

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-98177)

DATE: 10/10/63

FROM : SAC, WFO (105-42974) (RUC)

SUBJECT: LOUIS HENRY JONES  
IS - CUBA  
(OO:NY)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 9/10/81 BY SP-16SICUA  
11-7-94 SP-6BJA/PBR  
SP-6MAC/EA (JPR)

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of LHM containing interviews with Drs. PAUL McDANIEL and WILLIAM WALLENMEYER. One copy is enclosed to New York and two for Seattle.

Dr. McDANIEL furnished a 3" x 5" card on which JONES wrote his address for Dr. McDANIEL. The handwriting consists of the words, "Ave. Tercera #1804 c/18 y 20, Miramar, Habana." This card is being retained by WFO.

Dr. McDANIEL said that the first part of his conversation with JONES was overheard by EARLE STEVENS, 325 Dexter Horton Building, Seattle, Washington. He described STEVENS as a man about 66 or 67. He sells stocks and bonds in Seattle, Washington. He is to remain abroad until Christmas, 1963. He described STEVENS as an honest, loyal American, but one who could be described as an "Ugly American," in that he did not like Russia, Russians, or anything about them and let them know it at every opportunity. He joined Dr. McDANIEL and JONES and Dr. McDANIEL told him not to be upset by the conversation, because he wanted to talk with JONES and find out as much as he could about him. STEVENS heard the first part of the conversation, but became increasingly irritated and excused himself and left. STEVENS left before Dr. WALLENMEYER joined them.

Seattle requested to check indices on STEVENS and UACB, interview him upon his return around Christmas time for his recollections of the conversation with JONES. STEVENS told McDANIEL that he had 65 other stops on a world tour after he left Russia.

- 2 - Bureau (Encl. 2)  
2 - Seattle (Encl. 2) (RM)  
1 - New York (105-49813) (Encl. 1) (RM)  
1 - WFO

CEG:sch  
(6)

Copy to: CIA/State/ACSI  
ONI/OSI/ACSI

by routing slip for info.

Date 10-16-63 by PXO/...



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

October 10, 1963

**LOUIS HENRY JONES**  
**INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA**

Attached hereto are interview report forms containing interviews about Jones with Doctor Paul W. McDaniel and Doctor William A. Wallenmeyer, both employed by the Division of Research, Atomic Energy Commission, Germantown, Maryland. Both of these men met Jones in Moscow on September 4, 1963, and conversed with him.

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DATE 11-7-94 BY SP8 MAC/EN  
JFK

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October 9, 1963

- 1 -

Date

Dr. WILLIAM A. ~~W~~WALLENMEYER, Research Division, Atomic Energy Commission, Germantown, Maryland, furnished the following information:

On September 4, 1963, he was in Moscow, Russia, for a scientific conference. He attended the opera that evening and then returned to the Ukraine Hotel, where he met LOUIS JONES through a colleague, Dr. PAUL McDANIEL. Dr. McDANIEL and JONES were conversing at a table and Dr. WALLENMEYER joined them for about fifteen or twenty minutes, during the middle part of their conversation. During this part of the conversation, JONES mentioned returning to the United States to continue his education. Also during this time, Dr. McDANIEL asked JONES if he knew he was in trouble with the State Department over his travel to Cuba. Dr. WALLENMEYER's impression was that JONES realized that he was, but he seemed to think it could be cleared up.

Dr. WALLENMEYER had no information that JONES had knowledge of United States travel regulations before going to Cuba. Also, he did not know how or when JONES went to Cuba. He thought JONES had a fairly good technical job in Cuba. He also thought that JONES said that he (JONES) had no passport. Dr. WALLENMEYER said he did not pay much attention to JONES' statements. JONES impressed him as a person who was not against what is being done in the United States but who thought what was being done in Cuba was a good thing. He seemed to think he was helping the Cubans and was helping himself at the same time. He did not talk against the United States, and even mentioned that he wanted to come back to this country. At the same time, he was not disillusioned about what was going on in Cuba. Dr. WALLENMEYER was not sure that he was present when Dr. McDANIEL asked JONES if he was a member of the Communist Party. He did have the impression that JONES was not overly concerned that he was in trouble over his travel to Cuba. He said he did not believe that JONES was on a hate campaign against the United States, during the portion of the conversation he heard.

Dr. WALLENMEYER is willing to testify to his contact with JONES in Moscow.

11-7-94  
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/18/81

BY SP-163 K/VA

On 10/2/63

at Germantown, Maryland

SP-163 K/VA  
2/19/91

WFO 105-42974

by SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR.:sch

105-98177-2610/8/63

Date dictated

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ENCLOSURE

- 1 -

Date October 9, 1963

Dr. PAUL W. ~~McDANIEL~~, Director, Division of Research, Atomic Energy Commission, Germantown, Maryland, furnished the following information:

He was in Moscow during August and September, 1963, for a scientific conference. On September 4, 1963, the night before he left Moscow, he met LOUIS HENRY JONES in the Ukraine Hotel in Moscow. At this hotel one orders coffee at a serving bar, then carries it to any available table. On this occasion, JONES was occupying a table where Dr. McDANIEL found an empty seat.

He described JONES as about 28-30 years old; slender face, and large prominent mouth. JONES has a really out-going, bubbling personality. He introduced himself and told Dr. McDANIEL that he was an American citizen and lived in Havana, Cuba. Dr. McDANIEL became interested then and talked with JONES for about an hour, starting at 11 p.m., September 4, 1963. JONES said that he had not finished his education and wanted to return to the United States to do so. Although Dr. McDANIEL cannot recall the verbatim conversation, there is no question in his mind that JONES was sympathetic to communism. He asked if JONES was a member of the Communist Party. JONES said he was not a member but was fully sympathetic with the aims and goals of the communist movement. This was almost an exact quote of JONES' response, to Dr. McDANIEL's recollection.

JONES did not say why he was in Moscow. However, he was greeted by a number of Spanish speaking people, mostly women, who treated him with some deference as if he were a guide of some sort for a tour. This, however, was only an impression of Dr. McDANIEL's and he had no conversation with JONES to verify it. Dr. McDANIEL did not see JONES' wife in Moscow and had the impression that she was a psychologist like him.

JONES said he went to Cuba on vacation about the time of the revolution in Cuba. He considers CASTRO a great man who has done so much for the Cubans that they can never repay him. JONES described CASTRO as a humanitarian who does not like violence. When Dr. McDANIEL asked him about the executions by CASTRO, JONES defended CASTRO and explained the executions in

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On 10/2/63 at Germantown, Maryland File # WFO 105-42374  
by SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR.:sch Date dictated 10/8/63  
8/31/84 SP-6 AJN/BSK 249911  
11-7-94 SP-6 MAC/ETH (JFK)

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ENCLOSURE



WFO 105-42974

this way: during the revolution when the citizens of Cuba caught followers of BATISTA, CASTRO told them not to take the law into their own hands but to let the revolution handle these people. If CASTRO had not done this, thousands would have been killed. Then, although CASTRO did not like to do it, he had to execute some to fulfill his promise to the people.

JONES was aware of Dr. McDANIEL's position with the United States government. When asked if he did not think he was in trouble with the State Department over his travel to Cuba, he said he was sure he was. He said that he expected to have serious trouble, but said this would be on the conscience of the United States government and not on his. He made several very derogatory remarks about the United States Department of State and the United States government generally. These remarks alleged that the United States government lied about Cuba, and about atrocities there and took military steps against Cuba.

JONES said that in Cuba, he was working for a lady about thirty-seven years old. He said he is a psychologist. His boss there in Cuba is a fine woman dedicated to the revolution. JONES said he found it a wonderful opportunity. He has a free reign to conduct researches.

Dr. McDANIEL asked him why so many people left Cuba. JONES said the BATISTA government had a large number of exploiters. They knew no other life. They ran Cuba. They were intelligent and important. In the new socialist order they just did not fit and they left. JONES said his was for the betterment of the Cuban system. He expected the revolution to be a complete success and does not expect many of these people to ever return to Cuba.

JONES said he does not have a passport. He did not say how he left the United States or how he traveled to Cuba, other than to say he went there on a vacation.

Dr. McDANIEL asked JONES how he explained having three servants during this revolution. He explained the servants by saying that this was a transition period in the revolution.

JONES contended that communism in theory is right. Although Dr. McDANIEL cannot recall JONES' exact words, he received the impression from JONES that looked upon the revolution in Cuba as the beginning of a great cause. In Dr. McDANIEL's opinion, JONES' attitude toward communism is an attitude

WFO 105-42974

one would expect him to have if he had been born in Russia and had grown up under communism.

Dr. McDANIEL had no information that JONES had knowledge of United States travel regulations when he went to Cuba.

Dr. McDANIEL is willing to appear and testify to the above information in an administrative or judicial hearing.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

October 10, 1943

**LOUIS HENRY JONES**  
**INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA**

Attached hereto are interview report forms containing interviews about Jones with Doctor Paul W. Hunsicker and Doctor William A. Wallenmeyer, both employed by the Division of Research, Atomic Energy Commission, Germantown, Maryland. Both of these men met Jones in Moscow on September 4, 1943, and conversed with him.

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904-10300

Date October 9, 1963

Dr. WILLIAM A. VALLENBERG, Research Division, Atomic Energy Commission, Germantown, Maryland, furnished the following information:

On September 4, 1962, he was in Moscow, Russia, for a scientific conference. He attended the opera that evening and then returned to the Leningrad Hotel, where he met LOUIS JONES through a colleague, Dr. PAUL SCHUBIN. Dr. SCHUBIN and JONES were conversing at a table and Dr. VALLENBERG joined them for about fifteen or twenty minutes, during the middle part of their conversation. During this part of the conversation, JONES mentioned returning to the United States to continue his education. Also during his time, Dr. SCHUBIN asked JONES if he knew he was in trouble with the State Department over his travel to Cuba. Dr. VALLENBERG's impression was that JONES realized that he was, but he seemed to think it could be cleared up.

Dr. VALLENBERG had no information that JONES had knowledge of United States travel regulations before going to Cuba. Also, he did not know how or when JONES went to Cuba. He thought JONES had a fairly good technical job in Cuba. He also thought that JONES said that he (JONES) had no passport. Dr. VALLENBERG said he did not pay much attention to JONES' statements. JONES impressed him as a person who was not against what he was doing in the United States but who thought that was being done in Cuba was a good thing. He seemed to think he was helping the Cuban and was helping himself at the same time. He did not talk against the United States, and even mentioned that he wanted to come back to this country. At the same time, he was not disillusioned about what was going on in Cuba. Dr. VALLENBERG was not sure that he was present when Dr. SCHUBIN asked JONES if he was a member of the Communist Party. He did have the impression that JONES was not overly concerned that he was in trouble over his travel to Cuba. He said he did not believe that JONES was on a hate campaign against the United States, during the portion of the conversation he heard.

Dr. VALLENBERG is willing to testify to his contact with JONES in Moscow.

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DATE 7/10/81BY SP-1 GSK/VAOn 10/2/63 at Germantown, Maryland

File #

by SA C. EDWIN GLASS, JR., :cwg8/31/84  
11-7-94SP-6 BJA/PSK 2/19/11  
SP-8 MAC/EA (JFK)

Date dictated

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Date

October 2, 1962

Dr. Will T. Schmitt, Director, Division of Research, Atomic Energy Commission, Germantown, Maryland, furnished the following information:

He was in Moscow during August and September, 1962, for a scientific conference. On September 4, 1962, the night before he left Moscow, he met LOUIS ARTHUR JAMES in the Russian Hotel in Moscow. At this hotel one orders coffee at a serving bar, then carries it to any available table. On this occasion, JAMES was occupying a table where Dr. Schmitt found an empty seat.

He described JAMES as about 35-40 years old, slender face, and large prominent mouth. JAMES has a really out-going, bubbling personality. He introduced himself and told Dr. Schmitt that he was an American citizen and lived in Havana, Cuba. Dr. Schmitt became interested then and talked with JAMES for about an hour, starting at 11 p.m., September 4, 1962. JAMES said that he had not finished his education and wanted to return to the United States to do so. Although Dr. Schmitt cannot recall the verbatim conversation, there is no question in his mind that JAMES was sympathetic to communism. He asked if JAMES was a member of the Communist Party. JAMES said he was not a member but was fully sympathetic with the aims and goals of the communist movement. This was almost an exact quote of JAMES' response to Dr. Schmitt's recollection.

JAMES did not say why he was in Moscow. However, he was greeted by a number of Spanish speaking people, mostly women, who treated him with more deference as if he were a guide of some sort for a tour. This, however, was only an impression of Dr. Schmitt's and he had no conversation with JAMES to verify it. Dr. Schmitt did not see JAMES' wife in Moscow and had the impression that she was a psychologist like him.

JAMES said he went to Cuba on vacation about the time of the revolution in Cuba. He considered CASTRO a great man who has done so much for the Cuban that they can never repay him. JAMES described CASTRO as a humanitarian who does not like violence. When Dr. Schmitt asked him about the execution by CASTRO, JAMES defended CASTRO and explained the execution in

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/1/81 BY SP-16 KLV/A

On 10/2/62 at

Germantown, Maryland

SA C. ROBERT GLASS, JR., :LMB

by

8/31/81  
11-7-94

Date dictated

SP-6 BJA/PSK  
SPB MAC/ET249911  
JFK

this way: During the revolution when the citizens of Cuba caught followers of BATISTA, CASTRO told them not to take the law into their own hands but to let the revolution handle those people. If CASTRO had not done this, thousands would have been killed. Then, although CASTRO did not like to do it, he had to execute some to fulfill his promise to the people.

JONES was aware of Dr. McMANIS's position with the United States government. When asked if he did not think he was in trouble with the State Department over his travel to Cuba, he said he was sure he was. He said that he expected to have serious trouble, but said this would be on the conscience of the United States government and not on his. He made several very derogatory remarks about the United States Department of State and the United States government generally. These remarks alleged that the United States government lied about Cuba, and about atrocities there and took military steps against Cuba.

JONES said that in Cuba, he was working for a lady about thirty-seven years old. He said he is a psychologist. His boss there in Cuba is a fine woman dedicated to the revolution. JONES said he found it a wonderful opportunity. He has a free reign to conduct researches.

Dr. McMANIS asked him why so many people left Cuba. JONES said the BATISTA government had a large number of exploiters. They have no other life. They run Cuba. They were intelligent and important. In the new socialist order they just did not fit and they left. JONES said his was for the betterment of the Cuban system. He expected the revolution to be a complete success and does not expect many of those people to ever return to Cuba.

JONES said he does not have a passport. He did not say how he left the United States or how he traveled to Cuba, other than to say he went there on a vacation.

Dr. McMANIS asked JONES how he explained having three servants during this revolution. He explained the servants by saying that this was a transition period in the revolution.

JONES concluded that communism in theory is right. Although Dr. McMANIS cannot recall JONES' exact words, he received the impression from JONES that looked upon the revolution in Cuba as the beginning of a great cause. In Dr. McMANIS's opinion, JONES' attitude toward communism is an attitude

974-10205

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WFO 105-42074

one would expect him to have if he had been born in Russia and had grown up under communism.

Dr. SCHWARTZ had no information that JONES had knowledge of United States travel regulations when he went to Cuba.

Dr. SCHWARTZ is willing to appear and testify to the above information in an administrative or judicial hearing.

904-10338