GALLERY (APRIL 1978), pp 90

The Publisher's Page

Dimiter Adamov Dimitrov
alias
U. S. Army General Donald A. Donaldson

As the final pages of this issue went to press, with several sections already printed, word reached us from extremely reliable sources that this man had been murdered on December 7, 1977, receiving seventeen shots to the head. His body has not yet been found, and no word has yet appeared in the press. If this report is true, it adds still another shock wave to the already terrifying article which begins on page 40. For this man is — or *was* — "the missing General" whose testimony would go far toward solving the mystery of the John F. Kennedy assassination. Until the General, or his body, is found, we at *Gallery* fear also for the safety of noted Dutch journalist Willem Oltmans, whose courage, diligence, and professionalism are evident in this newest *Gallery* investigative report.

LEM OLTMANS. A GALLERY INVESTIGATIVE REPOR

Somewhere in the world, if he has not yet been killed, there is an American General who could testify that J. EDGAR HOOVER, ALLEN DULLES and RICHARD NIXON conspired in the assassination of PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

by WILLEM OLTMANS. A GALLERY INVESTIGATIVE

Over the past two and a half years, *Gallery* has published several important investigative reports about the still unsolved murder of JFK and about a secret group of men who hold the real power in this nation—power that permits them to sabotage even White House efforts, when it suits their purposes. The most recent of these reports was Mark Lane's examination of the strange events surrounding the "suicide" of George De Mohrenschildt just hours before this key witness was due to testify before a Congressional committee.

Now, on the following pages, you will learn for the first time about another important witness who—after he told his story to one of Europe's most distinguished journalists—vanished and has not yet been found. The mystery of that missing witness and the significance of his disappearance reach far beyond the General himself and into the entire network that is being used even today to keep the truth about the John F. Kennedy assassination from ever being told.

WE URGE YOU TO READ EVERY WORD.

INTRODUCTION BY L. FLETCHER PROUTY.

Former chief liaison officer between the Pentagon and the CIA, Col. Prouty is Gallery's National Affairs Editor.

In 1950, Henry Kissinger was a student at Harvard, William F. Buckley was editor of the *Yale Daily News*, and Willem Oltmans, son of a rich Dutch family, was an undergraduate at Yale. Kissinger went on to become the Executive Secretary of the Council on Foreign Relations *en route* to his jobs as National Security Advisor and Secretary of State for Richard Nixon. Buckley became editor of his own *National Review* magazine. Oltmans returned to the Netherlands and became one of its outstanding television journalists. In this capacity he has become one of the world's foremost critics of the Warren Commission and of its findings in the case of the murder of President John F. Kennedy.

Foreign correspondents have had an advantage over their American counterparts. They have not seen, read, and heard the countless lies and misstatements that have flooded this country since Kennedy's death in November 1963. *Today the crime of the vast cover-up of that murder is a far more terrible crime than was the murder itself.* It has never been proved that Lee Harvey Oswald killed, or ever shot at, JFK. Foreign correspondents have always been puzzled that the state of Texas never conducted its own investigation into the murder — an investigation that might have led to a trial.

Foreign correspondents see these questions more clearly than we do, and this is what led Willem Oltmans to Dallas in 1967 to talk with Oswald's mother. During their long discussions Oltmans learned that in 1962 the Oswalds had been befriended by George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt (see the November *Gallery:* "The Mysterious Death of a Key JFK Assassination Witness") shortly after the Oswalds had arrived in Dallas from the Soviet Union.

Oltmans read the countless pages of De Mohrenschildt's testimony in the Warren Commission Report — no one else had been questioned at such length by the Commission—and then called on him and his wife. He interviewed them, talked with them, and became their friend and confidant. Over the years, Oltmans collected many hours of taped conversations with George and visited the De Mohrenschildts regularly.

In February 1977, when he met them in Dallas, Oltmans found things changed. George was visibly upset and concerned that someone was out to kill him. Oltmans arranged through NOS television in the Netherlands to fly with De Mohrenschildt to Europe to

Willem Oltmans

interview him there. Unaccountably, De Mohrenschildt disappeared, and for weeks Oltmans was unable to locate him. Finally, Oltmans heard from De Mohrenschildt that the House Assassination Committee was going to interview him. On the day he was to be interviewed — March 29, 1977 — George De Mohrenschildt was found dead in the Manalapan, Florida house where his daughter was living.

De Mohrenschildt joined a list of well over one hundred people who, in one way or another, have died in unusual circumstances — apparently because they knew something about the death of JFK. This is Oltmans' story, and *Gallery* presents it not so much because it is going to solve the case of Kennedy's death, but because it shows that the cover-up still lives.

There have been many phony stories about Kennedy's murder, about Oswald, and about the Cuban connection. For instance, Priscilla Johnson McMillan claims to have interviewed Oswald in the Soviet Union. Certain newspaper reporters have been used to surface phony Oswald and assassination stories in order to break down the validity and credibility of legitimate researchers and writers. Witness George Lardner's stories in *The Washington Post* and those of Priscilla Johnson's in *The Christian Science Monitor.*

Books have been written by, or for, such "experts" as Hugh McDonald of the Los Angeles Police Department, who wrote *Appointment in Dallas*, and Robert Morrow, who wrote *Betrayal.* These books are usually identifiable by their smooth "authenticity" and their contrived bending of the truth. This is part of the game played by the secret murderers of the Kennedy brothers and Martin Luther King, Jr.

Neither Lee Harvey Oswald, Fidel Castro, nor Nikita Khrushchev himself could have had anything to do with the fourteen-year cover-up that has persisted since John Kennedy's death. More than a hundred persons have died; many others have been threatened in order to shut them up. Even today, our major television networks will not handle this subject objectively. *Time* and *Newsweek* will not discuss the assassination objectively, nor will most of the media. At the same time, books that are patently untrue are published. They are aimed at obfuscating and smearing attempts to get at the truth of the assassination.

After De Mohrenschildt's death, Oltmans went on national television in this country in an attempt to tell his story. The networks put Oltmans on and then immediately began a vicious campaign to smear him. The newspapers generally ignored his news conferences, and if they covered them, they distorted what he said.

More important, in May 1977, not long after Oltmans returned to Europe, he was visited by a Bulgarian calling himself General Donald A. Donaldson. Donaldson claimed to have inside knowledge of the Kennedy assassination. He told Oltmans a story woven around some knowledge of it, but he always stopped short of a real revelation. This is the story of Donaldson's visits to Oltmans, and it repeats Donaldson's claims.

It may be that Donaldson is real and that he knows something about the Kennedy assassination. It is much more probable that Donaldson is another part of the cover-up and that he was sent to Oltmans to feed him lies and, ultimately, to discredit him. We would like to believe Donaldson's story, and if he will surface, *Gallery* will offer him the space to recount his story openly.

I believe Donaldson is a typical "cover story" character. He might well be an intelligence ploy. The object of "Donaldson" — and others like him — is to provide Oltmans—and others like him —with a story that can be broken down after publication. In this case, not only would Oltmans look bad, but so would his *true* De Mohrenschildt story. It is a clever and much-used ruse.

This is the world of the Kennedy murders. No one has ever proved that Lee Harvey Oswald killed JFK. Until that has been done, and until the real murderers have been found, the killers walk the streets, and the men who hired those killers remain in power. This is the real meaning of the story of General Donald A. Donaldson of Bulgaria.

—L. Fletcher Prouty

THE MISSING GENERAL

by Willem Oltmans

On September 15, 1975 a General Donald A. Donaldson sent a strictly confidential, registered letter to Senator Frank Church, then chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Investigation. He wrote, "I have been following the progress of your Committee at home and abroad very closely....I have decided to come forward and volunteer an appearance before your respectful Committee....I assure you that I am holding the answers to some very important questions....One of the answers that I know is who gave the order to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. The President knew who gave the order, and he told me about it as he had received a warning. He asked me to look for prospective assassins among groups and people your very Committee is now investigating. This means there was a well organized conspiracy to assassinate the President. And the President was extremely puzzled about the man who gave the order to kill him."

Who is this general who wrote Senator Church this astonishing letter? Dimiter Adamov Dimitrov was born after World War I at Metkovetz, near Lom, Bulgaria. As a very young man, Dimitrov joined the resistance movement against the Nazis. In 1943 he founded the Bulgarian Democratic Liberation Movement. When the Communist takeover threatened, he fled to the United States.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, by Presidential decree, declared Dimitrov an American citizen and gave him a new name — Donald A. Donaldson. Concurrently, he made the Bulgarian resistance fighter a titular general to give him the clout to deal with the authorities of that Balkan country. In 1944 Roosevelt then ordered General Donaldson back to the Balkans with a personal, classified Presidential message to the then prime minister of Bulgaria, Ivan Bagrianoff. Reportedly, the letter contained an appeal for the Bulgarians to join the West instead of the Communists.

Jim Garrison

When civil war erupted in Greece, General Donaldson joined General Zervas. In 1947 he was attached to General Skobie, the Commander of the British Army in Greece. During Truman's administration, Donaldson reportedly surfaced in the Panama Canal Zone area. Why this Bulgarian anticommunist, twice condemned to death by the leaders of his native country, turned up in Hollywood a few years later is not clear. Purportedly, he co-produced a score of films with Cecil B. De Mille.

George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt

Only weeks after the death of Count George De Mohrenschildt (Lee Harvey Oswald's closest friend in Dallas) on March 29, 1977 in Palm Beach, Florida, I was telephoned in Amsterdam by a Mr. Jim Adams. He said he wanted to produce an epoch-making film, which was to include details of the JFK assassination. Since he had seen on television that I had been involved in investigative reporting of the Dallas murder, he felt we should get together. I met Mr. Adams on May 31, 1977 at the Amsterdam Marriott Hotel. Adams turned out to be General Donald A. Donaldson.

"My friends at the Pentagon," he assured me, "know that I am talking to you. You showed unusual courage to bring out the details on the involvement of George De Mohrenschildt with Oswald. You were right that De Mohrenschildt was the key contact between the conspirators in Washington, D.C. and the Dallas ambush team.

"Apparently, you did not realize the imminent dangers involved in your mission. But actually, you were right. Jim Garrison, the District Attorney of New Orleans, approached the heart of the assassination, and he was immediately discredited. Others, including Mark Lane, talked and wrote a lot, but you alone really hit the mark one hundred percent," said General Donaldson.

He asked how I had discovered George De Mohrenschildt's involvement in the JFK assassination.

I told him that early in 1967, a serious and famous Dutch clairvoyant, Gerard Croiset of Utrecht, invited Carel Enkelaar, head of national Dutch television, and myself to his house. Croiset's vision was then duly taped and recorded. He explained first that the true killers of John F. Kennedy were still at large and that the United States and the world were exposed to unacceptable dangers unless these conspirators were exposed. He gave a precise description of the man behind Oswald who was responsible for the assassination in Dallas. Croiset spoke of a father-son relationship. He gave physical particulars and warned that the man had a name consisting of two separate words, that he was well placed in society, and that he had oil connections. Croiset used the word "geologist."

Gerard Croiset

On March 11, 1967 I visited with Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, the mother of the accused assassin, in Fort Worth, Texas. I asked her whether her son Lee had befriended a prominent oilman in Dallas.

"Of course," she replied. "That's George De Mohrenschildt. Why would this man cater to my son, unless he intended to use him?" She showed me part IX of the Warren Commission Report in which several hundreds of pages of George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt's testimony about their

It was no longer permissible for me as a journalist to withhold from the House Committee or the Justice Department any information I had obtained that might help other investigators to unravel the murder mystery of the century.

relations with Oswald were reprinted. George was also a geologist.

I did a filmed interview with the De Mohrenschildt couple on October 15, 1967 in their Dallas apartment for NOS television of the Netherlands. A local CBS crew did the camera work. Later, in 1975, this forty-minute film was to disappear mysteriously from the files of the Dutch Broadcasting Corporation, NOS television, in Hilversum, Holland. Thus, the only full-length filmed interview with the man behind Oswald was lost forever.

In the years that followed I kept in close touch with George De Mohrenschildt. We corresponded most regularly. I used to visit his Dallas apartment at least once a year and stay as his house-guest sometimes for several days. Until 1974, neither the De Mohrenschildts' story about Oswald nor their general behavior changed much. George, were he to be questioned, seemed completely in control about what he would say and also when he would decide to stay mum. Most of the time he ridiculed all conspiracy theories, but when we were alone, on long walks, for instance, he would say that someday someone would confess, and only then would the world finally learn what had really happened on November 22, 1963 in Dallas. "If you are interested in finding the murderers," he once said, "you have to search among the Cubans."

But in 1974, simultaneously with efforts by Representative Henry Gonzales of Texas to have the Kennedy investigation reopened, George seemed to become increasingly nervous. When I arrived September 10, 1974 for one of my periodic overnight stays, I was met at the airport by George and Jeanne, who almost immediately announced that it would be better to await any discussion of the JFK assassination or of Oswald until their lawyer, Pat S. Russell, would arrive after dinner. Never before had I seen them act or speak this way.

On September 6, 1974 George had written me a letter saying in part, "In case of my removal from the scene—by assassination or otherwise — you will be able to sell the tapes. The proceeds (one-half) are to go to my daughter Alexandra." This was the agreement we had made in 1969. If the seven hours of sound tape we had made were to be sold or turned into a book, I would share the proceeds on a fifty-fifty basis.

Just after that visit, on September 13, 1974, George De Mohrenschildt wrote me that if I intended to visit Henry Gonzales, then the lawyer, Pat Russell, would be happy to accompany me to San Antonio. It troubled De Mohrenschildt that a new investigation into the Dallas murder was to be launched. At the end of our long conversation (with Mr. Russell present), he exclaimed, "After all you told us, I feel very relieved."

I received the first indication that George was in deep trouble on December 4, 1976 when I flew into Dallas and called him from the airport without giving him advance notice. His wife answered the phone and said that her husband was very sick and in the hospital and that it was impossible to visit with him. When I called Mr. Russell, he informed me that De Mohrenschildt was in the Parkland Hospital Mental Clinic for observation, and he was receiving rather heavy drug treatments. His memory was impaired. George was in serious trouble.

I was shocked. I had known George for almost ten years. Here was a man who was completely in control of his life, extremely cynical about the great affluent American society, totally critical of the Dallas oil world and the so-called high-living rich, as well as aristocrats (after all, he knew something of that world as he truly was a White Russian count by birth). He delighted in having black students at Bishop College where he chose to teach French and Russian instead of still associating with the crooks and gamblers of the international oil tycoons. He used to say that his association with Lee Harvey Oswald had made him lose important business contacts because of the wide publicity the Warren Report had given to his close friendship with Lee and Marina. But it had turned out for the better, because without this adverse publicity, he would probably never have entered the academic world.

De Mohrenschildt was the outdoor type. He was always suntanned. He jogged a couple of miles a day and played an ardent game of tennis in which his wife participated. Whenever possible, he would drive his Mustang convertible with the top down. For me, it remained a mystery how this man could suddenly have become a mental case. But many months after his untimely death, Jeanne De Mohrenschildt remarked to me, "We had him committed to the Parkland Mental Clinic because we knew [she and lawyer Russell] that one more interview, and he would have had it."

I returned to Dallas on February 23, 1977 to fullfil a lecture engagement at the Mary Craig Class, a prominent local Woman's Club. Afterwards, I was to meet with the lawyer Russell for lunch at the Cipango Club. George had been released after six weeks at the Parkland Hospital. He had resumed teaching at Bishop College. As a surprise, Russell brought De Mohrenschildt along for the luncheon. I must say that outwardly at least he seemed the same. But I immediately noticed a considerable tension and nervousness in him that I had not seen or known before.

I sat next to George. After a while he whispered to me in French, so the others would not understand, that he needed to speak to me most urgently.

Immediately after the luncheon I left with De Mohrenschildt in his car for Bishop College, and we found a quiet place in a corner of the library. When we sat down, George looked extremely depressed. It was there that he finally confessed to his involvement in the JFK murder. He stressed that he felt responsible for Oswald's role. He wanted to confess. He said that for some time he had been receiving threats against his life, and he was absolutely sure that he would be killed. He begged me to please take him to Europe to safety, out of reach of potential assassins.

Michael Eddowes

When later in 1977 British lawyer Michael Eddowes published his account, *The Oswald File*, and reported that, presumably, I had first given De Mohrenschildt drugs and then had interviewed him, one can only wonder whether there are no efficient ways to stop people, in our system of a free press, from further confusing or polluting the already mysterious events surrounding Kennedy's assassination.

From Bishop College, I telephoned Carel Enkelaar, head of Dutch NOS television. I informed him that Gerard Croiset's vision that George would

President Ford belatedly realized that Kennedy had been hit by *five* bullets, that Oswald never could have acted alone, and that there had been a conspiracy.

someday confess and do so to me had finally materialized. Enkelaar asked me to bring De Mohrenschildt to the Netherlands at my earliest convenience.

We arrived in Amsterdam via New York and London on March 3, 1977. That same evening, we drove to the house of Croiset in Utrecht. The clairvoyant found his vision dating back to 1967 completely confirmed.

The next day, De Mohrenschildt negotiated with Mr. Enkelaar and a representative of the Strengholt Publishing Company to obtain an exclusive contract on the story of his relations with the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy and why he felt responsible for Oswald's role.

On March 5, 1977, while the contract was being drawn up, I drove with De Mohrenschildt to Brussels to keep a luncheon appointment with an old friend, the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires, Vladimir Kuznyetsov. Mr. Kuznyetsov had been stationed for some years in The Hague and was now serving in the diplomatic corps in Belgium. George told us he would go for a walk in the city, since he had not been back there for some twenty years. He was to join us for luncheon at the Metropole Hotel in an hour or so.

De Mohrenschildt never returned from that walk. I doubt that he had planned to disappear in Brussels, because he had left all of his possessions, including his pipe, in the guest room of the house he was staying at in Amsterdam. Again, Mr. Eddowes concludes in *The Oswald File* that De Mohrenschildt might have wanted to come to Europe to ask the Soviet KGB for protection. But neither the Russians nor the Poles, writes Eddowes, accepted him into their country. According to researcher Eddowes (he misspells Enkelaar for Angelier, and Kuznyetsov for Denisov), "De Mohrenschildt was possibly threatened with death or exposure as a longtime Soviet agent."

After George disappeared in Brussels on March 5, I went into closed session before the Select Committee on Assassinations in Washington, D.C. on March 15, 1977 to give a full account of these events. On March 25, De Mohrenschildt surfaced at the villa of Mrs. Charles Tilton III at Manalapan near Palm Beach, Florida, where his daughter Alexandra was staying. He sent me a telephone message through a friend in Houston, asking me to call him. He said that he had been most grateful for my efforts to bring him to safety, but he had been too scared to go through with his confession.

Instead of contacting George again, I informed Robert Tanenbaum, lawyer for the Select Committee, on March 28, indicating where De Mohrenschildt could be reached. Tanenbaum said, "We will have an investigator there tomorrow."

So it was. The investigator did visit the villa of Mrs. Tilton on the morning of March 29. That same afternoon, George De Mohrenschildt was found dead.

General Donald A. Donaldson seemed to know, at least he so assured me, that he had received through his highly placed contacts in Washington, D.C. the relevant information that George had been killed after he had agreed to come to the capital to testify.

THE JFK TRIGGERMEN AND WHY THEY ARE NOT IMPORTANT

By Richard Sprague

Richard E. Sprague was consultant to the Congressional committee investigating assassinations. A pioneer in the field of electronic computers, he is a consultant to the President's Commission on Electronic Funds Transfer Systems (EFTS) and to the Battelle Memorial Institute, a think-tank of Frankfurt, Germany. He has written numerious articles and books.

Jack Lawrence

"Frenchie," one of several aliases.

William Seymour

Emilio Santana

These four photographs show the men who are believed to have fired shots at President Kennedy in Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. By the year 1970, evidence accumulated by the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, Washington, D.C. pointed to these riflemen shooting from four positions. However, as incredible as it may seem, Willem Oltman's article makes clear that the identities of the actual Dealey Plaza team, including shooters, radio communications men, coordinators, and others, do not really matter in the overall conspiracy and especially in the cover-ups. The murder was a carefully orchestrated intelligence operation; it was and is being covered up by high-level intelligence people whose influence reaches into the White House itself.

The photographic evidence alone proves that Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire any shots that day. Once one moves beyond the stage of thinking that Oswald did the shooting, the questions about who was shooting become secondary to the questions about who *planned* and *commanded* the execution and *why* they did so. More important, who covered up the truth, and who today is responsible for the continuing massive efforts to cover up?

Donaldson maintained that the only reason the Kennedy family had so far not told the world who killed the President was fear for the lives of the Kennedy children.

Donaldson said, "George was cheated. He asked immunity from the wrong quarters. His wife and lawyer realized that this was unsafe. He wanted to confess, but also in Brussels, he approached the wrong people. He perhaps honestly felt that you wanted to deliver him to the Soviets. It was a mistake you went to lunch with your friend Kuznyetsov. You should not have left De Mohrenschildt out of sight a single minute. I also think you are far too honest in your reporting. You told the Select Committee in Washington all those details. You should not have mentioned your meeting with Kuznyetsov at all. Now, perhaps, you will have to prove to your enemies that you are not a KGB agent."

Donaldson further volunteered that after George contacted the wrong people in Brussels, he came to Washington, but was told to go to Florida where he would be less exposed. He first traveled to Dallas in an effort to recover some papers which he was afraid would be destroyed by his wife. (Mrs. De Mohrenschildt, probably sensing the imminent danger surrounding her husband, had left him in January and stayed in California.)

"De Mohrenschildt was murdered by two men. They first offered him safe conduct to Mexico," said General Donaldson, "and they also asked him to sign a false document drawn up by the CIA. George did so and was killed. After all, these experts know only too well how to make it look like a suicide."

Several weeks of intensive talks with the mysterious Bulgarian general produced the following information. After he spoke of the earlier mentioned letter to Senator Church, there was apparently no agreement on his terms nor had an actual appearance before the Church Committee taken place. What did result from these contacts was a meeting in February 1976 between Donaldson and President Gerald Ford at the White House, lasting several hours. At first, Donaldson passed on this information to me under background rules, but after I continued to press him on the "Ford meeting," he finally said that "Washington had agreed" (he indicated his Pentagon sources or collaborators) that I could use the Church-Ford developments. He even supplied me with a copy of his letter to Church, including the stub to prove it was mailed as a registered letter.

According to General Donaldson, President Ford belatedly realized (eight months prior to the 1976 election) that President Kennedy had been hit by *five* bullets, that Oswald never could have acted alone, and that there had been a conspiracy to kill the President. Ford supposedly referred to the fact that at the time that he was a member of the Warren Commission, the CIA and the FBI did not supply the information relevant to the case and that the Warren Commission members had acted in good faith when they declared Oswald to be the sole assassin. For Ford, this episode must have been doubly painful since he had published *Portrait of the Assassin* (Simon and Schuster) in 1965 in which he elaborated in over five hundred pages that Oswald had acted alone in Dallas.

Alexandros Onassis

When I later declared at a Washington, D.C. press conference that former President Ford had been fully briefed by my new witness, Donaldson, as far back as February 1976, it was noteworthy that a spokesman for the former President declared at a Colorado ski resort that Ford had "no comment" to make.

Donaldson further maintained that Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy was in possession of a top secret report on the assassination of her husband. Also, Theodore Sorensen, former top Kennedy aide, supposedly knew details of the assassination. It was also made clear that President Jimmy Carter had nominated Sorensen for the post as CIA director because only Sorensen would have been able, with his knowledge of the clandestine operations of this intelligence service, "to clean it out once and for all of all murder operations and Mafia connections." Of course, a massive CIA offensive against Sorensen succeeded sufficiently in discrediting him almost overnight to the point where his nomination became unacceptable. The Sorensen withdrawal was Carter's very first political defeat.

Furthermore, according to Donaldson, the untimely death of shipowner Aristotle Onassis' only son, Alexandros, was a CIA murder, and it was carried out for the sole purpose of frightening Jacqueline Kennedy's husband sufficiently to deter him from trying to promote future activities that might lead to the exposure of the Dallas assassins. Donaldson maintained that the only reason the Kennedy family had so far not come forward and told the world who had killed the President was their total fear for the lives of the many Kennedy children.

By the middle of June, I extracted from General Donaldson his agreement that I could quote him and pass on all the information he had given me, but only to President Carter. While the general made the rounds at Dutch banks in an effort to get his film financed, I wrote a paperback about De Mohrenschildt and presented it on June 15 at a press conference at the government press center in The Hague. Simultaneously, I sent President Carter a message that if I could meet him, I would pass on to him some new and vital information on the JFK assassination.

By the middle of July 1977, however, still waiting for a White House reply, Donaldson announced from Amsterdam that Carter now had a Pentagon report on his desk containing full details of an assassination plot against himself. He counseled me to again apply for a meeting with the President. Out of this second request, contacts developed with Hamilton Jordan's office, the office of Robert Lipshutz, the personal lawyer of the President at the White House, and finally, I was asked to please meet with Robert Keuch, the personal lawyer dealing with assassinations for both the President and the Attorney General, Griffin Bell, at the Justice Department.

I met with Mr. Keuch August 29, 1977 at 10:00 A.M. The Presidential lawyer argued that since the President would delegate to him whatever I had to say anyway, I could tell him in good conscience whatever information I had. I replied that my source (General Donaldson) would not allow me to speak to anyone but the President, so I would first have to consult with him. At noon the same day, I called a press conference at the Washington Hilton Hotel and drew the attention of the press corps to the existence of a new witness in the JFK assassination who maintained he knew who ordered the assassination of the President.

(continued on page 102)

THE MISSING GENERAL

(continued from page 46)

I could not at that point release the name of Donaldson, and this obviously irritated a number of writers and journalists, and I can hardly blame them for that. In some respects the press conference was premature. But on the other hand, I needed the publicity to exert pressure on the authorities and, at the same time, protect myself in more than one way. For instance, I remembered what had happened to Dorothy Kilgallen after she had spoken for half an hour with Jack Ruby, the assassin of Oswald. She was found dead. Donaldson himself had showered a series of warnings upon me to be extremely careful if I returned to the United States, because the Kennedy assassins would not hesitate to bump me off as well.

I flew back to London and, on September 4, met with General Donaldson at the Holiday Inn near Heathrow Airport. I confronted him straight away with an ultimatum. I told him I had had enough of playing games and that if he knew who ordered the JFK assassination, then he was in my view an accomplice of the assassins by withholding that information for fourteen years. I also told him that I was not prepared to wait any longer. I offered to arrange a television interview through NOS-TV in the Netherlands that would be circulated worldwide. And further, we were ready to pay him one hundred thousand dollars.

Dorothy Kilgallen

Jack Ruby

Lee Harvey Oswald

Donaldson flew into a rage. He threatened to shoot me if I released any of the information "even if I have to go to prison for it for the rest of my life." In more than one way, his nervousness and reaction reminded me strongly of the last days of the life of George De Mohrenschildt.

I ignored his threats, flew back to New York, and on September 8, 1977 I went before the cameras of ABC-TV in New York for fourteen minutes. On "Good Morning, America" I showed Donaldson's picture and parts of his letter to Senator Church, and I gave the fullest information possible at the time, about this mysterious Bulgarian-turned-American general, and later, Hollywood producer.

I carefully stated during this ABC interview on David Hartman's show that my investigation into the data offered by General Donaldson had reached an end for me, that I had no way of further discovering whether he was speaking the truth and to what extent his statements could be corroborated by facts. I said that I had turned my notes over to both the Justice Department in Washington, D.C. and the Select Committee on Assassinations for further study and examination.

In my opinion, the crime to kill the President of the United States justified my position, and it was no longer permissible for me as a journalist to withhold from the House Committee or the Justice Department any information I had obtained in the course of my own investigation, information that might assist other investigators to unravel the murder mystery of the century.

A few weeks later, while I was in the Soviet Union for the purpose of conducting a series of interviews, the Deputy Director General of the Tass News Agency, Sergei Losev, happened to show me a lengthy cable he had received from his Tokyo office. Herein it was reported that Japanese free-lance writer Nobuhiko Ochiai had written a series of reports for the magazine *Shu-*

J. Edgar Hoover

Allen Dulles

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ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1977 THE TOKYO BUREAU OF TASS, THE SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, RELEASED THESE ITEMS RELATING TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION. THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXACT COPY OF THE STORY AS IT CAME OVER THE TELEPRINTER.

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tokyo sept 28 (tass) as kyodo — reports — a japanese journalist charges in a weekly news magazine here that the late fbi director j. edgar hoover and former cia head allen dulles, with the knowledge and approval of former president richard nixon, planned and instigated the assassination of president john f. kennedy.

free-lance writer nobuhiko ochiai contends in a six-week series appearing in the "shukan bunshun" weekly magazine that hoover and the cia set into action against kennedy the same underworld-cia team involved in attempts to assassinate fidel castro of cuba, because the liberal, strong-willed president represented a "national security risk."

nixon, the writer says, was fully aware of the plot on the president through his intimate ties with the fbi director, and would later go to great lengths, including the watergate break-in to stifle attempts to reveal truth behind the assassination.

:assassination 2 tokyo:

ochiai, who has accumulated data on the assassination on 91 trips to the U.S. over the past 14 years, links cia-affiliated cuban expatriates incensed over kennedy's refusal to provide u.s. military support in the april 1961 bay of pigs fiasco with mafia hit men in the intricately planned attack on the president's motorcade on november 22, 1963 in dallas.

he traces the involvement of gangsters sam giancana, john rozelli, and santos trafficante in repeated attempts on the life of castro and concludes that henchmen for the same gangsters, acting under orders of cia contract agent david ferrie, were later commissioned to kill kennedy.

ferrie was found dead in 1967 shortly after new orleans prosecutor jim garrison opened his unsuccessful case against fellow agent clay shaw. giancana, under heavy fbi guard, was murdered in his chicago home in june 1975, only several days before he was scheduled to appear as a witness at senate hearings on the assassination.

:assassination 3 tokyo:

rozelli's battered corpse was found in miami beach in august 1976, shortly after he reportedly passed secret information to government sources.

another important figure in the case, russian exile george de mohrenschildt, a man deeply involved in dallas oil interests and lee harvey oswald's most intimate friend.

:assassination 4 tokyo:

he [Ruby] made contact with david ferrie, the cia contact with the mob, the night before he shot oswald.

according to the writer, the final go-ahead for the assassination was given by dulles, who still commanded the fierce loyalty of the anti-castro agents despite having been removed from his post at the cia some months before, and hoover, who hated the kennedy family for trying to usurp his entrenched power and considered john kennedy a grave risk to the interests of the country.

the cia, then under john mccone, feared that kennedy was considering detente with castro in 1963, and even tried to pass castro a gift of a poison-coated diving suit through unwitting united nations representative william attwood, who went to cuba that year for talks with the cuban premier.

ochiai asserts that nixon was cognizant of the assassination plans because of his close ties with hoover and his frequent dealings with anti-kennedy factions of the military-industrial complex.

From October 27th issue of Shukan Bunshun.

:assassination 5 tokyo:

he also says that nixon had the full support of the california syndicate, including los angels gangster mickey cohen, who contributed heavily to his 1946 house of representatives election campaign.

the writer says that nixon's role in the death of kennedy was made clear by the watergate arrests of e. howard hunt, bernard barker, and frank sturgis, all men who took part in the bay of pigs invasion and are suspected to have participated in the assassination.

he examines the historic rivalry between nixon and kennedy dating back to their early days together in congress, and shows how in the assassination of john kennedy in 1963, robert kennedy in 1968, and the attempted assassination of george wallace in 1972 nixon was always the man with the most to gain.

he cites numerous points in the watergate tapes where nixon refers to the bay of pigs and the need to keep hunt quiet.

:assassination 6 tokyo:

nixon promised to pay hunt dollar one million in hush money, a sum far exceeding the criminal seriousness of the democratic headquarters break-in.

nixon left dallas only three hours before the assassination, yet in later questioning by the fbi he somehow was unable to remember exactly when he was in the texas city.

ochiai also goes into the make-up of the warren commission, saying that it was dominated by men such as allen dulles, former chase manhattan bank chairman john mccloy, and gerald ford, who would later play leading roles in the nixon administration. he notes that alfred goldberg, who drew up the final report stating that there had been no plot against the president, along with dulles and ford were members of the georgetown strategic research center, a cia think tank.

lyndon johnson, who the writer claims was not involved in the cover-up but was anxious to settle the affair quickly in order to cement his own power, at that time issued orders that certain important documents were not to be made public until the year 2039. ochiai says that some of these documents stored in the national archives in washington are already being destroyed by the fbi.

kan Bunshun in which he wrote that the late FBI director J. Edgar Hoover and former CIA director Allen Dulles, with the knowledge and approval of former President Richard M. Nixon, "planned and instigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

According to Nobuhiko Ochiai — who had since 1963 made more than a hundred trips to the United States to investigate the Dallas affair — the final go-ahead for the assassination was given by Dulles (who had been sacked by Kennedy after the Bay of Pigs fiasco) who, as CIA director still commanded the fierce loyalty of the anti-Castro agents.

The CIA, under John McCone in 1963, feared that JFK was considering détente with Cuba. McCone therefore tried to send Fidel Castro, among others, a poisoned diving suit.

In another part of his report, the Japanese writer maintained that George De Mohrenschildt was killed in Palm Beach by Florida gangster Trafficante, who held close ties with the CIA.

The Japanese report was littered with new information. To my surprise, when I returned to Amsterdam and New York in October, I realized that no Western publication had published even a single line of this story.

At this writing, General Donald A. Donaldson is missing. Neither the Select Committee on Assassinations nor the Justice Department, none of the television networks or other media have been able to trace the elusive pimpernel, either in the United States or Western Europe. Neither has anyone so far paid much attention to some of the statements I have reported that he made to me.

History seems to repeat itself. When, for instance, I informed Jeremiah O'Leary of *The Washington Star* on March 16 that George De Mohrenschildt was missing and relayed the entire story to him, he kept the interview on file. Only after the dead body of the former Dallas oilman and friend of Oswald's was discovered in Florida did O'Leary print, on April 2, 1977, the interview that I had conducted weeks before. At that time, obviously much too late, it did make the front page headlines of *The Washington Star*.

The many years that I have been following the Kennedy probe have convinced me that most journalists seem to be prepared to report on aspects of this case only after another dead body has been turned up. Are they now waiting for the corpse of General Donald A. Donaldson (alias Dimiter A. Dimitrov) to float down the river Thames before they take his case seriously? Were this to happen, it would mean that I had lost my second witness.

Shukan Bunshun, *the magazine in which Ochiai's articles appeared.*

:assassination 7 tokyo:

the writer also reveals that:

— lee harvey oswald learned radar operations at the u.s. military base in atsugi, japan, and that in 1959 the cia sent him to russia to purposely divulge information about u2 reconnaissance flights. this was followed by the downing of the u2 flown by pilot francis gary powers in may 1960 and the break-up of the eisenhower-khrushchev summit conference scheduled to open in paris 16 days later.

—oswald and his russian wife marina were advanced dollar 1,500 by the u.s. embassy in moscow for their return trip to the u.s.

—oswald was an fbi informer in 1962 after returning to dallas.

—oswald was sent to new orleans in april 1963 and was ordered to carry out pro-castro activities while he was employed at a coffee processing plant whose owner was rabidly anti-castro. he was during this time making frequent visits to 544 camp street, the office of "retired" fbi man guy bannister and the hang-out of cia agent david ferrie. e. howard hunt also had an office in the same building.

:assassination 8 tokyo:

— in september 1963 oswald was given a passport in new orleans and sent to mexico where he met with cia mexico city bureau chief e. howard hunt. hunt told him to apply for a visa to cuba, possibly with the intention of implicating castro in the assassination, but oswald's visa request was turned down.

—ruth and michael paine, who helped oswald obtain a job at the texas school book depository, had cia connections.

— deputy director of the cia charles cabell desperately pleaded for air support during the bay of pigs invasion but was turned down by kennedy, and that his brother, earl cabell, mayor of dallas, had inexplicably changed the city's traditional parade route so that the president's car ran in front of the texas school book depository.

:assassination 9 tokyo:

— the day before the assassination jack ruby paid a visit to right-wing oilman h.l. hunt's office in dallas, as did eugene hale brading, a murderer in the hire of syndicate boss meyer lansky. brading was stopped by police after the shooting in the dal tex building on the corner of houston and elm streets, a position numerous investigators have claimed was the origin of some of the fire on the president. brading was quickly released.

— the night before the assassination ruby had dinner with ralph meyers of army intelligence, son of ed meyers, head of a pepsi bottling plant in queens, and that both ruby and cia agent david ferrie had been in frequent contact with a chicago number belonging to a girlfriend of ed meyer's brother lawrence.

:assassination 10 tokyo:

the writer who has spent 11 years in the united states and was educated in pennsylvania colleges, states that the kennedy assassination was only the most dramatic instance of the efforts by the u.s. military-industrial complex, allied with the cia, the fbi, and the mob, to control the course of u.s. policy from the cold war through watergate.

in an interview with kyodo, ochiai says that "to the extent that the puzzle of kennedy's assassination is not solved, the real america, and that source of power which moves the country from within, will never be understood."