

Chairman PERKINS. Without objection it is so ordered.

Mr. THOMPSON. Having worked in a small way in the polling industry and one of the centers being in Princeton in my district and having observed a great number of congressional questionnaires, they are almost completely unscientific interests, and despite the best interests, in a sense the questions are loaded.

Although they have a great value I doubt that they are very scientifically accurate.

Mr. HARRIS. Congressman, may I suggest something and I hope this does not come out of the Congressman's time. It has always occurred to me that I could see great value to these congressional surveys if you did them on a different basis. I would pay less attention to the percentage of returns that you get if you ask the people to sign their questionnaires. I believe all questionnaires now are sent out unsigned. If you ask people to sign them, then frankly, I can see a very good dialog between Congressmen and their constituents in terms of why you don't agree with their point of view as individuals and so on.

It would seem to me this would be a very highly useful thing in the survey field rather than taking a stab in the dark and hoping you get a representative cross section answering you and perhaps even be misled in terms of what your constituency believes.

Mr. SCHERLE. Do you also feel that people who have taken a firm position of being against something would be more inclined to answer a questionnaire than those who are for something.

Mr. HARRIS. The people who will answer will "tend psychologically to be those most for something or those most against something. You can get very misled by the vocal proponents and opponents of any measure. What they leave out is the broad, quiet, often silent middle in our society or the people who don't write letters to Congressmen particularly, the people who don't get up in arms, who don't march in picket lines, who don't scream at public figures. But these are the people who probably make up the majority of our electorate.

Mr. SCHERLE. I feel quite certain the Congressman in writing his constituents and sending them a questionnaire does get a good cross section of the people he deals with provided he knows his district well.

Mr. HARRIS. Congressman, I no longer do polls for candidates. I gave all of that up in 1963, but I would say for a while, from about 1956 to 1963, I actually ran quite a business for a number of Congressmen, Senators, governors, even majors and men running for the Presidency who felt that even though they thought perhaps they knew their districts it didn't hurt to go out and really find it out for sure. As often as not they found out things somewhat different from what they thought they knew.

Chairman PERKINS. Mr. Brademas.

Mr. BRADEMAS. I have just a couple of observations on your extremely interesting testimony and you might make any additional comments you care to.

One has to do with the statement that you make on page 4 of your testimony in which you say what happened to these young people as human beings may in the long run go much further toward determining the real long-term effectiveness of the Job Corps.