

diff-jfk: record 104-10164-10110 - Page 1 - (diff between 2025 and 2022)

Highlighted changes between 2025/104-10164-10110.pdf and 2022/104-10164-10110.pdf

DEPT OF STATE AIRGRAM A-406
FROM AMEMBASSY, PORT-AU-PRINCE
DATE: 11 APRIL 1963
CLASSIFICATION: OFFICIAL USE ONLY
SUBJECT: U.S. BUSINESSMAN SIGNS CONTRACTS WITH
HAITIAN GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL RANK

CHARLES, Cleard Joseph L.

Haiti

President and General Manager
of the Commercial Bank of HaitiPresident and General Manager of the Commercial Bank of Haiti (Banque

Commerciale d'Haiti - BCH), ~~although~~ Cleard Joseph Charles is known as a confidant of President ~~dictator~~ François Duvalier and as a businessman of questionable repute. One well-informed ~~official~~ official source reports that Charles, ~~is~~

~~as~~ "slippery character" ^{IS} ~~although~~ active on the Haitian scene; there is considerable doubt ~~as to~~ ^{exists} his importance or political significance despite the fact that he appears to have a "line into the Palace" and is personne ^{one} ~~grata~~ with the President. Regarding Charles' business interests, a prominent and knowledgeable Haitian recently (March 1963) reported that the Commercial Bank of Haiti is in bad shape, "holding a worthless portfolio made up of notes guaranteed by political figures," and that Charles himself was dishonest — having for example, recently approved a loan for \$14,000 on his daughter's signature alone. Further, Charles was alleged by this same source to know nothing about banking and to be a favorite of President Duvalier. ~~rumor~~

This estimate is confirmed by one U.S. official who adds that Charles is

more accurately described as a "promotor" than as a businessman and that he

is a partner in the BCH rather than the sole owner. Charles frequently

endeavors to attract US venture capital for various Haitian projects and

claims to be an honorary citizen of Long Beach, Long Island, New York,

having promoted a "sister city" relationship between that town and

Port-au-Prince.

A dark Negro about five-feet seven-inches tall, Cleard Joseph Charles

REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ROUGH UNEDITED — for ~~biog~~ ^{title}, Report on HAITIAN operation
TO EXPEDITE THE SERVICING OF AN URGENT REQUEST. ~~SECRET~~ CONFIDENTIAL ^{Personnel} ^{Oct-957029}

was born of peasant parents at Gonâves, Haiti, on 21 April 1926, and received his primary education at a
parochial school, and graduated from Lycée Gaffrard in 1939. According to
Charles' own account, during his early career he taught in rural Haitian
schools, worked as an upholsterer, time-keeper, plantation supervisor and
free lance journalist. In 1947 he was appointed controller general of ^{MP} ^{to} Haitian
Southern Banana Industry, and became general agent, in 1949, he then established
himself as a manufacturer's representative and created his own export-import
business. Charles traveled to London in 1953 and to Brussels in 1957 as a
member of various Haitian Government missions. Charles further states that
he created the Commercial Bank of Haiti in 1960 and is its sole owner, as well
as being the sole representative in Haiti of the General Electric Company, Ltd.,
of London, England and of Siemens Schuckert Werke, Germany.
Charles and his wife, Sophie, have one adopted son.

DJR

March 1963

CONFIDENTIAL

THIS REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ROUGH UNEDITED
FORM TO EXPEDITE THE SERVICING OF AN URGENT REQUEST.

Y-1

STATE

CONFIDENTIAL

Pros Natl. Bk. of Haiti

Page 4 of 5
Enclosure No. 1
Port-au-Prince A-325
5 March 63Smaller Commercial Banks in Bad Shape

Antoine André remarked quite flatly that there are really only two banks in Haiti, the BNHH and the Royal Bank. The others are pretty sad affairs. The BANQUE COLCHOC-HAITIENNE, for example, has a portfolio of \$1.4 million which is, as André put it, "all fraud". The president of that bank, he said, is a rich man today. His technique, according to André, is to find someone willing to accept a loan which he knows cannot or will not repay on which he kicks back in some cases more than half. André said he knows personally of one man who was leaving for the United States who signed notes for \$10,000 and accepted \$2,000, the remainder going into the pocket of the bank president. As for reserves, the Colombo-Haitian bank has been below the legal requirements for months and is now paying, in accordance with law, fines of \$150 daily. What will happen when depositors want their money back he, André, would rather not think about.

André said he knew the bank had tried to interest some American investors in the business, perhaps in the hope of getting new capital with which to keep going. He, André, however, understood that the Americans were a rather dubious Miami group; even if they did come in (which he did not at the moment foresee) he didn't think it would improve the situation. The Colombo-Haitian bank, he said, was in such poor shape it would take a major overhaul to save it.

I had led the conversation over to the Colombo-Haitian bank because of certain special interests we have. I now took the occasion to ask about Clemard CHARLES and his COMMERCIAL BANK OF HAITI. André replied that the situation was practically the same. The bank held a worthless portfolio made up of notes guaranteed by political figures. Charles himself was dishonest - recently, for example, he had approved a loan for \$14,000 on his daughter's signature alone - and he also knew nothing about banking but he was something of a favorite with the President who gave him support. The BNHH holds mortgages on the Commercial Bank of Haiti, for example, and, since payments are now substantially in arrears, André said, he might have foreclosed. The President, however, had asked him not to in order to avoid a scandal. (5)

Balance of Payments Situation Temporarily Improved

Turning briefly to the balance of payments question, I asked André how matters now stood (having in mind, but not mentioning, some

- (5) The latest balance sheet on the Commercial Bank of Haiti, with some comment on its president, was forwarded with Embassy A-325, February 15, 1963.

CONFIDENTIAL

14-00000

DEPT OF STATE AIRGRAM A-325
DATE: 16 FEBRUARY 1963
CLASSIFICATION: OFFICIAL USE ONLY
FROM: AMEMBASSY, PORT-AU-PRINCE
SUBJECT: BANKING: BALANCE SHEET OF THE
BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAITI

FBI DOCUMENT
DATE: 2 AUGUST 1962
CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN
SUBJECT: RE: CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES
INTERNAL SECURITY - HAITI
FBI FILE NO: 105-6311 (MIAMI)

SECRET

file: 201-97839

JOSEPH D. CHARLES

Joseph D. Charles, a Negro, was born 15 November 1907, at Limbe, Haiti. He is married and has five children. He received his law degree at the Law School in Cap Hatien in 1928. A former law professor, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney and Judge of the Civil Court in Cap Hatien (1928 - 1940), Charles served as Ambassador to the United States from 8 October 1946 until 1 June 1960. During this period, he served also as Ambassador on the Council of the Organization of American States (1949 - 1950). He resigned his ambassadorial post after the fall of the government of President Estime who had appointed him. On 29 February 1952, he was designated Secretary of Education and Public Works by President Magloire and resigned from the cabinet on 31 March 1953, allegedly because of his opposition to increasingly close ties between the governments of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Charles chaired the Haitian delegation to the second post of the first session of the UN General Assembly (1946), the second session (1947) and the fourth session (1949). He chaired also the delegation to the Ninth International Conference of American States at Bogata (1948) and is reported to have been friendly to the United States.

Charles has in the past been mentioned more than once as a possible successor to the incumbent president. The most recent occasion was in 1953 when he was mentioned as a possible successor to President Paul E. Magloire.

SECRET

SECRET**CHARLES**

- 2 -

Madame Charles, nee Telson, is a sister of Adelphin Telson, formerly Minister of Defense and Justice, formerly President of the Chamber of Deputies, who is friendly to the US and in contact with US officials in Port-au-Prince. A sister of Madame Charles is married to Colonel Marcaisse Prosper, former Chief of Police under the Magloire government. It has been alleged that the three men, Charles, Telson and Prosper, constitute a potentially strong political force in Haiti.

SECRET

COUNTRY Haiti
 SUBJECT Interview with Clemond Joseph Charles/
 Possible Duvalier Successor/His Ideas/
 Friends and Supporters/Interpretation
 of Current Situation
 REPORT NO. OO-B-3,260,765
 DATE/DISTR. 10 May 1963
 NO. PAGES 3
 REFERENCES OO/CD Case 40556

DATE OF To early May 63

INFO.

PLACE & ---/2 May 63
DATE ACQ.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE: **US citizen, former journalist,** who has followed developments in the Caribbean area closely for many months and maintains contact with persons directly concerned with the area.

His command of French and his habit of making detailed shorthand notes enable him to report with an unusual degree of accuracy.

1. On 2 May 63, we had a four-hour interview with Clemond Joseph Charles, president and general manager of Banque Commerciale d'Haiti, Port-au-Prince, vice president of the Haitian Chamber of Commerce, and cousin of Joseph D. Charles, former Haitian ambassador to the US.
2. Clemond Charles, whose PO Box in Port-au-Prince is No. 575A, told us that he was a man of peasant stock and that while a business leader he has the full confidence of the predominantly peasant population of Haiti, and, that with the additional backing of forcibly retired anti-Duvalier army officers, intellectuals, journalists and businessmen, he is in a position to become the head of a provisional government after Duvalier is removed. He believes the gap between now and 15 May when Duvalier's term expires and 22 May, when his new term is scheduled to commence, will be the most crucial period for Haiti. He believes Duvalier is ready to institute a reign of terror, killing those who oppose him, and is willing to accept Soviet help. About two weeks ago the Polish chargé d'affaires left Port-au-Prince for Poland, and Charles believes he carries Duvalier's request for economic and possibly military help.
3. As vice president of the Chamber of Commerce, he learned that in early April 1963 a Czechoslovak delegation arrived in Port-au-Prince, presumably to discuss trade matters, a fact which gave rise to rumors that it consisted of military technicians.
4. Charles firmly believes this will be the last chance for the US Government to help establish a democratic Haiti friendly to the US and save the country from a Castro-type Communist takeover. Although he has been on good terms with Duvalier, he now feels that the President "went crazy and must be stopped before he liquidates the opposition." Shortly after Charles made this statement he was called to the phone. Returning, he told us that one of his friends had been killed two days before by Duvalier forces. He declined to give the name of the alleged victim, but talked freely about some of his own influential supporters on whom he could rely with a firm pledge of holding free elections.

DATE	ARMY	NAME:	AIR	TE	RPC		
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REF ID:
 Subject from intercepts
 Designating and
 classifying

INFORMATION REPORT - INFORMATION REPORT

CONTINUED

NO DISSEM ABROAD

#D-POLITICAL-INTL

The dissemination of this document is limited to civilian employees and active duty military personnel within the intelligence community. It is not to be used outside of the military services without prior approval of the Director. However, unless specifically exempted by paragraph 4 of DODD 5100.11, it may be released to other components of the intelligence community and agencies of the U.S. Government in accordance with the provisions of National Intelligence Directive 1. It shall not be disseminated to entities not participating in the preparation of National Intelligence. If DIAIS NOT AN ELEMENT OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY, IT SHALL NOT BE DISSEMINATED TO ANYONE OUTSIDE OF THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY UNLESS APPROVED BY THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE, OR ITS DELEGATE, INCLUDING CONSULTATION, UNDER A COMBINED AUTHORITY TO THE DIA AND DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

*Ambrose J. HARVEY
(Loc-345:667) k4
as FBI in Nov. 62
for DESINER
own if we can't carry
communist in God's name*

- a. Clodius Desinier, Secretary of Commerce & Industry, and a good friend.
- b. Timothy Fahey, retired colonel, former Haitian military attache in Washington
- c. Col. (fm) Honorat, now en asylee in the Brazilian Embassy, Port-au-Prince
- d. Col. H. Leenin, retired officer, "a good and honest man."
- e. Former Ambassador Joseph D. Charles
- f. Dr. Emile Saint-Lot, former law professor; president of Haitian Senate and National Assembly in 1957; former ambassador to Franco, now in exile in New York (pt. 12J, 392 Central Park West at 100th St., tel. UN 5-5115). Charles called him a "player," that is, an opportunist, but anti-Duvalier.
- g. Col. (fm) Chene

5. Charles intimated that he had many other prominent supporters who are violently anti-Duvalier and who are ready to back "my government." He has just passed his 40th birthday (he was born 21 Apr 1923 in Gonseves), which makes him eligible for the presidency in so far as the constitutional age requirement is concerned. In case he did not become provisional president after Duvalier's overthrow, he would be satisfied with the post of Secretary of Finance & Economic Affairs. He said the present secretary, Mr. Ernest Boyer, has leftist tendencies, and his wife is definitely a Communist.

*HARVEY
described BOYER as
second and carrying
Communist to him*

6. Charles added that as he is of "100% black origin" (he is very black), he would be qualified to become president. He said that only those who are in this category can become president.

7. Charles said he would need the "moral and economic help of the US Government and people" to transform Haiti into a true and prosperous democracy. He said he would need about one year to put into effect his "plan for the economic and social development of Haiti," which, among others has these salient points:

- a. Creation of a balanced economy adapted to Haitian conditions
- b. Development of industry and exploitation of natural resources
- c. Modernization of agriculture

8. Charles would like to present his plan to US officials for consideration. He said about 90% of Haitians are against Duvalier, who maintains his rule by keeping the militia strong. Since Duvalier no longer has funds to pay the militiamen but allows them to "live off the land," Charles believes that in the event of an anti-Duvalier uprising, the army would kill the hated militiamen who are supposed responsible only to Duvalier.

9. Once Duvalier is finished, Charles would suggest that as a goodwill gesture toward the Haitians, who are overwhelmingly pro-US, the US construct the promised airport and thus create jobs. Another way to bolster the economy would be to encourage tourists.

10. Charles hopes the Dominican Republic will not invade Duvalier's Haiti. He believes the Dominicans could easily defeat Haiti's army and militia but an invasion would cause the Haitians to rally around Duvalier in defense of their country.

11. Before leaving Port-au-Prince, Charles worked out a telephone code with his wife, Sophie. On 30 Apr 63, he called her, and she told him "not to rush home," which meant that his life might be in danger if he returned to Haiti now. In view of this, he told the Haitian Consul in New York that he has to stay a few days longer to buy parts for machines used in his Haitian steel enterprise.

12. Charles gave the following data concerning his career: He went to parochial school; in 1939, was graduated from Lycee Goffrard, Gonseves; taught in rural schools after his father's death in 1939, and also supported his family by working as upholsterer, timekeeper, plantation supervisor and

SECRET
CONTINUED ON OTHER SIDE

S E C R E T

3-

DC-3, 260, 765

free-lance journalist. In 1947 he was appointed controller general of southern Haiti banana industry and became general agent in 1948. In 1949 he established his own export-import business. In 1953 he went to London as a member of a Haitian government economic mission. In 1954 on behalf of Haiti he negotiated a contract with General Electric, Ltd., of Coventry, UK, for modernization and extension of Haiti's telecommunications system. In 1957 he was appointed member of a Haitian mission to an international conference in Brussels. In 1960 he founded Banque Commerciale d'Haiti, of which he is sole owner. In addition, he is full or part owner of the following Haitian enterprises: Universal Enterprises SA; National Deutsch (sic) Associates; Cleard Joseph Charles Import-Export; a South Haiti cocoa enterprise; J.C. Charles & Co. He is sole representative of General Electric, Ltd., of London, and Siemens Schuckert Werke, West Germany. In the past few years he has made many business trips to the US, UK, France, Italy and West Germany. He said he had invested about US\$500,000 in the Haitian economy and as a patriot under no circumstances will he take money out of Haiti.

MERIT

13. Charles, who is married and has one adopted son, has received many honors, including the Civil Merit Order, Officer of the Labor Order, etc. In 1962 he was given the Key of the City of New York.

14. Charles concluded by saying that in the world today there are two alternatives: The US or the USSR. He says he and his group have chosen the US. As to how to get rid of Duvalier, he said "the tyrant may be killed by the army" before 22 May 63. He did not elaborate; he merely called attention to Trujillo's fate.

-end-

S E C R E T

CONTROLLED RELEASE

NO DISSEM. ABROAD

~~CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE IN FULL
1999~~

OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

PAGE NO.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

DATE: <u>2 MAY 1968</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> ROUTINE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIORITY	<input type="checkbox"/> URGENT
FROM: WA SIGHTS & COOK	ORIGINATING OFFICER: LATIN AMERICA DR	PHONE FAILURE	
TRANSMIT TO:			
WA SIGHTS & COOK	CONFIDENTIAL		
(CLASSIFICATION)			

TYPE IN CAPITAL LETTERS, DOUBLE SPACED

~~THAT IS THE SUBJECT LINE~~

- NEW CASE 40556: RE FREUND-CIOANOVSKI TELECONS OF 1 AND 2 MAY: THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS ARE SUBMITTED FOR CLEMENT JOSEPH CHARLES:
- A. WHOM DOES CHARLES SEE AS THE MOST DESIRABLE INTERIM PRESIDENT IN HAITI? CASE DUVILLEUR IS QUOTED: WHAT ARE HIS REASONS FOR THIS PREFERENCE?
 - B. WHAT IS SOURCE'S ASSESSMENT OF CERTAIN HAITIAN POLITICAL FIGURES WHO ARE COMMONLY CHARACTERIZED AS LEFTISTS OR COMMUNISTS? AMONG THESE ARE PAUL BLANCHET, EDRISS CR. ARMAND AND HERVE BOYER. DOES HE BELIEVE THAT THEY ARE UNDER MOSCOW DISCIPLINE?
 - C. DOES CHARLES KNOW ANYTHING OF THE REFORMED ENTRANCE INTO HAITI IN EARLY APRIL OF A SMALL NUMBER OF CZECH MILITARY INCHICTIONS?
 - D. WE WOULD BE INTERESTED IN BACKGROUND DATA ON CHARLES. SEE CASE 40257.
- ALSO, WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE PLACE AND DATE OF HIS BIRTH FOR NAME CHECK PURPOSES.

Having in 115 Cen.
RELEASING OFFICE

00/C learned from Army intel
that Charles was born in a small
00/now New York. To follow
COORDINATED BY 00/C

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFICATION

UNCLASSIFIED INTERNAL
USE ONLY CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:

Chief, DO/COEO

EXTENSION

2224

NO.

IX-122

DATE

2 May 1963

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1.

DO/COEO/Allen

2.

DO/COEO/Bessette

3.

JAN 1963
RI/AN
Attn: Dick Leach

4.

5.

ROUTING INITIAL

6.

RID/AN

7.

RID/MIS

8.

RID/PS

9.

RID/PI

10.

11.

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE IN FULL

12.

13.

14.

15.

File Copy - 201 file

Please classify into

200-6-203/3

101-357029

FORM
1-61

610 PREVIOUS EDITION

 SECRET CONFIDENTIAL INTERNAL
USE ONLY UNCLASSIFIED

~~CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE IN FULL
1999~~

IX-122

2 May 1963

CONTACT REPORT

WUBRINY - M. Clemard Joseph CHARLES

1. WUBRINY/l telephoned on the sterile line from Chicago, on his way to the West Coast, to report his final contact before departing with subject.

2. Subject telephoned WUBRINY/l on 1 May and said that because of the recent unpleasant developments in Haiti he thought it would be quite inappropriate to continue discussions regarding WUSALINE possible investment in the area at least until things were clarified.

3. M. CHARLES indicated that he was returning to Haiti shortly and asked if WUBRINY/l could visit him there. WUBRINY/l said that he would consider this or have one of his representatives go, if it later seemed desirable. He indicated, however, a continuing interest in the investment picture in Haiti if, as, and when.

70
C. FRANK STONE, III
Chief
DO/COEO

DO/COEO/CFS:jj(2 May 1963)

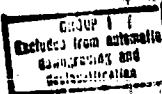
Distribution:

Orig - EO subject
I - EO chrono
1 - WUBRINY Ops

2011 352029

ABSTRACT	EX
14	132
DATE	

ES CO*

~~SEARCHED~~

14-00000

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM

RELEASE IN FULL

1999

IX-104

30 April 1963

CONTACT REPORT

WUBRINY - Haitian Operation

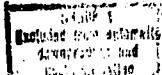
1. WUBRINY/1 telephoned from his residence on the sterile line at approximately 0930 hours to report the following.
2. WUBRINY/1 said that he believed that the meeting that is to be held by Mr. CHARLES and WUBRINY/1 plus an unnamed third party would involve a Mr. Tardieu.
3. I told WUBRINY/1 there had been considerable interest in this general development on the part of the Department of State and cited (without identification) A-406, Amembassy, Port-au-Prince, dated April 11, 1963, subject: U.S. Businessman Signs Contracts with Haitian Government and Local Bank. I told WUBRINY/1 that the Department information I had before me cited Le Moniteur of March 13, 1963 and said that the Airgram also mentioned a Mr. Bert Cindine TARDIEU. I also gave WUBRINY/1 the points raised under "comment" on page 2 of the Airgram.
4. WUBRINY/1 said that he agreed with all of these comments as he had come to the same conclusions.
5. I told WUBRINY/1 that there was obviously considerable interest in any reporting that he can do on this subject and requested that he let me know when the meeting takes place and continue his detailed reporting as heretofore. He agreed to do so.

C. FRANK STONE, III
Chief
DO/COEO

DO/COEO/CFS:jjj(30 Apr 63)

Distribution:

Ozic - EG subject
I - EG chrono
LJ - WUBRINY Ops



14-00000

~~CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM
RELEASE IN FULL
1989~~

DEPT OF STATE AIRGRAM A-419

FROM: AMEMBASSY, PORT-AU-PRINCE

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: CONVERSATION WITH CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES
OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF HAITI ON APRIL 1
18, 1963

<input type="checkbox"/> UNCLASSIFIED	<input type="checkbox"/> INTERNAL USE ONLY	<input type="checkbox"/> CONFIDENTIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> SECRET
ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET			
SUBJECT: (Optional)			
FROM: <i>(Signature)</i> DO/HQ Rm. 5 B 2825		ENCL NO. 4551	DATE 25 April 1963
TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)		DATE	
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED
1. DO/COEO Attn: Gale W. Allen		30 APR 1963 <i>1 May</i>	
2. C/DO/COEO		<i>1</i>	<i>B</i>
3. DODS/ops/January			<i>PC</i>
4. DO/COEO/176ED			<i>PC</i>
5.			
6.			
7. CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM RELEASE IN FULL			
8.			
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11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)			
2-4. Suggest additional info obtained from B/1 be added to the official 201-			

~~SECRET~~

CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM RELEASE IN FULL 1999

IX No. 76

23 April 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: DO/COEO
ATTENTION : Mr. Gale W. Allen
SUBJECT : Trace Reply - Clemard Joseph CHARLES
REFERENCE : DO/COEO Memorandum dated 23 April 1963
requesting traces on CLEMARD, Joseph Charles

1. There are no traces on Clemard Joseph CHARLES (201-357-029), born 21 April 1923 at Gonaives, Haiti, who is President and General Manager of the Commercial Bank of Haiti, in RID or at the WH/Haitian Desk. In March 1963, Biographics Register prepared a summary of information on Mr. CHARLES for inclusion in the Biographic Intelligence Report on Haitian Opposition Personalities. This summary is made up of information obtained from several different sources. One source classifies CHARLES as a slippery character who is active on the Haitian scene and refers to him as a "promoter" rather than a businessman, who endeavors to attract United States "venture" capital for various Haitian projects and then becomes a partner by virtue of the promotion. Biographics Register has a very high opinion of this Source, who is the State Department's Haiti Desk Officer. During a debriefing on CHARLES, in February 1963, this same source stated that CHARLES is a confidant of President Duvalier and that he has emerged as an active businessman by virtue of his privileged position with the President.

2. Another source of information regarding CHARLES' business interests is the President of the National Bank of Haiti who considers CHARLES, himself, as dishonest. For example, according to Source, CHARLES approved a loan of \$14,000.00 on his daughter's signature alone. Also, the Commercial Bank of Haiti held a worthless portfolio made up

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

SUBJECT: Trace Reply - Clemard Joseph CHARLES

of notes guaranteed by political figures. This Source also stated that CHARLES was "something of a favorite of the President, who gave him support."

3. Attached to this memorandum is a copy of Department of State Airgram No. A-325, dated 16 February 1963, from the United States Embassy, Port-Au-Prince, Haiti, subject: Banking: Balance Sheet of the Banque Commerciale d'Haiti which includes some information on CHARLES' life story. You will note the comment in the last paragraph of Airgram A-325 that reads, ". . . Be all that as it may, the Embassy has no strongly adverse information concerning Mr. Charles' integrity or banking honesty. And as the balance sheet shows, his bank, if not thriving, is at least still a going concern.

4. It may be that a check with OO/C through Mr. Schreyer's office and a request for field station traces will provide additional information concerning CHARLES. A copy of this memorandum is being forwarded to RID with a request for a 201 file on Subject which will be forwarded to you on permanent charge.

Anna Panor
Anna Panor
DO/HQT

Enclosures:

1. State Airgram No. A-325 (copy)
2. Draft BR Summary

8
~~SECRET~~

~~CIA HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM~~
~~RELEASE IN FULL~~
~~1999~~

24 April 1963

~~CONFIDENTIAL REPORT~~

~~WURKIN/1 - Ambassador Boenignoune - Clemard Joseph Charles~~

201

1. Ambassador Boenignoune had previously informed WURKIN/1 that Clemard Joseph Charles, President of the Commercial Bank of Haiti, was coming to New York on 24 April and suggested that WURKIN/1 might work with him in financing Boenignoune's diplomatic residence in Haiti.

2. Mr. Allen informed WURKIN/1 that Charles is a confidant of President Duvalier and could be expected to report on all Americans with whom he had conversations and the substance of those conversations. WURKIN/1 was astonished that in any contact with Charles the security of WURKIN/1's relationship with KUREK should be uppermost in his mind. WURKIN/1 was informed that Charles is reported as a businessman of questionable repute. He is characterized as slippery, dishonest, and more of a promoter than businessman. His bank holds a worthless portfolio of notes guaranteed by political signatures. For example, he approved a loan of \$14,000 for his daughter on her signature alone. He is also reported to be a partner in the bank rather than sole owner, as he alleges.

3. Mr. Allen said that Charles was of great interest and that we would like to know why he was in the U. S. at this time. WURKIN/1 was instructed in any conversations with Charles to concentrate on economic rather than on political matters unless Charles himself first raised political matters. It was suggested to WURKIN/1 that he might inquire about Haiti's economic status, the outlook for the coffee crop on which Haiti's economy may stand or fall, and how the currency is being backed in the absence of a foreign aid program.

4. It was further suggested to WURKIN/1 that should the conversation with Charles get loose that he might inquire as to whether top Haitian officials are putting aside funds outside the country and question the rationale for an expensive inaugural celebration for the President, given the bad state of the Haitian economy. WURKIN/1 said that he could easily add the flight of capital question by discussing the availability of Haitian capital for investment outside Haiti.

5. WURKIN/1 said that in view of the delicacy of this operation that he would wear his other hat, i.e., represent his own firm rather than WURKIN/1 in making this contact. He showed no qualms stating

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

~~SECRET~~
- 5 - 20

that it is routine for business people to ascertain each other's views. Messrs. Stone and Allen occurred in the use of WERNICKY/1's private firm and authorized WERNICKY/1 to keep Charles on the string in view of our interest in him.

6. Mr. Allen indicated to WERNICKY/1 that we were definitely interested in Bergengruen and needed a good assessment such as WERNICKY/1 had done on KALOG/1. WERNICKY/1 said that this presented no problem. He stated that he had not specifically asked Bergengruen who his opposition courses are because he did not want Bergengruen to become suspicious.

Gale W. Allen

Gale W. Allen
20/0000

Distribution:

10/00 - WERNICKY/1
1 - WERNICKY/1
1 - SPERRY
1 - BB CIRCUITS

1 - *Conrad - 01*

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
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EXT.	1506		3	6		
DATE	7 MAY 1963		3	6		
CONFIRMATION COPIES WH 11				TDCS DB-3/654,521		SECRET
INFORMATION COPIES CI/IC, CI/OPS, FI/D, FI, FI/INT 6, IW 2, CA/O 4, CA/PROG 2, CA 2, SAS 5						
DATE DISTRIBUTED 7 MAY 1963				ROUTINES		PRECEDENCE
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ROUTINES		
				BASED ON (FM, Rpt., Proj.) WAVE 8122 (IN 32935) NO PROJECT EMTIN-1 LIAISON*		
EVALUATION REQUESTED OP	STATE	ARMY	NAVY	AIR		
HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS						
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TELEGRAM INFORMATION REPORT TELEGRAM

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

This material contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Secs. 793 and 794; the transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM/CONTROLLED DISSEM

COUNTRY HAITI

REPORT NO. TDCSDB-3/654,521

**SUBJECT REMARKS MADE BY FELIX FRANCIS
CONCERNING THE HAITIAN SITUATION**

DATE DISTR. 7 MAY 1963

DATE OF 5 MAY 1963

PRECEDENCE ROUTINE

INFO.

REFERENCES TDCSDB-3/654,459 IN 32935

PLACE & UNITED STATES (6 MAY 1963)

FIELD REPORT NO. UFO-2781

DATE ACO. APPRAISAL 3 (THAT THE REMARKS WERE MADE)

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

**SOURCE CUBAN (P) IN TOUCH WITH PRO- AND ANTI-DUVALIER HAITIANS, FROM FELIX FRANCIS,
WHO HAS BEEN DESCRIBED AS A CONFIDANT OF PRESIDENT FRANCOIS DUVALIER.**

1. ON 5 MAY 1963 RUDOLPH BABOUN, HAITIAN CONSUL GENERAL IN MIAMI,
TOLD FELIX FRANCIS THAT IT WAS THE BELIEF OF THE HAITIAN FOREIGN OFFICE THAT
THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC WOULD NOT ATTACK HAITI, UNLESS THE UNITED STATES
INTERVENED MILITARILY. BABOUN SAID THAT THIS BELIEF WAS SUBSTANTIATED BY
INFORMATION WHICH THE HAITIAN FOREIGN OFFICE OBTAINED FROM ALBERTO ZULETA
ANGEL, HEAD OF THE COMMISSION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES (OAS)
WHICH VISITED HAITI.

2. FRANCIS SAID THAT THE ONLY RESISTANCE TO THE REGIME OF PRESIDENT
FRANCOIS DUVALIER WAS THE WEAK CLANDESTINE GROUP HEADED BY CLEMENT BARBOT.
HE ALSO SAID THAT IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT BARBOT COULD TOPIPLE DUVALIER; HOWEVER,

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM/CONTROLLED DISSEM

**GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification**

STATE/INR	DIA	ARMY/ACB	NAVY	AIR	JCS	SECDEF	NSA	NIC	JOINT STAFF	OCIO	ONE	CCB	WHITEHOUSE	NSC	FBI
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TELEGRAM INFORMATION REPORT TELEGRAM

FROM 1Kb OVERLOAD PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

(10-69)

XXXX ZEA

S E C R E T TDTG 061700Z

PRITY WA CITE NYCR 8918

L/A BR INFO SUPPORT (STUNTZ) AND CZAJKOWSKI

GROUP ONE EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

CASE 40956

THIS IS REPORT NY 2147-3 FOR OO-A(S) CREDIT.

1. THE SITUATION CONCERNING CLEWARD JOSEPH CHARLES ACTIVITIES IS JUST AS "FLUID" AS THE SITUATION IN HAITI. CHARLES ADVISED US THAT HIS FRIEND OF MRS. DOROTHY MATLOCK (SEE WHAT I MEAN BY "FLUID"?) HAD CHANGED HIS TRAVEL PLANS TO WASHINGTON. INSTEAD OF TUESDAY HE (DRYER) NOW EXPECTS TO BE IN WASHINGTON IN THURSDAY OR FRIDAY. CHARLES INDICATED THAT HE WOULD BE WILLING TO GO TO WASHINGTON SOME TIME THIS WEEK. HE ASKED US TO SEE HIM AGAIN THIS AFTERNOON. OUR MEETING (THE THIRD SINCE THIS WEEK) HE ASKED US TO SEE HIM AGAIN THIS AFTERNOON. OUR MEETING (THE THIRD SINCE LAST THURSDAY) IS SCHEDULED AT 1430. BALOG (STILL CAPTAIN BALOG, US ARMY TO CHARLES) WILL GET IN TOUCH WITH STUNTZ RE THEIR TELECON AFTER BALOG-CHARLES MEETING.

2. CHARLES TOLD US THAT HIS "SPIRITUAL FATHER", B. GINDINE TARDIEU, A FRENCH CITIZEN, A CONSULTANT TO CHARLES' BANK IN PORT-AU-PRINCE IS IN NEW YORK NOW. TARDIEU WHO HAS SPENT AT LEAST 20 YEARS IN HAITI, IS NOW STAYING AT THE PARK SHERTON MOTEL, ROOM 2032.

S E C R E T

C/S PRITY NYCR 8918 L/A INFO (STUNTZ) CZAJKOWSKI BALOG 40956 NY 2147-3

DATE 08/01/81 PRIORITY 10 PRIORITY INDEXED SUBJECT TO "PULL" DATE 08/01/81 BY CDR PHILIP J. ROBERTS PANDA 000760

XXXXX ZEA

S E C R E T TDTG 031838Z

PRITY VA CITE NYOR 8918 8919

L/A BR INFO CZAJKOWSKI FROM BALOR

GROUP ONE EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

CASE 48556

THIS IS REPORT NY-2128-3 FOR OG-AC(S) CREDIT. IT IS SUPPLEMENTAL
TO NY-2119-3.

1. AT HIS REQUEST, ON 3 MAY 63 WE HAD AN ADDITIONAL INTERVIEW WITH
CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES. HE INFORMED US THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A TELEPHONE
CALL FROM JOSEPH F. DRYER, TAMPA, FLORIDA. DRYER TOLD CHARLES THAT HE
COULD NOT SEE HIM OVER THE WEEK END, BUT WOULD VISIT HIM IN NEW YORK
CITY NEXT WEDNESDAY, 8 MAY. PRIOR TO THAT DRYER PLANS TO MEET IN WASH-
INGTON DC JACQUELINE DELMAR, 3130 P STREET, NW, TEL: FE 3-9866, A FRIEND
OF MISS MADLOCK'S TO DISCUSS "THINGS OF MUTAL INTEREST CONCERNING HAITI."

2. CHARLES TALKED TO US ABOUT THE WORSENING SITUATION IN HAITI.
HE BELIEVES THAT IT WAS TIME FOR THE US TO LAND THE MARINES IN HAITI
TO LIBERATE THE COUNTRY FROM "MADMAN DUVALIER" AND PROTECT THE LIVES
OF AMERICANS THERE. HE FEELS THAT THE US SHOULD ACT UNDER THE AEGIS

3 May

PRIORITY

14-00000

OF OAS IN THE INTEREST OF HEMISPHERIC SOLIDARITY. HE MENTIONED THAT THE US DID NOT HESITATE TO SEND MARINES TO LEBANON WHEN ITS INTERESTS WERE THREATENED.

3. CHARLES DECIDED TO STAY IN NEW YORK "FOR THE TIME BEING". TODAY HE SENT A CABLE TO HIS BANK IN PORT-AU-PRINCE INDICATING THAT HIS BUSINESS TRANSACTION (BUYING MACHINE PARTS FOR HIS ENTERPRISES) WILL KEEP HIM IN US FOR AWHILE.

4. DISCUSSING THE REPORTED MASSACRE OF ANTI-DUVALIER ARMY OFFICERS CHARLES URGED FAST ACTION ON PART OF US. HE REITERATED HIS OPINION THAT DUVALIER WOULD BE "ELIMINATED" BY 22 MAY, BUT WARNED AGAINST LETTING ANTI-DUVALIER EXILES NOW IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, CUBA AND ELSEWHERE RETURN TO HAITI AND "START SHOOTING THERE". HE BELIEVES THAT THE BEST POLICY FOR THE US TO FOLLOW WOULD BE TO COME TO AN AGREEMENT WITH LEADING HAITIAN ARMY OFFICERS. IN ADDITION TO PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED NAMES, HE FEELS THAT GENERAL CONSTANT, COL. CHAM AND COL CAILLARD COULD BE WON OVER FOR COOPERATION. HE CLAIMS TO KNOW THESE OFFICERS WELL AND IN CASE OF LANDING OF US MARINES HE WOULD BE GLAD TO GO ALONG AND SERVE AS AN INTERMEDIARY. HE FEELS THAT HE HAS ENOUGH INFLUENCE TO BRING ABOUT A SITUATION WITHOUT BLOODSHED IN WHICH SETTING UP A PROVISIONAL

14-00000
GOVERNMENT WOULD BE FEASIBLE. IF NECESSARY HE WOULD BE WILLING TO STAY
IN THE BACKGROUND IN THE ROLE OF "EMINENCE GRIS" FOR THE GOOD OF HIS
COUNTRY.

SECRET

CFN PRITY NYOR 891B L/A BR INFO CZAJKOWSKI DALC3 48556 NY-2128-3 00-A(5)
CREDIT NY-2119-3 3 MAY 63 CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES A JOSEPH F. DRYER
TAMPA NOT SEE NEW YORK WEDNESDAY 8 MAY PRIOR DC

JACQUELINE DELMAR 313P P STREET, NW, TEL: FE 3-9966 A MISS MADLOCK'S
"THINGS OF MUTUAL INTEREST CONCERNING HAITI"

US DUVALIER US AEGIS OAS US NOT HESITATE LEBANON IIS A PORT-AU-PRINCE

US ANTI-DUVALIER US "ELIMINATED" 22 MAY IIS GENERAL CONSTANT, COL.

CHAN COL CAILLARD US A WITHOUT BLOODSHED A PROVISIONAL "EMINENCE GRIS"
HBT

03/2026Z MAY ESR

SECRET

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Miami, Florida

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Department of Justice
 Washington, D. C. 20535

MPT

FILE NO. (If any)

DATE

A-2

December 29, 1966

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of Section 101 (a) 15 (A) or Section 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

FAMILY NAME (Capital Letters)	First Name	Middle Initial
CHARLES	Clement	J.
COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP		
Haiti		
UNITED STATES ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code)		
Consulate General of Haiti, Miami, Fla.		
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL		
PAA 432		
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of PERMANENT RESIDENCE		
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE	
4-21-23	Gonaives, Haiti	

DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION	12-29-66 - Miami, Fla.	Subj was about 129 day old at time of admission
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION		
A-2 - Duration of stay		
DESTINATION		
Consulate General, Miami, Miami, Fla.		

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

cc: G.S.A.
 G.D.
 H.R. Dept.
 O.N.I.

Deputy Associate Commissioner
 Travel Control

(Rev. 6-65)

FBI-MI 201-357029

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

It is hereby certified that the information contained in this report is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

FILE NO. 11

DATE

11-22-66

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of Section 101 (a) 15 (A) or
Section 101 (g) to (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

FAMILY NAME (Capital Letters)

First Name

Middle Initial

CIAVY, Gersende J.
COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP

Haiti
UNITED STATES ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code)

Ambassador of Haiti, Washington, D. C.
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL

PMA-234
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of PERMANENT RESIDENCE

BIRTH DATE: 4-21-32 BIRTH PLACE: Port au Prince, Haiti

DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION

11-22-66 NYC
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION

DESTINATION

NYC
D/M
22 Dec 66

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the FBI.

cc: CIA
FBI
State Dept.
DOI

JWD

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

14-00000
11-22-66
FBI - WASH. D.C.

File # 201-25702 4-16-80

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

17/2

	FILE NO. (if any)
	DATE
	7/17/66

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME (Last, in CAPS)	(First)	(Middle)	NATIONALITY (Citizenship)
<u>CHARLES - Clemard</u>		<u>Haiti</u>	
UNITED STATES ADDRESS			
<u>Haitian Consul - nyc</u>			
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL			
<u>PAA 119</u>			
PERMANENT ADDRESS			
<u>PACUT II 26 PTO prairie Haiti</u>			
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE		
<u>7/13/66</u>	<u>GonALVES Haiti</u>		
DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION			
<u>7/13/66 nyc</u>			
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION			
<u>Official D/S</u>			
DESTINATION			
<u>Haitian Consul - 237c</u>			

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

201 reg 22 July 66

NAT
2 Aug 66
LMJ

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

23 July 66
Rof.

Form 1-17
(Rev. 3-15-62)

14-00000
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Miami, Florida

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

MM

FILE NO. (If any)
DATE
5-3-67

A-2

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of Section 101 (a) 15 (A) or Section 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

FAMILY NAME (Capital Letters)	First Name	Middle Initial
CHARLES	CLEMARD	J.
COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP		
HAITI		
UNITED STATES ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code)		
WALDORF ASTORIA	NEW YORK CITY	NAI
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL		
PAA 432		
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of PERMANENT RESIDENCE		
PORT AU PRINCE	HAITI	
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE	
4-21-23	Concives, Haiti	
201-357029		

CHARLES CLEMARD Joseph

DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION

4-30-67 Miami, Fla.

PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION

official-dur. of status

DESTINATION

above U.S.

201-357029 *

th

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

cc: S.I.A.
FBI
State Dept.
AMEM

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

4-25-67

201-357029

14-00000

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 28 DECEMBER 1966

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET - NO FORN DISSEM

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - HAITI
INTERNAL SECURITY - HAITI

FBI FILE NO: NONE GIVEN (WASH., D.C.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Department of Justice
 Washington, D. C. 20535

FILE NO. (If any)
DATE
12-4-66

WAT

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of Section 101 (a) 15 (A) or Section 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

FAMILY NAME (Capital Letters)	First Name	Middle Initial
<u>CHARLES CLEMARD J.</u>		
COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP		
<u>Haiti</u>		
UNITED STATES ADDRESS (Number, Street, City, State, Zip Code)		
<u>Ambassador of Haiti, Washington, D. C.</u>		
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL		
PA 234		
Number, Street, City, Province (State) and Country of PERMANENT RESIDENCE		
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE	
<u>4-21-32</u>	<u>Haiti</u>	<i>NA 1 22 Dec 66</i>

DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION	
<u>11-2-7-66</u>	
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION	
<u>1-2</u>	
DESTINATION	

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F.B.I.

cc: C.I.A. *JWP*
 O.S.I.
 State Dept.
 D.N.I.

Deputy Associate Commissioner
 Travel Control

*File in 201-357024-12-19-
 10-19-66*

INDEX: YES NO
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 DESTROY SIG. 201-737125
Approved
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JMC

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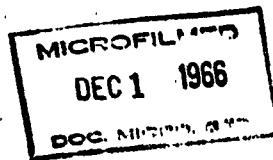
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SUPDATA: EVMISER-1. FIELD COMMENT PARA FIVE FROM

EVLEMON-2. NO INDEX.

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B 201-739205

B 201-737125

19 Nov 66

201-357029

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Intelligence Information Cable

ROUTINE

IN 42726

PAGE 1 OF 3 PAGES

STATE/INR	DIA	ARMY	NAVY	AIR	JCS	SECOEF	NSA	NIC	AID	USIA	SDO	ONE	OCR	ORR	DCS	CDS	CIA/NMCC

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NO FOREIGN DISSEM

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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S-E-C-R-E-T

192027Z

CITE TDGS-314/15055-66

DIST 19 NOVEMBER 1966

COUNTRY HAITI
DOI MID-NOVEMBER 1966
SUBJECT POWER JOCKEYING AMONG GOVERNMENT LEADERS

ACQ HAITI, PORT AU PRINCE, 18 NOVEMBER 1966 HTP-971
 SOURCE A HAITIAN STUDENT AND MEMBER OF THE CLANDESTINE CATHOLIC ACTION PERSONNALISTE MOVEMENT WHO HAS MANY CONTACTS AMONG CATHOLIC, COMMUNIST, AND DUVALIERIST STUDENTS. SOURCE USUALLY REPORTS ACCURATELY THE INFORMATION HE RECEIVES. HE RECEIVED THIS INFORMATION FROM FOUR DIFFERENT SOURCES WITH ACCESS TO OPPOSITION AND PRO-DUVALIER CIRCLES INCLUDING FRANTZ LEROY, PRIVATE SECRETARY TO AGRICULTURE MINISTER VICTOR NEVERS CONSTANT.

1. WITHIN DUVALIER'S ENTOURAGE THERE ARE THREE

S-E-C-R-E-T

NO FOREIGN DISSEM

IN 42726

TDCS -314/15055-66

PAGE 2 OF 3 PAGES

S-E-C-R-E-T NO FOREIGN DISSEM
(classification) (dissem controls)

PERSONS VYING FOR POWER AFTER THE FALL OF PRESIDENT DUVALIER. THEY ARE JOSEPH CLEMARD CHARLES, PRESIDENT OF THE HAITIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, CLOVIS DESINOR, MINISTER OF FINANCE, AND LUCKNER CAMBRONNE, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS. EACH OF THEM HAVE THEIR SUPPORTERS WITHIN THE GOH OR DUVALIER POWER STRUCTURES AND SOME HAVE SUPPORT FROM SOME OPPOSITIONISTS. ALL THREE REMAIN OUTWARDLY PRO-DUVALIERIST AND THERE ARE NO SIGNS THAT THEY INTEND TO TRY TO OVERTHROW DUVALIER THEMSELVES. THEY ARE PRESENTLY JOCKEYING FOR SUPPORT FOR THEIR BID FOR POWER WHEN DUVALIER LEAVES THE PRESIDENCY.

2. CLOVIS DESINOR IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE MOST POWERFUL. HE HAS THE SUPPORT OF COLONEL JACQUES LAROCHE, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, AND IS WIDELY CONSIDERED TO BE A RUTHLESS AND UNSCRUPULOUS SEEKER OF POWER. (SOURCE COMMENT: DESINOR HELD POSTS UNDER PRESIDENTS DUMARS AIS ESTIME AND PAUL MAGLOIRE YET SUPPORTED THE OVERTHROW OF BOTH THESE PRESIDENTS.)

3. JOSEPH CLEMARD CHARLES HAS THE SUPPORT OF FORMER ASSISTANT FINANCE MINISTER LIONEL LAJOIE AND AGRICULTURE

S-E-C-R-E-T NO FOREIGN DISSEM

IN 4726

TDCS-314/15055-66

PAGE 3 OF 3 PAGES

S-E-C-R-E-T NO FOREIGN DISSEM

(Classification) (downgrade controls)

MINISTER VICTOR N. CONSTANT PLUS THAT OF SEVERAL PRO-DUVALIER
BUSINESSMEN IN PORT AU PRINCE.

4. LUCKNER CAMBRONNE HAD THE SUPPORT OF COLONEL DANIEL BEAUVOIR AND THEREFORE LOST GROUND WHEN BEAUVOIR WAS DISMISSED FROM THE ARMY AND TOOK ASYLUM IN THE BRAZILIAN EMBASSY. THE HOUSE OF CAMBRONNE'S MISTRESS, NEE LAFOREST, WHO IS THE SISTER OF MRS BEAUVOIR, WAS PILLAGED BY THE MILITIA ALONG WITH THE HOUSE OF BEAUVOIR, AND THIS IS INTERPRETED BY MANY OBSERVERS AS AN INDICATION OF CAMBRONNE'S LACK OF INFLUENCE WITHIN THE GOH HIERARCHY. WITHIN THE PALACE IT IS RUMORED THAT CAMBRONNE WILL NOT BE ALLOWED TO KEEP HIS DEPUTY'S SEAT FROM ARCAHAIE IN THE JANUARY ELECTION AND THAT HE WILL BE REPLACED BY DABELMAR MENTOR. (FIELD COMMENT: IN 1961, DABELMAR MENTOR WAS SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE.)

5. (FIELD COMMENT: ANOTHER RELIABLE SOURCE WITH EXCELLENT CONTACTS WITHIN THE GOH HAS REPORTED MUCH THE SAME INFORMATION AS ABOVE.)

6. FIELD DISSEM: STATE, ARMY, CINCLANT, CINCSO.

SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM

S-E-C-R-E-T

301-357029

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DIRECTOR

PRIN

21 Jul 66 IN 61072

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1. EVMOUNT-1 REPORTED 19 JULY FOLLOWING:

A. FROM HIGH RANKING PALACE SOURCE WHO CLAIMS
OBTAINED INFO FROM TOP PALACE PERSONALITY THAT CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES TRAVELED TO ITALY TO ARRANGE CONTACT AND PAYMENT OF 125 THOUSAND DOLLARS TO WOFACT OFFICER WHO KEEPING DUVALIER INFORMED RE WOFACT PLANS FOR HAITI. - *Wow!!!*

B. FROM SEPARATE SIMILAR SOURCE THAT DUVALIER RECEIVING INFO FROM POLE WHO MILITARY LEADER WOFACT SUPPORTED CARIBBEAN LEGION.

C. FROM SAME SOURCE A ABOVE THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON SENT DUVALIER PEN USED BY JOHNSON IN SIGNING IMPORTANT CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION.

2. EVMOUNT-1 ANESAIEMISE DUVALIER LEAKING FALSE INFO IN EFFORT TRACK DOWN INFORMERS IN ENTOURAGE. FOR THIS REASON EVMOUNT-1 HAS NOT SENT INFO TO EVMEND.

3. SEE ALSO PORT AU PRINCE EMBTEL 62.

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BT

21 JUL 66

201-357029

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DIRECTOR

1. EVMOUNT-1 REPORTED 19 JULY FOLLOWING:
 A. FROM HIGH RANKING PALACE SOURCE WHO CLAIMS
 OBTAINED INFO FROM TOP PALACE PERSONALITY THAT CLEMARD
JOSEPH CHARLES TRAVELED TO ITALY TO ARRANGE CONTACT AND
PAYMENT OF 125 THOUSAND DOLLARS TO WOFACT OFFICER WHO
KEEPING DUVALIER INFORMED RE WOFACT PLANS FOR HAITI.

B. FROM SEPARATE SIMILAR SOURCE THAT DUVALIER RECEIVING INFO FROM POLE WHO MILITARY LEADER WOFACT SUPPORTED CARIBBEAN LEGION.

C. FROM SAME SOURCE A ABOVE THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON SENT DUVALIER PEN USED BY JOHNSON IN SIGNING IMPORTANT CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION.

2. EVMOUNT-1 ANESAIEMISE DUVALIER LEAKING FALSE INFO IN EFFORT TRACK DOWN INFORMERS IN ENTOURAGE. FOR THIS REASON EVMOUNT-1 HAS NOT SENT INFO TO EVMEND.

3. SEE ALSO PORT AU PRINCE EMBTEL S2.

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201-357029

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

WAT

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

FILE NO. (If any)	A/2
DATE	
7/17/66	

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME (Last, in CAPS)	(First)	(Middle)	NATIONALITY (Country)
<u>CHARLES - Clemard</u>		<u>Haiti</u>	
UNITED STATES PORT			
Airline and Flight No. or Vessel of Arrival			
PAA 119			
PERMANENT ADDRESS			
PACUT II 26 PTO prairie Haiti			
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE		
<u>7/13/66</u>	<u>GONALVES Haiti</u>		
DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION			
7/13/66 43-			
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION			
Official D/S			
DESTINATION			
<u>Haitian Consul - 2225</u>			

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

201 rev 22 July 66

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

6/11/66
23 July 66
Ref.

on C.I.A.
F.B.I.
State Dept.

NAI
2 Aug 66
JM

Form I-17
(Rev. 7-15-63)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

WFB

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

	FILE NO. (#-#-#)
	DATE
7-4-66	

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME (Last, in CAPS)	(First)	(Middle)	NATIONALITY (Country)
<u>N CHARLES</u>		<u>CLEMARD</u>	<u>HAITI</u>
UNIVERSITY AND ADDRESS			
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL			
<u>PAT 26</u>			
PERMANENT ADDRESS			
<u>HAITIAN CONSUL, Port Au Prince</u>			
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE		
<u>11-21-33</u>	<u>HAITI</u>		
DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION			
<u>10-28-66</u>			
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION			
<u>A-2</u>			
DESTINATION	<u>NYC</u>		
<u>TRANSIT</u>			

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

W. C. A.
F. B. I.
State Dept.
Imm. 107
(Rev. 7-1-60)

July 3, 1966
NPA
JAG
DMS To
CCU 267
REF 166

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

FILE IN 201-35029

REF

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 23 JUNE 1966

CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - HAITI

FBI FILE NO: 109-51 (CHICAGO)

Atts to OOE 3,260, 843

Attachment # 2
OOE 3,260,843

Political and Economic Situation Statement of M.L.I.

By Clement Joseph Charles

The very best way to affirm the existence of true Democracy lies in the creation of a political agency which would consecrate the inalienable rights of men to live, to enjoy freedom and happiness. A true and effective political decentralization would then corroborate the existence of this Democracy.

Fully confident in the power of the truth which cannot ever be hidden, much more in the indisputable justness of the cause we are endeavouring to diffuse; convinced of the practical possibility to put an end to the leonine privileges of a minority whose personal interest stands against all honest and impartial government managements, as the son of peasants, we reaffirm here our faith in the final triumph of a true and indispensable political evolution through a broader representation of the interest of the people, thereby assuring to our miserable co-citizens still fighting for the acknowledgement of their most sacred rights new reasons to believe and to hope. In this view our action shall tend toward the evolution of our masses in order that they may enjoy living conditions compatible with their dignity. And by means of social productivity expressed in terms of the welfare of our rural population, we shall formulate the economic requirements of the country within the framework of a realist and rational program. In line with this goal we are outlining below a program for the economic reconstruction and the social promotion of our rural masses.

An objective consideration of the present condition of our country makes it clear that the solution of the country's social and economic problem lies in the following considerations:

- 1.- Creation of a balanced economy adapted to the conditions of the country;
- 2.- Development of Industry and exploitation, of our natural resources so as to promote an improvement of living conditions;
- 3.- Transformation of rural way of living; and modernization of agriculture so that the peasants who represent the largest portion of the country's population come out of their ancestral misery and participate in the prosperity of the nation. And then, arrive at the integration of the rural population of the country in its economic life by means of literacy and the preparation of skilled workers in order to increase the productivity of the agricultural activities, also that of the traditional handicrafts and of the manufacturing industries which are still at a primitive stage.

The formation of man and the preparation of leaders is a factor of primary importance for the speedy achievement of the contemplated objectives.

.....

These phases of equal importance are linked together. Therefore, they cannot be separated without understanding the whole pattern. Of course errors have been made repeatedly. However, the straightening which is a must calls for a general review of the principles and objectives of our economic and financial policy, which should be considered the first steps to be taken towards a true economic start.

For a long time, the people responsible for our Economic and Financial Policy had built their programs upon illusions. The continuous demographic pressure and the influence of social progress, together with the normal desire of the different classes of the population to benefit a reasonable part of the national revenue, have made indispensable the development of a well balanced economy. This development can be conceived but in terms of industries using to the latest extent the raw materials and the resources of the country. As a matter of fact, the mobilization of these resources is paramount for the achievement of true progress in the way of political liberty and for the improvement of material living. Education, medical care, transportation facilities and the improvement of living conditions are the primary requirements for modernizing the living conditions of the population. To sum up, the increased production of riches through the creation of industries and the systematic exploitation of our subsoil, added to other natural assets, shall furnish the resources necessary to the adequate operation of our system. For fault of considering the situation in this point of view, any and all idea of generalized social welfare and national grandeur will remain purely a dream.

The modernization of agriculture, and the improvement of the rural way of living which will result therefrom should go abreast with Industrialization. The rapid increase of the rural population and the recession of infantile mortality, as well as the extension of life limit obtained through the application of Hygiene rules, make it necessary to use to the largest extent the rejects of agricultural production in Processing Manufactures in order to assure the surplus subsistence to the surplus population and, through the export of the thus processed agricultural rejects and products, supply the Treasury with the proper foreign exchange stock necessary to maintain a well balanced economy.

The improvement of the living standard, as said before, is subject to the adequate development of the production assets, which cannot be attained without the improvement of the people. Brought up to a level which make them aware of their needs and of the role that Society and the development of their region request from them, those people will understand that the essential duty of the problem resides in the following: better cultivated land, adequate equipment, creation of industries, application of experienced agricultural techniques, processing industries, skilled labor.

/

It may be well to recall that at the Conference in Panta del Este was emphasized the importance of the transformation of the people in the development process of under developed countries.

All this leads to consider the protection and preservation of the understructure works of which the urgency cannot be underestimated. Electric power, roads, bridges, urbanism, irrigation and drainage system etc, are the factors that the contemplated development calls for its full realization.

Of course the Haitian State has always cared for the understructure equipment of the country. However, the investments - very important at times- to this end have been made without an all out plan, not with a statistical and rational estimate of the country's needs, but with such wastes in the execution that the general problem of the country's basic equipment is still a matter of consideration.

In Haiti, the National Capital comprises broadly the understructure equipment and the production equipment, as a result of the fact that our social and economic System lacks a natural repartition of the functions as exist in the advanced countries where the State takes care of the understructure equipment while private enterprise engages in production. The obligation for the State to devote its activities to both the understructure and the production problem, the latter private initiative cannot assume due to failure or lack of experience, compels our state to build proper methods and means to accelerate the formation of the National Capital through the adequate and honest exploitation of our financial sources.

To this end, we propose to build a program including the execution of specific projects already studied and for which the financing can be obtained from abroad:

A.- PRIMARY FACILITIES:

1.- Hydro-Electric Plant at Poligre	320.000.000.-
2.- Electrification of the Southern Peninsula - Saut Mathurine- Saut du Buril & others	9.000.000.-
3.- Wharf and Airport - Port-au-Prince	6.000.000.-
4.- Wharf and Port facilities in the Southern Peninsula	3.000.000.-
5.- Market - Port-au-Prince	1.500.000.-
6.- Telecommunication system	4.000.000.-
7.- Sewage system - Port-au-Prince	1.500.000.-
8.- Port-au-Prince - Oyou (156 km) & Dufort-Jacmel (96 km) roads,	8.000.000.-
9.- Along the coast road, Miragoane - Jérémie	4.000.000.-

10.-	Dam & Hydro-electric Plant - Trois Rivieres	\$ 7.000.000.-
11.-	Improvements Water Supply System - Port-au-Prince	4.000.000.-
	TOTAL	\$ 68.000.000.-

B.- PROJECTS PERTINENT TO THE DEVELOPMENT:

- 12.- Sugar Mill in the Artibonite
- 13.- " " " " North West
- 14.- " " " " South
- 15.- " " " " North
- 16.- Vegetable Oil refinery
- 17.- Peanut Oil Extracting Plant
- 18.- Tapioca Starch Extracting Plant
- 19.- Salt Refinery (Saline)
- 20.- Sesame Oil Processing Plant
- 21.- Banana Industry
- 22.- Canned Fruits Plant
- 23.- Spinning Mill
- 24.- Kenaf Industry

Estimated cost for the whole \$ 32.000.000.-

GRAND TOTAL \$ 100.000.000.-

Within the framework of the objectives outlined in this summary, we propose the creation of an agency titled "National Planning Committee". Concurrently with this Committee would be created a Bank for Economic Development.

The National Planning Committee would build a plan of general development of which the execution would spread over a period of 25 years, split into 5 year periods. The plans and programs applicable to each period would be executed under the close supervision of the Committee, and modified in accordance with such economic changes as may happen. The program would be maintained in a permanent basis. In the course of its execution and as a result of the possible modifications, would follow the curve of international progress and thereby remain actual.

First of all would be prepared a priority order which would be based on the nervous centers of the economy to be straightened. This priority order would embrace a well coordinated and concrete actions, based upon observation and experience.

The lack, or rather the absence of financial means against the important disbursements called for by the general program obliges to rely upon investments from abroad. It would be the duty of the Bank for Economic Development to channel

the foreign under the form of grants - counterpart funds - or of private investments jointly with the mobilization of our national resources.

As for the assistance to be given to private initiative towards the development of new agricultural, industrial and commercial enterprises, it will be necessary to reorganize our banking system by the creation of a Central Bank : Stock Exchange, Mortgage Bank, Agricultural & Rural Credit Bank and other financial institutions such as: Savings & Credit Bank, Bank for Financing low cost Housing for the people with low revenue, etc.

Besides, negotiations shall be made with the International Financing Company which has been created lately in order to finance national private enterprises. We will work jointly and closely with the International Monetary Funds, the BIRD, and the BID in view of obtaining the financing of a certain amount of revenue - producing projects. At the same time, we shall endeavour to strengthen the position of our national currency.

In addition, the Budgetary Reform will be accomplished. A National Budgetary policy which observes the difference between administrative expenses and capital expenditures shall permit a proper adaptation of the budget to the requirements of the economy so as to make of it a true instrument of a general policy.

Also The Fiscal policy shall take into account the requirements of the economy. A revision of the Customs Tariff shall be pursued and made. Measures shall also be taken to guaranty honesty and integrity in handling the State's Funds. Just consider that for the fiscal years 1949-1950 to 1956-57, the total disbursements of the state has reached the sum of G: 1,350,596,631.-, or around \$270.000.000.-, and that the largest portion of this sum has gone into triple expenses or served for spectacular works most of which with absolutely no economic justification. In this sum are not included neither the various financial disbursements made outside of the budget through loans obtained during the same period and which brought the public debt up to G: 249,184.000.- or \$49.836.800.- as at September 30, 1957, nor the expenses supported by the non-fiscal accounts and the various autonomous enterprises of the State. All this is the evidence that the formation of the National Capital can be worked out through sound administration.

- As regard Public Finance, emphasis shall be made on the following points:
- 1.- Harmonization of the fiscal policy with the economic policy;
 - 2.- Harmonization of the budgetary policy with the economic policy;
 - 3.- Improvement of our banking system in to mainly smooth credit conditions;

.../...

- 4.- Creation of new private banks for the development of handicraft and industry;
- 5.- Reorganization of the Supreme Court of Accounts upon such basis as shall guarantee its most complete autonomy;
- 6.- Reorganization of the Department of Finance. Integration of the Finance Inspection Service and the Audit Accounting Within the General Accounting;
- 7.- Complete reform of our fiscal legislation by means of measures able to modify the structure of fiscality so to attain a better orientation of the economic and financial policy of the country;
- 8.- Remodelling our Code of Commerce in order to give more guarantees to local and foreign creditors, and to adapt the law to the requirements of internal exchange.

If the straightening of our public finance is of primary importance, production and equipment are likewise necessary. Therefore, in the execution of the 25 year development plan submitted and within the priority order to be invited out by the National Planning Committee, serious consideration shall be given to the following revenue producing and understructure projects:

a) Colonization and transformation of the rural centers through the integration of the agricultural section in the economic, political and social life of the country in order to obtain better economic and social results, and to attain the following primary objectives:

I : Increase production.

II : Build villages in order to avoid the dispersion of the rural groups and thus, to better use the working force of the community;

III: Raise the rural living standard, and,

IV : Assure to the rural laborer a permanent living upon the economic lot through an adequate agrarian reform; fight the peasant's inclination to migrate to the towns and thereby, protect agriculture.

All of this implies that problems shall have to be solved in as various fields as Education, Public Health, Housing, Transportation, Agricultural Credit, Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Equipment, Irrigation, Drainage, Reforestation and the control of Irrigation, Access roads, Professional and Handicraft Schools, Rural Police, Electric Power, Hygiene, Sanitation, Creation of Cooperatives, Transformation of our 350 Rural Sections into villages where the priest, the doctor, the sanitation Inspector, the Agricultural Agent, the Teacher, the Judge, the Tax Collector, the Minister, the Mayor, the natural leaders of these villages shall join together toward a mutual action including mainly the improvement of the dairy, the organization of sound cooperatives, a modification in the usual behaviour of the peasants with regards to the problems of their families and the community to which they belong, and finally, the promotion of the spiritual and cultural salvation.

audio-visual contests, movies with well balanced programs.

However, the transfer of part of the agricultural labor to Industry, to be appreciable, shall necessitate the creation, besides the agricultural industries, of other enterprises to process either the resources of our sub-soil, or imported raw-materials.

In this field, we shall concentrate our efforts on the following:

- 1.- Project for the processing of coconut and vegetable oils.
- 2.- Factory for dehydrate coconut for export.
- 3.- Vegetable oil Extracting; Plant for local consumption.
- 4.- Toilet soap Factory
- 5.- Extension of Palm Oil Plants and Production of Oleaginous.
- 6.- Cocoa Production along with a Processing Plant.
- 7.- Extension of Cotton Production for a modern spinning-Mill.
- 8.- Spinning-Mill.
- 9.- Plant for the preparation of Hydrophil and Absorbent Cotton) (loc.cons).
- 10.- Creation of a Mechanical Industry with branches over the whole territory for the manufacture of agricultural tools and spare parts for all kinds machines.
- 11.- Plant for the manufacture of low cost electric range and of all electric accessories.
- 12.- Plant for the Production of Organic Fertilizer.
- 13.- Assembling Industries to work for Export.
- 14.- Sisal, Fruits sugar Cane Straw Processing Plants.
- 15.- Bottle manufacture.
- 16.- Safety match factory.
- 17.- Paper Mill.
- 18.- Cattle raising Industry to intensify the development of our live-stock.
- 19.- Fishing Industry.
- 20.- Tourism.

In preparing our plan, we will not underestimate the fact the transportation, and communication determine at all their stages the rhythm and the trend of the economic development. Therefore shall have to be given due consideration the improvement and extension of our road and rail network in order to enlarge the rural market. Only through good roads and sufficient and low-cost transportation means shall the agricultural products reach the consumers at moderate prices. This will contribute towards raising the living standard of the entire population. Also

shall be necessarily proper communication means to ease the mobility of labor and attenuate the price fluctuations. These facilities make it possible to decide on the geographic implantation of new industries and on the extent to be given to the development of various zones in line with the all our program.

These shall be considered:

- a) The asphalting or cementing of all main roads; thestonning of all secondary roads, and the construction of new roads.
- b) The construction of telephones to join certain commodity-producing centers to urban centers.
- c) Organization of an adequate railway system.
- d) Nationalization of general transportation (transport en commun).

As for marine transportation, our country has not yet exploited its insular position and its geographic situation. Rather than developing normally, our coasting-vessel is jeopardy for lack of well equiped dry docks, also due to the insufficient technical preparation of our sailors. Yet, the marine way remains the cheapest in internal trade.

We shall consider the creation of a Navigation School, the acquisition of a merchant Marine for external trade, and we shall give such facilities as can facilitate the modernization of the coasting-vessels, the opening of new ports for external trade; the construction of a modern and free port in Port-au-Prince to serve as warehousing for goods consigned to certain south-American countries, also the repair and modernization of our existing ports.

In the field of air-transportation, these shall be created a national airline to link Port-au-Prince with foreign cities. Shall also be created airports in the large towns of the Republic.

It is obvious that the success of this program which calls for disbursements amounting to around one billion five hundred millions dollars (\$1.500.000.000.-) over 25 years, shall depend largely upon the competence of all engaged in the Public Administration.

We shall also concentrate our efforts on the following points:

- a) Complete autonomy to the Communes. The Council of Notables shall be re-established on new basis in both the Commune and the Village (rural Notable). Periodic Congress between the Mayors of a same Department and the different officers of this Department shall make possible the preparation of local programs of which the execution shall promote the general plan.

- b) Organization of the Administrative career which shall be free from political influence. A law shall fix the statute of public officers;
- c) Remodelling of our different codes to adapt them to the present economic and social conjuncture, and the adoption of such measures as can speed up legal decision;
- d) Complete emancipation of women who shall be able to fill the same administrative and technical positions as men, inasmuch as they are qualified;
- e) Technical assistance shall be requested from the following International Institutions: FIC, CNU, BIRD, FMI, and BID towards a complete remodelling of public administration, mainly for the adequate execution of the general plan.
- f) Remodelling of National Education, for Education is basic for the success of all actions undertaken by the community. The remodelling of our universities and the new orientation to be given to our Primary, Secondary, Superior and Professional Schools shall be in line with the formation of our technicians and our Philosophic of Education;

These are, briefly, the various phases of the programs intended to change the social and economic structure of the country.

Ever since the conquest of his independence, the Haitian, to-date, has been suffering: morally as the result of an excessive discrimination; physically because of a criminal misunderstanding and a generalized corruption, so much so that the impression remains this corruption, has been made a political system.

A new concept is imperative to assure the normal distribution of the National riches. A new concept of which the concretion shall be accomplished by the sound portion of the country jointly with the specialized agencies of the United States Government.

FRIDAY 24th August 1962

6

(Trans. #45)

CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES, a pioneer
by
EMMANUEL G. PAUL

OOE - 3,260,843

If the competitive communities are so dynamic and impose by the rate of their cycle of evolution, it is because, to the end, their social struggles result into economic terms through the production of valuable men superior to their consumption.

Because we failed to draw up our balance-sheet at each epoch of our life, we do not seem to understand that we are arriving at inverse reports. Our backwardness is the result of this negative unbalance between the production and the consumption of our valuable men.

We should be conscious of the urgency if not to change our method of struggling, at least to come up with superior principles susceptible of making our struggles less divisive and much more profitable to the community. On this point, the example offered by more advanced countries of which we are copying the bad sides can be of service to us. To decrease the rate of consumption of our valuable men in order to increase their production in the course of time is to learn to appreciate, them to utilize and to respect them. We shall, thereby, create the condition that will preserve and fecundate them.

We know, indeed, that it is extremely hard to come to this reasoning, it is much more difficult to adopt it as the motto of our collective behavior. We are only a few to grasp this truth because this phase of our social competitions results into a mass of historic factors. The first effect of our internal divisions generated by colonialism and fed up, afterwards by the old regime of oppression was the creation, at the various levels of our societies of a complex of self destruction, that turned into a social cannibalism. In the production of this event where everyone, without undergoing in any way the influence of a mystic or of a superior principle, is moved while believing he is moving towards his rightful interest, one has the impression that the community is unable to find its way without the help of a trustee, homes the implicit or public acknowledgement of the superiority of the former boss.

These truths that are found in filigree throughout the pages of modern and contemporary history of colonialism should rouse the Haitians' thought in order that they may endeavour to increase their national potentialities and ever appreciate and respect their social values.

ccc/ee

Of course in the political, military and intellectual domain we have had real stars. However, our economic and social history is rather poor on a certain point of view. This means that very few are those who, in spite of numerous obstacles, have succeeded by notably increasing the national economy and improving the living condition of our people. Our understanding of the "Benevolent State" requires that this objective be its main job.

There have been numerous attempts, indeed. Comes to our memory Pantaleon Guilbaud, the tobacco king during the time of our youth, but at last? just fugitive attempts! If this is the case and we really love this country we wish to be fully ours, our duty is to tie up the old man binding us, and meaning hatred, meanness, above all, envy. Then we will limit the consumption of our valuable men.

Not so long ago, we have written an article about Dr. Day when his laboratory was consumed by fire. We did it then because in our opinion, for two generations, this name stood as the symbol of continuity for the community. In the same spirit, we would like to evoke a new name, another social value who deserves admiration. This name is Clément Joseph CHARLES.

This emerion dates back from yesterday, and yet, he is already a pioneer. Dark, average in size. Quick yes under a broad forehead which is already graved by a premature baldness. This is his physical stature in brief. Still young, only 39 years of age. Clément Joseph CHARLES was born in Gonâves in April 1923 and is proud of his peasant origin. It was in this town that he received his primary and secondary education, at the "Frères de l'Instruction Chrétienne" and the "Lycée Goffrard" Schools. It was also in this Artibonite that he began the struggle for life, first as a rural teacher. His father's death in 1939 marked a stage in his life. He had to take over the heavy responsibility of meeting his family needs. Charles then proved to be a disciplined man and became successively craftsman, plantation supervisor, without giving up intellectual studies; he ventured in journalism as an amateur. As a progressivemind, he strongly believes in the value of effort. From one activity, he goes to another and is never discouraged by obstacles. He is a man who searches his way and is determined to find it. In 1947, he was General Controller of the Banana Industry in the south and the year after, he was appointed General Agent for a Corporation. His numerous contacts gave him at this time sufficient business experience for him to undertake his own business. In 1949, he settled as Manufacturer's Agent and dealt in import-export. By dint of discipline, of dynamism and tenacity, the little rural

ccc/ee

teacher of the year 1939 is already well known as an experienced businessman, and his relations overseas are such that in 1953, he was appointed as a member of an Economic Mission sent to London by the Government. He did so well that one year later, he was entrusted by the Government with the mission of negotiating a contract with the General Electric of Coventry for the improvement and extension of our tele-communication system. In 1957, as a member of another mission, he took part in the International Conference in Brussels. In the meantime, Clemard Joseph CHARLES devoted himself to various commercial and industrial activities. His life is shared between his office in the Capital City and numerous trips in the country where he kept inquiring on possibilities of investment. Whenever you happen to meet him, he speaks of new projects for the development of the country. His waiting-room is always full of people either awaiting instructions for the countries, or agents, also of other people asking for credit. Among his enterprises we note the Universal Enterprise Co. (USACO) the National Deutsch Associates, The Cotton Industry in the South and Charles-Mews & Co., without mentioning the branches of his store, All These activities do not hinder him from representing the General Electric Co., Ltd. of London and the Siemens Schukert Werke Co.

But the masterpiece of his life as a businessman was the creation in 1960 of the Commercial Bank of Haiti, a project he had long been dreaming of. His initiative ranks him as a great Pioneer. The Commercial Bank of Haiti is the first private Haitian Bank. When one realises that the National Bank was redeemed only in 1949 to become property of the Haitian State, then one will realize the amount of daring thought, tenacity and broadness of view it took Clemard Joseph CHARLES in such a place to materialize this creation that will have a part in the Economic History of our country. Clemard Joseph CHARLES is the image of a new type of businessman we did not know before. He broke up with the low customs of tradesmen, these brokers who find themselves selfishly satisfied with profit margins which the accumulate in banks abroad and who begin again the routine each year. The reason for the backwardness of our masses is that they do not have the support of an enterprising bourgeoisie creating welfare opportunities. Charles believes that it should not be left to the State alone the duty of promoting the economic development of the country. He is well aware of his mission and he knows that he must give a hand to the less fortunate ones to help their evolution. Therefore, this Commercial Bank that has met with so much success in so short a time is the center of multiple activities profitable to many people with low pay. If we do not lose faith in this country and that we believe in its potentialities, then we believe that a Pioneer as Clemard Joseph CHARLES ought to be better known in order to be better understood and encouraged.

ee/ee

14-00000

- 4 -

This is the reason for our writing this article. At the same time we would like to present to the youth a model of honesty, discipline and tenacity in a community that so much lacks these qualities.

00E-3 200-893

CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES

PRÉSIDENT ET DIRIGEUR GÉNÉRAL
BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAÏTI
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAÏTI

Appt 1203
39 E Central Park West
NYC
Tel 212-55815

COE 3.760.843

Attachment #10

CONFIDENTIALDR. JEAN CLAUDE LOT

Né à Port-au-Prince, Haïti, le 11 Septembre 1905.
Etudes classiques : Institution St-Louis de Gonave,
Université d'Haïti. Partie.
Licencié en Droit, Avocat du Barreau de Port-au-Prince.
Docteur ès-lettres, honoris causa, de l'Université de Lybie (1957)

ENSEIGNEMENT. Professeur d'Enseignement primaire, Secondaire et Supérieur,
Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Port-au-Prince, Haïti.
Professeur de Sociologie et d'Histoire du Droit,
Professeur de Droit à l'Académie militaire d'Haïti,
Professeur d'Economie Politique et de Géographie Commerciale à
l'Institut Commercial d'Haïti,
Doyen de la Faculté de Droit de Port-au-Prince (1946).

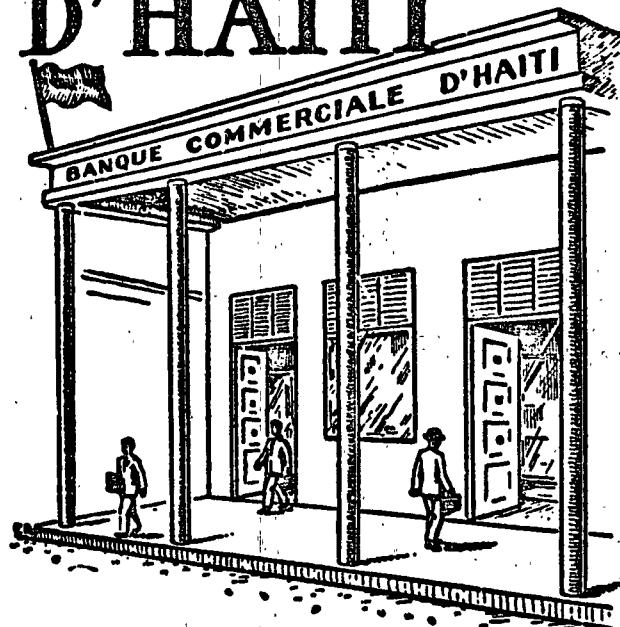
CARRIERE PUBLIQUE. Commissaire du Gouvernement près le Tribunal Civil de Port-au-Prince,
Juge au Tribunal Civil de Port-au-Prince,
Sénateur de la République (1946-1957)
Président du Sénat et de l'Assemblée Nationale (1957)
Secrétaire d'Etat de l'Education Nationale et de la Justice (1947)
Secrétaire d'Etat du Travail et de la Santé Publique (1950)

CARRIERE DIPLOMATIQUE. Membre de la Délégation d'Haïti à la Première Session de l'Assemblée Générale des Nations-Unies (1946)
et à la Première Partie de la Deuxième Session de la dite Assemblée (1947)
Délégué Permanent aux Nations-Unies (1947)
Ambassadeur à Paris (1948)
Chef de la Délégation d'Haïti à la Troisième Session de l'Assemblée Générale des Nations-Unies, tenue à Paris en 1948,
Rapporteur de la Troisième Commission (Droits de l'Homme)
Chef de la Délégation d'Haïti à la Conférence Générale de l'UNESCO, tenue à Mexico en 1947,
Président de la Délégation d'Haïti à la Conférence Interparlementaire tenue à Helsinki (1955),
Délégué des Intellectuels Haïtiens au Premier Congrès de Culture des Intellectuels Noirs, tenu à Paris en 1956,
Chef de la Mission Permanente d'Haïti aux Nations-Unies (1957).
Observateur à la Conférence des Etats Indépendants d'Afrique (1958)
Ambassadeur d'Haïti en Ethiopie (1958)

DECORATIONS. Officier de l'Ordre de l'Education Nationale,
Officier de l'Ordre du Mérite Agricole,
Grand Officier de l'ordre du Bénin Noir,
Grand Officier de l'Ordre l'Honneur et Mérite,
Grand Croix de l'Ordre de l'Indépendance de la Libye,
Grand Croix de l'Ordre de l'Etoile de la République de Somalie,
Vice-président de la Société Africaine de Culture.

L'Américain #4

BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAÏTI



005,3,760,843

SOCIETE ANONYME DE BANQUE
AU CAPITAL AUTORISE DE UN MILLION DEUX CENT CINQUANTE MILLE GOURDES
FONDÉE EN 1960
MEMBRE DE : THE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAÏTI

JANVIER 1969



CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES
Président et Directeur Général

BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAITI

Bilan arrêté au 21 Janvier 1963

ACTIF

DISPONIBILITES :		Gdes	262.640.30
Encaisse	Gdes	178.322.65	
Dépôts — Banques locales		31.858.40	
Chèques s/Banques locales		31.040.10	
Dépôts — Banques étrangères		21.419.15	
REALISABLES :			Gdes 2.580.509.75
Souscripteurs	Gdes	421.500.00	
Titres et Bons du Trésor du Gouvernement			
Haïtien		197.950.00	
Bons à Présentation (Warrant et Divers) ...		579.080.05	
Prêts, Escamptes et Autres		1.219.841.70	
Prêts hypothécaires		151.606.75	
Divers débiteurs		10.621.25	
IMMOBILISES :		Gdes	87.882.10
Matériel et Mobilier	Gdes	72.057.10	
Véhicules		24.750.00	
Cautionnement		1.075.00	
INTANGIBLES :		Gdes	347.870.75
Frais de constitution	Gdes	25.668.35	
Frais de premier établissement		322.204.40	
VALEUR A REGULARISER :		Gdes	127.025.80
Intérêts acquis non perçus	Gdes	37.162.25	
Frais à régler		89.568.95	
Manques et Surplus de caisse		298.60	
PARTS DE FONDATEURS :			Pour mémoire
			TOTAL ACTIF :
			Gdes 3.416.018.75

Pour mémoire

TOTAL ACTIF : Cdes 3.416.018.70

PASSIF ET CAPITAL

EXIGIBILITES :		Gdes 2.126.802.25
Dépôts.— Comptes Courants	Gdes	617.122.90
" Comptes d'Epargne		1.141.550.45
" Compte Marginal		12.937.55
" Marginal Account garanue de de Prêts		158.803.05
" A Termé		108.232.05
" A l'ordre spécial		3.185.20
Divers créditeurs		11.297.00
Cheques de Direction		3.017.40
Chèques certifiés		70.646.65
RESERVES ET AMORTISSEMENT :		Gdes 10.938.65
Provisions pr. int. à payer s/dépôts à Termé Gdes		6.579.30
Provisions pour divers		92.10
Réerves pour dépréciation		4.166.65
VALEUR A REGULARISER :		Gdes 14.010.55
Ecomptes perçus non acquis Gdes		14.010.55
CAPITAL AUTORISE :		Gdes 1.250.000.00
PROFITS A CE JOUR :		Gdes 14.267.25
TOTAL PASSIF ET CAPITAL :		Gdes 2.414.018.70

CARDINAL JOSEPH CHARLES LÉONARD DE BERNARDI OF ROME

ARRÊTER L'AVISSEUR : STOP DE LA SENSIBILITÉ

CONSEIL TECHNIQUE

Dr. Lebert JEAN-PIERRE : *Ancien Membre du Conseil d'Administration de la B. N. R. H. — 1960-1961*

St. Louis JEANTY : *Ancien Directeur Général des Contributions 1947-1950*

J. Remusat THEBAUD : *Ancien Directeur de la B. N. R. H. 1912-1958*

Moïse E. CADET : *Ancien employé de la B. N. R. H. 1946-1949*

Nelson GELIN : *Ancien employé de la B. N. R. H. 1949-1957*

CORRESPONDANTS ETRANGERS

IRVING TRUST COMPANY : New-York

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY : New-York

PAN AMERICAN BANK OF MIAMI : Miami

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST COMPANY : New-York

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY Inc. : New-York

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY : New-York

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON : Boston, Massachusetts

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED : London, Angleterre

CREDIT LYONNAIS : Paris, France

BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAITI

Exécute toutes opérations de Banque en Haïti et à l'Etranger :

NOTAMMENT :

Crédits Commerciaux et Lettres de Crédit

Chèques de Voyage

Dépôts à vue (Compte Courant)

Dépôts à Terme

Compte d'Epargne

Effets de commerce

Hypothèques

Ouverture de crédit à l'Importation et à la Production

Achats et Ventes de change (chèques et transferts)

Warrant, etc. etc.

COE 5.260.843

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*Le plus grand choix
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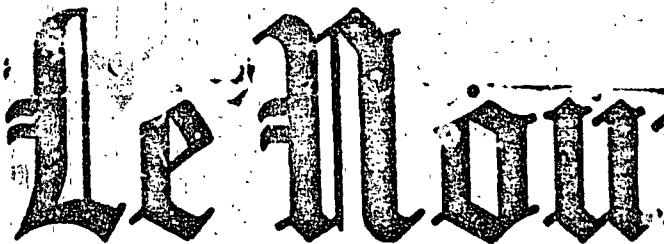
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No. 25.627

QUOTIDIEN LE PLUS ANCIEN D'HAITI — FONDÉ EN 1896

67ÈME ANNÉE

Direct.



Membre de l'Association INT

Figure de Pionnier : Clémard Joseph Charles

Par Emmanuel C. PAUL

Si les sociétés compétitives sont tellement dynamiques et si elles posent par la rapidité de leur croissance d'évolution, c'est parce qu'elles font les luttes sociales qui s'y livrent se soldent en termes économiques par une production de valeurs supérieures à la consommation.

Nous autres, pour ne nous être pas souciés de faire, à chaque époque notre bilan, nous n'avons pas l'air de nous rendre compte que nous aboutissons à des rapports inverses. Notre retard est dû à ce déséquilibre néfatif entre la production et la consommation de nos Valeurs. Nous en sommes tous responsables.

Il nous faut être conscient de la nécessité sinon de changer la forme de nos luttes, du moins d'y introduire des principes supérieurs susceptibles de les rendre moins nocives et plus profitables à la collectivité. Sur ce point, l'exemple d'autres pays plus avancés dont nous imitons les mauvaises coutumes peut nous servir. Ralentir le rythme de la consommation de nos Valeurs pour en augmenter la production dans le temps, c'est en effet apprendre comme ailleurs à les apprécier, à les utiliser, à les respecter. Du coup, nous aurons créé des conditions à leur conservation à leur fécondation.

Nous savons certes, qu'il est extrêmement difficile d'arriver à ces raisonnements, voire d'en faire le mobile de comportements collectifs. On est une minorité à saisir cette vérité parce qu'un tel aspect de nos compétitions succède les résultats d'un ensemble de facteurs historiques. Les divisions internes de tous ordres créées par le colonialisme et approfondies par la suite sous l'influence des décolonisations de l'union régionale d'expression ont pour premier et

de répondre aux besoins de la famille. Charles fait alors preuve de discipline et devient tour à tour artisan, superviseur de planification, sans négliger le commerce des choses intellectuelles en faisant du journalisme amateur.

Esprit progressiste, il croit ardemment en la valeur de l'effort.

Il passe d'une activité à une autre et ne se laisse jamais décourager par les obstacles. C'est un homme qui cherche sa voie et est déterminé à la trouver. En 1947, nous le voyons comme Contrôleur Général de l'Industrie bananière dans le Sud et l'année suivante comme Agent Général d'une Compagnie. Ses divers contacts lui donnent déjà assez d'expériences en affaires pour lui permettre d'entreprendre son propre business. Il s'établit en

1949 comme Représentant de Manufactures et fait le commerce d'importation et d'exportation. Le petit instituteur rural dès environs de 1930 à force de discipline, de dynamisme, de ténacité, est déjà assez connu par ses expériences en affaires et ses relations à l'Etranger pour qu'en 1953, il soit choisi comme Membre d'une Mission Economique du gouvernement à Londres. Il y est si bien tiré que c'est lui qui, une année plus tard, négocie pour le gouvernement un contrat avec la General Electric de Conventry pour la modernisation et l'extension de notre système de Télécommunication. En 1957, il se voit envoyé dans une autre Mission à la Conférence Internationale de Bruxelles. Entre-temps, Clémard-Joseph Charles s'adonne à de multiples activités commerciales et industrielles. Sa

(voir suite page 4)

Brillante réception à l'Ambassade Américaine

La réception qu'ont offerte hier soir en leur résidence à Bourdon, l'Ambassadeur des Etats-Unis et Mme Thurston a connu un très grand succès. Elle avait été organisée en l'honneur du nouveau conseiller de l'Ambassade américaine et de Mme Edward Gilon Curtis Jr.

De nombreuses personnalités y ont répondu à l'aimable invitation de l'Ambassadeur et de Mme Thurston. Ce furent deux heures magnifiques. Les amphithéâtres, dont l'amabilité est connue, comblèrent leurs invités d'au-tant de personnes.

On eut l'occasion de prendre contact, de causer avec le nouveau Conseiller de l'Ambassade américaine dont nous prenons plaisir à publier le curriculum vitae:

BIOGRAPHIE DE M. E. G. CURTIS JR.

Né à St Louis (Missouri), le 8 septembre 1909, Mr. Edward Gilon Curtis Jr., 1er Secrétaire et Ministre Conseiller de l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis en Haïti, est un officier de carrière du Service Diplomatique.

Après avoir obtenu un Licenciement en Lettres à l'Université de Washington, il reçut son diplôme à l'Institut Cesare Alfieri à Florence (Italie). C'est en 1938 qu'il fit son entrée dans le Service Diplomatique. Le premier poste qu'il occupa fut celui de vice-Consul à Budapest (Hongrie), de 1938 à 1939, avant de se rendre à Wellington, en Nouvelle-Zélande.

Nommé ensuite Secrétaire de l'ambassade à Port-au-Prince (Haïti), le 21 Avril 1949, M. Edward Gilon Curtis Jr. devait occuper ce poste jusqu'en 1948. Il fut promu 2ème Secrétaire de Légation à

Port-au-Prince, le 23 Août 1948. Après avoir quitté Haïti en 1944, M. Curtis Jr. se rendit à Madrid (Espagne) en qualité de Second Secrétaire d'Ambassade et Vice Consul (1944-1947).

Il fut nommé par la suite Conseil et 2ème Secrétaire à La Haye. En 1950, il occupa les fonctions d'officier économique et celles de Consul à Zurich (Suisse) de 1950 à 1951. Nommé 1er Secrétaire et Consul à Panama, M. Curtis Jr. séjourna à Managua comme Conseiller (1953-57), avant d'être nommé au poste d'officier en charge de la Sécurité Inter-américaine et d'Assistant aux Affaires du Département d'Etat, le 23 juillet 1957.

M. Edward Gilon Curtis Jr. est marié et il a quatre enfants.

Le Vatican et le cas Sherry Finkbine

CITE DU VATICAN — AFP Il était un homme vivant et innocent, on l'a tué ou a commis un crime, a déclaré la presse du Vatican en commentant le cas d'avortement de la nord-américaine Sherry Finkbine.

Après avoir critiqué le cas de la mère qui se fait opérer pour ne pas donner naissance à un enfant déformé, la radio du Vatican a déclaré que malgré les malades doivent vivre. La séquelle est un fait intérieur. Un œuvre de l'esprit que personne, même une mère ne peut imposer de l'extérieur. Ce n'est pas un privilège de riche, ni de jeune, ni de forte de personnes unies. Ceux qui ont essayé de justifier le cas de Finkbine ignorent ce que c'est que l'humour, le sens de la folie, le fondement de la vraie grandeur humaine, a ajouté la Presse du Vatican.

Les puissances

truction se traduisent par un véritable cannibalisme social. Dans la production de ce phénomène, où chacun sans subir nécessairement l'influence d'une mystique ou d'un principe supérieur, est ici tout en croyant agir dans le sens de ses intérêts les plus légitimes, on a l'impression que la communauté ne peut se frayer sa voie sans un tuteur, d'où la reconnaissance implicite, ou avouée, de la supériorité de l'ancien patron.

Ces vérités qu'on trouve en filigrane à travers les pages de l'histoire moderne et contemporaine du colonialisme devraient susciter des réflexions chez les haïtiens pour qu'ils s'efforcent d'améliorer les potentialités nationales et se dépasser dans l'appréciation et le respect de leurs Valeurs sociales.

Si dans le domaine politique, militaire, intellectuel, nous avons compté des étoiles, notre histoire économique - sociale est bien pauvre en un certain sens.

On veut dire que l'on trouve très peu de gens qui, en dépit des obstacles, sont arrivés à faire époque, en augmentant de façon notable la richesse nationale, en améliorant les conditions de vie de notre peuple. Notre représentation de l'Etat - Bienfaïsance voulut que cet objectif soit son job principal.

Nous avons certes, bien noté des tentatives — et nous songeons à un Pantaleon Guibaud, le roi du tabac du temps de notre enfance — mais seulement des tentatives sans lendemain, hélas! Nous pensons que s'il en est ainsi que si nous n'isons sincèrement ce pays que nous voudrions être globalement notre, il nous faut ligoter en nous le vieil homme — ce condensé de haine, de petit à sse, de haine, et surtout d'envie — et limiter la consommation de nos Valeurs de cet ordre.

Il n'y a pas longtemps, nous avons consacré une page au Docteur DAY, à l'occasion de l'incident d'un Laboratoire, parce qu'à notre sens, à travers deux générations, nous avons trouvé en ce nom un symbole de continuité dans le travail, une Valeur sociale positive, enrichissante pour la communauté. Dans le même esprit nous voudrions évoquer ici un nouveau nom, une autre Valeur sociale qui mérite l'admiratiion. Nous citons Clément Joseph CHARLES.

Son émersion est d'hier et pourtant c'est déjà une figure de Plonnière, Nef, taille et corpulence moyennes. Des yeux vifs sous un front large quo ronge déjà une calvitie précoce. Voilà, en deux traits, l'homme au physique. Encore jeune : 39 ans seulement. Clément Joseph Charles qui est né aux Gonâves en avril 1923 est fier de ses origines payennes. C'est dans cette région qu'il a fait ses études primaires et secondaires à l'Ecole des Frères de l'Instruction Chrétienne et au Lycee Goffard. C'est aussi dans cette Artibonite qu'il a commencé la bataille de la vie d'abord comme instituteur rural. La mort de son père survenue en 1939 marqua une étape dans sa vie; il fut alors pris dans la tourde succession

Anciens Régiments. Coup d'J'ann. Causes D'janne. Sérénade.

Pétition Gé-Pé-Té

Par Constantin DUMERVE

Dédicace à mon aimable confrère Lucien Montas, rédacteur en Chef du Quotidien Le Nouvelliste

Haiti devant la Nation — 1er Janvier 1804 — le premier soin des dirigeants fut de promouvoir l'excellence du nouveau Etat. Les Arts ne furent pas négligés. L'Armée trouva dans la Musique un stimulant pour appuyer ses manifestations pacifiques ou guerrières.

Les régiments étaient répartis ainsi :

1er Port-au-Prince, 2ème Cap-Haïtien, 3ème Port-au-Prince, 4ème Petite Rivière de l'Artibonite, 5ème Dondon, 6ème St Michel de l'Artibonite, 7e et 8ème St Marc, 9ème Port de l'oux, 10ème Mirebalais, 11 et 12ème Port-au-Prince, 13ème Cayes, 14ème Gonâves, 15ème Aquin, 16ème Anse à Vea, 17ème Les Cayes, 18ème Jérémie, 19ème Anse d'Hainault, 20ème Verrettes, 21ème Léogâne, 22ème et 23ème Jacmel, 24ème Petit Goâve, 25ème Gonâves, 26ème Borgne, 27ème Grande Rivière du Nord, 28ème Trou du Nord, 29ème Fort Liberté, 30ème Cap-Haïtien, 31ème Lascabobas, 32ème Môle St Nicolas, 33ème Aux Côteaux, 34ème Limbe, 35ème Vallières, 36ème Hinche, 37ème Plaisance 38ème Saltour.

Ces régiments, annuellement, tenuaient garnison six mois à la Capitale. Ce séjour permettait aux soldats de compléter leur formation militaire et les musiciens attachés aux régiments de s'intégrer à la théorie et à la pratique sous la direction d'instructeurs spéciaux.

Les batteries Sonores groupaient les bruyantes tambours, les clairons au timbre éclatant, les fibres aux effets ingénieux. Leur jeu d'ensemble déterminait un programme compliqué selon occasion et leur rythme varié d'une technique parfois endiablée se multipliait sans perdre haloïne.

Vers quelle époque ont paru ces manifestations musicales dénommées Coup d'J'ann (non confondues avec le Coup d'Janv), (diane) (espagnole : diana), les Béréudas?

Aux premiers jours de l'Indépendance.

Le 30 Octobre 1804 lors de la cérémonie du Sacre de l'Empereur Dessalines, les Coup d'J'ann s'emparant du pays, le peuple ne put contenir son allégresse.

En 1808, un coup d'J'ann de 400 tambours — batteries annexes et fusionnées avec les musiques militaires, le premier anniversaire de l'Indépendance connaît un événement dont le souvenir ne s'effaceira jamais.

CARNET D'JANNE : (Diane), a été institué pour stimuler le retour des soldats au point du jour des quatre heures du matin, les batteries Sonores partant des postes militaires (Port National, Bureaux arrondissement, la Plaine, Port etc) fondant l'air. Le seul motif conducteur inévitable, trans-

formé en mille manières, suivant les périodes de l'action, changeant d'expression ou de sens.

Ces mélodies vivaient, de leur locale, l'esprit haïtien adaptait d'un souffle admirable, paroles que tout le monde enthousiasme, chantait avec une bonne humeur communicative. Nous en détachons parmi les quatorze formant le Casser d'janne les complèts suivants :

Tout moun levé, levé, levé, le

levé, levé,

Soldats ! kiyé, kiyé, kiyé, kiyé,

Si nous pas levé,

Ya meto'n lan Salle police,

Si nous pas levé

Ya meto'n lan Salle police.

-II-

Si nous té gain l'agent
Nou fa fait gnu gros bouillon,
Général si nous gain l'agent
N'a fait gnu gros bouillon

-III-

Pour se faire distinguer, la Batterie de chaque régiment se signalait par le numéro d'ordre. Par exemple, celle de ma ville natale Môle St Nicolas (32ème) fait évidemment :

Trent dixième pas gangnin manman (bis)

Trent dixième pa gangnin papa

Tout ti qui choille

Cé trent dixième

Tout grân qui choille

Cé trent dixième

-IV-

Maintenant, tour de la Mérin-gue. Du copieux catalogue nous extrayons la mélodie et paroles suivantes parues sous Tuésios : (bis)

Gindé Zouzoutt.
Gindé Thémo.

Thémo y.t., piti, piti con ça

Fait boula zouzoutt tout dou-boult.

Voir en quelle circonstance ce Chanté a été trouvé. Commissaire Zouzoutt chef de la police, grand gabarit, arrogant, ventru se tenait au Bureau Central (actuellement Centre de Santé près de la Cathédrale).

Commissaire Thémo, sous-chef de la police sympathique, court de taille, mince en un mot Tigris répondait au service du bureau.

Un jour à la suite d'une vive altercation, Commissaire zouzoutt, s'oubliant, administra trois coups de poing à Thémo. Celui-ci indigné enleva le bâton et à son tour ronfla une dégoûtante réplique à zouzoutt qui, ne pouvant plus tenir, sortit. L'incident fut sensation. La chanson n'en jamaïra.

Sait-on que peu de jours après, les deux concurrents se rencontrèrent journalement chez Roze Pinpin au wharf sherk (Cité).

(Suite page 4)

WASHINGTON — AFP
Les Etats-Unis, la France et la Grande Bretagne remettront bientôt devant la fin de semaine leurs notes au Gouvernement Soviétique à propos de lui. Dans cette note, les trois sances occidentales réitéreront leurs positions respectives à regard de la décision unilatérale de l'URSS d'abolir son Comme-nement militaire à Berlin Est.

Prêts de l'AID à un syndicat

WASHINGTON — AFP
L'agence pour le Développement International a octroyé, près de 400.000 dollars à ce de la Compagnie de Che de Fer du Honduras pour la construction de logements.

Incidents entre cubains à Kingston

KINGSTON (AFP).
Une fois de plus on a entretenu hier des incidents avec la délégation cubaine à Kingston, cident le plus grave a été gistré au marché «Victor où il y eut bagarre entre baïnes de la délégation et les résidants à la Jamaïque.

D'après une version, les fîtes ont attaqué les exilés; d'autre, c'est le contraire est dit. Il n'y a aucun rapport officiel à ce sujet.

Depuis la police jamaïcaine pris des mesures spéciales de caution.

Le système de fusées USA est invulnérable

WASHINGTON — AFP
Le Ministre de la Défense Namara a affirmé que le système de fusées téléguidées des Unis est invulnérable peut être détruit par l'Unité vétuste.

Interrogé par les journaux au sujet de la possibilité ; Russie de détruire les fusées américaines avant même qu'elles soient lancées de leurs bases, le Secrétaire d'Etat Marshall déclaré : «Il n'existe pas d'abilité immédiate pour la Soviétique de désorganiser notre système de fusées téléguidées».

Mort de Mme Maurice Castera

Madame Maurice Castera Lucia Tenerode Augusto son épouse à Dieu le mercredi 10 Août 1962 à 7 hres 30.

Nos sincères condoléances son époux, M. Maurice ainsi qu'aux autres par équivalentement éprouvés.

A-142

MR. CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES

COE-3, 260, 843

President & General Manager, Banque Commerciale d'Haiti, Port-au-Prince.

Life Story

Born at Gonaves, Haiti, on April 21, 1923, of peasant parents; went to Parochial School; in 1939 graduated from Lycée Géffrard, Gonaves; taught in rural schools; in addition, father having died in 1939, did various jobs to support his family; upholsterer, time-keeper, plantation supervisor, free lance journalist, etc.

In 1947, appointed Controller General of Haytian Southern Banana Industry; became General Agent in 1948.

In 1949 established himself as Manufacturers' Representative and created his own export and import business.

In 1953 went to London as Member of the Economic Mission of the Haytian Government, and in 1954 negotiated on the Haytian Government's behalf a contract with the General Electric Co.Ltd., of Coventry, England for the modernizing and extending of the telecommunication system in Haiti.

In 1957, appointed Member of the Haytian Mission to the International Conference held in Brussels, Belgium.

In 1960 created the Banque Commerciale d'Haiti.

- - - - -

Mr. Charles is the sole owner of the Banque Commerciale d'Haiti and the full or part owner of several industrial and commercial enterprises in Haiti, such as :

Universal Enterprises Co., S.A. (U.S.A.C.O.)
National Deutach Associates, S.A. - Clemard Joseph Charles Import-Export
Cocoa Industry in the South - Clemard Joseph Charles & Co.
Kova Charles & Co.

He is the sole Representative in Haiti of the following concerns :

The General Electric Co., Ltd., London, England
Siemens Schuckert Werke, Germany

Bank References :

Banque Nationale de la République d'Haiti
Port-au-Prince, Haiti
The Royal Bank of Canada, New York
Irving Trust Company, New York

Member of :

The Committee for the Rehabilitation of the Rural Sections of Haiti
The Haitian Chamber of Commerce
The International Club of Commerce, Haiti
Commerce & Industry Association of New York - Charter Member
Rotary Club, Port-au-Prince, Tennis Club of Port-au-Prince.

14-00000

Honors & Awards :

Knight of the National Order " Honor & Merit "
Officer of the Labor Order
Commander of the Civil Merit Order
Honorary Citizen of the City of New York - Honorary Citizen
Of the City of Long Beach, L.I., N.Y.

Mr. Charles married his wife, Sophie, in 1952; they have
one adopted son.

June 21, 1962

INDEX: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. <u>201-357029</u>	CLASSIFIED MESSAGE	TOTAL COPIES <u>28</u>
X-REF TO FILE NO.			
FILE RID <input type="checkbox"/> RET. TO BRANCH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SECRET		
DESTROY <input type="checkbox"/> SIG. <u>R Galante</u>	PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED		
FROM <u>Dissem BY 24</u>	MESSAGE NUMBER EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC COPYING AND DECLASSIFICATION		
ACTION <u>WH-8</u>	ADVANCE COPY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RID COPY	UNIT	TIME
INFO <u>FILE, MR, EUR-8, CI, CI/OPS, FI, CA-2, Raffinerie</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> ISSUED <input type="checkbox"/> SLOTTED <input type="checkbox"/> TUBED	<u>BY</u>	<u>WRI/7/HF</u>
		ABSTRACT	<u>BT</u>

S E C R E T 202054Z CITE PORT AU PRINCE

PRIN
3885

20 JUN 66 11:41 1967

DIRECTOR

1. COLONEL CLAUDE RAYMOND, DR. ROGER LAFONTANT, PORT AU PRINCE UNIVERSITY MILITIA LEADER, AND DUVALIER'S PRIVATE SECRETARY PIERRE BIAMBY APPLIED U.S. CONSULATE 17 JUNE FOR TRANSIT VISAS FOR SPECIAL MISSION TO LONDON. TRIO REQUESTED TWO WEEKS STAY U.S. GOING TO UK AND TWO WEEKS ON RETURN TRIP.

2. CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES TRAVELLING AS INSPECTOR HAITIAN EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES REQUESTED SEPARATELY TRANSIT VISA FOR TRIP TO EUROPE.

S E C R E T

BT

SECRET

20 JUN 66

201-357029

UNCLASSIFIED INTERNAL USE ONLY CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

FROM:		EXTENSION	NO.	
RID/CE			CSCI 316/02952-66	
TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)		DATE	DATE	
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
				COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
1. CI STAFF 2C 35	14 JUN 1966	6		
2.				
3. XID/CE XID/CE				
4.				
5. RID/AN GA 50		sub		
6.				
7. XID/PI/S		BL		
8.				
9.				
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12.				
13.				
14. RID/PI LB 4003				
				TO: DIA/FBI
				FILE TITLE
				FILE NUMBER
				201-357029
				ENCLOSURE
				ABSTRACT
				DOCUMENT DATE 16 JUN 1966

FORM 610 PREVIOUS EDITIONS
1-62 610 USE ONLY
0P-60
6-64 SECRET CONFIDENTIAL INTERNAL USE ONLY UNCLASSIFIED

SECRET
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

16 JUN 1966

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM: Deputy Director for Plans

SUBJECT: CHARLES, Clemond

DOB: 21 April 1923

POB: Gonâves, Haiti

VISA: Haitian

1. - Reference is made to the I-57 request form concerning Subject who entered the United States on 3 April 1966. The files of another Office of this Agency contain the following pertinent information regarding Subject more recent than that contained in TDCSUB-315/00977-64 dated 9 October 1964, subject: Inquiries Regarding the Possibility of Buying Aircraft for Haiti.

2. According to an unevaluated report dated 14 April 1966, from a United States national with forty years' experience in the tobacco industry who makes frequent trips to Latin America and who is considered a shrewd observer, which contained biographic information concerning Subject, CHARLES was specifically referred to as President DUVALIER's banker and financial manager. Subject was regarded by Source as being "very close to the Palace" and as having ready access to DUVALIER. Source described Subject as a "crook and poor liar; in other words, truly a Haitian political character and not to be trusted under any conditions." Subject had mentioned to Source his activity in 1954 as a negotiator on behalf of the Haitian Government with the General Electric Company of England for modernization of Haiti's telecommunications system. As a result of this contract, Haiti experienced one of its greatest political scandals, for the contract was for 4 million dollars, and the actual delivery of products was only 1 million dollars. Source observed that CHARLES was president of the Haitian Banana Corporation, which was originally operated by Eric DUVALIER and Colcock FLORIN, and subsequently went bankrupt because of financial mismanagement; further, Subject had headed the Essential Oils Company since the death of Senator Louis DE JEAN. Source was satisfied that those companies headed by Subject were actually owned and/or controlled for the benefit of DUVALIER. At the time of the report CHARLES' principal assistant in the tobacco industry was Harry ALEXANDER, who

FILE IN 201-357,027

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NO FOREIGN DISSEM
DO NOT DESTROY

201-357027



SECRET
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

was director of the Haitian Tobacco Monopoly and secretary-treasurer of Le Tabac Haitien, S.A. SICLAIR was generally believed to be Subject's "hatchet man" but source was unable to verify this.

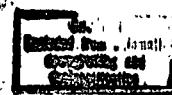
CSC1-J16/02972-66

RID/CE: JMA/MG/mac

Based on: 00-E-324/06340-66

FILE IN 2012-11-52,029
JUN 5 1988

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NO FOREIGN DISSEM
06330



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

**Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.**

FILE NO. (if any)
DATE
11/11/16

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME CHARLES CLEMENCE	(Last, in CAPS) ✓ (First)	(Middle)	NATIONALITY (Citizenship) Haiti
UNITED STATES ADDRESS Hawaiian Cons. Inc.			
ALIEN AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL PAN 234			
PERMANENT ADDRESS Pascal Haiti			
BIRTH DATE 4/3/23	BIRTH PLACE Guitaies		
DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION TRICIR 4/3/66			
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION AZ D15 (TS)			
DESTINATION Dr. Brock			

Other [REDACTED] say derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

**Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control**

Ref B A
4/22/66

FILE IN 201-352029

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 24 APRIL 1966

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - HAITI

FBI FILE NO: NONE GIVEN (NEW YORK)

SECRET

12 April 1966

**MEMORANDUM FOR: DCS/OSS
Attention: Mr. Musulin**
SUBJECT : Contact with Clemard Charles

1. Pursuant to our telephone conversation on 8 March, it is requested that your representative, in talking with Clemard Charles, obtain the latter's views on the following:

- a. the economic and political stability of the Haitian Government for the next four months;
- b. current threats to President Duvalier and origin of these threats;
- c. ability of President Duvalier to control opposition from within or outside the country;
- d. attitudes of Haitian business men in Port-au-Prince relative to the present government.

2. I would be very interested in any indication from Clemard Charles that he is anti-Duvalier or that Duvalier's tenure is limited.

Paul V. Harwood
C/MR/7

WH/7/Ht/HGremillion:rac

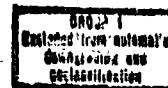
Distribution:

Orig & 1 - Addressee

1 - 201-357029 *File in SCR 4624*

1 - Memo chrono

SECRET



FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 6 APRIL 1966

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - HAITI

FBI FILE NO: NONE GIVEN (NEW YORK)

The manner of control of information, including the retention, distribution, and dissemination of intelligence information, is determined by the Director of Central Intelligence. The law (USC Secs. 703 and 704) which authorizes the retention of intelligence information, also authorizes the Director to determine and designate information controlled by him.

S-2-C-1-1-2

CONTROLLED DISSEM

NO DISSEM ABROAD

COUNTRY	Haiti	REPORT NO	OO-E-54/N3A/6.6
SUBJECT	Clement Joseph Charles believed to be President Duvalier's Personal Financial Manager/Biographical Data on C J Charles	DATE DISTR	2-1-67 65
		NO PAGES	5
		REFERENCES	
DATE OF INFO.	Feb - Mar 66		
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	Port-au-Prince, Feb - Mar 66	THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION	

SOURCE:

US national, sales representative of a US tobacco manufacturing company who has had 40 years' experience in the industry. Source makes frequent business trips to Latin America and recently returned from a six week visit to Ecuador, Panama, and Haiti. He has excellent contacts in the areas he visits, speaks moderate Spanish and French, and is a shrewd observer.

- During the period 1952-59 I tried to establish business association with certain Haitians including such characters as Eric Tippenshawer, Colonel M Prosper, Senator Louis De Joie, George Leger, and many others. On the occasion of my first visit to Port-au-Prince in five years, I encountered a new set of characters, but they are obviously of the identical "cut" as my previous acquaintances.
- A reportedly privately-owned tobacco company known as Le Tabac Haitien, S. A. is directed by Clement Joseph Charles, a black Haitian who also happens to be President of the Commercial Bank of Haiti. This cigarette manufacturing firm is the direct descendant of the long defunct Haitian-American Tobacco Co. Some six months ago Le Tabac Haitien began ordering moderate quantities of leaf tobacco and providing letters of credit to pay for the leaf. When I held my first series of conferences with Mr Charles, he immediately attempted to impress me with his political, social, and economic influence in Haiti and then proceeded to enlist my principal's financial participation to the small sum of US\$300 thousand. Fully cognizant of the Haitian style of business, I deferred the offer and proceeded to discreetly inquire of Mr Charles' status in Haiti.
- As a matter of convenience Mr Charles provided me with a curriculum vitae which I quote as follows:

CLEMENT JOSEPH CHARLES: President & General Manager of the
'BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAITI'
President of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF HAITI

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3
2
1

S-YDS

U-60

S-Y-U-S-S-2

GROUP I
 Excluded from automatic
 downgrading and
 declassification

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

The dissemination of this document is limited to civilian employees and active duty military personnel within the intelligence components of the USIB member agencies, and to those senior officials of the member agencies who must get upon the information. However, unless specifically controlled in accordance with paragraph 9 of DOD 177, it may be released to those components of the departments and agencies of the U.S. Government directly participating in the production of National Intelligence. IT SHALL NOT BE DISSEMINATED TO CONTRACTORS. It shall not be disseminated to organizations or personnel, including consultants, under a contractual relationship to the U.S. Government without the written permission of the originator.

20-357097

CURRICULUM VITAE

Born in Gonâves, Haiti, on April 21, 1923, from a peasant family. Had his primary schooling at the 'Ecole des Frères des Gonâves,' and his secondary schooling at the 'Lycée Goffrard' in the same town.

Upon his father's death, did various jobs to support his family. Was in turn schoolmaster at the rural school of Verrettes, at \$15 a month, free lance teacher at \$0.40 per month per child, time-keeper, plantation supervisor, photographer, sanitary clerk, free lance journalist. In the latter capacity, founded 'L'Intrepide' and 'L'Aurore' in cooperation with the late Emmanuel C. Paul.

Phyto-Pathologist.

In 1946, was appointed Controller General of the Banana Development Company (BAIECO), of which he became the General Agent in 1948. The following year, established himself as Manufacturer's Agent, and created an Import-Export trade house.

Married in 1952, Sophie Lherisson.

In 1953, went to London as a Member of the Economic Mission sent to England by the Haitian Government, and in 1954, negotiated, on behalf of the Government, a contract with The General Electric Co., Ltd., Coventry, England. This contract was in connection with the extension and modernization of the Telecommunication System in Haiti.

In 1957, was appointed as a member of the Economic Mission to the International Conference held in Brussels, Belgium.

Created in 1960, the 'BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAITI,' of which he is the President and Director General. Is also the President of the following firms he himself created:

Universal Enterprises Co. S.A.	(USACO)
National Deutsch Associates, S.A.	
Makcorp d'Haiti, S.A.	(Makaf Cultivation)
Makéco Enterprises, S.A.	
Société Haïtienne de Peaux & Cuirs	(Leather & Skins)
Le Tabac Haïtien	
Administration Portuaire de Port-au-Prince	
Cariibean Cordage Mill	
Corporation Faillatélique d'Haiti	
Manda Division, Montrouis	
Automobile Insurance Division - Third Party Liabilities	
Les Essences Aromatique d'Haiti	(Essential Oils)
Produits Nationaux, S.A.	
Assurance Vieillisse Caligatoire	(OMA)
Entrame, S.A.	
Société Odémaral de Matériaux de Constructions	(SOCIMACO)
Société Nationale de Fruits et de Légumes	(SONAFRU)

He is the exclusive Agent for the following firms:

The General Electric Co., Ltd. of Coventry
Siemens Schuckertwerke A. G. Erlangen, Germany

Presently: President of the Chamber of Commerce of Haiti

Member of: Committee for the Rehabilitation of the Rural Sections
of Haiti
Commerce & Industry Association of New York
Rotary Club of Port-au-Prince
Tennis Club of Port-au-Prince
Action for Latin American Unity, Mexico
Academia de Derecho International, Mexico

Awards & Distinction:

Knight of the National Order 'Honor & Merit' (HAIFI)
Officer of the Labor Order
Commander of the Civil Merit Order
Commander of the International Order for Public Welfare - France
Commander of the National Order for Agricultural Merit
Commander of the Order 'Petion & Bolivar' - for services rendered
to the cause of Pan Americanism
Honorary citizen of the City of Long Beach, L. I., New York
Honorary citizen of the City of New York
Honorary citizen of the City of Berlin
Medal of His Holiness Pope Paul-VI.

4. In addition Mr Charles made available two other papers that are likewise of interest. One is a list of correspondents for the Commercial Bank of Haiti and the second consists of enterprises controlled by that bank which were not included in the latest balance sheet. I quote these papers as follows:

DANCS - LIST OF CORRESPONDENTSU. S. A.:

- (1) Bank of America (International)
P. O. Box 3415
Rincon Annex, San Francisco 20, California
- (2) First National City Bank
399 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10022
- (3) Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company
44 Wall Street
New York 15, N. Y.
- (4) Irving Trust Company
One Wall Street
New York 15, N. Y.
- (5) First National Bank of Boston
Boston 6, Mass.
- (6) Pan American Bank of Miami
P. O. Box 631
Miami 30, Florida

FRANCE:

Crédit Lyonnais
19 Boulevard des Italiens
Paris, France

SWITZERLAND:

- (1) United Overseas Bank (Banque Unique pour les Pays d'Outre-Mer)
3-5 Rue du Conseil Général
Genève, Suisse

CONTROLLED DISSEM**NO DISSEM ABROAD**

S-E-C-R-E-T

- 4 -

- (2) Union de Banques Suisses
8, Rue du Rhone
Geneve, Suisse

ENGLAND:

XIRLAND BANK LIMITED
(Overseas Branch)
P. O. Box 831
60 Gracechurch Street
London, E. C. 3

ENTERPRISES CONTROLLED BY BANQUE COMMERCIALE D'HAITI

Not Included in the Balance Sheet

(1)	SHARA - St. Marc Division (Yearly Income)	\$ 500.000.-
(2)	PORT AUTHORITY - PORT-AU-PRINCE (Yearly Income)	\$ 600.000.-
(3)	THIRD PARTY LIABILITY - VEHICLE INSURANCE (Yearly Income)	\$ 1.000.000.-
(4)	ESSENTIAL OILS (Yearly Income)	\$ 300.000.-
(5)	SEAFOOD - EXPLOITATION (Yearly Income)	\$ 250.000.-
(6)	MODERN TANNERY (Yearly Income)	\$ 250.000.-
(7)	PHILATELIC CORPORATION (Yearly Income)	\$ 300.000.-
(8)	KERASA (Yearly Income)	\$ 150.000.-
(9)	U.S.A.C.O. (Yearly Income)	\$ 275.000.-
(10)	TOTURA SALES DIVISION - C. J. Charles Import-Export (Yearly Income)	\$ 150.000.-
(11)	SEMIN - LUMBER DIVISION (Yearly Income)	\$ 100.000.-
(12)	O.H.A. - WORKERS INSURANCE (Yearly minimal income expected)	\$ 2.000.000.-

9. Since my previous commercial associations in Haiti dated prior to 1959, I found it extremely difficult to locate old acquaintances, for most are dead or in voluntary exile. I did manage to assemble some data on

S-E-C-R-E-T

Mr Charles that I regard as reliable. He is specifically referred to as "Papa Doc's" banker and financial manager. Mr Charles, as would be expected is "very close to the Palace" and has ready access to President Duvalier. As for his character, he is described as "a crook and a poor liar." In other words, Mr Charles is truly a Haitian political character and not to be trusted under any conditions.

6. I noted that Mr Charles mentions his activity in 1954 as a negotiator on behalf of the Haitian Government with the General Electric Co of England for modernization of the country's telecommunications system. As a result of this contract Haiti experienced one of its greatest political scandals for the contract was for US\$4 million, and the actual delivery of products was only US\$1 million. I, likewise, observed that Mr Charles is president of the Haitian Banana Corp which was originally operated by Eric Tippenhauer and Colonel Prosper, and subsequently was bankrupt because of financial mismanagement. Still further, Essential Oils Co was at one time the exclusive domain of Senator Louis De Joie, and since his death the company is headed by Mr Charles.
7. I am personally satisfied that Mr Clemond Joseph Charles is President Duvalier's personal financial manager, and the companies directed by Mr Charles are in fact owned and/or controlled for the benefit of Haiti's chief executive. At the moment Mr Charles' principal assistant in the tobacco industry is Henry Siclait, who just happens to be Director of the Haitian Tobacco Monopoly and Secretary-Treasurer of Le Tabac Haitien, S. A. Siclait is believed to be Mr Charles' "hatchet man" but I was not able to verify this allegation.

- end -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

W.H.

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

FILE NO. (if any)
A-2
DATE
2-13-66

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME (Last, in CAPS)	(First)	(Middle)	NATIONALITY (Citizenship)
CHARLES, Clemard Joseph			Haiti
UNITED STATES ADDRESS			
Haitian Consulate, New York, N.Y.			
AIRLINE AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL			
PAA 234			
PERMANENT ADDRESS			
c/o Banque Commerciale, Port-au-Prince, Haiti			
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE		
4-21-23	Port-au-Prince, Haiti		
DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION			
2-2-66, NYC			
NRI			
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION			
Duration of status			
9 March 66			
mac			
DESTINATION			
see above			
<i>W.H. 2-13-66</i>			

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

in C.I.A.
C.I.A.
State Dept.

Form 1-17
(Rev. 7-15-61)

201-357029 *

SECRET

201 PERSONALITY FILE ACTION REQUEST

NOTE: SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON VERSO SIDE TYPE OR PRINT

TO: RID/201 Section Room GA-20 Tube Address DW-6				DATE 7-26-65		
FROM: Name		OFFICE	ROOM	PHONE		
1. TYPE ACTION	OPEN	2. FILE RESTRICTED	YES	3. PERMANENT CHARGE	YES	
	AMEND		NO		NO	
	CLOSE					
4. TRUE NAME (Last) (First) (Middle)			5. 201 NO. 725692			
6. NAME VARIANTS AND TELECODES (see Instructions, Item 6)						
TYPE	(Last)	(First)	(Middle)			
H2						
H2						
H2						
H2						
H2						
H2						
7. SEX F 8. DATE OF BIRTH PZ		9. COUNTRY OF BIRTH		10. CITY/TOWN OF BIRTH		
M	F	J	J	PZ		
11. CITIZENSHIP		12. OCCUPATION (clear text)		OCC. CODE	13. SWL	14. OI CODE
H1				J1	JB	E1
15. DOCUMENT SYMBOL & NUMBER		DATE	16. RESIDENCE			
H1			H1			
17. COMMENTS (text for Index cards)						H1
H1						H1
H1						H1
H1						H1
H1						H1
18. COUNTRY OF LOCATION		CODE	19. ACTION DESK	CODE	20. SECONDARY DESK	CODE
H1						
21. INFORMATION ADDRESSEES						
22. CRYPTONYM		HAND CARRY OR FORWARD BY TUBE IF THIS NAME APPEARS ABOVE.				
23. SIGNATURE OF REQUESTER		201 NO. 725692				

FORM 681 EDITION PREVIOUS
0-68 EDITIONS

SECRET

REF ID: A6500
Each card has separate
downgrading and declassification

(68-61)

SECRET
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

4 November 1965

TO: Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence
Department of the Army
Attention: LMR

FROM: Interagency Source Register
SUBJECT: CHARLES, Joseph Clement (SD 11612)

1. Reference is made to your requests concerning Subject dated 8 May 1963 and 27 October 1965. The files contain no pertinent information in addition to that which has been incorporated into the enclosed Biographic Report dated July 1965.

2. The Interagency Source Register has no record of a current operational interest in Subject.

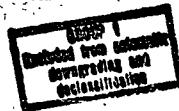
XXXX-11,348

Encl. 1 attachment as stated above

RID/CB: JMA/HIP/bjr

Based on: 201-357029

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NO FOREIGN DISSEM



SECRET
(When Filled In)

WT

RECHECK		DO NOT USE THIS SPACE																	
REGISTRATION REQUEST		ISRM NO.	11,348																
Glenn Crispell FI/ISR 4 C24 X5045		DATE	27 Oct 1965																
		201 NO.	357029																
NAME	dup 725692																		
CHARLES, Joseph	Clemard																		
ALIASES AND/OR SPELLING VARIATIONS																			
DATE OF BIRTH	PLACE OF BIRTH	CITIZENSHIP																	
21 April 1923	Gonaives, Haiti	Haitian																	
PRESENT ADDRESS																			
Port-Su-Prince, Haiti. (Presently travelling in the U.S. '63) Unknown																			
PRESENT EMPLOYMENT																			
Unknown																			
TRAVEL																			
ADDITIONAL PERTINENT IDENTIFYING DATA																			
<p style="text-align: right;">Ridge: Both 201's are Sd by ISC.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td colspan="2">MEMORANDUM COORDINATION</td></tr> <tr><td>Date 29 Oct 65</td><td>INITIALS</td></tr> <tr><td>RI ANALYST</td><td>H.W.C.</td></tr> <tr><td>DIV. BRANCH</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>11A 77567</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>31 TSR</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>RI EDITOR</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>RI TYPIST</td><td></td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: right;">RECEIVED RID/IA 27 OCT 1965</p> <p style="text-align: center;">10/27/65 RH ReFs</p> <p style="text-align: right;">FILE IN 201-<u>357029</u></p> <p style="text-align: right;">GROUP 1 Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification</p>				MEMORANDUM COORDINATION		Date 29 Oct 65	INITIALS	RI ANALYST	H.W.C.	DIV. BRANCH		11A 77567		31 TSR		RI EDITOR		RI TYPIST	
MEMORANDUM COORDINATION																			
Date 29 Oct 65	INITIALS																		
RI ANALYST	H.W.C.																		
DIV. BRANCH																			
11A 77567																			
31 TSR																			
RI EDITOR																			
RI TYPIST																			

SECRET

FBI DOCUMENTS

DATE: 30 SEPTEMBER 1965
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES
REGISTRATION ACT - HAITI
FBI FILE NO: NONE GIVEN (WASH., D.C.)

DATE: 30 SEPTEMBER 1965
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES
INTERNAL SECURITY - HAITI
FBI FILE NO: NONE GIVEN (NEW YORK)

AGENC. CHECK SHEET

WJ 16 Sep 65

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M CIA	FROM:	Defense Intelligence Agency	
LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE NAME - MAIDEN NAME (if any)							ALIAS(ES) OR NICKNAMES		
Charles, Clemard Joseph, or Clemard, Joseph Charles							Area C1		
SEX	MARITAL STATUS		DATE OF BIRTH		PLACE OF BIRTH (City and State)				
Male	Unk/		Unk		Unk (Haiti)(?)				
PURPOSE OF CHECK: Request for Record Check.									
LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, SOCIETIES OR CLUBS WITH WHICH AFFILIATED President, Chamber of Commerce, Port-au-Prince, Haiti									
MILITARY SERVICE									
BRANCH OF SERVICE	SERVICE NUMBER	FROM (Date)			TO			ALIEN REGISTRATION NUMBER	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER
SPOUSE'S FULL NAME		ALIAS(ES) OR NICKNAMES			DATE OF BIRTH				
Unk									
RESIDENCES DURING PAST 15 YEARS									
DATES		STREET AND NUMBER			CITY		STATE OR COUNTRY		
FROM	TO								
Unk	Present	TDCS-DB-315/009/4 9 Oct 64, subject: Inquiries regarding the Buying Aircraft for the possibility of reference to the state of Port-au-Prince, Haiti			Port-au-Prince		Haiti		
EMPLOYMENT DURING PAST 15 YEARS									
DATES		EMPLOYER			PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT				
FROM	TO	Director, Commercial National Bank of Haiti, Port-au-Prince, Haiti							
EDUCATION									
DATES		NAME OF SCHOOL			LOCATION OF SCHOOL				
FROM	TO								
REMARKS OF CHECKING AGENCY									
S									
This is a request for a name check only and is not a request for an investigation or a clearance.									

DIA FORM 6 (Rev 3-65)

031888 OPI: DIACI

29 SEP 1965

WJ

14-00000

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 16 SEPTEMBER 1965

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: FOREIGN POLITICAL MATTERS - HAITI

FBI FILE NO: NONE GIVEN (NEW YORK)

DEPT OF STATE TELEGRAMS

FROM PORT AUPRINCE EMBTEL 1188

DATE: 5 FEBRUARY 1965

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: VERBATIME TEXT

DATE: 23 JANUARY 1965

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

PORTAUPRINCE 1214

SUBJECT: NONE GIVEN (RE CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES)

INDEX: <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	CLASSIFY TO FILE NO: <u>201-357029</u>	TOTAL COPIES: <u>38</u>	RI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COPY <input type="checkbox"/> DRAFT
REF TO FILE NO: <u>20</u>	CLASSIFIED MESSAGE		REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED
FILE RD: <input type="checkbox"/> REVIS TO DRAFT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SIC	MARGUERITE		1 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 6 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 8 <input type="checkbox"/>
DESTROY: <input type="checkbox"/> SIC	SECRET		
FROM:	PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED		
PART A1 P.P.C.C.	ADVANCE COPY	TO UNIT	TIME BY
ACTION: WH 8 <input type="checkbox"/> ISSUED <input type="checkbox"/> SLOTTED <input type="checkbox"/> TURDED			

INFO VR, FILE, C1, C1005 C1/SP CA2 CA1000
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R I C O P Y

29 Dec 64 145039

R I C O P Y

DIR INFO GNVA BERN CITE PRIN 2974 FIASCONARO ACTING
 REF: DIR 68358 (NOT SENT GNVA, BERN)

AN	PC	WH/2/H/T
	PC	DESTROY
ABSTRACT	END	

R I C O P Y

R I C O P Y

1. PER PRIN DAILY LE NOUVELLISTE REPEAT LE NOUVELLISTE,
 ELIZABETH DABINOVIC LEFT PRIN 23 DECEMBER AFTER FIVE DAY VISIT
 WITH MRS. CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES, WIFE PRESIDENT COMMERCIAL
 BANK HAITI.
2. VISIT SIGNIFICANT SINCE PER REF, BOZO DABINOVIC,
 ELIZABETH'S HUSBAND, POSSIBLY INVOLVED MOHAMMED FAYED'S EFFORTS
 PURCHASE ARMS FOR HAITI. CLEMARD CHARLES IS HAITIAN AGENT
 INVOLVED FAYED'S AFFAIRS PRIN. PER GNVA INFO, BOZO'S SHIPPING
 FIRM GNVA REGISTERED IN ELIZABETH'S NAME.

R I C O P Y

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3039 Dec 64
 201-357029

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INDEX <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	CLASSIFIED MESSAGE	TOTAL COPIES 17	<i>APR 1 1968</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COPY <input type="checkbox"/> DRAFT REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED	
CLASSIFY TO FILE NO 201-35702				
X-REF TO FILE NO	30 SECRET			
FILE RID <input type="checkbox"/> RET TO <input type="checkbox"/> FILE <input type="checkbox"/> DESTROY <input type="checkbox"/> SIC <i>(Signature)</i>				
FROM PORT AU PRINCE	PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED			
ACTION WH 8	ADVANCE COPY <input type="checkbox"/> ISSUED <input type="checkbox"/> LOGGED <input type="checkbox"/> TUNED	UNIT	TIME	BY
INFO VR. FILE, DO 4, DO 9/H3, FS/SP5, F1,		AN <input type="checkbox"/> F1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ABSTRACT	PG <input type="checkbox"/> FG <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDEX	DESTROY

R E L A Y E T 281525Z**CITE PRIN 2966****REF: PRIN 2953 CIR 42018****23 DEC 1968 48045**

- Y** 1. CLEMARD JOSEPH CHARLES RETURNED PRIN 21 DECEMBER. NO INFO AS YET AVAILABLE RE RESULT HIS NEGOTIATIONS.
2. LUCKIER CAMBRONNE RETURNED SAME FLIGHT BUT, PER PRESS REPORTS, PROBABLE HE TRAVELED TO ESCORT DUVALIER'S DAUGHTER FROM GIVIA SCHOOL TO PRIN.

R**SECRET****SEC****COPY****R**
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201-357029
VIA V/H 53 Dec 1964****1881**

15
W H A 2

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Instructions: Any handwritten entries shall be in block capital letters. All Spanish names shall be hyphenated with the father's name first and the mother's name following.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

FILE NO. (If any)
DATE
12-13-14

The alien listed below has been admitted to the United States under the provisions of section 101 (a) 15 (A) or 101 (a) 15 (G) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

NAME (Last, in CAPS)	(First)	(Middle)	NATIONALITY (Citizenship)
<u>CINER</u>		<u>Cypar</u>	<u>HAITI</u>
UNITED STATES ADDRESS <u>Consulate of HAITI</u> <u>NYC</u>			
AIRCRAFT AND FLIGHT NO. OR VESSEL OF ARRIVAL <u>KH 222</u>			
PERMANENT ADDRESS <u>Front Port A.太子, HAITI</u>			
BIRTH DATE	BIRTH PLACE		
<u>4-25-23</u>	<u>HAITI</u>		
DATE AND PLACE OF ADMISSION <u>19-12-64</u> <u>JFK I.A.</u>			
PURPOSE AND LENGTH OF ADMISSION <u>A-2 (T-S) Due or Stay</u>			
DESTINATION <u>Consulate of HAITI</u> <u>NYC</u>			

Other agencies are requested to furnish any derogatory subversive information regarding this alien to the F. B. I.

in C.I.A.
FBI
State Dept.
Form 147
(Rev. 7-15-63)

Deputy Associate Commissioner
Travel Control

FILE IN 201-357029 *

TRANSMIT
OF
TDCS INFORMATION REPORT

131 : SECRET

Oct 9 21 59 61

ORIG. HELEN MORGAN
UNIT WH/2/HAITI
EXT. 6026
DATE 9 OCTOBER 1961

ROUTING

1	4
2	5
3	6

CONFIRMATION COPIES

WH 12

INFORMATION COPIES

CI/IC, CI/OPS, FI/FI/D, FI/INT 6, IW, CA/O 6, CA/PEG, DODS, WH/SA 5, SOD 4

DATE DISTRIBUTED

9 OCTOBER 1961

PRECEDENCE

X ROUTINE

BASED ON (PLD. RPT., PROJ.)

WH/2/HAITI	4	WH/PRIN	WH/PRIN	#	IN 89699 (WAVE 2976) UFG-600/ NP (UOAEER/8) LIAISON *
		WH/JNWAVE/JNPALM	1		

EVALUATION REQUESTED OF	STATE	XX	ARMY	NAVY	AIR					

HANDLING INSTRUCTIONS

NO FOREIGN DISSEM/CONTROLLED DISSEM

RELAY REQUEST ATTACHED FOR RELAY TO CINCSO AND CINCLANT.

C S INTERNAL USE ONLY

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICER(S)

CLASSIFICATION

RELEASING OFFICER

SECRET

(WHEN FILLED IN)



M 0/WH/R

H. J. Benches

COPY NO.

~~SECRET~~

NO FOREIGN DISSE~~N~~ CONTROLLED DISSEM

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

• ROUTINE

Intelligence Information Cable

COUNTRY HAITI

TDCS DB-315/30974-64

DATE OF 3 OCTOBER 1964
INFO.

DISTR. 9 OCTOBER 1964

SUBJECT

INQUIRIES REGARDING THE POSSIBILITY OF
BUYING AIRCRAFT FOR HAITI

PLACE &
DATE ACQ. UNITED STATES, MIAMI (7 OCTOBER 1964)

REF. IN 89699

SOURCE

FIELD REPORT NO. UP0-6004

AND
APPRAISAL

UNITED STATES CITIZEN (C) WHO OPERATES A BUSINESS IN HAITI, WHERE HE ENJOYS
THE FRIENDSHIP OF MANY MILITARY AND GOVERNMENT LEADERS, AND WHO IS A FORMER
MILITARY OFFICER AND A TRAINED REPORTER, FROM SAUNDERS V. ROBERTSON.

APPRAISAL: 3.

1. ON OR ABOUT 3 OCTOBER 1964, THE AVIATION INVESTORS COMPANY OF FORT
LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA, RECEIVED AN INQUIRY ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF BUYING A
C-119 AIRCRAFT FOR THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT. THE CALL WAS MADE BY RAYMOND
(NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED) TO SAUNDERS V. ROBERTSON, AN AVIATION INVESTORS COMPANY
EMPLOYEE, WHO AGREED TO INVESTIGATE THE PROPOSED AIRCRAFT PURCHASE.

2. ON 5 OCTOBER ROBERTSON RECEIVED A TELEPHONE CALL FROM A MAN WHO
IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS "RASH" (PHONETIC) REGARDING THE POSSIBLE PURCHASE OF A
P-51 AIRCRAFT OBTINENTLY FOR THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT, BUT IT WAS ACTUALLY
INTENDED FOR HAITI. ROBERTSON AGREED TO MEET WITH "RASH" AT THE CONGRESS
BUILDING IN MIAMI TO DISCUSS DETAILS OF BOTH PURCHASES.

This document contains information affecting the National Defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C. Sec. 793 and 794. The transmission or revelation of which in any manner to an unauthorized person, is prohibited by law.

NO FOREIGN DISSEM/CONTROLLED DISSEM

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~SECRET~~

WHITE DIA ARMY/ACM NAVY AIR JCS SECDEF NSA NMIC AID USAF OCI ONE OCR GRS CO
TREASURY FBI INS

NO FOREIGN DISSEM/CONTROLLED DISSEM

SECRET

3. SOURCE COMMENT: ROBERSON IS A CAUCASIAN BORN CIRCA 1917 WHO ONCE ATTEMPTED SUGAR NEGOTIATIONS IN HAITI, WHERE HE BECAME KNOWN TO SEVERAL HAITIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, INCLUDING JOSEPH CLEMARD CHARLES, PRESIDENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF HAITI. (FIELD COMMENT: ANOTHER SOURCE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED THAT CHARLES HAD UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTEMPTED TO BUY T-28 AIRCRAFT IN ARIZONA.)

4. FIELD DISSEM: STATE, CUSTOMS, FBI, I&NS, BORDER PATROL, CINCLANT, CINCSCO (ALSO SENT PORT-AU-PRINCE).

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

NO FOREIGN DISSEM/CONTROLLED DISSEM

14-00000

DEPT OF STATE TELEGRAM
FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE CONTROL: 7094
DATE: 8 OCTOBER 1964
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: NONE GIVEN (RE CLEMARD CHARLES AND
FNU SANJURJO)

SECRET

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
		2. RI FILE NO.		
		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.		4. DATE
		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO.	9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN	11. DATE	
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.		
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
CHARLES, JOSEPH D. 201-097839 SEX M DOB ? CIT HAITI OCC ? SUBJ REPORTEDLY WOULD RECEIVE POWER POSITION IF DUVALIER GOVT OVERTHROWN IN HAITI. OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENCY. #HTP				
201-727690 UFGA-14051 19 FEB 64 ♦200-120-63 P2 1892208 PAIR - 00000000_0000000000 1111111111111111111111 222222222222222222 333333333333333333 44444444444444444444 55555555555555555555 66666666666666666666 77777777777777777777 88888888888888888888 99999999999999999999 1 892 208 <i>HTP/6/DR</i>				
FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 1892208				

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

FORM 607 000 0000000 0000000

SECRET

卷之三

201-97839

13 June 1963

Educ'd), Comments:

IV. Joseph D. Charles (Black): A man of correct behavior, cultured, honest, would like to be Chief of State, but does not have the real stuff to lead the people.

SECRET

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION		
		4. RI FILE NO.		
		5. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	6. DATE	
		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO.	9. EVALUATION
8. ANALYST		10. DATE PROCESSED		
		11. DISSEMINATED IN		
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION				
12. SUBJ REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.		
PERTINENT INFORMATION				
CHARLES, M. CLEMARD JOSEPH 201-357029 SEX M DOB ? CIT ? OCC ? SUBJ HAS RETURNED TO HAITI AND IS BEING SERIOUSLY CONSIDERED AS THE NEXT PRES. SUBJ 201-725439 SAID THAT M. CHARLES IS RECEIVING CONSIDERABLE SUPPORT.				
<p style="text-align: center;">AR 78 718</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5/5/64</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>for [signature]</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">2054126</p>				
<p style="text-align: right;">PAZR 2054126</p> <p style="text-align: right;">0100000100000000000000 000000000000000000000000000000 111111111111111111111111111111 222222222222222222222222222222 333333333333333333333333333333 444444444444444444444444444444 555555555555555555555555555555 666666666666666666666666666666 777777777777777777777777777777 888888888888888888888888888888 999999999999999999999999999999 00000000000000000000000000000000</p>				
<p>FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 2054126</p> <p style="text-align: right;">↗</p>				

LAW 867 an Previous Edition

SECRET

四庫全書

UNCLASSIFIED INTERNAL
USE ONLY CONFIDENTIAL SECRET**ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET**

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Clement Joseph Charles

FROM:

Stuart
Chief, Contact Division (Support)

EXTENSION

NO.

39, 201

DATE

*Case 40-586**21 May 63*

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)

DATE

OFFICER'S INITIALS

RECEIVED

FORWARDED

COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)

1. *Fritz Janyay, DODS**for the 201*

2.

Send a copy to

3.

K.T. Ripley

4.

Stuart

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17.

18.

CIA(S) 3, 262, 278

Chief, Contact Division
ATTN: Support (Stuntz)
INFO: LA (McCrea) and Czajkowski
Chief, New York Office

17 May 1963

Case-40,556 --- Clemond Joseph Charles

1. At Clemond Joseph Charles' request, on 14 May 63 C/S Balog had a "farewell" interview with the Haitian banker. The private conversation, which took place at Charles' room at the Park Sheraton Hotel in New York, lasted about one hour. On 15 May 1963 Charles flew back to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

2. At the outset of our "confidential" interview Charles showed us a letter written by William Stix Wasserman, 40 Wall Street, New York 5, N.Y. whom Charles described as a "big financier and my adviser" and addressed to Senator Hubert Humphrey. According to Charles, Humphrey and Wasserman are good friends, an allegation which may be true since the salutation of the letter was "Dear Hubert" and the general tone of it indicated a fairly close relationship between the two.

3. In his letter, Wasserman asked the Senator to receive Charles whom he described as a man with "liberal views in regard to cooperatives." Wasserman went on saying that Charles sees "the necessity of creating a new relationship between capital and labor primarily through profit sharing that will at least nullify to some extent the siren song of Communist propaganda." Wasserman concluded by stating the following: "I think at this very critical time in Haitian affairs and with Castro only 60 miles away that the Administration might begin to look for men with Mr. Charles' ability and attitude to see what can constructively be done to bring some hope to that unfortunate island."

4. Charles stated that since he was unable to make another trip to Washington to see Senator Humphrey he asked his friend and business partner, Joseph F. Dryer, Tampa, Florida to present Wasserman's letter to the Senator and request him to receive Charles when the Haitian banker returns to the US on one of his frequent business trips.

5. Charles reiterated his willingness to cooperate with the US Government. He wishes to be contacted at his bank in Port-au-Prince, but not his home, Pawt St. He stated that after his return to Haiti he will contact "in utmost confidence" some of his influential friends: Army officers, intellectuals, writers, journalists, business men and will be

CONFIDENTIAL

-2-

glad to talk with a US Government official concerning the "general political climate in Haiti." Although he has had several contacts with members of the US Embassy in Port-au-Prince, he prefers to cooperate with "one of Captain Belog's friends." All the US official has to do is to walk into his office at the bank and say that "I'm am a friend of Captain Belog's". If a contact is made this way he will be willing to cooperate "to the fullest."

6. He told us that he was not prepared to give his support to those anti-Duvalier politicians in exile who had a few days ago announced the formation of a government in exile since "they are not the right people to take over in Haiti." He emphasized that he would not under any circumstance support Duvalier with whom he is thoroughly disillusioned. In fact, he thinks that Duvalier "went crazy and must be and will be eliminated." He did not elaborate and stated that first he must go back to Haiti and talk with his friends. He mentioned, however, that his cousin, Joseph D. Charles, a former ambassador of Haiti to the US who now lives in "forced retirement" in Cap Haitien, was ready to re-enter the political life at a propitious moment. He believes that his cousin will have enough Army support to become provisional President and then with popular support will be elected President of Haiti. Upon his return to Port-au-Prince, Charles will work toward rallying support for Joseph D. Charles. He is confident that once in power, his uncle would pursue a pro-US policy. At this point, Charles intimated that "a Joseph Charles government could grant the US rights to establish a naval base at Mole St.-Nicolas, which is about 60 miles from Cuba."

7. We wished Charles bon voyage and, of course, promised nothing concerning his offer to be contacted in Port-au-Prince. We merely told him that we would report our conversation to "our mutual friends in Washington" for their decision. Regardless of this decision, Charles stated that during his next trip to New York he would call us on the telephone to discuss "things" in confidence.

JAY B.L. REEVES

JBelog:pas

LCR/ES

file - Charles - 21
Carol

THIS COPY IS ^{10 MAY 1963} NOT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Clemard Joseph CHARLES

FOR RELEASE.

1. On 29 April 1963 Dorothe Matlack, Domestic Exploitation Section, ACSI, telephoned to the effect that a banker named Clemard Joseph Charles had left Haiti six days earlier and had just arrived in New York. A friend of Charles, named Joseph Dryer, 109 Lakewood Avenue, West Palm Beach, Florida, had written to General Delmar, former CG Antilles Command, recommending Charles as a man of great interest to the US government in view of the events in Haiti. Charles was described as President of the Banc Commerciale, Port au Prince, Haiti, who is in President Duvalier's favor. Mrs. Matlack mentioned that she had alerted Col. Sam Kail in Miami to contact Dryer in order to obtain more background information and an assessment on Charles.

2. On 1 May 63 Mrs. Matlack advised that Charles was staying at the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York, and that he had telephoned her since her name had been supplied to him by Dryer. Charles considered her to be his point of contact in Washington. According to Mrs. Matlack, Charles had appointments to see Vice President Johnson, Senator Keating, and Congressman Rogers (Florida). However, Charles was willing to talk to representatives of Mrs. Matlack's office. Mrs. Matlack stated that the Haitian Desk man in ACSI was ready to go to New York to talk to Charles and invited CIA to accompany him. Charles speaks very little English and a fluency in French was therefore required for the interview. Mrs. Matlack stated that she might be able to obtain a French linguist from First Army, Governor's Island, but he would not be an intelligence officer. It was decided that James Balog, New York Office, who has a knowledge of the French language would accompany the ACSI representative. It was also arranged that Balog would meet the ACSI representative (Captain Rogers) at the Park Sheraton Hotel where Charles was staying.

3. On 2 May 63 Mrs. Matlack reported that Col. Kail had interviewed Mr. Dryer in West Palm Beach. Dryer had appointed Charles as Director of his bank in Haiti. Charles, according to Dryer, formerly had no political ambitions but in view of the current political situation in Haiti, Charles now thinks that he may some day be president. Dryer described Charles as well-connected, politically and financially, on both sides of the fence in Haiti. He is also a good friend of President Duvalier. Dryer had given Charles letters of introduction to Senator Keating and to other officials in Washington. Charles wanted to see President Kennedy and indeed had gone to the White House to arrange for an appointment. He was well received by the President's appointment secretary and invited to dinner that evening with the appointment

- 2 -
SUBJECT: Clement Joseph CHARLES

secretary. Through a misunderstanding, however, Charles did not attend the dinner but went to New York instead.

4. Charles is travelling, according to Dryer, with a Texan geologist named de Mohrenshildt. de Mohrenshildt is associated with Charles in a business venture in Haiti and is trying to arrange a meeting for Charles with Vice President Johnson.

5. On 3 May 63 Jim Balog telephoned to advise that he had had a five-hour session the previous day with Charles and that he had obtained both personality data and views by Charles on what the United States should do in the current Haitian situation. Balog advised that he was transmitting the information to Washington. Upon arrival, copies of the teletypes were transmitted to ACSI (Mrs. Matlack), WH Division, and the Latin America Branch.

6. On 6 May 63 Mayo Stuntz, Support Branch, advised that WH Division wished to speak to Charles and Balog was asked to arrange an appointment. Mrs. Matlack telephoned at approximately 1715 to advise that she had just received a telephone call from Mrs. de Mohrenshildt asking assistance in obtaining hotel reservations in Washington. Upon being told that we had no special means of obtaining reservations, Mrs. Matlack stated that she would check with the State Department Protocol Office to determine which hotels would admit negro guests. Mrs. Matlack finally made reservations at the Alban Towers. A check with Jim Balog revealed that he had arranged for Charles to meet the WH representative in the lobby of the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., at 12:00 noon on 7 May. Attempts to reach Mrs. Matlack that afternoon were unsuccessful. At 0830, 7 May, a call was made to Mrs. Matlack to confirm that Charles would be in Washington on that day and that arrangements had been made for a meeting with an Agency representative for 12:00 noon. Mrs. Matlack retorted that both Mrs. de Mohrenshildt and Charles had called her that previous evening to confirm a 12:00 luncheon appointment with her. Mrs. Matlack was concerned that CIA and Army should not be working at cross purposes. She had received authorization from ACSI to meet Charles at lunch and felt that it would not be politic for her to withdraw from her appointment since Army considered her the point of contact with Charles. Mayo Stuntz informed WH Division of the conflict and passed on the suggestion that the WH Division representative might meet Charles and Mrs. Matlack at noon and that Mrs. Matlack offered to withdraw shortly thereafter. The WH representative declined the offer and requested that a meeting later in the afternoon be arranged. Mrs. Matlack believed that due to conflicting instructions, she had been placed in the middle in the situation from which she could not graciously withdraw and requested that someone accompany her.

- 3 -

SUBJECT: Clement Joseph CHARLES

7. I met Mrs. Matlack in the lobby of the Hotel Willard shortly before noon, and a few minutes later, Mr. Charles arrived, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. de Mohrenschildt. We lunched in the restaurant in the hotel. Mr. de Mohrenschildt mentioned that he had been born in Batu, Russia, but during the Bolshevik Revolution had been taken to Poland as a small child. He had spent approximately 20 years in Poland prior to World War II and had served in the Polish Army. He also mentioned that he had been a member of an ICA Team to Yugoslavia in 1957 and while in Belgrade had met Gomulka who was visiting Belgrade at the time. He had spoken to Gomulka and was invited to visit Poland, which invitation he had accepted. His home is in Dallas, Texas. He has a PhD. in geology and has had some teaching experience. Mrs. de Mohrenschildt was born in Peking, China. Her father was Russian and her mother French, and she is now or has been a fashion designer. Mr. de Mohrenschildt mentioned that he has known Charles for sometime and that he is a partner with him in a sisal business in Haiti.

8. Both Charles and de Mohrenschildt were anxious to arrange meetings with government officials in Washington. I mentioned to Charles that a meeting had been arranged for him at 2:15 and that a Mr. Green would meet him in the lobby. At 1410 Mrs. Matlack, Mr. and Mrs. de Mohrenschildt and I departed and Charles remained in the lobby waiting for contact.

9. In the course of the luncheon conversation, Charles had mentioned to Mrs. Matlack that he desired to see a Mr. Wise, AID, to discuss US aid to Haiti. Later that afternoon Mrs. Matlack called to state that she had called the State Department to pass along Charles' request. Mr. Zagorski (State) had called her back to pass on the Haitian Desk man's extreme displeasure that anyone in the United States Government should be in official contact with Charles. The desk man considered Charles to be close to the Duvalier Government, to have been involved in several shady financial dealings, and in general, to be an undesirable character. Mrs. Matlack asked whether the Agency had any interest in Charles which would dictate further contact with Charles.

10. Mayo Stuntz checked with WH Division and determined that as a result of the meeting with Charles, the DD/P Haitian Desk had no further plans to contact him. I told Mrs. Matlack that our interest seemed to have been satisfied and that I believed we should disengage ourselves as gracefully as possible.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 4 -

11. [REDACTED], DD/P Coordinator, called on 7 May to inquire concerning our involvement in the Charles case. He stated that ACSI had called him earlier that day to assure him that ACSI had no direct interest in Charles and that it was acting as an intermediary at the request of General Delmar who had passed the lead to General Fitch. ACSI was concerned that due to the mix up in appointments to see Charles, charges might later be made that ACSI had interfered or had obstructed CIA contact with Charles. I explained to Nelson what had happened and he later called back to state that ACSI was completely satisfied in the way the matter had been handled.

12. On 9 May Mrs. Matlack telephoned to advise that the Operational Branch of ACSI was discussing the Charles case with DD/P to determine future course of action. She was still somewhat concerned over her own position in the case since Charles considered her to be the focal point in Washington. I reiterated to her that the matter was one for either the State Department or the operational elements to handle and that we preferred to disengage ourselves. Mrs. Matlack mentioned that a dispatch had been received to the effect that a cousin of Charles was prominently mentioned as a successor to Duvalier should the latter be overthrown. She was of the opinion that the US government should continue to "play ball" with Charles as a future asset in Haitian affairs.

A. F. CZAJKOWSKI

Distribution:

Orig - O/Chief

- 1 - New York Office
- 1 - Support (Stuntz)
- 1 - LA Branch
- 1 - Index (Control)
- 1 - Dep/Coll chrono

AFCzajkowski:ncr

file - Charles - 221
Card

10 May 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Clemard Joseph CHARLES

1. On 29 April 1963 Dorothe Matlack, Domestic Exploitation Section, ACSI, telephoned to the effect that a banker named Clemard Joseph Charles had left Haiti six days earlier and had just arrived in New York. A friend of Charles, named Joseph Dryer, 109 Lakewood Avenue, West Palm Beach, Florida, had written to General Delmar, former CG Antilles Command, recommending Charles as a man of great interest to the US government in view of the events in Haiti. Charles was described as President of the Banc Commerciale, Port au Prince, Haiti, who is in President Duvalier's favor. Mrs. Matlack mentioned that she had alerted Col. Sam Kail in Miami to contact Dryer in order to obtain more background information and an assessment on Charles.

2. On 1 May 63 Mrs. Matlack advised that Charles was staying at the Park Sheraton Hotel, New York, and that he had telephoned her since her name had been supplied to him by Dryer. Charles considered her to be his point of contact in Washington. According to Mrs. Matlack, Charles had appointments to see Vice President Johnson, Senator Keating, and Congressman Rogers (Florida). However, Charles was willing to talk to representatives of Mrs. Matlack's office. Mrs. Matlack stated that the Haitian Deck man in ACSI was ready to go to New York to talk to Charles and invited CIA to accompany him. Charles speaks very little English and a fluency in French was therefore required for the interview. Mrs. Matlack stated that she might be able to obtain a French linguist from 1st Army, Governor's Island, but he would not be an intelligence officer. It was decided that James Balog, New York Office, who had a knowledge of the French language would accompany the ACSI representative under Army cover. It was also arranged that Balog would meet the ACSI representative (Captain Rogers) at the Park Sheraton Hotel where Charles was staying.

3. On 2 May 63 Mrs. Matlack reported that Col. Kail had interviewed Mr. Dryer in West Palm Beach. Dryer had appointed Charles as Director of his bank in Haiti. Charles, according to Dryer, formerly had no political ambitions but in view of the current political situation in Haiti, Charles now thinks that he may some day be resident. Dryer described Charles as well-connected, politically and financially, on both sides of the fence in Haiti. He is also a good friend of President Duvalier. Dryer had given Charles letters of introduction to Senator Keating and to other officials in Washington. Charles wanted to see President Kennedy and indeed had gone to the White House to arrange for an appointment. He was well received by the President's appointment secretary and invited to dinner that evening with the appointment

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secretary. Through a misunderstanding, however, Charles did not attend the dinner but went to New York instead.

4. Charles is travelling, according to Dryer, with a Texan geologist named de Mohrenchildt. de Mohrenchildt is associated with Charles in a business venture in Haiti and is trying to arrange a meeting for Charles with Vice President Johnson.

5. On 3 May 63 Jim Balog telephoned to advise that he had had a five-hour session the previous day with Charles and that he had obtained both personality data and views by Charles on what the United States should do in the current Haitian situation. Balog advised that he was transmitting the information to Washington. Upon arrival, copies of the teletypes were transmitted to ACSI (Mrs. Matlack), WH Division, and the Latin America Branch.

6. On 6 May 63 Mayo Stuntz, Support Branch, advised that WH Division wished to speak to Charles and Balog was asked to arrange an appointment. Mrs. Matlack telephoned at approximately 1715 to advise that she had just received a telephone call from Mrs. de Mohrenchildt asking assistance in obtaining hotel reservations in Washington. Upon being told that we had no special means of obtaining reservations, Mrs. Matlack stated that she would check with the State Department Protocol Office to determine which hotels would admit negro guests. Mrs. Matlack finally made reservations at the Alban Towers. A check with Jim Balog revealed that he had arranged for Charles to meet the WH representative in the lobby of the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., at 12:00 noon on 7 May. Attempts to reach Mrs. Matlack that afternoon were unsuccessful. At 0830, 7 May, a call was made to Mrs. Matlack to confirm that Charles would be in Washington on that day and that arrangements had been made for a meeting with an Agency representative for 12:00 noon. Mrs. Matlack retorted that both Mrs. de Mohrenchildt and Charles had called her that previous evening to confirm a 12:00 luncheon appointment with her. Mrs. Matlack was concerned that CIA and Army should not be working at cross purposes. She had received authorization from ACSI to meet Charles at lunch and felt that it would not be politic for her to withdraw from her appointment since Army considered her the point of contact with Charles. Mayo Stuntz informed WH Division of the conflict and passed on the suggestion that the WH Division representative might meet Charles and Mrs. Matlack at noon and that Mrs. Matlack offered to withdraw shortly thereafter. The WH representative declined the offer and requested that a meeting later in the afternoon be arranged. Mrs. Matlack believed that due to conflicting instructions, she had been placed in the middle in the situation from which she could not graciously withdraw and requested that someone accompany her.

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SUSJECT: Clement Joseph CHARLES

7. I met Mrs. Matlack in the lobby of the Hotel Willard shortly before noon, and a few minutes later, Mr. Charles arrived, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. de Mohrenschildt. We lunched in the restaurant in the hotel. Mr. de Mohrenschildt mentioned that he had been born in Batu, Russia, but during the Bolshevik Revolution had been taken to Poland as a small child. He had spent approximately 20 years in Poland prior to World War II and had served in the Polish Army. He also mentioned that he had been a member of an ICA Team to Yugoslavia in 1957 and while in Belgrade had met Comulka who was visiting Belgrade at the time. He had spoken to Comulka and was invited to visit Poland, which invitation he had accepted. His home is in Dallas, Texas. He has a PhD. in geology and has had some teaching experience. Mrs. de Mohrenschildt was born in Peking, China. Her father was Russian and her mother French, and she is now or has been a fashion designer. Mr. de Mohrenschildt mentioned that he has known Charles for sometime and that he is a partner with him in a sisal business in Haiti.

8. Both Charles and de Mohrenschildt were anxious to arrange meetings with government officials in Washington. I mentioned to Charles that a meeting had been arranged for him at 2:15 and that a Mr. Green would meet him in the lobby. At 1410 Mrs. Matlack, Mr. and Mrs. de Mohrenschildt and I departed and Charles remained in the lobby waiting for contact.

9. In the course of the luncheon conversation, Charles had mentioned to Mrs. Matlack that he desired to see a Mr. Wise, AID, to discuss US aid to Haiti. Later that afternoon Mrs. Matlack called to state that she had called the State Department to pass along Charles' request. Mr. Zagorski (State) had called her back to pass on the Haitian Desk man's extreme displeasure that anyone in the United States Government should be in official contact with Charles. The desk man considered Charles to be close to the Duvalier Government, to have been involved in several shady financial dealings, and in general, to be an undesirable character. Mrs. Matlack asked whether the Agency had any interest in Charles which would dictate further contact with Charles.

10. Mayo Stuntz checked with WH Division and determined that as a result of the meeting with Charles, the DD/P Haitian Desk had no further plans to contact him. I told Mrs. Matlack that our interest seemed to have been satisfied and that I believed we should disengage ourselves as gracefully as possible.

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11. Wayne Nelson, DD/P Coordinator, called on 7 May to inquire concerning our involvement in the Charles case. He stated that ACSI had called him earlier that day to assure him that ACSI had no direct interest in Charles and that it was acting as an intermediary at the request of General Delmar who had passed the lead to General Fitch. ACSI was concerned that due to the mix up in appointments to see Charles, charges might later be made that ACSI had interferred or had obstructed CIA contact with Charles. I explained to Nelson what had happened and he later called back to state that ACSI was completely satisfied in the way the matter had been handled.

12. On 8 May Mrs. Matlack telephoned to advise that the Operational Branch of ACSI was discussing the Charles case with DD/P to determine future course of action. She was still somewhat concerned over her own position in the case since Charles considered her to be the focal point in Washington. I reiterated to her that the matter was one for either the State Department or the operational elements to handle and that we preferred to disengage ourselves. Mrs. Matlack mentioned that a dispatch had been received to the effect that a cousin of Charles was prominently mentioned as a successor to Duvalier should the latter be overthrown. She was of the opinion that the US government should continue to "play ball" with Charles as a future asset in Haitian affairs.

A. F. CZAJKOWSKI

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