

amination as a means of exculpation. Such polygraph examinations also are subject to the requirements of the directive. The directive contains provisions to protect information obtained in the course of a polygraph examination, section VII-D, and provisions for the supervision of examinations, paragraph VIII-C.

Provisions for the selection of polygraph examiners require that the candidate be a U.S. citizen, at least 25 years of age, a graduate of an accredited college, plus 2 years as an investigator with a recognized Government agency, or have satisfactorily completed 2 years of training at a college, plus 5 years of investigative experience. All candidates must be successfully screened on the basis of a background investigation as being persons of high moral character and sound emotional development.

While training programs are to be determined by the Secretaries of the military departments, the directive provides that such programs shall be designed to assure that no person shall be designated as a qualified polygraph examiner without having demonstrated an understanding of investigative techniques; methods of interrogation; basic elements of psychology, normal, abnormal, and criminal; constitutional and other legal considerations; physiology; the functioning of the polygraph, including its usefulness and limitations; and regulations of the Department of Defense concerning the use of the polygraph.

Insofar as the use of polygraph examinations in connection with the conduct of intelligence operations is concerned, the directive provides that in the case of an individual who is a principal—an actual agent—in an intelligence activity, a polygraph examination may be authorized with the specific approval of or by regulation issued by the Secretary of the military department or head of the Department of Defense component conducting the operation, where the information cannot be obtained through other investigative methods.

The directive expressly authorizes polygraph examinations as an aid in determining the eligibility of persons for employment or access to sensitive cryptologic information by the National Security Agency pursuant to regulations issued by the Director, NSA, with the prior approval of the Secretary of Defense.

The directive permits the conduct of experimental polygraph examinations of volunteer subjects in the course of research performed under the auspices of a research element of a Department of Defense component. The obtaining of special measurements or other information for research purposes during regular polygraph examinations may be authorized under the terms of the directive, on a case-by-case basis, but only with the prior written consent of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower).

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower), under the terms of the directive, is to be kept fully and currently advised of all studies regarding the use of the polygraph proposed to be undertaken by any component of the Department of Defense; this official—that is, the Assistant Secretary for Manpower—shall collect data to determine the effectiveness of the polygraph, and is authorized to issue instructions regarding both the use of the polygraph in the conduct of polygraph examinations and the qualifications of examiners, as may be considered appropriate.