

Mr. HARDY. That is good. I have no objection to your developing policy as you go. Maybe that is the only way you can do it. You have not been very long with this particular type of polygraph machine. I think the committee, though, is going to be interested in finding out what you do in connection with the establishment of policy and seeing that that policy is carried out. Your policy is no good unless it is carried out. The so-called on-the-job training is no good unless you have a qualified operator doing the training.

Thank you.

Mr. MOSS. Mr. Kass?

Mr. KASS. You stated earlier that a postal inspector always knows when a polygraph examination is being given; is that correct?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Always knows? In what relation are we talking about it?

Mr. KASS. I was quoting your language.

Mr. MONTAGUE. In what context did I state that?

Mr. KASS. Let me ask the question another way. Who makes the decision in the postal inspection service to give a polygraph examination?

Mr. MONTAGUE. The inspector handling the investigation makes the decision as to whether or not he feels it is necessary. If it involves a postal employee, then in all such cases he has to talk to his inspector in charge and tell him what the case is about, and why he thinks the test is necessary, and get the approval of the inspector in charge or the deputy or assistant in the division, one of those three.

However, under this program where we have six operators, the inspector in charge will have to be informed in practically every case because arrangements will have to be made for one of these six men to travel to the place where the test is to be given.

Mr. KASS. Do you make a distinction between a postal employee and a person outside of the Department, as far as who is to be notified?

Mr. MONTAGUE. We have up to now; yes, sir.

Mr. KASS. Is that contained in Miscellaneous Bulletin No. 306, dated December 12, 1963?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Yes, sir.

Mr. KASS. Mr. MOSS, I would like to insert the bulletin into the record.

Mr. MOSS. Is there objection?

If not, it will be inserted in the record. (See exhibit 29, p. 504.)

Mr. KASS. Is this your only regulation or bulletin?

Mr. MONTAGUE. That is the only existing bulletin.

Mr. KASS. That is the only bulletin pertaining to polygraphs. In paragraph 4 it states that—

Polygraph examinations may be called for in criminal cases of more than average importance where investigation is at a standstill because an inspector cannot prove a suspect guilty or eliminate him from suspicion. * * *

Then it continues.

Does the polygraph then come in to prove the suspect guilty?

Mr. MONTAGUE. It does not prove the suspect guilty, but it could serve to eliminate some innocent people. We quite often have a situation where, to get back to our registered letter, again, five or six people may have had access to it. When the investigator talks to them, they all have reasonable stories as to what they did and what