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Haitians Who Might Contribute Effectively  
to a Post-Duvalier Regime

A N N E X

SUMMARY REPORTS ON REFERENCED INDIVIDUALS

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Sources: "Haitian Opposition Personalities" [redacted]  
"Haitian Personalities" [redacted]  
Files, INR/RAR/RSU

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ARMAND, Pierre M.

HAITI

Pierre Armand, considered a member of the "hard core" opposition to President François Duvalier, was among a group of political prisoners released in June 1961 as a result of what the press called presidential clemency. On 27 January 1959 he had joined ex-Senator Louis Dejoie, who was in exile, and the following March was in Santiago with Dejoie helping to drum support for a revolutionary movement against Duvalier's government.

Pierre M. Armand was born 29 June 1908. He entered the Haitian Army on 1 August 1933 and was promoted to first lieutenant on 1 August 1934. Armand is reportedly a graduate of US Army Staff schools. On 5 November 1944 he was an instructor at Haiti's Military School, and was subsequently Commanding Officer (as a major) of the Sixth Company at Jeremie and of the Eighth Company at Jacmel. As of 2 February 1957 he was Chief of Police of Port-au-Prince and on 1 April was promoted to Colonel. As the result of US recognition of the Executive Council of Government as the Government of Haiti on 9 May 1957, Armand was appointed by the Council to replace Colonel Leon Cantave as Chief of Staff of the Haitian Army on 20 May. He allegedly felt that it was his duty to accept the appointment immediately but could not do so in the face of a General Staff decision to support Cantave's move to dissolve the Council. It was "reliably reported" at the time that Armand did not sign the communiqué supporting the retention of Cantave but that his signature was forced. On 25 May he accepted the appointment, established his general headquarters at Bowen Field and gave Cantave, who had most of the arms and ammunition, an ultimatum to surrender under a guarantee of personal safety for him and his family. Cantave ignored the ultimatum, and, in the hour's skirmish which followed, eight soldiers and civilians were killed. The fact that the following morning "both Chiefs of Staff" greeted each other cordially and participated in the installation of Daniel Fignolé as Provisional President of Haiti, led US officials to speculate that the revolt was not a bona fide one, but a feint designed to mislead the Executive Council while Fignolé completed arrangements for taking over the presidency. Both men later resigned their commissions, and Armand about 10 June was granted political asylum in the Spanish Embassy in Port-au-Prince to await a US visa. As of 10 July he was still in asylum, at which time he hoped (when granted a visa) to remain in the United States until the political climate in Haiti was favorable for his return. The US official who interviewed him at that time felt that Colonel Armand was a sincere and honest officer who was a victim of circumstances and that there appeared to be little legal grounds on which he could be politically charged.

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BAYARD, Franck

HAITI

Colonel Bayard, a former military attaché to the United States, was promoted to his present rank and appointed Commander of the Military Department of the North on 11 December 1958. More recent information on his activities is currently unavailable.

Born 5 November 1917, Franck Bayard, a mulatto, graduated from the Haitian Military Academy in the upper third of his class in 1941. He attended the Infantry Officers' Advanced Course at Fort Benning, Georgia, in 1953. Not active in politics, Colonel Bayard is favorably oriented toward the United States. He has an excellent reputation with his fellow officers and is regarded as a highly capable and competent officer. He is considered to have good leadership potential. He is athletic and is active in the Haitian Football Association. Bayard is a Protestant.

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BAZILE, Robert

HAITI

Now in exile in the United States, Robert Bazile is a former Commandant of the Haitian Coast Guard who, although he once held a number of high government positions, has been characterized as a focal point for dissident junior officers. Described by US officials as being extremely able and as pro-United States, Bazile is reported to have been a close friend of the late Clement Jumelle, former leader of the Jumellist opposition group. A source of unknown reliability reported that Bazile was the leader of a group of retired army officers who set off several explosions in Port-au-Prince on 26 January 1961, and that Bazile subsequently gained asylum in the Brazilian Embassy.

Robert Bazile was born on 20 April 1917 in Archaie, Haiti. He attended the St. Louis de Gonzaga Institute in Port-au-Prince (1924-36) and the School of Applied Sciences. In 1941 he entered the Haitian army, and was assigned to the Coast Guard. During more recent years, he has held the following positions; Director of the Bureau of the Census (1956), member of the Economic Council (Haitian-American Economic Aid) (1955-57), and both Commandant of the Coast Guard and Director-Administrator of the Haitian National Lottery (1956-57). In 1957 he was appointed Military Attaché to Havana, a newly established position apparently designed to remove him from the country. In July 1958 it was reported that Bazile was being involuntarily stricken from the active duty roster of officers in the Haitian army. In the fall of 1958 he was appointed Haitian Administrator-Coordinator of the Point IV Pete Cole regional development program in the north of Haiti.

Bazile has been described as "one of the ablest senior administrators in the Haitian Government." and as "reputed to be very honest and an excellent administrator." US officials have consistently spoken in laudatory terms of his ability. Reported to be especially interested and competent in the field of economics, Bazile has in the past cooperated closely with US officials in trying to carry out a sound program of economic development. He is considered to be very friendly toward the United States. He studied briefly at Columbia University and was also a trainee, in 1948, under the sponsorship of the Bureau of the Census, US Department of Commerce. As of 1958, Bazile, a negro said to be very tolerant of mulattoes, was married and had three children.

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July 1962

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BISSAINTHE, Gérard (Father)

HAITI

Father Gérard Bissainthe, a young mulatto priest who was sent by the Vatican from Haiti to Montreal in November 1962 for a "cooling-off" period, is currently in New York where he heads a newly formed Haitian resistance group known as Young Haiti (Jeune Haiti-JH). This movement, which claims to have affiliation with the GPRH and with the Haitian Forces of the Interior (Forces Haitians de L'Interieur - FHI), appears to be a closely organized group with good leadership but little political know-how, and can offer nothing materially to any action against President François Duvalier. The JH requires potential members to make written application and submit to a personal interview, in order to avoid including any of the recognized exile leaders.

While in Haiti, Father Bissainthe wielded considerable influence among student groups, including the FHI, a basically anti-Communist organization of about 500 university and college students, professors and professionals. The group is not thought to be currently active, but could be called on for support by Bissainthe, if necessary. Bissainthe also headed the Bibliothèque des Jeunes, a youth organization centered at the Petit Séminaire Saint Martial, and was active in the National Union of Haitian Catholic Students (Union National des Etudiants Catholiques Haitiens).

A progressive thinker who is not a politician and has no political ambitions, Bissainthe is considered acceptable by the Jean Rivière-Roland Rigaud oppositionists as a leader and possible head of a provisional junta, between the overthrow of Duvalier and the holding of free elections. The young priest may also have contacts within the Didier Maisoneuve cells.

Bissainthe also worked on Le Rond Point, a widely read pamphlet which was critical of Haitian socio-economic conditions and which was considered to be the vocal organ for the personnalisme movement, a philosophical system transmitted from Paris to Haiti by several Haitian priests (including Bissainthe) around 1961. Defined as "a philosophical system, the central value of which is the human being in his totality," personnalisme has given signs of becoming a political movement with many points common to Christian socialism. In February 1963 Marxists were reported to have attempted unsuccessfully to organize cells within the movement.

An April 1963 report has alleged that Bissainthe may be a possible link between the leftist forces in Haiti. The source further alleges that although the priest is not a Communist, he may be sympathetic to socialist ideologies, having been "taken in" by Haitian leftists. However, there is no further substantiation to these allegations.

BONHOMME, Justin-Ernest

HAITI

Prior to accepting his present position as Permanent Representative to the Council of the Organization of American States, Ernest Bonhomme served as Ambassador to the United States from September 1958 to September 1961. A self-effacing public servant whose durability on the troubled Haitian political scene seems to lie in his ability to concentrate primarily on the professional aspects of his career, he is a former Under Secretary of State for Finance and National Economy (1955-56) and was, until the time of his appointment, a member of the High Technical Council for National Resources and Economic Development. A quiet, unassuming person, he is intelligent, well-read, knowledgeable on world affairs, and capable of long and exacting work, particularly on research in financial matters. A person of some reserve, he is, nevertheless, said to be friendly, pleasant and helpful, once his original reticence is overcome. A great admirer of the United States, he has expressed himself as favoring this country's continuing advice and direct assistance in Haitian national matters; and he was described in 1950 as advocating that Haiti follow the lead of the United States in world affairs and aid in the establishment of this leadership. During a tenure as a member of the Haitian-American Council for Economic Aid, his relations with the US Embassy in Port-au-Prince were reported to be excellent. In short, Bonhomme's private and public life have been impeccable, and he is believed to be honest, honorable, and friendly to the United States.

Bonhomme's designation as Ambassador was attributed to his friendliness with and experience in the United States, as well as competence in and thorough familiarity with Haitian economic and financial matters. The fact that his brother, Arthur Bonhomme, at that time held a prominent position in the Duvalier Government as Minister of Public Works, Transport and Communications, coupled with his own strong support of Duvalier, is also believed to have contributed to his appointment. However, Bonhomme has demonstrated that he is no "yes-man" and has definite ideas as to how Haitian finances should be conducted. In the past, while working in relatively minor positions, he was reported to be careful in expressing himself until sure of his audience.

Born in Port-au-Prince on 14 April 1912, Bonhomme received his law degree from the University of Haiti. He was admitted to the Bar in 1931 but never practiced. He also studied accounting at the Poujol Commercial Institute in Port-au-Prince. In 1947 he did graduate work in public administration at the American University in Washington and, in 1948, was the recipient of a fellowship grant to work in the US

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BONHOMME, Justin-Ernest (continued)

Bureau of the Budget. He is also reported to have studied at the London School of Economics. From 1927 to 1931, Bonhomme was an employee of the Haitian Tax Bureau, a position he left to become administrator of the daily newspaper Le Nouvelliste. A disagreement with the manager of the newspaper caused him to leave, and he became a professor of literature at the Lycée Pétion in Port-au-Prince, his alma mater. From 1941 to 1947 he worked in the statistical section of Haitian Customs. He joined the Fiscal Department of the National Bank in 1949 and, by 1950, was reported to be the administrative counselor of the Department, his major function being the rendering of technical advice and assistance to the vice president in charge of the Department. In this capacity he traveled with the latter to several economic meetings, including the Third Conference of the Economic and Social Council of the Organization of American States in 1949, and the GATT Conferences at Torquay, England, in 1950 and Geneva, Switzerland, in 1951. In November 1952 he was appointed to a special committee formed to supervise the transfer of the assets of the Société Haitiano-Américaine de Développement Agricole from the old management to the National Bank of Haiti.

Bonhomme's first major appointment came in September 1955, when he was named Under Secretary of State for Finance and National Economy, a position in which he was in charge of economic development. The National Planning Bureau, the National Statistical Office, the Bureau of Community Development and other related agencies reported to him. He was also the coordinator of UN technical assistance and the Haitian member of the Joint Haitian-American Council for Economic Aid. Shortly after the end of the Magloire Administration in December 1956, he became office manager of the American-owned Société Haitienne de Minoterie, S.A. (Flour Mill Corporation) near Port-au-Prince, having previously been connected with the concern. When François Duvalier became President in October 1957, Bonhomme was soon appointed Vice President and Director of the Fiscal Department of the National Bank, succeeding René Scutt, his former superior. However, in November Bonhomme resigned, reportedly because of his unhappiness at not being able to retain qualified personnel at the Bank in the face of the numerous dismissals being effected in favor of political appointees. He next became professor of public administration at the University of Haiti Law School and, in March 1958, was appointed a member of the High Technical Council for National Resources and Economic Development. In August 1958 he came to Washington in the latter capacity, as a member of a coffee study group.

Bonhomme married Georgette Polynice in 1942, and is known to have seven children. He is reported to be a good family man. In 1950 he was described as spending most of his time either working

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BONHOMME, Justin-Ernest (continued)

overtime at the office or at home reading, except for an occasional game of tennis. He belongs to a number of professional organizations, including the American Society for Public Administration, the Inter-American Statistical Institute, the American Statistical Association and the Society for International Development, and is Haitian Representative on the Committee on Administrative Practices of the International Institute of Administrative Sciences. Bonhomme's father, Henri Bonhomme, has long been a Methodist minister in Port-au-Prince and is President of the Haitian Société Biblique. His brothers, in addition to Arthur Bonhomme, are: William Bonhomme, currently employed in the Fiscal Department of the National Bank; Robert Bonhomme, a successful businessman; and Paul Bonhomme, a US - trained physician. Bonhomme holds the Haitian National Order of Honor and Merit in the grade of Commander.

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July 1962

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BOUCICAUT, Jean-René

HAITI

Former Chief of Staff, Haitian Armed Forces

Considered by US officials to be the best possible choice for the post, General Jean-René Boucicaut was appointed Chief of Staff over a number of senior officers on 6 September 1961 in the wake of an alleged plot against the Duvalier regime which resulted in sweeping changes in the high command of the Haitian Armed Forces. At the time of his appointment he was considered politically reliable, personally loyal, and in the full confidence and personal esteem of President Duvalier.

Later reports have not all confirmed this estimate. In February 1962 US Army sources reported that he had followed the path of least resistance as a commander, posing no threat to Duvalier, but that his innate shrewdness had led him to maintain relationships with influential members of the Port-au-Prince business community as insurance against his falling automatically with Duvalier. A source considered reliable reported in March 1962 that Boucicaut had promised to cooperate with a new government, although he was unwilling to take an active role in the overthrow of Duvalier. Another source, of questionable reliability has reported that in late April Boucicaut was actively involved in a plot to overthrow Duvalier on 20 or 21 May by setting off an explosion of ammunition stored at the National Palace. Other information suggests that Boucicaut would not become involved in a plot against Duvalier without a prior commitment from the United States to support a new government. A local militia leader reported on 25 May 1962 that Boucicaut was to be removed from his command the following day by presidential order. He was subsequently replaced as Chief of Staff by Gen. Gerard Constant, and has fled Haiti.

A competent Negro officer, Boucicaut, who had been Deputy Chief of Staff since December 1960, is one of the few senior officers in the Haitian Army who has had command of infantry troops, and he has been considered a good troop leader. General Boucicaut was born about 1918 and graduated from the Haitian Military Academy at Port-au-Prince in 1941. He became a first lieutenant in January 1951 and was promoted to captain in December 1957. At the time of the latter promotion, he was named Commandant of the 32nd Army Transport Company. He served in that position until December 1959, at which time he was promoted to full colonel and appointed commandant of the Military

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BOUCICAUT, Jean-René (continued)

Department of the National Palace. After his appointment as Deputy Chief of Staff, he represented Haiti in February and March 1961 at the weapons demonstrations for Latin American military heads held in Puerto Rico and Panama and sponsored by the US Joint Chiefs of Staff. On this occasion he met and conversed with General Lyman Lemnitzer, Chairman, US Joint Chiefs of Staff.

General Boucicaut has reportedly led an austere life as Chief of Staff compared with that of his predecessor, General Pierre Merceron. He creates a favorable impression in manner and appearance. Although he has had no US training, he has maintained a cooperative attitude with US officials, has worked well with the US Naval Mission and is on the whole considered to be reasonably well oriented toward the United States. He speaks Spanish and some English. He is married to the former Geslaine Desravines; the couple have three sons, ages 4, 7, and 13 and one daughter, age 12. He has been decorated with the Ordre de Mérite Militaire, Jean-Jacques Dessalines; the Médaille Service Distingué; the Brevet de Mérite; and the Médaille Militaire. General Boucicaut and Major Claude Raymond are reported to be godsons of President Duvalier. However, an intense rivalry bordering on enmity exists between the two officers.

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July 1962

Boucicaut now resides in exile, in Kingston, Jamaica.

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CADET, Georges

HAITI

Former Minister of Agriculture

A member of the board of directors of the Société Haïtienne-Américaine de Développement Agricole (SHADA) in November 1962, ex-Minister of Agriculture Georges Cadet has been cited as a potential member of any government which might succeed that of President Duvalier, should the latter fall in the near future. As early as November 1958 Cadet was reported by a source of unknown reliability to be planning a coup against the present regime.

A brown-skinned mulatto, Georges Cadet was born in Port-au-Prince on 17 September 1909. Graduating from the St. Martial Seminary, Cadet studied agronomy at the National School of Agriculture at Damien and received a master's degree in the same field from Rutgers University. He also holds a licentiate in law from the University of Haiti. Cadet has served as director of the National School of Agriculture and as a professor at l'Ecole Polytechnique in Haiti. In the fall of 1949 he was appointed a member of the Council of Administration of the Autonomous Authority for the Development of the Artibonite Valley, but he subsequently resigned because of policy disagreement with other council members. He then served as chief of the Section of Agrology and Agricultural Technology of the National School of Agriculture.

A professional chemist and former chief agricultural chemist of the Department of Agriculture, Cadet is highly respected for his knowledge of the country and its agricultural problems. As a board member of SHADA, he appeared to be friendly toward that group and its American management.

A retiring, scholarly person, Cadet has edited several agricultural publications. As of 1950, he was married and had three children. Further biographic information on Cadet is currently unavailable.

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CANTAVE, Léon

HAITI

Léon Cantave, a former brigadier general and Chief of Staff of the Haitian Army (December 1956-February 1957), is believed to be in exile in the United States. In February 1962 a usually reliable source stated that several high government officials of the Dominican Republic had agreed to allow Cantave and a number of other Haitian exiles, led by Roger Rigaud, to plot the overthrow of the Duvalier regime from Dominican territory. Although retired, Cantave still retains a degree of political and military potential. He is friendly toward the United States.

Léon Cantave was born in Maissade, Haiti either on 8 September 1907 or on 28 September 1909. He was educated locally. He graduated from the military academy in 1932 and had an uneventful career, becoming a colonel in 1953. In 1956 he became Quartermaster General of the Army, a post he held until the ouster of Paul Magloire in December 1956 when he became Chief of Staff.

The part played by Cantave in the 1957 Haitian political turmoil is difficult to assess. It is known that Cantave was acceptable to President Magloire until a few days before Magloire's government was overthrown. It was reported at that time that Cantave, anticipating the fall of Magloire, switched sides, favoring a military junta that would include himself and Clement Jumelle, Magloire's Finance Minister (1954-56). Jumelle, who was Magloire's choice for the presidency in the 1957 elections, is supposed to have gone to the President with Cantave's proposal. The result was that Cantave was placed under house arrest, thus permitting him to achieve a certain respectability in the eyes of the revolutionary government. When the constitutional government of Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis, former head of the Supreme Court, assumed the executive power of 12 December 1956, Cantave was promoted to brigadier general and made Chief of Staff. Ostensibly Cantave kept the army and himself out of politics, but when the Pierre-Louis government was forced into a crisis in early February 1957, Cantave used the army to insure an orderly resolution of the crisis. Calling a meeting of presidential candidates, he attempted to insure the presidential succession to J. B. Cineas, member of the Supreme Court and constitutional successor to Pierre-Louis. The meeting was boycotted by Senator Luois Dejoie, whose followers were responsible for the general strike and who was himself a presidential candidate. Infuriated, Cantave threatened Dejoie's personal safety and the strike was called off. After several unruly sessions the legislature set aside the

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CANTAVE, Léon (continued)

constitutional successor, Cineas, and selected Franck Sylvain as provisional President on 7 February 1957. During the crisis of May 1957 Contave seized power, but was defeated by a strike. He then retired from the army, left Haiti and flew to New York. He visited Port-au-Prince in August of the same year, but reportedly was asked to leave.

A mulatto, Contave is married. In the past he has visited Walter Reed Army Hospital on several occasions for eye treatments.

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July 1962

Gen. Cantave is at present reported to be in the Dominican Republic, where it is claimed he will oversee the training and preparation of a small invasion force soon to be launched against Duvalier. The group is reportedly sponsored by the Rigaud brothers! (National Democratic Union (UDN) and is said to have the blessing of President Juan Bosch.

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CASSAGNOL, Paul

HAITI

Paul Cassagnol was appointed Secretary of State for Finance and National Economy in the temporary government of President Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis on 12 December 1956. On 6 December 1956 he had been among those imprisoned by President Paul Magloire. In his new position he became a member of the Mixed (US-Haitian) Council for Economic Assistance. After holding extended interviews with him shortly after his appointment, US officials characterized Cassagnol as an intelligent, honest, able and patriotic man, who possessed in a high degree the courage of his convictions, and who appeared to be dedicated to the objective of free elections and incorruptible public administration. His interviewers felt at that time that he would resign if he did not have carte blanche to force the government to live within its budget and to plug all financial leaks.

Born in Port-au-Prince on 1 May 1913, Paul Cassagnol received his primary education locally and completed his studies in agronomy at Cornell University's School of Agriculture. Since that time he has been considered an able agronomist. Returning to Haiti, Cassagnol served for a time as inspector-instructor of agricultural education in the Rural Education Service and as director of agricultural experiment at Soltadère. He became active in the American-sponsored agricultural program of the Haitian government and was named director of the coffee section of the Rural Education Service. Soon afterwards (1942), through family influence (he is related to the Sejourné, Hibert, and Madsen families), he was appointed Undersecretary of State for Finance and National Economy, a position he held until 1943. From then until his 1956 appointment Cassagnol was in and out of politics.

As of 1945 Paul Cassagnol was married and had one child. An ardent Catholic, prior to 1956 he frequently contributed religious and political articles to La Phalange, a local Catholic paper. He speaks excellent English.

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July 1962

Cassagnol is presently employed by the agricultural division of the Inter-American Development Bank. He is being boomed by several Dominican-based exile groups to head a hoped-for provisional government following Duvalier's overthrow. He is also reported to be a member of the so-called "Government-in-exile", proclaimed on May 12 by Louis Dejoie and Daniel Fignolé in San Juan, Puerto Rico. His brothers Raymond and Jacques head one of the more active anti-Duvalier exule forces, the United Revolutionary Force based in the Dominican Republic.

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CAUVIN, Emmanuel

HAITI

A lawyer who has figured prominently in at least two conspiracy trials, Emmanuel Cauvin has also been mentioned as a possible future leader of Haiti. The earliest available reference to Cauvin is dated 1960, at which time he acted as one of the civilian defense lawyers in the trial of 16 Haitians connected with the Dupuy-Roland-Pauline plot against high officials of the Haitian Government. In February 1962 he again defended an accused conspirator, Lieutenant Colonel (retired) Ernst Biamby, who was condemned to death for plotting the overthrow of the government and the assassination of President Duvalier. Cauvin apparently attempted to appeal the sentence, but in any case Biamby was pardoned in a general amnesty some months later. In May 1962 the same Biamby mentioned Cauvin as the possible head of a provisional regime after the departure of Duvalier. At the time Cauvin was described as an older man, a moderate, who could serve as a sort of "Haitian Bonnelly" -- a reference to Rafael Bonnelly of the Dominican Republic, who served recently as President of the interim seven-man Council of State in that country.

Cauvin is listed in a US Army Haitian research project as a non-Communist dissident personality, living in Haiti as of July 1962. Further biographic information concerning Cauvin is presently unavailable.

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March 1963

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CHALMERS, René

HAITI

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship

Appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship by President Duvalier on 30 May 1961, René Chalmers has also served as Ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS) and as delegate to the 13th and 15th Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly. During 1958 he was Haiti's representative on the UN Special Political Committee. Described as a quiet, dignified man, though not notably astute in handling international affairs, Chalmers is respected by his diplomatic colleagues for his personal integrity. His chief role seems to be that of implementing the foreign policy directives of President Francois Duvalier, and to date he appears both friendly to the United States and loyal to Duvalier.

René Chalmers was born 30 May 1909 in Port-au-Prince. A lawyer and professor of mathematics, he entered public life in May 1957 when, as a member of the Duvalier faction, he was appointed Director General of the Ministry of Education in the Collegial Government. Named Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry in November 1957, Chalmers became the number-two man in the Ministry, where he enjoyed the complete confidence of the then Foreign Minister, Dr. Louis Mars. He traveled to Santiago, Chile, to attend the OAS Foreign Ministers conference in July 1959, and in October was named to the interdepartmental committee which prepared and presented Haiti's case against Cuba (for alleged invasion attempts) before a sub-committee of the Inter-American Peace Committee. In February 1960 he was relieved of his post in the Foreign Ministry and appointed Ambassador to the Dominican Republic. When Haiti broke relations with that country in October 1960, Chalmers was appointed Ambassador to the OAS in Washington, where he served until named to his present position.

Chalmers has always been friendly toward the US Embassy, and he displays a sympathetic understanding of the problems of diplomatic missions in Haiti. However, the Embassy estimates that Chalmers owes his high position not only to his personal talents but also to the loyalty he has maintained toward Duvalier; he is obliged to refer all important decisions to the President, and it would seem that his attitudes toward the US are dependent on those of his superior. Chalmers, not an aggressive or dynamic personality, is not likely to formulate any radical departures in Haitian foreign policy on his own,

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CHALMERS, René (Cont'd)

and his primary role appears to be that of executing the standard policies of the President. Distinguished in appearance, dignified, and respected for his honesty, Chalmers does not give the impression of being particularly intelligent or notably astute in managing international affairs.

A bachelor, Chalmers is reserved almost to the point of shyness, and is reported to have a quiet sense of humor and a kindly wisdom. In addition to French and Créole, he speaks fair Spanish and some English.

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March 1963

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CHAM, Yves

HAITI

Colonel Cham held his most recent known post, that of Staff Officer in General Headquarters, from 1955 until at least March 1960. He had previously been assigned to the Military Department of the National Palace at Port au Prince (1945-54). An easygoing but exceptionally intelligent mulatto, Cham is well versed in the inner politics of Haiti's armed forces by virtue of his extensive service in the General Headquarters. In the event of an orderly coup, he reportedly would probably occupy a top staff position. His leadership potential, however, is not considered to be great. Cham is favorably oriented toward the United States and is anti-Communist.

Born 4 September 1925, Yves Cham graduated from the Haitian Military Academy in 1945 and attended the Associate Infantry Company Officers' Course at Fort Benning, Georgia, in 1954. He reportedly has friends among senior US Army officers. He is a Catholic. In good health, he is five feet nine inches tall and weighs 165 pounds. Cham is married and speaks good English.

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July 1962

An interesting incident in Cham's background concerns his heading a detail in 1957 which was dispatched to roun up a bomb ring headed by Clement Barbot. In the course of the action Barbot escaped but two young officers under Cham's command were killed by an exploding bomb. Barbot subsequently achieved prominence as a key figure in the Duvalier administration. Later jailed by Duvalier for failing to split various pay-off funds, Barbot is currently at liberty in Port-au-Prince. Cham, more so than any officer on active duty today, is aware of Barbot's character and potential.

As of mid-May, Cham was in political asylum in the Brazilian Embassy. He may have been a participant in the abortive April 10 military coup against Duvalier. In any event, it was unlikely that he could have survived Duvalier's increasingly anti-Mulatto policies in a high military position.

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CHARLES, Joseph Dorcius (Resident in Haiti)

HAITI

Joseph Dorcius Charles, a Negro, is a person of excellent reputation in the local legal profession and in public affairs. In addition to serving as Ambassador to the United States (1945-50), he has held three cabinet positions: Secretary of Education, Agriculture and Labor (1940-41); Secretary for Education and Public Works (1952-53); and Secretary for Foreign Relations (1955-56). It is said of Charles that he has a tolerant attitude toward other nations (excluding perhaps the Dominican Republic) and apparently has no prejudices. He is believed to be scrupulously honest and was described in 1956 as a quiet, unassuming person with an excellent mind. US officials have found him friendly and cooperative.

When Charles assumed his ambassadorial duties in Washington he was quite reserved and reticent. In the course of time, however, he became more self-possessed and no longer had to be approached with marked tact in order to gain his confidence. Appointed Ambassador by President Estimé, Charles resigned from his post after the fall of the Estimé government on 10 May 1950. Returning to Haiti, he practiced law until his 1952 appointment as Secretary of Education and Public Works by President Magloire. It is said that Charles was very disturbed over the visit of Dominican presidential candidate, General Hector Trujillo, and certain Dominican officials to Haiti in mid-April 1952. He resigned from the cabinet on 31 March 1953 reportedly because of his opposition to increasingly close ties between the two governments. Charles served as chairman of the Haitian delegation to the second second part of the first session of the UN General Assembly in 1946, the second session in 1947, and the fourth session in 1949. He also chaired the delegation to the Ninth International Conference of American States at Bogotá in 1940.

A recent report from a usually reliable source named Charles as a member of a "shadow government" in Haiti which is prepared to take over the reins of government should Duvalier fall. Charles has been mentioned twice as possible presidential material, in 1950 and later in 1955, when he was referred to as a possible successor to the incumbent President Paul E. Magloire. According to the thinking of some of the Magloire supporters, Charles was a person whom they could handle and who might be the least objectionable to the various factions vying for power in Haiti.

Joseph Charles was born on 15 November 1907 at Limbé, Department of the North, and received his law degree at the Law School in Cap Haïtien in 1928. He remained there until 1940, serving first as a law professor, and later as Assistant Prosecuting Attorney and Judge of the Civil Court. He is a great admirer of George Washington and

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**CHARLES, Joseph Dorcius (continued)**

Abraham Lincoln. He has published various studies concerning problems of the Haitians, including Graines Au Vent (Seeds in the Wind, 1933) and A la Croisée des Chemins (At the Crossroads, 1945). He speaks French, Spanish and English. In 1950 Charles married the former Solange Telson, and as of 1956 the couple had five children. Mrs. Charles is the sister of Adelpin Telson, former Minister of Interior, Justice and Defense. Another of her sisters is married to Colonel Marcaisse Ferdinand Prosper, former Chief of Police.

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July 1962

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COLIMON, Dantès

HAITI

Reported to be a Communist sympathizer, Dantès Colimon is a former Director General of the Office of Labor whose name appeared on a January 1956 US Embassy list of Haitian nationals then considered to be influential in the formulation of government policies and actions. Colimon was born on 2 September 1912 in St. Marc, Haiti. He was identified in 1950 as assistant chief of the General Inspection Service of the Haitian Labor Office, supervising the work of labor inspectors and dealing with labor problems in general. About 1951 Colimon apparently received a grant from the US Department of Labor to visit the United States and in April 1953 a US Embassy despatch referred to him as "a great friend of USIS." In June 1955 he headed the Haitian delegation to the 37th International Labor Organization Conference at Geneva, on which occasion he stated that the ILO has had "a leading role in the evolution of the social and economic conditions of out country." Colimon, who reportedly speaks fluent English, lives in Haiti. (His sister is Marie-Thérèse Colimon, President of La Ligue Feminine d'Action Sociale, the most serious and active women's group in the country. Miss Colimon was reportedly a supporter of Louis Dejoie during the 1957 election.)

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Colimon is considered to be a member of Haiti's "democratic left" group, whose acknowledged leader is François Latortue. He is not considered to be pro-Communist by US officials in Haiti.

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CONSTANT, Gerard

HAITI

In the wake of the alleged plot against the Duvalier regime, Colonel Gerard Constant was called home from Europe to head the G-4 (Logistics Branch) of the Armed Forces General Staff in September 1961. In December 1958 he had been named to head the G-2 (Intelligence Branch) and was the third-ranking officer, with the title of Inspector General, of the Armed Forces General Staff. However, the following November he was sent as Military Attaché to Spain, Italy and Germany (with residence in Madrid), an appointment which was looked upon as professional shelving or unofficial exile. A negro officer, he is not considered particularly able. He has had no US training but has the reputation of being pro-United States in attitude.

Gerard Constant was born 5 September 1919 in Port-au-Prince. From January 1939 until July 1941 he attended the Military School of Haiti. After receiving his second lieutenant's commission on 5 July 1941, he served as Service and Warrant Officer and as District Commandant in various districts in Haiti, receiving his first lieutenant's rank in January 1951. Promoted to captain in January 1957, Constant became Commandant of the 30th Company (January to May) and Commandant in the Artillery Corps (May to November), in each case serving in Port-au-Prince. From January to June 1958 he was the Quartermaster Officer of the Military Academy, serving in Petionville, and from June to the end of that year was Commandant of the Penitentiary in Port-au-Prince, receiving the rank of major on 1 August 1958. During these years he was decorated with the Brevet de Mérite (August 1951); the Médaille Service Distingué (August 1954); the Ordre de Mérite Militaire and the Jean-Jacques Dessalines (September 1958).

Colonel Constant is married to the former Mireille Léon and as of November 1959 the couple had two sons: Gerard Jr., born in 1953, and Emmanuel, born in October 1956. One brother is an army surgeon; and Victor Nevers Constant, Minister of Tourism, is his cousin. Colonel Constant was reportedly a good friend of former presidential secretary Clément Barbot and is apparently a Duvalier supporter. He speaks fluent French and good Spanish. Constant is a Roman Catholic.

His present position notwithstanding, Constant has been a participant in successive plots against Duvalier among dissident military  
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officers. His has usually been the voice of caution and delay, however. He has stated that he favors throwing Duvalier out "when circumstances are propitious! Most opposition groups have apparently taken him into their confidence.

CORVINGTON, Paul

HAITI

In early 1960 former colonel Paul Corvington, an excellent professional officer, was widely regarded as a good prospect to lead an orderly coup because he could generate loyalty and unity for a new regime due to the admiration accorded him by his former students at Haiti's Military Academy. As of September 1961, however, it was reported that he himself had become resigned to the continued ascendancy of Duvalier power, and at that time he confided to a US official that in his opinion the United States should covertly sponsor some capable Haitian leader to replace Duvalier. After the 1957 election in which François Duvalier defeated Louis De Joie, Corvington, who had had a definite political affiliation with De Joie, obtained asylum in the Spanish Embassy in Port-au-Prince with the help of US officials. He subsequently fled Haiti and spent several months in Spain. On 25 January 1959 Corvington returned to Port-au-Prince, strengthening the belief that an invasion by opposition groups was imminent.

Paul Corvington was born 19 April 1913 into the elite mulatto social class. After completing classical studies at the St. Louis de Conzague Institute and the Tippenhauer Institute, he entered the Military Academy in Port-au-Prince in October 1931, was commissioned a second lieutenant in August 1933, and then remained at the school as an instructor. He was transferred to the Quartermaster General in July 1934, and in December of that year he was promoted to first lieutenant. In November 1935 Corvington was named Commandant of Champ de Tir. In December 1937 he became Adjutant of the Department of the West, a post he held until March 1938, when he was named a company commander in the Palace Battalion. When the Military Academy reopened in January 1939, Corvington returned as an instructor, and remained until July 1941, when he was again assigned to the Palace Battalion as a company commander. During this period (1940) he attended the US Army School at Fort Benning, he later attended the US Army Artillery School at Fort Sill during 1943. Upon the creation of the Haitian Artillery Corps in March 1942, Corvington became its Commandant, retaining this position until February 1949, when he received the title of Executive Officer and was again transferred to the Military Academy. The following November, as a member of an army mission, Captain Corvington (a rank he received in October 1947) traveled in

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CORVINGTON, Paul (continued)

the United States, Canada and Europe purchasing weapons and ammunition for the Haitian Army. The mission returned to Haiti in July 1950, and the following January Corvington was promoted to major and named Director of the Military Academy.

During 1954 Corvington was reportedly one of a group of officers who were the constant cronies and "collaborators" of President Paul Magloire. However, he was "known to have stood up against Magloire" just prior to Magloire's resignation. On 15 February 1957 in a meeting initiated by Corvington with a US official, Corvington attempted (as interpreted by the official) to find out for the new Provisional President of Haiti, Frank Sylvain, what the criteria would be for US recognition of any de facto government which would include the replacing of General Leon Cantave as Chief of Staff by Corvington. The US official regarded Corvington as being a personally unambitious but sincere member of the younger group of officers then desirous of removing the army from politics and specifically getting it out from under the control of Cantave and his political machinations. On 18 February Lieutenant Colonel Corvington was summarily relieved as Commandant of the Academy and transferred immediately to the post of Inspector General at Cap Haitien. On 17 June he was among a group of 23 officers who were dismissed from the army on various charges and warned that their safety depended on their staying clear of all political activity.

Paul Corvington is a tall and handsome man of warm personality. He speaks very good English. In times past he has kept US officials informed of developments, apparently without any expectation of reward. He is regarded as being sincerely pro-United States.

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In mid-May, 1963, Corvington was reported to have left Haiti for the Dominican Republic, where he expected to take part in preparing an exile invasion force to be launched soon against Duvalier. The group is apparently sponsored by the National Democratic Union (UDN) of Pierre and Roger Rigaud, and claims to have the blessing of the Dominican government.

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DEJOIE, Louis

HAITI

A politician-businessman who is currently one of the principal opposition leaders to the Duvalier administration, Louis Dejoie is a former Haitian presidential candidate and an ex-Senator from the Department of the South. Although the 66-year old Dejoie had been a focal point of opposition attempts to overthrow the Duvalier regime, his influence reportedly has been weakened since his exile from Haiti in May 1958.

Dejoie was born on 23 February 1896, in Port-au-Prince. His great grandfather was President Fabra Geffrard, whom Dejoie has said he admires because he had the courage to seize the presidency by revolution. Dejoie attended the Collège St. Martial in Port-au-Prince, the Collège St. Michel (Jesuit) in Brussels from 1912 until 1914, and the Institut Dupuich in Brussels, and was graduated as engineer-agronomist from the Belgian Institut Agronomique de Gembloux in 1920. By 1921 Dejoie had returned to Haiti and thereafter occupied the posts of Director of the Practical School of Agriculture, chemistry professor at the Lycée Petien in Port-au-Prince, and chemist with the Haitian-American Sugar Company (HASCO). Between 1924 and 1935 he was assistant to the director of the Haitian Agricultural Technical Service and Rural Education; assistant, and then chief, of the Department of Internal and Foreign Markets; and chief of the Experimental Coffee Station. He was the Haitian delegate to the 1929 Coffee Conference in New Orleans. During the decade after 1935 Dejoie was variously employed as agronomist in charge of the Department of the South, director of agricultural extension, chief of the Department of Rural Engineering and Rural Economy, as well as a professor of rural economy and agricultural technology. In 1945 Dejoie was elected President of the Haitian Chamber of Commerce, as well as Senator of the Republic representing the Department of the South, the area where his extensive agricultural holdings are located.

Dejoie has been called Haiti's leading native industrialist, a reputation derive largely from the dealings in essential oils (citronella, lemongrass, etc.) of which commodities he claimed to be the world's largest producer. In 1950 Dejoie was listed as head of the Anacoana Aromatics Company which, during that year, secured a loan of \$800,000 from the US firm, Norda Essential Oil and Chemical Company of New York, for the purpose of leasing new lands and purchasing machinery. In 1951 Dejoie announced that he had purchased a small sugar mill in Louisiana with the object of dismantling and reassembling it near Cap-Haitian, where he had extensive holdings in cane. After going into exile in the spring of 1958, Dejoie is said to have sold his interest in the essential oil enterprise (presumably Anacoana) to a US company to avoid nationalization of his holdings.

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DEJOIE, Louis (continued)

HAITI

Dejoie's political machinations have been no less intricate. In early 1949 the Estime regime accused Dejoie of complicity in Colonel Roland's plot to overthrow the government through an invasion from the Dominican Republic. Although Dejoie was indeed outspokenly opposed to the Estime administration, the accusation was probably unfounded, despite the fact that Dejoie was Roland's choice for the presidency. Earlier, in 1947, Dejoie had been mentioned as a possible successor to Max Hudicourt, Secretary of the Popular Socialist Party (Partie Socialiste Populaire - PSP), allegedly a Communist group receiving funds from the Popular Socialist Party (Partido Socialista Popular - PSP), Cuba's Communist party.

After the overthrow of President Estime in 1950 by the Magloire junta, Dejoie duly complained that the accession was unconstitutional, but admitted that the change would probably benefit his commercial interests. In 1952 Magloire accused him (as well as Daniel Fignole and Emile St-Lot) of instigating the revolts and strikes of that period. During the Magloire era Dejoie made known his presidential ambitions and, at one point, appeared to be seeking US financial support for his cause.

In February 1956 Dejoie formally declared his candidacy for presidential office, although elections were not scheduled until late April 1957. In April 1956 government newspapers claimed that Dejoie was ineligible to run since his birth had been registered at the French legation and he was therefore not a proper Haitian. However, Dejoie continued his campaign undaunted, and was instrumental in the ouster of Magloire in December 1956. By March 1957 Dejoie had been joined in his candidacy by Fignole, Duvalier and Clement Jumelle. At the end of May, after considerable political jockeying for position among the three (and the appointment of several short-lived cabinets) Fignole was named head of a new provisional government and Dejoie supporters found themselves without a cabinet post. Dejoie went into hiding while other members of his party were jailed. He emerged in July 1957, amid rumors of a rapprochement with General Antonio Kebreau, head of the then current military junta. By late July, Dejoie forces had agreed to join with the Fignolist group, headed by René La Forest, in opposition to Kebreau.

After the election of Duvalier in late October 1957, Dejoie again went into hiding. Pardoned officially by Duvalier on 15 February 1958, he first ventured out to meet with the President on 22 February. At this meeting Dejoie requested freedom for opposition parties, the right to strike and a general amnesty. Duvalier's reply was apparently negative, since on 2 May the Haitian government declared Dejoie an outlaw. He then requested and received asylum from the Mexican Embassy in Port-au-Prince, from which he proceeded

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DEJOIE, Louis (continued)

HAITI

to Mexico City, and then to New York, with his family. In November 1958 a Haitian tribunal condemned Dejoie to death in absentia, but he was later pardoned. By late January 1959 Dejoie was in Havana attempting to raise arms and money for a forthcoming invasion of his homeland. While there, he was reported to be making propaganda broadcasts over Cuba's Radio Progreso which the Haitian government was not completely successful in jamming. Although Dejoie was confident that his movement would obtain arms and money from the Cuban "26th-of-July" Movement, he apparently did not receive adequate support from the Cubans to sustain the operations necessary to overthrow Duvalier. In February 1959, while still negotiating for aid from the Cuban government, Dejoie became President of the Democratic League of Haiti, a coalition of Haitian opposition groups. In an attempt to gather more support for an invasion of Haiti, he contacted groups in Venezuela, Cuba and Mexico, and, as a result, a unity pact among the exile groups was signed. At that time it was reported that Fidel Castro planned to meet with the Haitian exile leaders and that he was anxious to start another fighting front in Haiti to add to the problems of the Dominican Republic. In this same vein, Dejoie was quoted as declaring that the "liberation of Haiti is the first step toward the liberation of Santo Domingo," and that "if we overturn Duvalier, I am disposed to put the territory of Haiti in the hands of the Dominican revolutionaries."

In August 1959 an abortive invasion of Haiti was attempted, and Dejoie was widely believed to have been associated with it. As a result of its failure, his prestige declined, and Dejoie resigned as leader of what had been potentially the most effective Haitian opposition force.

Although Dejoie reportedly announced his intention to withdraw from Haitian politics and to abandon the fight to overthrow Duvalier, in 1960 he travelled to Caracas where he maintained a residence and apparently engaged in further opposition activities. In April 1961 he was reported to be in Nicaragua on an errand which he described as one stop on a Latin American tour to study the living conditions of field workers, in order to apply his observations to Haiti upon his return to that country. He also criticized President Duvalier as an "encourager of Communism so as to blackmail the United States." In June 1961 Dejoie was reported to be planning to join Daniel Fignole in Jamaica, where he is believed to be residing at present. Haitian Foreign Minister René Chalmers reportedly hoped some means could be found for the United States to prevent Dejoie's departure, and that the United States would use its influence with the British government to urge the refusal of a Jamaican visa for Dejoie. In a Foreign Office note, Chalmers stated that Dejoie's intent in going to Jamaica "is certainly to organize illegal international

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DEJOIE, Louis (continued)

HAITI

activities against the Constitutional Government of His Excellency, Dr. Francois Duvalier, tending to disturb the international peace of my country and thus to increase the tensions of the Caribbean." Dejoie, who has been granted permission to reside in Jamaica until 4 December 1962, has taken an oath that he will not engage in revolutionary activities while there. The US Embassy in Port-au-Prince reported in late January 1962 that, although there was no proof, it was rumored that a meeting had recently been held of all exiled opposition leaders in Jamaica.

Dejoie, who is married and has three children, speaks excellent English and some Spanish, in addition to French. He seems to be very friendly toward the United States.

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In recent months, Dejoie has very actively courted the support of the US, Dominican, and Venezuelan governments for schemes aimed at ousting Duvalier. On May 12, he joined with Deniel Fignole and several lesser exile leaders in proclaiming a Haitian "Government-in-exile in San Juan, Puerto Rico. At that time, he appeared confident that the group would quickly gain the support of several governments, and he hoped that these would see fit to bring pressure to bear upon Duvalier in the Organization of American States (OAS). However, to date the government-in-exile group has failed to gain either the recognition of another government or the support of Haitian exiles generally.

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DELINCE, Kern

HAITI

Assistant Inspector General,  
Haitian Army

Presently in asylum in the Brazilian Embassy, the strongly anti-Duvalier and clearly pro-United States Lt. Col. Kern Delince is the Assistant Inspector General of the Haitian Army and, according to press reports, is also a member of the legal section of army headquarters. An associate of Col. Lionel Honorat (Haitian Army G-1, also in asylum) in the abortive plot of 10 April 1962, Delince, together with Col. Daniel Beauvoir, Lt. Col. Jean E. Bernier, Lt. Roland Magloire, Fritz Lamothe, and others, accepting considerable risks, approached US officials in Port-au-Prince in order to request arms and approval for a move against the Duvalier regime. The unsuccessful attempt reportedly had either active or passive support from the Haitian Army Chief of Staff, General Gerard Constant. Delince, who is convinced that President Duvalier "must go soonest for the benefit of Haiti", was reportedly proposed as a leading member of a provisional military government.

In late 1962 Kern Delince provided useful information to the US Naval Mission in Port-au-Prince. A US official commenting on Delince's asylum reported on 16 April 1963 that both he and Lionel Honorat have been found by Embassy personnel to be capable, earnest and professional military men sincerely disturbed by Duvalier regime moves to undermine and degrade the Armed Forces of Haiti. Their premature coup effort, while ill-advised, was honorably motivated; prior to this attempt, Delince and Honorat had been considered among the most promising young officers who in the future could be expected to play a significant role under a more enlightened successor government.

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DOUBLETTE, Antonio

HAITI

Now residing in the United States, Lieutenant Colonel Antonio Doublette, an able Negro officer who had been serving as Assistant Military, Naval and Air Attaché in Washington, was apparently forced into retirement in September 1961 as a result of sweeping changes made in the high command of the Haitian Armed Forces in the wake of an alleged plot against the Duvalier regime. Doublette, a highly qualified professional officer, was considered by the Chief of Staff for a more important position, but Duvalier was suspicious of Doublette's loyalty to the regime and withheld presidential approval. Duvalier was reportedly displeased with Doublette's conduct at the time of an abortive eight-man invasion of the Palace barracks in 1958, but through the intercession of General Pierre Merceron and Major Claude Raymond (the brother-in-law of Doublette's wife), his retirement was allegedly prevented at that time. In early 1960 Doublette was included in a list of officers who would probably have held top positions in the event of an army coup inspired by ex-colonel Paul Laraque. Doublette is outspokenly pro-United States and anti-Communist. He gives the United States and particularly the US Marine Corps credit for what stability there is in Haiti. In May 1961 he was said to be anti-Dominican Republic.

Born on 6 December 1923, Antonio Doublette completed his secondary education with the highest academic rating in his class. He is a 1945 graduate of the Haitian Military Academy, and in 1953 he completed the Associate Infantry Company Officers Class at Fort Benning, Georgia. Doublette is said to hold an LL.B. degree and has spent much of his career as a professor at the Military Academy. He also served as Commanding Officer of the Transportation Corps. In 1957 he was Chief of First Bureau with responsibility for officer personnel. Promoted to major in December 1958, Doublette in January 1959 became Chief Assistant to the Assistant Chief of the General Staff, G-3. In September he was reportedly Staff Secretary at the Haitian Armed Forces General Headquarters. He was one of the three officers who negotiated the MAAG agreement in Washington.

A very religious Catholic, Doublette is married but childless. He has toured the United States extensively and has visited most of the Latin American countries. In addition to French and Créole, he speaks good though slightly stilted English. He is of medium build and dresses well in a neat and conservative manner. He is said to be a friend of a US Marine Corps officer.

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FIGNOLE, Daniel

HAITI

Daniel Fignole, a perennial oppositionist and self-styled champion of black supremacy over the mulatto elite, was Provisional President of Haiti from 26 May to 14 June 1957. When a military junta took over the government, declaring martial law, Fignole was arrested and sent out of the country. Since his exile, and in keeping with his dislike of dictatorships, Fignole has remained in active opposition to the government of President Duvalier, reportedly cooperating with opposition leader Louis Dejoie. He currently spends most of his time in New York, directing the Organizational Movement of the Country (Mouvement d'Organisation du Pays - MOP), which has the same initials as his former Mouvement Ouvrier Paysan, in opposition to Duvalier, and publishing a bulletin commenting on the Haitian political scene.

Fignole, a black Haitian with Caucasian features, has been described as "tainted with Marxist philosophy" but, although he has leaned to the left during the course of his political career, he is not believed to be a Communist. He is a sometime rabble-rouser and, most of all, notoriously anti-mulatto. A former journalist, Fignole is intelligent, with an excellent academic background as a teacher of mathematics, geography, social science, history and Latin, and is considered to be above average in personal honest and integrity. He has denied any allegations that he is anti-United States and has declared his friendship for this country, stating that he realizes the benefits Haiti derives from the United States.

Long regarded as a demagogue, Fignole has based his political career on the labor masses. His main strength came from his leadership of the Peasant Workers' Movement (Mouvement Ouvrier Paysan - MOP), which he founded in 1946, and which doubled as a labor organization and as a political party. He has used his strong labor support to attain his own political objectives, particularly against the government. He turned to politics in the early 1940's and became a severe critic of President Elie Lescot (1940-46), the late President Dumarsais Estime (1946-50) and President Paul E. Magloire (1950-56). Estime named him Minister of Education in 1946, hoping to win his support but, after a few months, Fignole resigned and, for the remainder of Estime's term, devoted part of his time to directing a heavy barrage of criticism against the President. He declined the appointment as Consul General in New York City proffered by President Estime, and in 1948 was arrested by Estime agents for his anti-government activities. After the fall of Estime in 1950, the successor military triumvirate, dominated by Magloire, named Fignole to the

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FIGNOLE, Daniel (continued)

HAITI

Consultative Council, but he declined the membership and instead announced his candidacy for a seat in the House of Deputies. His subsequent election as a deputy is said to have been permitted by Magloire in the hope that Fignole would bring his following to the support of the new Magloire administration. However, Fignole became the House opposition leader and began to publish his own weekly newspaper, Construction, which, by 1952, was the only newspaper in Haiti critical of the administration. The publication was permitted, it is believed, because Fignole's hold over the laboring class in Port-au-Prince served him as partial protection from government interference.

In December 1953, shortly after he had signed the founding charter of the League for the Defense of Liberties (Ligue de Defense des Liberties), an organization formed, among other things, for the purpose of defending the liberties guaranteed by the Haitian Constitution, Fignole found himself in serious trouble with the Magloire administration. Early in January 1954 most leading members of the League were arrested or took political asylum in Port-au-Prince. Those arrested were charged with activities against the security of the state (including inciting the Army to revolt), and imprisoned. After his release from prison in April 1954, Fignole continued as the spokesman of the Haitian masses, at the same time campaigning for mass support of his candidacy for re-election to the House of Deputies. His defeat on 9 January 1955 was widely publicized in Haiti as having been caused by the Magloire administration. After the fall of Magloire, Fignole emerged as one of the leading contenders for the presidency, and finally came to power through an agreement with General Antonio Kebreau and Francois Duvalier. However, Fignole's term lasted only 19 days and, on the night of 13 June 1957, he was arrested and sent into exile in the United States.

Fignole later began to work actively from his New York headquarters, coordinating activities and movements aimed at overthrowing the newly-instituted Duvalier government. In early 1959 he became a co-president of the Assembly of Haitian Democratic Forces, a coalition of Haitian opposition groups. He subsequently made a tape recording, which was broadcast to the Haitian people over Radio Progreso in Havana, urging his followers to join with supporters of Louis Dejoie and Clement Jumelle against the Duvalier government, and to stand ready for a general strike. Since that time Fignole, an advocate of free elections and the free functioning of political parties, has continued to oppose Duvalier and to seek his overthrow. In June 1961 Fignole and Dejoie left New York for Jamaica, where they requested permanent residence. According to Foreign Minister René Chalmers, Fignole might be seeking to join

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FIGNOLE, Daniel (continued)

HAITI

other exiles and "provide a continuing irritant to the Haitian government."

A report dated December 1961, from a fairly reliable source, stated that in the Bel Air district of Port-au-Prince, a stronghold of Daniel Fignole, several Fignolist cells had been established since late November, each containing a Communist organizer. The reason for the Communist effort in this district, according to the report, was that the Fignolist group was quite cohesive, devoted to a man whose political thinking could easily serve the Communist cause, and already organized to a certain extent. This source noted that the Communists believed they could easily control the Bel Air District in time of political disturbances, or, in the event Fignole returned from exile, use him to lead the people in that area.

Fignole, who was born on 13 November 1914 at Festel, Haiti, is married and has two children. He speaks English and some Spanish.

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July 1962

On May 12, Fignole joined with another exile leader, Louis Dejoie, in proclaiming a Haitian "Government-in-exile" in San Juan, Puerto Rico. The union may be a temporary one, since each was forced to suppress some of his most strongly-held views (in Fignole's case, his racism). So far, the exile government has failed to attract any significant support, either from Haitian exiles or from other governments in the area.

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FOUCHE, Luc

HAITI

Currently in exile in New York City, Luc Fouché is a former Ambassador to the United States who is now a member of the executive committee of the Unified Movement of the Haitian Opposition (Mouvement d'Unification de l'Opposition Haitienne - MUCH). In a Washington, D.C. meeting of members of the MUCH executive committee, including Gaston Jumelle, Camille Llerisson and Jacques Leger, convened in late August 1961 in the presence of a US official, Fouché explained that his participation in the activities of the MUCH was a departure from his previous determination not to engage in efforts to bring about a change of government in Haiti, even though he was opposed to the regime in power. He claimed that, prior to the so-called election in the spring of 1961, his position had been that Duvalier represented the duly elected President of Haiti and, as such, was entitled to serve out his term of office. Describing Duvalier's action in seeking to illegally perpetuate himself in office as a blatant travesty against constitutional, democratic practices, he (Fouché) stated that he now felt impelled to join forces with other responsible Haitian exile groups in an effort to provide a democratic alternative to the Duvalier regime.

A usually reliable source reported in early March 1962 that, on 22-27 January 1962, Paul Magloire, Louis Dejoie and Luc Fouché allegedly met in Puerto Rico and agreed to cooperate in efforts to oust President Duvalier. They were said to have further agreed that, once Duvalier was overthrown, Fouché would serve as provisional president of Haiti. However, the source of this information doubted that such a meeting ever took place. Although Fouché's relations with other anti-Duvalier Haitians is not currently a matter of record it is known that he has claimed that reports associating him with Colonel Ernest Biamby, recently sentenced to death on charges of having plotted against Duvalier's life, are not true.

Born on 7 February 1904 in Cap Haitien, Luc Fouché received his education at the Ecole des Freres de l'Instruction Chrétienne, and at the College Notre Dame at Cap Haitien. He later received a law degree from the Law School of the University of Haiti. From 1923 until 1930 Fouché taught law at a private law school, and at the College Notre Dame. From 1930 until 1932 he practised law in Cap Haitien, becoming judge of the local civil court in the latter year. He served in that capacity until 1935, being elected deputy from Cap Haitien the following year. From January until October 1940, Fouché was Minister of Agriculture, Public Instruction

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FOUCHE, Luc (Continued)

and Labor. He was again elected a deputy in 1941, and served until 1943. From March of that year until August 1944, Fouché acted as Personal Representative of the President for the North. At the time of President Lescot's removal from office in 1946, Fouché was holding the portfolio of Minister of Public Works. Fouché then retired from public life, and refused to join in the general renunciation of the former president. It was very likely due to this attitude of loyalty to his former chief that Dumarsais Estime refused to allow Fouché to take part in his government. As soon as Estime fell in 1950, the military junta which succeeded him and which was dominated by Paul Magloire first appointed Fouché Minister of Public Works and, shortly afterwards, Minister of the Interior.

When Magloire assumed the presidency in late 1950, Fouché was made Secretary of State for the Presidency, a position he held until March 1952, when he was sent to the United States as Chief of the Permanent Haitian Delegation to the United Nations (with the rank of ambassador), reportedly after a disagreement with Magloire over domestic government policy. Fouché served in the UN until March 1955, when he broke with his boyhood friend Magloire and asked to be recalled. It was alleged at the time that Magloire objected to Fouché's friendship with representatives of Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo, and there were rumors that Fouché, while serving as Secretary of State for the Presidency, had acted to promote Dominican interests in Haiti.

Upon Fouché's return to Cap Haitien, he found himself under house arrest by order of Magloire. During this period of enforced inactivity he was accused by Magloire of plotting with Dominican agents, a charge which Fouché later strongly denied. Just before Magloire's fall in December 1956, Fouché was active in the "Front Démocratique", with Louis Dejoie and Dr. Georges Rigaud, to oppose Magloire. During the turmoil which followed Magloire's ouster, it was reported that Fouché entertained presidential aspirations of his own. He was believed to have cooperated with the Military Council of Government, and one report alleged that Fouché figured in the designs of Brigadier General Antonio Th. Kebreau, former President of the Military Council of Government and Army Chief of Staff under President Duvalier, to maintain close contact with Cuba and the Dominican Republic at the expense of more intimate relations with the United States. It was also reported that Fouché owed his appointment as Ambassador to the United States to Kebreau's influence and to the latter's desire that he maintain contact with the Dominican Embassy in Washington, despite the objections of President Duvalier. Fouché served as Ambassador to the United

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FOUCHE, Luc (Continued)

States from November 1957 to December 1958, when he was appointed Ambassador to Canada. Following his arrival in Canada, however, the Haitian government did not provide funds for opening and operating an embassy, and Fouché was thus unable to carry out his functions. After vainly requesting the necessary funds for his Canadian post, he returned to New York and submitted his resignation. Since his wife had tried on two occasions to return to Haiti for personal family reasons, and had been refused permission by the Haitian government, Fouché decided that it would be prudent for him not to return either.

Although Fouché spent considerable time in the United States in connection with his UN duties, his real attitude toward this country is open to question. It has been reported that, during the 1940's, he was openly opposed to much of the SHADA program and had at one time attempted to injure the American-owned Electric Light and Power Company. On the other hand, in 1950 he was said to be considered friendly toward the United States by American business interests, and to have served as attorney for HACOR, an American-owned sisal plantation in the North. During his service in the UN, Fouché was regarded as friendly and cooperative and a delegate who could be relied upon to support the United States on broad political issues. Nevertheless, the US Embassy reported in November 1957 that it was disposed to the view that Fouché was an opportunist and a spokesman for the black intellectuals whose former history of friendship with Trujillo and past orientation toward General Kebreau's preference for cooperation with former dictators Batista and Trujillo would not incline him to close cooperation with the United States.

Fouché, a Roman Catholic, has a reputation for being an energetic, even dynamic man, and an able lawyer. A mulatto, with rather fine features, he stands about five feet seven inches tall and is rather slender. He dresses well and conservatively, exhibits a pleasing appearance, and has a quick sense of humor. Despite the many reports depicting him as a man of integrity and honesty, the US Embassy is inclined to regard Fouché as an opportunist. He speaks French, Creole and some English.

JB:kt

July 1962

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HIBBERT, Lucien

HAITI

Executive Director of the  
Inter-American Development Bank

Lucien Hibbert, who has held high office in various Haitian administrations during the past 30 years, has been an executive director of the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) since the fall of 1960. His previous position, also given him by President François Duvalier, was that of Ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS) from October 1958 to 1960. Hibbert is not closely identified politically with Duvalier's administration. However, it is known that the President respects his learning, abilities, and long experience in public life, and it is likely that Hibbert was chosen for his present position because of his outstanding reputation and familiarity with economic and fiscal matters, which seem destined to play an increasingly greater role in the Duvalier government. Hibbert is widely regarded as Haiti's ablest economist and its best statistician.

A light-skinned mulatto who takes pride in his alleged descent from a New England sea captain, Hibbert is urbane, witty, gregarious and at ease in all social situations. He maintains that he is distrusted by the Haitian black nationalists and disliked by the mulattos, who feel that he does not endorse their narrow interests; and it is believed that his success in walking the political tight-rope is strictly due to the respect held by all sectors of the population for his recognized abilities. Although Hibbert is not without his enemies, his reputation in Haiti is one of an intelligent, honest, industrious and extremely competent individual who lends prestige to whatever function he occupies. Politically astute, he is thought to be a man of his own convictions, and it is expected that he will not blindly follow a program with which he is not fundamentally in agreement. Hibbert has long been considered to be ambitious, and, perhaps more than once, he has aspired to the presidency of Haiti.

Born 12 August 1899 in Port-au-Prince, Lucien Hibbert is a typical representative of the Haitian mulatto elite. Educated in local schools prior to studying civil engineering at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York, (1917-19), he received a bachelor's degree in 1922 and a doctorate in 1937

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HIBBERT, Lucien (continued)

from the University of Paris. In 1930 he entered politics as private secretary to President Eugène Roy, with whom he enjoyed considerable influence. Hibbert has continued to fill key government positions ever since; he has also held various academic positions in Haiti, and he taught for a year (1931) at Howard University, Washington, D.C. Hibbert served as Minister of Finance from 1932 to 1935 and as Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1935, until President Sténio Vincent dismissed him because of rumors that Hibbert was conspiring to put Vincent out and assume the presidency himself. From 1937 to 1940 Hibbert, who is a great admirer of French culture and French administrative methods, resided in France and was employed in the Office of Scientific Research of the French Republic. He returned to Haiti and was at the University of Haiti from 1941 to 1950. A member of the Dumarsais Estimé (1946-50) cabinet in 1949-50 as Minister of Agriculture, he was also Minister of Finance from 1953 to 1954 under President Paul Magloire (1950-56). He has also attended several international conferences, including the Third Session of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris in 1948 and the Santiago Foreign Ministers Conference of August 1959. During 1951-53 and 1954-58 he held the position of director general of the Haitian Institute of Statistics, which is reported to be one of the finest agencies in the government.

Hibbert is married to the former Rolande Sejourne, an attractive and well-bred mulattress. They have three children, a daughter and two sons, one of whom studied at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Hibbert speaks French, Créole, excellent English and some Spanish. He has published in France a number of scholarly papers dealing with mathematics and economics. He is a member of the Mathematics Society of France, the Statistical Society of Paris, the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the International Statistical Institute.

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March 1963

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HONORAT, Lionel

HAITI

Appointed G-1 of the Army General Staff in August 1962, Colonel Lionel Honorat had formerly served as Commandant of the Military Department of the West (Port-au-Prince) since September 1961. Considered a keen staff officer, he is the half-brother of President Duvalier's former Minister of Public Works, Michel Lamartinière Honorat, and brother-in-law of Victor Nevers Constant, the present Minister of Tourism. Reputedly politically astute, efficient and unobtrusive, Honorat is not pro-Duvalier to the extent that he would die for the cause. While his leadership potential is not outstanding, because of his family's influence Honorat would probably hold a top military job in the event of a coup. Described as mildly pro-United States, with no Communist affiliations, Honorat has always been affable and friendly with US military and Embassy officers.

Lionel Honorat was born 24 December 1925 in Port-au-Prince, the son of Georges Honorat, Minister of Interior and Justice under President Dumarsais Estimé (1946-50). Honorat's father and half-brother have continuing influence with Duvalier. Lionel attended St. Martial College and obtained a law degree from the University of Haiti's Law School. A graduate of the Haitian Military Academy in 1945, Honorat attended the Associate Company Officer Course at Fort Benning, Georgia, from November 1954 until March 1955. He was promoted to major in December 1958 and to colonel in September 1961. Honorat has held the following posts: chief of the Military Justice Section (October 1957-July 1959); inspector for the Department of the West (July 1959-October 1959); Assistant Inspector General (October 1959-November 1960); and Commandant, Military Department of the Artibonite (November 1960-March 1961). In February 1961, while serving in the last-named post, Honorat played a key role in the removal of the French bishop, Monseigneur Robert, from Gonaïves. On this occasion an arranged political demonstration against the bishop resulted in the pillaging and looting of church property. Honorat reportedly told the bishop that he was unable to provide police protection and then drove him to Port-au-Prince. In April and May 1960 Honorat visited the United States as a guest of the US Marine Corps.

A light-skinned Negro, about five feet nine inches tall and weighing an estimated 170 pounds, Honorat is married and the father of three children. He speaks French, Créole and good English and Spanish.

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March 1963

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HONORAT, Lionel (continued)

Col. Honorat and Lt. Col. Kern Delince were the chief plotters of the abortive April 10 coup attempt against Duvalier. Honorat had previously sought the support of US officials for his scheme, at considerable personal risk. When it became apparent that the plot had failed, Honorat sought and gained political asylum in the Brazilian Embassy.

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JUMELLE, Gaston (Exile, resident in NYC)

HAITI

A brother of former opposition leader, Clement Jumelle, Gaston Jumelle is President of the National Party of Haiti (Parti National du Haiti - PNH) and has apparently inherited the leadership of the Jumellist opposition group. Clement Jumelle, the original leader of the PNH, as a result of intensive political persecution by Duvalier, took refuge in the Cuban Embassy where he died in April 1959. Two other Jumelle brothers had been assassinated by Duvalier henchmen in 1958. The fact that Gaston Jumelle has suffered family losses at the hands of Duvalier means that he is most anxious to settle a few scores with the President. Gaston, however, is not believed to be so dynamic and convincing a leader as his brother, Clement.

By training a medical doctor, Gaston Jumelle has said that he has no interest in politics other than to carry out the wishes of his late brother. In May 1959, while living in Mexico City, he expressed serious concern over pressure being placed on him by the leaders of the Dejoie and Fignole opposition parties to support an invasion and/or revolution in Haiti in the near future. He stated that he desired to avoid bloodshed, declaring that he had not given his approval to such a project. Dr. Jumelle also advised that he had received an offer from the Cuban government to assist in a planned invasion of Haiti, but claimed that he had not entered into any agreement. He said that he did not know what plans the Dejoie and Fignole factions in Cuba had made, but predicted that any attempt to create a revolution without the participation of his group would be doomed to failure.

In July 1959 a US labor official who knows Jumelle personally stated that he considered him only "a figurehead," but was convinced that he was pro-United States and sincerely wished to avoid violence in Haiti. This source felt Jumelle should be allowed to enter the United States both because he was a friend of this country and because of the constructive moderating influence he might have on his followers here.

In March 1961 it was reported by a usually reliable source that student opposition centering upon the dissolved National Union of Haitian Students (Union National des Etudiants Haitiens - UNEH) had shown no confidence in any of the opposition leaders, including Gaston Jumelle. In late August Jumelle, identified as a member of the Executive Committee of the Movement for Unification of the Haitian Opposition (Mouvement d'Unification de l'Opposition Haitienne - MUOH), attended a meeting, together with MUOH members Luc Fouche, Camille Iherisson and Jacques Leger, at the US Department of State,

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JUMELLE, Gaston (Continued)

in Washington. In presenting his views of Haitian political developments, on this occasion Dr. Jumelle stated that he was very much concerned at the increased anti-United States feeling in Haiti, which he attributed to US support of Duvalier. Jumelle claimed to have always been pro-United States, and to have counseled his followers in Haiti not to blame this country for Duvalier's actions.

One of Jumelle's closest lieutenants is Roger Rigaud, who has been identified by one source as the leader of a group of Haitian exiles in the Dominican Republic said to be organizing a revolutionary movement to overthrow the Duvalier government. Reportedly as the result of a meeting between Rigaud and Antonio Bonilla Atilas, Dominican Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the latter agreed to permit a number of Haitian exiles, including Gaston Jumelle, to enter the Dominican Republic.

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July 1962

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15a

LAMARRE, Joseph M.

HAITI

Quartermaster

Capable and dependable, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Lamarre has held the post of Quartermaster of the Armed Forces of Haiti since September 1961. Despite his rapid promotion from major to lieutenant colonel, Lamarre reportedly does not appear confident or enthusiastic about his military future under the Duvalier regime. A reliable source indicates that Lamarre would probably support a well-organized coup against Duvalier but is not the type who would undertake the actual organization of such an attempt.

Joseph Lamarre graduated from Haiti's Military Academy in 1945, obtained a law degree from the University of Haiti in 1955, and completed two courses at the US Army Provost Marshal General's School in 1957. More recent training included a trip to Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, in May 1961 to observe Marine Corps operations, and attendance in the Senior Officers Preventive Maintenance Course, Fort Gulick, Canal Zone, during January - February 1962. In June 1959 Lamarre was a key law enforcement figure in the expulsion of the Cuban Embassy's military attachés from Haiti; at that time, he was serving as the executive officer of the Port-au-Prince Police Department, the number three post in the important 700-man echelon of Haiti's Armed Forces, the Port-au-Prince Police. He remained in that position until late 1960, at which time he was reportedly transferred from police work at his own request, having seen enough of the beatings and brutality involved in his police assignment. Promoted to major in December 1960, Lamarre was made Commandant of the Haitian Armed Forces Transport Service. US military observers reported that he evidenced a conscientious attitude, above average professional ability and good leadership potential. An informed intelligence source stated that as of April 1962, Lamarre had a reliable pro-United States orientation. It had been previously reported that he was anti-Communist.

A dark Negro, Joseph Lamarre was born on 9 June 1922. The state of Lamarre's health is unknown; in May 1961, he was treated for a possible ulcer at the Bethesda Naval Hospital. His religion is Roman Catholic. Further information regarding Lamarre's background is currently unavailable.

DJR:emw

March 1963

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15a

LAPIERRE, Jacques

HAITI

As of November 1962 Captain Jacques Lapierre was commanding officer of the Third Company of Police, Cap Haitien, in the Military Department of the North. He previously served as Commandant of the 14th Company, District of Hinche, Military Department of the Center, having assumed that post under less than favorable circumstances. He was transferred to Hinche in September 1961 at the same time that his respected tutor and superior, Colonel Daniel Beauvoir, was removed as Commandant of the Military Department of Port-au-Prince. Beauvoir's successor, Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Arty, arranged Lapierre's transfer. Though his job as Commandant of the 14th Company was professionally respectable, it carried with it the aspect of a form of geographic exile. Lapierre was inwardly resentful, not only because of his transfer but also because of the downgrading of his personal hero, Beauvoir. A reliable intelligence source reported that Lapierre lacked the organizational ability to develop an anti-Duvalier movement, but would be a willing joiner should such a formation materialize. Captain Ivan Horne, US Marine Corps adviser to the Military Department of Port-au-Prince Police, was reported to be an acquaintance capable of influencing Lapierre.

A capable young officer with impressive military bearing and a friendly personality, Jacques Lapierre is reserved in his political opinions and is not considered a member of the strong Duvalier faction within the Haitian army officer corps. A 1957 graduate of the Haitian Military Academy, Lapierre began his career in the General Service, Port-au-Prince Police; in December 1958 he was promoted to the post of adjutant, Military Department of the Port-au-Prince Police, serving under Colonel Beauvoir until his transfer to Hinche in 1961. During Lapierre's service with the Port-au-Prince Police, US officials found him to be agreeable and cooperative.

A brown-skinned West Indian-type Negro, Jacques Lapierre is five feet ten inches tall and weighs 160 pounds. He was born on 1 May 1933 and is married to the former Maryse Augustin; the couple has one small daughter, Johanne. Lapierre reportedly has the equivalent of a Haitian high school education; he speaks fluent French, fair Spanish, and limited English. His religion is Roman Catholic.

DJR:emw

March 1963

Lapierre was among 61 army officers dismissed from active duty by Duvalier, following the abortive April 10 coup attempt. Many of these were reportedly imprisoned, some killed. Lapierre's own fate is not yet known.

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LARAQUE, François Gustave (Col.)

HAITI

A political conservative who is widely respected by all sectors of the Haitian population and particularly by the Army, Colonel Gustave Laraque has long been regarded as a potential Presidential candidate because of his popularity and ability. For that reason he was kept out of the country by means of diplomatic assignments abroad by Presidents Lescot (1941-1946), Estimé (1946-1950) and Magloire (1950-1956). Since his retirement from the diplomatic service in 1957, Laraque has reportedly been living quietly in Haiti. However, the most recent information available on Laraque describes his activities only through early 1958. At that time he was being mentioned as a possible rallying point for opposition (particularly in the Haitian Army) to the Duvalier Government, toward which he was reportedly unsympathetic. He has been mentioned as a possible interim President or chief of a military junta.

Gustave Laraque was born of a good family on 2 March 1900 in Jérémie, Haiti. He received his secondary education at the Lycée in Jérémie and studied military science in the first class of the Haitian Military Academy in Port-au-Prince, entering the Garde d'Haiti as a sub-lieutenant of infantry on 21 September 1921. Passing through all the commissioned ranks, he became a colonel in 1934. During this time he gained an enviable reputation as an excellent professional soldier, and many of his colleagues considered him the best fitted to command the Garde. The US Military Mission considered him Haiti's best professional officer. In 1939 Laraque became Commander of the Military Department of the North and, late in that year, he accompanied President Sténio Vincent on a trip to the United States, where he made a good impression. In 1941 however, Laraque was sent into diplomatic "exile" by President Elie Lescot, possibly because he had fallen into disfavor with Generalissimo Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, who had once offered Laraque a commission, or because he had refused to support Lescot's intrigues. His successful diplomatic career included positions as Chargé d'Affaires at Santiago and Lima (1941-44); Minister to Peru (1944-46); Ambassador to both Chile and Argentina (1946-47); Ambassador to Mexico (1947-50); Ambassador to the United States (1950-52) and Minister to Italy (1952-57). In March 1948 Colonel Laraque returned to Haiti for a three-day visit prior to attending the Bogotá conference. It was his first visit to his native country in seven years, and on the occasion, his brother officers and admirers received him enthusiastically, paying him a popular tribute which included a review of the Palace Guard and a warm welcome by the press.

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LARAQUE (continued)

Laraque is not affiliated with any political party but he has had a long and close friendship with ex-President Paul E. Magloire. By virtue of his long association with the US Marines in the Garde d'Haiti, Laraque is said to be extremely well disposed toward the United States. Despite his friendship, however, he is not overawed by Americans and can be expected to stand up for what he considers Haiti's best interests.

A Roman Catholic, Laraque is widely regarded for his honesty and intelligence. A tall, very light mulatto with handsome features, Laraque maintains a military bearing and is described as truly distinguished looking. He has been awarded the Haitian Decoration of Merit, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Medal of Military Merit, the Insignia of the National Order of the Dominican Republic, and is a "Gran Oficial" of the Peruvian Order of the Sun. He is married to the former Elaine Dereix and has three daughters. Both he and his wife are fluent in English and Spanish as well as French and Créole. Though not wealthy, Laraque lives comfortably. His personality is most strongly felt, apart from the old-line Haitian Army officers, among the elite, which comprise most of his friends; it is among this group that he unbends, although he is a good mixer in any group. It has been stated that among his intimates he can cast off his usual detached and dignified bearing and become very much one of the group, particularly if there is any dancing, which he greatly enjoys. He is a polished conversationalist.

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July 1962

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~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

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LATORTUE, François

HAITI

Currently a teacher of labor law in Haiti, François Latortue was Undersecretary of State for Commerce in the Fignolé administration (1947). A scholarly, intelligent critic of both the Duvalier government and the administration of US foreign aid, Latortue has no active political background, but was described in 1947 as being a "100% Jumellist."

Born 24 October 1918 in Haiti, François Latortue was educated at least partially in the United States and has studied public administration in France. He has visited the United States at least twice: in 1948 he was a training grantee at the Bureau of Standards; and in 1951 he spent three months observing social security administration, prior to becoming Assistant Director of Social Security in Haiti.

A Negro, professor Latortue believes that the younger generation, upon which the future of Haiti depends, demands a radical departure from traditional Haitian political practices and is not interested in perpetuating the old antagonism between negroes and mulattoes. In what was described as a "most objective, scholarly and dispassionate exposé of the current government," Latortue criticized the Duvalier regime as perhaps the most partisan government in Haitian history, using minority rule through the brutal use of force to impose its will on the Haitian people. On the subject of US aid to Haiti, Latortue declared that despite the apparent good intentions of the Americans, US aid had failed on the political, material and psychological plane, and that the United States has become thoroughly identified in the Haitian mind with the repressive and unpopular Duvalier regime. Under these circumstances, he believes that the United States could justify terminating its aid program without being open to accusations of political interference in internal Haitian affairs. Continuing his criticism of the current state of affairs in Haiti, Latortue believes that if all the technically qualified Haitians currently employed elsewhere could be induced to return, the country would have a competent team which could formulate an economic plan and have a reasonable expectation of bringing it to fruition.

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July 1962

François Latortue recently obtained political asylum in the Guatemalan Embassy in Port-au-Prince, where he currently resides.

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LAURENT, Garvey

HAITI

Former Director-Administrator,  
Artibonite Valley Development Authority

A brilliant and well-qualified administrator, Garvey Laurent served as the director-administrator of the Artibonite Valley Development Authority (Organisme de Développement de la Vallée de l'Artibonite - ODVA) until his dismissal in May 1960. Laurent had been openly critical of the Duvalier Government's attempts to inject politics into the hiring of project employees before he lost his job. At that time, when President François Duvalier called for his resignation, US officials in Port-au-Prince referred to Laurent as one of Haiti's most capable technicians and considered his release to be another step in a series of adverse developments which occurred in early 1960 in connection with the US Development Loan Fund (DLF) loan for the Artibonite Valley. A well-informed source reported in June 1962 that Laurent, who was then in the Congo, was an excellent illustration of the qualified Haitian technicians and craftsmen who, due to the oppressive regime and poor working conditions, leave Haiti for countries which need them less than their own. This same source was of the opinion that Laurent lost his position with the ODVA due to his close cooperation with US technicians and administrators.

Laurent began work in the Artibonite Valley in 1946 as an economist; by 1949 he was an agricultural economist with the US-directed staff of the US Food Supply Mission (SCIPA) serving on the Working Committee of the ODVA. In 1951 Laurent accompanied the Haitian delegation to the Sixth Session of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) meeting in Rome; at that time US officials in Port-au-Prince considered him to be very friendly toward the United States. Laurent was a member of the ODVA Planning Group which wrote the Artibonite Valley Plan in 1952. In September 1956 he was appointed to the newly established National Economic Development Commission and was still referred to as an agronomist for Service Agricole de la Coopération Technique (SACT), the successor agency to SCIPA. In 1958 Laurent served as the chief Haitian negotiator for the DLF loan for irrigation development in the valley.

François Latortue, a scholarly, intelligent critic of both the Duvalier Government and the administration of US foreign aid, who claims to be a close personal friend of Laurent, observes that the latter is a brilliant and well-qualified administrator who understands the problems of Haiti. The US Embassy in Port-au-Prince stated in December 1962 that Laurent was reportedly employed by the United Nations in Ghana; Laurent is known to the Embassy as "friendly to Americans."

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LAURENT, Garvey (Continued)

A mulatto, five feet ten inches tall and of medium build, Garvey Laurent was born circa 1917 and was reared in Port-au-Prince. He was educated as an agronome (agricultural economist) at the Damien Agricultural College in Port-au-Prince and also studied at the University of California. Laurent studied agricultural economics in the United States on an IIED grant in 1946. His wife, Clara, is an American Negress from California who holds an M.A. degree from the University of California and is a former teacher at the Union School in Port-au-Prince. They have four children. Laurent has an excellent command of English.

DJR/bml

March 1963

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NO FOREIGN DISSEM

LEVEQUE, Louis R.

HAITI

Former Minister of Public Works,  
Transportation, Communication and Social Welfare

Appointed Minister of Public Works, Transportation, Communications and Social Welfare in May 1961, Louis Lévêque was dropped from the Haitian cabinet on 18 January 1963. Lévêque's dismissal was reported to be the result of his efforts to absolve his Ministry of responsibility for the appropriation by other Haitian Ministries of a quantity of US heavy equipment loaned to Haiti for various projects. When the projects had been terminated, the Ministries simply took over the equipment for their own personal use. Lévêque's disclaimer of responsibility was contained in a letter sent to all Ministries on 14 January 1963, accompanied by a charge of malfeasance (prepared in cooperation with Simon Desvarieux, former Minister of Justice, also dismissed on 18 January 1963) against the other Ministries. Lévêque, who has declared that he would refuse any future public post, was replaced by Luckner B. Cambronne, thus regularizing the control the latter has in practice exercised over public works projects as head of the National Renovation Movement (Mouvement de la Rénovation Nationale - MNR). Lévêque has reportedly returned to private practice as a construction engineer.

A political unknown before François Duvalier came to power in 1957, Lévêque was named permanent secretary of the High Technical Council on National Resources in 1958, was forced to resign (allegedly for inept handling of contracts with foreign firms) in 1959, and was reappointed in 1960. He retained that post until named to the cabinet in October 1961.

Shortly after his appointment Lévêque was reported to have discharged the Tonton Macoutes (TMM - Duvalier's secret police) in his Ministry and to have begun constructive efforts to settle outstanding debts owed to US citizens, thereby hoping to acquire US funds for a projected new airport in Haiti. Plans for the airport bogged down in early 1962 and Lévêque apparently fell into disfavor with the administration. Although he was absent for six months, he retained nominal control of the Ministry. His survival of the October 1962 cabinet shuffle was interpreted by observers as indicative of revived interest in the airport projects as Duvalier needed someone who was able to deal with Americans and who

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LEVEQUE, Louis R. (continued)

was familiar with the project. An unconfirmed report states that during the administration of Paul E. Magloire (1950-56) Lévêque saved Duvalier's life. As a result, the latter in gratitude trusted Lévêque, but was jealous of his reputation. Lévêque is regarded as democratically inclined, reasonably honest and pro-US; he is believed to have become increasingly skeptical of Duvalier and by February 1963 reportedly felt that the Duvalier government would not last much longer. He has been mentioned as one who could play a constructive role under a new government. One well-informed source reported that an organization of opposition leaders ("all pro-United States") in Haiti, through Lévêque had offered their cooperation to the military leaders in the Haitian Army and were expecting an acceptance of their offer before 22 February 1963. Another knowledgeable but untested source recently described Lévêque as one of the few honest government officials to have served with the Duvalier regime; Lévêque was described as a capable and straightforward individual, with no political interests, and motivated solely by what he judged to be in the best interest of his country.

Born in Port-au-Prince on 30 January 1910, into a lower middle class family, Louis R. Lévêque received his schooling at the Institution St. Louis de Gonzague and the Ecole des Sciences Appliquées (both in Port-au-Prince), receiving a degree in civil engineering from the latter. Lévêque's first position is believed to have been with the Department of Public Works. In 1939 he was employed by a US firm building bridges and dams throughout Haiti, and from 1942 until 1943 he was employed by the Société Haïtienne-Américaine de Développement Agricole (SHADA), a Haitian Government corporation established for the purpose of developing and exploiting the agricultural and other resources of Haiti, particularly sisal and lumber. In 1944, while working as an engineer for the Institute of Inter-American Affairs (IIAA) he received a training grant to study sanitary engineering at Harvard University. Returning to Haiti in 1945, he was attached to the American Sanitary Mission to Haiti, with which he served until 1947. Since that time he has been engaged in various private contracting and building projects in Haiti, including extensive work on the US Embassy residence.

A bespectacled Negro about six feet two inches tall, weighing approximately 185 pounds, Lévêque is congenial but rather reticent in conversation. A former secretary general of the Haitian Association of Engineers and Architects, he enjoys an excellent professional reputation, and is known as an intelligent, self-made

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LEVEQUE, Louis R. (continued)

man who has prospered moderately. His friendship with Duvalier is thought to date back to 1944 when they both received scholarships to study in the United States.

Lévêque is married and the father of at least five children, two of whom studied at a New England Catholic school from 1955 to 1957. He speaks French, Créole, and English.

RW:gf

March 1963

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15a

LHERISSON, Camille

HAITI

A former Secretary of State for Health and Education, Camille Lherisson, as of March 1959, was Secretary General of the Assembly of Haitian Democratic Affairs (AHDF), a coalition of the opposition groups of Louis Dejoie, Daniel Fignole and Clement Jumelle formed by Haitian exiles in New York City on 8 February 1959. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Movement for the Unification of the Haitian Opposition (Mouvement d'Unification de l'Opposition Haitienne - MUCH). In a meeting on 25 August 1961 between members of the executive committee of MUCH and a US State Department official, Lherisson stated that the situation in Haiti warranted some sort of concerted action and suggested that the US initiate action in the OAS designed to bring about a change of government in Haiti. He went on to say that the MUCH was prepared to work closely with the US in achieving that objective, either overtly or covertly.

Dr. Lherisson, a well-known physician who has devoted much of his life to study and practice of medicine, was born on 10 April 1902 at Port-au-Prince. He graduated from the University of Haiti, did post-graduate work at McGill University in Montreal, and spent a year at Harvard University. In 1946 he was identified as a member of the Unified Democratic Front in Haiti, an organization which did not give its support to the Military Executive Committee and which formed a Committee of Public Safety. As a spokesman for this Committee, Lherisson called on the US Ambassador and demanded that the Department of State take immediate steps to compel the Military Executive Committee to turn control over to the Committee of Public Safety. Although Lherisson declined an opportunity to meet with the Military Executive Committee, he continued to work against it.

Described as "an implacable enemy of former President Estime," Lherisson was Minister of Health and Education from January 1950 to May 1951 under President Paul E. Magloire, for whom Lherisson had high praise. According to a US Embassy report, Lherisson was the primary target of President Magloire's political opponents and even of several of his supporters, at least partly because Lherisson had offended a large number of people by his wholesale discharge of employees in his ministry, many reportedly for personal reasons. At this time he was described by a US official as "industrious and reportedly honest," but also as "talented at attracting criticism." Shortly after his removal from his cabinet

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LHERISSON, Camille (Continued)

position in May 1951, Lherisson told a US official that his discharge was caused primarily by Luc Fouché, Secretary of State for the Presidency, who, according to Lherisson, had been conspiring against him for some time. While it is not known what personal feelings exist between Lherisson and Fouché, it is worthwhile to note that Fouché is also a member of the executive committee of the MUCH and that, in the August 1961 meeting between members of the MUCH executive committee and a US official, Lherisson associated himself entirely with the views expressed by his colleagues, including Fouché. Lherisson was appointed head of the Haitian delegation that attended the sixth session of the UNESCO General Conference, in Paris, during the summer of 1951. He was also a member of Haiti's delegation to the United Nations under Magloire's government. His name appeared on a January 1956 US Embassy list of Haitians considered most influential in the formulating of government policies and actions.

At Washington, D. C., in mid-July 1957, Lherisson stated his opposition to the Kebreau Military Council which then ruled Haiti, declaring that the regime, headed by Colonel Kebreau, was maintaining a reign of terror and was permitting the Jumelle and Duvalier supporters to operate freely, while persecuting those of Dejoie. (The previous month, a US official had reported that Lherisson was "as nearly as anyone the head of Dejoie's intelligence system.") Lherisson further claimed that he could not return to Haiti because friends had advised him that his life would be in danger if he did so. In late July Lherisson, then described as a prominent Haitian supporter of and adviser to presidential candidate Louis Dejoie, held a meeting in New York City with Daniel Fignole which was regarded as an apparent step forward in bringing the Fignole-Dejoie forces in Haiti together as a pro-democratic political force. In a letter dated 23 March 1959, Lherisson was advised that the president and members of the committee of the Parti Agricole et Industriale National (PAIN), identified as a political party headed by Dejoie, had decided to drop him as a member. At a conference on 22 January 1961 between Daniel Fignole, Luc Stephen (exiled Haitian Senator) and Lherisson, an urgent call was sent out to all Haitian exiles to attend a meeting on 24 January. The latter meeting resulted in the formation of the Assembly of Anti-Totalitarian Forces of Haiti, an organization described as an anti-fascist, anti-Communist group with the objective of supporting the interior front in Haiti in order to bring about the ouster of President Duvalier. The group pledged support to the student movement in Haiti and also arrived at a united declaration, which was signed by thirty-five persons, calling for the election council to bring

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LHERRISSON, Camille (Continued)

effective finances and forces into the fight against Duvalier. As of January 1961, this group was attempting to obtain the signatures and approval of Haitian political leaders Louis Dejoie, Gaston Jumelle and Luc Fouché.

Lherisson has demonstrated concern over the possibility of Communist influence in Haitian schools, especially among the faculties. In May 1951 he asked a US Embassy official if there were not an officer especially assigned to the Embassy to follow such activities and stated that, if so, he would like to establish a close liaison with him. In November 1958 Lherisson showed US officials at the Department of State some material concerning French Communist interest in Haiti.

Lherisson has also been an organizer of various inter-American philosophical congresses, as a member of the Société Haitienne d'Études Scientifiques, of which he was president in 1955. He served on the Student Selection Committee of the Institute of International Education in 1945, and at various intervals since the early 1940's he has been employed on the faculty of medicine at the University of Haiti. He was also connected with the Haitian-American Institute for a number of years.

A US official who considers Lherisson to be friendly toward the United States, has described him as "a highly regarded physician," but admits that "those who know him consider him to be an unreliable informant on his country's political matters." However, in June 1958 another US official credited Lherisson with being "a usually reliable informant."

JB:kt

July 1962

In the Spring of 1963, Lherisson and three other Haitian exile leaders drew up a plan for a provisionao government of Haiti, by which the country might be run - under OAS supervision - once liberated from the Duvalier regime. His plan provided for a 5-man civilian junta which would rone the country until general elections could be held (after about sixteen months). Under the provisional junta, which would be confirmed in office by a plebecite at an early date, political liberties would be restored, OAS supervision of electoral preparations would be invited, and a broad program of social and economic reconstruction would be undertaken with foreign technical assistance. Lherisson was actively seeking to persuade US and OAS officials of the merits of his plan, at the height of the Haiti-Dominican crisis in early May. 141-

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MANIGAT, Leslie F.

HAITI

Co-Director of the Secondary  
Studies Center, Port-au-Prince

Leslie Manigat is currently co-director of a private Port-au-Prince school, the Secondary Studies Center, which he founded in the late 1950's. In 1960, at the age of 30, he was probably the youngest man in the Republic to hold, concurrently, such responsible positions as director of the Foreign Office's Political Section (appointed 1957) and director of the National School of Advanced Studies, a faculty of the University of Haiti created in 1958 to train prospective diplomats (appointed 1958). Also during this same period a professor of history and geography at the university's teachers' college, Manigat was considered one of the most promising members of the younger Haitian intelligensia. Dismissed from his government post in November 1960, he was arrested by regular police on President François Duvalier's orders in January 1961, and spent 24 days in the National Penitentiary as a suspected supporter of a student strike. One source stated that at this time Manigat was leader of a group identified only as the "Revoltés" (dissatisfied ones). After his release, which was considered by some as a conciliatory gesture by Duvalier to promote support for the regime and calm the nerves of local residents, Manigat was considering a research position offered him by the University of Puerto Rico, and declared that he wanted to leave with or without official government sanction.

Manigat, who has been described as a nationalist with rather strong international leanings, is an independent in politics. A non-Communist leftist, he has been described as susceptible to Communist influence and possibly a Communist sympathizer. A fairly reliable source has disclosed that in mid-1962 three branches of the Communist Movement in Haiti--the Haitian trade union federation (Union Intersyndicale d'Haiti), the People's Alliance Party (Parti d'Entente Populaire - PEP), and the People's National Liberation Party (Parti Populaire de Libération Nationale - PPLN)--had come to an agreement that Leslie Manigat was the man whom they could commonly support as a presidential candidate. Before the autumn of 1960, he had enjoyed the confidence of President Duvalier, who had on occasion spoken of Manigat and his abilities in glowing terms. However, Manigat has said that in 1956 he was a friend and admirer of Clément Jumelle and, although for purely personal reasons

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MANIGAT, Leslie F. (continued)

he would have like to see Jumelle as President, he thought Duvalier would be politically a better candidate. Manigat remarked to a US official in September 1960 that he had been in trouble with the President recently over his failure to "participate" more actively in the Duvalierist movement, and said that Duvalier was unhappy that he had not written and given speeches; Manigat intimated that he had no intention of doing so in the future. Speaking of Duvalier's great capacity for survival, Manigat, who originally had confidence in the President, expressed bitterness over the lack of positive accomplishments by the regime. He also stated in 1960 that he thought the US Government desired to bring down the Duvalier regime. In April 1962 Manigat seemed discouraged about the opposition prospects for overthrowing Duvalier and felt that only superior force and the right event or condition could remove him from the scene. He feels there is a necessity for a transitional regime that would not try to seek revenge on the Duvalierists now in the government; in June 1962 he said that most of the able men in the government are now opposed to the President, but that they must be reassured that they will not suffer if he falls or even if they help to try to bring him down. He does not believe that Haiti is as yet ready for a real democracy and favors a left-of-center government. In discussing with a US official some of the outstanding personalities who had served under Duvalier but are now in the opposition, and who might be presidential material, Manigat said that Robert Bazile might be such a person, though some of his associates thought Bazile would not be trusted and would not have a large enough following to be a national leader. On a personal basis Manigat would like to see Joseph Chatelain, former vice president of the Haitian National Bank as President; however, he thinks Chatelain is too young, too politically inexperienced and too emotionally unstable to be President at this time. He did not positively back any of the numerous presidential possibilities discussed during this session. Manigat's political friends and contacts are, by his own admission, mostly men between 30 and 45 years of age and representing different walks of life and political persuasions.

Leslie F. Manigat was born to a distinguished Cap Haïtien family on 16 August 1930 in Port-au-Prince. His late father, Edmé Manigat, was Minister of Education, Agriculture and Labor under President Sténio Vincent (1930-41) and Foreign Minister under President Dumarsais Estimé (1946-50). Entering the Sorbonne in Paris in 1948, he obtained an M.A. in 1952 with honors in history and a graduate diploma in the same field in 1953. In the latter

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MANIGAT, Leslie F. (continued)

year he also received a degree in international relations from the Institute of Political Studies in Paris. Returning to Haiti, he entered the Foreign Office, where he served as assistant in charge of European, African and American activities during 1953-55 and as Director of Cultural Affairs during 1956-57. From August to October 1959 Manigat participated in a State Department Leader Grant program; favorably impressed by his visit, he traveled throughout the United States and became acquainted with the teaching of international relations in US universities. Manigat attended the OAS Foreign Ministers Meeting in San José, Costa Rica, during August 1960. He then wrote an article in the periodical Le Nouvelliste, in reply to rumors that the Haitian delegation had blindly followed US directions at San José, stating that Haiti had taken an "independent" stand. Although prone to favor the United States, Manigat is quick and frank in his criticism of what he considers to be flaws in the collective behavior of Americans. In 1960 one US official was fairly sure that Manigat tended to be neutral on the Cuban question and resentful of any US pressures to push Haiti into an anti-Castro declaration. While he thinks that the United States has been guilty of imperialism in the past, he finds the Soviet Union guilty of a far worse kind of imperialism. In his professional dealings with the US Embassy, Manigat has impressed the officers with his courteous demeanor and integrity; he has good relations with the Embassy.

A pleasant-appearing, well-dressed, dark Negro, Manigat stands about five feet ten inches tall and weighs 150 pounds. Judging from his manner in the course of travels in the United States, including the South, he is relatively insensitive where his own color is concerned. The possessor of a congenial and intellectual personality, Manigat daily combines a very full schedule of teaching, working and writing. The author of at least two books, he has also written articles and speeches which are characterized by patient, solid research. He is an orator who can express himself with emotion without losing his objectivity. A Roman Catholic, Manigat is married to the former Marie Lucie Chancy, an attractive Negress, somewhat lighter than her husband. Mrs. Manigat teaches art and esthetics at her husband's Secondary Studies Center. The couple has four girls. Manigat speaks French, Créole and some Spanish; he cannot express himself adequately in English, although he reads and writes it with facility and can follow a conversation when it proceeds slowly.

AP:gf

March 1963

Manigat and his family sought and gained political asylum in the Argentine Embassy as the Haiti-Dominican crisis approached its peak in early May. They were granted safe-conduct out of the country and arrived in the US on May 11.

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MOMPOINT, Emmanuel

HAITI

As of May 16, 1963, Emmanuel Mompoint was in asylum in the Chilean Embassy in Port-au-Prince.

A professor of international law at the University of Haiti's Faculty of Law, Dr. Emmanuel Mompoint is a young, articulate Haitian who gives promise of playing an important role in Haitian affairs for many years to come. Mompoint is also an inspector of public administration with the Cour Supérieure des Comptes, the Haitian counterpart of the Bureau of the Budget; he formerly taught a course in political institutions at the Ecole Nationale des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Haiti's diplomatic training school. In the spring of 1961 Mompoint visited the United States on a Foreign Leader Grant, and returned on another grant in April 1962. A Haitian opposition source recently reported to US officials that he understood the US Embassy had selected a civilian-military junta composed of Mompoint, Colonel Daniel Beauvoir, Father George, Joseph Chatelain and Georges Cadet to govern in the event of President François Duvalier's fall from power.

Emmanuel Mompoint was born 13 December 1926 at Cap-Haïtien, Haiti. He attended secondary school at the Petit Séminaire Collège St. Martial in Port-au-Prince, where he received his baccalaureate in June 1945. From 1945 until 1948 he studied economics at the University of Haiti and from 1950 to 1956 he studied law at the University of Paris. In 1956 he received a Doctorate in Law from the University of Paris and a year later accepted a position with the Law Faculty of the University of Haiti.

Identified as honest, progressive, and respected in Haitian intellectual circles, Mompoint is reported to be favorably inclined toward the United States in many aspects. At the conclusion of his April 1962 visit to the United States, the reporting officer observed that Mompoint was a gracious, intelligent, capable person, and a highly effective participant in the Foreign Leader Program who seemed pleased with the friendly and hospitable reception he received. Mompoint was also credited with having had "stimulating exchanges of ideas with international legal scholars such as Professor Louis B. Sohn of Harvard." Mompoint is reported as having served very effectively as a member of the Haitian-American Centennial Committee, which was formed for the purpose of commemorating 100 years of Haitian-American diplomatic relations (1862-1962). He also works actively as a member of the Haitian-American Scholarship Selection Committee. Mompoint is married and the father of two girls. He speaks good English.

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March 1963

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RIGAUD, Georges E. (Dr.)

HAITI

Imprisoned by the Duvalier regime in November 1960 in conjunction with the student strike of that date, Dr. Georges E. Rigaud was still being held in Port-au-Prince as of April 1962. Dr. Rigaud, who is not to be confused with his cousin, lawyer Georges D. Rigaud, has been a very controversial individual over a period of many years. One school of thought has contended that he is a Communist, while another school violently contests this allegation. Rigaud has probably never been a Communist although he has consistently associated himself with left-wing groups and personalities and has shown himself easily influenced by their ideas. In mid-1959 the most dangerous personalities allegedly holding an influence over Dr. Rigaud were Max D. Sam, Etienne Charlier and Claude Roumain. In 1946 he was believed to be pro-United States. An ancestor, André Rigaud, is reported to have fought at Savannah under the Conte D'Estaing, and Dr. Rigaud, on at least one occasion, has unofficially been called a "son of the American Revolution."

Rigaud has long been active in circles in opposition to President Duvalier and has at various times collaborated with opposition leaders, including the late Clement Jumelle, Daniel Fignolé and Louis Dejoie. In February 1959 he was one of the representatives of Jumelle at the signing in New York of the agreement between opposition factions to combine their efforts to overthrow Duvalier. In July of that year he was again reported to be in New York on a mission to coordinate activities of Haitian exiles and internal opposition groups. Described as a forceful man with leadership qualities, Rigaud has his own political following and in 1957 was mentioned as a possible future leader of the mulatto bourgeoisie. In 1959 Dr. Rigaud headed the Republican Democratic Union (Union Democratique Republicaine - UDR), an organization dominated by mulattoes affiliated to one degree or another with Dejoie, but nevertheless an independent group whose primary allegiance was to Rigaud. He was also listed in 1957 as the Secretary General of the Haitian Democratic Alliance (Alliance Democratique Haïtienne - ADH), said to be a reconstruction of two Haitian Communist groups, the Haitian Communist Party (Parti Communiste Haïtien - PCH) and the Popular Socialist Party (Parti Socialiste Populaire - PSP), outlawed in 1948 and 1950 respectively.

Always interested in politics in a non-professional way, he was a founding member of the Action Democratique in 1932, and was active in the Front Democratique of January 1946. Dr. Rigaud played an active role in the January 1946 Revolution, being at the outset a candidate for the House of Deputies, organizing anti-Lescot meetings at his home, and generally unifying the opposition which eventually overthrew the Lescot Government. In the spring of 1946 he was a candidate for Senator

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RIGAUD, Georges E. (Dr.) (Continued)

from the Department of the West but was defeated. During his campaign he enjoyed the support of the Popular Socialist Party and was at the time alleged to be the real chief of this party and a close friend and supporter of Max Hudicourt, official head of the party. Rigaud was alleged to be the leader of the short-lived Committee of National Defense, which was composed chiefly of members of the Communist and Popular Socialist Parties, including a number of defeated candidates in the May 1946 elections. This Committee threatened to launch a general strike if it did not receive satisfaction in its demands that the elections be annulled because of fraud, that the Military Executive Committee retire, and that a civilian provisional government be formed. Rigaud, as leader of this group, ambitiously hoped to become the provisional president, and in that way facilitate his advent to the constitutional presidency. His ambitions were thwarted, however, when the Committee was dissolved by the Military Executive Committee.

When President Estimé assumed office in the summer of 1946 he appointed Rigaud as his Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. He is generally believed to have conducted his duties honestly in this position although his radical leftist reforms encountered stiff opposition. After a little more than two months in this post Rigaud became embroiled in a bitter feud with Education Minister Daniel Fignolé and resigned his position.

In his more recent career, Rigaud supported Louis Dejoie in the 1957 elections. In June 1958 exiled Daniel Fignolé, who has apparently reconciled his differences with Rigaud, reportedly subordinated his followers to Rigaud, who at that time was believed capable of coordinating the Fignolists and Dejoieists for unified action against the government.

Dr. Georges Rigaud was reportedly born 2 October 1905 (another source gives his date of birth as 31 December 1909) in Port-au-Prince, Haiti. He is described as a typical elite Haitian, café-au-lait in color, fastidious in dress, and conscious of social position. He received his primary and secondary education at the hands of private tutors. Later he attended the Haitian Medical School and the University of Illinois, Chicago, where he studied dentistry. When he was practicing, Rigaud was regarded as one of the best dentists in Haiti. Sophisticated in manner and a man of considerable charm, he likes and is liked by people. Although an aristocrat by background and upbringing, he was described in 1948 as having considerable appeal to the masses. Rigaud, a Catholic, married Lucie Lochar in 1929. They have four sons: Gerard, Roland, Jacques and Robert. He has made numerous visits to the United States and speaks English as well as French.

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July 1962

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RIGAUD, Roger

HAITI

Previously in exile in the United States, where he claimed to be the main representative of the Jumellist opposition group, the Parti National Haitien (PNH), Roger Rigaud is at present in the Dominican Republic, where he is reported to be the leader of a group of Haitian exiles who are organizing a revolutionary movement to overthrow the government of François Duvalier. This movement has allegedly received the approval and support of Viriatio Fiallo, president of the National Civic Union (Unión Cívica Nacional - UCN), and the consent of high-ranking officials of the Dominican Government. It was further reported that one aspect of the plans of the revolutionary group was to begin broadcasting anti-Duvalier programs from jeep-mounted transmitters in the Dominican Republic. Before he arrived in the Dominican Republic in early February 1962, Rigaud had been soliciting funds from a number of US businessmen in return for promises of contracts when and if the Parti National succeeds in ousting the present regime in Haiti. The stated purpose of these funds is to purchase arms to be used for an invasion of Haiti by certain former Haitian generals opposed to the Duvalier government. It is considered quite possible, however, that the funds may not be used for this purpose. Rigaud has also been closely associated with Gaston Jumelle, head of the Jumellist group, considered to be one of the three chief exile groups in opposition to Duvalier.

Born in Petit-Goave, Haiti, on 31 December 1913, Roger Rigaud served first as Prefect of Port-au-Prince, then, in 1946, as General Secretary of the Ministry of Interior, and, from 1946 through 1950, as Under Secretary of Interior and Defense--all under President Estime. During this period he was described by a US official as being "as ruthless and cold-blooded a handyman as Estime had in his entire retinue." During the presidency of Paul Magloire (1950-56), Rigaud held the position of representative to the Tobacco Monopoly. He became involved in anti-government plotting sometime during 1957 and 1958, and was then forced into exile, arriving in New York City in March 1958 from Haiti. A report dated 5 September 1958 listed Rigaud as one of the leaders of a Haitian invasion force said to be leaving from Vera Cruz, Mexico. In a New York Times article of

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RIGAUD, Roger (continued)

10 February 1959, Rigaud was identified as one of the signatories of an agreement between Dejoie, Fignole and Jumelle to seek the dismissal of Duvalier, Rigaud having represented Jumelle at the meeting which drew up the agreement.

JB:kt

July 1962

Rigaud, with his brother Pierre, have lately been seeking support for an armed invasion of Haiti across the Dominican frontier. The two claim to have set up guerrilla training sites in the Dominican Republic and they recently succeeded in dropping propaganda pamphlets for their movement (National Democratic Movement - UDN) from the air over Port-au-Prince.

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TELSON, Adelpin

HAITI

A former Secretary of State for Interior, National Defense and Justice, Adelpin Telson is an opposition leader currently in hiding in Port-au-Prince. In late March 1962, according to a source of unknown reliability, followers of Telson claimed that about 12 Haitian Army officers, including several of high rank, had been approached and were willing to prepare a coup, to be carried out whenever some grave incident or psychologically significant development occurs on the political scene. It was further reported that the Telson group advocated a civilian-military junta to rule the country until elections could be held.

Telson, a Negro, was born on 22 December 1910 at Gros Morne, Gonaives, Haiti. He graduated from the law school at Port-au-Prince in 1934, and from 1934 until 1941 practiced law in Gonaives. During this period, he also collaborated in the local newspaper, L'Aiguillon, to which he contributed numerous articles, and taught liberal arts at the Lycée Geffrard. In 1940 he was elected to the Chamber of Deputies. He practiced law in Port-au-Prince from 1946 until 1950 and, in the latter year, served as Vice Consul in New York City. Re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1950, he was selected as the Chamber's President. In 1952 Telson attended the UNESCO Conference in Paris, and in the following year he attended the 13th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Washington, D.C. In January 1955 he was again re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies and, apparently held in high esteem by members of the Chamber, was re-elected its President. A friend of (then) President Magloire, Telson was appointed Secretary of State for Interior, National Defense and Justice on 7 September 1955 and, according to the Port-au-Prince press, worked sincerely for the Magloire government. His name appeared on a January 1956 US Embassy list of Haitians considered at that time to be influential in the formulation of government policies and actions. In May 1956 it was reported that Telson's relationship with Magloire had cooled, reportedly because Telson was not being consulted on matters involving his own Ministry.

During his governmental career, both as President of the Chamber of Deputies and as Minister of Interior, National Defense and Justice, Telson was considered by the US Embassy to be an able administrator and an adept politician. A US official in 1955

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TELSON, Adelphin. (Continued)

described Telson as "soft spoken and gentlemanly, though he was firm in his direction of the activities of the Chamber of Deputies." Nevertheless, an earlier evaluation of Telson stated that, except for chairing the sessions of the Chamber of Deputies, he had never done anything worthy of attention. Port-au-Prince press reports of Telson have been generally laudatory. Although specific information regarding his integrity and honesty is not available, he appears to be free from charges of corruption and dishonesty. He does not share the undesirable characteristics of his brother-in-law, Marcaisse Prosper, former Chief of Police in Port-au-Prince. Telson's family was originally of US origin and was brought to Haiti shortly after the end of the Civil War. It has been reported that Telson has a disciplined mind, free of prejudice and affectation, and that he is a friendly person. As of 1955 he was married to (Mme.) Andrée (Laurent) Telson.

JB:kt

July 1962

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15a

THEARD, André

HAITI

Minister of Agriculture

Minister of Agriculture since October 1960, André Theard was first appointed to the Haitian cabinet in 1957 and has since survived nine of the ten Duvalier cabinet shakeups (he was not included in cabinet number six). A former career official in the Ministry of Finance, Theard served as Under Secretary of that Ministry during 1948-49. From 1952 to 1956, during the administration of President Paul Magloire (1950-56), he held no government position and reportedly took up farming. In 1957 he was named Minister of Commerce and National Economy, relinquishing that position in 1959 to accept the post of Finance Minister, which he retained until December of that year. Theard has been described by several sources as primarily an opportunist, although US officials who have dealt with him over an extended period of time generally agree that he is honest, competent and pro-US.

Born on 28 June 1905 to a prominent mulatto family in Port-au-Prince, André Theard received his secondary education at Saint Louis de Gonzague in Port-au-Prince. He later studied in France, returning to Haiti about 1928 or 1929. From 1930 on he worked his way up in the Finance Ministry. His appointment as Under Secretary of Finance in 1948 was well received by US officials, who regarded it as simply a well-deserved (if somewhat unusual) promotion of a competent career employee. Theard's first cabinet appointment in 1957 was said to be the result of his work on the finance section of Duvalier's campaign committee. An untested source also reported at the same time that Theard was in close contact with the most corrupt of Duvalier's supporters and that he considered politics a means of personal aggrandizement. In late 1959, after one cabinet resignation, Theard stated that he would under no circumstances be a member of the new cabinet; nevertheless, shortly thereafter he again accepted a ministerial portfolio. In 1962 an untested source reported that Theard was "disaffected" with Duvalier, and recent reports by those who have dealt with him regard him as a competent and honest public servant.

André Theard is married to a Frenchwoman.

RJA:gf

March 1963

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