

Mr. LUCE. Where it is necessary to determine the qualifications for the particular job, I think we have.

Mr. GALLAGHER. How can a person's dream—

Mr. LUCE. I would have to be a psychologist to answer that question.

Mr. GALLAGHER. No, you don't. You are a lawyer, a skilled administrator, you have a high reputation, and you are the one who is authorizing this type of inquiry.

Mr. LUCE. Well, I know in a general way, from college psychology reading, that a psychiatrist or psychologist, from a man's or women's dreams, can learn a little something about his personality.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Do you think they have a right? We are not talking about whether they can or not. Of course, they can. But do they have a right, under the guise of determining social behavior patterns, to make this voyage?

Mr. LUCE. Well, the right we are talking about is not the right of the psychologist to make the examination.

Mr. GALLAGHER. The right you have to authorize it.

Mr. LUCE. The right of the employer to find out the relevant qualifications of an employee for a job.

Mr. HORTON. Excuse me. On the other side is the right of privacy of the employee. And this is the thing we are talking about trying to protect.

Mr. LUCE. I am interested in protecting it, too. But as I pointed out, when an employee asks for employment, he gives up a part of his right to privacy, he is fingerprinted, investigated by the FBI, he has to tell if he has committed crimes, he has to tell if he belongs to any subversive organization.

Mr. HORTON. Does he have to take a choice of "I would like to accomplish something of great significance," or "I would like to kiss persons of the opposite sex"?

Mr. LUCE. Well, if he is applying for a job in which his emotional constitution is an important part of the qualification for the job—a job in which if he goes to pieces, he may endanger the lives of others or the property of the Government, then I would say yes, he consents to relevant inquiry. We will have to establish to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commission that this is a relevant inquiry.

Mr. GALLAGHER. Do you think that this inquiry up to now would come under the new policies set down by the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. LUCE. I think it is the type of inquiry they would have to approve before we could use it any further, Mr. Chairman. I have already told our people in Portland not to use these personality tests until we have further instructions from the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Chairman, would you yield here? In earlier testimony you did testify that you would recommend to your superiors that this same procedure, with these safeguards, be continued.

Mr. LUCE. That is correct.

Mr. GALLAGHER. I am curious. You have brought up the fact that you have been a senior vestryman, and potential ministers or pastors must undergo such a test. Did you advocate this test when you were in that position?

Mr. LUCE. It wasn't up to me to advocate it. It was already established by the canons of the church in 1949.