

STATEMENT OF GEORGE O'TOOLE  
GRAND BALLROOM, NATIONAL PRESS CLUB

March 10, 1975

We have asked you here this morning so that we can report on the results of a two-year project sponsored by PENTHOUSE magazine and aimed at re-investigating the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in November 1963. As many of you are probably aware, the Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination and published its Report in September 1964, failed, in the minds of most Americans, to uncover the complete truth. In 1970, Senator Richard Russell of Georgia, who had been one of the seven members of the Warren Commission publically announced that he had never believed the Commission's official conclusion that the assassination was not the work of a conspiracy. In 1971, President Lyndon Johnson, who had brought the Commission into existence, said that he too believed that John Kennedy was killed by a conspiracy. Public opinion polls have shown repeatedly that more than two-thirds of all Americans do not accept the Warren Commission's findings.

During the late 1960s, several studies were published by private researchers aimed at exposing many of the flaws in the Warren Report. I refer to the works of Mark Lane, Edward Jay Epstein, Sylvia Meagher, Josiah Thompson, Harold Weisberg, and several others. In general these books examined the Warren Commission, its 888-page report, the twenty-six volumes of evidence published by the Commission, and some of the unpublished Warren Commission evidence which became available in one way or another after the Report was released. The common theme of all of these studies was that the Warren Commission's own evidence did not support its conclusion that the assassination was not the result of a conspiracy.

Because I felt that the critics of the Warren Report had generally made their case, it was not my intention to undertake yet another analysis of the old evidence to come up with further arguments that the official account was incorrect. It seemed to me that the only useful course open to a private researcher who wished to pursue the case further was to try to come up with some new information. It was obvious that what we needed was not more questions, but, instead, some answers.

The possibility of developing some useful new information in the case became a real one to me late in 1972 when I first met the inventors of the Psychological Stress Evaluator. Most of you have heard of the Psychological Stress Evaluator or PSE, or read about it in magazines or newspapers. It had been referred to in the popular press as the "voice lie detector" because it performs the same function as the polygraph through an electronic analysis of the human voice. Unlike the polygraph, the PSE requires no wires, tubes, straps, or other physical connection to the suspect. It requires only that his statements or replies be tape recorded.

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Because it works from the tape recorded voice, it occurred to me when I first heard of the PSE two years ago that the instrument might be useful as a tool of historical research, apart from its more common function as an investigative aid. I realized that almost all of the history of the last few decades has been recorded through electronic sound recording techniques. The voices of the players in all of the great dramas of our time are stored away in the film and audio archives of the world. The Psychological Stress Evaluator, I realized, is a lie detector that can be used on a dead man.

When I first decided to try to use the PSE in this way, dozens of puzzles from recent history suggested themselves to me, but none seemed as significant as the question of what really happened in Dallas, Texas, at 12:30 Central standard time on November 22, 1963. I set out to use the PSE to investigate the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Before going into the substance of that investigation, I believe a short explanation of the Psychological Stress Evaluator is in order. The basic principle of the PSE is the discovery that the stress or anxiety psychologists have found accompanies the act of lying causes minute, inaudible variations in the vocal frequencies, and these can be detected by the PSE. The PSE is currently in use by more than ninety law enforcement agencies, including the Camden County New Jersey's Prosecutor's Office, the Florida Department of Public Safety, the police departments of St. Petersburg, Florida; Stockton, California, and several communities in the Maryland and Virginia suburbs of Washington, D.C. The police departments of some of the largest American cities use the PSE but have requested that they not be publically identified. The PSE is also in widespread use by researchers in the behavioral sciences for use in studying stress and anxiety.

Because the PSE played such an important role in the PENTHOUSE investigation, an information kit on the PSE has been distributed to you, and two of the inventors of the PSE, along with several other experts in the field, are here today to answer your specific questions about the instrument.

Several systematic studies of the PSE have been undertaken during the last few years. With a single exception the studies have confirmed the PSE as an effective lie detection instrument. However, that one exception received national publicity, and I know that it is on the minds of some present here, so I'd like to take a moment to address it.

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A little over a year ago there was some considerable publicity given to a so-called "Army study" of the PSE which was reported in the press to have discredited the instrument's effectiveness. The study was actually conducted by a researcher at Fordham University under contract to the Army Land Warfare Laboratory. It has been the focus of much controversy in the field of lie detection. I don't want to present a detailed scientific critique of the study -- the PSE's inventors are much better able to do that -- but I would like to tell you what I found out while interviewing the people who carried out the study. First, Dr. Joseph Kubis of Fordham, who wrote the study, told me that the study had involved the analysis of so-called "artificial crimes" -- that is, student volunteers working in the Fordham University laboratory committed mock "crimes" and then later tried to lie about them under PSE and polygraph examination. Dr. Kubis told me that he did not feel that his study proved the PSE ineffective in real criminal investigations where guilty suspects would experience much higher levels of stress.

Second, I learned that neither Dr. Kubis nor his Fordham staff ever actually used the PSE during the course of their study. Instead, they tape recorded polygraph examinations and sent the tapes to another researcher who performed the actual PSE analysis of them. I spoke to that researcher, and he told me that the tapes had been defective, that is, they contained extraneous noise and had been recorded at insufficient volume level for PSE use. The researcher, who was the only one involved in the project with any actual PSE experience, told me he believed the poor PSE results achieved were largely the result of these defective recordings.

Third, I obtained a copy of the letter of transmittal in which the Army reluctantly made the Kubis report available to a Congressman who wanted to publicize it. The letter reads: "The Army is not in a position to either validate or refute the evaluations or conclusions reached by the report's author, and thus release of the report does not indicate Army acceptance or endorsement of the findings and conclusions of the study." I have a copy of the letter here if any of you should wish to examine it.

The PSE has been validated by several other research studies, however, and we have a file of signed statements by law enforcement officials who use the instrument and say it is highly effective in lie detection. The PSE specialists here today can furnish you with additional information on this.

Lie detection, whether it is done with the PSE or the obsolete polygraph, consists of the comparison of stress. The classic format of the lie detection examination involves asking the subject a series of questions, some of which involve non-significant issues about which the truth is known. For example, is today Monday? or, are we now in Washington, D.C.? Whatever stress is elicited by the subject's responses to such questions is compared to that demonstrated when significant questions are asked, such as, did you take the missing money? If the significant questions produce greater stress, deception is believed to be indicated (this is, of course, a great oversimplification of the procedure, omitting the more complex techniques used to identify stressed reactions not indicative of deception).

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When I set out on my own investigation, I realized that the tape recordings I might find in sound archives of statements by people having knowledge of the JFK assassination would differ greatly from this kind of planned and controlled lie detection interview. I knew that, if I found stress in a witness's voice, it would be impossible to say with any certainty that the stress was there because the speaker was lying. But I was encouraged to pursue this technique for several reasons. First among these was the fact that I was investigating the possibility of a conspiracy. Stress in the voice of any one speaker might be ambiguous, but stress in the voices of many witnesses to the same event would offer a very considerable probability that deception was involved.

Second, although stress is a necessary but not sufficient condition of lying, the absence of stress is a sufficient (but not necessary) condition of truthfulness. Put more simply: psychologists who have studied the physiology of deception agree that it is impossible for someone to lie about a matter of real importance to himself without experiencing a very distinct surge of psychological stress. I might have to guess about the reason for stress in a speaker's voice, but if I found no stress there, then I could be completely sure the speaker was telling the truth. Thus, in using the PSE as I did, the instrument was a highly reliable "truth detector." And the single most significant finding of my investigation into the Kennedy assassination derives from the PSE showing that someone was telling the truth.

Where I found stress in an unstructured interview, I focused my investigative efforts on the speaker and the particular issue involved, in order to find other collateral evidence to settle the matter. This usually involved a close examination of the official Warren Commission record contained in the 26 volumes of published evidence and those documents in the National Archives which have not been published but are available to the public. Thus, the PSE functioned in the same way a metal detector is used. A metal detector will tell you if there is a mass of metal buried in the ground; if you want to discover whether that mass is buried treasure or an old automobile bumper, you have to dig. Much of my digging was in the National Archives, and some of it was in Dallas, Texas.

I went down to Dallas in the guise of a magazine writer commissioned to write a commemorative piece for the tenth anniversary of the assassination and I taped interviews with several individuals who I had already identified as subjects of interest after analyzing the recorded statements of more than thirty witnesses whose statements I had obtained from television network sound archives. Most of the Dallas witnesses I sought were present and former members of the Dallas police. What I wanted them to discuss was the chain of evidence that linked Lee Harvey Oswald to the assassination.

Because time constraints makes it impossible for me to review the investigation here issue by issue, explaining the significance of each evidentiary point to the total case, you have been given copies of my final report, which is a 265 page book called THE ASSASSINATION TAPES. An excerpt of the report appears in the April issue of PENTHOUSE magazine, copies of which have also been distributed here.

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Of course, the report does not present everything I turned up during my two year investigation. I have tried to avoid including instances where all I can report is that someone said something on tape and the PSE shows stress, period. Wherever possible I have used instances where I was able to dig further into the issue and come up with some collateral evidence that the stressed statement was not true. For example, in my PSE analysis of statements made by present and former members of the Dallas police the PSE led me to the discovery of ten separate misstatements regarding critical links in the chain of evidence linking Lee Harvey Oswald to the assassination. I have presented them in the report.

While I can offer no innocent explanation for such misstatements, neither do I claim that, beyond any question, the speakers were lying. I have not, nor am I now, accusing any individual of anything. I prefer to present the information I've uncovered as completely and as fairly as I know how, so that those who read the report can draw their own conclusions. It was not even my original intent to offer any sort of theory or scenario to interpret my findings and show how they might provide an alternative explanation of what happened in Dallas eleven years ago. However, many people have urged me to do so, insisting that my readers would want to know what I think these new facts imply. Therefore I have acceded to their wishes, although I have relegated such speculation to one chapter of the book, clearly labeled "a theory."

I imagine that for the purpose of reporting on this investigation, you will be most interested in the PSE analysis of Lee Harvey Oswald's own statements about the assassination of President Kennedy. Therefore I have prepared a visual presentation focusing on that aspect of the investigation, and if we may turn off the lights now I'll show it to you.

. . .

Because my interpretation of the Oswald PSE charts led to such a startling conclusion, I asked several people much more experienced than I with the PSE to check my findings. In some cases I showed them the charts "blind," that is, they were not told the speaker was Oswald. I changed the transcript so that it did not read "Did you kill the President?" but rather "Did you kill him?" I was gratified when they confirmed my own findings, and I especially appreciate the fact that some of them kindly agreed to come here today. I would like to introduce Dr. John Heisse. Dr. Heisse is a medical doctor who uses the PSE in his work. He is also president of the International Society of Stress Analysts, the professional PSE society. Col. Charles McQuiston, one of the inventors of the PSE is also here. Mr. Rusty Hitchcock, a seasoned veteran of both polygraph and PSE is here. So is Mike Kratz, who I might mention was the first policeman to use the PSE. Mike is now director of PSE training for Dektor Counterintelligence and Security.

In addition, Allan Bell, Jr., a former Army intelligence officer and another co-inventor of the PSE has graciously consented to be here today. Col. Bell probably knows more than anyone else about the electronics and psychophysiology of the PSE and can answer any questions you may have about the instrument itself.

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Before completing these prepared remarks and opening the session to questions, I would like to express my own sincere appreciation to every member of the press or other news medium who came here today. Some who continue to express dissent with the official government version of the assassination of President Kennedy have been guilty at times of leaping from unwarranted assumptions to foregone conclusions and have earned a reputation for eccentricity and irresponsibility. I thank you for not so judging me in advance, and I hope that after examining the evidence you will find me not guilty of that.

A final word should be addressed to the perfectly valid question "So what?" If, after examining THE ASSASSINATION TAPES, it is granted that the case presented has merit, what should be done? Ultimately, of course, others must decide this, but I'd like to offer my recommendations. I don't think we need yet another presidential commission or blue ribbon panel. I notice that in recent weeks Congressman Henry Gonzalez of Texas has called for a reopening of the case, and that this has been seconded by a former member of the Warren Commission's legal staff. Such a reopening would be most effective, I believe, if conducted by a joint congressional committee, bi-partisan in make-up, and armed with the power of subpoena and the power to grant immunity from prosecution. It is my belief that such a panel could answer for us, once and for all, that most painful question of our time, "Who killed John F. Kennedy?" I thank you and invite your questions.

# PENTHOUSE NEWS RELEASE

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON, D.C.---Lee Harvey Oswald apparently was telling the truth when he said he did not kill President John F. Kennedy, a new-type lie detector that examines the human voice for stress reveals.

Known as the "psychological stress evaluator," or PSE, the device was invented seven years after President Kennedy's murder in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. But leading polygraph authorities who have used the PSE to examine Oswald's recorded denials of guilt while in the custody of Dallas police are unanimous in their findings that he was telling the truth.

At a press conference held at 9:30 a.m. today in the Grand Ballroom of the National Press Club here, author George O'Toole, formerly head of the Problem Analysis Branch of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and who has made an exhaustive study of the assassination, replayed interviews Oswald gave to both TV and radio newsmen.

O'Toole --- together with several experts in the use of the new scientific device --- said the PSE analysis finds Oswald was telling the truth when he said, "I didn't shoot anybody." The occasion for the press conference was to demonstrate how the PSE works and to announce the publication on May 9 by Penthouse Press Ltd. of O'Toole's book on the subject, "The Assassination Tapes: An Electronic Probe into the Murder of John F. Kennedy and the Dallas Coverup" (\$8.95).

A summary of O'Toole's findings, contained in the April issue of Penthouse magazine, on newsstands today, was distributed at the press conference and contains O'Toole's allegation: "The president was killed by a person or persons unknown. Until the murderers are found, until the truth is known, until justice is done, there can be no rest and no peace. None for John Kennedy, none for Lee Oswald, and none for the rest of us."

While O'Toole said he did not know who did kill Kennedy he said there was no doubt in his mind that Oswald was not the killer. He called for the reopening of the investigation into Kennedy's murder

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and revealed that he had obtained tape recordings of forty persons connected with the assassination, including police officials, and found that -- by subjecting their comments to the PSE -- it could be ascertained that a number of them lied under oath to the Warren Commission.

The PSE was invented in 1970 by a group of intelligence experts who sought to improve upon the traditional polygraph. Two of the PSE's inventors, Allan D. Bell, Jr. and Charles H. McQuiston, both retired lieutenant colonels from army intelligence, discovered that the frequencies composing the human voice shift from eight to 14 times every second. But when the speaker is under stress, this frequency modulation disappears. What remains are the pure component frequencies of the voice -- and a strong indication that the speaker is lying, say Bell and McQuiston, who now head a company called Dektor Counterintelligence and Security, Inc., of Springfield, Va.

Although they had intended to use the PSE in conjunction with the traditional polygraph -- an instrument that measures a subject's pulse, blood pressure, respiration and perspiration -- they found the new device to be so accurate "there was really no need to measure the other polygraph variables," O'Toole said. In fact, since a subject can be "examined" by the PSE without his knowledge, some lie detector experts feel they are likely to get a far more accurate measurement by PSE than if the subject were strapped into a chair with ordinary polygraph devices attached to his chest, palms and arms.

An examination conducted using the PSE to analyze Oswald's statements given separately to CBS-TV and also to two radio newsmen, showed little or no stress whatever -- an indication that he was telling the truth when he denied killing President Kennedy or Dallas police officer J.D. Tippit. According to the Warren Report, released Sept. 27, 1964, Oswald was held to have acted alone when he fired three bullets from a vintage Italian bolt-action rifle from a window of the Texas School Book Depository -- killing President Kennedy and wounding Texas Gov. John Connally. The Warren Report also asserted that Oswald 45 minutes later shot and killed Tippit. Furthermore, the Report said, nightclub owner Jack Ruby also acted

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alone when he shot and killed Oswald the next day.

Among the statements made by Oswald during his brief detention was the following response to a reporter's question, "Did you kill the President?" and recorded by CBS-TV:

"No, I have not been charged with that. In fact, nobody has said that to me yet. The first thing I heard about it was when the newspaper reporters in the hall asked me that question."

In response to a like question, Oswald -- while being led through a third-floor corridor in the Dallas police station -- told another reporter: "I didn't shoot anybody, no sir."

Commenting on Oswald's statements, O'Toole asserted: "His categorical denial that he shot anyone contains almost no stress at all. Stress is a necessary, but not sufficient, condition of lying; it must be interpreted, and therein lies the margin of error. But the absence of stress is a sufficient condition of truthfulness. If someone is talking about a matter of real importance to himself and shows absolutely no stress, then he must be telling the truth."

O'Toole continued, "Oswald denied shooting anybody -- the president, the policeman, anybody. The psychological stress evaluator said he was telling the truth."

One of the polygraph experts who used the PSE to analyze Oswald's protestations of innocence, is Lloyd H. Hitchcock, of Lavonia, Ga., a member of the American Polygraph Assn. and former army intelligence expert who authored polygraph training manuals. In a letter to O'Toole, Hitchcock said, "My PSE analysis of these (Oswald) recordings indicates very clearly that Oswald believed he was telling the truth when he denied killing the president."

Hitchcock continued, "Assuming that he was not suffering from a psychopathological condition that made him ignorant of his own actions, I can state, beyond reasonable doubt, that Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill President Kennedy and did not shoot anyone else." Hitchcock said further that he ruled out the possibility that Oswald was a pathological liar as there was "situational stress" in other comments that he made.

While the PSE -- which measures only one factor, the human voice -- is a subject of controversy among some polygraph experts -- it is gaining increasing acceptance among law enforcement officials and polygraph experts because of its accuracy and the ease with

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which it can be used. An official of the St. Petersburg, Fla., police department called it "a great investigative tool" and a spokesman for the Camden, N.J., County Prosecutor's Office said his office has found it "very effective." At Washington and Lee University, a study conducted by James Worth and Bernard Lewis found the PSE to be "a technological breakthrough which may provide a tool of enormous potential for a variety of fields, of which psychology is merely one." They also stated, "This study does suggest that the PSE is an accurate, portable, and versatile instrument for assessing the presence and the degree of psychological stress and as such merits far more attention than it now is getting." And in the Oct. 1973 issue of Security World, author Gion B. Green termed the PSE "an important new development in the area of truth verification -- lie detection and stress evaluation."

O'Toole points out that Oswald's conduct after the Kennedy slaying was anything but suspicious. "No more than 90 seconds after the president was shot, Lee Harvey Oswald was calmly standing in the lunchroom on the second floor of the book depository," O'Toole said. He notes that the Warren Report contains a number of statements by witnesses who saw Oswald immediately after Kennedy was killed and all of whom testified that he appeared calm and collected. Roy Truly, manager of the book depository, testified that Oswald "didn't seem to be excited or overly afraid or anything" even when Dallas police officer M.L. Baker rushed into the depository following the shooting. Baker testified that Oswald "never did say a word or nothing. In fact, he didn't change his expression one bit" when he saw Oswald in the lunchroom on the depository's second floor. Another witness Mrs. Robert Reid, a clerical supervisor at the book depository, said she saw Oswald sipping a Coke right after the shooting. "I had no thoughts...of him having any connection with it all because he was very calm," she said.

O'Toole recalled evidence to indicate that Oswald did not leave the building "as a murderer on the run" but strolled across the second floor and walked down the front staircase to the main entrance on Dealey Plaza. "In view of the Warren Commission's charge that he was the assassin fleeing the scene of the crime, his pause for some leisurely refreshment seems downright incredible," O'Toole asserted. After leaving the building, Oswald took a bus,  
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took a walk, and then took a taxi en route to his furnished room in the Oak Cliff section. He even offered to get out of the taxi for an old lady who said she needed a cab.

O'Toole, who made an exhaustive study of figures involved in the Kennedy assassination in Dallas using the PSE, attacked the testimony of a number of key witnesses both to the Kennedy slaying and the murder of Officer J.D. Tippit. In his book O'Toole declared, "The evidence implicating Oswald did not come about by chance. Oswald could not have been the victim of circumstance; he must have been the victim of people who deliberately implicated him in the assassination."

He continued, "The physical evidence was collected and examined by the Dallas police. The witnesses against him were first located and questioned by the Dallas police. The Warren Commission's case against Oswald was essentially the case that had been built by the Dallas police as of Nov. 23, 1963. The conclusion seems inescapable that at least some of the people who framed Lee Harvey Oswald were members of the Dallas police." (Book: Pg. 208)

O'Toole said further that he could only speculate about the reasons for the frame-up. He theorized not only that Oswald had been an informer for the FBI in Dallas but that some FBI agents, acting as individuals, may have been involved in the assassination conspiracy. These men, he theorized, used Oswald's informer role to entrap him into self-incriminating actions such as going to the Texas theatre.

The author questioned the presence of FBI Special Agent Robert Barrett at the Texas theatre 90 minutes after President Kennedy was killed, to join with 14 Dallas police who arrived to arrest Oswald. (Pgs. 230-232). O'Toole reminded that Oswald was not arrested as the suspected assassin but for sneaking into a movie theatre without paying and as a possible suspect in the Tippit slaying. He asks: What was an FBI agent doing there working with Dallas police on a strictly local matter when the President had been slain?

Moreover, Officer Gerald Hill of the Dallas Police Department (now a lieutenant) was asked by O'Toole how local police knew so much so soon about Oswald on the afternoon of the murders. Lt. Hill replied they had obtained their information from the Texas Department of Public Safety. Hill told O'Toole this agency had a complete  
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dossier on Oswald prior to the murders. The PSE analysis of this statement, though, showed hard stress. O'Toole said he later determined from an unpublished Warren Commission document found in the National Archives that the Texas agency had no such dossier on Oswald. (Pgs. 152-155)

O'Toole said further that he found a discrepancy between Hill's statement to a radio interviewer about the Tippit murder weapon and a later comment before the Warren Commission. O'Toole said Hill told an interviewer that the Tippit revolver had been fired twice but he told the Commission he had found six live rounds in the gun. PSE examination of Hill's remarks revealed heavy stress in his statement to the press. (Pg 144)

The author noted that the Warren Commission did not call upon all witnesses to the shooting of Officer Tippit and that the testimony of those who did come before the Commission was "a farce." O'Toole pointed out that the Commission's star witness admitted she changed her story on the Tippit slaying while testifying. O'Toole said that Mrs. Helen Markham of Dallas showed "heavy stress" on the PSE when she told of how she picked Oswald out of a police lineup. (Pg. 99)

The testimony of the key witness to the Kennedy murder, Howard L. Brennan, a 45-year-old steamfitter, was also attacked by O'Toole. Brennan told the Commission that minutes before the shooting he saw a man in the southeast corner window of the Book Depository's sixth floor, and also that he saw the man fire the last shot at Kennedy. (Pgs. 95-96) However, O'Toole notes, Brennan was unable to pick Oswald out of the police lineup but later changed his story, identifying the man in the window as Oswald. However, PSE analysis by O'Toole of a CBS-TV videotape discloses that Brennan's voice identifying Oswald is "a textbook case of hard stress."

O'Toole feels that one of the major questions raised by his probe concerns a midnight polygraph test given to 19-year-old Buell Wesley Frazier, a co-worker of Oswald's and one of the key witnesses against him. The account of the polygraph examination -- buried among the Commission's official records -- has not been generally known even to students of the assassination. While questioning the Dallas police officer who conducted that examination, and other Dallas policemen involved in the Frazier investigation, O'Toole

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uncovered a maze of contradictions and misstatements of fact.

O'Toole said his PSE examination of Frazier's recorded statements given to CBS-TV News, and also of a PSE examination of Frazier's recent remarks to an O'Toole aide revealed hard stress when linking Oswald to the assassination. Frazier told the Warren Commission that on the eve of the assassination Oswald asked him to drive him to Irving, Tex., where Oswald supposedly took the alleged murder rifle from storage in a garage. Frazier testified that Oswald rode with him next morning to the Texas School Book Depository carrying a long paper parcel. Frazier said Oswald told him the package contained curtain rods, that he saw Oswald take them into the Texas Book Depository, and the Warren Commission concluded the package contained the murder weapon. However, Frazier's statements, the PSE shows, revealed "maximum hard stress" on many vital points. (See Pgs. 171, 198, 201, 204)

The PSE, O'Toole said, also showed that Capt. James J. Humes, the pathologist who presided over the President's autopsy at Bethesda Naval Hospital was not certain that his autopsy findings supported the official account of the assassination. (Pg. 104) The doctor, O'Toole said, while apparently having no role in covering up the conspiracy, apparently made errors in conducting the post-mortum. The impression given by the post-mortum lent credence to the "single bullet" theory held by the Warren Commission and which asserts that a single bullet killed the President and wounded Gov. John Connally.

In addition to his scrutiny of the examination of witnesses using the PSE, O'Toole said his inquiries had developed other facts which tended to impair the credibility of the Warren Commission Report. O'Toole said that some evidence apparently had been tampered with. The rifle bullet now in the National Archives ostensibly fired into the home of Gen. Edwin Walker on April 10, 1963, in Dallas -- and held to be the work of Oswald -- was not the bullet removed from Gen. Walker's residence.

O'Toole said that a recently declassified transcript of a January 1964 meeting of the Warren Commission strongly suggested that Lee Harvey Oswald had been a paid informer for the FBI, and that the Warren Commission failed to investigate adequately this possibility out of fear of offending J. Edgar Hoover.

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April 30, 1975

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Dear Mr. Guccione:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 10, 1975 to the Attorney General forwarding for our consideration Mr. George O'Toole's book, "The Assassination Tapes," concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in 1963.

Mr. O'Toole's book was read with interest by a member of my staff. However, after carefully considering the information contained therein, it is our view that it does not warrant reopening or opening a new investigation into President Kennedy's tragic death.

Sincerely,

JOHN C. KEENEY  
Acting Assistant Attorney General

cc:Records  
Keeney  
MacQueeney  
Internal Security Section  
Atty.Hold  
Hold