

# 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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GEORGE O'TOOLE

Occupation: Writer (Author of "An Agent on the Other Side", McKay, 1973)

Age: 38. Born New York City, Oct. 22, 1936

Military: Six years, U.S. Naval Reserve (1958-64) ,

Vocational Experience

- \* Central Intelligence Agency, 1966-69, Chief of the Problem Analysis Branch, Langley, Va. Intelligence analysis utilizing electronic data processing, operations research, etc.
- \* 1962-66, worked as Computer Systems Specialist for System Development Corp., of Santa Monica, Calif. Set up advanced systems planning for U.S. Air Force, including a command and control system for Strategic Air Command.
- \* 1961-62, helped found National Computer Analysts, Inc., of Princeton, N.J., during which time he set up a nation-wide passenger reservation system for TWA.
- \* Author of a number of magazine articles on intelligence and espionage for national magazines, and numerous technical articles for computer industry journals.
- \* O'Toole's New Republic article on the White House tapes and the 18 minute gap was the first public revelation that the audibility of the tapes could be enhanced through electronic means developed by the intelligence community. The House Judiciary Committee eventually used these techniques to make portions of the White House tapes audible.

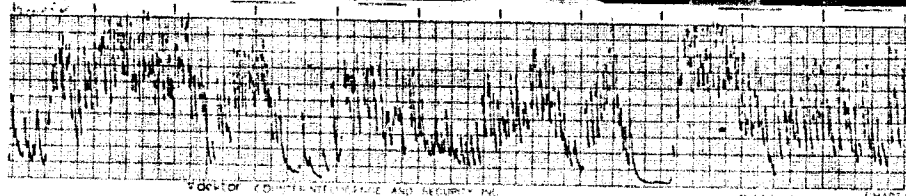
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Lee Harvey Oswald denies he is the assassin of President Kennedy



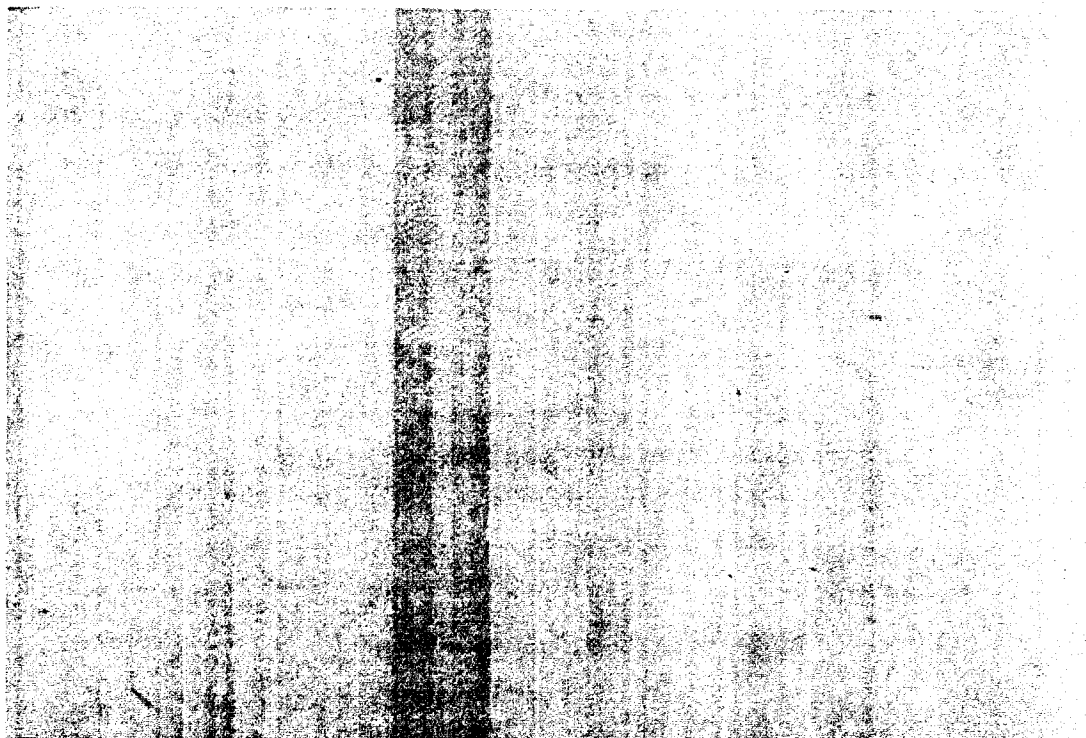
PHOTO BY MATT HERRON/BLACK STAR/PENTHOUSE MAGAZINE



REPORTER: "Did you shoot the President?" OSWALD: "I didn't shoot anybody, no sir."

The PEE chart of Oswald's statement reveals no stress.  
Six detection experts have confirmed that Oswald was telling the truth.

This is a press photograph only, and with the exception of Lee Harvey Oswald neither of the other two individuals depicted herein are necessarily related to the topic of this press conference, article or book.





# Tape Experts Say It May Be Possible To Restore Gaps

By John Hanrahan  
Washington Post Staff Writer

Two former CIA employees skilled in computer and recording work say the technology exists to possibly restore portions of the 18 minutes of President Nixon's June 20, 1972, tape that Mr. Nixon's secretary, Rose Mary Woods, says she may have accidentally erased.

One of the former CIA men said that the humming noise on the erased portion could conceivably have been caused by a tensor lamp the White House says was near Miss Woods at the time of the erasure.

He also said the hum could have been caused by passing the tape through "some kind of strong magnetic field." Use of a magnetic field, both sources said, would almost certainly have been deliberate, done to ensure that the erased portion can never be restored.

The restoration process in ordinary erasures is made possible through the use of a digital computer.

George O'Toole, a former CIA computer specialist, and another former CIA employee in the field of signal processing who did not wish his name used, said in telephone interviews that the CIA and other intelligence units, particularly the National Security Agency (NSA), regularly engage in such "signal enhancement."

O'Toole said this involves both recordings that are of poor quality and must be made more audible, as well as recordings that have been erased or have been recorded over.

A taped conversation that is erased or recorded over on the tape machine, O'Toole and the other source said, continues to give off a latent signal that it is possible to restore in whole or in part.

"By careful filtering, processing and amplifying," with the assistance of computers, "it is possible to restore some or all of the original conversation" if it was not erased by being passed through a magnetic field, the unnamed source said. He cautioned that the restoration process is difficult and by no means a sure thing.

O'Toole said that the process of recapturing "lost" tapes involves eliminating any buzzing sounds from the recording until you can hear only a hiss. This hiss, which may contain the vestiges of the original conversation, then can be fed into the computer, which enhances the weak signal and makes audible all or part of the original conversation, he said.

O'Toole and the other source said that in any conversation restored by computer, it might be possible only to identify some words, and that it probably would be difficult to identify the speaker in most instances because of the distortion that occurs to the voices as the tape goes through the restoration process.

"You usually get something that sounds worse than an early Caruso recording," the anonymous source said. O'Toole, however, noted that even if you can only identify some words, you might be able to establish the subject matter and the gist of a particular conversation.

In the June 20, 1972, conversation at issue, Mr. Nixon maintains he never discussed the Watergate affair at the time with his then top White House domestic aide, John D. Ehrlichman.

In his sworn testimony last summer to the Senate select Watergate committee, Ehrlichman said he was sure "there must have been some discussion" of the Watergate affair with Mr. Nixon in that conversation.

Both sources said it was unlikely the 18 minutes of the June 20, 1972, conversation are completely lost, unless a magnetic field was used.

The German-made Uher Universal 5000 tape recorder used by Miss Woods "does not have tremendously powerful erase heads," O'Toole and the other source said.

This means, they said, that when that machine is used to record over a portion of tape that already had a conversation on it, the original conversation can no longer be heard but it probably has not been totally wiped out.

O'Toole and the other source said that intelligence agencies, in erasing their own classified tape recordings, realize that the erase features of even the most sophisticated tape recorders are not usually sufficient to eliminate the latent signals.

For their own tapes, intelligence agencies require "an elaborate degaussing (erasure) procedure of passing the tapes through a magnetic field" because they realize that a computer could be used to restore the latent signal, which would be harmful if the tape fell into the wrong hands, they said.

Most tapes of the type Miss Woods used have two tracks, the anonymous source said, and if it is shown that both sides of the tape in question have been erased, that would almost definitely indicate that the tape went through a magnetic field, he said.

The source said he preferred not to have his name disclosed in the newspaper because he is now in private business and did not want "to get into trouble" or to appear to be "taking a swipe at the government or the agency, as a lot of former agents have done recently."

O'Toole cautioned that the more times an erased tape is played back on the machine, then the more the latent signal of the original conversation fades away. The anonymous source added, however, that only a few such playings would make little difference, and that it would take many playings to decrease the signal significantly.

O'Toole said that most private firms with expertise in tape recordings are unfamiliar with the process of restoring erased tapes. Most of the expertise in that area is held by NSA, CIA and a few private firms doing business with the intelligence community, he said. That a panel of six experts

The other source said chosen by Chief Judge John J. Sirica, of the U.S. District Court, who is handling the tapes, contains at least some members who are aware of the procedure for restoring "lost" tapes.