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Ryszard Jaworski

Multi-Subject Polygraph Examination
Wydawnictwo Uniwersytetu Wrocławskiego

The field of the polygraph is a unique one that occupies an interesting and dynamic place in our society. Ryszard Jaworski provides his readers with a comprehensive overview of real case scenarios concerning a variety of murder cases.

Before we proceed in digesting this well-written unique book, let us examine the use of the polygraph. The polygraph is an exceptional investigative tool. It records a person's heart rate, pulse, and breathing as they respond to questions concerning a particular issue, in this instance: murder, rape, and theft. The polygraph examiner focuses the subject on the test issues to determine innocence or guilt. This is the process of instilling the "fear of detection" or focusing the subject's "psychological set" on the polygraph examination. Ryszard Jaworski discusses the accuracy of the polygraph in relation to multi-subject polygraph examinations.

The length of each chapter makes the book an easy read and allows the reader to stay focused on the content. Do not be misled though. The book provides a wealth of knowledge to the novice and the experienced examiner alike. The descriptive title of each chapter draws you into the case and examination, while the case study method is a valid teaching method. The case study methodology for each chapter is a unique way to describe the investigation. The ability to examine the various polygraph examination question techniques, review segments of the polygraph charts and read the overall evaluation of the case is an exceptional way to learn the position of the author.

The overall evaluation of each case by showing the case facts, prosecutors' hypotheses, polygraph examination, results, conclusion and comments adds to the value of this book's style. And, unsurprisingly to me in my experiences, it is an excellent way to learn. The description of the subject's behavior in the review and the methodology for the polygraph examination provides learning opportunities. The discussion of why a technique was or was not used (i.e. Chapter 10, biting lips, clearing throat, and subject's complaints of cuff pressure) further provides insight into the subject's use of countermeasures. The author exposes the audience to the mindset of the perpetrator. Jaworski states that in multi-subject examinations, the actual perpetrator perceives the polygraph examination as a greater threat than when only the individual perpetrator is examined.

Jaworski concludes that multi-subject polygraph examinations constitute a new methodological point of view in polygraph examinations. Using the results from the perpetrator's uncertainty as to the results of polygraph examination of other people who are aware of their role in a particular crime (confessions of co-perpetrators or accomplices, truthful testimonies of witness), this contributes to stronger reactions to relevant questions. This is an interesting methodology that makes the reader want to learn more. It reminds me of Peak of Tension tests, where the main object or crime is placed amongst other less important but relevant objects.

The superbly presented case studies by a polygraph examiner in the field address the technical and psychological aspects of polygraph or 'lie detector' testing. The book comprises interesting case studies including polygraph charts and results. This is especially a good learning tool for new examiners and experienced examiners, or for those who must increasingly use or come into contact with polygraph testing in the criminal arena. The polygraph field is always open to case study reviews as a valid method of learning and teaching, and this book is a welcome addition to the polygraph field. It functions very well as an introduction to polygraph case studies for the novice or the experienced polygrapher. The structure of the book is very useful, in that it balances very detailed case background information with applicable test techniques and results.

Furthermore, the book provides information on polygraph examinations, question techniques, and chart scoring, and gives the results. The main objective of the book from my point of view is to highlight polygraph test techniques and results in criminal investigations.

As an expert polygrapher, one often talks about what polygraphs should be used for. Using John Reid's MGQT is excellent. I was trained in this method, and thought it interesting the way the Peak of Tension Test and

Guilty Knowledge Test were used to focus in on the guilty subject. Today, the focus of examinations is mainly on Relevant and Irrelevant testing, which in screening examinations has its place.

This book is ideal for novice and experienced forensic psychophysicists. Attorneys, judges, law enforcement personnel, probation and parole officers, defendants, litigants, and others involved in the criminal justice system, plus psychologists, researchers, historians, business persons, employers and employees, and various educational institutions, will each for their own reasons find it singularly comprehensive, authoritative and helpful in understanding and/or utilizing the various polygraph techniques and instruments described.

Overall, this is a very balanced, teaching-based book providing varied case studies for students of all levels of experience. I would recommend it for any library with a legal, criminology or law enforcement user community. Any psychology collection would also benefit from this book.