A Historical Report
William Moulton Marston
p. 42
POLYGRAPHIST PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY INSURANCE

The truth of the matter is, administering a polygraph exam without insurance is reckless.

Professional and Personal Injury Liability
Optional Coverages Available:
  - Interviewing
  - Written Testing
  - Private Investigation
  - Background Checks
  - Law Enforcement Polygraphs
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Contact: Melanie Javens direct line 847-777-7460
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Contributors to this issue

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Darryl Starks
Gordon Vaughan

Deadlines

This issue closed on September 19, 2014.
Deadline for November/December 2014 issue is November 9, 2014.

Submission of Articles

The APA Magazine is published by the American Polygraph Association. The mere publication of an article, news item, or notice in this Magazine does not constitute an endorsement by the American Polygraph Association. Advertising and Editorial address is APA Editor, P.O. Box 10411, Fort Jackson, SC 29207, USA. Subscription address is: APA, P.O. Box 8037, Chattanooga, TN 37414-0037. The APA Magazine is published six times per year and is available in electronic format only. Address and e-mail changes/updates should be sent to: APA, P.O. Box 8037, Chattanooga, TN 37414-0037, or manager@polygraph.org. E-mail notification is sent to subscribers when the latest publication is available. The APA webmaster is not responsible for issues not received because of improper address information. Submission of polygraph-related articles should be sent to: Don Krapohl, P.O. Box 10411, Fort Jackson, SC 29207 or Editor@polygraph.org.
The CPSpro combines the unparalleled accuracy of Stoelting’s polygraph hardware with our all-new state-of-the-art Fusion software. Designed from the ground up, CPSpro Fusion is loaded with innovative and powerful new features which will provide you with all the tools necessary to efficiently and reliably conduct, score, and report polygraph examinations.

When your reputation is on the line, and the truth is the only thing that matters, you can be confident that the CPSpro provides you with the tools to make the right call. Let CPSpro put science on your side…
First, a welcome to the new APA Board of Directors. Along with some familiar faces we have two new members: Darryl Starks (VP Government) and Dan Violette (VP Law Enforcement). We also say goodbye to Pam Shaw whose term has expired, someone who accomplished much during her terms. Mike Gougler will serve in a new role as Seminar Chair, only in an ex officio capacity, and continue to put together the terrific seminars we’ve had over the past years. Visit the APA website to see the new Board (http://www.polygraph.org/section/about-us/board-directors).

During the seminar in Seattle there was an effort to encourage
Quality data acquisition begins with your instrumentation
contemporary Lemo® connectors  ●  medical grade compliance  ●  custom composite enclosure

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Nickel plated brass medically approved Lemo connectors.
Lemo push-pull latching technology for a secure connection.
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✓ Data acquisition system: 8 channel DataPac_USB or 9 channel Paragon
✓ Polygraph Professional Suite software license
✓ 2 pneumatic respiration transducers
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✓ 1 adjustable blood pressure cuff, 1 FingerCuff, cardio tubing and Riester sphygmomanometer
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✓ HARM psychometric pre-employment screening instrument included
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In Memoriam

Edward Leroy Allen

The APA is regrets to inform you of the passing of Edward Leroy Allen on December 13, 2013. He became a member of the APA on April 23, 1993. He served as a Salt Lake City Police Officer for 32 years and considered serving as a sex crimes detective as the most challenging and rewarding of his career.

Hugh C. Lantz

The APA regrets to inform you that Hugh C. Lantz, Life Member of the APA, passed away on May 10, 2014. He became a member of the APA on January 19, 1979, up-graded to Full Member on August 12, 1983 and became a Life member on July 29, 1992. He served on the Membership Committee in 1987 and 1988.

For registration, tuition and general questions, contact Instructor Ben Blalock

TEL: (630) 258-9030
E-mail: Ben@apsPolygraphSchool.com
FAX: (630) 860-9775

Academy of Polygraph Science
8695 College Parkway, Suite 2160
Fort Myers, Florida 33919

www.apsPolygraphSchool.com
Employment

Position: Polygraph Examiner
Type: Full-Time
Location: WMA and/or CONUS
Clearance Required: TS/SCI eligible with CI-scope poly.

Description: Position is contingent on contract award. Position supports an IC organization’s Personnel Security and CI Program. Duties involve conducting initial and reinvestigation polygraph screening examinations, with occasional specific issue examinations, on applicants and industrial contractors at various locales within the US.

Requirements:
• Education: Bachelor’s degree
• Graduate of the National Center for Credibility Assessment (NCCA) or predecessor organization
• 4-8 years of prior federal polygraph examiner experience
• DOD polygraph certification within the past few years
• Well versed in various polygraph examination formats to include screening and specific issue
• Knowledgeable of foreign intelligence, counterintelligence, counterterrorism, and law enforcement techniques
• Strong interpersonal skills and the ability to establish rapport with applicant and industrial candidates
• Strong elicitation skills in order to develop relevant personnel security and CI related information during examinations.
• Strong written and oral communication skills

Equal Employment: All qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Please send resumes or inquiries to: robert.grimsland@stellarpeak.com.
Editor’s Corner (continued)

members to run for office in 2015. The goal is to invigorate the electoral process, offer members a wider selection of candidates, and also give others an opportunity to serve this great association. At least five new candidates submitted a self-nomination. Anyone else interested in nominating someone, or self-nominating, should send a notification to the National Office before the deadline which, though not officially decided, normally takes place in late May or early June.

Also during the seminar a member secured a sufficient number of signatures to meet the requirements for submitting a Constitutional proposal directly to the membership without the need for a Board vote. In short, Essam El Din has proposed that one of the five APA Director positions be converted to a Vice President-International. Given that the second largest segment of the APA membership (after Law Enforcement) consists of international members, Mr. El Din suggests that having a position on the Board representing those members is timely. The proposal will be proffered to the membership for a vote at the Chicago seminar in September 2015.

And finally, a comment about the journal Polygraph. The publications of the APA are expensive, perhaps the most costly service to our members outside of the seminar. Postal rates rise each year, and with the growing international members, delivery expenses are growing faster than either inflation or membership growth. To control costs, a few years ago the APA Magazine was converted to an electronic format, a change that saved the Association more than $50,000 each year. It also ensured members could access the APA Magazine even in places where the postal services were less reliable. Over the next few months the APA Board will consider making our technical journal Polygraph an electronic publication. This move could save the Association well over $50,000 each year, funds that can be redirected to other member services. One of the options for members preferring a paper copy could be to continue to make them available at a modest cost, perhaps $25 – $40, paid along with their annual dues. Before making the electronic publication the standard, however, I would like feedback from members regarding the proposal. There are advantages and disadvantages to both paper and electronic publications, with costs and reliable delivery being only two. If you have an opinion, please send it to me at editor@polygraph.org. I will collect the views of all who comment, and provide them to the Board.
# Professional Course in Forensic Psychophysiology - Polygraph

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Course</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Duration (in Hours)</th>
<th>Modality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Daytime 1 - Bogota</td>
<td>February 10th to May 24th</td>
<td>Monday to Saturday 7:00 to 13:30</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>On-Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daytime 2 - Bogota</td>
<td>May 26th to August 30th</td>
<td>Monday to Saturday 7:00 to 13:30</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>On-Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daytime 3 - Bogota</td>
<td>September 15th to December 20th</td>
<td>Monday to Saturday 7:00 to 13:30</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>On-Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nighttime 1 - Bogota</td>
<td>April 21st to August 18th</td>
<td>Monday to Friday 17:30 to 22:00 (Saturday 7:00 to 13:30)</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>On-Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nighttime 2 - Bogota</td>
<td>August 11th to December 6th</td>
<td>Monday to Friday 17:30 to 22:00 (Saturday 7:00 to 13:30)</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>On-Site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Seminars

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Seminar</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Duration (in Hours)</th>
<th>Modality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seminar of Lie Detection</td>
<td>March 14th</td>
<td>Friday 8:30 to 16:30</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>On Site/Virtual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Seminar for Polygraph Experts</td>
<td>May 23rd and 24th</td>
<td>Thursday and Friday 8:30 to 16:30</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>On Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar of Security in Personnel Selection Processes</td>
<td>June 21st</td>
<td>Friday 8:30 to 16:30</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>On Site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seminar Regarding How to Prevent Delinquency Inside the Organizations</td>
<td>September 5th to 8th</td>
<td>Wednesday to Saturday 8:30 to 16:30</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>On Site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Graduate Courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Course</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Duration (in Hours)</th>
<th>Modality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Course in Polygraph - Certification</td>
<td>Friday and Saturday (once in the month)</td>
<td>Friday and Saturday 7:00 to 13:30</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>On-Site/Virtual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Course in Polygraph - Quality Control</td>
<td>March 3rd to April 14th</td>
<td>Monday to Friday, 18:30 to 21:30, Saturday 7:00 to 13:30</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>On-Site/Virtual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Course in Forensic Creativity Assessment and Polygraph - Exhibit by Inland LP</td>
<td>May 19th to June 14th</td>
<td>Monday to Friday, 18:30 to 21:30, Saturday 7:00 to 13:30</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>On-Site/Virtual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Course in Interview and Interrogation - Exhibit by Inland LP</td>
<td>June 22nd to August 2nd</td>
<td>Thursday and Friday, 18:00 to 21:30, Saturday 7:00 to 13:30</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>On-Site/Virtual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate Course in Interview and Interrogation - Exhibit by Inland LP</td>
<td>September 12th to October 18th</td>
<td>Monday to Friday, 18:30 to 21:30, Saturday 7:00 to 13:30</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>On-Site/Virtual</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Other Courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Course</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Duration (in Hours)</th>
<th>Modality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training in Countermeasures Detection</td>
<td>April 1st to 8th</td>
<td>Monday to Friday, 18:00 to 21:30, Saturday 7:00 to 13:30</td>
<td>On-Site/Virtual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCEAT Advanced Course (Certified by the APA)</td>
<td>October 8th to 8th</td>
<td>Monday to Friday, 18:00 to 21:30, Saturday 7:00 to 13:30</td>
<td>On Site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Courses for Polygraph Examiners</td>
<td>Dates to be confirmed by the Academic Unit</td>
<td>According opening</td>
<td>On Site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Duration (in Hours)</th>
<th>Modality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WCP</td>
<td>November 25th to 29th</td>
<td>8:00 to 16:00</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>On Site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Polygraph Examiner Training Schedule

### Academy for Scientific Investigative Training

**Basic Examiner Course**  
September 15 - November 7, 2014 (Philadelphia)

**Basic PCSOT**  
November 17 - 21, 2014 (Philadelphia)

**Forensic Assessment Interview and Interrogation Seminar**  
November 10 - 14, 2014 (Philadelphia)

### Academy of Polygraph Science

**Basic Examiner Course (Fort Myers)**  
October 6 - December 16, 2014  
January 5 - March 13, 2015  
April 27 - July 3, 2015  
August 31, November 6, 2015

**PCSOT Course (Fort Myers)**  
March 16 - 20, 2015  
November 9 - 13, 2015

### American International Institute of Polygraph

**Basic Examiner Course**  
September 22 - November 28 (South Africa)

### Marston Polygraph Academy

*(all listed courses taught in San Bernardino, CA)*

**Basic Polygraph Instruction (400 hours)**  
October 6 to December 12, 2014  
January 5 to March 13, 2015  
April 6 to June 12, 2015  
July 6 to September 11, 2015

**PCSOT Basic Course (40 hours)**  
March 16 to March 20, 2015  
June 15 to June 19, 2015  
September 14 to September 18, 2015

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**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.
Announcement

Request for Presentations

The APA is seeking presenters for the 2015 APA Annual Seminar in Chicago. If interested, send an abstract of your presentation and your bio to Seminar Chair Michael Gougler at gouglerm222@yahoo.com.
Upcoming Seminars

The South Dakota Division of Criminal Investigation will be holding their 2014 South Dakota Fall Polygraph Conference on **October 7-9, 2014** at the **Deadwood Mountain Grand in Deadwood, South Dakota**. The cost of the seminar is free and rooms are available at the seminar rate of $50 + tax per night. Hotel reservations can be made by calling 605-559-0386 and mentioning the conference. Speakers include Vince Hernandez (retired N.E. State Patrol), Gil Witte (Lafayette Instrument Co.), SA Kelly Senser (U.S. FBI), and Sgt. Mike Walsh (MCSO). For additional information and to register contact: Mike Walsh: mwalsh@minnehahacounty.org or Brian Zeeb: brian.zeeb@state.sd.us.

The Virginia Polygraph Association (co-sponsor) and the American Polygraph Association hold their Continuing Education Seminars this year at the **Hilton Virginia Beach Oceanfront in Virginia Beach, Virginia**. A one-day PCSOT seminar will be held on **12 November, 2014** (see page 18 for registration form and details). The two-day annual seminar will follow on **13-14 November** (see page 19 for registration form and details).

The Israeli Polygraph Examiners Association will hold its annual conference on **January 28th to 30th** at the **Mediterranean Sea Side Resort in Nahariya**.

The conference lectures will be held in English. For more details write to ta@amsel.co.il.

The New Mexico Society of Forensic Polygraphers (co-sponsor) and the American Polygraph Association will be conducting a Continuing Education Seminar on January 30 & 31, 2015 at the **Isleta Resort and Casino in Albuquerque, New Mexico**. Detailed information and a registration form can be found on pages 16-17 of this issue.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASIC POLYGRAPH INSTRUCTION</th>
<th>POST-CONVICTION SEX OFFENDER BASIC CLASS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 6, 2014 to December 12, 2014</td>
<td>September 15, 2014 to September 19, 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino, California</td>
<td>San Bernardino, California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 5, 2015 to March 13, 2015</td>
<td>POST-CONVICTION SEX OFFENDER BASIC CLASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino, California</td>
<td>March 16, 2015 to March 20, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 6, 2015 to June 12, 2015</td>
<td>POST-CONVICTION SEX OFFENDER BASIC CLASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino, California</td>
<td>June 15, 2015 to June 19, 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 6, 2015 to September 11, 2015</td>
<td>POST-CONVICTION SEX OFFENDER BASIC CLASS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Bernardino, California</td>
<td>September 14, 2015 to September 18, 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

390 Orange Show Lane  -  San Bernardino, California
Call toll free: (877) 627-2223
www.marstonpolygraphacademy.com / mail@marstonpolygraphacademy.com

**Buy and Sell**

**For Sale:** A gently used Lafayette LX5000 with numerous extras. Asking $7,000 for the complete set, including a carbon fiber carry case for the instrument as well as the computer. Please contact me Scott Crawford at (209) 851-0966 or (209) 229-1155. The price may be negotiable.

**Quotables**

*In a time of universal deceit - telling the truth is a revolutionary act.*

- George Orwell
The American Polygraph Association is pleased to announce that the 50th Annual Seminar and Workshop will be held in the exciting venue of CHICAGO, Illinois. The APA has for many years attempted to bring the seminar to Chicago, but hotel costs thwarted those attempts – until now! In an extraordinarily generous concession, the Palmer House Hilton agreed to a group room rate of $139.00 plus tax per night – well below the current US Government lodging per diem and even more below the standard room rates.

The Palmer House is a AAA four-diamond rated hotel and has been hosting visitors to the Chicago area for over 140 years. Today, the beautifully renovated Palmer House continues to thrive in the heart of the Chicago theater and financial district, just steps from the Art Institute, Millennium Park, and State Street Shopping. A short walk away is Grant Park where summer festivals take place. Family attractions like the Chicago Children’s Museum and Navy Pier are just a quick cab ride away. The Palmer House is on many lists as one of the top hotels in the United States. It is a fitting venue for the APA’s golden celebration.

The Seminar Chair and Committee are already planning for speakers for this event. Special emphasis will be made to offer a variety of educational opportunities for government, law enforcement, and private examiners, and each of these groups will have an opportunity for direct input into the selection of speakers and topics. As in past seminars, translation will be available for many of the programs for our Spanish-speaking members and attendees.

The APA Board of Directors has also directed for food and beverage that celebrate this 50th Anniversary event.

While the APA has contracted for a large block of rooms, it is expected that the room block will fill quickly. Please watch for further information for when the room block will be opened for reservations.
APA & New Mexico Society of Forensic Polygraphers
Continuing Education Seminar
January 30 - 31, 2015
Isleta Resort & Casino, Albuquerque, New Mexico

The resort is nestled in the heart of the Southwest in Albuquerque, NM. The resort-like hotel provides the perfect backdrop for mixing business with pleasure. Our group and guests get the best seats in the house, with rock star service. We will feel the VIP treatment at the hippest hotel in the Southwest. Isleta Resort & Casino is renowned for its signature vibe and one of a kind ambience, awash in music, art and memorabilia, after all, music is the universal language and brings people together. Make it a family affair! Run of the house with complimentary wi-fi, complimentary valet and self-parking and complimentary shuttle service to and from the Albuquerque International Airport. Come a day early. Enjoy the golf course or fishing lakes or take a trip on the Sandia Peak aerial tramway and enjoy lunch or dinner at the High Finance Restaurant at the top of Sandia Peak, traveling over deep canyons and breath-taking terrain and affords an 11,000 square-mile panoramic view of the rio grande valley and land of enchantment.

To make hotel reservations contact the hotel directly at (877) 747-5382 or (505) 848-1999. Use our group name or group code of sfc0115 to receive our special room rate of $99.00 plus tax. All reservations must be made before December 30, 2014 to get this rate; however, there are a limited number of rooms available so make your reservations as early as possible. Lunch will be catered and individual guests will be responsible for their own charges. (www.Isleta.Com)

The 2015 seminar will feature guest lecturers, Mr. William Fleisher, and Mr. Raymond Nelson. Mr. Fleisher will be presenting on pre-employment screening and concealed information tests (CIT) and Mr. Nelson will be presenting on empirical scoring system (ESS), suitability and interviewing and testing the limits. You don’t want to miss out on hearing such dynamic presenters and getting the professional training to be the best polygraph examiner possible.

Our seminar topics are useful for both the law enforcement examiner and private examiner and seminar attendance is a great way to network and obtain valuable resources. We need your support so we can carry on our high quality training programs.
AMERICAN POLYGRAPH ASSOCIATION (APA)
CONTINUING EDUCATION SEMINAR
CO-SPONSOR – NEW MEXICO SOCIETY OF FORENSIC POLYGRAPHERS
ADVANCED REGISTRATION IS REQUIRED

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, JANUARY 30 & 31, 2015
7:00am – 6:00pm

ISLETA RESORT & CASINO
11000 Broadway Blvd SE
Albuquerque, NM
To make Hotel Reservations:
Call the 1-877-747-5382 or 505-848-1999

Room rate: $99.00, SINGLE/DOMBLE, plus taxes, be sure to mention Group Code #SFCO115

Complimentary WI-FI, valet and self parking and shuttle service to and from the Albuquerque International Airport

All reservations must be guaranteed by a major credit card or advance deposit in the amount of one night’s lodging. Reservations not guaranteed will be automatically cancelled at the cut-off date.

CUTOFF DATE for hotel reservations is 12/30/14 Individual departure dates will be reconfirmed upon check-in. (5 DAY CANCELLATION notice required)

REGISTRATION FEE: Pre-paid by December 30, 2014
$250 APA Member/Applicant
$250 NMSFP Member*
$275 Non-Member

REGISTRATION FEE AFTER December 30, 2014
$275 APA Member/Applicant
$275 NMSFP Member*
$300 Non-Member

*must be a paid up member of NMFSP

AMERICAN POLYGRAPH ASSOCIATION
P O BOX 8037
CHATTANOOGA, TN 37414
1-800-272-8037 or 423-892-3992
Fax 423-894-5435

TOPICS
Pre-Employment Screening – William L. Fleisher
Concealed Information Tests – William L. Fleisher

Empirical Scoring System – Raymond I. Nelson
Suitability and Interviewing – Raymond I. Nelson
Testing the Limits – Raymond I. Nelson

CONTINUING EDUCATION HOURS
When you attend this seminar, you receive up to 20 CEHs (Continuing Education Hours) approved by the American Polygraph Association and the Federal Certification Program for Continuing Education and Training.

APA Cancellations Refund Policy:
Cancellations received in writing prior to 12/30/14 will receive a full refund. Persons canceling after 12/30/14 will not receive a refund but will be provided with the handout material.

Tax Deductions:
All expenses of continuing education (including registration fees, travel, meals and lodging) taken to maintain and improve professional skills are tax-deductible subject to the limitations set forth in the Internal Revenue Code.

(The registration fee includes professional instruction, seminar materials, AM and PM Refreshment Breaks)

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(The registration fee includes professional instruction, seminar materials, AM and PM Refreshment Breaks)

NAME_________________________ BUSINESS PHONE_________________________
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CES-Virginia Beach, VA (Nov 13-14, 2014) We can not possibly reach everyone who would be interested in taking part if this seminar. Please help us by making copies of the page for your co-workers and business associates. Thank you for your assistance.
Let me start this discussion with my genuine expression of gratitude to you for taking the time to read the APA Magazine. Your effort is an indication of your dedication to the advancement of yourself and the polygraph profession.

I always write the first article of fall on a plane ride back from our annual seminar. This one is going to be long as it is a four-hour flight from Seattle to Austin. I’m sure other Board members will write about the success of the Seattle conference so I won’t duplicate their efforts here. However, I will mention an innovation that really enhanced the overall conference training experience. This year, we began the use of a new mobile application that provided attendees with instant access, to schedules, course materials and conference information. It also had a variety of surveys polling our members on various aspects of the conference. Throughout the conference, I received several comments about the convenience of this new mobile app and APA General Counsel Gordon Vaughan should be commended for this great idea. Gordon mentioned he would prepare an article for this issue of the APA Magazine which will provide survey information gleaned from the app so I won’t elaborate further. I do encourage you to read his article if you are interested in this polling data. Also, if you attended the seminar, you can still access the app and complete the surveys as well as retrieve information and materials. If you have not done so, please complete the surveys as the Board of Directors wishes to use the information to plan and improve future conferences.

A second change made at this year’s conference was giving the membership an opportunity to submit nominations for elected positions on the Board of Directors. To put it frankly, the interest running for an APA office, earlier this year, was pathetic with only the race for president-elect being contested. For the APA to continue its 50 years of relentless forward progress, it needs the...
energy of motivated and innovative leaders. Serving on the Board is also a great opportunity to learn and grow on many levels and I can certainly say that my experience has been fulfilling. The good news is that at the conference, several of our members did express interest in running for upcoming positions. If you are interested in candidacy for a Board position, please contact the National Office for details on how to submit a nomination for yourself or another member. Also, if you have any questions about the duties and responsibilities of Board of Directors’ positions, I would be happy to discuss them with you in person and share my experience with you. As your President-Elect, I will assume the role of APA President at the 2015 Chicago seminar and I will be only as successful as those around me so I do encourage you to lend your talents to the APA in the coming years.

If you have read my articles in the past, you are keenly aware that I have chaired the Ethics and Grievance Committee for the last three years. President Raymond Nelson has tasked me with chairing this committee for the fourth and final year. I have seen the good, the bad and the ugly while serving on this committee and I owe a deep debt of gratitude to my committee members who have kept this committee operating efficiently and effectively. Mr. Steve Adang, Ms. Marcia Feucht, Mr. Bill Gillespie and Mr. Mike Martin have been a big help to me for the last three years and Vice President Patrick O’Burke has stepped forward as the co-chair of the committee during the last year. These members have demonstrated incredible integrity and have never once told me they were too busy to lend a hand. As a committee, we are spread from Hawaii to Florida to New York so we rarely have an opportunity to meet face-to-face and discuss committee business; thus, we work exclusively via email. To remedy this lack of interaction, beginning at the 2015 Chicago seminar, all APA committees will have an opportunity to meet at an evening reception. This will serve as a small token of appreciation to members who work on these committees and give them an opportunity to discuss their business in person.

The Ethics and Grievance Committee on an annual basis receives well over 100 grievances. Fortunately, only a handful of these grievances initially
appear to have merit, warranting an investigation, and even fewer are founded. Complainants, in almost every one of these situations, are not happy, and their expectations of the authority of both the APA and the E & G Committee are not realistic. Most believe the Committee can instantly revoke membership or worse for all alleged infractions of our Standards of Practice or Code of Ethics. This makes interactions with these complainants stressful as they are never satisfied with the outcomes or speed of these grievance processes. This, along with the distasteful job of investigating our members, makes this job unpleasant at times. This unpleasantness has led me to carefully evaluate and recommend a retooling of committee goals and standard operating procedures. If approved by the Board of Directors, this retooling will move the APA toward a compliance model that only uses punitive action as a last resort in actions involving repeated infractions of APA Standards of Practice, misconduct and criminal activity.

My goal is to present these changes to the Bylaws sections on the Standards of Practice, Code of Ethics and Ethics and Grievance Committee duties in October. I will propose moving only behavior involving misconduct, falsifications and fraudulent activity to the Code of Ethics and moving all procedural requirements to the Standards of Practice. Language will also be submitted to the E & G Committee procedures to allow members 30 days to demonstrate to the Committee that they have remedied first violations of APA Standards of Practice. If this language is adopted by the Board, members doing so will have their grievances dismissed without further action. Members who fail or refuse to demonstrate they have corrected a deficiency within 30 days will have their membership suspended without action of the Board of Directors until they do so. The standard grievance process currently set out in the Bylaws will remain the same for members suspected of repeated violations of APA Standards of Practice or of any violation of the APA Code of Ethics. Grievances sustained during this formal process can result in actions ranging from a private censure to termination of membership.

Other changes to the Bylaws relating to E & G Committee practices will include a requirement for a person
filing a grievance to have standing (having been harmed by the action) and grievances involving violations of APA Standards of Practice must be filed within two years of the alleged violation. These changes should help minimize frivolous grievances. I feel strongly that moving more toward such a compliance model will improve the efficiency of the Committee; it will be a more positive experience for our members and the Committee; it will set straightforward and realistic outcomes for those who file grievances; and it will further the mission and objective of the APA by having members in compliance with our high standards and moral code.

A second E & G Committee issue yet to be resolved is the increasing number of grievances filed against our international members. These increased grievances are not due to increased misbehavior of our international members but instead is simply a product of our growing international membership. Nearly one-third of our membership is now from countries outside the US and grievances are starting to reflect this increase in international membership. This is a significant issue for both the APA Board and our members who must ultimately determine how the APA will provide services to these members, especially where language barriers are present. It is difficult to communicate with many of our international members due to time differences, postage expenses and language barriers. These obstacles make investigations and verification of compliance with APA standards very difficult. In the future, the APA will have to decide whether they can oversee the international membership’s compliance with our Bylaws. I would like to hear your thoughts on this difficult issue as well. A similar question will also soon arise in school accreditation as it is increasingly difficult for the APA to monitor the growing number of schools applying for and maintaining accreditation outside the US.

As I mentioned in the beginning, thank you for your dedication to the profession by taking your time to read the APA Magazine and to contribute your talents to the profession. Please let me know if you have questions regarding serving as a member of the Board of Directors. Also please contact me if you have interest in serving as a member of the Ethics and Grievance Committee. I may have not painted the rosiest picture of this work that goes into this committee but it is truly
a rewarding experience. You can reach me by email at vp-lawenforcement@polygraph.org

Patrick O’Burke  
VP Private

We have just finished the 2014 APA National Conference and if you were there then you know what a beautiful host city Seattle was for this conference. If you were not there, then I really want you to commit to attending our 50th Annual Conference at the historic Palmer House Hotel in Chicago. Mike Gougler, our Seminar Chair, did an outstanding job in Seattle by putting on some very good speakers. No doubt Mike will make 2015 a fantastic conference and he already made me promise not to reveal some of the special treats he is working on. There can only be one 50th so make sure you plan to be there. Also the new mobile app that put the conference schedule and all of the training materials at your fingertips will be active for several months for your convenience.

The seminar also had a very high percentage of attendance from abroad. It is very evident from the continually increasing numbers of international examiners that polygraph is truly a global profession. It will be an important discussion in the coming years to understand how the American Polygraph Association can best interact with our polygraph brothers and sisters from distant locations. This global challenge will include how to maintain professional standards for administering polygraph on an international level, as well as defining how polygraph training programs are either approved, inspected or accredited. Language, distance, varying international rule of law and other issues will make this a topic for significant discussion in the future.

At this Seattle seminar, the Board introduced the ability for any qualified candidate to announce their intention to run for any Board position in next summer’s election. Everyone on the Board hopes that by doing this we will stimulate interest in those who want to give back to our profession. With such a diverse membership, every board position should be a strongly contested event that brings forward the views and positions of our membership. Whether you are in Kansas or Kathmandu, and yes we have examiners there, please
consider running for a board position and contributing to our profession.

And now for the good news that will make a lot of members happy! We have recently added the ability to pay by credit card for membership dues, or applications, as well as conference registration tuition and other APA services. We had hoped to add this payment feature prior to the Seattle conference but found it necessary to complete the online testing to ensure a smooth and secure transaction payment process for the members. Please be sure and look for this new feature on our website by the time this goes to publication.

The APA Board also approved a makeover for the current website, so I was happy all over again with this news. Incoming President Ray Nelson tasked me with an ad hoc committee to get this website makeover accomplished over the next several months. I have already reached out to several members seeking ideas and discussion on making this the premier polygraph website to represent the association. The basic plan will include online membership application, online conference registration and improving the look and feel of the website for everyone. The APA website is most likely the leading Internet resource for anyone in the world seeking accurate, quality information about polygraph. I am confident that we will soon have a website that will accomplish this.

The website improvement and online credit card payment features were two primary issues that had been very important to me over the past year. However, these things could not have been accomplished without the support of numerous Board members, and in particular outgoing President Chuck Slupski. Please contact me with any ideas as we go forward and I look forward to working for you this year.

See you at the Chicago conference in 2015.

Darryl Starks  
VP Government

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the general membership for entrusting me to serve as the 2014-2015 Vice-President for Government for this great association. I am both
honored and humbled by the trust you have placed in me and I look forward to representing the best interest of the association and our profession. In particular, I would like to thank my fellow board members for your warm welcomes and offers of assistance, as I get “up to speed” on work the board is actively engaged in.

The Seminar in Seattle was a great success. Hat’s off to Mike Gougler, Lisa Jacocks and all those who worked hard behind the scenes to put on a wonderful training event! During the seminar I had the opportunity to engage in numerous conversations with many of you concerning current issues and the direction of the association. With that being said, I want to encourage all of you to consider volunteering to serve on a committee of interest to you. Having attended my first board meeting, I can report there is some outstanding (….but often labor intensive) work being done by the various committees. As we move forward to the 2015 annual seminar in my hometown of Chicago, I will use this forum to report to you my progress on designated committee assignments.

Again, many thanks for your vote of confidence in allowing me to serve as the Vice-President for Government. I look forward to working diligently to advance the cause and standards of our profession.

**William J. Yankee Memorial Scholarship**

Do you know an aspiring polygraph examiner? Did you know that the APA awards an annual scholarship to qualified applicants to help cover the cost of the tuition at an APA-approved polygraph school?

To learn more about the William J. Yankee Memorial Scholarship, visit the APA website at:

http://www.polygraph.org/section/william-j-yankee-memorial-scholarship
Short Answer: What does the polygraph measure? (in 150 words or less)*

Raymond Nelson

Polygraph measures the probability of error associated with a categorical conclusion that the test data were obtained from a member of the population represented by the normative sampling distributions for deception or truth-telling. Recorded data are psychophysiological proxies that are correlated at statistically significant levels with differences in response to different test stimuli that occur as a function of deception or truth-telling. The level of significance of a test result can be described in various ways, including as a p-value, confidence level, conditional probability, odds ratio, or other probability metric. Scientific test results are said to be “statistically significant” - supporting a categorical conclusion of deception or truth-telling - if the test result satisfies a stated alpha level that describes a requirement for precision or tolerance for error. Although the polygraph does not detect lies per se, the term “lie detector” has been used as a term of convenience.

* This article is the third in a series by the author of ever-shorter explanations of what the polygraph measures.
For those of you who attended the APA’s 49th Annual Seminar and Workshop in Seattle, you know that, for delivery of information and documents at the seminar, the APA for the first time used a mobile app. That mobile app provided an enormous amount of information, including but not limited to the seminar schedule, speaker biographies, seminar materials including PowerPoint presentations, information regarding hotels in the Seattle area, and information regarding descriptions of seminar events.

The mobile app was activated on 669 devices and was opened 48,021 times. There were a total of 207,477 pages opened in the app and over 425 total hours of utilization of the app.

In addition to information provided, the mobile app permitted survey questions to be directed to attendees. One of those surveys was a post-event evaluation for the seminar.

As of the date of this writing, there were 73 respondents to the post-

Post-Seminar Survey

Chart 1.
event evaluation. Except as otherwise noted, the survey questions asked respondents to rate certain aspects of the seminar from 1 to 5, with 5 being most favorable.

Respondents favorably rated Seattle as a venue site with 35.6 percent rating the site as a 5, 31.5 percent rating it as a 4, and 21.9 percent rating it as a 3. See Chart 2. The Seattle Sheraton Hotel was favorably rated as a hotel venue with 31.5 percent rating it as a 5, 42.5 percent rating it as a 4, and 19.2 percent rating it as a 3. The use of the mobile app was favorably rated by 53.4 percent as a 5, 32.9 percent as a 4, and 9.6 percent as a 3. See Chart 3. Only three respondents rated the mobile app as a 1 or 2. The overall quality of educational programs at the seminar was rated by 20.5 percent as a 5, 34.2 percent as a 4, and 28.8 percent as a 3. See Chart 4. The Sunday reception was rated by 34.2 percent as a 5, 37 percent as a 4, and 21.9 percent as a 3. Only three respondents rated the Sunday reception as a 1 or 2.

The Thursday night banquet was rated by 20.5 percent as a 5, 41.1 percent as a 4, and 23.3 percent as a 3. A large majority of respondents favored that the APA continue to offer a Tuesday night organized event and to continue providing Sunday afternoon bonus educational programming. 38.4 percent of the respondents favored closing the seminar before 3 p.m. on the Friday of the seminar with 47.9 percent expressing no change. (5.5 percent suggested a later closing and 8.2 percent had no opinion.)

66.1 percent of the respondents indicated that they intend to attend the APA 50th Anniversary Seminar in Chicago in 2015, and 71.2 percent indicated that they intend to attend APA’s 51st Annual Seminar in Baltimore in 2016.

This survey is open for attendees to respond for 120 days from the date of the seminar event. This information is of great assistance to the APA Board of Directors in planning and improving future seminars.
Total Activations

On a scale of 1-5 (5 being the most favorable) please rate Seattle as a Seminar venue.
On a scale of 1-5 (5 being the most favorable) please rate the Mobile App.

- 5: 53.4%
- 4: 32.9%
- 3: 9.6%
- 2: 6.8%
- 1: 9.6%

On a scale of 1-5 (5 being the most favorable) please rate the overall quality of educational programs offered at the seminar.

- 5: 34.2%
- 4: 20.5%
- 3: 28.8%
- 2: 9.6%
- 1: 6.8%
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That Extra Point
by Walter H. Greene

Introduction

This month’s edition of Walt Greene’s Hopefully Helpful series covers the topic of what we might consider—while still remaining ethical, and true to polygraph—when our exam’s numerical scores are almost at the “Conclusive” level, but not quite. Walt presents an option that we might want to consider.

About the author: Walter Greene is a retired federal polygraph examiner. The opinions and comments expressed in this article do not necessarily reflect those of the U.S. Government or the American Polygraph Association.
Recently, a common question has been, “What can I do about numerically inconclusive charts when the score on my exam is off by one or two points?” First, I think it’s important to understand and accept the fact that polygraph examiners cannot provide definitive conclusions (SR/NSR) on every polygraph examination they conduct. There is a certain percentage of examinations that can be expected to be inconclusive, despite our best intentions and efforts. We also need to communicate the fact that an inconclusive result should not be interpreted as unfavorable to the examinee. It simply means that we are unable to render a conclusive, objective opinion based on chart data—no more, no less.

Having said that, no examiner likes to have inconclusive results. We like to be able to render a conclusion at the end of our testing because that’s our job. Sometimes, the examiner who defines his/her examination as inconclusive is looked upon by the uneducated as being technically incompetent. As polygraph examiners, it’s our job to educate these people because, as mentioned above, every examiner will experience inconclusive test results from time to time. On the other hand, if the majority of our tests fall into the inconclusive zone, then we need to have our performance monitored by someone who can give us some constructive criticism. The question that is being posed, however, is, “What can I do if a +/-6 is required to make a call on my exam, and I come up with only a +/-5, +/-4, or +/-3?” (Or what if a +/-3 is required to make a call on my exam, and I come up with only a +/-2, +/-1, or 0?)”

Let me preface this by saying my comments are based totally on personal/professional opinion and preference. I feel the approach I’m suggesting is logical, ethical, and if not abused, defensible. Indeed, I have successfully defended test results based on close numerical evaluations in such places as courts and labor commission hearings on a number of occasions over the years. It is also an acceptable practice as far as Quality Assurance policy is concerned. Still, the following should be carefully considered on a case-by-case basis.

When we numerically evaluate polygraph charts, we almost always see reactions that could support a value of “1” instead of a “0”, or a “2” instead of
a “1”, or a “3” instead of a “2.” Some of us are consistently conservative in our numerical evaluations, preferring to assign the lighter weights (lower numbers) because they are easier to defend. There are those occasions when we actually agonize over which number to assign before settling on the lesser of the two. Rest assured that there is nothing unusual or wrong with this. In most environments, examiners are allowed to differ in their spot component scores by a point. This is because there is still some subjectivity involved in numerical evaluations, despite all our efforts to make them as objective as possible.

If you end up with a +/-5 (or +/-3) after your numerical evaluation, it is entirely permissible to take a second look at your charts. If you go back to one of the evaluations that you agonized over, you may be able to logically and honestly justify an additional point that you feel comfortable defending. When you’re at this crossroad, there is nothing dishonest about finding the point you need to put you over the top insofar as making a definitive conclusion either way (SR/NSR). The reaction on which you base the extra point should be discussed with another examiner who can be counted on to give you an honest opinion.

Another or additional option is to take your charts to someone else, perhaps a Team Leader, for a “blind” evaluation. He/she may come up with conclusive results based on something you overlooked. An honest discussion about the evaluation could help explain the results and help in future chart evaluations.

How far should we go with this? In my opinion, we are asking for trouble when we, on our own, use this elbowroom to find two or more extra points. When we do that, the tendency is to start “pushing points” that become very difficult to defend, and we begin to lose the consistency with which we assign numerical weights to reactions. We can always ask for a second and third opinion. Again, others may see something we don’t. When such things are pointed out to us, we will be improving our competency.

In summary, I don’t see a problem with finding an extra point after we have scored the charts conservatively, as long as it’s done with integrity. When we try to push it beyond a single point, I think we are drifting too far away from an objective analysis of the chart data. And if we aren’t going to go by the charts, why use the polygraph at all?
Challenging “Blackstone’s Ratio”

Tuvya T. Amsel

In his best known publication “Commentaries on the Laws of England” (1769), the prominent British jurist Sir William Blackstone laid out one penal code’s basics: A wrongful conviction is ten times worse than a wrongful acquittal, or to put the idea in his own words: “the law holds that it is better that ten guilty persons escape, than that one innocent suffer.” (a.k.a “Blackstone’s ratio”). Although it seems that Blackstone portrayed the concept, the fact is that he only took credit for a concept that goes far back to ancient days. It can be found previously in the book of Genesis (18:23-32) in where Abraham is negotiating with God in order to spare the lives of the wicked Sodomites for the sake of saving the lives of fifty righteous man who

The author is a private examiner in Israel, and a regular contributor to the publications of the American Polygraph Association. The views expressed in this column are solely those of the author, and do not necessarily represent those of the American Polygraph Association. Publishable comments and replies regarding this column can be sent to editor@polygraph.org.

lived there. The concept was repeated through history by many scholars and jurists, all whom shared the same idea with only one difference: the ratio of guilty that should be freed in exchange for one innocent person varied from 1 to 1000: namely, they put a different price tag for the exchange.

Although nowadays the maxim seems like a law of nature, there were others who disagreed, such as the German chancellor Bismarck who is believed to have stated that “It is better that ten innocent men suffer than one guilty man escape.” The English jurist and philosopher Jeremy Bentham cynically took his point of view to the extreme when stating: “It is better that all guilty persons go free than that one innocent person is convicted.”

The disagreement couldn’t stop the concept from becoming one of criminal

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2For a detailed count down go to Volokh, A., “n Guilty Men”, 146 University of Pennsylvania Law Review 173, 1997. that can be found at: http://www2.law.ucla.edu/volokh/guilty.htm
law’s cornerstones as well as part of the Western philosophical thinking, to the point that nowadays it is a common belief that we all share regardless of the legal system practiced. Needless to say, we as polygraph examiners were educated upon this maxim, adopted the concept, and were taught to make decision in light of this rule. Or, to put it in polygraph language: “False negative (type 2 error) is better than a false positive (type 1 error”).

A hypothetical case study
A theft of petty cash located in the back storage room occurred in a convenience store, and all 11 employees who worked during the specific shift were polygraphed. The thief’s charts were inconclusive with slight tendency to deception. Another employee who was not involved in the theft but was involved in another violation came out also inconclusive. The examiner loyal to the Blackstone concept clears both of them and reports the owner that all examinees were truthful and that the thief was probably an outsider, a client or a vendor.

What are the consequences of this reality? The owner who has no doubt that it is an inside job loses his faith in the polygraph as an effective tool and he stops using it. In addition to the cost of the tests, he is unable to retrieve the stolen money. But, the worst for him is to come: the thief not only went undetected and unpunished, he now believes that he is “polygraph immune” which in return gives him a “free pass” to continue stealing. The other employees, who probably suspect or know who the real thief is, realize that the “polygraph is not working” and they start to steal as well. All in all it has become a “Lose – Lose” situation to all parties involved, courtesy of Blackstone’s Ratio.

Remedies
With all the difficulties arising from executing this concept, it is still a priceless human value. Yet, in order to reduce the sometimes devastating outcome of this concept, scholars suggested a few remedies that are applicable to polygraph examiners as well. The first one is to improve legal system practitioners (investigators,
prosecutors and judges). No doubt the more professionals there are involved, the chances of an error are lessened. The second “Play it safe” solution is to raise the threshold of evidentiary support for any conviction. Applying this solution to the polygraph setting will result in a higher number of inconclusive test results.

**Discussion**
On one hand there is no doubt in my mind that the Blackstone’s Ratio is needed in those instances where capital punishment is an option simply because a mistakened verdict is irreversible. On the other hand, the option of ten serial rapists or pedophiles going free, thanks to the generosity of Blackstone’s Ratio, and the pain and suffering inflicted upon the future victims (and their families), is equally disturbing, to say the least.

The answer to the question, whether the Blackstone’s Ratio should be practiced, is a concern of jurists and philosophers, but as an examiner my point of view is that we should ignore the Blackstone’s Ratio in our daily practice for the following reasons:

The consequences to the examinee, following a wrongful decision, are minimal and reversible.

Test results are usually inadmissible in court, and in those instances where they are admissible, they will not be the only evidence presented to the court.

Test results are reversible in the sense that the examinee can always take another test.

**Final words of conclusion**
The use of Blackstone’s Ratio by a polygraph examiner as an excuse to avoid difficult decisions is wrong, and in order to avoid such situations the examiner should conduct a more thorough pretest, better his comparison questions, produce an extra chart if needed, call for a reexamination by a fellow examiner, have his charts reviewed by another examiner, and apply any known practice that exists in order to reach a final conclusive decision.
Scientific Testing

“If you build a better mousetrap, you will catch better mice.”

Iruzurra Technologies (Balbio Community) has announced a major discovery in the properties of Basculin, a neuro-transmitter chemical found only in the fight/flight mechanism of left handed human adults.

In a paper delivered before the European Plantagenet of Neurology on April 1, 2014, Doctor Hector Von-Halthinterfest discussed the discovery and its implications in the fields of neuro-linguistics and related disciplines.

“Left-handedness has long been associated with the fight/flight mechanism in lower primates; however, we now know this to be true in humans. A four year research project testing both right-handed and left-handed adult humans using electrodermal recording has clearly shown left-handed persons are more responsive to controlled stimuli than those who are right-handed.”

1 George Gobel c. 1954

So what does this have to do with polygraphy and scientific testing?

Should we attach the electro-dermal contacts to the examinee’s left hand rather than the right hand? Will placing the contacts on the fingers of either hand ‘average out’ the response?

Should we be placing the cardio cuff on the left arm rather than the right arm? For examinees missing an arm, will sensitivity be diminished by placing the cuff on the right lower leg?

Will this study impact test data analysis? Do we adjust cut-scores to accommodate right-handed or ambidextrous examinees?

Will the Empirical Scoring System (ESS) place greater or less value on the electrodermal reaction?

Will polygraph computer programs have to be modified to record and score left-handed examinees?

There will be legal issues. Will right-handed examinees be excluded from testing under the Americans With Disabilities Act or denied testing under Equal Opportunity rules and regulations?

International considerations will raise questions. Although the study was cross validated for race and culture, will test question construction have to be modified to accommodate both verbal as well as non-verbal language of both right-handed and left-handed examinees.

Polygraph is an emerging profession beset by the changes of innovation and discovery. The issues and questions raised by this study can be met with patience and understanding. We always have and always will.

“The right half of the brain controls the left half of the body. This means that only left handed people are in their right mind.”

– Anonymous

About the author: Michael Lynch is a Primary Instructor with Marston Polygraph Academy. He can be reached at mlynch@lawyerspolygraph.com. The opinions and comments expressed in this article do not necessarily reflect those of Marston Polygraph Academy or the American Polygraph Association.
In the final days of World War I, Second Lieutenant William Moulton Marston was assigned as a psychologist to the Sanitary Corps at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia. Fresh from his research on emotions and lie detection at Harvard University, in 1918 he undertook a demonstration of his discontinuous blood pressure deception test. The following is the text of his official report, with only minor editing for this publication.

Editor’s Note: It is interesting to observe that Marston’s research results are consistent with all others that study their own deception tests, that is, accuracy approaches perfection. For an electronic copy of the original report, send a request to editor@polygraph.org.

From the front cover

Photo first appeared in the frontispiece of *The lie detector test* by Dr. William Moulton Marston published in 1938.
Report No. 20.

December 10, 1918.

Chief Psychological Examiner,
Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

From: Chief Psychological Examiner.

To: The Surgeon General, U.S. Army, attention Division of Psychology. (thru official channels)

Subject: Deception Test.

1. Request, if it meets with approval, that this report be referred to Judge Advocate General, Intelligence Department, and Department of Justice.

William M. Marston
2nd Lt San C USA

John E. Anderson
1st Lt San C USA
INTRODUCTORY EXPLANATORY NOTE ON DECEPTION TESTS.

TYPES OF TESTS.

There are four types of psychophysiological deception tests known. First, there exists the galvanometer test. The string galvanometer measures the electrical body currents, which have been found to vary greatly with the varying emotions of the subject. This test is of very little value in testing deception, because the instrument registers nearly every emotion experienced during the testimony of the subject, and so renders it nearly impossible to distinguish those emotions caused by deception.

Secondly, we have the association reaction time test. This consists in giving the subject lists of words containing words which would have a meaning connected with the principal crime to the man who is really guilty of that crime. The subject is instructed to reply with the first word which comes into his mind, as quickly as possible. If he is guilty, his emotions concerning the crucial words usually delay his reaction times. This test is of practical value, limited largely by the possibility in any individual case of getting words which are truly crucial.

Thirdly, we have Benussi’s Breathing test for deception. This test consists in the measurement of the length of the suspect’s breaths before and after making a statement. A different ratio between inspiration and expiration is found when the subject is lying. This test has practical value, as was determined by tests given defendants in the Criminal Courts at Boston, Mass., (said defendants consenting to such tests) in December, 1918, by W. M. Marston, assisted by Dr. H. E. Burtt, at the request of the Psychological committee of the National Research Council. The practical limitation upon this test is the difficulty of breaking up the suspect’s testimony into isolated statements the truth of each of which may be tested; while an additional difficulty was found in the existing apparatus for the measuring of the breath. This latter objection is being eliminated by the development of new apparatus by Dr. Burtt.

Fourthly, deception may be tested by means of the measurement of the systolic blood pressure of a suspect while he is testifying. The success of this method was reported by W. M. Marston, working under Prof. Munsterberg at the Harvard Laboratory in 1915. (See Journal of Experimental Psychology, April, 1917.) In October, 1917, at the request
of the Psy. Committee of Nat. Research Council, tests of this type were conducted in the Harvard Laboratory, with a view to determining their value in Government service during the War, and were reported upon, as having given 100 accuracy of judgment under very difficult conditions. (See Report in Psy. Committee files, under date Nov. 13, 1917). Finally, over 20 tests were given, as above mentioned, at the request of said Psy. Committee, to actual defendants in Criminal Courts, at Boston. As far as findings could be verified, all judgments based upon the b.p. records were correct; the equal accuracy did not attend either association or breathing tests which were simultaneously given. (See report to Psy. Committee, under date Dec. 13, 1918).

SYSTOLIC B.P. TEST.

This test is very simple in its application, consisting merely of taking the suspects’ b.p. during a cross-examination adapted by examiner or assistant to the psychological conditions requisite for the testing of crucial points in his testimony.

The cross-examination and other conditions are especially planned for each individual case by the examiner, and a judgment turned in as to whether all, or any particular part of the suspect’s testimony is false, as shown by the b.p. curve recorded as taken in form of a graph. It has been found, in addition to a high degree of accuracy of judgment produced by this test, that the conditions of the tests often lend the suspect to a confession as to certain points upon which he had been previously obdurate. Also, hitherto unsuspected lies in the testimony, detected by the b.p. test, open new lines of evidence.

REPORT ON DECEPTION TESTS.

PROBLEMS.

The problems contemplated by these tests were two-fold: first, the investigation of the value and the applicability of the systolic blood pressure deception test to military situations arising in connection with courts martial, where Psychological Examiners might be called upon to testify as to truth or falsity of testimony, or as to the sincerity of the accused, or in connection with investigations of alleged enemy agents by the Military Intelligence Department, where Psychological Examiners might be required to test the truth of the story of the person under suspicion; and, secondly, to determine the extent to which these deception tests could be confided to nonexpert operatives.
OCCASION.

The tests herein reported were given to the enlisted men and noncommissioned officers of Psychological C. 1, School of Psychology, Camp Greenleaf, Chickamauga Park, Ga., under the direction of Lt. William M. Marston, December 4th to 7th, 1918, in connection with course given said Psychological Co. 1 upon Military Problems of Testimony.

METHOD.

A. Crime. About 50 articles, each of some intrinsic value to a soldier, together with ten five-cent pieces, were disposed about a room on the second floor of the Psychology Building. The men were then instructed to enter said room, examine contents, and if they so chose, to steal and conceal upon their person one or more of said articles. If they chose to steal, they must hide the stolen article within the Psychology building within 5 minutes after taking same; and within 10 minutes thereafter, they must take the stolen article out of the building, convey it to their barracks, and there conceal it among their effects. When examined, they were instructed to do their utmost to convince their examiners of their innocence. If they stole and yet succeeded in deceiving their examiners, they could keep the article stolen; if detected they must return same.

B. Examiners. 14 men, all of some legal training, were selected by Lt. Marston to act as agents for procuring of evidence against the accused, and to act as examiners when the suspects were summoned to testify. These agents were allowed to question any suspect, and to watch his movements as closely as possible, after he emerged from the room where the articles were planted. Private Clifton Murphy was placed in command of those agents, in order that they might be disposed effectively about the Psychology building and barracks. All evidence was then sorted and distributed to those agents who were to examine the suspect involved thereby, the entire group of suspects having previously been divided and assigned among the agents for examination. The agents, working in 7 groups, two agents to a group, then prepared general outlines for the cross-examination of each suspect on the basis of the evidence collected against him. A brief preliminary instruction in use of apparatus and interpretation of b.p. curves was then given the agents by Lt. Marston, but none of said agents had ever previously given a single deception test. Agents alternated within group as cross-examiner, the other agent recording the b.p.
C. Apparatus. Three sphygmomanometers, Tycos type, were used. One instrument was very defective, as reported by the medical officer who used it; and one of the others was somewhat inaccurate.

RESULTS.

35 men were examined. 19 men chose to steal, while 16 men were innocent, and told the truth under cross-examination. It will be note that the choice between guilt and innocence was left wholly with the subjects, no check upon the proportion being retained by the experimenter.

25 correct judgments, based solely upon the b.p. curves interpreted in light of the conditions of examination, were made by the agents and 9 incorrect judgments were recorded. This gave a total percentage correct agents’ judgments of 74.3.

Lt. Marston, upon inspection of the curves turned over to him by the agents, made 34 correct and 1 incorrect judgment, giving a percentage correct judgments of 97.1. It is to be noted however, that one of the records judged correctly by Lt. Marston was such that, on a second inspection, (after the sealed confessions had been opened,) it seemed to him mere chance which had determined the correctness of his judgment, since the curve was not one upon which a judgment of “Guilty” could normally be based. The more accurate percentage of Lt. Marston’s correct judgments would then be 94.2.

18 judgments, based upon the evidence alone, were recorded by the examiners, altho they were not required to record such judgments. 17 of these disagreed with the corresponding b.p. judgments; and of these, 15 evidence judgments were wrong, b.p. judgments being correct in each case. In one case evidence judgment was as to isolated inaccuracies of testimony, so that no comparison with b.p. judgment can be made. In one case evidence judgment was correct and b.p. judgment wrong. It may fairly be assumed that where no evidence judgment was recorded, said judgment coincided with the b.p. judgment.

It will be noted from the following detailed tabulation of results, that each group of agents examined 5 suspects, thus furnishing a fair basis for comparison between the groups with regard to expertness in interpreting the b.p. curves; and groups are arranged in the following table in order of their skill.
It is, therefore, a most significant feature of our results that one group of examiners stand out preeminently without a single error, while out of 9 mistakes, 3 were made by a single group. To test this point more fully, a second series of tests were given by the expert group, Murphy and Puhak.

10 subjects were selected from among the agents, instructed to do anything they wished for ten minutes, and were then examined by Murphy and Puhak to determine the truth or falsity of their accounts of their action during said 10 minutes. The examiners recorded 10 correct judgments, thus substantiating the thesis that their former perfect record was due to expertness in interpreting the b.p. curve.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. The total average percentage correct judgments attained by 14 examiners without any previous experience whatever in these tests, and especially their very high degree of accuracy of their b.p. judgments as compared to their spontaneous evidence judgments, would seem sufficiently high to indicate that this B.P. Deception Test has considerable practicable value, even when applied by non-experts; but above results would not seem to justify the conclusion that Courts Martial or Military Intelligence Officers should rely strictly upon the results obtained from these tests when operated by non-experts.

2. The percentage correct judgments, however, obtained by Privates Murphy and Puhak, and by Lt. Marston, would seem clearly indicative of the practically absolute reliability of this Deception Test when administered by examiners who, by virtue of previous extended experience with the tests or by virtue of natural aptitude for this type work, may be termed experts.

3. The fact that, in the single case where Lt. Marston made a wrong judgment, the examiners made a correct judgment, and that in the case where he made a correct judgment upon an insufficient curve he was present at the examination and noted errors in the recording of the b.p., would lead directly to the conclusion that the expert should himself give the examination, in order to be personally cognizant of all the conditions in the light of which the curve must be interpreted.
<table>
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<th>No. of men examined</th>
<th>No. correct b.p. judgments</th>
<th>No. G. judged I.</th>
<th>No. I. judged G.</th>
<th>Percent of correct judgments</th>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>2. Bundlie Myhre</td>
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<td>3. Rushmore Coleman</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>4. Broehl Allenberg</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>5. Wilson Watkins</td>
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<td>6. Lewis Hanemann</td>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lt. Marston</td>
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<td>1**</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
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<td>7. Schaeffer Strauss</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Operatives TOTAL</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>74.3</td>
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<td>34</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>97.1</td>
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* One correct judgment based on record insufficient, on later inspection, to substantiate judgment. It might, therefore, properly be recorded as an error, bringing total percentage Lt. Marston’s correct judgments down to 94.2.

** Imperfect record, probably due to instrument pronounced faulty by examining medical officer who used it.
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