

To : Chief, [redacted]
From : Chief of Station, [redacted]
Subject: George and Jeanne De MORENSCHILDT

1. On 9 August 1964, Conrad V. RUBRICIUS was a guest of George and Jeanne De MORENSCHILDT. The De MORENSCHILDTs have a twenty-five foot motor boat which they own jointly with Robert MC ELHANNON, the local manager for Pan American Airlines. The boat is moored at Isle Cabrit, an island about ten miles north of Port-au-Prince. On the morning of 9 August, the De MORENSCHILDTs and RUBRICIUS travelled part way by car and part way by boat to Isle Cabrit where they were met by Wlodzimierz GALICKI, Polish Commercial Attache resident in Haiti, and Wojciech STAWINSKI, Polish national who arrived in Haiti for the first time by air the same day. From Isle Cabrit the De MORENSCHILDTs, the two Poles, and RUBRICIUS travelled in De MORENSCHILDT's boat to the Arcadin Islands which are located mid-way between La Gonave Island and the mainland.

2. During the trip to the Arcadin Islands, De MORENSCHILDT mentioned that he intended someday to visit by boat Mole St. Nicolas and many of the other inaccessible areas of Haiti. He also stated that after he had testified before the Warren Commission, President Duvalier wanted to expel him from Haiti, because Duvalier believed De MORENSCHILDT was involved in some way with the assassination of President Kennedy. Duvalier felt that De MORENSCHILDT was in Haiti also to kill the President. De MORENSCHILDT was able to convince the government this was not true, and he was permitted to remain.

3. STAWINSKI, the Polish guest of GALICKI, stated that he had come from Venezuela on business and would be in Haiti for approximately a week or ten days. He stated that he had arrived in Venezuela about two and a half months ago and had been working since then in Caracas, San Cristobal, and Maracaibo. STAWINSKI, who is approximately twenty-seven years old, spoke fairly good English but no French. He made no mention as to the nature of his business. When queried about Venezuela, he was very critical of the country and stated that the Venezuelan people's only interest in life was money. (Comment: [redacted] 9119, 21-17 13 August 1964, reports that STAWINSKI is a member of Universal, a Polish state marketing organization and that he has been engaged in homewares exhibitions in Caracas, San Cristobal, and Maracaibo. These exhibitions began on 27 May 1964 and are under the guidance of the Polish commercial section in Caracas. They appear to be a legitimate sales effort. STAWINSKI departed Venezuela for Quito on 17 July.) At no time did STAWINSKI mention he had been in Ecuador, although he did make frequent references to Venezuela.

4. During the trip back to Port-au-Prince on the evening of the same day, De MORENSCHILDT and RUBRICIUS travelled in one car while the rest of the party travelled in GALICKI's car. During this trip and later at De MORENSCHILDT's house when only Mrs. De MORENSCHILDT was present, De MORENSCHILDT expressed the following political and social views:

A. Communism has something to offer the underdeveloped world. Capitalism on the other hand has absolutely nothing to offer except a continuation of the status quo.

B. The United States should not give foreign aid. The United States should permit the countries of Latin America to choose the form of government they desire. If the countries of Latin America wish to go Communist, they should be

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permitted to do so. They have got to find their own way by themselves. The United States' position in Latin America is completely lost, because the U.S. has absolutely nothing to offer to the Latins.

C. It is better to be a Negro in Russia and the Satellite countries than in the United States, because Negroes get a much better treatment in Communist countries.

D. Youth in the United States is going to rot. Very little is done by the U.S. Government to develop American youth intellectually and physically. In Poland and Yugoslavia, however, youths are given two month summer vacations by the government at camps at the seashore and in the mountains. This develops the bodies and character of the youth. De MORENSCHILDT mentioned STAVINSKI as being a very good example of the beneficent effects of the Polish Communist system. He pointed out that STAVINSKI was intelligent and in good physical shape.

E. Communism does have some drawbacks, but in Russia and the Satellite countries, it is what the people want and is what they are suited for.

F. While De MORENSCHILDT was with I.C.A. in Yugoslavia in 1958, he visited Poland. He stated that the Polish people were much better off than ever before, and he was certain they would never return to the "old system". De MORENSCHILDT stated, "Communism may not be good for you and me, but it is good for the Polish people."

5. Throughout the conversation, RUBRICIUS offered arguments contradicting De MORENSCHILDT's views. Nevertheless De MORENSCHILDT stuck to his opinions and expressed himself in very emotional terms on a couple of occasions. Mrs. De MORENSCHILDT was less enthusiastic about Communism than her husband. She did feel, however, that Communism did a lot for artists, painters, and professional people, and she thought that the youth camps in Poland and Yugoslavia were a good idea. Basically, however, she considered Communism to be "a bad system" and "a miserable system to live under."

6. During the conversation in which De MORENSCHILDT spoke of some of his political and social views, he also spoke of his background. He stated that he was born in Sweden of Swedish parents. At the age of 4 his family moved to Russia where his father was engaged in business. De MORENSCHILDT stayed in Russia until the age of 8 when his family was forced to leave. From Russia they went to Poland where De MORENSCHILDT attended a Russian school. De MORENSCHILDT had trouble with Polish, and only after being in the country for several years was he able to learn the language. Today De MORENSCHILDT speaks both Russian and Polish, and he claims that he is able to understand most of the other Eastern European languages, because they resemble either Russian or Polish. De MORENSCHILDT also speaks Spanish and French.

7. A few days prior to the boat trip with the De MORENSCHILDTs, Mrs. DE MORENSCHILDT mentioned seeing Sydney Schine in the Ministry of Finance. According to Mrs. De MORENSCHILDT, SCHINE was embarrassed to see her and had very little to say. (Comment: SCHINE is one of the people connected with the T-28 plane deal. See (HTPA) 1359, 22 23 June 1964.) Mrs. De MORENSCHILDT then asked RUBRICIUS why ODYOKE was blocking the T-28 plane deal. She stated, "Why not let the the Haitians buy a few planes? They will not be able to do anything with them." RUBRICIUS answered that such matters were not his responsibility and were handled on a higher level. Mrs. De MORENSCHILDT accepted this answer and did not pursue the matter.

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8. [HTPA] 1265, 24 April 1964, makes mention of the bearded son-in-law of Mrs. De MORENSCHILDT. According to Mr. De MORENSCHILDT, this individual married Mrs. DE MORENSCHILDT's daughter by a previous marriage. Mrs. De MORENSCHILDT's son-in-law is extremely rich and is the son of a vice-president of Lockheed Aircraft. He has never been able to hold down a job for more than a few months. He and his wife spend most of their time drifting around the world. About eight months ago, they were guests of the De MORENSCHILDTs for several weeks.

9. In mid-August the De MORENSCHILDTs received the visit of George Edwin MC MILLAN, a person whom the De MORENSCHILDTs described as a "good friend". According to Le Nouvelliste, MC MILLAN is a writer for Life and the Saturday Evening Post. On 17 August after MC MILLAN had left, De MORENSCHILDT stated the purpose of MC MILLAN's trip was to try to convince the De MORENSCHILDTs to appear on television in a program chronicling the death of President Kennedy. The De MORENSCHILDTs were asked to present on television their views concerning Lee Harvey OSWALD. MC MILLAN offered on behalf of one of the large television networks to pay the De MORENSCHILDTs very handsomely. The De MORENSCHILDTs seriously considered accepting the offer but eventually turned it down, because they did not want to become further embroiled in what they considered to be a very messy affair. They said they wished to have no further publicity. They mentioned that MC MILLAN came from South Carolina and that he was a specialist in race relations.

10. De MORENSCHILDT has stated that his reason for being in Haiti is to carry out a geological survey of the country. In 1963 he signed a \$250,000 contract with the Haitian government for this purpose. De MORENSCHILDT mentioned that his partner in his business dealings with the Haitian government is Clemard Joseph CHARLES, President of the Haitian Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Bank of Haiti. De MORENSCHILDT and CHARLES own a sisal mill. De MORENSCHILDT stated that he had 20% of the stock while CHARLES held the remaining shares. De MORENSCHILDT admitted that he had been cheated by CHARLES in the sisal mill deal but said he preferred to be a minority stockholder than to have all the headaches of running the place. In addition to the sisal mill and the geological survey work, De MORENSCHILDT is actively involved with CHARLES in attempting to promote all sorts of business deals between Americans (particularly Texans) and the Haitian government. The following are among some of the business people who visited Haiti recently - probably as a result of invitations received from De MORENSCHILDT:

Carl Raymond CRITES - a lawyer from San Antonio, Texas. Le Nouvelliste states that CRITES is an associate of Fred ORLEANS and that he was received at the airport by Clemard Joseph CHARLES.

John H. HALL and Luis PAGAN - HALL, who is a classmate of De MORENSCHILDT, represents Alcon Laboratories International Co., a pharmaceutical firm.

Robert DOLE - representing a Hollywood movie company. According to De MORENSCHILDT, DOLE came to Haiti to explore the possibility of producing a film on the days of the pirates.

General V. Rubricius
for JOSEPH G. BENSON

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