54TH ANNUAL APA
SEMINAR AND WORKSHOP
August 25 - 30
Orlando, Florida
Advertising in the APA Magazine

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Then, all you need to do is send your electronic ad in .jpeg or .pdf file format, to the editor at editor@polygraph.org

Don’t worry, short line items in the Buy and Sell and Upcoming Seminar sections are still free. We also publish (at no charge) in each Magazine a listing of upcoming polygraph training sessions for APA accredited schools. Submissions and/or technical questions regarding your ad should be sent to editor@polygraph.org.

Please note that submission deadlines are posted on the first page of Membership News section on each issue.

Upgrading Membership Classifications from Associate to Full Member

If you have a baccalaureate degree or higher, you have served as an Associate of the APA for 24 months, you have completed a minimum of 200 polygraph examinations, you have attended at least one APA Annual Seminar, and have completed 60 hours of CEH in polygraph, request that your membership classification be upgraded from ASSOCIATE to MEMBER. In order for the Board of Directors to act upon your request, it will be necessary for you to:

Provide a copy of your transcripts, a notarized statement from your supervisor or knowledgeable colleague, who must be a Member of the American Polygraph Association (APA), attesting that you have completed a minimum of 200 polygraph examinations, and proof of your 60 hours of continuing education in the field of polygraph within the last 36 months.

Please forward the certification directly to:
APA National Office, P.O. Box 8037
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PCSOT Training Course
April 1 - 5, 2019. San Antonio, TX.

Advanced Polygraph Course
December 2019. Las Vegas, NV.

Visit our website for upcoming sessions and school registration. APA ACCREDITED
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New Contact Email The APA National Office

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Brian Morris
Raymond Nelson
Roy Ortiz
Pamela Shaw
Darryl Starks
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DEADLINES

Deadline for May/June issue:
May 31, 2019
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2018-2019

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Ben Campbell
(4/8/87 - 4/3/19)

APA polygraph examiner and Maine State Trooper, Benjamin Campbell, died after being struck while stopping to assist a motorist on 95. Ben graduated from New England Polygraph Institute November of 2017 and became a member of the American Polygraph Association in October 2018. Ben is survived by his wife Hilary and their 6 month old son, Everett.
2019 AMERICAN POLYGRAPH ASSOCIATION

Latin America Polygraph Seminar
April 25-27, 2019 - Mexico City, Mexico.

54th APA Annual Seminar
August 25 - 30, 2019 - Orlando, FL.

2019 A.S.I.T. COURSES

Polygraph 101 Basic
September 9 - November 15, Philadelphia.

Guatemala: Contact school for dates.

Post Conviction (PCSOT)
May 27 - 31
November 18 - 22

Advanced Polygraph Training
July 22 - 23

Advanced PCSOT
July 24 – 25

2019-2020 VOLLMER POLYGRAPH CLASS SCHEDULE

Basic Course
July 1, 2019 to September 6, 2019.
April 6, 2020 to June 12, 2020.

AIIP POLYGRAPH SCHOOL SCHEDULE


Stockbridge, GA.
September 9 - November 15, 2019.

Stockbridge, GA.

Pretoria, South Africa.
NPA UPCOMING CLASSES

Basic Polygraph Examiner Courses:
June 3 - August 9, 2019.
Willis, TX
September 9 - November 15, 2019.
Little Rock, AR

Specialized Sex Offender Testing / PCSOT Courses:
May 6 - 10, 2019 Independence, MO
November 18-22, 2019. Little Rock, AR

PEAK CREDIBILITY ASSESSMENT TRAINING CENTER

Basic Polygraph Examiner’s Course
May 13 - July 19, 2019
In Cape Coral, FL
September 3 - November 8, 2019
In Cape Coral, FL

Advanced Examiner’s Course
March 25–29, 2019 Course Full
In Cape Coral, FL
July 22-26, 2019
In Cape Coral, FL
December 2-6, 2019
In Lafayette, IN

Use of an Interpreter Course
TBA
How to Use the Utah CQT
TBA

Use of Directed Lie Comparisons & DLST Course
TBA
Countermeasures Course
TBA
Interview and Interrogation Course
TBA

The Backster School of Lie Detection’s 2019 courses

Basic Polygraph Training Course
June 3rd - August 9th, 2019.
Kingston, ON
September 3rd - November 8th, 2019.
San Antonio, TX

Advanced Polygraph Training Course
December 2019.
Las Vegas, NV

Attention School Directors
If you would like to see your school’s course dates listed here, simply send your upcoming course schedule to editor@polygraph.org
Polygraph Pro Suite

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YouTube: Software Tutorials & Product Information  |  youtube.com/limestonetechnic
A message from our seminar chair Mike Gougler

Fellow Professionals,

Plans continue to move forward for the 54th Annual APA Seminar to be held August 25 thru August 30, 2019 in Orlando, Florida. The conference will be held at the beautiful Hilton Bonnet Creek, adjacent to Disney World. The Bonnet Creek Hilton recently was designated an Official Disney World Hotel which permits, with park entry tickets linked to the hotel, extra park hours and other benefits such as free shuttles to all Disney properties. More information on the Bonnet Creek Hilton is available at https://www.hiltonbonnetcreek.com/. As always, the hotel rate is fixed at the U.S. government per diem (which is $122 plus tax and fees) as well as other benefits including discounted food and beverage at Hilton restaurants and bars.

We are anticipating a large turnout based on the quality training classes being offered, coupled with the very favorable room rate. Please make your reservations as soon as possible, as we have already sold over fifty percent of our allotment of rooms and anticipate selling out well in advance of the seminar.

We will have a Sunday evening reception and a Thursday night banquet. We are not going to have a formal scheduled Tuesday night event during the Orlando seminar. We encourage everyone to take advantage of the hotel's proximity to Disney and other entertainment locations.

A schedule of classes is currently posted on the APA website. Please remember to nominate deserving individuals for the various APA awards.

Interpretation services will again be offered in Classroom A on Monday through Friday for all classes. For those wanting to take advantage of these services, the cost will be $100 per person if you pay at the door. Those paying in advance before arriving at the seminar will be charged $50. Please take advantage of the discount by paying early so we can better project the number of headsets required. (No headset will be issued without payment.)

I would again like to thank all of our sponsors for their support.

See you in Orlando.

Michael Gougler
Seminar Chair
# 54th Annual APA Seminar – August 2019 in Orlando, Florida.

## Sunday, August 25, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:00 - 3:00 PM</td>
<td>Mystery of the Billionaire Murders: A Case Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Galianos, APA Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 - 5:00 PM</td>
<td>Courtroom Testimony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Galianos, APA Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>SCHOOL DIRECTOR’S MEETING</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1:00 - 3:00 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>(ROOM TO BE ANNOUNCED)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>APA WELCOME RECEPTION</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:30 - 8:30 PM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# 54th Annual APA Seminar - August 2019 in Orlando, Florida.

## Monday, August 26, 2019

### Classroom A (disponible en Espanol)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event Details</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:30 - 8:00 AM</td>
<td>Break Sponsored by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 - 9:00 AM</td>
<td><strong>Opening Ceremonies</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Call to Order</td>
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<td>Presentation of Colors</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pipe and Drum Corp</td>
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<td></td>
<td>The National Anthem</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pledge of Allegiance</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Taps</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Invocation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Welcome to Orlando</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Special Guest Speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>APA Awards for 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seminar Program Chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Steven D. Duncan, APA President</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Orlando Police Department</td>
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<td>Orange County Sheriff’s Office</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Gladys Justiniano</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Raymond Nelson, APA Director</td>
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<td>Barry Cushman, APA Director</td>
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<td>Greg Stube</td>
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<td>Greg Stube</td>
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<td>Roy Ortiz</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michael C. Gougler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 - 9:15 AM</td>
<td>Break Sponsored by:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:15 AM - 12:00 Noon</td>
<td>Lessons from the Battlefield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Greg Stube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Florida Senator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Former Green Beret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 Noon - 1:00 PM</td>
<td>Lunch on your own</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 - 5:00 PM</td>
<td>Interviewing and Interrogations</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SSA Martin Woods</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FBI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:45 - 3:00 PM</td>
<td>Break Sponsored by:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Cont’d)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interviewing and Interrogations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SSA Martin Woods</td>
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<td></td>
<td>FBI</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**54th Annual APA Seminar - August 2019 in Orlando, Florida.**

### TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Classroom A</th>
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<th>Classroom C</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:30 - 8:00 AM</td>
<td>Break Sponsored By:</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CLASSROOM A (disponible en Español)</td>
<td>CLASSROOM B</td>
<td>CLASSROOM C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 - 10:00 AM</td>
<td>Standards of Practice Steve Duncan APA President</td>
<td>8:00 - 10:00 AM Reducing Inconclusive Exams Mark Handler, APA Editor Mike Gougler, APA Past President</td>
<td>8:00 - 10:00 AM Transitioning from Federal to Private Jay Cherry APA Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45 - 10:00 AM</td>
<td>Break Sponsored By:</td>
<td>APA ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 AM - 12:00 NOON</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 Noon - 1:00 PM</td>
<td>Lunch On Your Own</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 - 3:00 PM</td>
<td>Hostage, Extortion, and Bank Robbery: A Case Study SA Paul Pape FBI</td>
<td>1:00 - 5:00 PM Preemployment Testing Considerations Ben Blalock Director PEAK-CATC</td>
<td>1:00 - 5:00 PM Starting a PCSOT Practice: Licensing, Legal Aspects, what you need and who to know Brian Morris, APA Director James Page, APA Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:45 - 3:00 PM</td>
<td>Break Sponsored By:</td>
<td>(Cont’d) Preemployment Testing Considerations Ben Blalock Director PEAK-CATC</td>
<td>(Cont’d) Starting a PCSOT Practice: Licensing, Legal Aspects, what you need and who to know Brian Morris, APA Director James Page, APA Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:00 - 5:00 PM</td>
<td>Case Study SA Kevin Gormley FBI</td>
<td>(Cont’d)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 54th Annual APA Seminar - August 2019 in Orlando, Florida.

**Wednesday, August 28, 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Classroom A</th>
<th>Classroom B</th>
<th>Classroom C</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:30 - 8:00 AM Break Sponsored By:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 - 10:00 AM</td>
<td>Legal Issues: Alexander vs. Alaska Case Study Gordon Vaughan, Esq. APA Legal Counsel David Raskin</td>
<td>8:00 - 10:00 AM The Collaboration Model: How it Applies to Sex Offenders Erika Thiel, APA Director Corey Rogers, LCSW</td>
<td>8:00 - 10:00 AM UNIQUE Challenges in Test Question Construction Pam Shaw, APA Director Mike Gougler, APA Past President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45 - 10:00 AM Break Sponsored By:</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:00 - 12:00 NOON</td>
<td>UTAH MGQT David Raskin, PhD</td>
<td>10:00 AM - 12:00 NOON The Collaboration Model: In Treatment Erika Thiel, APA Director Alisha Argo, LPC</td>
<td>10:00 - 12:00 NOON Countermeasures and the Masseter Sensor Will Draughon APA Member Don Krapohl APA Past President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 Noon - 1:00 PM Lunch On Your Own</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00 - 3:00 PM</td>
<td>Panel Discussion Gordon Vaughan - Frank Horvath John Palmatier - David Raskin Avital Ginton - Don Krapohl</td>
<td>1:00 - 3:00 PM The Collaboration Model: With Probation and Parole Erika Thiel, APA Director Brian Battista, Chief Probation Officer II</td>
<td>1:00 - 3:00 PM Polygraph Issues Cholan MINDEF Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:45 - 3:00 PM Break Sponsored By:</td>
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<tr>
<td>3:00 - 5:00 PM</td>
<td>Panel Discussion Gordon Vaughan</td>
<td>3:00 - 5:00 PM The Collaboration Model: In Polygraph Erika Thiel, LPC APA Director</td>
<td>3:00 - 5:00 PM Updates to the Backster Techniques Patrick O’Burke APA Past-President</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 54th Annual APA Seminar - August 2019 in Orlando, Florida.

### Thursday, August 29, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Classroom A</th>
<th>Classroom B</th>
<th>Classroom C</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:30 - 8:00 AM</td>
<td>Break Sponsored By:</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 - 12:00 NOON</td>
<td>Best Practices: Preemployment Screening for Law Enforcement/Public Safety Tom Coffey Detective, Chicago Police Dept.</td>
<td>8:00 AM - 10:00 AM Mental Disorder, Sex Offending, and PCSOT Don Grubin</td>
<td>8:00 - 12:00 NOON A Personal History in Lie Detection Frank Horvath APA Past President</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45 - 10:00 AM</td>
<td>Break Sponsored By:</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 Noon - 1:00 PM</td>
<td>Lunch On Your Own</td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00 - 3:00 PM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
<td>1:00 - 3:00 PM Applied Contemporary Theory: Roger Stone and the Mueller Investigation, A Case Study John Palmatier Slattery Associates Inc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:45 - 3:00 PM</td>
<td>Break Sponsored By:</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3:00 - 5:00 PM</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
<td>3:00 - 5:00 PM More about the Relevant Issue Gravity (RIG) theoretical framework Avital Ginton</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>APA ANNUAL BANQUET AND AWARDS</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6:30 - 7:00 PM Cocktails</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7:00 PM Dinner</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(Cont'd) Best Practices: Preemployment Screening for Law Enforcement/Public Safety Tom Coffey Detective, Chicago Police Dept.

(Cont'd) A Personal History in Lie Detection Frank Horvath APA Past President
**FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Classroom A</th>
<th>Classroom B</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7:30 - 8:00 AM</td>
<td><strong>Break Sponsored By:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 - 12:00 NOON</td>
<td><strong>Suitability of Examinees with Certain Psychological Disorders</strong></td>
<td><strong>TBD</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Erika Thiel, APA Director</td>
<td>Raymond I. Nelson, APA Director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Español)</td>
<td>Rodolfo Prado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:45 - 10:00 AM</td>
<td><strong>Break Sponsored By:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>12:00 Noon - 1:00 PM</td>
<td><strong>Lunch On Your Own</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1:00 - 3:00 PM</td>
<td><strong>TBD</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lab Study regarding the performance of the mental countermeasures</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Darryl Starks</td>
<td>Manuel Novoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Director, LPI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**3:00 PM**

**Closing Remarks**

Darryl Starks

APA President

---

**APA Magazine 2019, 52 (2)** 11
Objectives
Our mission is to provide governments (federal, state and local) and private individuals with the highest quality credibility assessment training and consulting services available. We will help our students utilize best practices and leading edge scientific procedures.

Our Vision
Benefit the credibility assessment profession and enhance security and safety worldwide.

PEAK Credibility Assessment Training Center was formed under the leadership and guidance of its director, Ben Blalock. Ben is well known for his knowledge of polygraph, the exceptional nature of his training courses, as well as his personal approach in the classroom.

Testimonial: “Ben Blalock’s method of instruction results in examiners that know how to stay abreast of developments in polygraph and remain able to conduct examinations that withstand professional, scientific, and legal scrutiny.” - T. Coffey

For more information about our courses or to register, visit our website: www.peakcatc.com or send us an email: info@peakcatc.com
Basic Polygraph Examiner's Course
- May 13 - July 19, 2019 (in Cape Coral, FL)
- September 3 - November 8, 2019 (in Cape Coral, FL)
- January 6 - March 13, 2020 (in Cape Coral, FL)
- April 27 - July 3, 2020 (in Cape Coral, FL)
- September 8 - November 13, 2020 (in Cape Coral, FL)

Advanced Examiner’s Course
- July 22-26, 2019 COURSE FULL
- December 2-6, 2019 (in Lafayette, IN)
- March 23-27, 2020 (in Cape Coral, FL)
- July 13-17, 2020 (in Cape Coral, FL)
- December 7-11, 2020 (in Lafayette, IN)

Post Conviction Sex Offender Testing (PCSOT) Course
- July 29 - August 2, 2019 (in Meriden, CT - Instructor: Erika Thiel)
- March 16-20, 2020 (in Cape Coral, FL)
- July 6-10, 2020 (in Cape Coral, FL)

Inductive Interview Certification Course
- April 1-3, 2019 (in Cape Coral, FL)

Use of an Interpreter Course
- TBA

How to Use the Utah CQT
- TBA

Use of Directed Lie Comparisons & DLST Course
- TBA

Countermeasures Course
- TBA

Interview and Interrogation Course
- TBA

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AMERICAN POLYGRAPH ASSOCIATION
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<th>Director</th>
<th>Address</th>
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<td>BEHAVIORAL MEASURES POLYGRAPH TRAINING CENTRE, UK</td>
<td>Donnie W. Dutton</td>
<td>Behavioural Measures UK c/o Paul Connon Suite 24, Arms Evertryne House Quay Road Blyth Northumberland England NE24 2AS</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:DuttonPoly@aol.com">DuttonPoly@aol.com</a></td>
<td>no website</td>
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<td>Charles E. Slupski</td>
<td>619 Highway 138 W Suite C, Stockbridge, GA 30281</td>
<td>770-960-1377</td>
<td><a href="mailto:aiipolygraph@aiipolygraph.com">aiipolygraph@aiipolygraph.com</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.polygraphschool.com/">www.polygraphschool.com/</a></td>
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<td>CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE POLYGRAPH SCHOOL*</td>
<td>Shaun Smith</td>
<td>1 Sandridge Dr., Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3J2</td>
<td>613-990-5025</td>
<td><a href="mailto:CPCRegistrar.CFC_NCR.CFC_HQ@rcmp-grcgc.ca">CPCRegistrar.CFC_NCR.CFC_HQ@rcmp-grcgc.ca</a></td>
<td><a href="http://www.cpc-ccp.gc.ca/en/pec">www.cpc-ccp.gc.ca/en/pec</a></td>
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<td>BACKSTER SCHOOL OF LIE DETECTION</td>
<td>Patrick O'Burke</td>
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<td>613-507-4660</td>
<td><a href="mailto:patrick@limestonetech.com">patrick@limestonetech.com</a></td>
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<td><strong>Address:</strong> Barrio Guadalupe, Edificio Hermitage, Tegucigalpa, Francisco Morazon 11101</td>
<td><strong>Address:</strong> 105 NDFC Supreme Prosecutor’s Office, 157 Banpodaero, Seochugu, Seoul, 06590</td>
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<td><strong>Phone:</strong></td>
<td><strong>Phone:</strong> 082-2-3480-2144</td>
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<td><strong>Address:</strong> Calle Cuauhtemoc # 168, Colonia Tisapan de San Angel, Mexico City, 01059</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Phone:</strong> 011-52-555-616-6273</td>
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<td><strong>Website:</strong> <a href="http://www.latinamericanpolygraph.com">www.latinamericanpolygraph.com</a></td>
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<td><strong>Address:</strong> Insurgentes Sur # 1877, Piso 2, Oficina 204, Col. Guadalupe Inn Del. Alvaro Obregón, Mexico D.F. 06700</td>
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<td><strong>Phone:</strong> 909-554-3883</td>
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Hello, fellow APA Members. Happy April!
With Spring upon us, all I can say is “thank goodness” Winter is over. We continue to stay busy within the Association. Our Board Members are continuing on their projects to benefit the APA.

Several Board Members and others are completing preparations for the Seminar in Mexico City. Interest has grown from our Members in Central and South America so we hope to have a productive Seminar. Anyone interested can find information on our website or call the APA Office. We are also preparing for the Winter Board of Directors Meeting in Chattanooga. We appear to have a full agenda for the Meeting so the intent and hope is for progress for our Association and the Members.

I have been traveling and instructing over the last month. It appears there is more and more interest in Standardization in Polygraph which I think is great. As I have said before, and will say again, Standardization makes our Profession stronger and more easily defendable.

To all of our Board Members and Committee Volunteers, I again, thank for all of your hard work. It’s with your dedication and diligence that the APA continues, to grow and prosper. I strongly urge any and all Members who have an interest in serving the APA to join Committees, volunteer to make presentations and run for Office.

As President I continue to assist Members with issues as requested and am working with several Board Members to achieve their goals. I remain committed to the APA Mission to provide training, best practices and professional resources for the continued growth of ethical and evidence based detection of deception through the use of polygraph.

As always, feel free to call me (706-506-0830) or email me (sduncan071@gmail.com) if I can be of assistance to you.
Greeting to my fellow APA members and welcome (..finally), to springtime. I can’t speak for everyone, but it’s been a particularly harsh winter season and I now look forward to the warmer weather. The arrival of spring also signifies the beginning of putting the final touches on our upcoming 54th annual training seminar August 25-30, 2019 at the Hilton Bonnet Creek Resort in Orlando, FL.

One of the most important functions of the APA is to provide a mechanism for our members to receive continuing education that is vital to maintaining a highly trained and well-educated profession. The annual training seminar does just that. By the conclusion of this year’s seminar, more than 2 years of planning and hundreds, if not thousands of hours will have been invested towards presenting our members with the most current research, techniques, etc., from around the world in the field of credibility assessment/polygraph. This is a primary part of our mission!

In April, your Board of Directors will hold its mid-year meeting to conduct the business of the APA, review the successful international seminar held last October in Singapore and finalize plans for the upcoming seminars in Mexico City in April and Orlando, FL in August. We are hard at work for you.

I look forward to seeing all of you in Orlando!

Jamie McCloughan
Chairman of the Board
examiner, they must close their practice for at least three days, sometimes longer, in order to inspect a program. Not many people jump at the chance for three days without pay, but everyone of our inspectors are passionate about their part in the accreditation process. Even public examiners sometimes take vacation time to achieve this mission. So, if you ever see an inspector, give them a handshake and say thank you to them. They are ensuring that our next generation of examiners are receiving the education and training needed to put them on the path of success in our profession.

EAC Inspectors:

- Ben Escalante
- John Galianos
- Hector Ruiz
- Desire Wuthenow

If you have any questions or suggestions on anything else APA or polygraph related, please feel free to contact me. As always, may those who are fighting for our freedom against threats, both foreign and domestic, be safe, and have Godspeed in their return to friends and loved ones.

**Donnie Dutton**

**Director**

It’s time to start making your reservations for this year’s seminar which is going to be held in Orlando, FL, at the Hilton Bonnet Creek hotel. The seminar dates are August 25th through the 29th. Please log into the APA website, click on “Training” from the dropdown menu and in the second box down you can find all the current information on the seminar and hotel. Just so you don’t have to look you can do it all from here: www.polygraph.org

During my last report to you I expressed interest in starting a new confirmed database and asked for you to let me know if you were interested. I did hear back from a few of you, so I have decided to outline some early steps for creating and managing such a database.

One of the primary issues is the type of cases to include in the database. In order for the database to be useful we can all agree that there must be ground truth for the cases. If there is no ground truth, the value of a case database would be very limited.

The second issue, then, is what constitutes confirmation. Based on a casual reading of the published research, here are some general ideas about what we should collect. The cases should be added when:

1. There is compelling forensic evidence that establishes whether the examinee was deceptive or truthful when the polygraph exam was conducted (e.g., fingerprints, urine tests, DNA evidence, etc.)
2. The examinee confesses after the exam, preferably leading to other
confirmatory evidence.

3. Someone else confesses, which exculpates the examinee.

4. It was later discovered that the crime that prompted the polygraph examination never occurred.

There may be other criteria we might consider, and we look forward to more feedback from the membership.

With the help of others, I have drafted a proposed data collection sheet. Here is what it looks like:

Examiners would fill out this sheet, or something like it, when submitting cases. It is, as you can see, simple. There are drop down options for most of the fields. I wanted to make it easy for everyone to submit cases by reducing the amount of work for those who might want to participate.

Another consideration is privacy protection for both your examinee and you. Examiners should strip all identifiers out of their cases before sending them, but we would redact any personally identifying information from the case before adding it to the database. In addition, if an examiner does not wish to be named in the data collection spreadsheet that block can be left empty.

I will continue to press forward with this initiative. If you have any suggestions, please send them to: directordutton@polygraph.org

I would like to send a shout out to Luz Diaz who has worked non-stop in attempt to pull off a great Seminar in Mexico. It appears that due to the recent change in the Government leadership there in Mexico, some funding issues developed concerning the polygraph programs. Luz, using all of her contacts was able to reach out repeatedly time and time again to ensure that we got our attendance up to an acceptable level. Luz, on behalf of myself and the APA we can’t thank you enough.

Finally, as I reported during my last board report President Duncan assigned me with coming up with a list of active polygraph associations along with a point of contact. I am happy to report that with the help of Rick Jordon, Keri Bumbleburg, and Steve Rider that project is now complete. Rick Jordon had volunteered at the last annual seminar to help out with any committee that he could assist with and upon reaching out to him he accepted the challenge. Once he was done, the list was
turned over to Lafayette who put it into a professional looking format and further verified that all of the data was accurate at that very moment, as you know associations' leaders change often but as of this moment the data is correct.

Walt Goodson
Director

Greetings fellow professionals:

I have a confession to make, and I know how you all love those. Now that the APA officer elections are drawing near and its time for candidates to begin nominating themselves, I think the timing of my disclosure is appropriate. My confession to you is that one of my uncommunicated motivations in seeking a board of director’s position was because I had an interest in improving the current APA election process. For many years I have felt this way, and this sensation has continued to swell in recent years. One factor contributing to my desire was that the turnout of the new electronic voting system was not much different from our annual seminar attendance. Of course, you all know what happened next. Last year, our voter turnout was the largest in the history of the association. Despite this record turnout, for many reasons, my feeling remained that our voting system needed help. When I started writing them down, I realized there are three main rationales for my opinion.

1. For too many years, our election process has attracted a less than a stellar number of candidates seeking office. Many of our members run for office against minimal opposition. Some of them run with the primary motivation of getting to attend the annual seminar for free. As a result, the membership elects the same candidates year after year creating a perception of a “good-old-boy” system and the reality of the same decision makers and thinkers are at the helm, which creates stagnation and a lack of innovation. Seeing the same faces in political office can undoubtedly contribute to a sense of hopelessness that can impact one's morale.

The timing of the election process under the current electronic voting system is also a significant factor in attracting quality candidates. Holding elections in the late spring does not attract the best and most passionate candidates who have a genuine interest in making meaningful changes to make the association stronger. It’s my opinion that many polygraph examiners do not regularly interact with other examiners and the only time that most of us think about the APA is when they read APA publications or attend our seminars. My point is that we are not as mindful of the issues facing polygraph and the APA in April and May of each year, when it’s time to think about running for office, compared to when we are attending a training conference and collaborating with other members of our profession in September.

2. The current electronic system doesn’t provide the membership with an accurate representation of the candidate. To me, this weakness is a no brainer. Many of
the voters in the election are selecting a candidate based on a 500-word statement and a ten-year-old photo of the candidate. (Maybe I’m the only one that does that) Unless you know the person seeking office, it’s difficult to assess with certainty from a statement whether the candidate has the passion, leadership, vision, and acumen to make our association and profession stronger. I see this play out at my day job where, each quarter, I serve on a selection team for employee and supervisor of the quarter. Each quarter the team makes their selections from usually around 20 or so written nominations. These nominations come from the nominee’s colleagues and supervisors who write them in varying levels of quality. After reading several of the submissions while concurrently having the insight into the many of these employee’s merit, I can tell that there is no relationship between the quality of a written nomination and the most deserving employee. It’s my opinion that spending five minutes with a candidate and letting them explain what they intend to do and how they intend to do it is a much better way to determine their merit. I’ve helped hire and promote police officers for the last 20 years, and I can tell you can learn more about a person by spending five minutes speaking with them in their living room than by reading their resume.

3. The current electronic voting system has hurt attendance and consequent-ly participation in the general business meeting. Fairness and transparency are vital to the overall health and success of our organization, and we can only achieve them via a well-informed membership. In my opinion, there is no better way to stay informed than to attend the annual seminar business meeting. Since the APA moved elections away from the business meeting, participation has decreased.

Ok, so if you are still reading this, you certainly realize I’m pushing to move the elections back to the business meeting. Hopefully, you have a problem with my suggestion because you are not a typical member by proof of taking the time to read this article. Although I raised a couple of good points, you still want the option of casting a ballot on those years you can’t attend a conference. So, I say to you, why can’t you have your cake and eat it too. Why does it have to be an “a.” or “b.” scenario of either having electronic voting before the seminar or conducting the elections at the seminar. Why can’t there be a “c.” option?

I think a better option would be to give candidates through the close of the first day of each annual seminar to announce their candidacy, then provide a five-minutes oral candidacy statement at Tuesday’s business meeting. Following these statements, the electronic voting could be open, let’s say until noon on Thursday. The APA President could then reveal winners at the Thursday night banquet. The technology certainly exists to post videos of the candidates providing their platform at the Tuesday business meeting on our website to offer voters that couldn’t attend the seminar a chance to cast a ballot and still give them a two-day window.
to do so. I feel this system would be far superior to our current system by attracting candidates with skin in the game. In other words, candidates would have to attend the seminar and orally demonstrate their knowledge of the issues facing the APA and their vision for strengthening it. Secondly, it will provide members who show up to the seminar and are dissatisfied with our current state of affairs an opportunity to seek office. Most importantly, it will provide our voters with a better chance to learn about our candidates than just reading a 500-word statement. They instead will be able to see the candidates demonstrate their platform while our members who attend the seminar will also have an opportunity to stop these candidates in the hallway and ask them a question or two.

Like anything, there is no one perfect system or solution, and we will never all agree on what we feel is the best system. We should be able to recognize that there is always room for improvement. There are indeed a few logistical challenges and a higher risk of a technology error when we start posting videos and tightening voting windows; however, in my opinion, in this case, the rewards of increased participation in the election process and enhanced knowledge of those who seek office may be worth it.

I hope you found this information helpful and it provides you with something to ponder. Thank you as always for your dedication to making this world a better and safer place.

Brian Morris
Director

The Research and Development committee have not had any new projects or research brought to its attention. We are available and anxiously await the opportunity to aid in reviewing any new research or answering questions the membership may have. We also are looking forward to the upcoming annual seminar in Orlando and the tremendous educational material that will be presented. Best wishes for an excellent spring and safe travels.

Raymond Nelson
Director

Greetings APA members. April is here, and it is now later than it has ever been. It has been said that time is the most valuable of all commodities. The arrow of time goes in one direction – though in one mind-bending new experiment, a group of physicists have reported that they may have succeeded in forcing a particle to reposition itself backward in time. It is too soon, at this time, to know if this experiment will survive the requirements of science (i.e., replication by others such that other can contribute additional knowledge to this area). However, the implications are kind of interesting.

Still, for most of us time goes only forward. How, you ask, is it possible to reposition a particle backward in time? Well, this has to do with the nature of time itself – time, it seems is intertwined with movement or
physical position. Remember that no two objects can occupy the same position in the real universe at the same time – but two objects can occupy the same position at different times. Suggesting that physical position and time may somehow interact. After all, a single object can occupy two different positions – at different times (never mind that pesky situation of quantum super-positions and Schroedinger’s feline pet). Movement, and therefore distance itself, along with physical position, seems to somehow interact with time. In fact, the field of statistics emerged out of attempts to calculate the physical positions of moving objects in the sky – for which calculations were persistently incorrect until we came to understand the phenomena of random measurement error. In the end, the exact physical position of any object can never be known – because all objects are in motion in the universe. Location changes just as soon as we can determine it.

What we can realistically achieve is the calculation of a range of location values within which an object exists during period of time. As time passes – as the period of time increases in length – the range of possible locations for any object will increase. Anyone who has ever tracked a moving target will know this from experience – greater distance means greater time to contact and greater uncertainty. We can manage and reduce uncertainty with a combination of technology, math, and, most importantly, skill and expertise developed through practice and experience.

Progress is inevitable. Long ago, roman mathematicians had no use for the number zero (0), because “nothing” seemed to require no numerical symbol at that time. Today the notion of 0 is highly useful. Accountants at the time of the American Revolution would have been perplexed by negative numbers as a seemingly needless abstraction – while today we teach positive and negative numbers to children in the second-grade. Many adults of my age will have never been introduced to the notion of imaginary numbers – which require a mathematical value for the square-root of negative 1 (-1). Future generations may be introduced to the notion of imaginary numbers in their primary school years; all that is required is some tangle method to illustrate and demonstrate the phenomena – for example: radar signals or wireless/cell-phone transmissions (or anywhere that sine waves and cosines are used). Imaginary numbers will be useful whenever if ever again want to calculate a trajectory to and from the moon, and will be useful for more practical things such as the frequency spectrum contained in an examinee’s electrodermal activity (EDA) data. Polygraph data is, after all, not the visible line on the screen or printed paper, but a series of numbers that serve together to express an activity waveform that we may wish to analyze and quantify as to its relationship with the abstract, intangible and amorphous construct of truth or deception.

And now, concerning the present reality, we can look around the polygraph profession and observe a number of moving
parts. Standards of practice. Training protocols. Requirements for practical experience. Certifications. Quality control. Professional regulations. Integration of new information and technology with existing knowledge and established practices. The only constant and only certainty in all of this is that things will not stay the same over time. This will inevitably change. And the work of professionals never ends. Your Board of Directors is continually work to plan and ensure the future success and viability of the polygraph profession and polygraph professionals. Recently, Barry Cushman and myself, and others from the APA, attended the annual conference of the American Academy of Forensic Science, where we observed a number of other areas of forensic science to be working through the exact same 21st century transitions as ourselves – including the increased availability and requirement to make use of computerized statistical analysis algorithms in friction ridge (latent fingerprint) analysis, and practical things such as what level of analytic detail to report and how to report it.

This year (2019) has already been a very busy and very productive year. I have provided and assisted a number of trainings on the ESS-M (multinomial) and will continue to write additional training and instructional materials available as needed. As of this time, new replication code has been produced for five different computer scoring algorithms (Probability Analysis, OSS-2, OSS-3, Automated ESS-M, and ROSS), and four different automated ranking algorithms (Relative Response Magnitude, Miritello Rank, Rank Order, and Ipsative-Z). Replication code is in progress for two other scoring algorithms, We are moving forward toward the completion of a Monte Carlo analysis of effect sizes for these methods.

It is important to keep in mind that the purpose of computer algorithms is not to replace manual scoring and not to replace human professionals as the locus of expertise and responsibility when making decisions the future of other humans. (Allowing robots and machines to make decisions about the future of humans is stuff for sci-fi action movies.) The reason for using computers and technology is because it makes our work more reliable. Remember that reliability is distinct from validity – though many in the public and press will confuse the two. The goal of computer algorithms is not to achieve (read: pretend) perfection. The goal is to increase our ability to be confident that an examiner has conducted a test correctly and interpreted the test correctly. Algorithms can help with that.

Computer algorithms should, and can, replicate the results of the examiners manual scoring. Manual and automated results will agree in a vast majority of cases. However, differences will occur on some occasions – and people may want to understand why this occurs. To help examiners in the field to address these situations, I am preparing another manuscript/report describing some of the possible areas of difference, and possible causes for different results, between automated and manual scoring.
To be clear, differences in automated and manual scoring results can and will be reduced to a minimum when algorithms and human experts address the scoring tasks in similar ways. To achieve this, human experts may be required to learn more about scientific testing and statistical decision making – and algorithms may need to be designed to approach the scoring task in ways that similar to human experts or at least intelligible to human experts. However, computer scoring algorithms should not be designed to incorporate traditional polygraph practices that are not supported by scientific evidence.

Computer algorithms can be programmed to expect or to check for certain sensors, questions, sequences and structures within a test. Algorithms can be developed to score polygraph test data in ways that are essentially similar to the ways that humans score polygraph test data. In this way we can know with reasonable certainty that the human expert has done the job correctly - when the manual scores and automated algorithm scores concur. The goal of algorithms is not to replace human expertise, but simply to increase reliability. An ideal computer scoring algorithm would not make any pretense of perfection but would be developed in a manner for which it is easy and intuitive for human experts to observe and understand what the algorithm does with the test data. Spoiler alert: ESS-M, in its automated form, achieves all this.

In the meantime, progress continues in the completion of a report/manuscript describing some of the possible areas of difference between automated and manual scoring. All computer algorithms - and essentially all methods of test data analysis - will consist of similar functions. These include feature extraction (identifying useful/diagnostic information within the test data), numerical transformation and data reduction, use of some form of likelihood function to obtain a reproducible statistical value for the observed data, and some structured rules for parsing the numerical and statistical result to a categorical result. The importance of automated computer algorithms is in their automated reliability. When algorithm results concur with manually scored results, we can make stronger assumptions about the reliability of the manually scored result. If we cannot get the same result from manual and automated scoring, then it may be useful to try to understand the possible reasons for the observed difference. Messy unstable data and artifacts are some of those possible reasons, along with possible differences in the ways that some algorithms use the data compared to the ways that human experts use the data. If we cannot manually score a case to the same result as a computer algorithm that uses methods that are essentially similar to manual scoring, then perhaps additional caution is warranted.

Bottom line: computer scoring algorithms are a tool for reliability. Well-developed open-source algorithms will help to advance the polygraph and ensure our future success. It will not be wise to proceed into the 21st century without learning to
make use of the computing power that is available today. This an area that needs a lot more discussion before we all feel conversant and confident with the integration of computer algorithms and human expertise. But if the arrow of time goes only forward – then stands to reason that there is no going backward.

On a practical level, now is the perfect time to start planning ahead for the APA Annual Conference – in Orlando, FL during August. Or, for those who may wish to attend a conference in Spanish – the APA will hold its first international conference in Mexico City in just a few weeks. Time marches onward. However, March is now completed. April is upon us.

Hope to see you soon

Roy Ortiz
Director

Awards Committee

The new APA Awards nomination form (created by Barry Cushman) is now on the APA’S website.

The following committee members have been extremely busy getting the word out to submit your nominations for the APA Awards: Lisa Ribacoff, Igrid Landeros, Erika Thiel and Donnie Dutton. All state associations and affiliate associations were contacted, requesting their assistance and ideas.

Math Question of The Day

What day is 75 days before the APA’S annual seminar? ANSWER: It is the deadline day, for nomination submissions.

Technology Junction

The Spring Season has arrived and so has tax season.

These are three of the more popular tax scams:

1. Fake emails that claim to be from an employer, with an attached W2 or W4. There is usually an urgent notice attached. When you open the attachment and it will automatically execute a ransom payload. You will now be required to pay a ransom in order to remove the encryption of your computer.

2. There are “Combination Attacks”: email, text and or phone calls. The terminology and or person’s voice is very professional. It is very typical for them to send you an attached document claiming to be critical to your case. You will be requested to provide personal information: date of birth, Social Security number etc.

3. Fake websites have an embedded link that redirects the consumer to a Web page, which looks exactly like a real IRS website. They offer remediation services with a money back guarantee. The ultimate goal is to steal your personal information.

Any business that is offering a too-good-to-be-true offer, it is best to steer clear of
either way.

**International Membership Committee**

We are attempting to solicit input from members around the globe.

**Professional Development Committee**

During the last three months these polygraph schools and associations have conducted advanced polygraph training:

1. Texas Association of Polygraph Examiners.
2. New Jersey Polygraph Association
3. International Polygraph Studies Center
4. Latin American Polygraph Institute

The common link between these various training sessions, is that they are attended by APA members and that the polygraph profession continues to improve. It is not uncommon that an extremely important topic is discussed or an outstanding speaker is discovered, that is recommended to the APA Seminar Program Committee for the next annual seminar. APA members continue to be a vital worldwide link between state associations and the APA.

**Pamela Shaw**

**Director**

The Membership Committee continues to work on updates to the SOP for membership, as well as edits to the APA membership application. The plan is to bring these updates to the Board for vote at the next scheduled meeting, which is in a couple weeks. Should the revisions be accepted, the application for all potential new associates would be greatly simplified going forward.

At our meeting, it is also my hope to bring back before the board another issue that was discussed in the last magazine by Chairman McCloughan, which relates to algorithms and the requirement or recommendation of using them in our profession. There are certainly plenty of views and opinions on this topic, and no matter which side of the fence you tend to fall on, one thing is for sure, and that is that we as examiners need to become more familiar with what is happening behind the scenes with algorithms and tools, as well as which ones are currently supported with peer-reviewed, published and replicated research. Much like the process of determining what was meant by validated techniques for our profession in 2011, it would be my hope that our profession would at least require the same standards, and potentially even higher standards, regarding what algorithms are suitable for field use. If we can identify algorithms that have demonstrated decision-making reliability with hand-scoring TDA models, algorithms become an essential component of analyzing polygraph data regardless of the polygraph’s intended use in evidentiary, paired testing or investigative applications. I am excited for our profession to grow in this area, but I also want to make sure that we do it in a way that allows us to be scientifically supported, informed and responsible users of such tools.

Lastly, as a reminder, please be sure to get your room reservations booked for
Orlando, FL as soon as possible. The main hotel is nearly at max capacity, but fortunately there is an overflow hotel in close proximity. We expect to have a great turnout, and I hope you are counted in that number! I hope to see you there!

All the best,
Pam

Erika Thiel
Director

Hello Everyone,

It is hard to believe that it is time to write another board report already! There has been a lot of growth since the last Magazine has been published and I am excited to bring forward our growth in such a short period of time.

The Committee for Public Relations and Communication has been working hard at figuring out how to bring more awareness to information that may not have been communicated in the past. We worked with the Awards Committee who is chaired by Roy Ortiz and were able to push forward with making the nomination process for awards electronic. We did a poll on Facebook and 94% of you who took the poll on Facebook stated this would make you more likely to submit someone for a nomination. This has been an exciting advancement, a great idea from the committee members, and a great way for people all over the world to have access to the nomination process.

The social media pages have been growing in followers which says to me that the Committee is coming up with information that people want to know about. What we have currently been working on is informing people more about the election process. Elections are coming up and there was a discussion amongst the Committee Members that people may not be running simply because of the fear of the unknown. Have you been following the information? Our most recent post was to focus on some encouraging words and guidance from our current APA President Steve Duncan. Next week we will focus on the insight and encouragement from our current APA President Elect Darrryl Starks. I will post my experience on the election process as well. I welcome all current directors, past directors, and people who may have run and did not get elected to submit their experience as well. You can submit your experience to socialmedia@apapolygraph.org. If you are not currently following the APA on Facebook, Instagram, or Twitter I encourage you to do so. I have worked very hard to make these social media platforms an interactive place of information. Having a Committee who is just as dedicated as I am by bringing forward great ways in which we can enhance social media has been a true blessing! How far we have come! When I took over this Committee, the former chair did a great job in getting everything started. We had just over 200 followers on Facebook and a few on Twitter. We are now just about at 1000 followers on Facebook, over 100 followers on Instagram, and Twitter keeps growing every day. I personally have worked hard at making social media multilingual because it has been well acknowledged the APA is a worldwide association. I am very
proud of this accomplishment and hope that this value of social media continues moving forward in this manner. Thank you to everyone who has been an interactive part of this, especially my committee members.

Election time is fast approaching, and I truly believe this year is going to bring out many new names in running. I encourage everyone to take the time and read what everyone has to say before making their voting selections. Just because someone new may be running against a name you are familiar with does not mean that this person does not have an incredible amount to offer the association. I am very excited to see what this next round of voting brings and look forward to making this year’s voting turnout even larger than last years. Let’s break some more records together!

¡Es difícil creer que es hora de escribir otro informe de la Junta! Ha habido mucho crecimiento desde que se publicó la última revista y estoy emocionada por presentar nuestro crecimiento en un período tan corto de tiempo.

El comité de Relaciones Públicas y Comunicación ha estado trabajando arduamente para averiguar cómo crear más conciencia a la información que puede que no se haya comunicado en el pasado. Hemos trabajado con el Comité de premios que está presidido por Roy Ortiz y fueron capaces de avanzar en el proceso de nominación electrónica para los premios. Hicimos una encuesta de Facebook y 94% de ustedes que tomaron la encuesta en Facebook declaró esto los haría más propensos a enviar una nominación para alguien. Este ha sido un avance emocionante, una gran idea de los miembros del Comité, y una gran manera para que las personas de todo el mundo tengan acceso al proceso de nominación.

Las páginas de las redes sociales han crecido en seguidores. Esto significa que el Comité está proporcionando la información que la gente quiere saber. Lo que hemos estado trabajando es informar a la gente sobre el proceso electoral. Se avecinan elecciones y hubo una discusión entre los miembros del Comité de que la gente puede no estar postulándose simplemente por temor a lo desconocido. ¿Ha estado siguiendo la información? Nuestra publicación más reciente se enfocó en algunas palabras alentadoras y la guía de nuestro actual Presidente de la APA, Steven Duncan. La próxima semana abordaremos la visión y el apoyo del actual presidente electo de la APA, Darryl Starks. También publicaré mi experiencia en el proceso electoral. Quiero alentar a todos los directores actuales, directores anteriores y personas que se hayan postulado y que no hayan sido elegidos para también presentar su experiencia. Puede enviar su experiencia a socialmedia@apapolygraph.org. Si actualmente no está siguiendo la APA en Facebook, Instagram o Twitter, lo animo a hacerlo. He trabajado muy duro para hacer de estas plataformas de medios sociales un sitio de información interactiva. ¡Tener un Comité tan dedicado como yo, presentando grandes maneras en las que podemos mejorar las redes sociales ha sido una verdadera bendición! ¡Qué lejos hemos llegado! Cuando me hice cargo de este Comité, el ex presidente hizo un gran tra-
bajo en conseguir todo lo que comenzó. Teníamos poco más de 200 seguidores en Facebook y unos pocos en Twitter. Ahora tenemos casi 1000 seguidores en Facebook, más de 100 seguidores en Instagram, y Twitter sigue creciendo cada día. Personalmente he trabajado duro para hacer que las redes sociales sean plurilingües debido a que la APA es una asociación reconocida a nivel global. Estoy muy orgullosa de este logro y espero que este valor de las redes sociales continúe avanzando de esta manera. Gracias a todos ustedes que han sido parte interactiva de esto, especialmente a los miembros de mi Comité.

El tiempo de las elecciones se aproxima rápidamente, y realmente creo que este año traerá muchos nombres nuevos al proceso electoral. Animo a todos a tomar el tiempo y leer lo que todos tienen que decir antes de hacer sus selecciones de votación. Sólo porque alguien nuevo puede estar compitiendo contra un nombre con el que usted está familiarizado con no significa que esta persona no tenga una cantidad increíble para ofrecer a la asociación. Estoy muy emocionada por ver lo que esta próxima ronda de votaciones trae y espero que la participación de este año en la votación sea aún mayor que en los últimos años. Vamos a romper algunos records más juntos!
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About Marston Polygraph Academy

Our Goal is to provide the legal profession and law enforcement agencies with ethical and skilled practitioners. Our Objective is to provide students with the education and training necessary to:

- Conduct valid and reliable specific issue—evidentiary—polygraph examinations for law enforcement agencies and the legal profession.
- Conduct effective pre-employment screening polygraph examinations for government agencies.
- Conduct effective investigative polygraph examinations for law enforcement agencies.

Marston Polygraph Academy has presented training in Bangladesh, Canada, Colombia, East Africa, Ecuador, Mexico, Spain and Ukraine.

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“ATTITUDE SURVIVAL BEHAVIOR”
FOR EXAMINERS EXPANDING INTO PRIVATE PRACTICE
George Baranowski

Today, examiners who have a private practice are empowered by the existence of out of sight technology, (compared to when Paula and I opened our practice nearly 30 years ago.) And obviously, this benefit is going to continue beyond my imagination.

Empowered by the possibilities of new technology and its obvious assistance that our examination benefit provides, we have been seeing examiners expanding their normal polygraph work at federal, state and local sectors of employment, to now also open a private practice.

I can relate to that feeling when they obtain and provide such work to their first clients, see their first referrals and everything else connected to these events. I’ve been there.

However, the excitement will wear off no matter how passionate you are about your new business. For example, the hours sometimes are long, the work can be hard without the assistance you previously had with possibly other examiners in your department, and the payoffs can sometimes be few and far between. There is a temptation to give up, change direction, admit defeat. When you feel that way, you’ve entered what I’m calling “Attitude Survival Zone.”

This kind of work can be exhausting. It can even zap every ounce of skill, imagination and willpower. This is the place where many new private examiners trip up because they aren’t prepared to face stuff like this, and especially for those who are in this all by themselves all of a sudden. It’s especially difficult when there is no one else around to either lift you up when the drudgery of the new job gets you down or kicks you in the pants when you feel like you’ve tumbled into some kind of rut.

The secret of success depends on what he or she does, after the business gets off the ground, because there’s even more work involved in keeping it from crashing.
than there is in launching. You can beat these feelings with some easy attitude behaviors.

**Watch Your Words:**

If you think about your worst days, you'll notice that your statements are pessimistic, right? You'll say things like “I shouldn’t have done that” or “There’s no way I can make this happen.” This survival stuff has a way of beating the optimism out of you.

When you discipline yourself to speak positively – even when referring to your mistakes – minimize the hopelessness that threatens to bring you down, close the business, and all that other stuff that goes with this. When words like “I shouldn’t have” becomes “Next time I will,” you’ll be surprised that the road ahead seems a bit more level. So choosing words and thoughts carefully on a daily basis helps build the positive momentum needed to push through tough days.

**Take Control of Your Time:**

One of the toughest, most unforgiving parts of all this is your calendar. We’re talking about the meetings, the deadlines, the endless to-do lists. If you cannot master your calendar, it will master you. Some things that have worked for me is to “Try” to set the limits on your work hours. (Oh yeah, I hear you laughing). You feel you can’t afford to waste even an hour. I know that the time on tasks are particularly tough when you’re a one-person show. But hear me out, and Paula points this out to me frequently. If you declare all your waking hours as being available for work, you will waste at least three or four of them on distractions such as: “Surfing the web”, if you work from home, “Doing personal chores and other related tasks.”

Set consistent daily hours for work and stick to them and be aware of the hours when you’re off the clock. I think treating non-work periods as the breaks you need to rest, to recharge and reset your mind is where we all need to be.

From time to time Paula and I have made up a “Things-to-do-list.” When you think about tomorrow, do it sometime before you go to sleep that night. When you do that, these things won’t be drifting in and out of your mind when your trying to sleep and you’ll be better prepared to get things done after you wake up.

**Set Your Growth Rate:**

You set the limits of your business. You determine how successful or unsuccessful you’ll be. If you want your business to grow, you have to grow as an individual. Attend conferences, take in person or online courses, read those fantastic articles about polygraph, technology, experiences, and related articles in the APA Magazines, authored by brilliant individuals such as Raymond Nelson, Donald Krapohl, Mark Handler, Barry Cushman, our General Counsel Gordon Vaughn and other superstars. Do whatever you need to do to stay sharp, up-to-date and continue growing. Your business will follow suit.
Get Connected:
Another catch new private examiners can fall into is something like solitude. When you are responsible for everything, conducting tests, booking appointments, sending out reports, sending out billings, sweeping the floors, emptying the trash, etc., life as a business owner can become lonely. You must find a way to connect with other people if you want to survive this “Survival Zone.” This means you need to have some help, you need to have to put yourself in places to interact with others.

APA Conferences are ideal, but in a solo business, it can be tough to get away. You need to meet and greet positive friends, maybe even team members and even partners of some fashion.

Celebrate – You’ve Earned It:
People often become so caught up in achieving goals that they neglect to stop and celebrate those accomplishments. They simply keep grinding.

What should you do instead? Celebrate your accomplishments, think about the specialized training and experiences you have completed. Review unique and rewarding events. If you meet a deadline, take five minutes to enjoy the sense of completion. If you hit a major milestone, take your family or friends out to dinner to celebrate. Or at least take a coffee break and savor the task completion, even if it’s a routine task that might other-wise go unnoticed.

Who knows, clients may even admire what you accomplished and what you now provide for them. That Survival Zone is where businesses are won or lost. The point is that starting a company is a major accomplishment. But if you’re disciplined in what you say, what you do, how you grow and with whom you connect and while celebrating victories along the way you’ll turn your startup into a thriving enterprise.
The purpose of science is to understand how the universe and reality work. A practical or applied purpose of science is to increase our ability to control and influence the world around us so that we can more easily and more reliably achieve some desirable convenience or objective. For example: if observable changes in physiology are associated with deception and truth then it is conceivable that a scientific test can be developed to obtain data for which a structural classification or prediction model can be calculated to make probabilistic inferences about truth or deception in response to stimuli that describe some unobservable behavioral act of interest.

Use of any scientific test requires the use of scientific concepts and vocabulary. Professionals who wish to use scientific tests, and those who wish to use the results from scientific tests, are faced with the task of acquiring and developing a vocabulary of scientific concepts and terminology. In this way, scientific test results and scientific conclusions can be discussed in ways that are both coherent and accurate. Communication tasks are made difficult by the fact that some words can be associated with contextual meanings that can differ in important ways from their common usage outside the science and testing context. The terms positive and negative are an example of common terminology that can have a variety of different meanings depending on the context of usage. Following is a discussion of seven different contextual meanings for these terms.

1 Raymond Nelson is a research specialist with Lafayette Instrument Company, which develops and markets polygraph and other life-science technologies. There are no proprietary interests in connection with this manuscript.
Positive and Negative Numbers

Written evidence suggests that negative numbers may have been used to represent debts in India as early as the 7th century A.D., and by Islamic mathematicians during the 9th century AD. Among western mathematicians, negative numbers were regarded as “false” or “absurd” numbers and were ignored as nonsensical until the 17th and 18th century when Leibniz and Newton began to describe differential and integral calculus – for which negative numbers are necessary. At the time of the American Revolution, most literate persons – including the founding fathers and framers of the Constitution of the United States – would have had little or no use for numbers to represent “less than nothing.” Use of negative numbers has become so commonplace today that we can easily teach the concept of negative integers to second-grade children as young as six or seven years of age.

Positive and Negative Test Results

Results of scientific tests are often described as either positive or negative. In this usage, the term positive signifies that the test has identified the presence of the unknown phenomena of interest. Scientific tests are often used to test for the presence of a problem. As an example, positive results on a medical screening test would signify the presence of the medical phenomena of concern. In the forensic context, positive identification for a friction ridge analysis would indicate that a latent fingerprint image has been matched to a known reference image. In another forensic context, positive results for a polygraphic credibility assessment test would signify a sufficiently high likelihood of deception. Returning to the medical context, many medical tests are conducted to determine the presence or absence of a medical condition. Positive results that signify the presence of a medical condition are often viewed as undesirable results. That is, positive results are viewed unfavorably. However, negative test results signify the absence of the issue or problem of concern, and for this reason are often viewed favorably.

The terms false-positive and false-negative are used to signify positive or negative test results that are incorrect. Scientific results are expected to be objective, and for this reason the terms positive and negative are not an expression of the emotional value or personal belief system of the analyst (i.e., not an expression what the analyst holds to be fundamentally worthwhile or important or good).

Positive and Negative Value (Emotional/Personal/Ethical/Philosophical Value)

The terms positive and negative are sometimes used to express a personal judgement, the emotional, ethical, or philosophical value of some thing or some event. This is distinct from the more objective and emotionally neutral usage of the words positive or negative when describing the results of a scientific test or experiment. For example, positive results on a test for pregnancy would signify that a person is pregnant. Whether this result is viewed favorably or unfavorably may be
a function of several other factors, such as age and economic stability, emotional maturity and family/social values surrounding the one’s relationship status, and whether a person is interested or prepared to become a parent. For some type of test results, there may be near universal agreement as to the desirability of a positive or negative result. For example: positive results on a test for HIV antibodies may be almost uniformly regarded as undesirable. Professionals who make use of scientific test results should always remain aware of differences in the usage of the terms positive and negative as a value statement vs. use of these terms as an objective description of an analytic conclusion.

Positive and Negative Test Scores (Test Scores)

Test scores may be coded or expressed as positive or negative numerical values, and these may not always correspond to positive or negative test results. Manual scoring of polygraphic lie detection testing is one such example, wherein positive test scores are associated with truth-telling (negative result) while negative scores are associated with deception (positive results). Effective documentation and communication will require thoughtful and careful use of the context in which these terms are used.

Positive and Negative Reinforcement (Behavioral Psychology)

Reinforcement theory is an area of discussion in behavioral psychology, involving the strategic use of rewards and punishments to condition the learning experience and shape behavior. Rewards are effects that are desirable, while punishments are effects that are undesirable. The terms positive and negative are used to describe giving something or taking something as a form of reward or punishment. In this model, a 2 x 2 matrix can be imagined, consisting of positive rewards (giving a desirable prize), negative rewards (removing an undesirable task), positive punishments (providing extra work or additional restrictions), and negative punishments (loss of privileges). Rewards and punishments can be organized into a hierarchy of primary, secondary, social and intrinsic effects for which wise persons will attempt to avoid emphasize the use of rewards and consequences that promote internalization and increased maturity or self-sufficiency in addition to increased social awareness.

Additional confusion exists in the discussion of reinforcement as a theory of motivation because the general term consequences has been used to include positive consequences (desirable consequences) or negative consequences (undesirable consequences). An additional caution is also in order when considering reinforcement theory as a motivational paradigm because some persons may become narrowly focused on rewards and punishments as their only motivational paradigm (in the worst cases they may over-emphasize punishment to the near complete exclusion of the importance and usefulness of rewards).
Positive and Negative Pressure (Physics)

The terms positive and negative have also been used to describe differences in air pressure relative to the surrounding atmosphere. For example, positive pressure rooms can ensure that atmospheric air does not leak into a local environment, while negative pressure rooms can be used to prevent outward leakage from a room into the nearby atmosphere. Human respiration can be described as a mechanical process involving cyclic changes in thoracic and abdominal regions that cause positive and negative pressure changes within the lungs – with the result that air moves cyclically from the higher pressure zone to lower pressure zone until the pressure once-again equalized for the lungs and atmosphere.

Positive and Negative Slope (Math and Signal Processing)

When a line is neither perfectly horizontal nor perfectly vertical it is said to have a slope angle. Slope angles that increase from left to right are referred to as positive slope, while slopes that decrease from left to right are referred to as negative slope. Lines of this type are often plotted from time-series data for which the sequence of numerical observations can be reduced to a series of mathematical differences by subtracting each observation from the subsequent observation. Positive slope data will produce a series of positive difference scores because each observation is greater than the previous observation. For negative slope data segments, the subtraction of each previous (larger) value will result in a series of negative difference scores.
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LEADERSHIP AND POLYGRAPH

By Erika Thiel

The term *leader* describes a person who is assumed to be able to successfully lead others. This means that there are those who choose to follow, or are told to follow, the appointed leader. As many would note though, not every person placed into a leadership role is a good leader—some are poor leaders. Poor leaders often cause disruption, contention and a work environment that is not structured for success. A piece of advice sometimes shared with new managers is “do things the opposite way of the worst manager you had.” The idea being to try to encourage new managers to reflect on what they do not want to become.

Polygraph testing is often approached in one of two ways. There is the “friendly polygraph examiner” approach and the “powerful polygraph examiner” approach. Arguments of superiority have been made for both perspectives, often depending upon who is giving the test. Question: Is it more correct to assume an authoritarian demeanor, or should we yield some control to the examinee?

Instead of considering this dynamic from a power position, what if we were to look at the role of the polygraph examiner as a leader? How might this change the examiner-examinee dynamics during a polygraph exam? What happens when a person assumes the role of leader, but eschew the qualities of good leadership? What if they are ignorant to the qualities of “good” leadership? Taking a look at the core communication skills of a good leader will help explain how appropriate leadership skills can enhance a polygraph examiner’s approach to a test, no matter the situation.

An internet search of what makes a good leader will result in multiple articles that describe what qualities a good leader possesses. Peter Miller sums up many of what these articles would say in a paper written in 2012 *Leadership communication*: the three levels. He speaks of three levels that lead to a successful leader in the work environment which are:
1. core communication skills,
2. team communication skills, and
3. strategic and external communication skills (Miller; 2012).

In terms of applying leadership to the role of a polygraph examiner, this paper will only focus on the core communication skill.

“Every communication, oral or written, builds a picture and creates an impression about you and your leadership.” (Miller, 2012). Miller discusses the importance of the body in core communication which breaks down to body language, facial expressions, hand movements while talking, eye contact, and the distance you put between you and the other person (2012). These are all non-verbal forms of communication.

Another part of our core communication is active listening. He discussed eye contact, affirmative nods (when appropriate), avoiding distracting gestures, questions for clarification, paraphrasing, not interrupting the speaker, not talking over the speaker and smooth transitions between talker and listener as all ways to show you are actively listening (Miller, 2012). The three remaining concepts to core communication are giving and receiving feedback, emotional intelligence, and conflict resolution and negotiating skills.

A polygraph examiner with emotional intelligence is a person who can “deal effectively with their own and others’ emotions.” (Miller, 2012). It has to do with being able to perceive, express, understand, and manage the emotions in the current environment. This is a highly desirable trait for a polygraph examiner to have, for clients will react differently emotionally during a polygraph examination. Sometimes a polygraph examiner will have to be able to handle the client who is crying, and emotionally distraught. Sometimes a polygraph examiner will have to deal with an angry and frustrated client. The emotions are wide spectrum and the root cause of these emotions can be many different things. Always being “the friendly examiner” may not be enough to deal with an examinee who is intentionally being difficult throughout the exam. Examiners who possess an appreciation for how emotional intelligence can improve testing outcomes will be better able to successfully lead an examinee through their polygraph examination.

This concept of a leader is important because it can convey beyond the workplace. If a polygraph examiner can assume the role of a good leader, they can create and environment for the examinee that can lead to a higher rate of successful test results and even a higher rate of pretest and post test disclosures.

A leader can make or break someone’s passion for a job (or task). If you asked a group of people to think about the worst manager they had, they will likely report similar behaviors. They may describe a manager who was rude, who did not listen, who did not offer help or feedback, who gave poor direction or simply offered no direction whatsoever. When asked how this played a role into job satisfac-
tion, the person often makes statements like “I loved the job, but I just could not work with that manager anymore,” or “I used to love what I did but that manager really took that love away from me.”

Many of the good leader core communication skills that Miller (2012) describes are skills that can be taught in basic polygraph school. But unfortunately, they can be forgotten once an examiner is testing in an environment outside of school. This can be especially true when challenged by difficult clients who can pose a true test of a polygraph examiner’s core communication skills- and their patience.

Always being “the powerful examiner” may be too intimidating and disruptive for a person who was wrongfully accused and is simply afraid of continuing to be wrongfully accused. If the polygraph examiner can be a good leader in the room, however, they can improve the potential prognosis for testing. By experiencing a good leader in the room, the examinee may find it easier to trust the examiner and be able to answer questions in a more elaborate manner. The examinee may be more complaint with directions given during data collection and they may be more willing to have an open and honest conversation about the results of the exam.

Polygraph examiners are often taught to create “rapport” with a client. But even a therapist cannot create true rapport in an hour or two with a client. If we can reframe the concept of rapport to concept of trust, examiners may have an easier time adapting their own behaviors from examinee to examinee. While the examinee may not completely trust the examiner and the polygraph testing, it would be helpful if they can at least trust they will be treated fairly and humanely. By attempting to build a trust with a client, the examiner can help facilitate increased disclosure and cooperation.

A bad leader in a polygraph position can cause disruptions and outside issues during the polygraph that can increase the risk of a false positive or inconclusive result. Examinee’s are patently aware of how the examiner makes them feel. They can also be aware that they may be emotionally responding more to the examiner than the exam itself- the examiner is now the main stimulus instead of the test questions. By continuing to work on core communication skills and emotional intelligence, the examiner will be more aware of the impact that their behavior may have on the examinee’s behavior during the exam. It is important to note that working on one’s core communication skills can feel awkward. But these are skills that can be learned and improved upon over time (Miller, 2012). A desire to grow oneself as a good leader and incorporate it in polygraph exams can be essential to the learning process. And a desire to avoid being a “bad leader” can incentivize us to be introspective.

There is probably no “perfect examiner” approach that exists. However, there is a lot of debate between the “friendly examiner” and the “powerful examiner.” If the polygraph community can reframe these two concrete approaches to examiner
style to one of “the good leader” examiner, there can be more room for adaptability amongst all examiners in ensuring proper core communication skills. Taking a look at how Peter Miller (2012) describes the core communication skills for a successful leader, it is easy to see the overlap in good leadership skills and good polygraph examiner communication skills. Examiners should strive to build and improve upon their core communication skills and their emotional intelligence. Doing so will foster “good leader” skill sets inside the polygraph suite.

References

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ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL CONDITIONS FOR POLYGRAPH EXAMINATIONS OF MUSLIM WOMEN

By Tamerlan Batyrov¹ and Sergei Zyazin²

Abstract

In this article the authors give practical recommendations that may make possible a polygraph examination of a Muslim woman by a male polygraph examiner in case she refuses to be tested for religious reasons.

Keywords: polygraph, extremism, Northern Caucasus, combating terrorism, anti terror.

One of the first questions which strongly believing Muslim women usually ask at the pretest interview: «Will there be any contact?». The outcome of the examination will depend on how the polygraph examiner answers to this question.

According to the rules and norms of the Sharia law (the code of spiritual laws within the framework of Islamic world), a man and a woman are forbidden:

(1) to have any kind of physical contact, including touch.
(2) to be alone together in a room, office.

Despite the absence of restrictions within the framework of current Russian legislation and methodical recommendations, the «spiritual law» (Sharia) is mandatory for following and compliance for a believing Muslim. A special place is taken by laws on personal boundaries, inviolability, as well as on any actions that could compromise the chastity of a Muslim woman.

In the course of a polygraph examination the above-mentioned prohibitions can make testing of Muslim women impossible, since of vital importance is the creation of the required level of trust be-
etween a polygraph examiner and an examinee, and the presence of other people in the testing room is undesirable. Exception can be made only for the interpreter, who is necessarily involved in the testing process, which should be held in the native or working language of a person tested. In some cases, for example, during a polygraph examination of a detained person an escort officer can be present to provide the overall safety of the testing procedure.

The room is often equipped with cameras, which may be used by escort officers to keep track of an examinee on a monitor, or they can sit at a specially located place in the polygraph examiner’s office. But, within the framework of testing strongly believing Muslim women, in accordance with Sharia law, no exceptions are made for the presence of an escort officer or an administrator, as well as observing on a monitor or conducting video recording during the polygraph examination in compliance with the law respecting for a person’s rights. It is possible that when a testing is finished a polygraph examiner, who is not aware of these aspects, can face charges of harassment. The authors emphasize that such kind of difficulties are not observed everywhere. But polygraph examiners often encounter this situation in such regions of Russia as the Republic of Ingushetia, the Chechen Republic, the Republic of Tatarstan.

To conduct an examination in a proper way a polygraph examiner should know the following conditions and rules, which will enable him to minimize the risk of failure of the testing.

1. A polygraph examination can be conducted provided that *mahram* (mahram is a man, who has no right to marry a woman, one of her closest relatives – such as the father, son, brother, husband, uncle, uncles of her mother or father, grandfathers, nephews, husband’s father) is present near a tested woman. In this case we are not talking about the direct presence in the room. It is enough for the office to have a fiberglass partition (polygraph examiner’s offices are often equipped with a Gesell mirror), permitting the mahram to observe the respect for “spiritual rights” of a person being tested. The possibility of a mahram’s direct visual observation should not be replaced by observation through a webcam, monitor, etc. If a woman to be tested states that she refuses to take polygraph due to the fact that she is not allowed to be alone with a man, the polygraph examiner may advise authorities to invite a mahram and continue testing procedure. In case of emergency, it is possible for the polygraph examination to be observed by an examinee’s colleagues, if there is her written consent to conduct the examination in their presence, and, in accordance with the Sharia, if they are women colleagues, there should be at least two of them.

2. Attachment of components to

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the body of a tested woman can be done by a female assistant. According to explanations of experts in the field of theology, a man (including a polygraph examiner) has no right to touch a woman, unless it is absolutely necessary (for example, when a woman may die during childbirth). An experienced polygraph examiner can himself attach the components in the following way: upper and lower respiration sensors with the help of an examinee; to minimize manipulation of GSR sensors in the cause of installation, it is preferable to use disposable chlorine-silver electrodes, and cardio cuff.

3. The final written statement or release form of an examinee must contain the following clause: “Religious rights were not violated during testing”; such a statement should also be signed by witnesses – mahram or colleagues.

4. Due to the fact that Muslim women wear a hijab during testing, covering hair, ears, shoulders and constraining movements to a certain extent, as well as a long robe, it is also recommended that the temperature in the room be no more than 22 °C (72 °F) and there should be good ventilation. It is prerequisite that a tested person should be offered water to drink.

It is also necessary to dwell on the important issue that was revealed during polygraph examinations of Muslim women that concerns the effectiveness of the use of directed lie comparison questions (hereinafter referred to as DLC). During the examination examinees often refused to answer probable lie comparison questions claiming that they invade their personal life (in the opinion of examinees); in these cases, the authors used directed lie comparison questions, but not always without difficulties. For example, in the course of introduction and discussing DLCs phrased as “In your entire life have you ever violated a traffic law?”, “In your entire life have you ever discussed other people behind their backs?”, the examinee responsibly stated that her upbringing does not allow such behaviors, and that she always spoke only the truth, and she would never do something that could expose her in a negative light. This kind of a problem was also observed by polygraph examiners from special agencies. Yet, by introducing alternative DLCs, this problem did not arise. For example: “In your entire life have you ever crossed the road in the wrong place?”, “In your entire life have you ever forgotten to turn off the iron / light when leaving the house?”, “In your entire life have you ever thrown a cigarette on the floor?”

Summarizing everything stated above, the authors note that the polygraph examiner’s awareness of the considered aspects, as well as their practical application in cases of an examinee’s refusal, will effectively solve the problem (including issues connected to national security) on the territory of any region where most of the population practice Islam, with subsequent minimization of the risk of failure of an examination.
GIGO stands for “Garbage In, Garbage Out and it is a slang expression that means regardless of how accurate a (computer) program’s logic is, the results will be incorrect if the input is invalid. While the term is most frequently used in the context of software development, GIGO can also be used to refer to any decision-making systems where failure to make right decisions with precise, accurate data could lead to wrong, nonsensical results... the output quality of a system usually can’t be any better than the quality of inputs. Garbage (in) can be data that is simply filled with errors ... The solution is to not just spend time on an application’s algorithms, but also spend time validating the input and/or ensuring that the right sort of data goes into the system.”

In recent years APA members are swamped with researchers, articles and remarks debating, instructing and focusing on test data analysis and various numerical scoring methods. With all due respect and recognition of the importance of test data analysis it is crucial to emphasize that in line with the GIGO concept, the polygraph charts and consequently their analysis is but just an outcome and a representation of: an appropriate pretest, precise relevant and effective comparison questions, a validated test format and a properly conducted test. Each of these components may affect the examinee’s psychophysiological responses and consequently the test data analysis and the test outcome. As long as the examiner conducts an effective pretest, phrases well-constructed relevant questions, effectively presents and explains comparison questions, utilizes a validated test format and properly conducts the test, the output of these proper inputs will result (with high probability) in an accurate result. Contrarily, a poorly conducted pretest, ill phrased relevant

1 [https://www.techopedia.com-definition/3801/garbage-in-garbage-out-gigo]
questions, improperly developed and presented comparison questions, an invalid (or not validated) test format, and improper test conduct can increase the risk of an error, in spite of applying a highly accurate scoring method. GIGO.

A valid test data analysis procedure increases the reliability of polygraph results (i.e. high percentage of agreement between examiners) BUT it has NO EFFECT WHAT SO EVER on the validity of the results (the correlation between the results and the ground truth) if the pretest was poorly conducted an/or the relevant questions were ill phrased and/or the comparison questions were improperly developed and/or the test format was an invalidated format and/or the test was improperly conducted. A graphical demonstration of this statement is of 100 people watching at midday (12:00 PM) the city center broken tower watch that read 2:00. The analysis of the broken tower watch by all people is two o’clock in spite the fact that the time is 12:00 o’clock. That is 100% reliability and 0% validity. GIGO

Polygraph Fundamentals

The entire practice of detection of deception relies on the fundamental assumption that the human body produces physical responses when lying. We assume that as a result of a psychological process (the cognitive decision to lie) a chain of physical responses follow. Although the body (physiology) and the mind (psychology) - seems to be and used to be believed in the past as - two different and separate entities, our personal experiences have taught us that they are associated with each other. We have all experienced situations where a psychological stimulus triggers physical changes in our body e.g. we tend to blush when embarrassed and go pale when scared; lying is not any different. The problem is that the physical changes we experience when lying (an increase in heart rate and blood pressure, etc.) are not exclusive to lying and are also triggered by other reasons, including fear. So far scientists have not found physical response exclusive to lying, unless one count’s Pinocchio’s nose…. Naturally, the fact that lying lacks an exclusive physical response pattern, raises the question of how we know that the changes in the physical responses detected, monitored, and recorded by the polygraph can be attributed to lying. How can we be sure it did not result from another thought that crossed the examinee’s mind while answering or from a disturbing emotion related to the question? The solution lies in the questioning techniques that can determine, with a high statistical probability that the physical responses monitored and recorded by the polygraph during the test can be attributed to lying. In other words all polygraph test formats and testing procedures attempt to allow with high probability a correct distinction between truth-tellers and deceivers, despite the absence of a unique physiological sign of lying.

One of the contributors to erratic or unclear charts (and possibly an increased risk of an error), is contaminating factors of psychological nature. The effect of these was acknowledged in the early days of polygraph. Trovillo (1938) pointed out that “a suspect may give a large response (...) not because he is guilty of robbing (...) but be-
cause he has robbed other (...) places.”

Later Backster suggested the phenomenon of an outside-issue factor, which in some instances bears a “Super Damping” effect that may suppress the examinee’s reactivity to the relevant (in the case of a guilty examinee) or comparison (in the case of a truthful examinee) questions.”

Reid (1977) listed the following factors that may affect test results: lack of concern over the possibility of detection, extreme emotional tension or nervousness, over-anxiety to pass the test, anger, guilty feelings, involvement in other similar acts or offences, physical discomfort during the test, excessive interrogation prior to test, excessive number of test questions, prior test, adrenal exhaustion, rationalization, and self-deceit.”

For this reason alone, albeit other psychological factors and considerations also come into play, it is essential that each and every polygraph examiner should receive an extended training and teaching in all the various psychological aspects of polygraph examination. No issue should be left out, and every aspect is as important as the other regardless of its significance. After all, some define a polygraph test as a particular psychological test, and they are right to do so. An in-depth instruction in psychological issues could allow the examiner to have a better understanding of the examinee’s state of mind during the test, resulting in improved input thus resulting in more accurate outputs.

**Required vs. Existing**

While test data analysis is of a technical nature and practically all it takes is measuring amplitude, line length and alike, the pretest and test require extended proficiencies in inter-personal communication, establishing rapport, linguistic abilities, active listening and many others. All fall within human psychology. Yet, surprisingly basic and advanced polygraph training, annual seminars and professional publication seems to completely overlook this fact. APA accreditation standards, state that: “The education and training program shall provide the minimum number of hours of classroom education and training in the following subjects and disciplines: … Psychology (20 hours) … Test Data Analysis (40 hours)”

A digest of issues from the last six years

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3 Daca, Zone Comparison Test, PDD 505 Methods II, January 2009, p.4


5 American Polygraph Association, Education Accreditation Committee, Accreditation Standards, version 2.02, effective from January 2015. Article 3.2 Curriculum Requirements, pp. 4–5
(2012–18) of the Journal of the American Polygraph Association revealed that only 5 of 102 articles (i.e. 4.9%) were dedicated to psychological aspects of polygraphy, while 20 (19.6%) were dedicated to various scoring methods.

**Reshuffle Priorities**

The encouraging intentions and constructive blessed efforts to establish standardization, validated test protocols and laying a scientific based practice may provide a plausible explanation to the current situation and state of priorities in which test data analysis is leading over psychological aspects of the test. Unfortunately this approach will eventually produce polygraph technicians *rather than* polygraph examiners, while examiners with extensive psychology knowledge are what a polygraph test requires. It is time to reshuffle priorities.
In many of the APA school lesson plans on polygraph history can be found references to the Biblical character King Solomon. The significance of Solomon, to those of us in the business of detecting deception, is where this wise judge was able to discern which of two women was lying about being the mother of a disputed baby (1 Kings, 3: 16-28). Observing that liars and truth tellers often display different behavioral responses, Solomon correctly placed the child in the arms of his true mother, as the story is told.

As it turns out, there were heroes in other cultures that also showed an astute understanding of human behavior in remarkably similar circumstances to those of King Solomon. In 1907 a paper was published in Literary Digest that briefly compared the stories from several cultures. The following is the entire article as it originally appeared. Solomon, with his undisputed wisdom, was not the only one who could catch a liar.

Solomon’s famous command to cut in two the child claimed by two women, thus discovering the real mother by her terror for the life of her child, while the false mother calmly approved the King’s judgment, is typical of many similar stories of clever and wise judgments pronounced by many heroes and sages of Oriental tradition. So we are told by Prof. Hugo Grossmann, who holds the chair of Hebrew and Syriac in the University of Kiel, and writes a learned article on this subject in the Deutsche Rundschau, of Berlin. These stories differ in detail, but in each case the judge reaches his decision by some test that brings out the true mother-love in sharp contrast to the selfish love of the impostor. In every cycle of immemorial folklore, whether told in India, Persia, Arabia, or even Italy, the same incident meets us, declares the writer, and while it is impossible to trace the connection between the various traditions, he feels compelled to acknowledge the harmony presented in their ideals of administrative wisdom and sagacity. He says: “Most Oriental peoples celebrate in their ancient stories the wis-
dom of gifted men as this is illustrated in the brilliant and sagacious decisions delivered by them as judges. In ancient India Buddha was put forth as the model of such wisdom, while today Mariadiramen is so extolled. This place is taken in Japan by Ooka Yechi-zen-no Kami; in Egypt by Bocchoris or Mycterinus; in Palestine by Solomon; in Arabia by Haroun-al-Raschid; in Abyssinia by Adrami. In one instance a gifted maiden is admitted into this company, namely, Vizatha, of Tibet. In order to glorify the wisdom of these men sometimes more than a single anecdote is related of them. Without such more or less apocryphal anecdotes their real glory might have failed of transmission in the memory of the crowd, and thus “even Solomon, whose reign marks the most splendid era of Israelitish dominion, might have attained an utterly unmerited renown as a judge of no more than ordinary penetration. As it happens his famous judgment has come down to us, and has been attributed to him as preeminently his own, although it also appears, in some connection or other, in the traditions of many other peoples.” The Professor begins to prove the universality of the Solomonic narrative by citing the Indian Buddhistic story-book the Jataka. The incident, he quotes is “one in a series of some twenty similar narratives in which the wise man in the same keen and masterly manner solves, by his decision, what seems to be an insoluble difficulty. In the Jataka it is the case of a mother who washes her child’s face in a pool. A fairy carries him off and claims him as her own. When appealed to, the wise man says, ‘Set the child free. She to whom he runs is the true mother,’ as, indeed, it turns out.” In the Tibetan-Buddhistic tale, the true mother is to be discerned by the manner in which she wins mastery over the child, not by force and severity, which were tried in vain by the false mother, but by love and an exhibition of helplessness. The “trial scene,” as Dr. Grossmann calls it, is still further varied in the Chinese comedy “Hoei-lau-Ki” (the “Chalk Circle”) where the wise judge says, “Officer, take a piece of chalk, make a circle on the floor and set the child within it and the mothers on each side of it. The genuine mother will be able to drag him from within the circle; the false will fail to do so.” Comparing these stories with the Hebrew narrative, the Professor points out the connecting link between them as follows: “The point in which all these judgments coincide is as follows: The genuine mother loves the child more than does the false one, who unjustly claims him merely to gratify her own self-love. The climax comes in the Hebrew version where the love of the mother is so intense that she will rather be deprived of her child than see any injury dealt to him.” In the later Indian collection “Vikramodaya,” it is the parrot of King Copicandra who delivers the judgment to the husband of two wives, one of whom has lost her child and claims that of the other. In the Tamil tale “Kathamanjari,” the man who had two wives, each with a child, dies. When one child subsequently perishes, the same dispute arises between the two widows, and the judge decides it by restoring, after applying the same test, the babe to its rightful mother, while “he punishes the liar.” In the Chinese version the judge orders a fish to be wrap up in child’s clothes, and holds court by the riverside. “Neither of you deserves to have a son,” he exclaims in feigned anger. “Throw
the babe into the river." The true mother is detected by the eagerness with which she plunges in after her supposed boy, while the other woman stands still. The decision in the modern Syrian story concerns the murder of a child, of which two women are accused. The guilty one, who had slain the child of the other, appeared before the judge crying out, "I am innocent, I am innocent." The bereaved mother was, however, silent in disconsolate grief. In other forms the story appears in the wall-paintings of Pompeii, in the writings of Petronius, and amid the sculptures that adorn the walls of the Casa Tiberina. The incident is also found represented in other remains of Greco-Roman art.

From: *Literary Digest* (1907, Mar 23). The Sentence of Solomon in Universal Folklore. #12, p 464.
The Crime

It was a dreary Sunday evening in Salt Lake City, 6:45 pm on January 13, 1974 to be precise. The prisoners in the county jail were free to wander through their tier to chat with friends. One of the prisoners, John Wulffenstein, came upon a prisoner asleep on his bunk, but he looked paler than normal. He looked more closely and touched his face. It was cold. “Andy” Anderson was dead. Few mourned him. He had been moved from the Utah state penitentiary to the county jail to await trial for having killed an inmate at the penitentiary.

The county coroner conducted an autopsy on Andy the next day, and found no marks of violence, no visible cause of death, but his stomach and upper intestines were full of an evil smelling greenish fluid. He sent a sample off to the lab for analysis. When the results came back, the coroner finished off the paperwork: cause of death: an overdose of Mellaril, an antipsychotic medication prescribed to some of the prisoners at the jail. Rumor had it that Andy had been collecting Mellaril pills from other prisoners in order to commit suicide in the event he was convicted of the murder charge pending against him.

The Suspect

As soon as word spread through the jail that Andy’s death had been ruled a probable suicide, two prisoners on Andy’s tier, Mike Coy and Jim Graves, came forward and claimed that it was murder; Andy had been forced to swallow the fatal overdose by another prisoner, John Wulffenstein, and when that hadn’t worked quickly enough, Wulffenstein had suffocated Andy. The coroner had found no evidence of suffocation, but said he couldn’t rule it out because Andy would have been too far gone from the Mellaril for there to have been much trace of suffocation. Let’s face it. Andy was not a nice guy. But he did not deserve to die the way he did.
Not that Coy’s and Graves’ allegation could necessarily be believed - neither inspired confidence. Mike Coy was a convicted rapist, and Jim Graves an armed robber. Both had been transferred to the county jail from the penitentiary for their own protection after having been stabbed in fights. And Wulffenstein, himself, had served time for arson and burglary, and was currently in jail on a parole violation. The four men, Anderson, Coy, Graves, and Wulffenstein, were locked in individual isolation cells each night, but shared the tier’s dayroom where the prisoners could gather and play games whenever they weren’t in lock-down.

Wulffenstein was indigent, and so was represented by an attorney from the Salt Lake Legal Defender’s Office. He won the luck of the draw, for his case was assigned to Bob Van Sciver. Bob was sharp as a tack and went on to become one of the most respected defense attorneys in Utah. He believed every one of his clients was innocent, and he defended them accordingly. At the time, I was a graduate student conducting research on the accuracy of the polygraph. To get enough criminal cases for my research, I had volunteered my services to Legal Defender’s office, so Bob referred a lot of cases to me, ever confident his clients would pass.

Bob met with the Salt Lake County Attorney, Paul Van Dam, and the two agreed that I would administer a polygraph exam. If the test showed he was telling the truth, the murder charge would be dropped; if it showed he was deceptive, I would testify to that effect at his trial.

Promptly at 9:30 the next morning Wulffenstein, wearing bright orange jail clothes, leg chains, and with handcuffs strapped to a thick leather belt around his waist, appeared at my office at the university, escorted by two police officers who obviously weren’t taking any chances with him. They wanted to be present in the exam room to make sure he didn’t try to escape, but when I vetoed that, they reluctantly unshackled him and sat in chairs in the corridor outside my office.

The Pretest Interview

John was 21, as tall as I am, and at 152 pounds, even skinnier than me, looking gaunt and somewhat frail. Two of his front teeth were missing. He looked like he got pushed around a lot by the tougher prisoners. As we shook hands, I introduced myself and asked “Do you mind if I call you John?” “Okay,” he replied, “but most people call me ‘The Wolf.’” That told me how he liked to view himself, so Wolf it was. He sat down in the chair across from me, and I spent half an hour chatting with him about his background as I established rapport and sized him up.

Wolf had quite a background. He’d been arrested roughly 75 times and had spent about seven years in jail or prison – fully a third of his life. He’d dropped out of school after junior high, but had earned a GED in prison. Regarding drugs, he replied he’d used everything, and judging from his appearance, I believed him.
The Test

With the preliminaries over, we got down to the business at hand. Wolf said he’d gotten up about noon that Sunday. Andy told him that he wanted to lie down and didn’t want to eat lunch. Around six that evening Wolf tried to wake Andy, but he was dead in his cell. He said he believed Andy committed suicide with the Mellaril pills he had been saving up for this reason. He saw nothing suspicious that day nor anything which would make him suspect foul play.

I ran the charts, but the results were inconsistent from one chart to the next. Sometimes it looked like he was lying, but other times not. Technically, the test was inconclusive; yet I could tell something was definitely bothering him. I told him there was no way I could clear him on these charts and asked why the test turned out like that.

The Admissions

Wolf said although he had nothing to do with Andy’s death, he believes that Graves, and possibly Coy, had killed Andy. One night shortly after Andy’s death, he heard Graves talking in his sleep. Graves said, “Grab that son of a bitch.” After a short pause, Graves then said “Andy…,” at which point Graves turned over and Wolf didn’t hear him say anything else. To top it off, after the autopsy concluded that Andy had died of an overdose, he heard Graves and Coy congratulating themselves on how they’d committed the perfect crime.

I thanked him for this additional information, as that could certainly have caused the problem. I therefore reworded the questions to ask whether he was now telling the truth about Graves and Coy, whether he had forced Andy to take the Mellaril, and whether he had suffocated Andy. I ran two more charts on him, and this time the results were conclusive. On a scale on which a score of minus six or lower indicated deception, Wolf scored minus sixteen! There was no question about it; it wasn’t even close.

The Interrogation

When I again confronted him with the results, Wolf sat silently, eyes averted, yet resolute. He was determined not admit anything more. I was sympathetic and understanding; I was never one to play the tough guy.

“Wolf,” I ventured, “I’m sure you never intended to kill Andy. I can well imagine that he might well have tried to push you around. Maybe he wanted to beat you up. Or maybe he was picking on Mike [Coy] or Jim [Graves]. In any event, what might have started off as a simple argument probably spun out of control if Andy lost his temper. Cold blooded murder is one thing, but self-defense, even a preemptive move, is something totally different. Maybe you just put a little Mellaril in his food to give him a stomach ache, and so it wasn’t even your fault, he took it himself. Or maybe he added more Mellaril on his own. I’ve seen plenty of cases where I’ve thought, ‘There but for the grace of God,
Wolf remained silent, looking at the floor, shifting his position slightly from time to time. I tried a fresh approach. “You know, Wolf, it’s not as if you assassinated the president. Look who Andy was; he set fire to another prisoner! He was no saint! Everybody’s different; not all lives are equal. Andy was the lowest of the low. Maybe we should be pinning a medal on you for what you did! Who knows what he would have done to somebody else if you hadn’t put an end to it.”

The Confession

At this point, the Wolf looked up for the first time and confessed. He said he hated Andy; not because Andy had burned a prisoner at the penitentiary, but because he had a bad personality. He was constantly boasting, and this got on Wolf’s nerves, so he decided to force a showdown with Andy. Saturday night he asked Andy to play a game of cards. Wolf cheated blatantly, hoping to provoke Andy into a fight so he could beat him up. But Andy, with his “bad personality,” didn’t rise to the challenge, ignoring the cheating even when Wolf cheated even more openly on the next several hands. So Sunday morning Wolf decided to kill Andy by forcing him to overdose on Mellaril.

He talked Graves and Coy into helping him; they gave him their supply of Mellaril. Wolf gave Andy a glass of water and told him to swallow the pills or he’d beat him to a pulp. Andy swallowed the handful of pills. To speed up the effects of the overdose, Wolf walked Andy up and down the corridor in their tier until Andy started losing his coordination and was bumping into things. Wolf led Andy back to his bunk and told him to lie down.

By late afternoon, Andy was still alive, so Wolf got some more Mellaril, crushed the pills between the pages of a book by putting the book on the floor and stomping on it. He poured the powder into a glass of water, and stirred it to get as much of it dissolved as possible. He filtered the water through a sheet, and gave the glass to Andy. It was a sickly green color. Andy threw up twice while drinking the concoction and couldn’t quite finish it.

Because Andy was taking so long to die – remember, he had a “bad personality” – an exasperated Wolf decided by six p.m. he had to suffocate him so that he wouldn’t be alive to tell the guards about it when they made their evening rounds. Wolf convinced Graves and Coy to help him again. While Coy stood lookout at the door to Andy’s cell, Graves went into the cell and put a rolled up bed sheet over Andy’s face to smother him while Wolf looked on. Andy suddenly regained consciousness and was able to work one of his hands up under the bed sheet and started to push the smothering sheet down off his face. This uncovered his eyes, which were wide open, staring straight into Graves’ eyes. This so unnerved Graves that he couldn’t go through with it.

Wolf and Coy took over, each grabbing an
end of the rolled up sheet and pressed it down over Andy’s face. Coy soon lost his grip, so Wolf did it by himself until he was dead. Wolf left Andy’s cell and took a shower...perhaps some psychological need to cleanse himself, but more likely because he had broken into a sweat from the excitement and exertion. Suddenly Coy burst into the shower room with the news that Andy was still alive!

They rushed back to Andy’s cell, and this time the Wolf decided he’d have to do it himself and do it right. He sat on Andy’s chest, pinning his arms with his knees as he pressed the rolled sheet over Andy’s face as hard as he could. As Andy’s body fought for oxygen, his knees reflexively bent sharply upward, hitting Wolf in the back, with each attempted gasp of breath. Cox held the legs down to help Wolf. Minutes later it was over. Andy was dead, this time for good. Wolf went back and took a long shower.

Wolf admitted that killing Andy was his idea alone and that he had talked Coy and Graves into helping him so that they wouldn’t rat him out...but they did!

The trial

Later that year, Wolf went on trial for Andy’s murder. Because the defense and prosecution had stipulated beforehand that the results could go in as evidence, I was called by the prosecution to testify briefly about the polygraph and in detail about the confession. After I finished my testimony on direct examination, the defense cross-examined me about what I had told Wolf to induce him to confess. Yes, I testified, I had said not everybody’s life was equally important; yes, I had said that Andy was the lowest of the low; yes, maybe Wolf should get a medal.

The defense attorney moved to have Wolf’s confession thrown out because I had brought so much psychological pressure to bear on Wolf, who had dropped out of school and had a weak personality, and especially within the context of an inherently intimidating polygraph examination, that the confession was coerced and could well be false. The judge immediately agreed, giving me a scornful look, as he dismissed the murder charge against John Wulffenstein for lack of any other evidence.

Afterword

Was my interrogation beyond the pale? Obviously the judge thought so. But with so much detail in his admissions, I was confident it was accurate. Fortunately, the Legal Defender’s Office continued to refer their clients to me.

As an interesting aside, in 1970 when I attended the Army Polygraph Course (then a part of the U.S. Army Military Police School at Ft. Gordon, Georgia; later the DoD Polygraph Institute; and now metamorphosed into the National Center for Credibility Assessment at Ft. Jackson), I found a curious dichotomy among the students. All of us were either police detectives or members of the Intelligence Community. Those with
police backgrounds excelled at post-test interrogations but were often ill at ease conducting the pretest interviews. On the other hand, the students from the Intelligence Community were much smoother and softer during the pretest interview, but really needed instruction and experience to conduct an effective post-test interrogation.

I leave you with one final thought. Wolf and his clique outnumbered Andy three to one. At no time did Andy make the slightest attempt to resist; he was totally passive. Yet Wolf, even with the assistance of the other two, had to make four different attempts to kill him before he was successful: twice by poisoning, once by suffocation, then again by suffocation. It is amazing how inept many criminals can be.
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