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# Ex-C.I.A. Man Claims Lee Harvey of Killing Both John

**THE ASSASSINATION TAPES:  
AN ELECTRONIC PROBE  
INTO THE MURDER OF  
JOHN F. KENNEDY AND THE  
DALLAS COVERUP**  
By George O'Toole  
Penthouse Press Ltd.  
New York, 1975 \$8.95 265 pgs.

by Doug Baker

Ex-C.I.A. agent and author of *The Assassination Tape*, George O'Toole, concludes that *The Official Associated Press Almanac 1975* is wrong. Wrong when it says, "On November 22, 1963... Lee Harvey Oswald murdered the President."

Author O'Toole believes "beyond any possibility of a reasonable doubt, Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill President Kennedy."

He writes, "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. 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 November 23, 1963. The conclusion seems inescapable that at least some of the people who framed Lee Harvey Oswald were members of the Dallas police."

This goes against the public record in Dallas. When you visit the Southwestern Historical Wax Museum, the "Kennedy" museum, on Elm Street, pick up a standard history book in any Dallas high school, or buy a dime post card showing "the sniper's

nest and where the three shots went," the record is as repetitive as a nursery rhyme: Lee Harvey Oswald murdered President Kennedy and Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit.

In addition to citing the objections of Warren Commission critics like Sylvia Meagher who wrote the *Subject Index to the Warren Report and Hearings and Exhibits and Accessories After the Fact*, Josiah Thompson who wrote *Six Seconds In Dallas*, former Dallas Chief of Police Jesse Curry who wrote *JFK Assassination File*, Edward Jay Epstein who wrote *Inquest*, and others—O'Toole cites the Zapruder films which shows the final shot striking the president in the head and driving him backwards.

But, O'Toole's case rests on a new device for lie detecting called the psychological Stress Evaluator, P.S.E. According to O'Toole: "The key to using this phenomenon in voice lie detection is... (the) discovery that physiological tremor and its effect on the voice disappear under conditions of fear, anxiety, excitement, or in other words, stress." As with a polygraph interrogation, comparisons are made by asking the subject irrelevant, relevant, control and guilt-complex questions.

For the purposes of his book, O'Toole set up four categories—none, moderate, good, and hard—to cover the complete range from complete absence of stress to the presence of maximum stress.

O'Toole claims that "while the PSE, when used on a prerecorded, unstructured interview, cannot determine with complete certainty that someone is lying or why he is lying, the instrument sometimes can confirm with a

high degree of accuracy that a speaker is telling the truth (with this qualification)...limited by what the speaker knows or believes, that is, no lie-detection technique can determine that a subject is sincere but mistaken."

This is how O'Toole clears Lee Harvey Oswald. Dallasite Al Chapman played a CBS record called PROBE where a reporter asks Oswald: "Did you shoot the president?"

Oswald answers: "I didn't shoot anybody, no sir." When O'Toole played his tape recording of the record back the PSE showed: "His categorical denial that he shot anyone contains almost no stress at all." Not content with the tape of the record, O'Toole went to the John F. Kennedy Library in Waltham, Mass. and got the master tape.

This tape affirmed that "Lee Harvey Oswald was telling the truth." Then O'Toole checked with Mike Kradz of the Dektor company that manufactures the PSE. Next, he checked with L. H. Hitchcock, a former Army intelligence agent who agreed that "Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill President Kennedy and did not shoot anyone else."

Domingo Benevides, Ted Calloway and Mrs. Helen Markham were three of the eyewitnesses who identified Lee Harvey Oswald as the man who shot J. D. Tippit. They were interviewed on tape by CBS in 1967. O'Toole claims that of the three, "the PSE confirms the truthfulness of only one, Domingo Benevides, and in his case, other evidence strongly suggests that his certitude was the result of hearing the 'official truth' for more than three years."

O'Toole claims a Dallas cover-up. He accuses several members of the Dallas Police Department. According to O'Toole, "The

## Oswald Innocent Kennedy and J.D. Tippit

revolver alleged to have been found in Oswald's possession was never linked to the Tippit murder with complete certainty." Another Dallasite, Mary Ferrell, produced a Nov. 22, 1963 radio interview with Sergeant Gerry Hill who supervised the discovery of the rifle shells in the school book depository. Hill was in the second squad car to arrive on the Tippit shooting scene and the aftermath. He later arrived at the Texas Theater in time to help arrest Oswald.

Hill said: "A thirty-eight snub nose that was fired twice, and both shots hit the officer in the head," in response to a question as to what kind of weapon had been used to kill J. D. Tippit. The PSE chart shows moderate to good stress on the words "a thirty-eight snub nose that was" while the words "fired twice" show good to hard stress.

Hill is now a lieutenant with the D.P.D. and during the 1967 CBS four-hour report of the murder of JFK served as a technical advisor.

Of the five officers in the car with Oswald when he was taken in from Oak Cliff, Bob Carroll, C. T. Walker, K. E. Lyons and Gerald L. Hill all worked out of the same sub-station when O'Toole came through Dallas. After talking with Hill, O'Toole decided to use the PSE on the fifth, Paul Bentley.

The PSE that O'Toole used charts hard stress when Officer Bentley claims that he never saw Oswald before his arrest. However, O'Toole wonders if Paul Bentley or the other arresting officers knew Oswald because Mrs. Julia Postal, the box-office cashier at the Texas Theater, told the F.B.I. "that as the police took this man from the theatre, an

officer remarked, 'We have our man on both counts.'" She asked what he meant and he said, "Officer Tippit as well."

It's a fascinating book. But is it true? Setting aside the PSE charts, I'd agree with his conclusions on Oswald because there are other routes to establishing his innocence of both murders. Some of O'Toole's research is sloppy. He claims that he could find "nothing that could be characterized as an 'estate' (on 8th Street) or anywhere else in Oak Cliff." I guess he neglected to visit C. D. Cain's "Ravinia." That's an estate in Oak Cliff.

In addition to raising troublesome questions about certain members of the D.P.D., the book spends a whole chapter theorizing about the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Lee Harvey Oswald's possible connection.

In the next chapter O'Toole brings out more information that can only serve to undermine confidence in the Bureau as he notes "L. Patrick Gray, the acting director of the F.B.I., on the instructions of two presidential advisers burned politically explosive files in his fire place, files that were evidence in the F.B.I.'s Watergate investigation... We know now that the late J. Edgar Hoover used derogatory information uncovered by the F.B.I. against those who opposed him and to further the political aims of those who supported the Bureau."

By taking Lee Harvey Oswald out of the Kennedy murder except as a patsy, O'Toole raises more questions than he answers.

Unless you agree with President Gerald R. Ford: "Lee Harvey Oswald did it. There is no evidence of a second man, or other shots, of other guns."