

Mr. Moss. How do you take it into consideration? Is it something you measure or is it a matter of judgment?

Mr. BALEIKO. No, sir; it is not measured, nor is it a matter of judgment. I didn't use the lights. All the tests were run during the daytime. There was no nighttime testing involved where the lights had to be used. If the situation arises wherein I might conduct a polygraph examination after hours, I use a desk light, somewhat removed from the instrument. The critical area for a fluorescent fixture is anywhere above or below your instrument. Then the GSR tracing can be affected by the output of an appliance or fixture.

Mr. Moss. I asked the questions because most of the Federal Buildings that I go into—in fact all of them here in the House of Representatives, both in the Capitol and in the office buildings—we burn the lights in the daytime.

Mr. MEADER. But not in the White House.

Mr. Moss. We have an effort to achieve economy there at the moment.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Congressman, I will have to change something that I said earlier. I didn't realize that Inspector Baleiko had his three-phase machine for half of fiscal year 1963.

Mr. BROWN. January 1962.

Mr. MONTAGUE. (to Mr. Baleiko). You had it for all of fiscal 1963?

M. BALEIKO. Yes, sir.

Mr. MONTAGUE. He was the only one who had it for all of fiscal 1963. There was another inspector who had it for 3 months of 1963. Outside of that, it was the B. & W. that was used. But this inspector did, as I said previously, conduct 70 percent of the tests which were given by postal inspectors in fiscal 1963, and he had the three-phase machine.

I would like to tell about a case which I think has a little human interest, and because the single-phase machine has been disparaged to some degree. I don't mean to say that we are in favor of the B. & W. The fact that we changed to a three-phase machine shows that we think it is a better machine and it is all we are using now.

But the single-phase machine was not completely without worth. In the hands of a competent operator, it could be beneficial. I just want to cite this one case.

In New York, in the 1950's, and I don't recall the exact date, but I remember the case because I was then the inspector in charge, we had a holdup in the late afternoon, or it was just as the office was closing, at Bryant Station. A man walked up to the counter and put a note over to the clerk to turn over his money or he would be shot.

The holdup man made some kind of motion to indicate that he had a gun. The money was turned over. The robber got out of the station. In fact, it was so near closing time that the guard was at the door and let him out. The thief immediately ran, and the clerk didn't give the alarm until he was already outside.

We followed normal investigative procedure and brought the postal clerk to the police station where he looked over the so-called mug book, to see if he could pick out a likely suspect. He picked out a picture. It happened to be a former postal clerk who would