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ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
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"Appointment in Dallas: The Final Solution to the Assassination of JFK" by Hugh C. McDonald, as told to Geoffrey Bocca, was published by The Hugh McDonald Publishing Corporation, 380 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, in October, 1975.

THE PLOT

On April 27, 1961, while attending the FBI National Academy, Hugh C. McDonald pays a visit to his former CIA supervisor, Herman Kimsey. This is only ten days after the unsuccessful Cuban Bay of Pigs invasion. While McDonald is visiting with Kimsey, a man bursts into the room and in a violent manner, expresses displeasure with Kimsey about the Bay of Pigs failure. This man glanced once piercingly at McDonald, and then ignored him completely." Kimsey identified this man as an assassin, "maybe one of the best there is."

D.C.

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ENCLOSURE

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In July, 1964, McDonald assumes direction of Security Control for Senator Barry Goldwater, and his running mate, Congressman William Miller, for the duration of the 1964 presidential campaign. McDonald hires his former CIA superior, Herman Kimsey, to work for him. McDonald and Kimsey find themselves in Dallas, Texas, in September, 1964, at which time Kimsey takes McDonald to Dealey Plaza. Kimsey, at this time, tells McDonald that President Kennedy was shot from a second floor window of the Records Building, across the street from the Texas School Book Depository (TSBD), and not from the famous window of TSBD from which Lee Harvey Oswald fired. Kimsey tells McDonald that the assassin told him the story himself, and that Lee Harvey Oswald was set up as the patsy. Kimsey relates that the man McDonald saw in Kimsey's office on April 27, 1961, after the Bay of Pigs invasion, was the actual assassin, and described him as a "top assassin." Kimsey also related to McDonald that if McDonald ever told the story, Kimsey would deny it. Kimsey continued that someone hired this assassin, and that the CIA was not involved, but that the assassin felt there might have been a Government connection. Kimsey said the assassin was working for a private group, who had strong Government connections. He continued that this assassin said he first met the man who hired him to kill President Kennedy in 1961 at a staging camp in Guatamala for the Bay of Pigs invasion, and that the assassin felt this man had a connection with the U. S. Government. The assassin next saw the man in Haiti, and the meeting took place in a house that could have been U. S. Government property, at which meeting the man told the assassin he was not representing any Government. The assassin came to believe that a private group was behind it.

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Kimsey tells McDonald that if anything happens to him (Kimsey), McDonald should go to Len Davidove, another CIA associate, who would have Kimsey's notes and files concerning the assassination. After the release of the Warren Report in September, 1964, McDonald spends many hours analyzing it, and is startled to see Commission Exhibit #237, the photograph of an unidentified man, who is identical to the man he saw in Herman Kimsey's office on April 27, 1961. This unidentified man is given the name Saul by McDonald. In late 1964, McDonald reaches the conclusion that Saul would have to be tracked down. McDonald is convinced there was a massive conspiracy to cover up the truth about John F. Kennedy's assassination.

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D.C.

Guatemala

After Robert F. Kennedy was killed in 1968, McDonald became convinced he would have to find Saul and prove or disprove Herman Kimsey's story. After three trips to Europe and visits to several European cities, McDonald is finally put in contact with Saul at the Westbury Hotel in London, England, and Saul provides him with a detailed admission of his part in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Saul says he was trained in Guatemala for the Bay of Pigs invasion, where he saw a man who occasionally appeared at the training camp, who was thought to be an American agent. Saul referred to this individual as Troit.

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Troit sought out Saul from time to time, drinking beer together on several occasions, and Troit seemed particularly interested in the various methods used by modern assassins. Troit was not identical to Kimsey.

In the spring of 1963, Saul began to get word from various sources asking if Saul was available. Saul had traveled to southern Europe, South America and Australia, as well as the United States and Mexico since the Bay of Pigs. In the middle of May, 1963, Saul met with Troit at a residence in Port au Prince, Haiti, where he was asked if he could be hired to kill the President of the United States. After some discussion on this occasion, Saul was given \$2,000 in twenty \$100 bills and told to think about the offer. Saul next met with Troit in Guatamala 13 days later, at which time he told Troit his price was \$50,000. On this occasion, Troit said President Kennedy had to be killed in 1963. Saul received \$25,000 and was told by Troit the assassination would take place in Texas.

On this occasion, Troit indicated he had a "friend", a young man who had recently returned from the Soviet Union, and that this "friend" was crazy enough to believe anything Troit told him. Troit indicated he had convinced this "friend" that he (Troit) was working for the Government and wanted someone reliable to shoot shots close to the President at some specified time and place, so it would scare the President into realizing how much he needed the Secret Service and better protective devices. Troit mentioned that this "friend" had fired some warning shots at General Walker on April 10, 1963, at the request of Troit, to test him.

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On the following morning, at another meeting between Troit and Saul, Troit said this "friend" would fire several shots from a rifle, aiming the gun close to the President, but that this "friend" would have no knowledge of the assassination plot, but would believe he was in the pay of the CIA. Saul was to wait for the "friend's" shots, then fire under them, and if Saul fired quickly enough, no one would hear Saul's shots.

Troit told Saul that this "friend" had recently returned from the Soviet Union with a Russian wife, had been a defector, was something of a psychopath, and that his entire background made him the natural person to become a target, meaning that he would draw return or protective fire from the Secret Service. Saul was told by Troit that he (Saul) would kill the "friend", because the "friend" firing the shots near the President would believe that Secret Service personnel were in on the arrangement and would not try to kill him in retaliation. Therefore, after the warning shots, the "friend" would not be in any hurry to disappear. According to Saul, the Secret Service had no idea of the plot, but would believe the shots represented an unsuccessful attempt at assassination and return the fire toward the "friend". Undercover of the fire, Saul was to swing his rifle toward the friend and kill him. Troit told Saul that when the patsy ("friend") falls dead, the Secret Service will get the credit for killing him, and the case will be closed. Troit indicated that the plan called for planting a bullet from the patsy's rifle somewhere on the scene of the assassination, in

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order to tie his gun, not Saul's, to the case. Saul was to be firing a bullet that disintegrates on contact, so there would be no sign of a second weapon. Troit identified the patsy as Harvey Oswald, and agreed to get him to Mexico City, where Saul could observe him.

After several months, on September 10 or 11, 1963, Saul proceeded to Guatamala from Panama, and met with Troit again. On this occasion, he found Troit with a woman of Mexican or Spanish descent, who Saul thought had probably spent the night with Troit, and when Troit wanted to speak in the presence of this woman, Saul became enraged, and after the woman left, he struck Troit on the side of the face with a derringer pistol, bringing blood to his mouth and side of his face, and causing one eye to swell.

On this occasion, Troit told Saul the assassination was planned to take place in Dallas between November 18 and 22, 1963. Troit outlined that Saul would be able to pick up a map any time after November 15, 1963, from a box at a postal station, close to, but not in, Dallas, which would give the exact location where Harvey Oswald would fire the cover shots and where Saul would kill him after Saul had killed the President. At this time, arrangements were made with Troit to put the other \$25,000 of the fee in a Haiti bank to be claimed after the job was complete.

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Thereafter, Saul proceeded to Mexico City, where he viewed Oswald extensively between September 26, 1963, and October 3, 1963. Saul arrived in Dallas on November 20, 1963, from Mexico, and took a room in a small hotel within walking distance of the assassination site. He sends a messenger to pick up a package at a certain location outside Dallas, which will reveal to him the route of the motorcade and the window in which he could spot Oswald. The package was delivered to him at 11:00 a.m. on November 21, 1963, revealing the hit day was November 22, 1963, in the late morning. Saul went to the Dealey Plaza area on the afternoon of November 21, 1963, and located the 6th floor window where Oswald would be stationed.

Saul went to Dealey Plaza on the morning of November 22, 1963, with his weapon strapped to his upper body under the right armpit, the barrel extending down into the right pants leg. The ammunition he used was very high velocity, not explosive, but rather a disintegrating type, so that when the bullet struck any hard object, it shattered into fragments and denies any possible ballistic comparison.

At about 11:40 a.m., Saul was in his firing position, stating he would not describe the exact location he took up, and saw Oswald eight minutes later in the window of the TSBD. As the President passed in the motorcade,

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Oswald fired and Saul almost instantaneously also fired. Saul's shot struck the President on the right shoulder and to the right of the middle of his back, and drove straight through, exiting at the President's throat. This same bullet, according to Saul, then hit Governor Connally. Saul then fired a second shot which blew out the right side of the President's head, and almost instantaneously Oswald fired again. Saul saw Oswald's second shot hit the right hand curb of the street. At this time, Saul swung his rifle toward Oswald, at which time he heard Oswald's last and third shot, but did not see where it struck. The Secret Service did not return fire, and Saul was unable to complete the final part of his contract of killing Oswald. However, he relates that a backup plan provided for Jack Ruby to kill Oswald, and that Ruby was undoubtedly paid a substantial amount of money.

ANALYSIS - COMMISSION EXHIBIT #237

On November 23, 1963, the Dallas FBI Office received three different photographs of an unidentified (u) male [taken by CIA] outside the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City during 1963. These three photographs were made available immediately after the assassination of President Kennedy, for the purpose of determining if this unidentified individual was Lee Harvey Oswald. Dallas files contain copies of each of the photographs of this unidentified male, who is referred to as Saul by Hugh McDonald. These

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three photographs appear on pages 53, 55, and 57 of McDonald's book. Copies of each of these three photographs were furnished FBI Headquarters on November 23, 1963. To the knowledge of the Dallas FBI Office, this individual has never been identified.

A communication dated February 24, 1964, at Washington, D. C., under the Lee Harvey Oswald caption, reflects that CIA made available on February 19, 1964, three photographs of the unidentified possible white male American, which are identical to the three photographs made available to the Dallas FBI Office on November 23, 1963. These three photographs are described on page 4 of this communication as follows:

1. Attired in a white shirt and tan trousers holding what appears to be a courier-type pouch under his left arm, and examining a wallet type folder, which it appears may contain one or two documents resembling passports. (This appears to be identical to the photograph on page 57 of the book.)

2. Attired in same dress described above, and holding his wallet type folder in his left hand, and inserting this folder into the courier-type pouch held in his right hand. (This appears to be identical to the photograph on page 55 of the book.)

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3. Attired in a dark shirt with white collar buttons and apparently walking along with the thumb of his left hand hooked into the top of his left hand trouser pocket. (This appears to be identical to the photograph on page 53 of the book.)

According to a communication dated July 27, 1964, from FBI Headquarters, the photograph of an unidentified individual which was displayed to Mrs. Marguerite Oswald on November 23, 1963, by Special Agent Bardwell D. Odum, was a photograph [taken by CIA] of an unidentified individual [who visited the Soviet Embassy] in Mexico City during September, 1963, and CIA felt such individual might be Lee Harvey Oswald or an associate of Oswald. This photograph was the same photograph as described in number 3 above. Mrs. Marguerite Oswald could not identify the individual, but subsequently claimed this individual was Jack Ruby. The photograph was neither Oswald nor Ruby.

It appears that only the number 3 described photograph above, which appears on page 53 of the book, was disseminated to the Warren Commission,

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ANALYSIS - GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

There are approximately a total of 17 pages in this book at the beginning and end which relate the background of Hugh C. McDonald. He makes sure the reader is aware of every position he has held and of every accomplishment he has achieved. Throughout the book, he is constantly praising his own investigative abilities as they relate to having numerous contacts throughout the world, and his abilities to analyze information and individuals. Throughout the book he tends to try to prove his fantastic ability for making identifications of individuals, namely Saul in 1972, after having seen him only once on April 27, 1961, for a very short time.

In several portions of the book, McDonald makes statements of personal opinion without any proof whatsoever. It appears possible he plans to write several more books with plots as ridiculous as this one. For example, on page 66, he discusses air propelled needle capsules used to kill individuals and states "There is still official suspicion about Adlei Stevenson, who dropped dead on a London street. It could have happened the way I've described." He does not say anything further regarding the official suspicion about Adlei Stevenson.

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X On page 67, he mentions the suicide of James Forrestal, Secretary of Defense on May 22, 1949, and indicates that many believe Forrestal was the victim of a carefully covered professional assassination. He states that the profile of Forrestal indicates he was not the kind of man who would take his own life under any circumstances. McDonald then continues to describe subliminal suggestion, and states he thinks Forrestal was subliminally controlled and compelled to leap to his death.

Such statements of thoughts and opinions of McDonald about the deaths of Adlai Stevenson and James Forrestal without any real facts to back such statements up, certainly raise questions as to the veracity of the text of this book.

McDonald's mention of his contacts with a network of dedicated agents in Europe referred to by the code name blue fox on page 71, provides him with much dialogue for the future pages in this book relating to his travels to locate Saul. The knowledge of Saul's reputation by many of these contacts raises considerable question.

On pages 69 to 76, McDonald discusses the Island of Vozrodenya in the ^{ARAL SEA} ~~Aral~~, where Russians had germ warfare installation in 1970, and thereafter relates his blue fox contacts in locating the "guinea pig"

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patient from the island of Vozrozdnya, who when located, gives McDonald a complete statement about the experiments and treatment on the island of Vozrozdnya, and identifies the Russian doctors involved. This patient dies immediately after giving McDonald the statement.

In discussing his many travels and contacts to locate Saul on page 81, he relates that a contact at Augsburg, West Germany, to whom he shows the photograph of Saul, tells him that Saul is dead; that he came from Russia; was a displaced person that the contact had met in 1949 in Augsburg; and that the contact heard two years previous that Saul had been killed in Mexico. This type of statement is one of many which appears to exhibit self-aggrandizement on the part of McDonald to demonstrate to the reader how this persistent "super sleuth" continued his search for Saul even though he is told his prey is dead. Subsequently, however, on pages 98 to 100, McDonald discusses showing the photograph of Saul to a contact called Ernst at Munich, West Germany, and Ernst relates he saw Saul at Oslo, Norway about a year previously, and therefore, McDonald now believes Saul is alive. McDonald in this instance believes the contact who says he is alive, rather than the trusted word of the one who says he is dead. This, of course, is necessary to provide McDonald a reason to continue his search, and McDonald asks Ernst to help him locate Saul.

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On pages 85 and 86, McDonald inserts the personal danger he is enduring in his search for Saul, by describing an attempt on his life at the Mark Platz Hotel in Garmisch, West Germany, where he receives a cut from his ear to his adams apple. He attributes this attempt on his life as resulting from his attempts to get the Vozroddenya patient mentioned previously.

On pages 103 and 104, it is suggested that McDonald may have also had something to do with another book called "The Hour of the Blue Fox" by Pyramid Publications in 1975.

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On pages 105 to 110, McDonald reveals Kimsey, who told him the story about Saul in 1964, is now in bad health and wants McDonald to forget about Saul. This appears to be in late 1970, and McDonald demonstrates his investigative persistence by continuing his search for Saul. Kimsey dies three weeks later, but McDonald relates that Kimsey had told him before he died that he could confirm his story about Saul from Kimsey's personal effects which Leonard Davidove would have after his death. Contact with Davidove, however, ascertains that the CIA, FBI, and other intelligence agencies had taken over Kimsey's personal effects immediately after Kimsey's death.

On page 111, McDonald reveals he has a typescript of Herman Kimsey's statements on Saul, which he takes from a safe deposit box before departing for Zurich, Switzerland,

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in the winter of 1972. He does not indicate whether this typescript was prepared by him from information furnished by Kimsey or was given to him by Kimsey. On page 115, McDonald says he meets with John Du Rose, retired Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Crime, Scotland Yard, London, and lets Du Rose read the typescript about Saul.

McDonald then relates on pages 111 to 123 about his trip to London, England, and Zurich, Switzerland, in the winter of 1972, apparently referring to the early months of 1972, and on page 122 agrees to meet a woman contact at the Piccadilly Hotel in London at 4:00 p.m. on May 15, 1972.

In the spring of 1972, McDonald travels to London, England, then to Oslo, Norway, where arrangements are made for him to view another man, who might be Saul, but is not (page 124). He then goes to Helsinki, Finland, and views another man who is not Saul, and returns to London, England (page 125). At London in the Dorchester Hotel, the woman contact from Zurich, Switzerland, has McDonald observe another individual believed to be Saul, but who is not. This woman contact indicates that this is the last possibility, and the conversation indicates that just about all possibilities of locating Saul are exhausted. This woman contact, however, indicates she will contact McDonald should she get any information

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before he leaves London in a few days. That same evening, McDonald is told by this woman in a telephone call that he should be in the Westbury Hotel lobby two days later.

On page 132, McDonald makes another remark without substantiation, when he says he is "convinced that William Bremer, the 21 year old attempted assassin of Governor Wallace of Alabama in 1972, was hired by the Algiers group." Again, this may be the basis for a subsequent book by McDonald. Pages 129 through 133 are really unrelated to the sequence of events, and appear to be isolated, insofar as they relate to the search for Saul, other than for McDonald to point out to his reader that "International conspiracy is one of the facts of McDonald's life. If he does not find it, it tends to find him." This is another statement of self-aggrandizement. On page 134, while waiting in the Westbury Hotel lobby, his long sought assassin Saul appears with another man, who immediately disappears from the scene. McDonald states he immediately recognizes Saul from a distance of 40 feet away. This was in June, 1972, more than eleven years after he saw Saul for the first and only previous time. This is a display of McDonald's fantastic ability of recognition.

Thereafter, Saul talks very openly about his part in the assassination. The footnote on page 137 is another example of McDonald trying to display the high

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esteem in which he is held in his profession, by stating that Saul remarked "I told Kimsey because he knew the rules of the game, and you know the rules of the game too." It appears that McDonald may realize that readers will question why Saul, with his reputation as a top assassin, would immediately tell everything to McDonald, who he has never met, and only saw one time eleven years previously. Also on page 137, McDonald plugs his book "the psychology of police interrogation."

On pages 137 and 138, McDonald indicates he believes Saul has discussed his shooting of President Kennedy with others in detail over the years, but does not identify any of such persons.

On page 138, McDonald says he showed Saul the typescript of Kimsey's story, and that Saul said the only change was that instead of a "mauser", it was a "European rifle". Starting on page 140, Saul's admission to McDonald in the lobby of the Westbury Hotel in London is described. It appears strange that an outstanding law man as McDonald would sit in the lobby of a hotel in view of other persons, while getting a statement of such magnitude. Saul, in his admission, mentions that he was hired to assassinate President Kennedy by an individual called Troit, who represented a private group.

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His contacts with Troit prior to the assassination, are summarized as follows:

Early 1961 - During training for Bay of Pigs invasion in Guatamala, he had contact with Troit, who he thought was an American Agent (pages 140 to 141).

May, 1963 - While staying at the Hotel Ibolele, Port au Prince, Haiti, Saul was directed to a private residence, where he met with a gray haired man, Troit, and was given \$2,000 to think about the offer (page 144 to 149). Saul then went to Buenos Aires and checked into the Hotel Continental. He thereafter returned to Guatamala, and met with Troit 13 days after his Haiti meeting with him (page 150). He again meets with Troit the following day (page 154), and receives more details on the assassination, and the fact that the patsy (Oswald) will also be killed (page 157). On this occasion, Troit identifies Oswald as the patsy (page 160), and said their next meeting would be their last.

September 10 or 11, 1963 - At Guatamala, Saul, upon meeting Troit, found him with a woman, and after the woman was told to leave, Saul and Troit engaged in an altercation, in which Troit's face was hit with a gun, which brought blood to his mouth and one eye was swollen shut (page 162 and 163). A footnote on page 163 indicates that even McDonald doubts anyone would believe this. This was the last meeting with Troit.

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In his admission, Saul does not give an actual description of Troit. Throughout the admission, the quoted portions attributed to Saul sound very much like McDonald talking. On page 147, McDonald portrays an Identi-Kit Model II ^{Composite} ~~composite~~ of Saul, compiled from memory of the 1972 meeting with him. This ^{Composite} ~~composite~~ bears little resemblance to the three photographs of Saul on pages 53, 55, and 57, and it is very difficult to believe that McDonald would immediately recognize the individual depicted in the ^{Composite} ~~composite~~ as Saul from 40 feet away as being the same person in either of the three photographs shown on pages 53 55 and 57. Perhaps this may be possible, but it certainly is not probable. By putting to use the Identi-Kit in his identifying Saul, McDonald is again able to achieve some additional self-aggrandizement.

Starting on page 152, Troit describes his "friend", who later is identified as Lee Harvey Oswald, and relates that he has put this "friend" to a test by having him fire some warning shots at a man who was embarrassing the Government, for which Oswald was paid ^{\$100} ~~\$1,000~~. This refers to Oswald's attempted assassination of Major General Walker at Dallas, Texas, on April 10, 1963.

A report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated December 23, 1963, bearing the Lee Harvey Oswald caption, on pages 166 and 167, contains a translation of a letter written in the Russian language by Lee Harvey

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Oswald, found in Oswald's room on the night of April 10, 1963, by his wife, Marina Oswald. This letter indicates Oswald expected to be killed or imprisoned for the shooting of General Walker. The translation of this letter is also contained on pages 183 and 184 of the Warren Report summary.

The report of Gemberling dated December 23, 1963, on pages 733 and 734, contains an interview with Marina Oswald on December 11, 1963, wherein she mentions Oswald told her about his attempt to assassinate General Walker when he returned to the residence on the evening of April 10, 1963. She also relates that a few days after this assassination attempt, George De Mohrenschildt was at their home and made a joking remark to Oswald to the effect "How is it that you missed General Walker?" According to Marina, when De Mohrenschildt asked Oswald this, he paled and looked at Marina as if she might have told De Mohrenschildt.

The detailed investigation of Oswald's finances did not reveal any indication of his receipt of an extra \$1000

On page 163, it is revealed that Troit tells Saul during the September 10 and 11, 1963, meeting that the assassination will take place in Dallas sometime between November 18 and 22, 1963. Arrangements are made

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for the other \$25,000 payment. Saul's statement continues that he views Oswald in Mexico City between September 26, 1963, and October 3, 1963, with Troit having arranged for Oswald to go to Mexico City at that time. He indicates a man in the Soviet Embassy at Mexico City points out Oswald to him.

Starting on page 167, Saul arrives in Dallas from Mexico on November 20, 1963, and takes a room in a small pleasant hotel, but the name of the hotel is not revealed. On page 170 he mentions that the Records Building, from where he is to fire the assassination shots, is across the street from the building where Oswald will be. Actually, the Records Building is diagonally across the street from the TSBD. The TSBD is on the northwest corner of the intersection of Houston and Elm Streets, whereas the Records Building is on the southeast corner of this intersection. On page 170, the remarks attributed to Saul again sound exactly like McDonald speaking in referring to having read everything about the assassination, and the discussion concerning the bullets ^{AND THE STATEMENT} ~~in the street~~, that Oswald could not possibly have fired them from where he was. On the spot tests at the site of the assassination established that Oswald could well have fired the three shots.

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It is further pointed out that it has been established by several studies, the most recent being the CBS television documentary on November 25, 1975, that the fatal shots were fired from the rear and to the right of the President. On page 179, there is a diagram reflecting the general direction from which Saul fired, and this would have made the fatal shots come from the rear and slightly to the left of the President.

On page 171, Saul's statement says that on the night of November 21, 1963, he went to his hotel restaurant and had a good meal and "just one vodka and tonic." It should be noted that in 1963, liquor by the drink sales were not permitted in Dallas, Texas, except in private clubs, and if one wanted a drink in a hotel restaurant, he would have had to bring his own bottle.

On page 174, Saul indicates he views Oswald in the 6th floor window of the TSBD at 11:48 a.m., November 22, 1963, after having assumed his firing position in the Records Building at 11:40 a.m., November 22, 1963. It should be noted that the first report of shots being fired at the President was at 12:35 p.m. This would indicate Saul spent approximately 50 minutes at least, in an office area in the Records Building, where numerous office workers were viewing the motorcade as it passed on Houston Street and proceeded down the Elm Street underpass. Furthermore, Saul indicates he fired two shots and Oswald fired three shots, for a total of five shots.

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The odds on two people being able to fire two shots each from these two locations, endeavoring to make them sound like only two shots fired by one person from one location, with a mass of witnesses in the area, are extremely remote.

On page 178, Saul indicates he is out of the United States in two hours after the assassination, but does not give any details in his statement as to how he made his getaway. This appears unlikely, and one must question McDonald's interrogation ability when he leaves out the details of Saul's getaway.

It is further pointed out that the examination of the Abraham Zapruder film shortly after the assassination, and the most recent analysis revealed in the CBS television documentary of November 25, 1975, would not substantiate the direction of the shots as described by Saul, but rather established that the shots came from the right and to the rear of the President. Starting on page 181, McDonald then reveals how he thoroughly studies the Warren Report after receiving Saul's confession. McDonald indicates on page 184 that Oswald's trip to Mexico had to have something to do with the President. Considerable information was reported during the investigation of the assassination indicating one purpose of Oswald's trip to Mexico was that he was trying to find a way to get to Cuba.

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On page 185, McDonald appears to have some reservations about publishing his book when he says "The material we have just gone over seems somehow to relieve me of total responsibility in publishing Saul's story and putting my life-long reputation on the line by saying I believe the man told me the truth." This appears to be a self-serving statement for McDonald in the event the contents of his book are questioned and disproven. He can always say he just believed what Saul told him and published it in his book in good faith.

On page 190, McDonald makes the statement that Jack Ruby was undoubtedly paid a substantial sum of money for his shooting of Oswald. Investigation into the financial background of Ruby did not reveal any information to back this statement up, and McDonald does not substantiate his statement in this regard.

On page 191, McDonald's statement about "None of Oswald's actions are those of a man who has knowingly just committed a murder" is a most ridiculous remark for any experienced law officer. How many presidential assassins has McDonald dealt with?

From pages 181 to 197, where McDonald discusses the Warren Report, one can readily get the impression that McDonald may feel somewhat slighted because he was never called into the handling of the investigation of the assassination.

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This book places McDonald at the following locations on the approximate dates indicated in his search for Saul:

September 26, 1970, Westbury Hotel, London, England - Meets with male contact (page 73).

October, 1970, Continental Hotel, Zurich, Switzerland - Meets attractive woman contact (page 77).

October, 1970, Weiss Lamb Hotel, Augsburg, West Germany - Met small stocky male contact with well cut clothes (pages 79 and 80).

October, 1970, Mark Platz Hotel, Garmisch, West Germany - Attempt made on McDonald's life in hotel room, in which he receives cut from ear to adams apple (pages 85 and 86).

October, 1970 ?, Munich, West Germany - Has contact with individual identified as Ernst (pages 98 to 100).

October, 1970 ? - Returns to Washington, D. C., via Amsterdam and London, and checks in at Statler Hilton Hotel, Washington, D. C., to prepare report (page 102).

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Winter, 1972 (probably early 1972), London Airport - He witnesses a fight between a cab driver and an individual posing as a cab driver, who tried to pick him up as a sale, and believes this had something to do with his seeking Saul (pages 112 to 114).

~~X~~ Winter, 1972, London, England - Meets with John Du Rose, retired Deputy Assistant Commissioner of Crime, Scotland Yard, and lets Du Rose read the transcript of Kimsey about Saul (page 115).

Winter, 1972, ^{Eden au Lac} ~~Eden au Lac~~ Hotel, Zurich, Switzerland - Meets with attractive woman contact he saw previously in October, 1970 (page 116). She arranges for McDonald to observe an individual who might be Saul at airport, but individual was not Saul.

Spring, 1972, London, England; Oslo Norway; Helsinki, Finland - not indicated where he stayed in these cities (pages 124 and 125).

Spring, 1972, Nyhaun Hotel, Copenhagen, Denmark - Was told individual who might be Saul had gone to London (page 125).

June, 1972, Westbury Hotel, London, England - He is put in contact with Saul (page 134), and gets admission from Saul (page 140 to 179).

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It should be noted that McDonald's search started in September, 1970, at the Westbury Hotel in London, England, and ended in the same spot in June, 1972.

On December 24, 1975, a personal observation by Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling of the Records Building as pictured on page 179 of McDonald's book, ^{As the} was made. This particular building is referred to ~~the~~ Records Building Annex, and was erected in 1955. Each floor of this building contains four windows on the west side, which would afford a view of Houston Street and Elm Street as it proceeds to the Elm Street underpass. The first floor of this Records Building in 1963 was occupied by the Tax Assessor - Collectors Office, and numerous employees viewed the motorcade as it passed on Houston Street and proceeded down Elm Street. The second floor of this building in 1963 consisted of courtrooms, judge's offices, and judge's secretary's offices. The trees currently in existence on the west side of Houston Street in what is referred to as Dealey Plaza would now obstruct the view of a motorcade, but in 1963, one could possibly have viewed the motorcade from the second floor windows of the judge's offices and could have also viewed the 6th floor window where Oswald was ^{located} ~~located~~. The availability of any of these offices where the windows were located for approximately 50 minutes by anyone with a rifle is highly unlikely.

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Had Saul shot Oswald as planned, it is difficult to believe that the Secret Service would think they had killed Oswald, and would have especially become suspicious when they would not find any bullets that killed Oswald, since Saul was allegedly shooting bullets which would disintegrate.

It should be noted that at no time in Saul's statement does he indicate that he ever checks out the location in the Records Building from which he will fire his shots.

From a knowledge of the overall scope of the assassination investigation, it would appear that McDonald obtained the character Troit mentioned in his book, by having read about George De Mohrenschildt and his wife, Jeanne, who were individuals in the Russian community in Dallas, Texas, in 1962, who befriended Lee Harvey Oswald and his wife, Marina.

FBI Headquarters and Dallas FBI Office files contain considerable information concerning George De Mohrenschildt and his wife, Jeanne. Their last known residence in December, 1967, was 3615 Gillespie, Dallas, Texas, at which time he was a part-time Russian language instructor at the University of Texas at Arlington, Texas.

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George De Mohrenschildt testified before the Warren Commission on April 22 and 23, 1964, and his testimony is contained on pages 166 to 284 of Volume IX of the Warren Report. His wife, Jeanne, testified before the Warren Commission on April 23, 1964, and her testimony is contained on pages 285 to 331 of Volume IX of the Warren Report. Extensive background on George and Jean De Mohrenschildt is contained in the Warren Commission testimony, including his extensive travels and locations at specific times. It appears he was in Central America at the time of the Bay of Pigs invasion. He made a trip to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington, D. C., in the first part of May, 1963, prior to leaving for Haiti in the end of May, 1963.

By communication dated April 3, 1967, the New York Office of the FBI advised that William L. Oltmans, a Dutch correspondent in the United States representing Netherlands Television Company (NTS) in Holland, had advised on that date that information had been received at NTS from an informant in western Europe that George De Mohrenschildt was the principle organizer of the assassination of President Kennedy. George's brother, Dimitri, was allegedly a participant in the plot and was possibly the second assassin who fired from the woods simultaneously with Oswald. An unknown individual was second in command to George De Mohrenschildt, and was in the Hotel Baker, 4th floor, corner room, for several days prior to November 22, 1963, and directed the assassination. This individual was described as a white male, short,

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fat, dark balding hair, who continually smoked cigars. This communication continued that Carel Ankellaar, Chief of Programs, NTS, Holland, had instructed Oltmans to proceed to Dallas to verify certain aspects of the story. Oltmans arranged in Dallas under pretext for a television interview of George De Mohrenschildt on April 12 or 14, 1967.

According to Oltmans, Ankellaar on April 3, 1967, pointed out to Oltmans that interviews in Dallas would be potentially dangerous to him, and suggested he ~~contacted~~ ^{CONTACT} Senator Kennedy for protection. Oltmans indicated he did not anticipate that this matter would be referred to the FBI by Senator Kennedy's Office, as it was, since he was apprehensive about the premature disclosure of the facts before the release of a story by NTS. Oltmans asked for protection by the FBI while in Dallas, and indicated he would like the FBI to assist him in his investigation in Dallas. Oltmans was advised that the FBI could offer him no protection, and it was suggested that he obtain protection from the local Police Department or from a private body guard if he felt such was warranted. Oltmans was unwilling to divulge any additional information, and indicated that he had sufficient information to release his story to the public via television in two or three weeks, but ^{IN} ~~at~~ interview with him did not indicate that he had any evidence to corroborate the information supplied by the informant in Europe.

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The foregoing analysis of Hugh McDonald's book by one familiar with the overall scope and magnitude of the assassination investigation, results in the conclusion that McDonald is a 62 year old retired investigator, who had a most adventurous career, and who in retirement is endeavoring to achieve additional recognition and financial gain.

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