

the postal inspector that he and seven other employees including the suspect be given examinations. The examinations which were, of course, all taken voluntarily showed reactions of guilt on the part of the one considered as the logical suspect. He subsequently admitted the theft.

A relabeled parcel was noted in handling at a post office. Investigation established that the addressee was a postal employee in the parcel post section. The parcel was delivered to the address shown on the parcel. The employee accepted it there, and was promptly questioned about it. He denied knowledge of the parcel and volunteered to take a polygraph examination. During the preliminary talk while preparing to take the polygraph examination, he admitted he had addressed the parcel to himself.

A railroad baggageman was developed as a suspect in connection with the disappearance of a registered article containing \$8,000 in currency, and volunteered to take a polygraph examination which indicated guilty knowledge. However, he stoutly maintained his innocence. Most of the missing money was subsequently discovered packed in tin containers which were hidden behind loose rocks and dirt in his basement.

EXHIBIT 31—LETTER FROM CAPT. C. R. KEAR, JR., U.S. NAVY, TO BENNY KASS,
JUNE 17, 1964

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C.

MR. BENNY L. KASS,
*Counsel, Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Foreign
Operations and Government Information, House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. KASS: This is in reply to your verbal request pertaining to a galvanometer (B-W machine) which was obtained by the District Intelligence Office, 13th Naval District, from the General Service Administration. Information from the Office of Naval Intelligence indicates that the District Intelligence Office, 13th Naval District was informed that the B-W machine was on the GSA availability list and one was obtained at no cost, and examined. At no time was consideration given to use this machine in any way in Naval Intelligence investigations. The machine was inoperable and was never used by any personnel in the District Intelligence Office. The B-W machine has been destroyed beyond use.

I hope this information answers your questions concerning this matter. Please inform me if I can be of further service.

Sincerely yours,

C. R. KEAR, JR.,
Captain, U.S. Navy, Deputy Chief.

EXHIBIT 32—STAFF MEMORANDUM FROM MARVIN G. WEINBAUM, INVESTIGATOR,
FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SUBCOMMITTEE, TO HON.
JOHN E. MOSS

A total of 305 polygraph examinations given at the request of the Federal Government in fiscal year 1963 were not, in fact, conducted by the requesting agency. A subcommittee inquiry of June 1, 1964, disclosed that 11 Federal agencies used the services of examiners from State and local governments, private firms, or other units of the Federal Government.

The overwhelming number of the "outside" examinations were performed by state and municipal police departments and other local law enforcement agencies. By using the services of state and local governments, the Federal Government incurred costs of only \$5.40 during fiscal year 1963 for a total of 228 polygraph examinations. The Post Office Department and the Secret Service, with requests for 115 and 79 tests, respectively, relied most on State and local governments.

Only the Secret Service reported using the services of a commercial firm for polygraph examinations in fiscal year 1963. John Reid & Associates of Chicago was paid \$50 for each of 18 tests, the costs being covered by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.