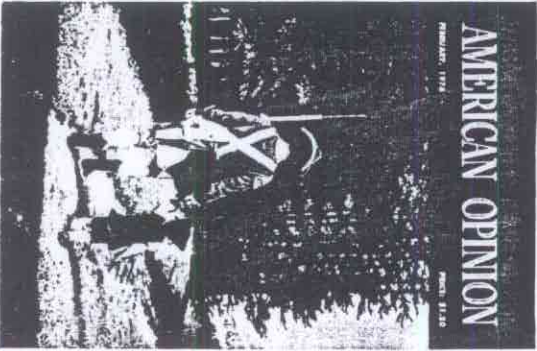


FAVOUR THIS ARTICLE...

They Killed The President by Alan Stang, which reveals startling new evidence of conspiracy in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, originally appeared in the February 1976 issue of *AMERICAN OPINION* magazine.

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THEY KILLED THE PRESIDENT

Lee Harvey Oswald wasn't alone

Alan Stang is author of *It's Very Simple: The Actor, and, The Highest Virtue. His radio commentary, The Alan Stang Report, is now heard on more than 80 stations. Mr. Stang holds a Master's Degree from Columbia.*

■ E. Howard Hunt is probably the only American over thirty who doesn't remember where he was and what he was doing on November 22, 1963. Your reporter, for instance, remembers quite clearly that he left his typewriter in his New York apartment (the city was then still part of the United States), headed for a late lunch, and turned on the radio to hear

the news. To his surprise and pleasure, the stately strains of the slow movement of Beethoven's "Eroica" came over the air, and he began humming accompaniment to the unexpected treat.

Then a neutral voice interrupted the music to announce that the President of the United States had been assassinated.

FEBRUARY, 1976

Like millions of other Americans, your reporter was stunned, shocked, eyes blind, mind reeling. Such things could not happen here in the United States! They happened only far away, in the Middle East and South America. In the Pacific United States we do things differently! The experts now tell us that the event marked the end of our "age of innocence." America was now supposed to realize it is vulnerable. At last we were forced into the "modern world."

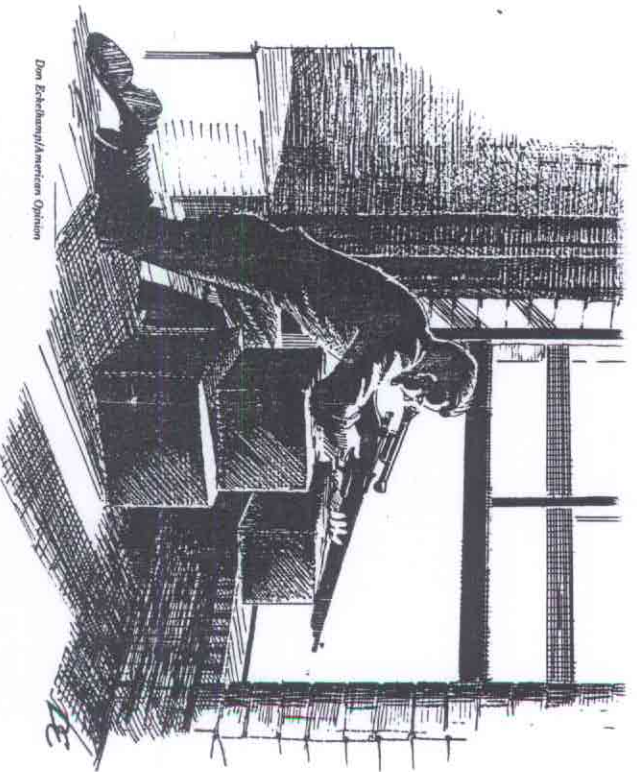
And, sure enough, the assassination raised the curtain on an incredible tragedy so preposterous it would have been rejected by a fiction editor. Presidential Assistants and Secret Servicemen committed a felony by stealing the dead President's body from Dallas County, where Dr. Earl Rose, one of the nation's foremost forensic pathologists, was ready to do the crucial autopsy. Back in Bethesda, less qualified pathologists were not allowed to do a proper job. Lee Harvey Oswald, the man arrested for the crime, was known to have gone to Russia, renounced his U.S. citizenship, and returned to participate in Communist activities; but the national press screamed that the assassination was the work of the "climate of hate" created by "Rightwing Extremists," and that Dallas was a "center of fascist reaction." As much as he dared, Chief Justice Earl Warren agreed. The Communist *Daily Worker*, apparently impressed, suggested that a Presidential commission, headed by Warren, be appointed to "investigate." And, a few days later, President Lyndon Johnson appointed just such a commission. Despite a Matterhorn of evidence to the contrary, the Warren Commission concluded that Oswald was a "lone fanatic," who did what he did because of a warped psyche. Jack Ruby was also a "lone fanatic," who

killed Oswald for the same reason. Because Oswald could not possibly have fired fast enough to do all the damage done to President Kennedy and Texas Governor John Connally, the Commission told us that one bullet, Commission Exhibit 399, commonly known as the Magic Bullet, entered the President's back, exited his throat, entered the Governor's back, smashed a rib, exited his chest, entered his wrist, smashed more bone, exited his wrist, struck his thigh — and later turned up almost totally undamaged on a stretcher in Parkland Hospital.

Since then, various commentators have written at length about the crime. From time to time, they meet in convention. For some, the assassination has become a business; for others, a hobby. Many have axes to grind. Some are opportunists. A few are serious students. Your reporter is not an "assassination buff," but like most other Americans has been wondering what really happened in Dallas, and is frustrated by the usual rehash of contradictions. So it is electing to report that now at last come two men with genuinely new evidence — some of which may eventually lead to the answers we want.

Autopsy And Ballistics

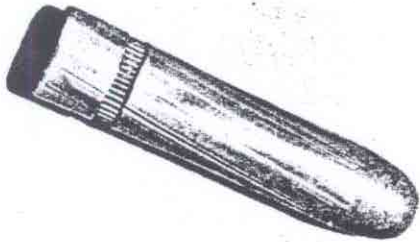
E. Forrest Chapman is a physician in private practice in a suburb of Detroit. For three years he was Deputy Medical Examiner of Wayne County, Michigan, the scene of innumerable, interesting murders. He is a graduate of the Armed Forces Institute course in forensic pathology. He is Senior Air Transport Examiner for the Federal Aviation Agency. He is a veteran of countless autopsies. And E. Forrest Chapman is one of fewer than a dozen professionals who have been permitted to see the autopsy photographs and X-rays of the late President John



Don Eckstrom/American Opinion

Kennedy in the National Archives. Like just about everybody else but the Warren Commission, Chapman has long been dubious of the "single bullet" theory, according to which the Magic Bullet went through Kennedy's back and neck, entered Connally's back, shattered four inches of rib, shattered the largest bone in the Governor's wrist, and tore into his thigh — but was only minimally deflected. For instance, he enumerates, there is the still unwavering insistence of both Governor and Mrs. Con-

nally that he was hit not by the bullet that wounded the President but by the second bullet. And, says Chapman, there is the fact that the angles of the various wounds prove there were three different bullets. According to the "single bullet" theory, the Magic Bullet dramatically changed course in mid-air. "The Commission asks us to believe that the Magic Bullet was deflected by a large air molecule," says Dr. Chapman. There is also the fact that the Commission refused to accept the results of some of its own tests. For instance, it fired a round through the wrist of a cadaver. Needless to say, the exiting bullet was mashed. But we are asked to believe that the bullet which smashed the heavy distal ra-



One assassin couldn't fire fast enough for 2 hits as shown on film so Warren Commission claims this "Magic Bullet" cut through J.F.K. and smashed rib and wrist of Connally. It couldn't and look like this.

dius of the powerfully built John Connally emerged almost sufficiently intact to be fired again. No way! And there is the fact that the bullet which entered Connally's back brought no fibers into the wound from his coat, shirt, and undershirt — which is markedly suggestive of a "pristine" bullet (a bullet that hasn't hit anybody else). On the other hand, says Dr. Chapman, Connally's wrist wound was "loaded with fibers," indicating that it was made by a non-pristine bullet — whose flight was interrupted when it went in and out of his body, tearing away a few inches of rib.

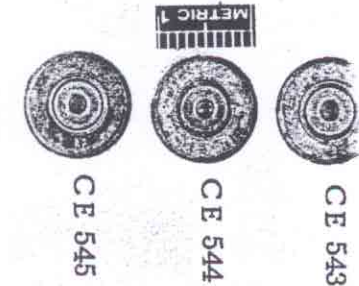
In short, says Chapman, the medico-ballistical evidence indisputably proves that Kennedy and Connally were hit by different bullets. Indeed,

remember also that the maximum possible time between the wounding of the two victims — scientifically established by examination of the movie film shot by Abraham Zapruder — was less than the minimum time required to re-fire Oswald's rifle; and that, for as long as two months after the assassination, both the Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation were filing reports according to which Connally had been hit by a second bullet.

So, if the Magic Bullet did not hit Connally, what did it do? First, says Chapman, fifty-two witnesses reported that the sound of the first shot was noticeably softer than the next two, more like a firecracker than a bullet. But, of course, witnesses are notoriously unreliable, so by itself this means nothing. More important, says Dr. Chapman, is the fact that while there were traces of copper on the President's coat at the back of the neck where he was first hit, there are no such traces on the shirt at the point of exit from the throat — which indicates that the bullet lacked the velocity necessary to leave such microtraces.

There is also the revealing matter of the amount of air in the wound. Chapman explains that the air in a wound is generally proportional to the velocity of the missile passing through the tissue. The greater its velocity, the more the tissue will be forced aside; which in turn causes greater sucking action at the point of entry; which finally results in more air sucked into the wound. For instance, the wound in Governor Connally's back contained a large amount of air, indicating that the bullet which did the damage was moving with great velocity. One would expect that if the same bullet had previously transected President Kennedy's neck, it would have done so with even greater veloc-

AMERICAN OPINION

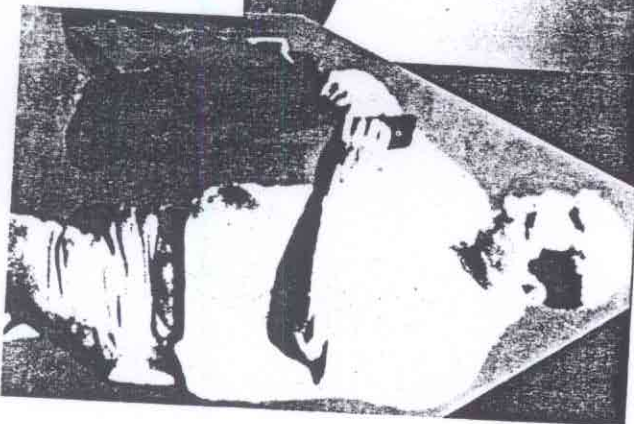


Dr. E. Forrest Chapman (above) was the third non-government professional permitted to see the autopsy photos and X-rays of President Kennedy in the National Archives. He is convinced the so-called Magic Bullet on Page 4, probably because of a defective primer, was a low-velocity "short" round that hit Kennedy alone. That was Oswald's first shot, striking the President in the upper back and exiting his neck; his second shot hit J.F.K. in the head and killed him. But says Chapman, Oswald fired only twice. Since there is photographic evidence of three shots, including one hitting Connally just after the first shot hit Kennedy but before anyone could have re-fired the Oswald rifle, there had to be a second gunman. To cover this, Oswald left behind 3 empty shells (Commission Exhibits 543, 544, 545). But one was not fired in the fusillade. It is 543, which had already been fired, rechambered, and snapped empty. Proof is the rechambering dent in the rim, and deeper mark and concave "dishing effect" in the primer (above), C.E. 557, an F.B.I. test shell, reproduced this proof; but F.B.I. and Warren Commission covered up. Dr. Chapman has caught them and proved existence of second assassin.





Hugh C. McDonald (above) recovered this photo from F.B.I. It is one of 3 taken covertly of "Saul" in Mexico City. One was sent by F.B.I. to Dallas police on morning before assassination, identified as possibly being Lee Harvey Oswald. The F.B.I. later sought to identify the man as an Oswald co-conspirator.



ity — yet the Kennedy wound contained very little air. Finally, there is the fact that the hole near the collar in the front of Kennedy's shirt, made by the exiting bullet, is not round, but slotlike. The Warren Commission apparently did not try to find out why, but Chapman did, by repeatedly firing through test jackets and shirts with a 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano, the weapon Oswald used. On one occasion, experiments let to explode in the chamber, thereby shattering the stock and embedding metallic fragments in the doctor's cheek, but at last he discovered that if a bullet is travelling about half as fast as the velocity of a normal

Carcano round — which is about 2,200 feet per second — it will produce a slot in a shirt identical to the one found in Kennedy's. At normal velocity, on the contrary, such a bullet will produce a round hole. From all of which Dr. Chapman has formulated the "slow bullet" theory, according to which the Magic Bullet hit Kennedy alone — which certainly could account for its newly intact condition — and was travelling at an abnormal velocity of about 1,100 fps, probably because of a defective primer. The theory also would account for the fact that the first bullet hit the President in back of the neck, and not the head — since the drastically reduced velocity

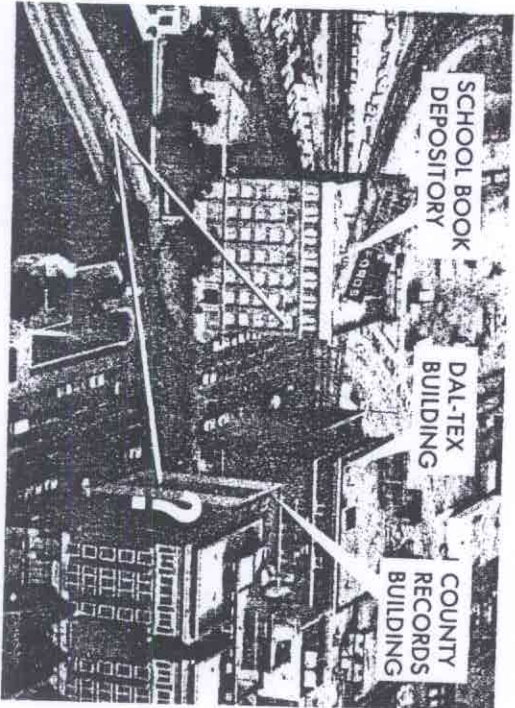


Professional assassin says he helped kill J.F.K.

Hugh McDonald is retired Chief of Detectives of the L.A. County Sheriff's Office, ran security for Presidential candidate Barry Goldwater, and is an internationally respected police officer. In Appointment in Dallas he says top C.I.A. specialist Herman Kimsey identified this man ("Saul") as key assassin in J.F.K. killing. McDonald tracked "Saul" through 10 countries and says he confirmed story as Kimsey had told it.

would have caused it to bow to gravity more quickly than a normal round. And along these lines, Chapman has also visited the scene of Oswald's earlier attempt to kill General Edwin Walker, and reports that, according to the trajectories, Oswald was as usual aiming at the victim's head. Luckily, the bullet was deflected by the window frame. This is also the place to mention that, according to scientific examination of the Zapruder film of the President being shot, the interval between shot one and shot two was only eight-ninths of a second, says Chapman — far less than the 2.3 seconds necessary to re-fire Oswald's Carcano. And this is still more proof that Os-

wald did not do all the shooting. Once again, the Warren Commission's historical contortions fall flat. Yet the Dallas Police found three empty cartridge casings on the floor of Oswald's perch on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository. "And since Oswald could not have fired all three shots," says Dr. Chapman, "I began to wonder whether there was any additional evidence on the casings to prove he didn't." There was. On one of the casings, Commission Exhibit 543, there is a symmetrical indentation in the upper lip. Professor Josiah Thompson, who wrote Six Seconds In Dallas, a brilliant examination of the evidence with no axe to grind, also found that



Oswald fired from the Texas Book Depository. Dr. Chapman is convinced the second assassin fired from behind but places him in the Dal-Tex Building. Hugh McDonald claims the assassin he tracked down told him and C.I.A. official Kinsey that he had fired from behind but was in the Hall of Records.

dent and wondered how it happened. Thompson threw casing after casing against a wall, on the theory that the dent was made in that way in the process of ejection from the chamber. It wasn't. It also could not have been made by someone accidentally stepping on the casing.

But Chapman produced an identical dent by rechambering an empty casing. This does not happen when a casing armed with a bullet is shoved into the chamber by the bolt, for the obvious reason that the hard bullet, fitted into the relatively soft lip of the casing, prevents it. Indeed, neither of Oswald's other two casings is so dented. But Chapman reports that the dent is produced almost every time an empty casing is recham-

bered. Indeed, the dent in 543 so flattened the lip that a bullet cannot be forced inside it — all of which boils down to mean that no bullet was fired from 543 during the 5.4-second fusillade on November 22, 1963. For some reason, Lee Harvey Oswald chambered an empty casing, and then left it with the others for the Dallas police to find.

And there is more. There is the fact that the indentation made by the firing pin in the primer of 543 is larger and deeper than in the other casings, indicating that 543 had been fired before. There is also what Chapman

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calls the "dishing effect." When a bullet is fired from a cartridge casing, the primer first is sucked forward, in the direction of the departing bullet, for a fraction of a second. Then it is forced back, once again flush with the rim. But if the firing pin is snapped with no bullet in the casing, the primer will wind up noticeably concave — like a dish — in addition to the indentation made by the pin. And 543, unlike the other two casings, also exhibits the "dishing" characteristic. This is proof that casing 543 was not fired at President Kennedy. Since it was not, there had to be a second gunman.

It is also interesting to note, says Chapman, that the F.B.I. is aware of all this. Commission Exhibit 557, an *F.B.I. test casing*, has all the characteristics of 543, in addition to some foreign, greenish material scraped into the casing at the point of contact when it was probably rechambered. It has the dishing effect. It has the deeper, wider pin impression. So the F.B.I. knows how 543 got its special markings because it reproduced them, just as Chapman has done. And along these lines, Dr. Chapman remarks that the F.B.I. claimed to have "proved" that Oswald could have fired all three shots by conducting tests on a still target at a range of 75 feet. But Oswald of course was firing at a moving target at a range of 186 and 265 feet. The F.B.I. supported the Warren Commission cover-up.

So, once again, the overwhelming ballistical and medical evidence shows that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the lone assassin. Does this mean there was a conspiracy? "Not necessarily," says the doctor archly, with inevitable medical detachment. "Maybe it simply means there were two lone nuts, instructed by God to shoot the President at the same time, with the same type of gun."

Cross Fire
 Where was the other shooter? In an unpublished manuscript, as a concession he regrets today, Dr. Chapman places him either in the Dal-Tex building or the Hall of Records. Now he feels the only source possible is the Dal-Tex building. Both of those locations would have provided a clear shot at the President's back. But this of course raises an obvious question. Many critics of the Warren Commission place the second assassin in *front* of the President, on the famous "grassy knoll." Indeed, the Zapruder film, which millions of Americans have seen by now, clearly shows the President being smashed *backward* by the fatal bullet. How does Chapman reconcile his account with all this?

First, we know the throat wound is an exit wound, because the back wound is an entry wound — and there were no bullets in the body. Also, Chapman confirmed this from experimentation by firing into fresh hams, the skin of which is closer to the human than that of any other animal. All fragments of bullets and much tissue were found *in front* of J.F.K. One of those bullet fragments, cracked the windshield, from inside. Another struck the curb and produced a wound in a man named James Tague, who was standing at the end of an almost straight line, in the middle of which was the President, and at the other end of which was Oswald. There is also the fact that the dispersion of fragments tends to increase as a bullet tears through tissue. And, in this case, the X-ray of the President's head shows trails of bullet fragments increasing from back to front through the President's head. One skull fragment flew forward. Another flew up.

There is also the fact that the Zapruder film *does* show the President being smashed forward a short distance — two inches — with great

speed, so great that the movement is not apparent to the naked eye; which conforms perfectly to the known effects of a high-velocity bullet. The reason we are able to see the President's head snapping backward, says Chapman, is precisely because, abrupt though the movement is, it is nevertheless slower than the previous forward snap. The head moves forward two inches in one Zapruder frame, but requires three more frames to get back to where it started. Then, at normal speed, the President fell back to the cushion.

Finally, why did the President fall so violently backward? John Kennedy had had a spinal fusion, says Chapman. He was wearing three Ace bandages and a brace. In short, his freedom of movement was severely limited. And the first shot, which exited his throat, left him ballistically tracheotomized, with an irresistible reflex to cough. But since he had been tracheotomized, he could not. That is why, as shown by the Zapruder film, he brings his hands up to his throat. That is why he flexes his upper body forward as far as he can go, against the restraints of the brace, bandages, and spinal fusion. To do so required considerable effort. But when the final shot blew away part of his brain, that effort ended, and in obedience to the laws of physics the President fell back violently to his position when it began — like a bow from which an arrow has been fired.

The question remains of how we can be positive that Oswald participated in the shooting, in view of the proliferating claims, usually esoteric, often frenzied, that he did not. First, says Chapman, all the fragments found matched Oswald's rifle. Oswald's palm print was found on a part of the underside of the barrel that was covered by the stock, which means that he had disassembled the weap-

on. His palm prints were also found on cartons in his perch. It is interesting to note, says Chapman, that those cartons had been arranged like a giant wooler, so that the sound of the firing would be projected outside, and minimized inside the building.

Indeed, so many of Oswald's activities smack of an intelligence operation. In Russia he married the niece of a colonel in the Soviet secret police. Back in the United States, he tried to infiltrate both Castroite and anti-Castro groups. He used phony names and addresses. After the assassination, he took a cab to a room he had secretly rented under another name, got out a few blocks away and walked back, presumably to hinder identification by the driver. The .38 caliber S&W handgun Oswald used to kill Dallas police officer J.D. Tippitt was loaded with two different types of ammunition, both of which were slightly too small for the weapon, so that it was impossible to trace the bullets to it.

So here is the scenario of the assassination, according to Dr. Chapman: Oswald was told by his control to put an empty cartridge casing in his clip. Perhaps his control told him that the purpose of the empty casing was to trap dirt drifting down the barrel, so that the chamber would be clean and ready for use. In reality, of course, its purpose was to account for the second shooter if it became necessary that he fire. The second shooter was told not to fire until Oswald had — and then only if he failed to kill. The plan was to pin the crime entirely on Oswald, who would later be known as the "lone assassin."

Oswald fired the so-called Magic Bullet first, only wounding President Kennedy because it was a low-velocity "short" round, probably with a defective primer. Somehow it fell into Governor Connally's clothing, and

Book by Irving
Dr. Tom Callahan
CHRISTIAN
BOOK SECTION
George Bunker

THE DALLAS TIMES HERALD FINAL EDITION
JFK Ambushed in Dallas

PRESIDENT DEAD, CONNALLY SHOT

later turned up on his stretcher in Parkland Hospital. The second shooter fired, wounding the Governor. The bullet smashed both a rib and a wrist bone and was reportedly never found. Oswald then fired again and killed the President. It was an "act of God," says Chapman, that he failed to do so with the first shot. If he had succeeded, if the primer of the first bullet had not been defective, the backup shooter would not have been needed, and would not have fired. Today we would have no ballistical proof that there was a conspiracy. So the question of course arises: Who was the other shooter?

Curious Manhunt

Hugh C. McDonald is a former Chief of Detectives of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department, where he was the boss of about six hundred detectives. He is the author of three textbooks (on sex crimes, photograph classification, and interrogation) which are used in many police academies. He is the inventor of Identikit, which police departments use to create a composite picture of a sus-

pect. He speaks German and Japanese. He has been a U.S. Army intelligence officer. He is a C.I.A. contract agent, in which capacity he once deliberately crashed a small plane into the Black Sea, on a mission having to do with "rocketry and Sputnik fields." In 1960, he was asked to fly the U-2 spy plane over Russia. He refused, he tells your reporter, because he "had a hunch it was triggered to explode." And, sure enough, whatever went wrong, Francis Gary Powers, who took the job, wound up in Soviet hands.

In April of 1961, McDonald was in Washington, D.C., to attend the F.B.I. National Academy, and paid a visit to Herman E. Kimsey, his contact at the C.I.A. Only a few days earlier, the Cuban freedom fighters had met disaster at the Bay of Pigs when traitors in our government withheld the promised air support which the invasion needed for success. And while McDonald was in Kimsey's office, a man burst in, and excoriated Kimsey for the operation's failure. The man had hit the beach with the others, but had managed to escape. He was angry. "Someone's

got to answer for this," he said. Abruptly, the man left, and Kinsey told McDonald that he was "the finest assassin in the world," who worked for C.I.A. and others.

"He frightened me," McDonald recalled for your reporter. "He was between 5'9" and 5'11", heavy-shouled, big boned, aggressive, and powerful. I had the impression he would never run. He reminded me of the way the Germans trained their dogs. They would fire a shot among a group of prospects, some of which would simply faint. Others would run. A few would attack instantly. The man in Kinsey's office was that type."

Now it was the fall of 1964. McDonald was on leave from the Sheriff's Department, working as chief of security for Republican Presidential candidate Barry Goldwater. Kinsey, who by this time had left the Agency, was now working for McDonald. And in Dealey Plaza, in Dallas, he told his new boss that the man McDonald had seen in Kinsey's office more than three years before was the real assassin of John F. Kennedy and had fired from the Hall of Records.

Who was Herman Edward Kinsey? He was born on December 11, 1916, at an Indian mission in Gallup, New Mexico. He started out working for the Forest Service, at Mt. Shasta, California. He spent seven years as a U.S. Army intelligence agent. For eight years, he was Chief of Research and Analysis for the Central Intelligence Agency. His closest friend was Leonard Davidov, another C.I.A. contract agent, who also worked for McDonald on the Goldwater detail, and is now a vice president of Peoples Drug in Washington. Davidov reports that he and Kinsey became friends in 1962. "Kinsey never really slept. He stayed away from windows. He never drank. He was a bull, and you could feel it in his handshake. He

came to CIA from OSS. He was an assassin, personally responsible to Allen Dulles. The Agency trusted him. He used to carry millions in cash in an attache case. He was a dead shot. He could shoot by instinct."

Davidov recalls that Kinsey once gave him tickets to the Washington horse show, where he sat in the Presidential box with Jackie Kennedy and her mother. In 1965, Kinsey was married for only three days to a lady named Lois Hall, who Davidov believes was "put in by an agency." On the night of Kinsey's death, in January of 1972, a couple of men from the National Security Agency came to Davidov's place, where Kinsey stored his papers, went through them, found a package, said, "This is it," took it with them, and left. At the time, the National Security Agency was under the authority of Henry Kissinger.

Kinsey left C.I.A. on September 20, 1962. Davidov believes he was made the scapegoat for the Bay of Pigs. "I think the Cubans were warned about the Bay of Pigs — when and where." Afterward, Kinsey seemed to be under tremendous pressure. He tried to get another government job, but could not. No one would touch him. "But when he died, Dean [Francis] Bouveal Sayre himself officiated at his funeral."

How much did Kinsey know about the assassination of President Kennedy? "Herman Kinsey knew everything about the assassination." And in September, 1964, Kinsey told McDonald part of it. McDonald, more and more alarmed, asked him for the rest. Kinsey told him: "Huh, get off of this. If you don't, you will be totally destroyed. If necessary, these people will kill you."

But McDonald would not rest. He studied the findings of the Warren Commission. And, to his amazement, Commission Exhibit 237 turned out

to be a photograph of the man he had seen in Kinsey's office — the man Kinsey told him had murdered the President.

The photograph apparently was taken covertly by C.I.A. agents, at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, on October 4, 1963. The C.I.A. later sent it to the F.B.I. in Dallas — before the assassination. Somewhere en route, the name of Lee Harvey Oswald was typed upon it, which of course raises several fascinating questions. Director of the C.I.A. Richard Helms later testified that he still doesn't know who the man in the photograph is. Was it disinformation? Was it a plant? No one who knows is talking.

McDonald gave the man a name — "Saul" — and set to work to try to find him. He passed the word among his many contacts in Europe. Years passed. And finally, in June of 1972, at the Westbury Hotel in London, they came face to face.

"Saul" confirmed in every detail the story Kinsey had told McDonald. He had been paid fifty thousand dollars to kill the President. The man who gave him the "contract" he called "Troit," because Detroit had been mentioned in their conversation. "Troit" obviously represented powerful interests, either in or out of the U.S. Government. "Saul" did not know, and did not want to know — for the obvious reason that the less he knew the safer he would be.

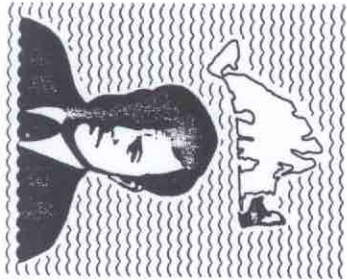
"Troit" was obviously a professional, and had planned every angle of the "hit." It would take place in Dallas, where "Troit" had arranged for a patsy — a young psychopath who had deleted to the Soviet Union and come home. This young man, who of course later turned out to be Lee Harvey Oswald, would provide covering fire for "Saul" from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depos-

itory. "Troit" had conned Oswald into the belief that he would be working for the U.S. Government — specifically, for the C.I.A. Oswald would be told to shoot into the street — not to hit anyone — in order to dramatize to the President the fact that his security precautions were deficient. "Saul" would do the killing. The Secret Service would return Oswald's fire, under cover of which "Saul" would kill the patsy. Later, the Secret Service would find the "assassin's" body. The case would be closed. Oswald had already practiced for the job, by shooting to "scare" General Walker, to persuade him to stop embarrassing the government.

"Saul" told McDonald that he fired from a window on the second floor of the Hall of Records. McDonald later told your reporter that at first he was dubious, because such a location would have produced too flat a trajectory to square with the known effects. But in Europe, where McDonald believes "Saul" comes from, the "second" floor is what we would call the third floor.

So, according to the McDonald scenario, Oswald fired first. "Saul" already aiming, fired a bullet (made to disintegrate) into Kennedy and Connally. He fired again, killing the President with another such bullet. Oswald fired twice. "Saul" swung his scope onto Oswald, and waited for the Secret Service to return his fire. "Saul" was already very familiar with the patsy, because, in conformity with the dictates of his "profession," he had observed Oswald at length, at close range, in Mexico City, where "Troit" had sent him on a pretext for that purpose.

But for some reason the Secret Service did not return Oswald's fire — and, without their covering protection, "Saul" could not shoot again. He concealed his rifle under his arm



TEDDY BARE

The Last Of The Kennedy Clan

by Zad Rust

Esquire in February 1972 reported that this explosive study of Senator Edward Moore Kennedy "heaps up mounds of evidence to prove that 1) Teddy lied about Chappquidick; 2) Teddy was guilty of manslaughter; 3) 'all the efforts of the police and judiciary authorities were directed . . . not toward discovery of its truth but toward its burial.'"

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and down his trouser leg, and limped away, as he had come.

Why would "Saul" be willing to tell McDonald all this? McDonald speculates that since "Saul" had first seen him in CIA, he would probably believe that McDonald, like himself, was also a CIA contract agent. Kimsey was by now dead. Maybe "Saul" thought McDonald had taken his place. "Saul" felt safe.

The crucial question, of course, is: Who is "Yoit"? Since he was the man who hired "Saul," he would obviously know much more about the Conspiracy. He would know who the other conspirators were. The comparison that follows was suggested to your reporter by intelligence investigator Frank A. Cappell. It is important to emphasize that, in laying it before you, your reporter is in no way accusing anybody of anything. He draws no conclusions. Your reporter is simply laying two sets of facts side by side for your consideration.

George S. De Mohrenschildt was born in Russia on April 17, 1911. He came to the United States in 1938. He worked with French intelligence. He was accused by the F.B.I. of being a Nazi spy. His wife was accused by her former husband of being a Communist. He told the Warren Commission that he would not like to live under Communism; but his former son-in-law, Gary Taylor, testified that "they expressed desires to return to Russia and live." De Mohrenschildt explains that "if somebody likes it, let them have it. And I get along very well with fellow workers who are Communists. For instance, in Yugoslavia, I got along very well with them . . ."

De Mohrenschildt is a petroleum engineer who is connected at the very top. He told the Commission about his membership in what he calls the Dallas Council of World Affairs: ". . . Mr. Marcus was the president

of it. Mr. McGee was the president of it.

"Mr. Mallon was president of that, and actually organized this group. Mr. Mallon is chairman of the board of Dresser Industries. But they invited some people to Dallas who are possibly socialists . . ." Indeed, among his many deals was one apparently financed by the Export-Import Bank, and the Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan in New York.

But perhaps more important than anything else is the fact that De Mohrenschildt was the friend and protector of Lee Harvey Oswald when the "lone assassin" returned from Russia. Now let us make the fascinating comparison your reporter mentioned.

"Saul" told McDonald this about "Yoit": ". . . He had a 'friend,' a young man who had recently returned from the Soviet Union. This 'friend' was crazy enough to believe anything he told him . . ." De Mohrenschildt told the Commission this about Oswald: "You know, he was very humble — with me he was very humble. If somebody expressed an interest in him, he blossomed, absolutely blossomed . . ." That was more or less the reason that I think he liked me very much."

Indeed, Gary Taylor told the Commission that "there seemed to be a great deal of influence there. It would be my guess that De Mohrenschildt encouraged him to move to Dallas, and he suggested a number of things to Lee — such as where to look for jobs. And it seems like whatever his suggestions were, Lee grabbed them and took them — whether it was what time to go to bed or where to stay or to let Marina stay with us while he stayed at the YMCA."

There is also the interesting fact that "Saul" first met "Yoit" in 1961, in Guatemala, the staging area for the Bay of Pigs. "During our training

period in Guatemala . . . a certain man would appear occasionally at the camp site. It was whispered around that he was one of the American agents. He seemed to be primarily involved in a type of industrial sabotage And it happened that De Mohrenschildt and his wife were there at the time, completely "by accident." He told the Commission that they had taken a walking trip from the Texas border many hundreds of miles through Mexico — and that they "just happened" to turn up in Guatemala City when the C.I.A. was getting ready to invade Cuba. What it means, your reporter doesn't know, but Taylor also testified that while in Guatemala the De Mohrenschildts lived for three weeks in a residence without the permission of the absent owners, who returned after that time and evicted them by force.

"Saul" told McDonald that he next met "Troit" as follows: "In the middle of May, 1963, I went to Haiti. I had been told to stay there for three days, within a certain geographical area."

"Where?"

"The Hotel Ibole"

It was in a private residence nearby that "Troit" proposed the assassination of the President.

De Mohrenschildt told the Commission that he and his wife were in Haiti around "the first or second of June in 1963." There was also a map of Haiti, on which De Mohrenschildt had written the words: "Ibole Hotel."

Your reporter asked McDonald whether he knows who "Troit" is.

"I think I know who he is."

"Who is he?"

"I won't say now. I want to put ten pictures in front of 'Saul' and let him make the identification."

"That means that you know who

"Troit" is. If I name him, will you tell me yes or no?"

"No."

"Is it George De Mohrenschildt?"

Remember that McDonald is a professional and a heavyweight. He has been in the business for forty years. He tells you what he wants you to know. He doesn't tell you what he doesn't want you to know. And it is fair to say that at the mention of De Mohrenschildt, he all but turned purple. His brow furrowed. For just a moment, he began to stutter. Again he said that this was not the time to speak.

So here is the way it was, according to McDonald: "Either Kinsey confronted 'Saul' with his picture, taken in Mexico City, which prompted 'Saul' to tell him the story — I prefer to believe that — or Herman Kinsey ran the whole show. Somebody in the C.I.A. had to know about it and be part of it. C.I.A. knows today where 'Saul' is. By this time, he has read my book. If what I wrote isn't true, why doesn't he come forward? Helms lied to the Warren Commission about 'Saul.' Both the F.B.I. and C.I.A. lied about De Mohrenschildt.

"If 'Saul' told the truth — and I'm absolutely convinced he did — I'm staking my life. They could hire him to kill me. If my book gets popular, maybe they will. 'Saul's' only chance now is to talk, to finger the next man up: 'Troit.' If he doesn't, he's a dead man."

"My firm opinion is that the Soviet Union set it up. They pulled the trigger. They had the motive. Kennedy faced them down in the missile crisis. He stopped their ships dead on the high seas. So they said he had to go. The decision was made in Russia. I think that 'Saul' was originally a Ukrainian, trained by the U.S.S.R., who eventually broke away. And

there are Oswald's many Russian connections. The Warren Commission covered all this up to prevent a war. But let's get it out into the open and let the people decide. I think World War III is coming."

What was the lie the F.B.I. and C.I.A. told about De Mohrenschildt? Was it the assertion that he was not on the payroll? As usual, McDonald did not elaborate. He does say that he is "in favor of the F.B.I. and C.I.A. but they must be cleaned up. We have the right to assassinate as a nation. But we can't be frivolous. Our actions must stand the public light."

So there it is. McDonald tells his fascinating story in his new book, *Appointment In Dallas: The Final Solution To The Assassination of J.F.K.*, published by Zebra, in New York, in 1975. And the question of course arises: Is it the truth?

How It Adds Up

The reader will have noticed that the *authoritative* findings of Dr. Chapman and the McDonald story coincide in many respects. At the same time, there are crucial differences: The Chapman Scenario has Oswald shooting to kill; the McDonald story has him shooting to warn. According to Chapman, the Magic Bullet wound up on the Parkland stretcher by accident. According to McDonald, it was planted by design to incriminate Oswald.

But even these conflicts may be resolved. Remember that "Saul" didn't know, and didn't want to know, any more than he needed to fill the "contract." It is perfectly possible that, unknown to him, additional arrangements were made. In fact, it is probable. Furthermore, "Saul" told McDonald only part of what he knew; and what he did say may have included some lies. Remember that we are talking about a man who claims

to have killed our President. McDonald, in turn, is only telling us what he was told.

These possibilities nevertheless do not prove the McDonald story true. Your reporter candidly told him that if just about anybody else's name were on the cover, your reporter would have promptly tossed his book into the trash. It deserves to be taken seriously because of his reputation. His reputation makes his story news. But his reputation isn't proof. Many Americans may now be wondering whether his tale is a concoction — a concoction designed to rake in the royalties he is now raking in. McDonald answers that, aside from the book, he enjoys a pension of thirteen thousand dollars, annual royalties from Identikit of twelve thousand dollars; and, thirty thousand dollars a year from Hollywood Park for security work during the season.

Many American Opinion readers may be wondering whether his story is a typical "disinformation" operation — part of the current frenzied attempt to complete the destruction of our intelligence capability. That could be! But Hugh McDonald is demanding an investigation — a real investigation — in which he would testify under oath; and which would be empowered to dig out the full truth. In such an investigation, he would be putting his freedom and reputation on the line. If it develops that he is lying, he would of course be sent to jail for perjury, and the most valuable thing he owns, his reputation, would be destroyed. But McDonald is willing to run the gamut.

Such an investigation should call Dr. Chapman to testify. And permit your reporter quickly to add that Nelson Rockefeller should have nothing to do with it. Needless to say, everything Rockefeller touches seems to turn to fraud, as was the recent report

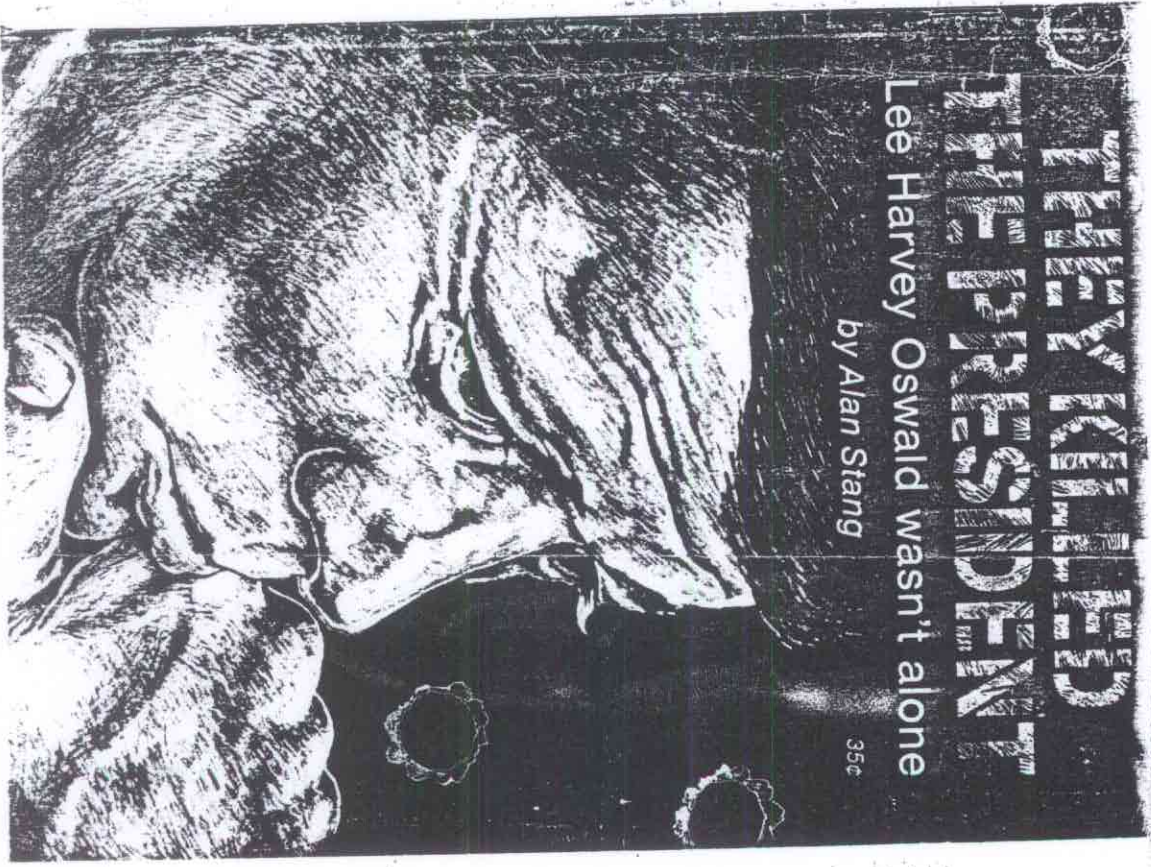
of his Commission On C.I.A. Activities Within The United States. For instance, Chapman reports that he was interviewed for two hours and twenty minutes by Senior Commission Counsel Robert B. Olsen, a conversation described as follows in the Rockefeller Report: "... Dr. Chapman declared that if there were any assassins firing at the President from the grassy knoll, they must have been very poor shots because they didn't hit anything." The Report neglects to mention Chapman's finding that two assassins were firing from the rear, so the impression is created that he believes there was only one shooter — which as we have seen is the exact reverse of the truth. The same treatment was handed to the prestigious Dr. Cyril H. Wecht, the Pittsburgh pathologist.

What would a real investigation do? By finding the truth, it would of course confirm or deny the various rumors. Among them is the theory that Lyndon Johnson was somehow involved — and it certainly is true that whenever Johnson moved up in politics people developed irresistible compulsions to commit suicide, like the man who "killed himself" by firing a shotgun into his own back. There is also the growing indication that the Mob may in some way have been involved. Recently, we have seen the revelations that Mafia chiefs were sounded out by C.I.A. about the possibility of "washing" Castro, and that at least one of their "lady friends" was also a "lady friend" of John Kennedy.

What would a real investigation find? More likely than anything else, to your reporter, is the possibility that it would find dramatic confirmation of the existence of the Conspiracy to enslave the world; run by the supremely powerful people who dominate the United States and the Soviet Union — and who, even in 1963, were working to complete the merger of the K.G.B. and the C.I.A. for purposes ensuring their control. A real investigation would answer the questions recently raised by Robert Sam Anson, in his new book *They've Killed The President!* (New York, Bantam, 1975): "... And how likely is it that the KGB and CIA would mount a joint operation? Tact cooperation between rival intelligence services, even active cooperation on a case-by-case basis, is not unheard of. . . . Nikita Khrushchev once startled Dwight Eisenhower with the jocular suggestion that the Soviets and Americans merge their intelligence services since, as Khrushchev slyly put it, 'we are both paying the same people anyway.' But the sort of cooperation involved in infiltrating the Soviet Union with a known American agent boggles the imagination. What possible target would be worth the risk? How would the mutual interests of the United States and the Soviet Union be served?"

The answer is that John Kennedy never made it to the top of the Conspiracy. And we now know that, because of the Bay of Pigs, he was planning to carve up the C.I.A., and had ordered our troops to leave South Vietnam — which would have wrecked the Conspiracy's plan for a ten-year no-win war.

May your reporter suggest that whoever killed John F. Kennedy, we have a right to know — and that if Hugh McDonald decides to "commit suicide" by shooting himself in the back, the autopsy shouldn't be conducted at Bethesda. ■



THEY KILLED THE PRESIDENT
 Lee Harvey Oswald wasn't alone
 by Alan Stang
 35c