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SECRET

EX - 786
5 December 1966

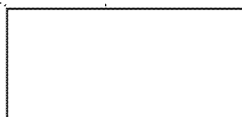
MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

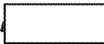
SUBJECT: "American Defectors to the USSR"

1. The attached material was part of a soft file entitled "American Defectors to the USSR", which was set up by SR/6 (Support) around 1960 and maintained by various SR components until ca. 1963. The compilations were derived from a variety of sources, and contain both classified and overt data.

2. In the fall of 1966, the files were turned over to CI Staff. In most instances, basic information was then abstracted for the US Defector Machine Program. In all instances in which the material was unique, or represented a valuable collation effort, it has been incorporated into the appropriate 201 file, along with a copy of this memorandum.

3. It is suggested that any dissemination of this data should be coordinated with SB Division and with CI Staff (CI/MRO), in view of the frequently inadequate sourcing and of the fact that disseminations have already been made through the US Defector Machine Program.



- Orig - CI/MRO
- 1 - RID/FI
- 1 - SB/RMO
- 1 - CI/R&A 
- 1 - CI/R&A/chron

Input to US Defector
Machine Program
16/11/67 *[Signature]*

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See Kay Brody's NSA file.

MARTIN
A # 27718

MARTIN William Hamilton, 201-282338.
27 May 1931, Columbus, Georgia
Mathematician; cryptologist at NSA. Resided Ellensburg, Wash., before moving Fort Meade

Information is from Un-American Activities C'ttee report, 13.8.62, except as noted

1951-55. Enlisted cryptologist in US Navy.

1955-56. Army civilian cryptologist in Japan, upon discharge from Navy tour.

1956-57. Returned to finish school at University of Wash., Seattle.

8 March 1957. Interviewed by NSA recruiter.

8 July 1957. Reported for duty at NSA, Fort Meade, Md., as GS-7 mathematician. Hired on basis of academic record, recommendation of an NSA supervisor who had known him and Mitchell in the Navy, and recruiter's recommendation.

Soon after. National agency check; polygraph at NSA. NSA security evaluator found nothing derogatory, although background investigation had revealed such comments as the following: insufferable egotist ... effeminate ... not wholly normal ... rather irresponsible ... might be swayed by flattery ... former supervisors in Army and Navy were almost unanimous in not wanting him to work for them again, but with only one exception they saw no reason why he couldn't have access to classified information. NSA security evaluator saw nothing risky in this personality, and the results of the investigation were not given to the NSA personnel office or to any other office concerned with his hiring.

14 August 1957. Interim clearance granted.

28 August 1957. NSA requested Navy run full field investigation.

4 September 1957. He took the Security Indocination Oath and was given a badge granting him access up through Top Secret.

22 April 1958. NSA received Navy's investigation report.

12 May 1958. Full clearance granted.

1959. He went to Illinois University on an NSA fellowship to get an MA in math. FBI discovered he was associating with Communist Party members there, but because NSA had ~~not~~ not told them their Wn. Martin was going to be in Illinois for a while, FBI did not realize it was same man and did not report info to NSA. He flew back to Wash. in the Spring of 59, per New York Times 19.7.63, so that he

Prior September 1959. This would have been when they decided to defect, according to their statement at the Moscow press conference at which they were surfaced. However, this statement may conflict with an AEDAMBLE report that they were under KGB development for some time before defection and defected because of some impending danger that would have led to their detection. *They have gotten into contact w/ Sovs through their group.*

December 1959. Went to Cuba with Mitchell, without NSA permission and against its directives. Undated information in UAC report, doubtless pertaining to this period if not before, said he was a masochist and an agnostic; outspoken against US and for SU, which latter known to several dozen NSA employees but not to NSA security office.

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201-282338

Input to US Defector
Machine Program

16/II/67

OVER 8

① and Mitchell could go call on Rep. Wayne Hayes (Dem, Ohio) to alert him to "the biggest dangers", Hayes remembers: visit but not call; names; things they identified selves as CIA. They were of course committing a security breach, but NSA never knew, nor FBI or etc.

Jan 12

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June 1960. Received MA from Illinois.

24 June 1960. They left supposedly on two weeks leave. They actually took off for Mexico, Cuba, and the USSR.

3 - 6 August 1960. An American tourist who spent this period at Yalta's main hotel reported in OO-A-3169975 (24 October 1960) that one evening when she and her tour companions were at dinner they noticed two obviously American men at the next table, one of them carrying on an animated conversation in Russian with a group of Soviets accompanying them. The tour leader understood Russian and was shocked to hear the American telling the Soviets that conditions are better in the SU than in US, Soviets have more freedom than Americans, etc. When the tour group later left the Bloc via Czechoslovakia (in a few weeks) and saw their first Western newspaper, they read of the M and M defection and were amazed to recognize them as the two men in Yalta. They had not seemed to be under Soviet escort there whoever could the rapt group of Soviet listeners have been??? and when seen later in the evening in the hotel, they seemed to be by themselves. They ignored the US tourists, who also avoided them because of the episode in the dining room. Incidentally, Khrushchev was at the time at his dacha nearby.

5 August 1960. The Defense Department announced that they were missing, had been traced to Mexico and Cuba, and were probably behind the Curtain.

6 September 1960. The Soviets held a full-dress press conference to surface them. See full details and text of statements in Kay Grady's NSA file. Highlights: broke with US because of disillusionment over US spying on allies, deliberately violating borders with U-2, RB-47, C-130, elint, etc. ... details on NSA and codes ... decided over a year ago to defect ... defected because 1) US Govt makes false and deceptive statements, penetrates friendly embassies, etc., 2) "In the SU our main values and interests appear to be shared by a greater number of people" and we will hence be better accepted socially and better able carry out profession, and 3) Soviet women's talents are more encouraged and they are more attractive as mates. A newspaper account said they grinned at each other when this part was read.... NYT of 7 Sept 60 said "It was only when they spoke of their problems of personal adjustment that they seemed less sure of themselves", and they smiled at each other when Mitchell read personal remarks from their parting statement: "Besides the disillusionment and concern which we have voiced over certain US policies other factors have strongly motivated us to go to the SU."... Sov Govt has offered them choice of living area, opportunity of continuing education, and assistance in finding mathematics jobs at similar salary to what they got in US ... they recently toured SU.

As to how much damage they did by defecting, and how much they benefited the Soviets, estimates range from one extreme to the other via all in-between points. Rep. McCone and others said that they could give away so much about NSA methods and machines and etc. that the entire system of codes and elint monitoring and code-breakers and etc. would have to be revamped. The official Defense Department account, of course, indicated that they were just junior code-breakers and couldn't give away anything affecting the security of the country. AEDAZZLE's remarks are almost worthless because not pinned down; he had heard they brought some useful

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material with them "but not so important and not ~~as~~ very much" ... used more for political advantage i.e. propaganda? ... they didn't have wide possibilities ... "But of course they did a lot of damage ... but not so much ... not an enormous amount." Deryabin said that they apparently didn't have much important information, since they were surfaced so soon, but this was in a newspaper report and might not have been his real opinion; his observations in the same newspaper article (see Kay Grady's NSA file); Sovs will exploit them for about two years and then relegate to menial jobs like translating ... if they keep homosexuality among themselves they probably won't be bothered by authorities, but if they approach any Russians they could get 8 years in jail ... were probably promised extra salary, tax-free, which they will get as long as present intell chief is in power but no longer ... little significance to immediate granting of citizenship, since it is just one way of making sure they don't leave. Deryabin interview published in Wash Daily News, 9 Sept 60.

29-year-old

October 1960. Martin married a Soviet girl from southern Russia in Oagra, according to the Washington Post and NYT for 25 and 24 June 1960.

4 November 1960. State telegram #11149 of this date, from Moscow, reported that both had been seen at a public concert, at which time the Newsweek correspondent had learned that Martin had married a Soviet girl and was living in a hotel. She was not along at the concert. M and M left in a chauffeured car. According to AEDAZZLE, KGB was taking care of their resettlement.

November 1960. Martin and bride moved to Leningrad. Mitchell may have moved there too at the same time, since he was later reported to be living there.

1960-61. Martin resided in a Leningrad University dormitory @ Ovet

19 December 1960. FBIS reported a broadcast of a TASS interview with them, renouncing the statements from first interview and rebutting the US rebuttals of their previous statements. In reply to question about their impressions of Soviet life, they gave stereotyped replies about Soviet culture, friendliness, etc. Martin said he and Mitchell wanted to do peaceful work in mathematics. "My wife is also going to do scientific work. She is a wonderful Soviet girl, an excellent housekeeper, and I am very happy with her." A TASS broadcast reported the next day (20 Dec) in FBIS presented letters of commendation from High NSA officials to Martin, in attempt to refute charges that M and M not in full possession of their mental faculties.

*December 1960 and January 1961. See over **

24 and 25 June 1962. NYT and Washington Post reported so-called chance encounter between Martin and Theodore Shabad of the NYT in a Leningrad cafe. Martin approached Shabad, whom he said he recognized as an American, and talked to him for three hours. Said he had been living in Leningrad since November 1960 - under the assumed name of Vladislav Antonovich Sokolovskiy (picked from phone book) since he afraid US agents would get him. Living comfortably with 29-year-old wife in two-room apartment overlooking Neva in a southeast district of the city, and working at Steklov Mathematics Institute

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* December 1960

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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CONFIDENTIAL

Classification

Control: 5166

Rec'd: January 11, 1961

9:08 a.m.

FROM: Moscow
TO: Secretary of State
NO: 1608, January 11, 4 p.m.

American exchange student returning from Leningrad reports Tania Cezevska, American student at Leningrad University, was shopping in Leningrad department store just before Christmas, when she was approached by American defector William H. Martin, likewise shopping. They had apparently once shared Russian language course. Martin accompanied by "mousy" Russian whom he introduced as his wife. Exchanged few words, then wished merry Christmas and left. He is reportedly in Mathematics Institute Leningrad, and Leningrad rumor places his companion Mitchell "somewhere in South".

Per 26.4.61 Memo for the Record by Anita Potocki of FI/D, CIZEVSKA's 201 = 280051. A sensitive reliable foreign THOMPSON source had reported that she was formerly M's Russian language instructor. She is aged ... on exchange sensibility ... of 24, Jan '60.

at Leningrad R-49, Mylinskaya Nabirizhnaya 5/a Wife presumably lived there with him. About 600 students lived there, many foreign exchange students, usually 4 to a room: 2 Sovs + 2 foreigners. (Unfounded info in Kelly Journey files)

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feelings and U.S. life; his action was decidedly but he is not ashamed of having taken it ... defected mainly as protest against U-2 episode (had said at surfacing press interview that U-2 had nothing to do with decision, which made a year or more before) but might have chosen another method of protest ... intimidated by Eisenhower, Truman, Lodge, etc. statements that he and Mitchell should be shot ... his impressions of what it would be like in USSR had come from USSR and other Soviet propaganda magazines which were overly rosy ... complained Sovs had promised he could live anywhere but wouldn't let him leave Leningrad, which he wanted to do because his southern wife got asthma in the damp climate there ... Sovs did keep salary promise: c.500 rubles a month (\$555), which about equal to his US salary but considerably more than Soviets got for doing same work ... not a communist and no intention of becoming one ... occasional mail from parents.

25 June 1962. Reuters reports on this date recounted an episode told to their Leningrad correspondent by Benny Goodman, who on tour in USSR with his band. Previous evening whilst out strolling with Terrence Catherman, he had been approached by Martin - in another so-called chance encounter. Martin looked in the pink and asked ~~if they were~~ hurriedly if they were lawyers, saying he needed one badly. When Goodman told him who he was, Martin said he was sorry but didn't like his music. He asked if they would contact visiting Harvard professor (of Soviet Law) Harold Berman and make an appointment for him, which they declined to do but gave him Berman's hotel and room number. The two Reuters reports are contradictory as to whether Martin contacted Berman; in one case, Berman reportedly said Martin did not contact him, while in the other he reportedly refused to say. Officials at Steklov Institute confirmed that Martin was employed there but refused to give his home address.

26 June 1962. The Bangkok Post carried the gist of the three-hour cafe interview.

Handwritten: Spionagen in Russland 15.2.62

Spione mit dem Rechenschieber

Psychologen und Psychiater testen amerikanische Geheimdienstleute

Die Zeiten, in denen ein ausgehöhlter Absatz am Schuh und die Kaltblütigkeit eines Vertreters genügte, um Spion zu werden, gehören allmählich der Vergangenheit an. Der kalte Krieg gebär eine ganz neue Art Spione: Männer, die im geheizten Zimmer am Schreibtisch mit Rechenschieber und Elektronenhirn arbeiten und für ihre alten Tage auf eine Staatspension rechnen dürfen.

Eine hohe Schule für diesen neuen Typ des Spions ist die amerikanische National Security Agency (NSA), die dem Verteidigungsministerium untersteht. Ihr Hauptquartier liegt auf einem 400 Hektar großen, streng bewachten Grundstück in Fort Mead,

Maryland, etwa 30 Kilometer von Washington entfernt. In den Mauern eines riesigen Gebäudes sind dort die besten Ingenieure, Physiker und Mathematiker der jüngeren Generation vereint, die die amerikanische Regierung aufreiben kann.

Trotz aller Geheimhaltung gibt es gewisse Vermutungen — sie gehen dahin, daß die NSA als Hauptaufgabe die Entschlüsselung fremder Geheimcodes und die Entwicklung von radar- und funktechnischen Möglichkeiten zum Abfangen von Nachrichten zugewiesen bekam — kurz: elektronische Spionage zum Ziel hat.

Die NSA, die unter den Älteren Semestern an amerikanischen Universitäten ständig Nachwuchs sucht, verrichtet bewußt auf die Werbung mit dem in der Bewertung vielfältig schillernden Wort Spionage. Im Wettlauf mit der Privatindustrie um Leute, die in der Lage sind, ganze Batterien von Elektroengehirnen nutzbringend einzusetzen und kaum bekannte Sprachen zu sprechen und zu schreiben, werden nur die Altersversorgung, längerer Urlaub, reichhaltige Sozialversicherung und andere Vorteile des modernen Spionageberufes genannt.

Hauptquelle für das Wissen über die NSA sind zwei Ueberläufer. William H. Martin und Vernon F. Mitchell gingen im August 1960 in die Sowjetunion und gaben dort auf einer Pressekonferenz einige Einzelheiten bekannt, die ihnen angeblich als Code-Brecher der NSA bekannt geworden waren. Martin und Mitchell berichteten, die Vereinigten Staaten ließen absichtlich Flugzeuge an den Grenzen der Sowjetunion entlangfliegen, die mit Hilfe feiner elektronischer Geräte sämtliche in Code gefunkten Meldungen sowjetischer Ortungsstationen und Flugzeuge aufnahmen. Insgesamt seien rund um den Erdball mehr als 2000 amerikanische Abhörstationen in Betrieb, mit deren Hilfe ständig die in Geheimcodes übermittelten internen Nachrichten von mehr als 40 Nationen überwacht würden — darunter auch die befreundeten Länder. Die Abhörgeräte und die Auswertungsmethoden würden von eigenen Wissenschaftlern der NSA ständig vervollkommen.

Seit Martins und Mitchells Enthüllungen ist die NSA noch eifriger in ihrer Geheimhaltung als zuvor. Jeder Bewerber um eine Stelle in dem elektronischen Spionagezentrum muß seither Verhöre durch Psychologen und Psychiater und einen gründlichen Kursus zum Thema „Geheimhaltungs-



Martin A⁷ 27718
Mitchell

MARTIN, William Hamilton
MITCHELL, Bernice Ferguson
Defected June 1960

The following information is UNCLASSIFIED:

William Hamilton MARTIN and Bernice Ferguson MITCHELL of the National Security Agency, Ft. Meade, Maryland, left Laurel, Maryland, where they were both residing on 24 June 1960, ostensibly to drive to the West Coast to see their families. When they failed to return to their jobs at the end of their vacation period (11 July 1960), it was learned that they had gone to Mexico and thence to Cuba where they had obtained transportation to the USSR. On 6 September 1960 MARTIN and MITCHELL appeared before a televised press conference in the House of Journalists in Moscow, and in a scathing denunciation of the United States, gave their reasons for leaving their country and for seeking Soviet citizenship. The two men were hired by the National Security Agency in 1957. Both had previously served in the United States Navy where they had become friends. Shortly before his flight from the United States, MITCHELL had had three one-hour sessions with a psychiatrist. During these sessions MITCHELL reportedly discussed his "domineering" father, his "overly-protective" mother and his affairs with both men and women. MARTIN was born in Columbus, Georgia on 27 May 1931. His parents now reside at Ellenburgh,

Washington. MITCHELL was born in San Francisco, California on 11 March 1929, and his parents now reside at Berkeley, California.

201-282338

DEFECTOR ADJUSTS TO LIFE IN RUSSIA

But Ex-U. S. Aide Concedes Partial Disillusionment

By THEODORE SHABAD

Special to The New York Times

LENINGRAD, June 22—A United States defector from the highly secret National Security Agency in Washington has become disillusioned with some aspects of Soviet life since his arrival two years ago.

Speaking of his impressions in an accidental meeting in a Leningrad café, William H. Martin said, however, that he was living comfortably and was willing to make the best of his new situation.

He said he had married a Russian girl and was continuing studies toward a higher degree in mathematics. He has assumed the name Sokolovsky and become a Soviet citizen.

The 31-year-old statistician spoke willingly after he had approached this correspondent, whom he had recognized as an American. His whereabouts had been unknown outside the Soviet Union since he and a friend, Vernon F. Mitchell, appeared at a Moscow news conference in September, 1949, more than two months after their disappearance from the United States.

At a news conference, which was organized by the press department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, they said that they had left the United States because they had opposed certain intelligence methods, particularly the use of reconnaissance flights over the Soviet Union.

Although the defection came shortly after the U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers had been downed by the Russians during such a flight, Martin and Mitchell declared their decision to defect had been made earlier and had nothing to do with the Powers mission.

The two men had worked three years in the National Security Agency, a unit of the Defense Department concerned with the security of United



DEFECTION A PROTEST: William H. Martin, who fled to the Soviet Union.

States cipher systems and with breaking and analyzing foreign secret codes.

At the meeting in the café Martin said his disillusionment with life in the Soviet Union stemmed largely from the fact that he had come without knowing much about what he called "Soviet reality."

He said he was not a Communist and had no intention of joining the party. His defection was mainly an act of protest against United States intelligence practices, he said.

He added that his impression of the Soviet Union had been derived mainly from the Soviet Government's English language magazine, USSR. Like all propaganda journals, he said USSR was apt to paint the situation in the Soviet Union in somewhat rosy terms.

During his studies for candidates degree in philosophy, the equivalent of a Ph.D., Martin said he had discovered that there were special reading rooms in Soviet libraries reserved for material not approved ideologically or politically by the Soviet regime. Such rooms are

open only to research specialists, he said.

Martin said he took the name Sokolovsky partly because of fear that he would be traced by United States agents. He recalled that after the Moscow news conference former President Truman was quoted as having said that Martin and Mitchell should be "shot" the defector, who is blond and wears horn-rimmed glasses, looked well-groomed. He seemed generally satisfied with his material life in the Soviet Union. He said he and his wife, whom he met and married in November, 1949, at the Black Sea resort of Gagra, had their own

two-room apartment overlooking the Neva River in a southeastern district of Leningrad. He complained that the Russians had refused to let him change his place of residence. He recalled that at the news conference he had said authorities had assured him he could "whenever we choose."

Recently, he said, he had applied for a change of residence

to Moscow because of his wife's health. She's from the south.

and suffers from asthma in Leningrad's humid climate. Martin said his request had been refused.

Soviet authorities had kept their promise of providing approximately the same salary that he received in the United States, Martin added. He said he was getting about 500 rubles (\$555) a month, considerably more than most Soviet mathematicians doing similar work. Martin appeared to have gained weight in the last two years. He was relaxed and spoke with a wry sense of humor.

He commented that in his study of Communist doctrine he had found many fine points in Marxism that he had had difficulty understanding.

Martin said he was now working on his dissertation, a problem in the field of statistics, at the Institute of Mathematics of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. He said he had

for his degree with an "average grade."

His supervisor, whom he declined to identify, is a noted mathematician and a corresponding member of the Academy, Martin said.

Martin refused to say much about Mitchell, his fellow defector, but he disclosed that his friend also was living in Leningrad and was in good health and spirits. Martin said Mitchell, who also has become a Soviet citizen, had not changed his name.

Soviet authorities are supplying Martin with United States newspapers and magazines he had requested and with little conveniences such as an American brand of mustard, to which he seemed to attach much importance.

Martin said he was receiving occasional mail from his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Martin of Ellensburg, Wash., through Post Office Box 494 at Moscow's central post office. He declined to give his address in Leningrad.

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NIGHTLEAD MARTIN

A# 27718

LENINGRAD, RUSSIA, JUNE 25-(REUTERS)-A VISITING HARVARD PROFESSOR TODAY DENIED HE HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH WILLIAM MARTIN, 31, AN AMERICAN CODE EXPERT WHO DEFECTED TO RUSSIA IN 1960 WITH BERNON MITCHELL, ANOTHER EMPLOYEE OF THE SUPER-SECRET NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.

THE DENIAL CAME FROM DR. HAROLD BERMAN, HARVARD PROFESSOR OF SOVIET LAW, WHO SAID HE HAD NOT BEEN CONTACTED BY THE BLOND, BESPECTACLED MARTIN.

VISITING JAZZMAN BENNY GOODMAN TOLD A REUTERS CORRESPONDENT LAST NIGHT THAT HE AND U.S. CULTURAL ATTACHE TERRENCE F. CATHERMAN MET MARTIN BY CHANCE ON A LENINGRAD STREET LAST WEDNESDAY.

GOODMAN, HERE ON A SOVIET CONCERT TOUR, SAID MARTIN CAME UP TO HIM AND CATHERMAN AND ASKED HOW HE COULD GET IN TOUCH WITH PROF. BERMAN.

MARTIN "TOLD ME HE NEEDED A LAYWER BADLY," GOODMAN REPORTED. MARTIN DID NOT SAY WHY.

CATHERMAN SAID HE AND GOODMAN WHO GAVE HIS FINAL CONCERT HERE LAST NIGHT, ADVISED MARTIN--KNOWN AS "THE HOTTEST DEFECTOR AROUND HERE"--TO CONTACT BERMAN AT HIS HOTEL.

GOODMAN ADDED, "I TOLD THE MAN (MARTIN) WHO I WAS AND HE REPLIED: 'GEE, I AM SORRY, BUT I JUST DON'T HAPPEN TO LIKE YOUR MUSIC.'

MARTIN, WHO WORKS AT THE MATHEMATICS INSTITUTE HERE UNDER THE NAME "SOKOLOVSKY," TOLD A CORRESPONDENT LAST WEEK HE WAS "DISILLUSIONED" WITH SOME ASPECTS OF SOVIET LIFE.

OFFICIALS AT THE MATHEMATICS INSTITUTE CONFIRMED TODAY THAT MARTIN WORKED THERE. BUT THEY REFUSED TO GIVE HIS HOME ADDRESS.

EVP 3:00P

201-282338

MARTIN (SCHEDULED)

LENINGRAD, RUSSIA TIME 25-(REUTERS)--THE CALL OF AN AMERICAN DEFECTOR TODAY, HAD TAKEN AN ODD TURN--INVOLVING A FAMOUS JAZZ CLARINETTIST, A HARVARD PROFESSOR AND THE DEFECTOR'S REPORTED REMARK THAT HE "NEEDED A LAWYER BADLY."

THE DEFECTOR IS WILLIAM MARTIN, THE BLOND, RESPECTACLED, 31-YEAR-OLD CIPHER EXPERT WHO WENT TO RUSSIA IN 1960 WITH BERNON MITCHELL, A FELLOW EMPLOYEE OF THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY. 1st 27718

MARTIN NOW LIVES IN LENINGRAD AND IS SAID TO HAVE DECLARED HE HAS BEEN "DISILLUSIONED" ABOUT SOME ASPECTS OF SOVIET LIFE.

THE JAZZMAN IS BENNY GOODMAN, WHO WITH HIS BAND WOUND UP A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL APPEARANCE IN LENINGRAD LAST NIGHT.

AND THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY EDUCATOR IS DR. HAROLD BERMAN, A PROFESSOR OF SOVIET STUDIES CURRENTLY STAYING AT A LENINGRAD HOTEL.

GOODMAN TOLD A REUTERS CORRESPONDENT LAST NIGHT THAT HE AND U.S. CULTURAL ATTACHE TERRENCE F. CATHERMAN MET MARTIN BY CHANCE ON A LENINGRAD STREET WEDNESDAY.

THE JAZZMAN SAID HE WAS WALKING WITH CATHERMAN WHEN MARTIN CAME UP TO HIM AND ASKED HOW HE COULD GET IN TOUCH WITH PROF. BERMAN.

GOODMAN ADDED THAT MARTIN "TOLD ME HE NEEDED A LAWYER BADLY." THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE EXPLANATION OF THIS REPORTED REMARK.

CATHERMAN SAID HE AND THE BANDEADER HAD ADVISED MARTIN-- DESCRIBED BY THE U.S. OFFICIAL AS "THE HOTTEST DEFECTOR GOING AROUND HERE"--TO WRITE A NOTE TO PROF. BERMAN AT HIS HOTEL.

LAST NIGHT BERMAN DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER HE HAD BEEN IN TOUCH WITH MARTIN.
(MOREY)

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RIO

FIRST ADD LENINGRAD MARTIN X X X MARTIN.

GOODMAN AND CATHERMAN ALSO SAID THAT WHEN THEY MET MARTIN IN THE STREET THEY HAD NOT REALIZED IT WAS MARTIN AT THE TIME.

THE BANDEADER ADDED "I TOLD THE MAN WHO I WAS AND HE REPLIED, 'GEE, I AM SORRY, BUT I JUST DON'T HAPPEN TO LIKE YOUR MUSIC.'"

YESTERDAY IT WAS REPORTED THAT MARTIN WAS LIVING IN LENINGRAD UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME, "SOKOLOVSKY."

MARTIN HAD TALKED OF HIS LIFE SINCE HIS DEFECTION TO AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT (EDS: THEODORE SHABAD, NEWYORK TIMES) THIS WEEK DURING AN ACCIDENTAL MEETING IN A LENINGRAD CAFE.

MARTIN SAID HE WAS LIVING "COMFORTABLY" AND HAD BECOME A SOVIET CITIZEN AND THE HUSBAND OF A SOVIET GIRL.

MARTIN REPORTED HE WAS WORKING AT A LEADING MATHEMATICS INSTITUTE.

HE SAID FRANKLY THAT HE HAD BEEN "DISILLUSIONED" ABOUT SOME ASPECTS OF SOVIET LIFE.

HE COMPLAINED THAT SOVIET OFFICIALS HAD REFUSED TO LET HIM MOVE TO MOSCOW ALTHOUGH HE HAD BEEN ASSURED HE COULD LIVE WHERE HE WANTED.

BUT, MARTIN ADDED, THE RUSSIANS HAD KEPT THEIR PROMISE TO PAY HIM A SALARY APPROXIMATELY EQUAL TO HIS OLD AMERICAN ONE AND HE WAS EARNING SOME 500 RUBLES (ABOUT \$560 AT THE OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE) PER MONTH.

MARTIN ADDED THAT MITCHELL WAS "IN GOOD HEALTH AND SPIRITS" AND ALSO HAD BECOME A SOVIET CITIZEN.

MARTIN SAID HE (MARTIN) HAD CHANGED HIS NAME PARTLY BECAUSE HE FEARED BEING "TRACED BY UNITED STATES AGENTS."

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MARTIN

BY JOHN MILLER

MOSCOW, JUNE 24-(REUTERS)-WILLIAM MARTIN, THE AMERICAN CIPHER EXPERT WHO DEFECTED TO THE SOVIET UNION IN 1960, IS LIVING "COMFORTABLY" IN LENINGRAD UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME.

MARTIN TALKED OF HIS LIFE SINCE HIS DEFECTION TO AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT (EDS: "THEODORE SHABAD OF THE NEW YORK TIMES") THIS WEEK DURING AN ACCIDENTAL MEETING IN A LENINGRAD CAFE.

MARTIN, WHO DEFECTED WITH BERMON MITCHELL, A FELLOW EMPLOYE OF THE U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY, SAID HE WAS LIVING "COMFORTABLY" AND WORKING AT A LEADING MATHEMATICS INSTITUTE.

THE BLOND, BESPECTACLED, 31-YEAR-OLD STATISTICIAN FROM ELLENSBURG, WASH., SAID HE HAD BECOME A SOVIET CITIZEN AND MARRIED A SOVIET GIRL.

HE HAD CHANGED HIS NAME TO "SOKOLOVSKY" PARTLY BECAUSE HE FEARED HE WOULD BE "TRACED BY UNITED STATES AGENTS."

HE TOLD THE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT THAT FORMER PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN HAD BEEN QUOTED AS SAYING THAT HE AND MITCHELL SHOULD BE SHOT.

(MORE) EWP

4444
R18

FIRST ADD MOSCOW MARTIN X X X SHOT.

MARTIN FRANKLY SAID HE HAD BEEN "DISILLUSIONED" ABOUT SOME ASPECTS OF SOVIET LIFE.

HE SAID HIS KNOWLEDGE OF THE SOVIET UNION HAD BEEN BASED ON READING SOVIET ENGLISH-LANGUAGE MAGAZINES WHICH, HE SAID, WERE LIKE ALL PROPAGANDA JOURNALS AND WERE APT TO PAINT A SITUATION IN SOMEWHAT ROSY TERMS.

HE SPECIFICALLY COMPLAINED THAT SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAD REFUSED TO LET HIM MOVE TO MOSCOW ALTHOUGH HE HAD BEEN ASSURED HE COULD LIVE WHERE HE CHOSE TO.

BUT THE RUSSIANS HAD KEPT THEIR PROMISE TO PAY HIM A SALARY ABOUT EQUAL TO THAT HE RECEIVED IN THE UNITED STATES, HE SAID, AND HE WAS EARNING ABOUT 500 RUBLES (ABOUT \$560 AT THE OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE) A MONTH.

HE SAID MITCHELL WAS "IN GOOD HEALTH AND SPIRITS" AND HAD ALSO BECOME A SOVIET CITIZEN.

THE TWO MEN APPEARED AT A SENSATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE HERE IN SEPTEMBER, 1960. AMONG THEIR ALLEGATIONS OF U.S.

INTELLIGENCE METHODS WAS THAT THE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY SPIED ON ITS ALLIES AS WELL AS COMMUNIST COUNTRIES.

EWP 1:00P

RTS

URGENT

LEAD MARTIN (CHANGING -- LINE)

LENINGRAD, RUSSIA, JUNE 24-(REUTERS)-BANDLEADER BENNY GOODMAN TONIGHT REPORTED THAT AMERICAN DEFECTOR WILLIAM MARTIN "TOLD ME HE NEEDED A LAWYER BADLY."

THE AMERICAN MUSICIAN, WHO WOUND UP AN APPEARANCE WITH HIS BAND HERE THIS EVENING, TOLD A CORRESPONDENT THAT MARTIN, NOW LIVING IN LENINGRAD, ALSO ASKED HOW HE COULD GET IN TOUCH WITH DR. HAROLD BERMAN, HARVARD UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR OF SOVIET STUDIES CURRENTLY STAYING AT A LENINGRAD HOTEL.

(MORE) 6:50P

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R80

FIRST ADD LENINGRAD LEAD MARTIN X X X HOTEL.

BERMAN TONIGHT DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER HE HAD BEEN IN TOUCH WITH MARTIN, THE AMERICAN CIPHER CLERK WHO STIRRED UP HEADLINES AROUND THE WORLD IN 1960 WHEN HE DEFECTED TO THE SOVIET UNION ALONG WITH BERNON (CORRECT) MITCHELL, A FELLOW EMPLOYEE OF THE U.S. NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.

U.S. CULTURAL ATTACHE TERENCE F. CATHERMAN, WITH GOODMAN WHEN HE MET MARTIN BY CHANCE ON A LENINGRAD STREET WEDNESDAY, SAID HE AND THE BANDLEADER HAD ADVISED THE DEFECTOR TO WRITE A NOTE TO PROF. BERMAN AT HIS HOTEL.

(MORE) 6:57P

R81

SECOND ADD LENINGRAD LEAD MARTIN X X X HOTEL.

CATHERMAN DESCRIBED MARTIN AS "THE HOTTEST DEFECTOR GOING AROUND HERE."

GOODMAN AND CATHERMAN SAID THAT WHEN THEY MET MARTIN IN THE STREET THEY HAD NOT REALIZED IT WAS MARTIN AT THE TIME.

GOODMAN TOLD A CORRESPONDENT HE WAS WALKING WITH CATHERMAN ON WEDNESDAY MORNING WHEN A MAN CAME UP TO HIM AND ASKED HOW HE COULD GET IN TOUCH WITH THE HARVARD PROFESSOR. "HE TOLD ME HE NEEDED A LAWYER BADLY," GOODMAN ADDED.

GOODMAN SAID THAT "I TOLD THE MAN WHO I WAS AND HE REPLIED, 'GEE, I AM SORRY, BUT I JUST DON'T HAPPEN TO LIKE YOUR MUSIC.'"

(MORE) 7:01P

R82

THIRD ADD LENINGRAD LEAD MARTIN X X X MUSIC."

GOODMAN AND THE AMERICAN OFFICIAL TALKED TO A REUTERS CORRESPONDENT TONIGHT AFTER IT WAS REPORTED DURING THE DAY THAT MARTIN WAS LIVING IN LENINGRAD UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME.

MARTIN TALKED OF HIS LIFE SINCE HIS DEFECTION TO AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT (FDS: THEODORE SHABAD OF THE NEW YORK TIMES) THIS WEEK DURING AN ACCIDENTAL MEETING IN A LENINGRAD CAFE.

MARTIN SAID HE WAS LIVING "COMFORTABLY" AND WORKING AT A LEADING MATHEMATICS INSTITUTE.

BUT HE ALSO WAS SAID TO HAVE EXPRESSED DISILLUSIONMENT ABOUT SOME ASPECTS OF SOVIET LIFE.

THE BLOND, BESPECTACLED X X X PICKING UP FOURTH PARA ORIGINAL (R16).

GENC 7:09P

A# 27718

U.S. Defector Weds 'Ideal' In Russia

Reuters
MOSCOW, Dec. 19—William Martin, the runaway American code expert who said he preferred Soviet women, disclosed today he has married one.

"She is a wonderful Soviet girl, an excellent housekeeper, and I am very happy with her," he said.

Martin, 29, and fellow-defector Bernon Mitchell, 31, gave an interview with Tass news agency which was splashed in the government newspaper Izvestia.

The two former employes of the National Security Agency repeated accusations against the United States they made at a Moscow press conference in September.

Martin and Mitchell disappeared from the United States in June shortly after an American U-2 reconnaissance plane was shot down over Russia.

Martin said he and Mitchell planned to do "peaceful" work in mathematics and "my wife is also going to do scientific work."

The two men left a statement in the United States saying one of the reasons for their defection was that "the talents of women are encouraged and utilized to a much greater extent in the Soviet Union" and this made Soviet women "more desirable as mates."

Defector Martin Wed to Russian

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (AP)—A United States National Security Agency code expert who fled to the Soviet Union last summer has married a Russian woman.

The official news agency Tass carried an interview with William H. Martin, who came to Moscow with another agency code clerk, Bernon F. Mitchell. Tass said Martin disclosed he had married "a wonderful Soviet girl and excellent housekeeper."

The Tass interview also quoted Martin as saying the United States "will continue to carry out subversive activities" in other nations under President-elect Kennedy because "Allen Dulles was retained as director of the Central Intelligence Agency" by Mr. Kennedy. Tass said Mitchell agreed with Martin.

*Wash. Star
19 Dec. 1960*

*Wash. Post
20 Dec 1960*

201-282338