

Mr. MONTAGUE. 289.

Mr. MEADER. With respect to those given postal employees, were they all given by polygraph operators employed by the Department, the Post Office Department, or were some of them given by outsiders, local police, or other polygraph operators?

Mr. MONTAGUE. 254 of them were given by postal inspectors. Only 35 were given by outside operators.

Mr. MEADER. Of the nonpostal employees—that would be how many? There were 254 polygraph examinations given to people who were not employed by the Post Office Department?

Mr. MONTAGUE. No. There were 254 postal employees examined by postal inspectors.

Mr. MEADER. So out of the remainder, of the 475, that would be 221 nonpostal employees?

Mr. MONTAGUE. That would be about 186 nonpostal employees.

Mr. MEADER. I subtract 254 from 475 and get 221.

Mr. MONTAGUE. The breakdown, Congressman, is 254 postal employees by postal inspectors, 84 others by postal inspectors, 35 postal employees by other examiners, and 102 other people by other examiners. That will give the 475.

Mr. MEADER. In any of these 475 instances have polygraph examinations disclosed deception, where subsequent investigation showed there was complete innocence?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I have no knowledge of any such case. There has been no case of that nature brought to my attention. Mr. Baleiko, in fiscal 1963 made 70 percent of the tests which were given by postal inspectors. I would ask if he has any knowledge of such an incident.

Mr. BALEIKO. Not to my knowledge. We never had one that was proven otherwise.

Mr. MEADER. Let me see if I can get at it this way: Out of the 475 examinations, how many resulted in disclosing innocence and how many resulted in action of one kind or another, disciplinary action, or criminal action?

Mr. BALEIKO. I don't have the exact figures. I would say that in that number that we are discussing right now, it would be 90 percent innocence, clearance, noninvolvement, or no guilty knowledge.

Mr. MEADER. Ninety percent?

Mr. BALEIKO. Yes. This figure includes a large number of employees—shall I mention that?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I will mention that case. It so happens that fiscal 1963 is an unusually large year for examinations of this type. In August 1962, which is in the fiscal year, we had a million-and-a-half-dollar holdup near Plymouth, Mass. That is a case of major importance.

In that case, we gave 158 of the 475 examinations; 118 of them were to postal employees and 40 of them were to nonemployees. That means that of the tests given by postal inspectors in fiscal 1963, 47 percent were in relation to this case. Of the total number of tests given, 33 percent of them were in relation to this one case.

These tests were not given because we felt these people were guilty; that is, the postal employees. But what frequently happens in a case of this kind is that you have a questionable area and you want to eliminate it. In this instance, many employees would have knowledge of