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Israel is a narrow and small country about the size of New Jersey with a population of 8,350,000 people (75% of them are Jews). Officially the “State of Israel”, it is situated at the southeastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea and the northern shore of the Gulf of Aqaba in the Red Sea. It shares land borders with Lebanon to the north, Syria in the northeast, Jordan on the

east, the Palestinian territories on the west, Gaza Strip to the east and Egypt to the southwest.

Israel contains geographically diverse features within its relatively small area. Its financial center is Tel Aviv, while Jerusalem (which mentioned in the Bible 700 times) is its self-designated, capital. The notion of the “Land of Israel”,





has been part of the Israelites history since the times of Abraham somewhere in the early 2nd millennium BCE and the first Kingdom of Israel was established around the 11th century BCE. Subsequent Israelite kingdoms and states ruled intermittently over the next four hundred years, until 586 BCE when King Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon conquered Judah, destroyed Solomon's Temple and exiled the Jews to Babylon. Though Palestine was always occupied by Jews in 1882 a slow but steady stream of Jews immigrated to Palestine, then under Ottoman rule. The immigration was a reaction to the nonstop prosecution and pogroms inflicted upon the Jews in Eastern Europe. In WWI the British occupied Palestine and ruled there until 1948 when Israel declared its independence.

Today Israel is one of the fastest growing countries, a modern and technologically advanced society and the development center of leading technology giants such as Intel and alike. On your next trip when you navigate your way with the help of Google map keep in mind that you are using Waze navigating system a genuine Israeli company.

History of Polygraph in Israel: The polygraph was first introduced in 1957 when a Government's investigator took the Reid school in Chicago. A year later another two government investigator took the Reid training in Chicago .One of the students Mr. Victor Cohen still remembers Mr. Reid's advice: "... use your logic, don't burn your hands". In a few years the polygraph became



an important investigative aid and today it is used by Government, Law Enforcement and private examiners (about 150 of them), conducting thousands of specific and security tests every year. There are three APA accredited schools in Israel.

Research: The national Israeli Police Polygraph Laboratory led by Dr. Avital Ginton and its chief researcher, Professor Eitan Elaad, published numerous polygraph-related papers. Other famous local researchers from the Hebrew University in Jerusalem are: Drs. Kugelmass, Lieblich and Ben Shakhar. Prof. Elaad continues with polygraph research in Ariel University.

Legal Status: In 1970 the Israeli Supreme Court refused to accept polygraph results as admissible evidence. But after the 1982 Justice Department

Inquire Committee into the issue, the Supreme Court decided in 1988 that polygraph results are admissible upon stipulation in civil cases and admissible in pretrial procedure in criminal court. Family Courts use the polygraph excessively in restraining order requests as well as the Rabbinical Court (the only authority that deals with marriage and divorce) that once went as far as ordering a party to take the test and considered the refusal as a sign of guilt.

Local Association: The Israeli Polygraph Examiner Association (IPEA) is an APA Divisional Member and has members from the government, law enforcement and private sectors. Its bylaws are similar to the APA bylaws. (For a review, see its regulations and ethics in English in www.polygraph.org.il/Regulation--Ethics.htm)

1958 John Reid and Victor Cohen

