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CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY1944 :

According to his prepared statement, dated 30 November 1962, OLTMANS claimed he had been arrested at the age of 19 [1944] by the German S.S. to be liquidated.

[Hearing before the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, Eighty-Seventh Congress, Second Session, 1963, p. 31.]

31 July 1945 - May 1946 :

OLTMANS entered the Royal Dutch Marine Corps as a war volunteer on 31 July 1945 and received an honorable discharge therefrom in May 1946.

[FBI Field Report (FR) (New Haven), 15 January 1962 - DBF 99933.]

27 October 1948 :

An American visa no. 188 was issued to OLTMANS on 27 October 1948 in Rotterdam, Holland.

[FBI FR (New York), 29 June 1962 - DBA 14523.]

1 November 1948 :

OLTMANS enrolled at Yale University and was admitted to the sophomore class. He majored in international relations. He became president of the International Relations Club at Yale, 1949-1950 and was a student resident of the Pierson College dormitory. While at Yale he exhibited an interest in hockey, golf, skiing, sailing, and playing in the New Haven symphony orchestra.

[FBI FR (New Haven), 15 January 1962 - DBF 99933.]

1950 :

According to an [official [redacted]] OLTMANS studied at Yale University but was expelled for "misbehavior" (not further explained).

[CSCI-3/748,549 4 February 1958 (from report dated 12 February 1957 from an [official [redacted]].)]

4 March 1950 :

OLTMANS resigned from Yale University, having been notified that his grades were not sufficient for him to obtain

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scholarship aid from Yale and due to the fact that he had insufficient financial resources to continue his college studies.

[FBI FR (New Haven), 15 January 1962 - DBF 99933.]

Before 1851 :

After living an unknown length of time in The Netherlands East India, OLTMANS went to South Africa, then to the United States, where he studied for a time at the Institute of Foreign Relations.

[ONHA 21527, 14 July 1961 - [official [redacted]]]

1951 :

OLTMANS arrived in The Netherlands where he became a student-journalist for the Algemeen Handelsblad; later moved to the United States, after which he left for Italy as a free lance journalist.

[ONHA 21527, 14 July 1961 - [official [redacted]]]

1954 :

OLTMANS questioned by the Amsterdam police on the charge of having had homosexual relations with a minor. The case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

[FBI Memorandum, 30 March 1962.]

August 1954 - November 1955:

Described as a translator in the Amsterdam bureau of the United Press.

[FBI FR (New Haven), 15 January 1962 - DBF 99933.]

OLTMANS' former wife, Freida (now married to Peter BIELING), claimed she had met OLTMANS while she was on vacation in Holland. He claimed he was employed as a reporter for the United Press in Amsterdam. She later determined that he was a teletype operator. She claimed that shortly after he was fired from this job and he began to work as a free-lance writer.

[FBI FR (New York), 1 February 1962 - DBA 796.]

About September 1954 :

In about September 1954, H. J. O. Van HAAGEN, of Amsterdam, lodged a complaint to the effect that OLTMANS had frequently

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committed acts of lewdness with his (complainant's) under-age son during the summer of 1954. Inquiries into the matter failed to reveal any evidence of any offense having been committed.

When interrogated, and also when being confronted with each other, both the persons concerned denied any act of lewdness having taken place between them. There was, however, evidence that OLTMANS' conduct toward the boy had been somewhat strange, which caused the latter to discontinue his association with OLTMANS.

As there was no evidence of any homosexual relations having existed between the persons concerned, the Chief Commissioner of Police, Amsterdam, was of the opinion that the matter should not incriminate OLTMANS and should not be used in deportation proceedings against him.

[FBI FR (New York), 11 March 1963 - DBA 35747.]

1956 :

As correspondent for De Nieuwsgier, OLTMANS covered the visit to Indonesia of the Soviet Chief of State, VOROSHILOV. At several mass meetings the Russian President severely censored The Netherlands, he pleaded for the immediate transfer of New Guinea to Indonesia, and posing as the great supporter of the young state, he in this way assured the Communist Party of a resounding election victory not long after. As a result the relations between Indonesia and The Netherlands deteriorated considerably.

[Haagse Post, 15 April 1961.]

Early 1956 :

OLTMANS learned that SUKARNO planned to pay a visit to Italy and he asked his papers whether they would be interested in an exclusive interview. The response was negative. At the same time, however, OLTMANS contacted the Agence France Presse which engaged OLTMANS, at a daily fee of some 30 guilders, to cover SUKARNO's visit to Rome. The then 32-years old OLTMANS contacted SUKARNO during a reception at the Indonesian Embassy, and he managed to interview SUKARNO. This interview made a great hit with the AFP which asked OLTMANS to cover SUKARNO's trip through Italy.

In those days, OLTMANS got the firm conviction that he had

to fulfill a mission: a new formulated meeting of the interests of The Netherlands and Indonesia. He wanted to go to Djakarta to make a thorough study of the problems and after paying a number of visits he secured financial aid (10,000 guilders) of some six Netherlands enterprises with interests in Indonesia. Moreover, he entered into arrangements with some papers, for which he could write articles as their foreign correspondent.

In Djakarta, he soon met numerous Dutchmen, including Professor P. N. DROST (who after having served in 1950 for one year with the United Nations Human Rights Division, discontinued his service because of unsatisfactory cooperation). During a visit which he paid to DROST, OLTMANS discussed with him the position of the Dutch in Indonesia, their dissatisfaction with the policy pursued in The Hague, their desire to emerge from the Indonesian-Netherlands impasse and in this connection also the New Guinea issue. He made the suggestion of expressing all these desires in an address to the States General; Professor DROST himself was enthusiastic over it, and that very evening, he drafted an address which was stenciled with the cooperation of a Dutch enterprise in Djakarta, and within some days was signed by 300 Dutch nationals.

The address, which invited Parliament to set talks with Indonesia going again and to assume a more accommodating attitude towards SUKARNO because otherwise sharp measures were to be expected against Dutch nationals and interests in Indonesia, was used by the Indonesian representative to the United Nations to weaken the official arguments. In The Netherlands press a storm was raised against the signatories to the address and especially against the journalist OLTMANS who was cited by DROST as the initiator. The papers for which he acted as foreign correspondent terminated the contracts.

[Haagse Post, 15 April 1961.]

1956 :

OLTMANS claimed during an open session before the Senate Subcommittee, on 30 November 1962, that he interviewed SUKARNO in Role, although the editor of De Telegraaf, the leading Dutch newspaper, forbade OLTMANS to interview President SUKARNO.

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"In order to verify my impressions, I went to Indonesia for the first time in my life for the Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, that is the Times of The Netherlands, and I stayed there until 1956 and 1957, and I made many trips throughout the country, and I got to know President SUKARNO intimately, and I am now writing a book on him, the first book ever written on SUKARNO".

[Hearing before Senate Subcommittee, 30 November 1962, p. 42.]

May 1956 :

Inasmuch as OLTMANS had not been very successful in his writings in Holland, he went to Rome where he was able to wangle an invitation to a reception for SUKARNO at the Indonesian Embassy. He then contacted the representative of a leading French newspaper and offered to do a story on SUKARNO for that newspaper. This offer was accepted, and OLTMANS subsequently attended the reception for SUKARNO, where he presented SUKARNO with a silver ash tray. Apparently through this meeting and subsequent meetings SUKARNO permitted him to travel with the press entourage from Indonesia which was traveling with SUKARNO. He later became the only Western newspaperman who traveled with the SUKARNO party as it made its way around Europe on state visits and this travel included a visit to Yugoslavia. He was unable to go to the USSR as he was unable to obtain a visa and to get a seat on the airplane. Frieda BIELING stated that despite the cordiality of Indonesian newspapermen toward OLTMANS there was a certain amount of jealousy exhibited by these newsmen because of OLTMANS' close personal contact with SUKARNO.

[FBI FR (New York), 1 February 1962 - DBA 796.]

OLTMANS subsequently returned to Holland where he started to contact various Dutch industrial corporations whose holdings in Indonesia had been seized or were in jeopardy of being seized by the Indonesian Government. He was able to convince some of these industrialists, particularly a Mr. REINKENS, the President of Unilever, that because of his close relationship with SUKARNO he would be able to arbitrate between the industrial empires and the Indonesian Government for adequate compensation for their properties. In addition, he had also made arrangements with the Amsterdam newspaper Elsevier to furnish them with several articles concerning Indonesia

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and, according to Mrs. BIELING, did have two or three articles published from Indonesia.

[Ibid.]

December 1956 :

OLTMANS went to Indonesia. Shortly after his arrival there, he published the so-called "appeal of Netherlanders in Indonesia to The Netherlands States General" to reconsider its attitude on Netherlands New Guinea. The signatures under this appeal were collected through the intermediary of the Nieuwsgier, a Dutch language newspaper now, according to source, completely in Indonesian hands and assumed to be indirectly controlled by the Indonesian Government.

[CSCI-3/748,549 4 February 1958 (from a report dated 12 February 1957 from a Dutch .)]

February 1957 :

OLTMANS' efforts to bring about some type of rapprochement between the industrialists and the Indonesian Government apparently failed and in February 1957, at which time Frieda BIELING was in the United States, she received a telegram stating he was coming to the United Nations to do press work for the Indonesian Government. At the time he arrived, the whole question of Dutch control of New Guinea was being brought before the United Nations and she presumed that this was the reason for his arrival in the United States.

[FBI FR (New York), 1 February 1962 - DBA 796.]

9 February 1957 :

Notice from Immigration and Naturalization Service announcing OLTMANS' arrival in Honolulu. The reason given for this visit was to attend the United Nations General Assembly (about four weeks).

[Enclosure to CSCI-3/775,788.]

19 February 1957 :

OLTMANS married Frieda WESTERMAN.

According to her, her marriage to OLTMANS was not a normal

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relationship, e.g., he was constantly traveling and had left the United States less than a month after their marriage. On the day of their marriage, ten minutes after the ceremony, he had left her and she was walking through Greenwich Village in New York City by herself.

At one time her father had determined that OLTMANS had a police record for molesting young boys in Amsterdam, Holland, and that he had been under psychiatric care with his uncle, a well-known Dutch psychiatrist, for homosexuality. Subsequently, by chance, she read a diary which he maintained, which gave a detailed account of his daily life, in addition to his homosexual activities; she stated that this convinced her that she must obtain a divorce.

[FBI FR (New York), 1 February 1962 - DBA 796.]

September 1957 :

OLTMANS traveled to The Netherlands. After paying a number of visits to prominent Dutch politicians and industrialists, during which he pleaded for talks on Irian (Netherlands New Guinea) between the two countries, he rented a reception hall in the Hotel de Witteberg, and organized a meeting of some well-known members of Parliament, of the Council of State, industrialists, and financiers.

This meeting actually took place on 16 October 1957. OLTMANS opened the meeting and warned about an impending Irian action unless early talks were initiated with the Indonesians. At the conclusion of the meeting OLTMANS received 1500 guilders to cover expenses (which actually amounted to 900 guilders).

[Haagse Post, 15 April 1961.]

17 April 1958 :

An [official] stated that according to press communications dated 17 April 1958, OLTMANS wrongly posed as a correspondent of the Wall Street Journal while in Djakarta.

[CSCI-3/767,597 18 October 1961 to I&NS.]

10 June 1958 :

OLTMANS was readmitted to the United States as a permanent resident. He had been issued an M-1 visa and was carrying a Dutch passport no. Z016214 issued by the Diplomatic Representative in

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Djakarta, Indonesia. He claimed to be a non-quota immigrant as the husband of Josephine A. F. OLTMANS, a United States citizen. [FBI FR (New York), 29 June 1962 - DBA 14523.]

Summer of 1958 :

OLTMANS worked in a book store at the old terminal at Idelwild Airport, but he was subsequently fired from this job. [FBI FR (New York), 1 February 1962 - DBA 796.]

September 1958 :

OLTMANS began lecturing on political affairs for Colston Leigh.

[FBI FR (New York), 1 February 1962 - DBA 796.]

1959 :

According to an article appearing in Haagse Post on 15 April 1961 (an independent weekend publication with a nationwide readership), "Leading figures of Netherlands trade and industry had a secret arrangement with President SUKARNO two years ago in Rome to talk with him about Netherlands assets in Indonesia. However, they waited in vain in the Italian capital for several weeks; in spite of a clear arrangement made via a Dutch journalist, SUKARNO failed to turn up.

"His name is only known to few in The Netherlands - the young Dutch reporter who, an intimate friend of SUKARNO, for five long years has been trying to lay contacts between the Indonesian Chief of State, Netherlands captains of industry and Netherlands politicians - the same man who currently is active in the United States and in the lobbies of the United Nations and is the troublesome opposite number of (Foreign) Minister LUNS: it is the 35-year old Willem L. OLTMANS, who stands recorded with Domestic Security Service as an activist opposing Dutch interests, but who himself emphatically says 'Whatever I do I am doing in the interest of The Netherlands and international peace'."

[Haagse Post, 15 April 1961; reported in American Embassy airgram no. G-474, from The Hague, 21 April 1961.]

May 1959 :

Because of OLTMANS' wife's employment with KLM, she was en-

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titled to a free airplane flight, as was her husband, to any point on the KLM system and so he decided to meet SUKARNO in Istanbul while he was on his way to Copenhagen. She said that she joined her husband in Amsterdam when the SUKARNO party arrived there and then they subsequently went on to Copenhagen.

[FBI FR (New York), 1. February 1962 - DBA 796.]

19 May 1959 :

According to an FBI source, OLTMANS had formerly been carried as a United Nations correspondent to the Amsterdam newspaper Vrij Nederland; however, he has not been accredited since 19 May 1959.

[FBI FR (New York), 1 February 1962 - DBA 796.]

1 February 1960 :

OLTMANS spoke before the Women's Club in Sewickly, Pennsylvania, in a speech entitled "Let's Stop Losing Friends Abroad". His services in making this speech were obtained through a New York booking agent, Colston Leigh. He made, according to this source, many stinging remarks regarding the United States and expressed opinions of a definite anti-Netherlands nature. He referred to the Netherlands Government as stupid and stated The Netherlands should have given New Guinea to Indonesia. He mentioned that the Netherlands Government considers him a traitor. It was observed by this source that OLTMANS is accepted in the well-to-do circles and that listeners are impressed by him. Source commented that although OLTMANS calls himself anti-communist, his views are at best those of a great admirer of communism and what the communist system represents. Many of those with whom he comes in contact do not recognize his true sympathies.

[FBI FR (Pittsburgh), 14 March 1960 - DBF 45391.]

1960 :

OLTMANS in the Congo.

[ONHW 13150, 26 April 1961.]

January 1960 :

OLTMANS states (during an executive session, 16 August

1962) "My first visit (to Cuba) was a brief one and I did not write about it. I made a statement to Revolucion and El Mundo, two Havana newspapers, in which I said that it seemed to me of primary importance that relations between Washington and Havana remained fluent [sic - fluid ?] and that the U. S. Government should work together with CASTRO. I likened Fidel CASTRO to President SUKARNO of Indonesia. I drew a parallel and called both leaders the fathers of their countries. I do know SUKARNO rather intimately well and I saw clear similarities, at that time, in their political philosophies. I maintained that I believed Cuba should associate with the Afro-Asian bloc, as foreign Minister Raul ROA's visits to Cairo and Belgrade at the time seemed to suggest. That same year President SUKARNO went on a state visit to Havana".
 [Hearing before the Senate Subcommittee, 30 November 1962, p. 34.]

30 June 1960 :

Frieda BIELING stated she and her husband were separated in March 1960. She obtained a Mexican divorce on 30 June 1960.
 [FBI FR (New York), 1 February 1962 - DBA 796.]

August and September 1960 :

OLTMANS traveled to Leopoldville and Brazzaville as a journalist with Vrij Nederland. He was strongly pro-LUMUMBA in his comments, and criticized the French interference in the Congo's politics.

[CSCI-3/767,597 18 October 1961 to I&NS; source: Official ⁵

9 September 1960 :

OLTMANS left Brazzaville for Rome.

[CSCI-3/767,597 18 October 1961 to I&NS; source: Official ⁵

Latter Part of 1960 :

OLTMANS visited Cuba as a guest of Ambassador BISBE (Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations).

[Hearing before Senate Subcommittee, 30 November 1962, p. 44.]

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Late 1960 or Early 1961 :

OLTMANS states (during an executive session on 16 August 1962) that "following my second journey to Cuba, as reported in the Republican of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, I have said, 'It takes me a long time before I call anyone a communist, for we too often call foreign leaders communists, but, under Fidel CASTRO, Cuba is going communist'."

[Hearing before a Senate Subcommittee, 30 November 1962, p. 35.]

19 - 31 December 1960 :

OLTMANS in Bonn, Germany, as a correspondent of the Vrij Nederland, to inform himself of the relations between Germany and the USSR, of the German position on NATO and of the question concerning the reunification of the two parts of Germany. According to source, OLTMANs calls himself anti-communist; however, he is greatly interested in the communist countries in Asia and Europe and throughout the world.

[CSCI-3/767,597 18 October 1961 to I&NS; from official⁵

18 December 1960 :

OLTMANS wrote in the Providence Journal (R. I. ?) that kids on the street [in Havana] wave communist Chinese flags and wear hammer and sickle insignas . . . teenage boys stroll around carrying revolvers and Czech-made weapons . . . CASTRO has ordered the loyal Fidelistas to report defeatists to the police . . . what a difference the Cuba today of what I saw a year ago. . . today people live in fear they thought had gone forever with the ouster of the dictator BATISTA. . . "

[Hearing before a Senate Subcommittee, 30 November 1962, p. 31.]

1 January 1961 :

OLTMANS states (during an executive session on 16 August 1962) that "I reported in the same paper [Providence Journal], 'These cooperatives are only a hairbreadth from the Chinese commune system. And the hairbreadth may well disappear when CASTRO begins to feel the pinch of the U. S. embargo on his sugar crop. . . CASTRO has made no bones about the fact that he

means to foment revolt throughout Latin America. . .'"

[Hearing before a Senate Subcommittee, 30 November 1962, pp. 34-35.]

1961 :

The Station in The Hague learned from the American Consulate's files on OLTMANS that he is almost certainly homosexual and in 1961 attempted to bring to the United States, at his own expense, a homosexual friend named Albert HILVERDINK, born on 11 May 1931 in Batavia, Java, dancer, Dutch passport no. D 966180; address: Kwintheulstraat 4, Amsterdam. [ONHA 27828, 14 February 1964.]

1961 :

OLTMANS met willem VERRIPS after H. Vander JAGT, Chief of the Passenger Department, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, New York City, had requested OLTMANS meet with VERRIPS in New York City. OLTMANS understood that Vander JAGT had made this request in receipt of a cable from the director of the airlines in Holland. OLTMANS met VERRIPS in the Roosevelt Hotel, New York City. They had a discussion of Indonesia and VERRIPS appeared to be attempting to get in touch with Indonesian officials for Dutch interests. OLTMANS advised that he learned from Vander JAGT, at a later date, that VERRIPS had stated that OLTMANS could be disposed of by the payment of \$500 to a certain individual in Harlem, who could kill OLTMANS with a truck. OLTMANS advised this threat was published in Holland in articles written by OLTMANS and that he lost contact with VERRIPS for some time due to the publication of this matter.

[FBI Memorandum (New York), 10 December 1964 - DBA 94159.]

January - 31 October 1961 :

A review of lists published by the United States Mission to the United Nations, from January to 31 October 1961, entitled "List of Non-U.S. Nationals Accredited as Correspondents and Representatives of Information Media by the United Nations" fails to reveal the name of OLTMANS as being an accredited correspon-

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dent to the United Nations.

[FBI FR (New York), 24 November 1961 - DBF 96245.]

8 April 1961 :

Headquarters reports to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that according to a fairly reliable source, OLTMANS plans to visit East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary during May, June, and July 1961. OLTMANS will be "unattached" and "Unsponsored", travelling alone and without any specific prearranged itinerary.

His reputation at the United Nations leaves many questions unanswered. He is socially ostracized by the Dutch delegation and fellow Dutch newsmen at the United Nations for his openly pro-Indonesian public stand in the question of Dutch Guinea.

He is not permanently accredited to the United Nations. Ostensibly he works for an obscure Dutch monthly magazine but fellow Dutch correspondents say they have yet to see one story written by OLTMANS in it.

When he applied some time ago for membership in the United Nations correspondents Association, he could not produce a single clipping to demonstrate his journalistic activities.

OLTMANS claims he writes also for a syndicate in the United States, the identity of which is unknown. His main income seems to be derived from public lectures in the United States on international politics, especially matters touching on Asia in general and Indonesia specifically. He claims he grew up in Indonesia and therefore knows the conditions there.

Despite the fact that his material does not seem to be printed anywhere, OLTMANS travels extensively. He shuttles between Europe and the United States quite regularly (at least once a year), was in the Congo last year, recently returned from Cuba and now is planning a trip to Eastern Europe. Those knowing his personal and financial status do not believe that he could pay for all this even if his stories were selling.

OLTMANS is constantly seen with what a western source

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would call "the wrong crowd". He has excellent contacts with all the communist-dominated countries, including Cuba. He is on intimate terms with elements like the Guineans, Indonesians, Egyptians, etc.

[CSCI-3/764,797 18 April 1961.]

15 April 1961 (date of article):

"What is activating Willem OLTMANS whose spirit made itself felt during the last few days when LUNS had talks in Washington? Is he 'an agent of SUKARNO?'

"The fact that he is continually hard up for cash is an argument against this assumption. When he is in The Netherlands he is in the habit of getting free rides from city to city. His many air trips were made possible by the fact that he is married to a ground stewardess of an American aviation company and consequently can travel virtually free of charge. In recent years he is making his living by means of lectures throughout the United States in behalf of the 'lecture office Colston Leigh', and in this manner strongly influences American public opinion with regard to New Guinea. He himself says 'Whatever I do, write or say - my only objective is to see Dutch prestige restored in Indonesia'. But his presence, his knowledge of Indonesian politics and politicians, his connections with Dutch trade and industry cannot be argued away. No less than the fact that when LUNS carried on talks in Washington, Kennedy appeared to be very well informed about the divergent views of a number of Dutch politicians, financiers, and industrialists, thanks to the reports which his special adviser W. N. ROSTOW had received from OLTMANS."

[Haagse Post, 15 April 1961.]

19 April 1961 :

The American Embassy in The Hague forwarded information to the Department stating that

"1. Dutch press has noted alleged April 9 statement of Dutch journalist Willem OLTMANS in St. Joseph, Michigan, that adviser to President Kennedy had told him that U.S. Seventh

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Fleet might become involved in Dutch-Indo dispute over New Guinea. Press also subsequently noted White House denial of any such statement to OLTMANS.

"2. Regarding foregoing Department may be interested to know that OLTMANS, a contributor to Dutch left-wing weekly Vrij Nederland, frequently lectures in US to various club audiences, etc. In reputable Dutch political and press circles OLTMANS is generally viewed with disfavor because of his alleged 'loose handling' of the truth. Embassy understands that the Dutch Foreign Office had considerable record reflecting unfavorably on OLTMANS' general behavior. It is known that OLTMANS considers himself a warm and close personal friend of SUKARNO (some say this is or was more than platonic) and that he hold view that New Guinea should be ceded to Indonesia. OLTMANS told reporting officer in May 1960 that he had recently seen SUKARNO in Vienna and that he, OLTMANS, was convinced that hostilities regarding Karel Doorman visit were going to happen and (presumably for this reason) US should give full support to Indo policy re New Guinea. If one is to believe all unfavorable remarks and aspersions one may hear about OLTMANS in Netherlands, it may well be that he is actually in pay of SUKARNO. If this true and if OLTMANS is as devious as pictured, it is not impossible that his account of alleged White House statement about possible US military involvement in New Guinea dispute was deliberately made in order to produce expected denial. A US denial of such a statement would on the balance appear helpful Indonesian cause as OLTMANS sees it. Embassy assumes OLTMANS will attempt to see SUKARNO in US."

[Airgram no. G-462, 19 April 1961, from American Embassy, The Hague.]

14 September 1961 :

OLTMANS addressed a letter to J. W. TWINAM, U. S Consulate General, Amsterdam, in which he stated he was "writing to you on behalf of Mr. Albert F. HILVERDINK, Jr., of Kwintheulstraat 4, Amsterdam whom I have invited to visit the United States as my personal guest." Paid for passage on the S. S.

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Rotterdam leaving Rotterdam on 10 October 1961.

[Attachment B, ONHA 27828.]

14 September 1961 :

OLTMANS filed an application for a waiver of passport and visa indicating that he went to East Berlin and Yugoslavia for Broadcasting Features, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, making a series of broadcasts, and he was unaware of needing a visa before entering those territories. His waiver was granted on 14 September 1961.

[FBI FR (new York), 29 June 1962 - DBA 14523.]

14 September 1961 :

OLTMANS admitted to the United States at New York.

[FBI FR (Washington), 30 January 1962 - DBA 762.]

20 September 1961 :

By letter dated 20 September 1961, directed to the FBI, Assistant Attorney General J. Walter YEAGLEY, of the Internal Security Division, advised that OLTMANS was reportedly serving as a paid lobbyist and public relations man for President SUKARNO of Indonesia, in the United Nations. If it could be established that OLTMANS was acting as a paid relations man for SUKARNO, in the United States, he would be required to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, unless his activities in this connection are confined to the United Nations.

[FBI FR (New York), 24 November 1961 - DBF 96245.]

16 November 1961 :

An FBI source advised on 16 November 1961 that the occupant of apartment 1F (118-09 83rd Avenue, Kew Gardens, New York), Willem OLTMANS, is apparently employed in some capacity with the United Nations. According to the informant, OLTMANS constantly makes trips in and around the United States and overseas. He is separated or divorced from his wife, who left him about a year and a half ago. The reason for departure, according to rumor, is that "he is not a man". Informant stated he was unaware as to whether OLTMANS was a homosexual or impotent, but did state OLTMANS currently lives with a male Filipino

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and the impression is that his wife's departure was due to the former reason rather than the latter.

[FBI FR (New York), 24 November 1961 - DBF 96246.]

22 November 1961 :

FBI's source advised that OLTMANS is believed to enjoy close, personal relationships with leading Indonesian personalities, including Foreign Minister SUBANDRIO.

[FBI FR (New York), 1 February 1962 - DBA 796.]

28 December 1961 (date of information):

OLTMANS described as a pro-Indonesian Dutchman who is a correspondent and lecturer and a very good friend of Moekarto NOTOWIDIGDO, former Indonesian Ambassador to the United States. OLTMANS, according to the informant, has visited the Indonesian Embassy four or five times in the last four years. The most recent visit being around 1 December 1961. On this occasion OLTMANS saw the present Indonesian Ambassador Zairin ZAIN and members of the Press Department of the Embassy.

[FBI FR (Washington, D. C.), 30 January 1962 - DBA 762.]

11 January 1962 :

FBI received a list of lectures published by W. Colston Leigh, Inc., 521 5th Avenue, New York. FBI's informant was of the opinion that the list is a list of lectures given by OLTMANS during 1961.

[FBI FR (Washington, D. C.), 30 January 1962 - DBA 762.]

22 January 1962 :

Frieda BIELING described her former husband as being pro-Indonesia. While outwardly giving the appearance of being anti-communist, he takes every opportunity possible to criticize the United States and the Western Allies. She stated that she is convinced that her husband is at least an intellectual communist since in reviewing some of his personal records, he indicates that communism is the economic system of the future and the sooner it is adopted by all nations the better for the world.

[FBI FR (New York), 1 February 1962 - DBA 796.]

15 February 1962 :

OLTMANS spoke at the convocation in the movie auditorium at Ripon College at 9 a.m. on the subject of "Cuba, Castro, and Communism". Different speakers are invited to these student convocations to present their views. OLTMANS' appearance was arranged for by the Student Senate of which Larry HAMILTON is a member.

Apparently OLTMANS talked very little on his subject matter, speaking mostly in generalities and gave no indication that he favored Russia or communism.

[FBI FR (New York), 29 June 1962 - DBA 14523.]

21 February 1962 :

OLTMANS wrote to the Under Secretary of State to whom he stated that he had visited Cuba in 1959 and 1960 and upon his return to the United States had written articles for the United States press on Cuba which articles were handled through World Wide Press, Inc., 333 East 46th Street, New York City. He also indicated that he has lectured on Cuba throughout the United States. On his return from Cuba he had a breakfast meeting with Senator Wayne MORSE arranged for by the United States Permanent Mission to the United Nations. OLTMANS also indicated his intention to go to Cuba for a stay of about four weeks. He noted that he had already written to Senator MORSE that he intends to report to him when he returns from Cuba.

[FBI FR (New York), 9 May 1962 - DBA 8998.]

27 February 1962 :

OLTMANS contacted Mikhail POLONIK, First Secretary and Press Officer at the USSR Mission to the United Nations. OLTMANS indicated to POLONIK that on 15 February 1962 he spoke at a co-educational college, Ripon College, in Ripon, Wisconsin. While there he determined that head of the Political Science Department, Professor William FLEMING, indicated that he taught the students that all America has to do is sever diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. OLTMANS told POLONIK that during his one hour lecture, he took this view and various other views apart

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and openly challenged the professor. He stated that he was enthusiastically greeted when he questioned the students as to why they did not invite a Russian diplomat or journalist to speak with them; he agreed to try and establish a contact for them with the USSR Government. He told POLONIK that if his Delegation desired to contact someone at Ripon, they should contact Larry HAMILTON, the Editor-in-Chief of the college newspaper, Ripon College Days.

[FBI FR (New York), 10 April 1962 - DBA 6832.]

27 March 1962 :

An FBI source advised that during a conversation with OLTMANS, the latter indicated his intention to go to Cuba shortly and to attempt to arrange for a personal interview with Fidel CASTRO. During the course of the conversation, OLTMANS mentioned that he was no longer living with his wife, since they had separated because she had become pregnant by another man. He also indicated that she had taken some money from him.

[FBI FR (New York), 10 April 1962 - DBA 6832.]

2 April 1962 :

OLTMANS filed Application by Permanent Resident for Permission to Travel to Cuba. OLTMANS stated his intention to travel to Cuba on 14 April 1962 and return to the United States before 30 April 1962. He stated his reason for travel to Cuba was to make a "survey of the situation".

His application was refused on 3 April 1962 but later granted on 11 April 1962.

[FBI FR (New York), 9 May 1962 - DBA 8998.]

3 April 1962 :

An FBI source advised he had learned that the United Nations Radio had granted correspondent accreditation to OLTMANS on the basis of a letter OLTMANS had submitted from "Syndicated Broadcasting Features, Inc., 221 North La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois". Over a period of months, OLTMANS had requested and received UN studio recording facilities to tape a series

of short topical features in English which he said were for his employers. The FBI source advised that his source began receiving reports expressing surprise and shock at the content of OLTMANS' recordings which were violently anti-American and usually on a straight communist line.

The source also noted that Syndicated Broadcasting Features, Inc., was unknown to legitimate broadcasters in the Chicago area. A further check of OLTMANS' accreditation was made through the Dutch Delegation at the United Nations; the latter declared that OLTMANS was persona non grata as far as they were concerned and, in fact, they considered him "an agent of a foreign power".

[FBI FR (New York), 25 May 1962 - DBA 10778.]

April - May 1962 :

OLTMANS' third visit to Cuba. OLTMANS stated (during an executive session on 16 August 1962, cited during an open session on 30 November 1962) that "I had written an article and sent to Look magazine, but it was turned down. I filed six articles with World Wide Press, as I had done after my second voyage, but Editor Arthur Fletcher found them unacceptable, and commented he considered them too much an apology for the Castro regime".

[Hearing before a Senate Subcommittee, 30 November 1962, p. 37.]

4 April 1962 :

Date of report of an investigation conducted on OLTMANS by the Immigration & Naturalization Service. According to this report "Subject's former spouse, Frieda BIELING, and her present husband, Peter BIELING, advised that SUBJECT is a homosexual. Peter BIELING executed an affidavit describing a homosexual act allegedly committed by the SUBJECT, the details of which BIELING read in the SUBJECT's diary.

[Attachment C, ONHA 27828, 14 February 1962.]

9 April 1962 :

A confidential informant advised the FBI that on 9 April 1962 the Cuban Mission to the United Nations notified

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the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations in Havana that OLTMANS had been invited to visit Cuba by the Institute Cubano por Amistad del Pueblo (Cuban Institute of Friendship for the People) at the suggestion of Ambassador BISBE. It was stated that OLTMANS had requested that he be furnished transportation and lodgings in connection with this trip and that he was to arrive in Havana on 16 April 1962 from Miami on KLM flight no. 978.

[FBI Report, 10 April 1962 - DBA 6373.]

10 April - 22 May 1962 :

During this period, an FBI source in a position to be aware of certain activities at the Indonesian Consulate and the Mission to the United Nations, both in New York City, advised he was unable to furnish any information regarding OLTMANS having anything to do with individuals employed by either of these two establishments.

[FBI FR (New York), 25 May 1962 - DBA 10778.]

16 April 1962 :

OLTMANS left for Cuba from Miami.

[FBI FR (New York), 10 September 1962 - DBA 22056.]

22 May 1962 :

An FBI source advised that he had never heard of OLTMANS having any connection with the Indonesian Government in any capacity whatsoever.

[FBI FR (New York), 25 May 1962 - DBA 10778.]

23 May - 26 June 1962 :

During this period, an FBI source advised that he was unable to furnish any information regarding OLTMANS having anything to do with individuals employed by either the Indonesian Consulate in New York City or by the Indonesian Mission to the United Nations.

[FBI FR (New York), 29 June 1962 - DBA 14523.]

14 June 1962 :

OLTMANS arrived in New York from Holland.

[FBI FR (New York), 10 September 1962 - DBA 22056.]

26 June 1962 :

Mr. Ladd I, JOHNSON, Secretary of the American-Indonesian Chamber of Commerce, 120 Wall Street, Room 2136, described OLTMANS as not being a very intelligence individual; however, he characterized him as one who is cunning and shrewd. He declared that OLTMANS is quite an opportunist. He stated that there is not much depth to OLTMANS. He has heard OLTMANS lecture on several occasions and he classified him as a poor lecturer. He advised that OLTMANS vacillates from his announced subject, bouncing from one topic to another so that upon completion of the lecture the only thing an individual can ask himself is "What did he say?"

[FBI FR (New York), 29 June 1962 - DBA 14523.]

27 June 1962 :

OLTMANS addressed a gathering of 200 in the Wisconsin Union. His lecture was sponsored by the Union Forum Committee. A local newspaper in Madison, Wisconsin, carried an article on 28 June 1962, entitled "Dutch Writer Rips US Smugness". This article was written by Michel KIRKHORN of the Capital Times staff. Included among the comments attributed to OLTMANS are the following:

"Cuba: The junk your press feeds you about Cuba is so fantastic that you don't understand anything about Cuba or Castro.

"We will allow Cubans to starve to death from our blockade in the name of Christianity, while we argue whether or not school children should pray at 8 a.m.

"Is Khrushchev a card-carrying Communist? I don't know; lets say he is. Well, he is able to visit the White House. Why won't you talk to Castro?

"Castro has said that he follows the Marxist philosophy, but there is a distinct difference between accepting Marx and being a Communist.

"If we can't get facts and figures straight 90 miles from the coast of the United States, then what of Viet Nam?

"Indonesia: The U.S. should not support Dutch attempts to keep colonies

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there. Sukarno is a great leader who has instituted a 'guided' democracy."

[FBI FR (New York), 10 September 1962 - DBA 22056.]

19 July 1962 :

OLTMANS told the Cuban Ambassador Mario GARCIA Inchaustegui that he had been in the office of Senator Wayne MORSE on 19 July 1962 and that he expected to meet again with MORSE during the coming week.

[FBI FR (New York), 10 September 1962 - DBA 22056.]

21 July 1962 :

OLTMANS in contact with the Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations, Mario GARCIA Inchaustegui, regarding the testimony in Washington of Carlos TODD. OLTMANs stated he was going to request to appear at the Senate Hearing in order to make a statement.

[FBI FR (New York), 10 September 1962 - DBA 22056.]

24 July 1962 :

Senate Subcommittee sent a letter to OLTMANs. (The Subcommittee notified all of those whose names appeared in Carlos TODD's testimony before the Subcommittee on 19 July 1962.)

"On July 19, 1962, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee received testimony from Carlos TODD, editor of the Cuban Information Service of Coral Gables, Fla., regarding alleged attempts to influence the American press in behalf of the Castro Government of Cuba.

"In view of the fact that your name was mentioned in this testimony, we wish to offer you the opportunity to read the testimony and present your viewpoint at a subsequent hearing.

"Arrangements for reading the testimony can be made through Mr. J. G. SOURWINE, Chief Counsel, or Alan D. McARTHUR, Associate Counsel, Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Room 3224, New Senate Building, Washington, Capital 4-3121, extension 6241.

"Very truly yours,

/s/ Alan D. McARTHUR, Associate Counsel.

[Hearing before a Senate Subcommittee, 30 November 1962, pp. 29-30.]

Latter Part of July and First Part of August 1962:

The Cuban Permanent Mission to the United Nations (CPMUN) made information available to Dr. ROA, Cuban Minister of Foreign

Relations, that in the United States the Senate Subcommittee on Suversive Activities is very partial in that its members give opportunity only to anti-Castro correspondents to testify, while pro-Castro correspondents, such as OLTMANS, have not been given the opportunity to be heard. The CPMUN has discussed this matter with OLTMANS, and during the latter part of July and the first part of August 1962, OLTMANS has been in contact with Senator Wayne MORSE and Senator Kenneth B. KEATING and has kept the CPMUN advised as to the results of these interviews. [FBI FR (New York), 10 September 1962 - DBA 22056.]

30 July 1962 :

The Washington Star carried an article entitled, "United States Writers Accused of Castro Leanings". This article states that Carlos TODD, a refugee Cuban newsman told a Senate Committee that some reporters appear to slant their material in favor of Fidel CASTRO's dictatorship. Mentioned by TODD was OLTMANS of Radio Station WGBS in Miami.

[FBI FR (New York), 11 March 1963 - DBA 35747.]

6 August 1962 :

An I&NS reported dated 6 August 1962 reflects that OLTMANS continued to be listed as the representative of Vrij Nederland as of January 1962. This report further showed that the United States Mission to the United Nations in New York listed OLTMANS as a non-United States national accredited as a correspondent by the United Nations for Press Audio News Service on their 20 February 1962 list.

[FBI FR (New York), 10 September 1962 - DBA 22056.]

9 August 1962 :

According to OLTMANS' prepared statement, 30 November 1962, he claimed that on 9 August, "a week prior to my first appearance here, a report was published in a leading Dutch newspaper that the Government of the United States was about to evict me from the country on the basis of 'un-American activities' committed by me as a foreigner within the boundaries of the United States. The article implied that I had been called to

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Washington as a first step of being thrown out of the country. As a permanent member of the International Federation of Journalists, as a member of the Netherlands Federation of Journalists, as an accredited correspondent for eight Dutch daily newspapers and a leading Asian magazine to this country, I kindly urge the committee to please inform me whether it is correct to state that I came of my own free will to testify here, at my own initiative, and that at no time the committee considered such grave demarches against me as to order me out of the country for having committed "un-American" activities. In view of the serious professional consequences this above-mentioned report might have for the uninterrupted continuation of my journalistic work, I would be deeply gratified to the committee if it would refute the above-mentioned report. [Hearing before Senate Subcommittee, 30 November 1962, pp. 31-32.]

16 August 1962 :

According to OLTMANS' prepared statement (given before the Senate Subcommittee on 30 November 1962), he appeared at his own request at an executive session of the SSC to take issue with Mr. TODD's allegations and supplied the committee "during my testimony with numerous quotations from statements and articles by me on the emergence of the People's Republic of Cuba." OLTMANS asked Senator KEATING to reschedule a hearing for the reason that Mr. TODD voiced his criticism in public, and it seemed only fair to defend oneself also in public".

OLTMANS categorically denied Mr. TODD's serious allegations "that I, as a Dutch journalist at any time would have acted as an apologist for international communism".

[Hearing before Senate Subcommittee, 30 November 1962, pp. 31, 35.]

4 September 1962 :

OLTMANS claims to have written an autobiography [sic] of SUKARNO which he himself will publish. OLTMANS said he had received about \$3,000 from his mother, a resident of Holland,

and that this money will be used to publish the book.

An FBI source claimed to be suspicious of OLTMANS' source of funds, since none of his writings have been published, and since his public speaking tours only take him before low-paying women's clubs.

[FBI FR(New York), 10 September 1962 - DBA 22056.]

4 October 1962 :

A source familiar with certain diplomatic operations of the Cuban Government advised that during the first part of October, 1962, the Cuban Permanent Mission to the United Nations, made available to Dr. Raul ROA Garcia, Minister of Foreign Relations, certain information concerning Willem L. OLTMANS.

The Cuban Permanent Mission advised that OLTMANS had been in Cuba recently and has written excellent articles for publication in the United States, which articles portray the truth about the Cuban Revolution. The CPMUN further advised that OLTMANS is favorably inclined towards the Cuban Revolutionary Government and its objectives and that his favorable attitude no doubt has been stimulated by the courtesies which have been extended to him while on official visit to Cuba.

The CPMUN further pointed out that OLTMANS has numerous contacts in the United States Congress and that as a result of interviews which he has conducted with members of the United States Congress, he has concluded that the United States for political reasons does not have the courage to undertake direct military intervention in Cuba. The CPMUN advised that although this is the opinion of one person, i.e., OLTMANS, it should be taken into serious consideration by the Cuban Revolutionary Government in view of the large number of interviews conducted by OLTMANS.

According to CPMUN, OLTMANS advised CPMUN that the United States Government is fearful of retaliatory measures in the event of a military intervention in Cuba and that these retaliatory measures would come from none other than sister Latin American republic members of the Organization of American States (OAS). CPMUN further pointed out that OLTMANS has concluded as a re-

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sult of the interviews conducted by him that all sabotage activities directed at the Cuban Revolutionary Government in Cuba emanate from the United States Naval Base in Guantanamo, Cuba.

CPMUN recommended to MINREX that Cuba define its position clearly before the world as to the presence of the United States Armed Forces at Guantanamo and that measures be taken to dislodge these members of the Armed Forces from there.

[FBI Memorandum, 12 October 1962, from Miami, Florida : DBA 24265.]

30 November 1962 :

Upon his own request, OLTMANS appeared in open session before the Senate Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee of the Judiciary. His appearance was in connection with the Subcommittee's concern over attempts of Pro-Castro Forces to pervert the American press.

[Hearing before the Senate Subcommittee, 30 November 1962, pp. 29-46.]

18 December 1962 :

OLTMANS said on arrival in Amsterdam by air from the United States that he intended to take legal action against the Dutch Foreign Minister J. M. A. H. LUNS. OLTMANS alleged to journalists at the airport that he had been refused (on instructions from LUNS) a declaration by the Dutch Embassy in Washington that he was a "bona fide journalist working for bona fide newspapers". As a result he had been unable to attend the reception at the Dutch Embassy in Washington and the annual reception given in the United Nations Building.

OLTMANS also stated that he would consult a lawyer on an editorial appearing in the newspaper De Telegraaf of 9 August, describing his behavior as "nauseating" and announcing that he would be heard by an American Senate Committee "in connection with his un-American activities in the Cuban affair".

[Attachment D, ONHA 27828, 14 February 1964.]

1963 :

OLTMANS accidentally met Willem VERRIPS in Amsterdam. At this meeting, VERRIPS told OLTMANS that he was sorry about their past misunderstandings and that he wished to advise OLTMANS that he had now moved into a residence around the corner from OLTMANS' parents.

OLTMANS advised (on 25 November 1964) that inasmuch as he never knew the reason for VERRIPS' original threat (see 1961 entry above) and inasmuch as VERRIPS was a very personable individual, OLTMANS became very friendly with VERRIPS and as a result of this friendship learned the following information from VERRIPS:

VERRIPS fought against the Nazis in the underground in Holland during World War II. After the war he went to Moscow and obtained espionage training in the Soviet espionage training center in Moscow. He subsequently worked in Southeast Asia and evidently defected to and worked for the "Security Intelligence Agency" of the United States. VERRIPS claimed to OLTMANS that he was not employed by the CIA at that time and that he was being paid a \$500 a month pension by the Agency. VERRIPS also stated he had access to a United States passport in the office of the United States Ambassador in The Hague, Holland. OLTMANS states VERRIPS apparently lives very well and that the source of his income is unknown. VERRIPS calls himself a "professional trouble shooter".

[FBI Memorandum (New York), 10 December 1964 - DBA 94159.]

July 1963 :

OLTMANS in The Netherland where he obtained a visa to visit Cuba.

[ONHA-27828, 14 February 1964.]

19 July 1963 :

OLTMANS called at the United States Consulate General, Amsterdam, to request assistance in obtaining approval from the Department or from the Immigration Service for a trip to Cuba in late August in which he would gather material for a

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story for Reader's Digest, articles for several small Dutch papers, and his lectures in the United States for W. Colston Leigh, Inc., 521 5th Avenue, New York.

OLTMANS is traveling on a new Dutch passport visaed by the Cuban Embassy in The Hague on 19 June. He has a resident alien's "green card" but no re-entry permit. He intends to leave The Netherlands on 5 August stopping first in Paramaribo and eventually in Curacao before going to Cuba. He requested that notification of permission to go to Cuba and return to the United States be sent to him at the latest in care of the American Consulate General in Curacao.

The Consulate General in Amsterdam is currently attempting to assist the Immigration Service investigation of OLTMANS whose deportation is being considered on the grounds of subversion and perversion. He is known in The Netherlands as a person of doubtful reliability, personally, professionally, and politically.

[Airgram no. A-18 from Amsterdam, 25 July 1963 - see ONHA 27828.]

25 November 1964 :

OLTMANS identified his source (Willem VERRIPS) who had provided him with what he (OLTMANS) considered to be a summary of the contents of his file which he believed was in the possession of the United States Attorney General at the time the summary of its contents was provided.

OLTMANS advised that he was providing this information inasmuch as VERRIPS had now been discredited as a reliable source of information in his eyes, and inasmuch as he, OLTMANS, feared VERRIPS.

OLTMANS advised (the FBI) that when he learned that he was being investigated by the I&NS he contacted VERRIPS, who had previously advised him that he (VERRIPS) had access to information in the office of the United States Attorney General, and requested VERRIPS to attempt to determine the nature of the investigation being conducted against him by the United States Government. As reported in a previous memorandum from the FBI [no record] OLTMANS alleges that VERRIPS replied to his call

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and provided the summary of the investigation allegedly being conducted against OLTMANS. VERRIPS also told the father of OLTMANS, a prominent Dutch attorney, that he had contacted the United States Attorney General Robert F. KENNEDY during the latter's visit to Berlin and that VERRIPS had requested that KENNEDY clear up the cloud of suspicion concerning OLTMANS.

[FBI FR (New York), 10 December 1964 - DBA 94159.]

25 November 1964 :

OLTMANS stated (to the FBI on 25 November 1964) that since his return from Asia he has been contacted repeatedly by Gheorghe POPA, Second Secretary, Rumanian Mission to the United Nations, concerning POPA's request that OLTMANS write articles for Rumanian publications. OLTMANS advised he has no intention of writing the articles requested by POPA.

OLTMANS advised that since his return from Asia he has observed and attempted to speak with Emeric DIMBU, Second Secretary, Rumanian Mission to the United Nations, and that DIMBU, who was absent from the United Nations since March 1964, appears to be very cold toward OLTMANS and apparently does not wish to continue their friendly association which had taken place for about five years. OLTMANS stated that "it appears that DIMBU has turned me over to POPA for development".

[FBI FR (New York), 10 December 1964 - DBA 94159.]

12 December 1964 :

The FBI's New York office received a letter from OLTMANS in Amsterdam in which he stated that "upon return to Holland, I learned that Mr. W. VERRIPS had been buried two days earlier following an automobile accident in which he was killed following (an alleged) attempt on his life two weeks earlier. The press called it the tragic end of 'a mysterious life'. I thought I would let you know since we discussed recently Mr. VERRIPS' mysterious ways."

[FBI Letterhead Memorandum, dated 4 January 1965 - DBA 95189.]

Late May - Early June 1965 :

The diplomatic representation of the People's Republic

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of China offered a lunch in The Hague to Willem OLTMANS. During this three-hour lunch, OLTMANS very willingly answered the questions about the things he knew about the political development in the United States. The Chinese were almost exclusively interested in the Viet-Nam question. In this connection the Chinese were especially interested in what OLTMANS knew about the power and extent of the opposition in the United States and the chances for success of this opposition.

[IN 14275, 12 July 1966.]

16 June 1965 :

OLTMANS plans to write an article on CHOU En-lai for Playboy. OLTMANS, who is planning to travel to China, talked to the Chinese communists during the evening about the possibility of an interview with CHOU En-lai. The Chinese would, of course, have to refer this one to Peking for a decision.

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[] 30863, 16 July 1965.]

31 August 1966 :

Haagse Courant carried an interview with OLTMANS in which the latter said his purpose for visiting CV [sic] was to arrange a China visa. OLTMANS also plans to discuss his China trip with the Dutch foreign minister.

[] 1068 (IN 89870), 6 September 1966.]

October 1966 :

OLTMANS in charge of Dutch television team in Djakarta. He has been active in attempting to promote a visit of Princess BEATRIX to Indonesia. SUKARNO actually issued such an invitation after talking to OLTMANS. Latter has also been pushing "compromise with SUKARNO" line with Indonesian officials.

[] 5961 (IN 22231), 21 October 1966.]

3 May 1967 :

Jacob BAAL-TESHUVA, who resides at 220 West 72nd Street, New York City, a free-lance writer and accredited UN correspondent for twelve years, voluntarily appeared at the FBI's New York Office and furnished the following information:

He advised that on 30 April 1967 he was contacted by

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telephone at his home by a Willem OLTMANS, a UN correspondent and free-lance writer, who is known as a "leftist" in UN correspondent circles. He advised that having worked at the UN for about 12 years, he knows OLTMANS but does not consider him a friend. Recently, when he ran an art exhibition at the Beilin Galleries, he sent out invitations to most of the UN correspondents. He stated that OLTMANS had called to say he was sorry that he could not attend the exhibition, and to thank him for the invitation extended to him. During the conversation, OLTMANS asked if TESHUVA was writing any articles for Playboy magazine, to which TESHUVA answered he was commissioned to do an article and interview of the former Premier of Russia, Alexander KERENSKY of New York City, to which OLTMANS replied "I just sold an article to Ramparts about the CIA in Indonesia". [FBI Letterhead Memorandum (New York), 12 May 1967 - DBA 85183.]

22 February 1968 :

OLTMANS presented a one-hour exclusive interview with Jim GARRISON, New Orleans District Attorney, on Dutch television, at prime time on 22 February 1968.

GARRISON explained that President KENNEDY was murdered because his concept of detente was detrimental to the "military-industrial complex". He repeated well-known thesis that KENNEDY was a victim of a plot by CIA, who made common cause with the military-industrial establishment, with vested interest in keeping the cold war going. GARRISON also stated CIA committed to the Asian land war while one of President's last orders was for troop reduction there. He predicted that the President who brings the United States to the brink of peace will suffer same fate as KENNEDY.

When queried about the reason for the program, especially made for a European audience, GARRISON said the growing CIA influence on United States media made it impossible for him to be heard in his own country.

OLTMANS, said to be a United States citizen, is characterized by his former colleagues as someone "more interested in shady politics than in journalism".

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Author's comment: The most damaging aspect of this program is that GARRISON's person and presentation was sufficiently credible to elicit rather favorable comment in the TV reviews from such generally well-informed newspapers as Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant, among others. Several Dutch viewers also commented on the credibility of his person and presentation. Likely that Dutch television will try to sell this program to other European stations.

[Department of State telegram from the Hague no. 3981, 23 February 1968.]

27 February 1968 (date of cable):

In reference to Jim GARRISON's interview on Dutch Television on 22 February 1968, the [redacted] claims that OLTMANS' file will reveal fact that he was a practicing homosexual during his Indonesian days (with SUKARNO and SHARTO among others), and has allegedly committed same acts in Netherlands.

(NB: The OLTMANS' 201 file does not support this statement. There is no indication that OLTMANS had homosexual relations with SUKARNO. OLTMANS was charged with lewdness in 1954; however, there was insufficient evidence and the charge was dropped.)

[redacted] 3870 (IN 59064), 27 February 1968.]

26 March 1968 (date of dissemination):

The Agency sends a dissemination to FBI on GARRISON and the KENNEDY assassination. Subject of the report was: "Interview of GARRISON on Dutch TV by Willem L. OLTMANS". Dissemination included as an attachment the transcript of GARRISON's interview which took place on 22 February 1968. [CSCI-316/01213-68, 26 March 1968.]

5 April 1968 (date of report):

The following information was received from an [official] 5

[redacted] on 5 April 1968:

"Willem OLTMANS", a Dutch journalist, travels regularly to the United States to produce television commentaries. OLTMANS is a homosexual and his sympathies lie with Peking.

"OLTMANS recently interviewed some negro student athletes, who had refused to take part in the Olympic games in Mexico, for the Dutch Television Foundation (NTS). In this interview a professor said: 'We are prepared to blow up the White House and LBJ and Ladybird'. OLTMANS' cameramen, who had borrowed the equipment from CBS, were alarmed by this and predicted that the film would be destroyed if it got into American hands. This interview will probably be shown shortly on Dutch television.

"OLTMANS, who previously produced a commentary on the murder of KENNEDY, is still working on this matter in cooperation with Jim GARRISON. He claims to know who the KENNEDY murderer was. In connection with this, OLTMANS has been the guest of an 'oil millionaire' in Texas.

"According to OLTMANS he was invited there because of 'his knowledge of the affair' and the fact that he would be able to act as a medium to bring the facts to the world. At his request Jim GARRISON has provided him with a body guard while working on this matter.

"In Texas it appeared to him that the group which had financed KENNEDY's murder had had a deep seated quarrel and had fallen into two groups. Some details regarding this affair have come to light and it is seriously being considered to bring them to the public via a television broadcast. OLTMANS is going to discuss this with NTS and bring it about."

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[] 35638, 11 June 1968.]

29 June 1968 :

Tony DAKE, head of Dutch Television, had an appointment to interview North Vietnamese representation during the Paris talks at 10:00 a.m. Without his knowledge, however, his assistant OLTMANS had submitted written questions to the North Vietnamese delegation in advance and made an appointment for 9:00 a.m. the same day. When DAKE arrived as scheduled, OLTMANS was interviewing North Vietnamese representative and DAKE was refused admittance. Interview turned out to be recitation by the North Vietnamese of standard line except for two spontaneous questions: OLTMANS asked whether North Viet-Nam would continue bombing Saigon during the Paris talks. After hesitation, reply was: "Yes"; second question was whether North Vietnamese delegation would receive Senator McCARTHY if he asks for meeting. Reply was "North Viet-Nam would talk to anyone".

DAKE said decision has been made not to broadcast program because of straight propaganda of North Vietnamese repre-

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sentative. DAKE said one interesting development was the North Vietnamese delegation has telephoned NTS repeatedly since 29 June asking that the two spontaneous questions and replies be deleted. DAKE thought North Vietnamese insistence might be significant.

As result of OLTMANS' deceit and insubordination, DAKE intends to do everything he can to bar OLTMANS from the NTS team scheduled to cover US Presidential conventions in August.

[Airgram, American Embassy, The Hague, no. 6037, 31 July 1968.]

8 July 1968 :

OLTMANS telephones QKFLOWAGE representative in The Hague to advise her of the following information:

He prefaced his conversation by stating he was anti-American, based on the Kennedy assassination and racial discrimination in the United States. Despite this fact, he stated, LNPURE here should be made aware of a Dutch group which (even he) finds outrageously untruthful and slanderous against the United States. The group called Cine Club, the director of which is Ad Van PRAAG, Cornelius Schuitstraat, Amsterdam. OLTMANS reports he was invited to participate in a meeting of the Amsterdam or Rotterdam section of the Cine Club on 2 July 1968. He found meeting particularly shocking: the main speaker gave a twisted, obscene, and lying picture of the United States.

QKFLOWAGE believes OLTMANS' true motivation furnish-
ing this information based on his desire to cover United States Presidential elections without visa troubles. Also, OLTMANS may be attempting to gain American ears in coming fight between himself and NTS public event chief, Tony DAKE.

4477 (IN 46460), 9 July 1968.]

October 1968 :

OLTMANS, correspondent for the Netherlands television system, has been traveling with the presidential candidate NIXON. OLTMANS has been busy reporting to the Dutch people on

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many other interesting ramifications of the life of Richard NIXON, particularly the NIXON law firm. He made a telecast this week describing how NIXON, as attorney for Pepsi-Cola, had flown to Taiwan where CHIANG Kai-shek had canceled the Pepsi-Cola concession.

OLTMANS also told Dutch viewers how NIXON's law firm had been paid almost a million dollars by two railroads, and how he had come out vigorously against a trucking bill before Congress in September which the railroads opposed; also how NIXON's firm had represented El Paso Natural Gas and other oil firms and that NIXON had issued a statement favoring the 27 1/2 per cent oil depletion allowance and opposing too much Federal regulation of industry, oil, and gas always having been heavily regulated industries.

OLTMANS also reported to Dutch viewers that the NIXON law partners were actively managing his election campaign. [JackAnderson article, The Washington Post, 29 October 1968.]

6 February 1969 (date of cable):

OLTMANS fishing for information on ⁰²[ST]DAME's whereabouts, possibly on behalf of Peking. [redacted] strongly recommends under no circumstances should OLTMANS be given any information nor access to ⁰²[ST]DAME although it might be interesting to try to determine further what it is he wants to know.

¹⁵⁻⁶[redacted] 5423 (IN 87916), 6 February 1969.]

17 June 1969 (date of report):

According to an [official [redacted]], Willem OLTMANS' hatred of the present administration in Indonesia will find an outlet in a new book entitled The Generals, which deals with the SUHARTO era and is more or less a sequel to his book The Traitors. OLTMANS claims that he has a large number of photocopies of bank transfers, personal instruction, etc., which clearly demonstrate the corruption of the generals under SUHARTO. OLTMANS intends to spare SUHARTO, because the latter had asked him to do so at the time, but he (OLTMANS) does not know if it [redacted] will be possible; he says that Professor WERTHEIM, who is writing

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the introduction to The Generals is exerting considerable pressure to make him nevertheless denigrate SUHARTO. OLTMANS obtained his information in the following manner:

Senator TOWERS of Texas has had a confidential agent in Djakarta for a number of years, the main reason being that Texas had entered into considerable commitments with the new regime (cereals, rice, and lend lease). TOWERS wanted to know whether his aid was going to the right places. The confidential agent's reports were sent by TOWERS to the head of the American Chamber of Commerce for Indonesia in New York. The latter is a good friend of OLTMANS and it is from him that OLTMANS has managed to get hold of the necessary information in the form of photocopies.

In New York, OLTMANS had an unexpected visit from an acquaintance from Djakarta - a young man, a homosexual like OLTMANS, who works for Indonesian military intelligence. Although this Indonesian spent a few days with OLTMANS, he did not succeed in persuading OLTMANS to abandon his plan. The young man left with the warning that OLTMANS would be in danger if he published the book.

Upon his return to Holland, OLTMANS asked the clairvoyant CROISET, of Utrecht, whom he consults regularly. CROISET told OLTMANS that he could go ahead, because they would not get at him anyway.

American solicitors have formed an "Association for the Investigation of Assassinations" in Washington. OLTMANS was offered membership, so he said, in the European branch. He also consulted CROISET on this point; the latter advised him to join. Moreover, CROISET saw that the Soviet Union had something to do with the formation of this association.

²²
[] 36719, 8 July 1969.]

March 1970 :

In March 1970, OLTMANS began contacts with the Soviet Press Attache, Vladimir OPALEV. OLTMANS would like to have an interview with Germen GVISHIANI - a filmed interview.

²²
[] 38577, 1 February 1972; []⁵ - internal)

Early July 1970 :

OLTMANS is refused an Indonesian visa.

[redacted] 19762 (IN 346689), 3 June 1971.]

September 1970 :

OLTMANS suddenly received an invitation to a party at the Soviet Embassy. He thinks it's crazy as he does not belong to that club at all. His thinking, however, is along the lines of those people.

[redacted] 38577, 1 February 1972 - [redacted] - internal [redacted]

October 1970 :

OLTMANS appears interested in an interview with KOSYGIN's son-in-law, Germen GVISHIANI, who allegedly was connected with American-Soviet discussions about forming a mutual "think tank". Presumably this and some connection with the so-called Club of Rome in which GVISHIANI plays a role. (NB: GVISHIANI is chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology and is suspected of being a highly placed intelligence officer.)

[redacted] 38577, 1 February 1972 - [redacted] - internal [redacted]

[Club of Rome: "With man at the pinnacle of his knowledge and power, a profound malaise is spreading through human society. Faced with an increasingly more complex and ever-changing tangle of intertwined problems - some of them overarching all political, cultural, and geographical boundaries - mankind is threatened by an unprecedented crisis.

"Thirty European scientists, humanists, educators, and managers met in April 1968, at the Academy of Lincei in Rome, to discuss how this problematique could be understood and met. Some of them pledged to stay together as an informal group, and to coopt people of vision and action from all continents, cultures, and value systems, who shared their conviction that traditional institutions and policies are no longer able to cope with this situation or even to perceive its trends.

"This group is known as the Club of Rome. Its members can number one hundred as a maximum. One of them is involved in current political decisions, nor has the club as a whole any ideological, political, or national commitments, although many of its members have access to decision makers and have great stores of information and knowledge to draw upon.

"The Club of Rome has two main objectives: One is to stimulate research and reflections aimed at gaining a deeper understanding of the workings of the global systems; during the first phase, this activity has been centered around the study of limits to growth, which is being discussed in this book as its main theme. The second objective is to use the insight so acquired to promote new policies and strategies inspired by a new humanism and capable of setting mankind on a saner course."

Statement by Aurelio Peccei, Founder and Chairman of the Club of Rome. Cited in Willelm L. OLTMANS, On Growth, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1974, pp. xi-xii.]

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5 October 1970 :

OLTMANS visited Algiers to interview Black Panther leader Eldridge CLEAVER.

¹⁵⁻⁶
[redacted] 19762 (IN 348689), 3 June 1971.]

April 1971 :

Through the cooperation of Aurelio PECCEI, Chairman of the Club of Rome, OLTMANS, at the end of April 1971, succeeded in getting in contact with GVISHIANI in Paris. Also present at this discussion was the former member of the Soviet Embassy FEDEROVSKY, now chief of potocol of the State Committee for Science and Technology. During this meeting, GVISHIANI invited OLTMANS to the Soviet Union. FEDEROVSKY was instructed to inform the Soviet Embassy in The Hague. GVISHIANI, who is also chairman of the Commission for Environment Administration in the Soviet Union, asked OLTMANS to make a film at the same time about the environment administration in the USSR to support the international environment conference to be held this year (1971 or 1972).

²²
[redacted] 38577, 1 February 1972 - [redacted] internal [redacted]

May 1971 :

It becomes clear that since OLTMANS' discussion with GVISHIANI, OPALEV's attitude towards OLTMANS has greatly changed. He is now all willingness. In May, OLTMANS made his film with GVISHIANI and received an invitation to go to the Soviet Union for the second half of August and the whole of September, where he would be able to film ten scientific institutes. GVISHIANI told OLTMANS he had complete trust in him.

²²
[redacted] 38577, 1 February 1972 [redacted] internal [redacted]

6 May 1971 (date of report):

[redacted] is intrigued by ^{P2}[SYWEB]'s apparent involvement if not active interest in pro-Chinese communist matters.

[redacted] and the ²⁸[redacted] consider the possibility that ^{P2}[SYWEB]'s interest in pro-Chinese communist matters and individuals reflects an effort to satisfy Soviet intelligence requirements.)

(12/98)

In this connection, [redacted] notes that [SYWEB] continues contact with the following pro-Chinese communist individuals: Willem L. OLTMANS and Professor Willem F. WERTHEIM.

[redacted] 38144, 4 May 1971.]

1 June 1971 (date of information):

OLTMANS visited the Soviet Union to interview Dzherman Mikhaylovich GVISHIANI.

[redacted] 9762 (IN 348689), 3 June 1971.]

3 June 1971 (date of cable):

[redacted] received [redacted] report that OLTMANS claimed he had been invited by the National Security Council of the United States to discuss Southeast Asian affairs. Alleged invitation was extended by Henry KISSINGER's assistant, MITCHELL.

[redacted] 19762 (IN 348689), 3 June 1971.]

June 1971 :

OLTMANS again in contact with GVISHIANI, this time in Vienna, where there was a meeting of the Club of Rome.

[redacted] 38577, 1 February 1972 - [redacted] - internal [redacted]

August 1971 :

OLTMANS plans to visit Soviet Union to visit ten scientific institutions.

[redacted] 19762 (IN 348689), 3 June 1971.]

18 August 1971 :

[redacted] received report from [redacted] to the effect that OLTMANS had received a letter from Mr. HOLDRIDGE, Chief of Staff for Asia and assistant to KISSINGER. As a result of which (and presumably subsequent correspondence from OLTMANS to HOLDRIDGE), OLTMANS expects to meet with HOLDRIDGE in Washington on 6 or 7 September 1971.

[redacted] 20138 (IN 40397), 18 August 1971.]

24 August 1971 :

The Agency prepared an informal memorandum for passage

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to Mr. HOLDRIDGE on 24 August 1971. Memorandum contained short summary of information on OLTMANS.

[Informal blind memorandum, 24 August 1971.]

17 September 1971 :

[redacted] received a memorandum from [an official [redacted] S] reflecting OLTMANS' reaction to his recent meeting with FSO John M. HOLDRIDGE in Washington. It would appear that Mr. HOLDRIDGE adopted an attitude of circumspection in dealing with OLTMANS.

According to OLTMANS, the visit lasted only twenty minutes. By that time he had come to the conclusion that it was senseless to try to have a useful conversation with this "former Marine colonel and victim of arteriosclerosis".

[redacted] 38421, 17 September 1971.]

October 1971 :

OLTMANS sees GVISHIANI in Paris, where, among other things, he spoke to him about his visit to The Netherlands in the second week of October. OLTMANS did his best to oblige GVISHIANI while visiting The Netherlands by trying to establish business contacts for him - for instance with Philips.

[redacted] 38577, 1 February 1972 - [redacted] - internal [redacted]

November 1971 :

OLTMANS received an offer from the Soviet State Television for a five-year contract to make extensive films in the USSR. This offer was made to OLTMANS during his visit to the Soviet Union. It is the confirmation of the earlier offer by GVISHIANI to film a number of scientific institutions in the USSR. On 17 November, OLTMANS allegedly discussed this business further with GVISHIANI in Geneva.

[redacted] 38577, 1 February 1972 - [redacted] - internal [redacted]

14 December 1971 (date of dissemination):

On 10 December 1971, it was reported by [redacted] that William Leonard OLTMANS (who has been the subject of previous CIA and Federal Bureau of Investigation reporting) was

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attempting to obtain, in the near future, State Department classified documents via an American contact, fnu JONES. Said documents concern conversations between John Foster DULLES, former Dutch Foreign Minister Josef LUNS, and former Dutch Ambassador to the United States, J. H. Van ROIJEN, on the topic of New Guinea and Indonesia.

According to source, OLTMANS is currently attempting to embarrass and discredit LUNS. OLTMANS already has inspired a recent anti-LUNS article entitled "Has Luns Mis-led Us?", written by one Joris van der BERGIN and printed in a sensationalist Dutch newspaper Vrij Nederland. Source speculates that fnu JONES mentioned above, may be former US Ambassador to Indonesia, Howard JONES, as source has established that OLTMANS and Howard JONES met in September 1971, in Boston. Given his background of being a leftist, anti-American journalist, should OLTMANS obtain the abovementioned classified material, source feels OLTMANS would use it to . . . embarrass [publicly] all parties concerned.

[DIR , 14 December 1971, to Department of State with information copy to the FBI. Dissemination based upon [redacted] 20670 (IN 492139), 14 December 1971.]

14 January 1972 :

It is known that OLTMANS recently attended a meeting where a number of Soviets were present. This meeting is believed to have been one held by the Nederland-USSR Association on 14 January 1972.

[redacted] 38577, 1 February 1972 - internal [redacted]

18 January 1972 :

On order to gain further publicity in his campaign against LUNS, OLTMANS announced plans to hold a press conference on 20 January. In preparation he invited several leading Dutch journalists as well as three Soviet diplomats, all KGB suspects:

Cultural Attache Vladimir KUZNETSOV,
First Secretary Nikolay IZVEKOV, and
Novosti representative Vladimir OPALEV,

to his apartment for a preview of press conference on evening of 18 January 1972. Unbeknownst to OLTMANS and other guests, a journalist from De Telegraaf showed up. At same time a photographers from De Telegraaf photographed the Soviets' automobile parked outside OLTMANS' apartment. On 19 January De Telegraaf contained front page photographs and accompanying headlines accusing Soviets of collusion with OLTMANS and interference in Dutch internal affairs. On 20 January in follow-up article citing informed circles in The Hague, De Telegraaf implied Soviet encouragement of OLTMANS' campaign against LUNS in order to discredit him in his current role as NATO Secretary General as LUNS opposes Soviet desires for early convocation of European Security Conference. Article also indicates OLTMANS plans to make a film in the Soviet Union and suggests Soviets utilizing this fact in encouraging him in his campaign against LUNS.

[redacted] is sure that the [redacted] passed information on OLTMANS' invitation of Soviets to De Telegraaf. [redacted] also believes the [redacted] provided other information to De Telegraaf. [redacted] official claims OLTMANS has a five-year retainer from the Soviets as an overt public relations man. OLTMANS has a close relationship with KOSYGIN's son-in-law Dzherman Mikhaylovich GVISHIANI, who is behind OLTMANS' invitation to make a film in the USSR and to interview several prominent Soviet scientists.

[redacted] 20797 (IN 518014), 20 January 1972.]

19 January 1972 :

The popular Dutch morning newspaper De Telegraaf reported today that "Hague circles" believed that Soviet diplomats in Holland were engaged in activities aimed at discrediting the former Foreign Minister, Josef J. M. A. H. LUNS, who is now Secretary General of NATO.

The report is one of a series of recent developments which have placed LUNS in the center of controversy in connection with secret archives in The Hague which he left behind when he gave up his position as Foreign Minister to work for NATO.

The Telegraaf report was accompanied by a photograph

showing a Soviet Embassy car parked outside the house of Willem OLTMANS, who describes himself as a journalist.

OLTMANS has applied to the Dutch Attorney General for a prosecution of LUNS, allegedly for having "misled" the Dutch Government during negotiations with Indonesia on former Dutch New Guinea. The Dutch Government yesterday refused OLTMANS' request.

De Telegraaf claimed today that OLTMANS was "on good footing with the Russians" and had already been to Moscow twice. The paper said that OLTMANS had talks last night at his home in Amsterdam "with a number of left-wing personalities on such subjects as NATO and LUNS". The report added that three representatives of the Soviet Embassy in The Hague, the Political, Cultural, and Press Attaches were also present.

Their behavior indicates a rather obtrusive interference with Dutch affairs and Hague circles say it is certainly unusual, the paper said.

De Telegraaf said Hague circles pointed out that the Russians would be very interested in discrediting the new and active Secretary General of NATO. In that function LUNS has already displayed great energy in the way he has tackled the Malta problem, which was threatening to be lost to NATO.

The surprising presence of the three Soviet diplomats in OLTMANS' house last night indicates possible Soviet attempts to exert influence in the current campaign against the person of the Secretary-General of NATO. The paper added that it was too much of a coincidence that the three Russians called on OLTMANS just before he is due to give his press conference in The Hague tomorrow morning.

(OLTMANS has announced that he had cabled LUNS asking him to attend the press conference so that he could accuse him publicly of "misleading" the Government and (former) President SUKARNO of Indonesia. LUNS is due in Holland anyway tomorrow to join other prominent KLM guests for its inaugural flight to Hong Kong.)

Asked to comment on De Telegraaf report today, a spokes-

man for the Soviet Embassy in The Hague told ANP:

"The report is a barefaced lie and a libel on the staff of the Soviet Embassy and is devoid of foundation. Such a publication is a pure invention on the part of the gentlemen of the Telegraaf, who dream of harming the Soviet Union in some way or other and disturbing relations between the Soviet Union and the Netherlands in some way. That does no credit to this newspaper, which specializes in this kind of anti-Soviet fabrications. The Soviet diplomats have hitherto never interfered in Dutch domestic affairs and are not doing so now. The presence of the diplomats at OLTMANS' cocktail party, which was also attended by many other Dutch journalists, was purely purely a matter of routine. The diplomats received an invitation for this party in December last year".

[Dutch News Service, 19 January 1972.]

20 January 1972 :

In a press conference in The Hague on 20 January 1972, OLTMANS announced he was suing De Telegraaf for taking unauthorized photographs of his house and for implying he was a Soviet stooge. OLTMANS also suing the editor of the respected Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant in whose company a De Telegraaf photographer came to his home. Sensing his charges against LUNS' Indonesian policy dated, academic, and not catching fire, OLTMANS threw on some current fuel. He claims former Ambassador Van ROOIJEN warned Queen about LUNS' prevarications last year and this led Prince BERNHARD to seek to prevent LUNS from becoming NATO Secretary General.

Parliament still in recess and no Parliamentarian has commented publicly on the charges, but leftist Volkskrant front pages Foreign Affairs Committee will consider matter 1 February and decide whether Parliamentary investigation useful. Spokesman said not only OLTMANS but several youth groups pressing for inquiry. Soviets have maintained a judicious silence about entire affair since Embassy issued a statement denying connection between the presence of Soviet guests at OLTMANS' home and his anti-LUNS campaign.

[CABLE no. 297 from American Embassy, The Hague, 21 January 1972.]

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21 January 1972 (date of dissemination):

"1. The following information was received from [redacted]

[redacted] regarding subject (Willem Leonard OLTMANS).

Efforts by subject discredit and embarrass the NATO Secretary General and former Dutch Foreign Minister Josef LUNS, are continuing. On 18 January 1972, subject announced he had sent a letter to the Dutch Attorney General demanding the prosecution of LUNS on the grounds he deliberately misled the former Dutch Prime Minister, Willem DRIES, with respect to LUNS; policy toward the question of West New Guinea. Although not directly connected subject's latest move follows information that LUNS' personal papers, which had been stored at his former official residence, had been refiled by 'authorized persons'.

"2. In order to gain further publicity in his campaign against LUNS, OLTMANS held a press conference on 20 January 1972. This press conference, held in subject's apartment, was attended by several leading Dutch journalists as well as three Soviet diplomats, who are identified as suspect KGB officers.

"3. [redacted] reported that subject plans to make a film in the Soviet Union and that subject has a five-year retainer from the Soviet Union as an overt public relations man. Subject also has a close relationship with Premier KOSYGIN's son-in-law, German Mikahilovich GVISHIANI, who is reportedly behind OLTMANS' invitation to make the above film in the Soviet Union and interview several prominent Soviet scientists.

"4. [redacted] reported that subject plans to visit the United States circa 6 February 1972, and among others, he plans to meet with Washington columnist Jack ANDERSON."

[DIR 223944, 21 January 1972; to FBI and State.]

23 January 1972 :

OLTMANS scheduled to leave for the Soviet Union on Sunday, 23 January, where he will discuss documentary film with State Television.

[Cable no. 297 from US Embassy, The Hague, 21 January 1972.]

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1 February 1972 (date of dissemination):

"1. The following additional information was received from a [redacted] regarding subject (OLTMANS). From 23 to 26 January 1972 subject visited the USSR to make final arrangements for an ecology film he plans to make in the Soviet Union. He claims to have met with Premier KOSYGIN's son-in-law, German Mikhailovich GVISHIANI while in Moscow. OLTMANS plans to leave for the United States on 6 February where he will remain until 8 March. On 12 March he plans to leave for an undetermined stay in the USSR.

"2. In addition to an interview with Jack ANDERSON, OLTMANS plans to make a filmed interview with Philip HANDLER, Chairman of the National Academy of Science. Subject intends to make a combined film portrait of HANDLER and his Soviet counterpart M. V. KELDYSH. He also intends to meet with Howard JONES, former U. S. Ambassador to Indonesia and current chairman of the Board of the Christian Science Monitor."

[DIR 228058, 1 February 1972, to the FBI with copy to the Department of State (Security Office).]

6 February 1972 :

According to [redacted] OLTMANS plans to visit the United States about 6 February 1972; among others, OLTMANS will meet with columnist Jack ANDERSON.

[redacted] 20797 (IN 518014), 20 January 1972.]

1976 :

It was learned today (1 April 1977) from reliable sources that de MOHRENSCHILDT tried to commit suicide four times in 1976 both with drug overdoses and by slashing his wrists. These attempts resulted in his being committed for mental care to Parkland Hospital in Dallas in the fall.

[The Washington Star, 1 April 1977.]

January 1976 :

De MOHRENSCHILDT wrote OLTMANS that he was preparing a book and sent several pages to the Dutch reporter for consideration.

[The Washington Star, 31 March 1977.]

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30 April 1976 (date of cable):

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[redacted] states that [redacted] had three letters dated July 1975, one having been signed by OLTMANS and the other two by Dewi SUKARNO. OLTMANS' letter was an expression of interest in the Senate investigations and particularly in any aspect regarding Indonesia. OLTMANS claimed to have known SUKARNO quite well and said he had had several discussions with SUKARNO on the subject of activities of the CIA and how the CIA was trying to oust SUKARNO. Dewi SUKARNO's two letters were requests for information on the results of the Senate investigation and hoped that the inquiries would serve to clear her husband's name.

^(S-1)
[redacted] 72167 (IN [redacted]), 30 April 1976.]

June 1976 :

De MOHRENSCHILDT's book was completed, but Jeanne de MOHRENSCHILDT told OLTMANS she was upset when she read it. She told her husband he would go to jail if it were published because it was about the assassination of Kennedy and mentioned names of CIA and FBI agents throughout.

[The Washington Star, 31 March 1977.]

5 September 1976 :

George de MOHRENSCHILDT sends a letter to George BUSH in which he says:

"You will excuse this hand-written letter. Maybe you will be able to bring a solution into the hopeless situation I find myself in.

"My wife and I find ourselves surrounded by some vigilantes; our phone bugged and we are being followed everywhere. Either FBI is involved in this or they do not want to accept my complaints. We are driven to insanity by this situation.

"I have been behaving like a damn fool ever since my daughter Nadya died from CF [cystic fibrosis] over three years ago. I tried to write, stupidly and unsuccessfully about Lee H. OSWALD and must have annoyed a lot of people - I do not know. But to punish an elderly man like myself and my highly nervous and sick wife is really too much.

"Could you do something to remove this net around us? This will be my last request for help and I will not annoy you any more.

"Good luck in your important job.

"Sincerely, /s/ G. de MOHRENSCHILDT."

[Letter written by George de MOHRENSCHILDT to George BUSH, 5 September 1976.]

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November 1976 :

OLTMANS went to Dallas and called de MOHRENSCHILDT, only to be told by his wife that he had been in a hospital for several months. OLTMANS said he called de MOHRENSCHILDT's lawyer, Pat S. RUSSELL, and was told de MOHRENSCHILDT was in a mental hospital suffering from a persecution complex and undergoing heavy shock treatment.

According to OLTMANS, the manuscript of the book is in the custody of RUSSELL. The Dallas attorney could not be reached for comment, but OLTMANS said he was told RUSSELL has the book in his office files. He reportedly has not read the manuscript.

[The Washington Star, 31 March 1977 - author: Jeremiah O'LEARY.]

23 February 1977 :

OLTMANS went back to Dallas and had lunch with de MOHRENSCHILDT, who was now back at work. The journalist said this exchange took place in the Bishop College library:

De MOHRENSCHILDT: "How would it hit the media if I came out and said I felt responsible for OSWALD's behavior?"

OLTMANS : "You mean what OSWALD did? Shot or not shot, he was involved in the shooting. You have links here to the shooting of the President of the United States.

De MOHRENSCHILDT: "I realize that and I don't want to incriminate myself directly, but I am convinced that what OSWALD finally set up we completely agreed upon.

OLTMANS : "But you were in Haiti on the day of the assassination.

De MOHRENSCHILDT: "Yes."

OLTMANS said he asked de MOHRENSCHILDT if he were ready to make a statement. He said the professor replied, "Yes, but never in America. I am be followed. I find my house all the time searched. So I am scared to death. I first must get out of the country". OLTMANS said he called his Dutch television superior and was told to bring de MOHRENSCHILDT to Holland. As OLTMANS tells it, de MOHRENSCHILDT had several changes of mind but finally said he was ready to go. OLTMANS said they drove to Houston, left de MOHRENSCHILDT's car there with a man named David RUSSELL.

[The Washington Star, 31 March 1977.]

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3 March 1977 :

OLTMANS brought George de MOHRENSCHILDT for meetings with NOS-TV chief of programming and leading Dutch publisher. OLTMANS says that de MOHRENSCHILDT had told him on 23 February "I was involved".

[Airgram no, 1261, 10 March 1977, from US Embassy, The Hague.]

3 March 1977 :

OLTMANS and de MOHRENSCHILDT eventually arrived in Amsterdam. There they began a round of talks with Dutch television and publishing executives, meanwhile checking with attorney RUSSELL in Dallas to be sure the manuscript was still in his office.

[The Washington Star, 31 March 1977.]

5 March 1977 :

OLTMANS and de MOHRENSCHILDT drove to Brussels to meet a friend of the Dutch reporter, a Soviet diplomat he identified only as KUZNETZOV. The three men chatted at the newsstand of the Hotel Metropole and de MOHRENSCHILDT said he would go for a walk before lunch. "He never returned from that walk", said OLTMANS.

De MOHRENSCHILDT had left behind all his belongings except his briefcase - his pipe, his luggage, and his dirty raincoat. De MOHRENSCHILDT took OLTMANS' clean new raincoat instead. OLTMANS said he put all of de MOHRENSCHILDT's possessions in an Amsterdam bank and sent the receipt to attorney RUSSELL in Dallas.

[The Washington Star, 31 March 1977.]

7 March 1977 :

OLTMANS was informed that de MOHRENSCHILDT had returned to Dallas. Asked if he thought de MOHRENSCHILDT actually had returned to the United States, OLTMANS said "I don't think he is okay".

[Airgram no. 1261, 10 March 1977, US Embassy, The Hague.]

10 March 1977 (date of message):

NOS TV officials indicate that they are watching OLTMANS'

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story closely, but with some skepticism. They do not plan to carry story before they check it out. OLTMANS is controversial writer with reputation for getting carried away. But NOS TV chief of programming says that OLTMANS has had Dallas contacts since 1964 and has followed the assassination story closely.

[Airgram no. 1261, 10 March 1977, US Embassy, The Hague.]

11 March 1977 :

OLTMANS, who had been cultivating de MOHRENSCHILDT as a news source and a friend for the past ten years, is the man who told the House Assassinations Committee earlier this month about de MOHRENSCHILDT's decision to tell his version of the Kennedy murder.

It was this appearance before committee staffers by OLTMANS on 11 March that prompted the panel to send investigator Gaetan FONZI to Palm Beach last Monday to try to question de MOHRENSCHILDT.

[The Washington Star, 31 March 1977.]

18 March 1977 :

The mysterious recent history of de MOHRENSCHILDT is largely attributable to a Dutch journalist named Willem OLTMANS, who was interviewed by The Washington Star on 18 March.

[The Washington Star, 31 March 1977.]

Week preceding 29 March 1977:

De MOHRENSCHILDT had arrived from Brussels a week before his suicide with his daughter, Alexandra, to visit Mrs. Charles TILTON III.

[New York Times, 31 March 1977.]

29 March 1977 :

De MOHRENSCHILDT was of sufficient interest to the House Committee on Assassinations that one of its investigators was in Palm Beach on Tuesday (29 March) seeking to interview de MOHRENSCHILDT when the suicide occurred.

[The Washington Star, 31 March 1977.]

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29 March 1977 :

The body of George de MOHRENSCHILDT, a guest at the historic oceanfront mansion in suburban Manalapan, Florida, of Mrs. Charles TILTON III (formerly Nancy Pierson SANDS), was found by his daughter, Alexandra, in a second-floor study. De MOHRENSCHILDT apparently placed the muzzle of a .20 gauge shotgun in his mouth and pulled the trigger.

De MOHRENSCHILDT was traced by a House Assassinations Committee investigator to the Florida address. De MOHRENSCHILDT had returned to the TILTON home about 2:45 p.m. to learn that the investigator, Gaeton J. FONZI, had been trying to reach him. FONZI had been to the TILTON estate about noon and left word he would return at 8:30 p.m. to see de MOHRENSCHILDT. [New York Times, 31 March 1977; The Washington Star, 30 March 1977 and 31 March 1977]

De MOHRENSCHILDT, according to OLTMANS, could have been kidnapped, or have had another "crazy attack" or have gone to the Soviet Union. None of these things happened, but OLTMANS did have a clue to the way de MOHRENSCHILDT died even before the man shot himself.

OLTMANS said "He told me in Europe 'look, I'll be discharged at Bishop College in June. I'm 65. My wife ran away. (They reportedly are divorced now)) I'm at the end of the line'. And one day he came into my room and said, 'Let's face it, I only made up the story (about OSWALD) because everybody makes a million dollars off the Kennedy assassination, and I haven't made anything, so now it's my time. So now you and I know that'." [The Washington Star, 31 March 1977]

31 March 1977 (date of article):

Some details of the last months of de MOHRENSCHILDT's life were provided to The Washington Star in an interview with Dutch journalist Willem OLTMANS.

OLTMANS had cultivated de MOHRENSCHILDT as a news source and was a friend for the past ten years. He told the House Assassinations Committee earlier this month about de MOHRENSCHILDT's decision to tell his version of the Kennedy murder.

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OLTMANS' version prompted the panel to send investigator Gaeton FONZI to Palm Beach last Monday (28 March) to question de MOHRENSCHILDT.

According to OLTMANS, OLTMANS had known de MOHRENSCHILDT for a decade. He knew de MOHRENSCHILDT to be an emigre Russian count, a petroleum engineer, a teacher of French at Bishop College and a close friend of the OSWALDs. OLTMANS fell into the habit of visiting George and Jeanne de MOHRENSCHILDT in Dallas two or three times a year.

In January 1976, de MOHRENSCHILDT wrote OLTMANS that he was preparing a book [I'm a Patsy, I'm a Patsy] and sent several pages to the Dutch reporter. By June the book was completed, but Jeanne de MOHRENSCHILDT told OLTMANS she was upset when she read it. She told her husband he would go to jail if it was published because it was about the assassination of Kennedy and mentioned names of CIA and FBI agents throughout.

[The Washington Star, 31 March 1977 - author: Jeremiah O'LEARY.]

1 April 1977 :

A Dutch journalist said he testified [for second time] under oath [in a close hearing] that a Russian emigrant who apparently committed suicide earlier this week had claimed to be part of a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy.

The television newsman, Willem OLTMANS, said George de MOHRENSCHILDT told him the alleged conspiracy involved Texas oilmen, Cuban exiles, and CIA and FBI agents.

OLTMANS said de MOHRENSCHILDT claimed he was a middleman between H. L. HUNT representing Texas oilmen and Lee Harvey OSWALD. The journalist said he gave the committee the name of an FBI official, not [J. Edgar] HOOVER, who might be important.

The Dutch journalist said de MOHRENSCHILDT told him Cubans had fired at Kennedy at the same time OSWALD did and said he gave the House Assassinations Committee the name and picture of one Cuban he believes was involved.

OLTMANS, who testified for more than three hours in a closed session of the House panel investigating the Kennedy assassination, later declined to tell reporters what evidence

he had to support the claim.

He said he gave the committee a taped interview in which a Cuban exile named Loran HALL claims he was offered \$50,000 in the office of oilman Lester LOGUE to kill Kennedy.

In Dallas, LOGUE called the allegation "ridiculous" and said he would meet with his lawyers to discuss suing OLTMANS for libel.

After OLTMANS testified, reporters asked subcommittee chairman Richard PREYER (D-N.C.) if he believed the story. "Ask me that question again in a few months", PREYER replied, "Mr. OLTMANS was very specific on some things which can be corroborated but not as clear on others".

The journalist said in at least two news interviews before his committee appearance yesterday that de MOHRENSCHILDT wavered between insisting the whole story was true and indicating he made it up to sell a book. But OLTMANS who is said to be writing a book on the assassination himself, told reporters after his testimony that de MOHRENSCHILDT never told him he had made the story up.

OLTMANS said de MOHRENSCHILDT mixed socially with Dallas oilmen and other wealthy people and became a friend of HUNT a multimillionaire oilman now dead.

"What Mr. de MOHRENSCHILDT said was that Mr. OSWALD was acting at his guidance and instructions", OLTMANS said in an ABC interview. "Mr. de MOHRENSCHILDT indicated that his ties upwards were towards H. L. HUNT . . . and downstairs to Lee Harvey OSWALD".

In Dallas a spokesman for the HUNT family called de MOHRENSCHILDT's claims "the product of a distorted imagination".

[The Washington Post, 2 April 1977 - Associated Press.]

1 April 1977 :

The essence of OLTMANS' story is that he had been told of a conspiracy to assassinate Kennedy involving Lee Harvey OSWALD, the FBI, the CIA, some Texas oilmen, Jack RUBY, a group of anti-Castro Cubans and a Russian-born Dallas professor named George de MOHRENSCHILDT. OLTMANS' primary known source was de

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MOHRENSCHILDT . . . who earlier had disappeared in Brussels on 7 March while negotiating the sale of a book he has written about the alleged conspiracy.

The manuscript of de MOHRENSCHILDT's book, I'm a Patsy, I'm a Patsy, is in the possession of his Dallas lawyer, Pat S. RUSSELL. It purports to tell the whole story of the conspiracy and, according to OLTMANS, described how de MOHRENSCHILDT considered himself responsible for OSWALD's actions.

U. S. sources said RUSSELL intends to hold on to the de MOHRENSCHILDT papers. Behind the scenes, officials are waiting for a decision on whether the House committee will obtain the documents by subpoena or whether the FBI will seek access to them by court order.

Rep. Hal SAWYER (R-Mich.) said he was outraged by the nature of the OLTMANS testimony before the subcommittee headed by Rep. Richardson PREYER (D-N.C.) "this is hearsay twice removed", he said vehemently.

Other members of the Congress implied that the value of OLTMANS' testimony was in doubt since four of the alleged conspirators are dead: de MOHRENSCHILDT, oil millionaire H. L. HUNT, OSWALD, and RUBY. But OLTMANS told newsmen after the hearing that the committee asked him for, and will get, all the letters he received from de MOHRENSCHILDT over the past 11 years.

"De MOHRENSCHILDT told me that OSWALD acted at his (de MOHRENSCHILDTs) instructions and that he knew OSWALD was going to kill Kennedy". OLTMANS said.

"OLTMANS also told the committee:

- That OSWALD and the late H. L. HUNT were "very close";

- That a Texas geological engineer named Loren HALL claimed he was offered \$50,000 in the office of a Dallas attorney named Lester LOGUE for the assassination of Kennedy.

- That de MOHRENSCHILDT told him he had discussed the assassination of Kennedy with OSWALD "from A to Z".

OLTMANS said he gave the committee the name and picture

of a Cuban veteran of the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba who was part of the conspiracy. The motivation of the Cuban exile conspirators for killing Kennedy, according to OLTMANS, was their conviction that the President had betrayed them at the Bay of Pigs.

[The Washington Star, 2 April 1977 - Jeremiah O'LEARY.]

3 April 1977 (date of newspaper article):

In still another dubious excursion, the committee has now labeled a man who not long ago emerged from a psychiatric ward, George de MOHRENSCHILDT, as a "crucial witness" although he had just committed suicide. Neither the Assassinations Committee nor its staff ever interviewed the man, a White Russian who had befriended the OSWALDs in Texas in 1962.

In fact, House investigators possess little more than a Dutch television film tape and one tape cassette "allegedly" containing a conversation between de MOHRENSCHILDT and Dutch journalist Willem OLTMANS.

In a spate of interviews since de MOHRENSCHILDT's death Tuesday afternoon, OLTMANS has been quoting him as saying he was a middleman between Texas oilman and OSWALD in a baroque kill-Kennedy conspiracy, which also seems to have included anti-Castro Cubans and a trucking firm executive.

Curiously, by OLTMANS' account, de MOHRENSCHILDT did not come up with the story until February - more than 13 years after the assassination but only a few weeks after his release December 30 from the psychiatric unit of Parkland Memorial Hospital. And although OLTMANS quotes de MOHRENSCHILDT as saying OSWALD took instructions from him, that is somewhat difficult to square with the fact that the de MOHRENSCHILDTs were in Haiti at the time of the Kennedy assassination and had been there for about five months. They told the Warren Commission they last saw the OSWALDs in April of 1963 and, the Commission found, "they never saw either of the OSWALDs again".

[The Washington Post, 3 April 1977 - George LARDNER, Jr.]