

seems a reasonable chance that false positives could be rendered very rare by such techniques as: the use of multiple measurements, modifying the responsiveness of the subject with drugs (excitatory or depressed), repetition of tests, further exploration in detail of dubious responses, and the like. False negatives involve physiological lowering of activity (this might be overcome by drugs or prestressing); cultural unreactivity (this could be tested by investigating enough individuals of different cultures); or habitual lying (which could be tested by deliberate training studies, by working with trained individuals, and perhaps by selecting extreme personality types). Hypnotic and posthypnotic examination might be helpful in getting at this.

There was a discussion of amnesia, pathological lying, hypnotic amnesia, and the like. Possibly one could detect knowledge of which a person was unaware (or as to the source of which he was unaware) by the guilty knowledge procedures, even if not by straight lie detection. Research in this area is certainly possible, not only on "diplomats" but on "con-men" and "Madison Avenue" types.

On countermeasures and evasion, it is possible to recognize induced unreactivity (auto suggestion) as well as overactivity. Either of these may be detected because of abnormality in the overall record. Another type of evasion in which, as a result of specific training or conditioning, the individual is able to suppress knowledge of particular guilt areas might be a much more difficult problem. This is a matter for strength. One should distinguish between the possibility of knowing one is lying and still not giving an autonomic response from the possibility of actual suppression of lying associated with no autonomic response.

In connection with cultural and role effects, it is recognized that not only attitudes toward lying must be examined and allowed for, but also the meanings of words, the cultural usages, gestures, and the whole communication matrix. This may involve the need of linguistic experts.

Discussion of the detection of intentions went in two directions. On the one hand, it should be possible to ask questions in such a way that past events which would necessarily precede preparation for future acts are examined. On the other hand, the question arose as to whether intents are in a sense more pallid and, therefore, less likely to exhibit polygraphic responses than actually executed acts. This may be the case but it may even be the reverse, because the responses may be a measure not directly of intensity of emotion but of the range of available responses to a given individual and situation. For example, one can be more excited about a discussion of who one will vote for than who one did vote for.

Lie detection techniques may be applied to the following situations, each of which may possess some unique characteristics:

Guilt screening by police.

Arms control:

On a population sample.

On elite figures, e.g., politicians, scientists, industrialists.

On top leaders.

Security screening and rescreening.

Diplomacy.

Business credit and pilfering investigations.

Legal applications.

Psychophysiological research.

Research on the following topics was considered desirable:

1. Replicate R. C. Davis' study on repeated trials with the GSR; he found greater success on second trials whereas the opposite is found in police work.
2. Develop a taxonomy and theory of lying; significant parameters probably include degree of perceived threat to the individual, the degree of guilt (or shame) and the relation of the lying response to group identity.
3. Experiments on lying, trying to generalize from one situation to another; e.g., try deliberately to "beat" the lie detection machine; try (by lying) to convince another person in the experiment that one is telling the truth.
4. Experiment on the guilty knowledge technique; e.g., manipulate the extent to which the experimenter has complete knowledge of the guilty information; and the extent to which the "guilty" group has complete or partial guilty data.