

SCROLL DOWN TO VIEW REPORT AND CONCLUSIONS

1 On the 13th of February 2013 **Reeva** would have gone out with her **friends** and I with my
2 **friends**. **Reeva** then **called** me and **asked** that **we** rather spend the evening at home. I **agreed**
3 and **we** were **content** to have a quiet dinner together at home. By about 22h00 on 13 February
4 2013 **we** were in **our bedroom**. She was doing her yoga exercises and I was in bed watching
5 television. My prosthetic legs were off. **We** were **deeply in love** and **I could not be happier**. I
6 know she felt the same way. She had given me a present for Valentine's Day but **asked** me only
7 to open it the next day. ¶ **After Reeva finished** her yoga exercises she got into bed and **we both**
8 **fell asleep**. I am acutely aware of violent crime being committed by intruders entering homes
9 with a view to commit crime, including violent crime. I have received death threats before. I have
10 also been a victim of violence and of burglaries before. For that reason I kept my firearm, a
11 9mm Parabellum, underneath my bed when I went to bed at night. ¶ During the early morning
12 hours of 14 February 2013, I woke up, went onto the balcony to bring the fan in and closed the
13 sliding doors, the blinds and the curtains. I heard a noise in the bathroom and realised that
14 **someone** was in the bathroom. ¶ I felt a **sense of terror** rushing over me. **There are no burglar**
15 **bars across the bathroom window** and I knew that **contractors** who worked at **my house** had left
16 the ladders outside. Although **I did not have my prosthetic legs** on I have mobility on my stumps.
17 I believed that **someone** had entered my house. I was too scared to switch a light on ¶ I
18 grabbed my **9mm pistol** from underneath **my bed**. On my way to the bathroom I **screamed**
19 **words to the effect for him/them to get out of my house** and for **Reeva** to phone the police. It
20 was pitch dark in **the bedroom** and I thought **Reeva** was in bed. ¶ I **noticed** that the bathroom
21 window was open. I realised that the **intruder/s** was/were in the toilet **because** the toilet door
22 was closed and **I did not see anyone in the bathroom**. I heard movement inside the toilet. The
23 toilet is inside the bathroom and has a separate door. ¶ It filled me with **horror and fear** of an
24 **intruder** or intruders being inside the toilet. I thought he or they must have entered through the
25 unprotected window. As **I did not have my prosthetic legs on** and **felt extremely vulnerable**, I
26 knew I had to protect **Reeva** and myself. I believed that when the **intruder/s** came out of the
27 toilet **we** would be in grave danger. I felt **trapped** as **my bedroom** door was locked and I have
28 limited mobility on my stumps. ¶ I fired shots at the toilet door and **shouted** to **Reeva** to **phone**
29 the police. **She did not respond** and I moved backwards out of the bathroom, keeping my eyes
30 on the bathroom entrance. Everything was pitch dark in the bedroom and I was **still too scared**
31 to **switch on a light**. **Reeva was not responding**. When I reached the bed, I realised that **Reeva**
32 **was not in bed**. That is when it **dawned on me** that it could have been **Reeva** who was in the
33 toilet. I **returned to the bathroom** **calling** her name. I **tried** to open the toilet door but it was
34 locked. I **rushed back into the bedroom** and opened the sliding door **exiting** onto the balcony

2200
emotion

emotion

Outside Info

emotion

'someone'

emotion

light on

'someone'

'noticed'

emotion

emotion

emotion

emotion

35 and screamed for help. ¶ I put on my prosthetic legs, ran back to the bathroom and tried to kick
 36 the toilet door open. I think I must then have turned on the lights. I went back into the bedroom
 37 and grabbed my cricket bat to bash open the toilet door. A panel or panels broke off and I found
 38 the key on the floor and unlocked and opened the door. Reevea was slumped over but alive. ¶ I
 39 battled to get her out of the toilet and pulled her into the bathroom. I phoned Johan Stander
 40 ("Stander") who was involved in the administration of the estate and asked him to phone the
 41 ambulance. I phoned Netcare and asked for help. I went downstairs to open the front door. I
 42 returned to the bathroom and picked Reevea up as I had been told not to wait for the
 43 paramedics, but to take her to hospital. I carried her downstairs in order to take her to the
 44 hospital. On my way down Stander arrived. A doctor who lives in the complex also arrived.
 45 Downstairs, I tried to render the assistance to Reevea that I could, but she died in my arms. ¶ I
 46 am absolutely mortified by the events and the devastating loss of my beloved Reevea. With the
 47 benefit of hindsight I believe that Reevea went to the toilet when I went out on the balcony to
 48 bring the fan in. I cannot bear to think of the suffering I have caused her and her family, knowing
 49 how much she was loved. I also know that the events of that tragic night were as I have
 50 described them and that in due course I have no doubt the police and expert investigators will
 51 bear this out."

how long does this take?

???

passive

It is important to consider this statement from the proper perspective. The assumed author, Oscar Pistorius, offered this statement through his attorney a few days after the event happened. To be as accurate as possible, a statement analysis should be as close to the author's own words and content as possible. This statement may contain content and word choice of other people and his attorney's if they assisted in the writing or editing of the story. Since these assistants did not experience the event first-hand, their perspective is one that is biased and derived from imagination and logic. If this is the case, we cannot look at the conclusions with as much confidence as we would if there had not been an outside influence.

Observations and conclusions:

1. **The first couple sentences of a statement are the most important and always contain the underlying reason for the event having happened.** Since the statement answers the question, "What happened?", the author goes into their memory to the information furthest back in time that they know is still part of the event. This tells us the author considered the information contained in the first lines to be literally part of the crime.

In this statement, Pistorius is writing about staying home with the victim instead of going out with friends. He also described being in bed while the victim did yoga exercises. Even though the story described these things which seem to the average reader to be of little or no

significance, the author knows that these events were directly related to the event. Since it does not offer an obvious explanation, we know the author is concealing the relevant information.

2. In lines 5 and 6, the author said, "*We were deeply in love and I could not have been happier. I know she felt the same way*". First issue: When the author said "we were in love" he is describing a reciprocal action so there was no need to say, "*I know she felt the same way*" since the "*we*" already said that. For the author to add the additional information stating her feelings, we should suspect that the information is not dependable.

Second issue: For the author to bring up the issue of their relationship status at this particular point in the statement tells us that this relationship status is a significant issue at that specific time and is information that is related to her death.

Third issue: The comment, "*We were deeply in love and I could not have been happier. I know she felt the same way*" seems to be a randomly placed piece of information that does not seem to be in chronologically sequential. However, it is in the author's mind. Note that it immediately followed the information, "*My prosthetic legs were off*". We have to question, "*What was it about his prosthetic legs being off that prompted the next piece of information about them being in love*"?

An explanation for the third issue: Deceptive people will tell the truth as much as possible, only deceiving when they have to. We should consider the possibility that the author placed this information there because it would not have been truthful if it had occurred anywhere else. In other words, **it was the last place he could have said it and still have been true**. We should look to the events at this particular place in the story to be to reveal some occurrence that caused a conflict in their relationship.

3. In line 7, the author wrote, "After Reeva finished her yoga exercises...". "**After**" and "**finished**" are connecting phrases that are very often associated with deception. They allow the author to omit known information that they do not want us to know. Because they occur in concentration, we should suspect that the author is leaving information out at this place in the story.

4. In line 4, the author said, "Our bedroom", in line 20 said, "the bedroom" and then in line 27 when he called it "my bedroom". **This progressive change in possession reflects a negative change in their relationship**. The author no longer perceived the bedroom as both of theirs, only his. This suggests a distancing, downgrading or possible conflict in their relationship and may support the final suspicion described at the end of point 2.

In a similar way, the author referred to "*my bed*" rather than "*our bed*". Of course this could be attributed to the fact that it was actually his house and his bed, but if he perceived the bedroom as being "*ours*", it wouldn't be unreasonable to assume the bed should be "*ours*" as well. Again, this might reflect a conflicted relationship.

5. In line 14, the author said, "*I realized someone was in the bathroom. I felt a sense of terror rushing over me*". First, problem: Truthful memory, based in reality, dictates that our emotions will surface after a traumatic event, not during it (i.e.: "*It happened so fast, I didn't have time to be scared*"). Using logic instead of truthful memory, **the deceptive person injects a description of an emotion at the peak of the story for the benefit of the reader; to make the story more logical** and believable. This is likely the case here.

Second problem: Why did the author claim he had a sense of terror? **Why did he jump to the conclusion it was an intruder when there was no other reason to think this?** It makes more sense that at that moment (and not in hindsight as he claimed later) he might have simply assumed that Reeva had gotten up use the toilet when he got up to close the door. This is a regular occurrence at my house. It is very possible that he didn't really think this especially in light of the first problem.

Third problem: "**Someone**" is a pronoun often associated with weak attempt to conceal a known identity. When I asked my 18 year old son, "*What did you do last night?*", he answered, "*I was at someone's house*". He knew their identity but didn't want to reveal it. We should consider that the author knew who was in the bathroom, but doesn't want to tell us because it wouldn't be consistent with his story.

6. In lines 17, 31 and 36 the author made reference to *turning on lights*. **There is research that supports that this particular piece of trivial information may be a psychological remnant that manifests itself in the language of people who are or have experienced sexual problems**. If this is the case, we can speculate the conflict in their relationship could be related to or was the result of this and contributed to the events of that night.

7. In lines 7-8, the author said, "*We both fell asleep*". A fundamental premise in the discipline of statement analysis says that *the shortest way of saying something is always the best and most efficient way of saying something*. The author needed only to say, "*We fell asleep*". "*We*" already tells us they did it; there is no need to say "*both*". So, the word "*both*" told us that the author perceived that **even though they were physically close in the bed, their attention was not toward each other**. They were functioning separately from each other. There was likely an emotional distance.

Additionally, this is the last place "*we*" (closeness) occurred until a lone, deceptive occurrence much further into the statement. **Both of these notions support the suspicion that their relationship was conflicted**. In fact, they might not actually have been in bed at the same time.

8. In lines 20 and 32 the author said, "*I noticed the window was open...*" and "*It dawned on me...*". These are two very casual descriptions that curiously occur in conjunction with other extremely emotional descriptions, "*...filled with horror*" and "*sense of terror*". **These incompatibilities are not based in reality** and are likely to be logically placed for the readers benefit, suggesting deception.

9. In line 19, the author said, "...I screamed words to the effect for him/them to get out...". He cannot commit to what he said in this place in the story. All other references to communication are not vague like this. We should expect the author to say, "I screamed for him/them to get out" (the shortest way is always the best way). It is likely this information is not credible.

Also, prior to shooting through the door, **if the author was screaming at someone in the toilet area and that person was Reeve, why didn't she just respond?: "Hey Oscar, it's me. Stop screaming and go back to bed."**

10. In lines 33-38, the author described not being able to get into the toilet area because the door was locked. **Why would she lock the door if he was the only other one in the house?** It is a reasonable speculation that she was trying to prevent him from coming in due to the conflict.

11. In line 27, the author said, "I believed that when the intruder/s came out of the toilet we would be in grave danger". "We" has the universal definition of 1) a good, close relationship, 2) willing participants and 3) a positive atmosphere. **It is not expected that "we" appear during the description of a violent or traumatic event.** When it does, it is strongly associated with deception.

12. The statement can be separated into descriptions before, during, and after the critical event. This statement reflects percentages of 26% 62% and 10%. This falls outside the percentages that are associated with truthfulness and reflects a deceptive thought process.

Conclusion:

When considering the result of a statement analysis, it is important to know that the analyst does not base their conclusions on their emotions, our personal sense of reason or our personal logic. In other words, our conclusions are based in objective content standards, not on what our gut instinct tells us.

Based solely on the objective analysis of the statement's content, I can conclude it was based upon events that actually happened but that are being distorted, misrepresented and manipulated to create an inaccurate image of what really happened.