

the committee this morning that the polygraph will be used for investigative purposes.

Now, in my mind, this seems to be a little bit of a contradiction. Mr. SKALLERUP. It seems to me you can discriminate here between on the one hand, wanting a rather precise scientific measurement of what it adds to an investigation, and on the other hand, where persons who conduct investigations, based on their experience, can tell you that the polygraph has been helpful to them in the conduct of their investigations, in the course of their fact-finding missions.

Based upon the actual experience of investigators, we have determined we will continue to use it. Meanwhile, efforts are being undertaken to assess to what assessment is possible, what the polygraph does add and what validity, if the word can be used, is associated with polygraph examinations.

Mr. KASS. If the Defense Department, through its research, determines that the polygraph has a certain validity, whether 50, 60, or 100 percent, will a determination then be made by the Defense Department either to continue to use it or restrict its use or even curtail its use completely?

Mr. SKALLERUP. Well, as time goes by, I believe we are going to learn more and more about it, and I trust we will take such action as is appropriate in light of what we learn.

Mr. GLICK. Mr. Skallerup, let me see if I can help in one area here that I am a little concerned about. As I understand the directive and the discussion here refers to the use of the polygraph as a tool in investigative technique. The information solicited during the course of an examination would then be followed up in an attempt to substantiate the impressions gained. Is this a fair understanding of what we have been talking about here?

Mr. SKALLERUP. It is.

Mr. GLICK. What happens in the event that there is no substantiation of any impressions gained during the course of a polygraph examination, substantiation made later by investigative and more orthodox techniques—if I may use a phrase?

Mr. SKALLERUP. It depends on the circumstances of the case. It is not an unusual fact situation. We have run into this kind of a fact situation without the polygraph, where unsubstantiated information is obtained. This is a problem of resolving either conflicting or insubstantial evidence.

Mr. GLICK. Would the evidence obtained from the use of the polygraph be treated as any other evidence which cannot be substantiated?

Mr. SKALLERUP. It must be assessed; it must be weighed; and in the light of the circumstances, conclusions must be drawn.

Mr. GLICK. I see.

Mr. KASS. It is not a lie detector?

Mr. SKALLERUP. There is no question in my mind that it is not a lie detector.

Mr. KASS. Is the Department of Defense taking any steps to eliminate from the various services such documents as "Lie or Truth", put out by the Office of Special Investigations Headquarters, U.S. Air Force and referred to as "A Lie Detection Handbook"? Similar manuals and directives exist in the Marine Corps, Navy, and Army.