

the handling of the large registry shipments and unwittingly some may have given information. Someone may have come to the employee and asked questions about the registry shipments, or an employee may have been out in a group and said something about it. It was only to resolve this issue that the employees were questioned; that is, to determine whether in some way information had gotten out, to test their memory on what had actually happened.

A test is not always given to determine guilt of a crime. It is also given to resolve some phase of an investigation—in order to clear up something that hasn't been settled so that you can go on to other things. The Plymouth investigation is one of the big cases that affects these statistics in fiscal 1963.

Mr. MEADER. Let's stick to that case a moment. I would like to follow it up a moment. What was the result of this inquiry in the Plymouth case? Did you ascertain where the loopholes were or how the information got out? What did you find out? Was the use of the polygraph of any assistance to you in investigating that holdup?

Mr. MONTAGUE. That case has not yet been presented to a grand jury. It is still in the investigative stages. We are not in a position where we can talk about all the findings—all the determinations—that were made. I think we can say that the possibility of some leaks was disclosed.

Mr. MEADER. Was the polygraph of material assistance in making that determination?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Yes; it was.

Mr. MEADER. You feel that you would have been handicapped if you had not been able to use the polygraph in this investigation?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I think so; yes, sir.

Mr. MEADER. That is all.

Mr. MOSS. Let's take a little closer look at these 118 tests given in connection with the Plymouth robbery. Were these tests given by postal inspectors?

Mr. MONTAGUE. By Postal Inspector Baleiko; yes, sir.

Mr. MOSS. And at this time you were using the galvanometer?

Mr. BALEIKO. No, sir.

Mr. MOSS. What machine were you using?

Mr. BALEIKO. The Stoelting Deceptograph, which is a polygraph-type instrument, a three-phase instrument.

Mr. MOSS. When did you first acquire your Deceptograph?

Mr. BALEIKO. That was in January 1962, I believe.

Mr. MOSS. So you had had the Deceptographs for a period of about 8 months at the time that this series of examinations was begun. Now were these employees all operating in postal facilities in the Plymouth area?

Mr. BALEIKO. Yes; they were involved either by their close proximity to the registry section, or the truck operations from Hyannis to Boston each of which would be involved in this particular money shipment. Having been drivers or guards on these trucks, they would have been aware that something unusual was coming from Hyannis periodically.

Mr. MOSS. How voluntary was the participation of these employees in those tests?

Mr. BALEIKO. Completely voluntary. Before we went into that investigation using the polygraph, we knew that because of the pos-