

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM

IDENTIFICATION FORM

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AGENCY INFORMATION

AGENCY : NARA  
RECORD NUMBER : 179-10002-10112

RECORDS SERIES :  
WC DOCUMENT REVIEWED BY FBI FOR HSCA

AGENCY FILE NUMBER :  
-----

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR : FBI  
FROM : MORRISSEY, JAMES F.  
TO :

TITLE :  
LHM, WASHINGTON, D.C.

DATE : 03/27/64  
PAGES : 29

SUBJECTS :  
DEMOHRENSCHILDT, GEORGE  
LARIN, LILIA PARDO

DOCUMENT TYPE : PAPER, TEXTUAL DOCUMENT  
CLASSIFICATION : S  
RESTRICTIONS : REFERRED  
CURRENT STATUS : P  
DATE OF LAST REVIEW : 06/10/93

OPENING CRITERIA :

COMMENTS :  
PP. 1-29 AND A UNNUMBERED PAGE  
CD #777D

-----  
[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**SECRET****Copy to:**

**Report of: JAMES F. MORRISSEY**  
**Date: 3/27/64**

**Office: Washington, D.C.****Field Office File #: 100-1689****Bureau File #: 100-32965**

**Title: GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT;  
JEANNE DE MOHRENSCHILDT**

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 SLD/mjc  
ON 3-20-95

**Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - R**

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**Synopsis:**Third AgencyThird Agency

Background information on subjects as obtained from [redacted] records set forth. Therein is admission of his illicit relationship with Mrs. LILIA PARDO LARIN. He was naturalized 7/11/49 after [redacted] determination that no legal competent evidence secured to prove he was pro-German or communist. She was naturalized 2/28/45. Results set forth of investigation of male subject by State in Belgium, Mexico and Venezuela in connection with ICA appointment 1957. Mrs. LIDIA PARDO Vda. de LARIN in 1957 interview during State investigation described their association. Washington, D.C., records info set forth re former wife, PHYLLIS DE MOHRENSCHILDT. She patient for mental observation in Washington, D.C., hospital during January, 1964. Records WF T-2, government agency, revealed 1962 correspondence in which he offered information concerning his previous extended travel through Mexico and Central America to State Department.

- RUC -

~~Secret~~  
~~Group 1~~

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

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REVIEW OF FILE ON GEORGE S. DE MOHRENSCHILDT AT  
CENTRAL OFFICE OF [REDACTED]

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An application for an Immigration Visa executed at Antwerp, Belgium, 3/18/38, by GEORG VON MOHRENSCHILDT reflected that he was born April 4, 1911, at Mozyrz, Russia, and had resided in Belgium since 1930. He was single and his occupation was listed as a newspaper reporter. He was described as 6' 1" tall, fair complexion, brown hair, and gray eyes. He alleged that he could speak and read English, French, and German. His mother, ALEXANDRA ZOPOLSKI, was deceased and his father, SERGE VON MOHRENSCHILDT, resided at Wilno, Poland. He expected to enter the United States at New York City and planned to visit his brother, DIMITRI VON MOHRENSCHILDT, who resided at 950 Park Avenue, New York City. He intended to remain in the United States permanently and would have approximately \$3000 upon his arrival in this country. VON MOHRENSCHILDT stated he possessed Polish passport number 687/37 issued to JERZY (GEORG) VON MOHRENSCHILDT at Polish Consulate, Antwerp, Belgium, July 30, 1937, valid until January 21, 1939. He was issued Immigration Visa number 2429 on March 31, 1938, under the Soviet Union quota. He arrived at New York on the S. S. "Manhattan" May 13, 1938. On July 12, 1938, subject filed his declaration of intention to become a United States citizen at Brooklyn, New York. At that time, he listed his occupation as a journalist and listed his residence as 950 Park Avenue, New York City. He filed the petition as GEORGE SERGIUS VON MOHRENSCHILDT.

Subject filed an Alien Registration form September 27, 1940. On this form he listed his date of birth as April 17, 1911. He also stated that he had served in the Polish Army from May, 1929, to September, 1930. On March 31, 1941, at New York City, subject, as GEORGE VON MOHRENSCHILDT, applied for a re-entry permit. At that time he was residing at 109 East 73rd Street, New York City. The application reflected he planned to depart for Mexico and Central America during

April, 1941, for the purpose of collaboration in taking documentary pictures. He expected to remain one month or more. At that time he was connected with Film Facts, 33 West 60th Street, New York, New York. Re-entry permit number 1327807, good for one year, was issued April 8, 1941.

On June 17, 1942, at Washington, D. C., subject submitted an application for another re-entry permit. It reflected he expected to depart the United States at Laredo, Texas, for Mexico for approximately eight months to conduct business started previously and to see new fields. His address was listed as 3822 Benton Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Letter dated June 23, 1942, from [redacted] Philadelphia, advised subject that before consideration could be given to his application it would be necessary for him to execute an attached form and submit it to that office with a release form from his local draft board. The [redacted] form was executed in Washington, D. C., June 25, 1942. It indicated subject was traveling on a Polish passport issued July 30, 1937, valid until March 24, 1943. It further reflected he was classified 4-F by Local Draft Board 44, New York City, and desired to proceed to Mexico to settle business pending after previous trip and also intended to get married. He also enclosed a release from the Selective Service Board for him to go to Mexico for six months. Subject advised that he was then using last name of DE MOHRENSCHILDT instead of VON MOHRENSCHILDT.

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By memorandum dated July 18, 1942, [redacted] furnished background information on subject to [redacted] [redacted] advising that DE MOHRENSCHILDT had requested a re-entry permit for travel to Mexico and Central America. It also stated that [redacted] files contained nothing which would prevent the issuance of this permit. By memorandum dated July 29, 1942, the [redacted] advised [redacted] that it did not concur in the issuance of a re-entry permit to subject.

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By letter of August 14, 1942, subject was advised by [redacted] that his re-entry permit was denied at that time. The [redacted] file contained a memorandum dated December 21, 1942,

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reflecting that a check of the files of the New York Office of the FBI indicated that DE MOHRENSCHILDT was subject of an active investigation by that Bureau. The file further stated that the [redacted] investigation would be held in abeyance until the FBI completed its investigation. On February 7, 1945, [redacted] determined that the FBI's investigation was then in an inactive status and no objection would be interposed to an investigation by [redacted].

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By letter of August 30, 1945, [redacted] acknowledged receipt of subject's application for re-entry permit and advised him that it would be necessary for him to obtain a permit to depart United States from the [redacted] before a re-entry permit could be issued. On his application for re-entry permit, subject indicated that he was then teaching at the University of Texas in the field of petroleum engineering and geology. He advised that he had a contract with Pantepec Oil Company of Venezuela as petroleum engineer and was supposed to leave for Venezuela October 2. He stated that he had applied for his final citizenship papers and also a permit to leave the U. S. from the United States Department of State. He also submitted his Selective Service Board release to permit him to leave this country. Authorization was given by [redacted] on October 1, 1945, for subject to be granted a permit and on October 5, 1945, a second permit was issued.

*Intelligence Personnel*

The file contained a memorandum dated June 25, 1946, from [redacted] recommending that subject's petition for naturalization be denied, on the ground that DE MOHRENSCHILDT had failed to establish a good moral character during the period required by law.

The memorandum reflected that he had admitted maintaining an illicit relationship with Mrs. LILIA PARDO LARIN in New York City for two or three months prior to June, 1941, and had traveled by car with her from New York, to Mexico in 1941. Subject also admitted to having stayed with LARIN at at least one motel where they registered as man and wife. A memorandum of October 2, 1946, referred

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to the recommendation that subject's petition be denied for failure to establish good moral character. Mention was made of the fact that subject was married on June 16, 1943, to DOROTHY ROMEYN PIERSON. DE MOHRENSCHILDT's petition for naturalization was filed September 3, 1943, and he was divorced June 10, 1944. He alleged in the petition he had no children, whereas the divorce decree awarded custody of a child to the mother. Therefore, since apparently a child was born subsequent to the filing of the petition, it was recommended that it be determined if subject had contributed to the support of the child.

On February 5, 1947, subject wrote a letter to Mr. ROBERT CLARK, United States Attorney General. He complained to the Attorney General that he had submitted his petition for naturalization in 1943, and due to unfriendly attitudes his petition still had not been transferred to the court. He solicited the Attorney General's advice and assistance. This letter was acknowledged by ██████████ on March 26, 1947. By letter of March 3, 1947, W. W. SMITH, President, Pantepec Oil Company, Venezuela, advised the Attorney General that he knew of no information that would impede DE MOHRENSCHILDT from becoming a United States citizen. He stated that he had employed DE MOHRENSCHILDT in Venezuela, but had sent him home in order not to jeopardize his application for United States citizenship.

By letter of December 15, 1947, subject was advised that since he was residing in Colorado, his file had been transferred to the ██████████ office at Kansas City and any further inquiries should be addressed to that office.

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On August 12, 1947, subject executed a written request for dismissal of his petition for naturalization filed September 3, 1943, in Brooklyn, New York, stating that he desired to refile a petition in Colorado, where he was then residing. The new petition was filed February 20, 1948. He stated that since he had arrived in the United States, he had been absent from June, 1941,

to April, 1942, and then from October 18, 1945, to April 30, 1946. He alleged that he was not married at this time.

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*Intelligence Personnel*  
[redacted] memorandum of May 18, 1949, prepared by [redacted] reflected that no evidence had been obtained to discredit or disprove the subject's testimony or that of his witnesses regarding the statutory period of three years prior to the filing of the petition and nothing was contained in the file to prove that he had been other than loyal subsequent to the date of the filing of the petition. Memorandum dated May 26, 1949, by [redacted] reflected that subject between 1940 and 1942, had been suspected and accused of being both pro communist and pro German. Subject had admitted on a few occasions greeting visitors to his house with the Nazi and communist salute, but this was only done as a joke. He added that he favored no other form of government in preference to that of the United States and no legal competent evidence had been secured to prove he was either pro German or communist. The examiner recommended subject's petition be cleared and that all the facts be presented to the court. The petition was approved May 26, 1949, and forwarded to the Kansas City office.

The file reflects that subject was naturalized July 11, 1949, at the United States District Court, Denver, Colorado, Certificate 605708.



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BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON FEMALE SUBJECT  
OBTAINED FROM [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] FILE REVIEW, WASHINGTON, D.C.

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On March 12, 1964, at the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] MIC THOMAS J. WHITE reviewed the file of JEANNE LE GON, also known as EUGENIA MIHAILOVNA FOMENKO BOGOIAVLENSKY, which revealed the following information:

<u>Date and Place of Birth:</u>	May 5, 1914, Harbin, China
<u>Entry into the United States:</u>	August 4, 1938, at San Francisco, California, via the SS PRESIDENT CLEVELAND for permanent residence; destined to join a relative, SERGEI M. FOMENKO, 95 Christopher Street, New York City, New York!
<u>Entry Documents:</u>	Non Preference Quota Immigration Visa #69, issued on July 1, 1938, by the American Consulate General, at Shanghai, China.  Affidavit in lieu of passport issued on May 12, 1938, by the American Consulate General, at Shanghai, China.
<u>Alien Registration Number:</u>	A 1 090 666
<u>Declaration of Intention Number:</u>	455 303 filed in United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York, New York, on March 7, 1940.
<u>Petition for Naturalization:</u>	Number 505 148 filed in United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York, New York, on December 28, 1944.

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Witnesses for Petition:

WALTER BRAUNHEIM, 62 Clark  
Street, Brooklyn, New York

WILBUR DUBERSTEIN, 415  
Albemarle Road, Brooklyn,  
New York

Naturalization:

Naturalized in United States  
District Court, Southern  
District of New York, New  
York City, New York, on  
February 28, 1945, under  
Certificate of Naturalization  
Number C 6 559 079 as JEANNE  
LE GON. Her name was changed  
by decree of court from  
EUGENIA MIHAILOVNA FOMENKO  
BOGOIAVLENSKY to JEANNE LE GON  
as part of the naturalization.

On February 18, 1957, she filed an application  
for a new naturalization or citizenship certificate. She  
stated on the application her certificate had been lost on  
or about January, 1957, at Topanga, California, because of  
"evacuation because of threat of fire in the mountains". She  
was issued a new Certificate of Naturalization on March 22,  
1957, at Dallas, Texas.

Relatives:

Father: MIHAILOVITCH  
FOMENKO, residing at Harbin,  
China, as of May 12, 1938.

Mother: TATIANA MITROPANOVA  
FOMENKO, residing at Harbin,  
China, as of May 12, 1938.

Husband: VALENTINE DIMITRIEVICH  
BOGOIAVLENSKY, born on January 25,  
1914, at Stanitza Nezamaevka,  
Russia, married on October 26, 1932,

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at Harbin, China, and resides at 924 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, as of December 28, 1944.

Child: JEANNE ELINOR BOGOIAVLENSKY, born on April 30, 1940, at New York, New York, and resides at 924 Madison Avenue, New York, New York, as of December 28, 1944.

Occupation or Employments:

Occupation prior to entry into the United States on August 4, 1938 was listed as "Artist of Ballet".

Occupation as of December 28, 1944, was "Women's Stylist".

No other employments or occupations listed.

Residences:

1933 through 1936, Harbin, China

1936 through 1938, Tientsin and Shanghai, China

95 Christopher Street, New York, New York, as of May 12, 1938

298 West 11th Street, New York, New York, as of March 7, 1940.

1807 Crotona Avenue, New York, New York, as of September 10, 1940

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924 Madison Avenue, New York,  
New York, as of February 28,  
1945.

Stoneleigh Hotel, Dallas,  
Texas, as of March 22, 1957.

Organizations:

None listed

The file contained a Certificate from the Council of the United Russian Public Organization of Shanghai, China, which revealed that the subject, her mother, and her father were members of the Russian Orthodox Church in Shanghai, China.

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION RE GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT  
OBTAINED FROM RECORDS

The file of GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT in the [redacted] was reviewed on March 5 and 6, 1964.

Third Agency

Third Agency By letter dated August 16, 1957, [redacted] advised the [redacted] that the International Cooperation Administration (ICA) had requested [redacted] to conduct a full field investigation of him under Public Law 298. [redacted] in turn requested the [redacted] to perform overseas investigation regarding DE MOHRENSCHILDT.

Third Agency.

By letter dated October 28, 1957, the [redacted] forwarded to [redacted] copies of their reports of investigation of DE MOHRENSCHILDT conducted in Belgium, Mexico and Venezuela.

*Intelligence Personnel*  
The results of investigation conducted in Belgium appear in the report of [redacted] Bonn, dated September 26, 1957, and covers investigation in Brussels, Belgium, during the period September 9 to 26, 1957. Pertinent details of that report are as follows:

"A check by a controlled American source revealed the following information:

"A usually reliable confidential source -- who has identified subject as GEORGES VON MOHRENSCHILDT, born April 4, 1911 at Mozyrz, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) -- has furnished the following report.

"Baron GEORGES VON MOHRENSCHILDT, a journalist of Polish nationality, lived in Belgium from October 8, 1930 to July 5, 1938. He is the son of SERGE and ALEXANDRA, nee ZAPOLSKI. His last address here before his departure for the United States was 84 chaussee de Malines, Antwerp.

"VON MOHRENSCHILDT was enrolled as a student at the 'Institut Superieur de Commerce d'Etat' at Antwerp, where he is reported to have received a degree in finance and commercial science in 1933. He then did journalistic work for the Polish journal 'Slowo' of Wilno, while attending the Universite de l'Etat at Liege (faculty of commercial science and economics) where he passed his first doctorate examination with distinction in 1935. At the same time he completed his studies at the 'Institut Superieur' of Antwerp, where he is reported to have obtained a degree in 'sciences consulaires'.

"On 4 November 1931 subject was sentenced by the Tribunal Correctional of Antwerp to 8 days in prison on charges of resisting a police officer; 182 francs fine or 8 days imprisonment on charges of drunkenness and use of a false name. Sentence was suspended pending completion of a 3-year probationary period.

"Subject did not engage in politics."

*Intelligence Personnel*

The results of investigation conducted in Mexico appears in the report of ~~████████████████████~~ dated October 21, 1957 at Mexico, and covers investigation conducted in September and October, 1957.

Pertinent details of that report are as follows:

"An inquiry at the Secretaria de Gobernacion (Mexican Immigration Service) supplied the following information:

"George Sergius VON MOHRENSCHILDT entered Mexico through the port of Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas on June 5, 1941 under a six month visa. His visa and immigration card were No. F-5-14 No. 543125 dated June 5, 1941.

"The record further shows that he is of Polish nationality (1941) and he came to Mexico with the object of photographing scenes for a motion picture depicting the folklore of Mexico. At the time of his entry he presented Secretaria de Gobernacion a re-entry permit to the United

States No. 1327807 and his immigration No. 16057 and listed his Mexican address as Paseo de la Reforma No. 237. He also presented two bank letters, one from Leishman, S.A., Madero No. 17, Mexico, D.F. dated November 25, 1941 which reported that he had a net worth of some 32,000 pesos in Mexican currency. The second letter of worth was issued by the Banco de Comercio, S.A. located on Venustiano Carranza #42, Mexico, D.F. which indicated that he had a check balance as of May 9, 1941 of \$1,214.00. In an official communication to the Secretaria de Gobernacion from the Mexican Consul in Laredo, Texas designated as 'Strictly Confidential' information read as follows:

'George Sergius Von Mohrenschildt has been closely watched by the North American secret police and by the immigration service agents who suspected that his activities are in a certain way related with espionage.

'I have known that in Corpus Christi, Texas he was arrested and questioned for having taken photographs at a naval base near Aransas Pass, Texas.

'A woman by the name of Lidia Pardo Vda. de Larin, a Mexican citizen is his companion with whom he lives as man and wife according to information by the U.S. police.

'Von Mohrenschildt, who represented himself to be born in Mosyr, Russia, on April 17, 1911, carried Polish passport No. 743462 and visa #167 issued by the Mexican Consulate in Laredo, Texas. He is traveling in a Chrysler convertible automobile, gray, with license No. 5N99-37, State of New York.

'According to his declaration he came to Mexico to film typical Mexican scenes under contract with 'Fact Films', a New York organization. He has submitted the names of Lic. Miguel YARZA as a person who will submit references for him. Lic. YARZA has residence on Tiber No. 6, Mexico, D.F.'

"The foregoing letter is signed by one Sr. Javier OSORNIO C., Mexican Consul, Laredo, Texas.

"Another official letter in the files of the Subject at Gobernacion reads as follows:

'The Mexican Embassy in Washington informs Gobernacion that the authorities of the Department of State have not found any derogatory information against Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT and so in this implicit manner the information against this man by our Consul in Laredo, Texas is annulable.'

"The record at Gobernacion further shows that DE MOHRENSCHILDT departed Mexico April 6, 1942, crossing the U.S. border at Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas. Further, he sent a letter of application to the Secretaria de Gobernacion dated in Washington, D.C. June 17, 1942 requesting permission of the Mexican immigration service to enter Mexico as a resident for one year and stated that his object for this visit was to establish a business organization in collaboration with one Sr. Jose A. HELGUERA. In this application to Gobernacion he stated that he had applied for his first papers for U.S. citizenship and he was exempt from the military service of the United States.

"On July 22, 1942 a Mrs. Lidia PARDO Camargo requested permission of Secretaria de Gobernacion for Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT's entry into Mexico for the purpose of marrying the Subject. The record further shows that on August 14, 1942 the officials at Gobernacion issued a negative answer to Mrs. PARDO Camargo. An entry in that record indicates that as of September 4, 1942 the Subject was in Mexico illegally but departed within one week.

"These Mexican Government records indicated that the Subject was born on April 17, 1911, marital status: single and he listed his profession as a motion picture producer and his native language as Russian. He further indicated that he spoke, English, Spanish and German and his nationality in 1941-1942 was Polish but that he had applied for U.S. naturalization.



"His Mexican references as shown by the Mexican Immigration Service are as follows:

- "Lic. Miguel YARZA, Tiber #6 with professional offices at Ave. Madero #16.
- "Mr. Arcady BOYTLER, shown as General Manager of Arcadia Cinema, Balderas #39 and residence as Monte Urales #609, Mexico, D.F.
- "Sr. Jose A. HELGUERA who resided at Marsella #26 during the years 1941-1942.
- "Sra. Lidia PARDO Camargo Vda, de LABIN, residing at Paris #127.

"The following are places of residence of the Subject during his stay in Mexico City in 1941:

- "Dinamarca Street #42 (Washington Apartments Hotel)
- "Paseo de la Reforma #237

"A representative of the Security Adviser's office interviewed Mr. Miguel YARZA who stated that he had first met the Subject through Mrs. Lidia PARDO during the year 1941. He stated that he was unable to give firm references concerning the Subject because he had met him on two occasions when they had talked about Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT's immigration into Mexico. This informant stated that it had come to his attention through some now unidentifiable person, that Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT was a German spy and he was under the impression that Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT had married Lidia PARDO and that they had lived in Cuernavaca for some time. He stated that on another occasion he had met Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT at a party in New York and at that time Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT was passing himself off to the assembled people as a baron. However, Mr. YARZA stated that he was sure Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT was not engaged in any type of business in Mexico because he was here as a non-immigrant and therefore not eligible to legally engage in business in Mexico.

"An unsuccessful attempt was made to interview Mr. Arcady BOYTLER, General Manager of Arcadia Cinema, but as of the date of this report no information was obtained.

"The third person listed as a reference of the Subject at Gobernacion, Mr. Jose A. HELGUERA, is no longer living at his given address of Marsella #26. However, his brother, Mr. Ignacio HELGUERA, was located at an address at Isabel la Catolica #89, who advised that his brother was now living and working in the United States and was employed at the University of North Carolina, P.O. Box 786, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. This source of information stated that Mr. Jose A. HELGUERA has been living in the United States for the past ten years.

"Inquiry was made in the Washington Apartment Hotel which was given by the Subject as one of his addresses in Mexico. One Mr. Ruben GREENE, administrator of the hotel, stated that he had been working in this capacity since 1940 but he does not remember the Subject or Mrs. Lidia PARDO. Mr. GREENE stated that the hotel did not keep records back to 1941 and 1942 and when presented with a picture of the Subject again stated that he did not recall the Subject.

"One Mr. Eduardo ELIZONDO was contacted and stated that he is the owner of the building located at Paseo de la Reforma #237 which was the second of two addresses listed by the Subject at Secretaria de Gobernacion as his residence in Mexico. Mr. ELIZONDO stated that he remembered the Subject very well because he was living with Mrs. Lidia PARDO Vda. de LARIN at Reforma #237. He described Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT as an adventurer who prefers to live on a woman's money and during the time that he resided with her at that address the Subject never worked but traveled around Mexico as tourists. Mr. ELIZONDO also stated that he had heard that Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT was a German spy but was unable to give any basis or verification of this statement. The informant stated that Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT and Sra. Lidia PARDO Vda. de LARIN were living in 'concubinage' and that she supported him and paid all of the bills because he had no income of his own. He stated that since the couple had left the building he had never heard anything more concerning Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT but he had known that Mrs. Lidia PARDO Vda. de LARIN had married an additional three men and volunteered the information that she was a woman of some wealth and had very good influence with Mexican Government officials.

"On October 18, 1957 a representative of this office interviewed Mrs. Lidia PARDO Vda. de LARIN. She stated that she had first met the Subject in New York in 1941 and that they had become very good friends and that she had accompanied him in his automobile to Mexico. She stated that when they were in Corpus Christi, Texas he took some pictures of some fishing boats and fishing tackle rental places and as a result the U.S. police questioned him concerning his activities. She stated that during this trip they were living separately in the same hotel but was unable to recall the name of this hotel.

"This informant further stated that when she arrived in Mexico City they resided at Paseo de la Reforma 237 and also on Denamarca Street #42. She stated that they used this as a permanent place of operations while they traveled to Taxco, Acapulco, Cuernavaca and other points of local interest while Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT took pictures and did some painting. Mrs. LARIN stated that it was her intention to marry the Subject but at that time she was going through divorce proceedings from her second husband who was a very important man in the Mexican Government (informant refused to disclose the name of this man). As a result of his jealousy in her divorce action this Mexican official went to the Secretaria de Gobernacion and denounced Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT as a German spy. The informant stated that this was a false accusation motivated by her second husband's jealousy. She further stated that Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT's mother was a Polish citizen and his father was killed in Russia and for this reason he had a terrible hatred for the Russians and their regime. She further stated that Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT's brother was married to a daughter of the family which has the controlling interest in Chesterfield cigarettes and who is a teacher at some university in the United States. Mrs. LARIN went on to say that she had never actually married the Subject and that they were living in the capacity of 'good friends.' She further recalled that the Subject returned to Mexico in 1952 as a tourist, during which time he lived at the Reforma Hotel.

"The representative of the Security Adviser's office made inquiry at Sharmex, S.A., an organization dealing in petroleum products at Reforma No. 107. One Mr. Glen Adams NELLE who represented himself as the President and General Manager of Sharmex, S.A. and who resides at Cascada 430, Jardines del Pedregal, stated that he met Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT around the year 1955 in the United States. He stated that the reason he met Mr. DE MOHRENSCHILDT was because DE MOHRENSCHILDT had been married to a Miss SHARPLES, the daughter of Mr. P.T. SHARPLES, the owner of Sharmex in the United States. This source of information further stated that since he was (Subject) the son-in-law of the owner of Sharmex, he was put on the payroll in December 1954 until May 1, 1956 during which time he had a post as consultant in Venezuela but had never been assigned to the organization here in Mexico City. Mr. Glen Adams NELLE stated that DE MOHRENSCHILDT was discharged from his employment with Sharmex because of incompetency and general worthlessness. This source of information stated that he was not aware of the Subject's political ideologies or his loyalty but did emphasize the fact that the Subject was a 'good-for-nothing.' "

*Intelligence  
Personnel*

The results of investigation conducted in Venezuela are contained in the report of [REDACTED] dated September 30, 1957 at Caracas and cover investigation conducted in September, 1957. Pertinent details of that report are as follows:

"On September 26, 1957, Mr. Santiago Segovia, Personnel Department of the Pantepec Oil Company of Venezuela, was contacted in regard to the alleged employment of Mr. George de Mohrenschildt by that company from 1945 to 1946. Mr. Segovia stated that the company was small and its records did not go back to 1946, but that he personally remembered Mr. De Mohrenschildt as he worked with him in the oil fields during these years. He further stated that the applicant had a good personality, and was well educated, held a college degree and was able to speak four languages. It was his recollection that he had worked as an engineer. He further stated that the applicant was a man of good character, and that his habits were the normal and average ones of

a person working in the oil fields. According to Mr. Segovia, the applicant left the company on good terms, and then went to work on a project in California. Mr. Segovia's knowledge of the applicant was based on both social and business association.

"According to Mr. Segovia, the only other person in Caracas who might possibly remember the applicant was the former president of Pantepec, Mr. Warren Smith of Quinta Los Arcos, Country Club. On September 27, 1957, Mrs. Smith advised that her husband was in the States and could be reached at 447 East 57th Street, Apartment 6B, New York 22, New York.

"Mr. E.H. Adkins, Coordinator, Servicio Industriales, Creole Petroleum Corporation, advised on September 11, 1957 that there was no record of employment of the applicant in the files of Creole Petroleum Corporation.

"In a letter dated September 25, 1957, Seguridad Nacional, national security and law enforcement agency of the Venezuelan Government, stated applicant was not listed in their files."

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BACKGROUND INFORMATION REGARDING  
PHYLLIS DE MOHRENSCHILDT, FORMER WIFE  
OF GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT

The records of the Credit Bureau, Incorporated, 222 6th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., as reviewed by IC EUGENE M. KIRKMAN on February 26, 1964, revealed a credit report dated November, 1961, received January 9, 1964, by the Credit Bureau, Incorporated, from New York City, in the name of PHYLLIS DE MOHRENSCHILDT. Her address appeared as 11 E. 77th Street, New York, New York. The report indicated that she uses the names of Mrs. CHARLES CLUSAS, PHYLLIS CLUSAS, PHYLLIS WASHINGTON, PHYLLIS DE MOHRENSCHILDT and BARNONESS (BARONESS). CHARLES C. CLUSAS was described as her second husband from whom she was divorced in April, 1961. GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT was described as her first husband from whom she had also been divorced. According to the report, she gave an address of 400 E. 52nd Street, New York City, but was not living at that address. CLUSAS filed a not responsible notice signifying he would not honor any charges she should make. The report revealed three unsatisfactory credit accounts for her.

The records of the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Washington, D. C., as reviewed by IC KIRKMAN on February 28, 1964, revealed that PHYLLIS DE MOHRENSCHILDT was transported to the D. C. General Hospital about 11:30 p.m. on January 8, 1964, by the MPD for mental observation on affidavits and certificates. Her address appeared as 1306 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. She indicated she was single, born January 29, 1929, in Pennsylvania. Her mother's name appeared as SIMONE, her father's as WALTER. Her occupation was described as consultant. SIMONE WASHINGTON was the complainant. She was admitted to the D. C. General Hospital by Dr. GEORGE KENTON of the hospital staff. Certificates of her condition were submitted by two doctors and affidavits by SIMONE F. WASHINGTON, 1601 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., and JOHN A. WASHINGTON, 5055 Glennbrook Terrace, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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WF T-1 advised on March 6, 1964, that PHYLLIS DE MOHRENSCHILDT was admitted to the D. C. General Hospital, Washington, D. C., on January 9, 1964, for mental observation; that she was a patient there for treatment in connection with same from January 9, 1964, until January 24, 1964, when she was discharged to herself. WF T-1 stated that she was admitted in a confused state from the Georgetown Inn, Washington, D. C., on appropriate medical certificates and supporting affidavits. One of the affidavits was submitted by her mother, SIMONE F. WASHINGTON. WF T-1 said it was his understanding that PHYLLIS had been in New York City or Puerto Rico and was just passing through or visiting Washington, D. C., area at the time of her mishap. Her address was listed as 400 E. 52nd Street, New York City, telephone number MU 8-8421, c/o FANNY WARD. WF T-1 described her as an unstable, unpredictable, immature, childish person, a borderline mental case; said she was an intelligent person who could factually answer specific questions of a technical nature. However, if the subject matter was one of an emotional interest to her, he doubted if she could give an objective opinion. He said her life appeared to be one of maladjustment; that she had a history of previous mental hospital and professional care. WF T-1 also said that the mother, SIMONE WASHINGTON, also appeared in his opinion to be an unstable person; that inquiry would probably also show a background of instability in her case. WF T-1 said that if it was a case of testifying, he would legally have to allow PHYLLIS to testify but medically would recommend against it.

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GOVERNMENT AGENCY FILE REVIEW RE MALE SUBJECT

The records of WF T-2, another Government agency which conducts intelligence or personnel investigations, revealed a communication addressed to the Honorable GEORGE C. MC GEE, Undersecretary of State, State Department, Washington, D. C. The letter was dated October 19, 1962, and bore the letterhead of GEORGE DE MOHRENSCHILDT, Petroleum Geologist and Engineer, 1639-40 Republic National Bank Building, Dallas, Texas. It is as follows:

"Dear Mr. McGEE:

"You probably remember me from Dallas where I used to participate in the Council of World Affairs.

"Since you left Dallas, I have not had the opportunity of seeing you and of congratulating you on your important appointment.

"May I ask your advice on a rather important matter? Last year and at the end of 1960 my wife and I made a rather unusual trip - some 5,000 miles on foot and on horseback from the U. S. border south to Panama, following the old mining trails and generally staying in the wilderness in the most secluded and primitive parts of Mexico and Central America. We took photographs and films and made some interesting geological and archeological observations.

"In addition to becoming very healthy, we came back with a great deal of important material, both photographic and written observations, on the least known parts of these seven countries. We were in the wilderness almost a year.

"Now our experiences have been set in a form of a travelogue which I am about to send to England and France. I have been told by my friends in Europe that they may send my typescript to U.S.S.R. (sic) where there is a great demand for travelogues and adventure stories. I understand,



