the moment in Headstart are the Binet—Stanford-Binet and the Peabody picture vocabulary tests, both of which have been in existence for a number of years and both of which have to some degree been standardized on disadvantaged children, although not perfectly by any means.

The two tests that we have developed and used most generally in addition to those are the Zigler behavior inventory and the Caldwell preschool inventory—Dr. Caldwell at Syracuse University and Dr. Zigler at Yale University. Both of these were developed specifically to meet the needs of children from disadvantaged homes who may not have had the same kind of experience that children in advantaged homes have had.

We are now trying to see whether, in fact, these do more accurately assess the child's state of development than do the original tests. In addition to that, we are supporting development of a number of tests of language development, a number of tests of behavior, self-image, and other facets of total child development.

Mr. STEIGER. Mr. Shriver, let me just ask you, if I can, a couple of questions relating to program budgeting.

It is my understanding that the Office of Economic Opportunity has been active in the development of following the Presidential guidelines laid down, first, in October of 1965 and then again, as I recall, in 1966. Have you or can you make available to the committee the results of your program, PBSB studies on the OEO?

Mr. SHRIVER. First of all, you are correct in that OEO has been participating in that program. In fact, I think ours was the first agency in the domestic area of the U.S. Government to make a PPBS study, even before the President's memorandum to which you refer.

These documents, however, are submitted by us to the Bureau of the Budget. They are executive department documents and we do not have the authority unilaterally to release those documents to anybody. They are, you might say, the property of the Bureau once the Bureau has them.

Dr. Levine is in charge of that part of our work and I would like him to add any comments or make any corrections to what I said that he might wish to make.