

Mr. CONRAD. Nothing other than the bibliography and the lecture.

Mr. KASS. What would they be required to read for obtaining the background knowledge on the physiological factors that is in this bibliography? Could you supply that for the record?

Mr. CONRAD. Surely.

(The requested information follows:)

The principal sources from the bibliography providing background of the physiological factors are:

4. Ax, Albert F. "Psychophysiology of Fear and Anger," Psychiatric Research Report 12, American Psychiatric Association, January 1960(a), 167-175.

5. Best and Taylor. "The Living Body," Henry Holt & Co., 1952.

31. Morgan and Stellar, "Physiological Psychology," McGraw-Hill Book Co. 1950.

Mr. KASS. By the way, does the FBI maintain a library so they can get this information from these books?

Mr. CONRAD. Yes, indeed.

Mr. KASS. A complete library of all of these?

Mr. CONRAD. Our library includes most of these, and we have access to libraries which do. For example, we have access to the Library of Congress.

Mr. KASS. Would you continue? You were going down the list of the training.

Mr. CONRAD. We also cover the effect of drugs on the polygraph use.

Mr. KASS. What is the effect of drugs on polygraph use?

Mr. CONRAD. In general, it can modify the degree of the response of the individual to the questions that are asked. In extreme cases, it might completely obliterate the response of the individual to the question.

Mr. KASS. Into how much detail would the instructor go, in talking about drugs?

Mr. CONRAD. Enough to acquaint the examiner with the fact that this could affect the result and that he should be on the alert for any indication that drugs may have been taken by the individual under examination, so he can take that into consideration in his evaluation of the examination.

Mr. KASS. How can the polygraph operator tell whether the person is under the influence of drugs?

Mr. CONRAD. There are various physical manifestations that make themselves apparent when one is deeply under the influence of drugs. For example, if it is a sedative drug, one will become sleepy, obviously sleepy, just as a man who is under the influence of alcohol becomes more or less apparently drunk.

And there are, of course, chemical tests which could be given if it came to the point of establishing smaller amounts.

Mr. KASS. Do you give chemical tests prior to a polygraph examination?

Mr. CONRAD. No, we do not.

Mr. KASS. Mr. Herndon, can a person under the influence of alcohol be responsive to the polygraph examination?

Mr. HERNDON. Of course he can be responsive to it. Normally we wouldn't interrogate a person who is obviously intoxicated.

Mr. KASS. Where would you draw the line? One beer, two?

Mr. HERNDON. In the pretest interviews with these people, we specifically ask them about medication and alcoholic beverages. Many people will volunteer the fact that "I was too nervous, Mr. Herndon; I took a couple of tranquilizers."