

WHO KILLED THE QUAGGA ?

Dec. 1975

(Dads with Hugh  
McDonald book)

In 1960, while Lee Harvey Oswald<sup>W</sup> was working as a lathe operator in Minsk in the USSR, the FBI became aware someone in the United States had appropriate<sup>d</sup> his identity.

Who and why have not been revealed.

On September 26, 1963, late in the year following his return to the United States, Oswald left New Orleans, according to the Warren Commission, for Mexico City where he is said to have visited the Cuban and Soviet embassies with the ostensible purpose of obtaining visas to return to the Soviet Union via Cuba.

On October 1, 1963 CIA was informed an "American male who identified himself as Lee Oswald contacted the Soviet Embassy in Mexico city."

This Oswald's description and physical measurements were markedly different from those of Lee Harvey Oswald - the first Oswald, who, according to 15-day tourist card #24085 issued to "Lee, Harvey Oswald," departed Mexico at Nuevo Laredo on October 3, 1963.

On October 4, 1963 CIA photographed Lee Oswald in Mexico City.

On October 10, 1963, CIA teletyped the FBI, the Navy, and Department of State to inform them of the appearance of Lee Oswald and to identify him with ex-marine and defector to the Soviet Union, "Lee Henry Oswald" (corrected by CIA memorandum in March 1964 to read "Lee Harvey Oswald").

On October 23, 1963 CIA asked Navy for "recent" photographs of marine Oswald for transmission to Mexico for comparison with the "Lee Oswald in Mexico City."

On November 22, 1963, while Lee Harvey Oswald was under interrogation in Dallas police headquarters, CIA delivered a photograph of "Lee Oswald" to the FBI.

On November 23, 1963, twenty four hours before Lee Harvey Oswald was assassinated in Dallas police headquarters, CIA hand delivered reports to the Protective Research Staff of the Secret Service, at "10:30 hours" including 1) "a photograph of an unidentified person thought to have visited the Cuban Embassy (in Mexico City) in mid-October;" and, "it was believed" previously, "might be identical with Lee Harvey Oswald;" and 2) "photographs of a person known to frequent the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, and who might be identical with Lee Harvey Oswald...forwarded to Washington by the hand of a United States official."

On March 24, 1964, CIA informed the Warren Commission the subject of the photographs delivered to the Secret Service on Nov. 23, 1963 was not Lee Harvey Oswald.

In the fall of 1964 the U.S. government published Warren Commission Exhibit #237 in volume XVI of its 26-volume supplement to the Warren Commission Report, consisting solely of "photograph of unidentified man."

In 1972 a suit was instituted under the Freedom of Information Act to obtain two additional/unpublished photographs, allegedly of the same "unidentified man" in different postures and wearing different clothes, which resulted

In April, 1975 in publication of the three photographs in The New York Review of Books.

All three photographs appear in Appointment in Dallas: the Final Solution to the Assassination of JFK, by Hugh McDonald (The Hugh McDonald Publishing Corp; Zebra 2 imprint; NY, 1975).

For unexplained reasons, writer-publisher <sup>HUGH</sup> Mc Donald, described as "somewhat of a Renaissance man...an intellectual," whose credentials include a career of more than forty years in military intelligence and law enforcement, invention of criminal-investigation systems and a silent-flight police plane, authorship of standard police-academy texts on classification of photographs, psychology of police interrogation, and sex crimes; who had served Hughes Aircraft as security chief and helicopter pilot; collaborated with the FBI; and was a long-time contract agent for CIA, coauthored Appointment in Dallas with writer and "bon vivant" Geoffrey Becca.

Possibly because "One must follow a pattern of logic acceptable to others beside oneself. Another's brain is needed. I found this out at both the FBI and the CIA. Don't work for yourself. Be sure another mind is in agreement."

The <sup>Mc</sup>Becca apparent logic is simple: the unidentified man in the photographs was the sole assassin of President Kennedy.

McDonald calls his mystery man "Saul." He "can't remember why unless it was" after the Biblical king of Israel, whom he misidentifies as contriver of the death of Uriah the Hittite (p58).

McDonald first saw Saul in 1961 when the latter rushed so violently into the office of McDonald's friend and contract superior, Herman Kimsey, a "senior officer of the CIA," to protest the risk to his life in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, that a book fell from a shelf (p20).

Q U A G G A - 4

Kinsey told McDonald then only that Saul was "an assassin, maybe one of the best...works for lots of people" (p20).

Standing in Dealey Plaza in Dallas on a September day in 1964, while McDonald was security chief for presidential candidate Senator Goldwater, and the superior of Herman Kinsey who had retired from CIA, the latter "pointed out the building from which President Kennedy was shot, not the famous window in the Book Depository Building or the floor from which Lee Harvey Oswald fled," but "the second floor of the Records Building, across the street from the Book Depository" (p35).

In their hotel room, later, Kinsey admitted he knew Saul and told McDonald, in three hours, Saul had told him, "from beginning to end," how he "was hired to assassinate the President, how Lee Harvey Oswald was set up as the patsy. Everything" (p36).

Kinsey did not say when Saul had told him his story and McDonald does not say he asked.

Kinsey thought Saul told his story to him because "he had to...the biggest hit in history...He had to tell somebody" (p36).

Although "the story was complete in every detail, all the questions were answered...everything about the President's assassination made sense" (p36), McDonald asked, "✓

"Do you think the Company was involved in the murder?"

Kinsey assured McDonald, "Of course not! This man was a free lance... That's not the way the Company operates" (p37).

Possibly he meant - in the United States.

When McDonald asked, "do you think any other part of our government was involved in the killing. Or was it an outside job?", intelligence specialist Kinsey wasn't sure (p37).

Kinsey told McDonald the man who hired Saul said he "was not representing any government," and Saul "finally came to feel" he "was working for a private group, but that the group had strong government connections" (p38).

In the fall of 1964, when the Warren Commission Report and 26-volume supplement were published, McDonald "was particularly disturbed about the ballistic testimony, its contradictions and, in some areas, its downright absurdity" (p45).

In Exhibit #237 he recognized Saul.

He studied documentation which made it an "obvious...fact that both the CIA and FBI were compromised at the very top since both agencies had denied knowledge of Saul" (p60).

McDonald "was convinced there was a massive conspiracy to cover up the truth about John Kennedy's murder" (p60).

McDonald, who <sup>adult</sup> "All my/life...had been an 'Establishment Man' and still is" (p7), also thought that if the assassination had been "arranged by a private group...These men, whoever they were, preferred Lyndon Baines Johnson as President...to John F. Kennedy" (p61).

He wondered if they "believed" they couldn't do "business" with Kennedy and could with Johnson (p61).

If that were so, McDonald thought, "approaching the President" with his story "could be very dangerous indeed - if not fatal" (p61).

Instead, McDonald, who "loathes and detests detente and all it stands for," became "something of an expert on the art of political assassination" (p65) by the "Soviets" by the use of "the cyanide gas weapon" which "The Russian hit squads have used for years;" the "air-propelled needle capsule" which leaves no trace and leads to autopsy reports of heart attacks as the cause of death, as possibly, in the instance of Adlai Stevenson; and "subliminal transmittal through the ear...Like the principle of the 'silent' dog whistle," which is what he thinks "happened to Secretary of Defense James Forrestal "who was compelled to leap to his death" (pp66-68).

McDonald retired as Chief of Detectives, Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department in 1967.

In 1968, after <sup>6</sup>Robby Kennedy got exactly what he was asking for" by gunfire, because he was "so Goddam reckless" (p65), "McDonald became completely convinced...he would have to find Saul" (p68).

Opportunity came his way two years later when, with CIA approval, he accepted the invitation of the mysterious, multinational, European, antiSoviet, mission-impossible group, called Blue Fox, McDonald had helped found and with which he had worked, to listen to the story of a dying victim of Soviet biologic experimentation on an island in the <sup>Aral</sup>Sea where "germ warfare was being planned against the United States" (pp69-73).

McDonald learned that the USSR transmits disease via the jet stream which the world mistakes for Asian flu (p74).

Blue Fox agreed to help McDonald meet Saul.

McDonald reported to the CIA<sup>IA</sup> which, after a delay, released only a part of his material, now published as *The Hour of the Blue Fox* (Pyramid Publications; Zebra imprint; NY, 1975).

Three weeks before he died, Herman Kimsey told McDonald he knew Saul had "shot Kennedy even before he talked to me" (p110). He did not explain.

In 1971 McDonald went to Algeria and "found to his dismay that much of the financing for the conspiracy" to kill policemen "at random" in the United States "was being supplied by 'good Americans,' liberals who believed they were helping civil rights" by fighting "for the Rap Browns, the Angela Davises and the Eldridge Cleavers...Allende's Chile might have been ideal" for the conspirators, "but Allende was killed. So...America's policemen can breathe again - for the time being" (ppl29-133).

In June 1972, Saul, wearing "Gucci loafers," visited McDonald in the lobby of the Westbury Hotel in London. He recognized McDonald as the man he had seen in Herman Kimsey's office in 1961 (p135).

In McDonald's hotel room Saul confirmed in "an hour and forty five minutes" the story Kimsey had told McDonald eight years before in three hours (p137).

After "working" at his trade in various countries on four continents, including Mexico where "Business was good," Saul got word "in the early spring of 1963" inquiring if he were<sup>AS</sup> "available" (p142).

He arranged a contact in the "middle of May, 1963" in Port au Prince,

Haiti, where on the second day after his arrival he met a man "in a pretty imposing residence" which, he thought, "had some sort of official connection" with, possibly, the U.S. government (pp142-145).

He recognized the man he met "instantly" as the individual he had seen in training camps in Guatemala in 1961 prior to the Bay of Pigs invasion, and of whom "It was whispered around that he was one of the American agents" (p141).

With no apology to Damon Runyon, Saul called the man Treit because "Detroit came up somewhere in conversation at the time" (p141).

Treit asked Saul "calmly" if he "could be hired to kill the President of the United States" (p146).

Saul postponed his answer to a "later date, and at a different place when we could consider the proposition further" (p148).

Treit gave Saul \$2000 and the latter left immediately for Buenos Aires where he "began to doubt that Treit was a United States Government man" (p149).

Saul began to believe Treit, who always said "we, never 'I'... represented a group with unlimited finances who wanted John F. Kennedy out of the way" and "thought they could get out of the next President what they couldn't get out of Kennedy" (pp149-150).

After a week in Argentina, Saul went to Guatemala where he waited 13 days and was beginning to feel "frustrated" when "Treit appeared" (p150).

They "met in a hotel room and get down to business right away" (p150).



Saul asked for fifty thousand dollars, "half to be paid immediately and the other half to be deposited in a bank in Switzerland...when the contract was completed" (p150).

Troit said "The President must be assassinated in the year 1963" and gave Saul "a small traveling case...full of money" from which the "mechanic" counted out twenty five thousand dollars (p152).

Troit said "the assassination would take place in Texas. Certain political and geographical conditions seemed to favor that location" (p152). Exact time and place were not fixed at this meeting.

Troit then told Saul "something which, from what we know today, is the most significant fact of all...He had a 'friend,' a young man... recently returned from the Soviet Union...crazy enough to believe anything...told him...a nut, emotionally unstable," when he "convinced" that "Troitz was working for the government" which "was very worried about the President's disregard of his own security. Troitz's job was to find someone reliable to shoot some shots close to the President" in order to "<sup>scare him</sup> ~~scare him~~ into realizing how much he needed the Secret Service and better protective devices" (pp152-153).

Troit said "Several weeks earlier...he had tested the idea by having this 'friend' fire some warning shots at a man who was embarrassing the government." McDonald recognized the target - General Walker (p153).

Troit had told his 'friend' he "would be paid by the CIA" (p153).

"Troitz said the kid did a good job and was given a hundred bucks in cash...he...would jump at any chance of working for" the CIA "again" (p153).

Saul pointed out to Troit "the assassin would be the target for instant reprisal by the Secret Service." It would be necessary "to guard against the counterattack that would almost certainly follow" (p154).

Troit explained "his 'friend' would actually fire several shots from a rifle...he had been a defector. He was something of a psychopath... If this person is killed the assassination is usually considered solved" (p157).

"But," said Saul, "Troit's plot was even more devious...The target would be killed by me" (p157).

The "target" had been "told that the Secret Service were in on the arrangement, and would not try to kill him in retaliation...Therefore...he would be in no particular hurry to disappear...would...wait briefly to see what happened" (p157).

"The Secret Service, of course, had no idea of the plot" and would "return the fire. Under cover of their fire, I was to swing my rifle onto the target and kill him" (p158).

"When the patsy falls dead," Troit told Saul, "the Secret Service will get credit for killing him...The man's background would support the story that he was a Soviet agent, or at least a person with close ties to the International Communist movement" (p158).

Troit stated that their plan included planting a bullet from this man's rifle somewhere on the scene of the assassination in order to tie his gun...to the case" (p158).

Saul decided "It was of the utmost importance" he keep his "second victim" under observation "for several days...outside the United

States" (p160).

Troit said <sup>q h</sup> ~~he~~ would arrange some pretext to get the fellow to Mexico City" (p160).

"He said his name was Harvey Oswald. He did not say 'Lee' " (p160).

After they parted Saul made contact "every three days" to arrange their next rendezvous (p161).

"This pattern continued for about five months" (that would be until about November), after which "in early September," when Saul was in Panama, he got word to meet Troit "On September 10th or 11th" in Guatemala (p.61).

There Troit told Saul "the assassination was planned to take place in Dallas, Texas, in November - sometime between Monday the eighteenth and Friday the twenty second...There would be no cover" on the President's car (p163).

"in case it rained or...Kennedy was covered with a hardtop automobile or his famous bullet-proof bubble" Saul was to "leave. Plans would be rearranged" (p164).

"Several days after this final meeting" Saul made contact with Troit who said "he would have Oswald in Mexico City...September 26th to October 3rd. Oswald would call on both the Cuban consul and the Soviet consul" (p164).

Saul told Troit recognition of Oswald whom he had never seen was no problem; "I have a contact in the Soviet Embassy who would do the job for me" (p165).

In Mexico City Oswald "talked audibly to himself, all the time" (p165).  
McBecca do not say what Oswald said to himself.

Oswald "carried what appeared to be an official identification of some sort...Perhaps it was a phony CIA identification card" (pp165-166).

Exit Troit. Saul and Troit never met again.

"On the evening of the 20th" of November 1963 Saul "took a room in a small pleasant hotel" in Dallas (p167).

Next morning he sent a hotel messenger to "a certain location outside Dallas" to fetch a "package" containing "a map of the general area...showing the streets around the Plaza...bus and train and airline schedules" and "The important stuff...a hand-drawn map showing just where the President's motorcade would come into the area and how it would proceed" and "a time schedule broken down to minutes and seconds showing where the President's car would be, and exactly when" (pp167-168).

In the afternoon Saul "enjoyed" his walk to Dealey Plaza and "casing the place from every angle," he "located the sixth floor window of the building where Oswald would be stationed" (p169).

Saul "walked back to my hotel like a man with no worries in the world...relaxed...ate a good dinner" (p171).

Before retiring he checked his weapon, "a European rifle with some special refinements...a very fine German-built scope" which he "Normally...carried...broken down in an instrument case like a musical instrument case" (p172).

"The ammunition...was very high velocity, not explosive...when the bullet struck...a human skull, it shattered into fragments (p172).

"On my walk to the Dealey Plaza on the morning of the 22nd the weapon was strapped to my upper body under the right armpit, the barrel extending down into the right pants leg," which caused him to limp (pp172-174).

Saul said flatly, "I am not going to describe the exact location I took up and from which I fired the shots that killed Kennedy" (p174).

Saul said "there were no shots fired from in front of the" President's car (p170).

Oswald fired the first shot and Saul, "an ace shot" (p76), "almost instantaneously...squeezed the trigger" (p176).

"Just as my gun fired the President straightened up from his forward position" (p176).

"The bullet hit him "on the right shoulder and to the right of the middle of his back..It...drove straight through, exiting at the President's throat" (p176).

The bullet "drove on to Governor/<sup>John</sup>Connally" (p176).

Saul "learned later" that it struck the Governor's ribs, disintegrated and did severe damage to the lung cavity. Fragments...exiting, struck the wrist and penetrated the thigh" (p176).

Saul fired "the third shot, a split second later...blew out the right side of" the President's head (p177).

Because Saul was firing a "semi-automatic weapon" the "time spread" between his two shots was so "minute" they "could easily have sounded like one shot" (p177).

"Almost instantly following my second shot Oswald fired again. This shot struck the right hand curb of the street." Saul "saw it hit the ground" (p177).

Saul "swung" his rifle at Oswald and "took a beautiful, perfect bead on his left chest, right over his heart" (p177).

"At that instant" Oswald fired his last shot. Saul "did not see where it struck" (p177).

Saul waited for the Secret Service to <sup>o</sup> fire. "Nothing...No shots were ever fired" (p177).

"It is incenceivable," Saul told McDonald, "that a well-armed screen around the President...all crack shots, failed to return one shot at a man in full view, who had just fired not one, not two, but three shots at the President's car" (pp177-178).

Unable to complete his mission, Saul saw Oswald disappear "from the window," come out of the Book Depository, "turn to the left," and "cross the street at the intersection" (p178).

Saul "limped out of the building, and in two hours was out of the United States" (p178).

"From subsequent events," Saul deduced, "the original plot had a back-up plan in the ev<sup>e</sup>nt the primary plan failed. The primary plan did fail. I failed...The back-up plan worked" (p173).

"McDonald believes: The back-up link in the plot to assassinate President Kennedy was, of necessity, the plot to kill Oswald" (p187) none of whose "actions are those of a man...guilty of the crime he is supposed to have committed" (p191); and

"The same organizers who so brilliantly selected Saul <sup>Hand</sup>...Oswald ...picked Jack Ruby...a wretch of a man with hoodlum connections" (pp188-189).

McDonald, who had "killed in self defense" (p13), "wept" when he heard "the thirty-fifth president of the United States, the leader of fabled Camelot, was dead" (p26).

"He wept again as he watched the TV coverage of the funeral cortege" (p26).

But

"I have no animus to" Saul, he wrote (p100).

And, confessing a psychological process exhibited by assassin, forger, burglar, and blackmailer, as well as crybaby, E.Howard Hunt, in fictionalizing his CIA experience; and testifying to the larger symbiotic interchangeability of intelligence agents and criminals, Mc Donald added with regard to Saul

"I almost identify with him" (p100).

When Saul's tale was done McDonald's thought was: "As with every stupendous incident in history, each solution creates more problems. Saul's story clears some waters only to muddy others" (p198).

Yet "All loose ends were now tied up, all the mysteries of the

assassination solved, all the contradictions reconciled" (p137).

All?

Saul had to tell his tale to Kinssey; why did he repeat it some eight years later to McDonald?

For Kennedy there were tears; for Oswald the accolade of innocence and the excuse of dementia; and for Tippit of the Dallas police force, slain less than three quarters of an hour after Kennedy, McDonald, who "was, is, and always will be a cop" (p21), has only - silence

Who killed Tippit?

Did Saul explain why he identified himself as Lee Oswald at the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City in the fall of 1963?

If Lee Oswald Saul arrived in Dallas only on November 20th, who posed as Lee Harvey Oswald in the Dallas area in the preceding months?

How many Oswalds were there?

Who is Saul?

Who is Treit?

Who were Treit's employers?

What government figures and agencies conspired with them?

Which "multinational and national" (p195) interests did they serve?

"The murder of a President, or any political figure, McDonald argues, is, by definition, a political murder" (p194).



What was the political motive for "history's most shattering assassination since that of Julius Caesar" (p101)?

WHY WAS KENNEDY KILLED?

Obviously, McDonald and Becca do not expect Appointment in Dallas to be taken literally as an account of the assassination of President Kennedy. Glib ingenious rationalization of evidence, internal contradiction in Saul's story, misstatement and omission of important fact, and the spy-thriller, science-fiction style suggest the authors intended a travesty on the abounding literature offering original and unique solutions to the persisting mystery of the Kennedy assassination.

But it would be a mistake to ignore its political import.

<sup>Mc</sup> McDonald concludes the Warren Report was a "deliberate outrage perpetrated against the American people" (p208). It is "all but discredited today" (p210). The Commission did not ask the necessary questions (p196). He wants "the case reopened and he, McDonald...to testify under oath" (p206) before a Congressional committee. He demands "the facts" (p210).

<sup>Warren</sup> Former Commission Counsel David Belin wants the case reopened and the findings of the Commission reaffirmed.

Former Commissioner President Ford thinks an inquiry should be pursued but should be limited to matters not touching the Commission's findings.

Senator Schweiker of Pennsylvania and Senator Hart of Indiana are investigating to decide whether further investigation is warranted

to ascribe responsibility <sup>for the assassination of President Kennedy</sup> to a communist source, a right-wing conspiracy, or a Cuban-exile plot.

The anticommunist right, no friend of the Warren Commission, agitates to find Oswald in a communist conspiracy.

"Critics" of the Warren Commission want Congress to find the CIA responsible.

What does McDonald want?

Like CIA technician George O'Toole before him, McDonald proclaims Oswald's innocence. McDonald ascribes the assassination to a conspiracy and suspects the government of a "continued and officially backed cover up" (p194).

Of necessity, this line impacts pointedly on former Commissioner Gerald Ford, himself the presidential target of assassins, <sup>and</sup> now fighting for his political life.

As a patriotic, anticommunist, godfearing, "establishment man," McDonald exculpates the CIA as author of the assassination, directly; the FBI, which he regards as "the finest investigative body in the world; but/subject to serious political pressures" (pp7-8), indirectly; and the Dallas police, collaborators with the FBI in the frame up of the first Oswald, as "an unknown factor" (p188). He makes no reference to the military.

He throws suspicion on the Secret Service as involved in the murder, and on former FBI and CIA officials as "compromised" in the cover up.

The political assassination of President Kennedy in McDonald's view, it is clear, was the work of a conspiracy comprising wealthy and

powerful individuals whose personal, political, and economic identities, like those of the cinematic figures of Executive Action, are not defined. Their government connections are not described. Their motivations are left in the dark.

In sum, McDonald's account, in common with the government's, which it rejects, and the "critics'," which it satirizes, does not reach far beyond the initial and less important problem - who killed Kennedy? - into American society and history to cope with the crucial question - why was Kennedy killed?

And, in fine, Appointment in Dallas may be read as a defensive ploy by the CIA in its ceaseless conflict with other government agencies and forces, akin to numerous others, including, for example, revelation of the existence of Lee Oswald; planting the untraceable rumor <sup>Lee Harvey</sup> Oswald was an agent of the FBI; surreptitious disclosure of the Pentagon Papers; "discovery" of evidence leading to dismissal of charges against Ellsberg for making the Papers public; sabotage of the Water-gate break in; and, most recently, leak of information about U.S. involvement in Angola - all of which were made necessary for the CIA by its inability, as a conspiratorial society, to speak publicly in its own name; and all of which bears the unmistakable thumbprint of counterintelligence. Appointment in Dallas is, thus, a counterthrust for and by the CIA against the clamor and forces seeking curtailment <sup>of</sup> its activities and budget.

Who slew Goliath?  
I did, said Saul  
With my Czechoslovak rifle  
For CIA

<sup>Wh</sup>Who killed the Quagga?  
I did, said Big Mac  
With my Quarter Pounder  
For Saul

Who milked the Zebra?  
I did, said Bocca  
With McDonald  
For money

N. Joy/T. Stamm  
December 20, 1975