



In 1986 a nationally-recognized company made the decision to produce a new voice stress analyzer utilizing the latest in technology. In searching for an individual with the expertise to head up the project, they chose Charles Humble, a voice stress and polygraph examiner from Indianapolis, IN, who had not only built a successful lie detection business, but who had also discovered 'delayed stress reaction' while forming his own training school for voice stress analysis in 1981. Humble published his findings and restructured test formats accordingly, dramatically changing the face of voice stress analysis by greatly increasing its accuracy rate (50% of all deceptive reactions displayed in the pattern of the following question). Humble also developed an interviewing technique which he called Defense Barrier Removal (DBR). DBR incorporated the Kinesic Interviewing Technique and utilizing it greatly increased the interviewer's ability to identify guilty subjects and to then elicit confessions from them. The combination of an accurate system, validated formats and testing protocols, as well as a dynamic training program was the formula for the future success of voice stress analysis in the law enforcement community.

In 1988 the Computer Voice Stress Analyzer™ was debuted by the National Institute for Truth Verification to a market that had less than fond memories of voice stress analysis. Although it was initially difficult to convince law enforcement to take the CVSA™ seriously, many in the Midwest law enforcement community were so convinced by their previous experience with Humble that they gave it a try. Very slowly word spread throughout law enforcement that the CVSA, along with the outstanding training at the NITV, was replacing the polygraph in every agency which purchased it. Because the NITV did not advertise and relied solely on word-of-mouth for its sales, the polygraph community, disorganized by the