

operators, to look into this whole situation, to tell us whether or not we should retain the capability as far as lie detection operation is concerned, or whether we should get out of it. If we should stay in it, we wanted his recommendations as to which is the best equipment.

Based on his analysis and his recommendations, we decided that we would retain the capability, but that we would obtain six up-to-date machines, which are three-phase machines. Then we decided that instead of having an inspector trained on the use of the machine in each of our 15 divisions, that we would split the country into 6 sections for this purpose. We selected six inspectors who were then given formal training and provided with the up-to-date equipment on lie detection.

Mr. KASS. So then your decision, based on Mr. Baleiko's recommendations, took approximately 2 years, from December 1961 to December 1963. How long had you been using the B. & W. and the galvanometer prior to that time?

Mr. MONTAGUE. They were put into use in the Postal Inspection Service in late 1950.

Mr. KASS. And from late 1950 until December 1963, this was the only type of polygraph machine used in the Post Office Department?

Mr. MONTAGUE. That is correct.

Mr. KASS. Do you know how many cases were given on the B. & W. during that 13-year period?

Mr. MONTAGUE. No. We don't have statistics on that. Our report for fiscal 1963 shows that there were approximately 475 tests altogether that year.

Mr. KASS. That was only on the B. & W.?

Mr. MONTAGUE. No. That was 475 tests altogether; 338 of those were given by inspectors, and they would have been on the B. & W. machine.

Mr. KASS. What about the other 143, I think you said?

Mr. MONTAGUE. The other approximately 137 were given by outside agencies.

Mr. KASS. Could you identify these outside agencies?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I don't have the names of the agencies available here. It depends on where the case is being investigated. When it is going to be made by an outside agency, the inspector would select the best qualified man in the area and ask him if he would make the test.

Mr. KASS. The best qualified man in the area by whose determination?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Postal inspectors are professional law enforcement investigators, and as in any other profession, we know who are the qualified people to take care of certain phases of our work. We know who are the qualified people in our areas on lie detection are, whether it is another Federal agency or whether it is a local agency. The inspector knows this, and if he doesn't know it, he will get advice on it. He goes to the man selected and asks if he will conduct the test.

Also, there is another feature involved. While we show that these outside tests were made, we list them in our statistics furnished to this committee as requests, many times there was joint jurisdiction in these cases. For example, we have a robbery of a post office in a community and normally the man who committed this crime does not rob only post offices. He also robs other businesses in the community—perhaps