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8 DEC 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

SUBJECT: Bernon Ferguson MITCHELL
William Hamilton MARTIN
Miscellaneous Information Concerning

1. Reference is made to your communication, bearing the above caption, dated 3 May 1964, with reference to an interview of Dr. Roscoe WHITE to obtain additional identifying data regarding "ALLA" (your file 62-106214).

2. Dr. White was located in Trieste and interviewed by one of our field representatives. Attached is a memorandum containing pertinent portions of the report of our representative, entitled "Dr. Roscoe Beryl White - Interview 25 October 1965," in which he is referred to as the subject except in specific instances in which reference is made therein to "Alla."

3. The National Security Agency is also being provided a copy of the above interview.

FOR THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR PLANS:

Signed: James R. Hunt
James Angleton

CSCI-316/05060-65

Attachment

Prepared in CI/SIG - Sells

Distribution:

2 - FBI

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Attachment to CSCI-316/05060-65

Dr. Roscoe Beryl WHITE
Interview 25 October 1965

1. Subject arrived in Moscow during the early part of November 1963 on a ten month exchange fellowship arranged between the National Academy of Sciences and the Soviet Academy of Sciences. Subject was assigned to the Lebedev Physics Institute in Moscow and the major portion of his life while in Moscow revolved around his work at the Institute or various individuals met through the Institute. Subject ate lunch in the Institute lunch room or cafeteria and usually at about the same time each day, sometime between 1:00 and 1:30. Approximately two weeks after he had arrived at the Institute, Subject and his colleague, Dr. George RENNINGER, who was at the Institute on a similar ten month exchange fellowship, were approached by Vladimir Anatolovich SOKOLOVSKIY while waiting in the cafeteria line. SOKOLOVSKIY, who identified himself as an American, said that he had heard that they were in the Institute and wanted to meet them. During this first conversation Subject claims that SOKOLOVSKIY told them that he was in fact William Hamilton MARTIN and went on to explain some of the superficial details surrounding his defection to the Soviet Union in 1960. MARTIN told them that if they did not consider him too tainted he would welcome the opportunity of talking to some Americans. He felt that there were many facets of his experiences while in the Soviet Union which he would like to talk about but which he could not discuss with his Soviet friends. Either on this occasion or later, MARTIN mentioned that Bernon MITCHELL, who had defected with MARTIN, was living in Leningrad.

2. Approximately a week later, Subject met MARTIN again in the lunch room. MARTIN reported that following his first encounter with Subject and Renninger he had been called into the Party office at the Institute. They apologized to him for not having warned him in advance that Subject and Renninger were being assigned to the Institute, since they were certain that Subject would have wanted to avoid them. They told MARTIN that it was perfectly permissible for him to talk to them, but that he should definitely not reveal his

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true identity to them nor should he give them his address in Moscow since there was the possibility that they had been sent to the Soviet Union to assassinate him. Quite naturally they also wanted to know what Martin had discussed with Subject and Renninger. As a general rule, Subject saw MARTIN in the lunch room every week or two for the entire period that he was in Moscow. On certain occasions it appeared that MARTIN would avoid talking to Subject. Based on MARTIN's actions, Subject assumed this usually depended on who was present in the lunch room. Subject added at this point that their discussions with MARTIN were always in English.

3. MARTIN made it definitely clear to Subject that he was interested in getting out of the Soviet Union. He described life in the USSR as a constant game with the Soviet officials. MARTIN felt that he had only been able to keep his head above water while there because of his knowledge of Soviet law. He explained to Subject that he had devoted a great deal of time studying Soviet law and had used his knowledge to protect himself. The Soviets were frequently at a loss when confronted with quotations from their own laws in total conflict with actions which they were trying to impose on MARTIN. Subject was once asked to write a letter to MARTIN's parents asking them to put pressure on the Soviets and the Press to help in obtaining his release.

4. MARTIN also described in great detail to Subject life in general within the Soviet Union and what the average Soviet citizen must face every day. It was obvious to Subject that MARTIN had been greatly disillusioned following his arrival in the USSR when he found a society totally different from what he had anticipated prior to his departure from the United States. The Soviets had exerted considerable pressure on Subject to participate in various anti-U.S. radio programs or to write anti-U.S. articles. After much discussion back and forth, MARTIN agreed to write something if they would promise to publish it without editing. He wrote what he considered a very objective comparison of life

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in the USSR and that in the U.S. After having submitted this article he was never approached again on this topic.

5. Regular contacts between Subject, RENNINGER and MARTIN continued in the lunch room with general conversations such as those noted above until December or early January 1964. At this point, MARTIN asked Subject if he or RENNINGER would go to the U.S. Embassy to ask them if there were any way in which they could assist him in leaving the Soviet Union legally or otherwise. Subject noted that RENNINGER had already contacted the U.S. Embassy following the first meeting with MARTIN to report on their conversations with him and the fact that he was in Moscow.

6. Also at about the same time, probably early January, Subject was standing in the lunch room line (Subject always referred to it as the lunch room rather than a cafeteria) when he saw MARTIN together with an attractive young girl about 20 or 21 years of age. They stopped to chat for a moment and MARTIN introduced Alla Aleksandrovna KOZLOVA. Subject emphasized that this was entirely casual and that their conversation at this meeting lasted for only a few minutes. A few days or possibly a week later, MARTIN saw Subject in the lunch room and mentioned that "Alla" had found him quite a handsome individual. MARTIN mentioned this only in passing and in no way, as far as Subject was concerned, attempted to force "Alla" on Subject. Subject was equally impressed with "Alla" and during the following few days made several inquiries among his Soviet colleagues in the Institute. No one had anything particular to say about her other than that she was rather active socially and had many friends in the Institute. At this point Subject did not know where she worked at the Institute.

7. Sometime during the latter part of January 1964 Subject had his first date with "Alla." Subject could not recall exactly how this was arranged, but he believes that he met her in the lunch room and asked her to go on a troika ride with him. This was followed by five or six other dates with her over the next seven or eight weeks. They went to a film once, the Bolshoi once, the opera once, and restaurants on two or three occasions.

8. After a while Subject noticed that she was particularly interested in his Soviet friends and other contacts in the

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Soviet Union. For example, on the evening they attended the Bolshoi, Subject noticed his friend William (Bill) FARRIS, an American exchange student at the Moscow State University. Subject had known him at Princeton University. Subject said, "Oh, there is Bill." She immediately said, "What did you say about SOKOLOVSKIY?" In other words, she knew perfectly well that SOKOLOVSKIY and William MARTIN were one and the same. She was obviously embarrassed and tried without success to cover up her blunder. MARTIN later told Subject that "Alla" had called him that evening to tell him of her blunder. She also once asked Subject if he were really going to return to the United States. This could, of course, be interpreted as a defection pitch. Subject feels that it was more of a casual personal remark.

9. According to Subject, "Alla" seemed to him to be much too friendly, while at the same time not sincerely friendly. In February, Subject's suspicions had mounted to a point where he decided to ask his Soviet colleague in the Institute, Ilya ROYZIN (phonetic), if he could check with some of his contacts to determine if "Alla" was in fact being used against him for some purpose. Subject claimed that he already knew at this point through conversations with his Soviet colleagues that ROYZIN could check without bringing it to anyone's attention. Shortly afterwards, ROYZIN returned to Subject with the advice to stop seeing her. He cautioned Subject that he should not mention to anyone that he had talked to him and certainly not to say anything. Subject claims that he stopped dating her after this point, but did occasionally see her in the lunch room. After Subject stopped seeing her she called him at his hotel every two or three days. At no point did MARTIN really push Subject on continuing the relationship.

10. Subject described their relationship as perfectly natural for two young people interested in each other. They seldom discussed anything of importance and never discussed his work at the Institute. Subject went home with her to her apartment on two separate occasions. Once she asked him to spend the night with her, but he indicated that he should get back to his hotel. Subject described her as possibly a bit more forward sexually than others that he had met, but that their relationship was perfectly normal and certainly nothing that could be used against him since

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he was a single man. The apartment was actually her mother's, a one room apartment with an alcove for the bed and a small kitchen. Subject never met her mother and is not sure if her father lived in the apartment with the mother. Subject does recall that her mother had had two husbands although he did not know if the first one had died or if they had been divorced. Subject heard from someone that her father worked for the KGB. Subject could provide absolutely no further information on this point. "Alla" never seemed to be pushing the relationship even though she did seem curious about some of Subject's friends. Once she mentioned to Subject that they should not be seen together in the lunch room since this might be a risk for her.

11. Subject last saw "Alla" alone just before he left the Soviet Union. He was downtown one day and met her by chance. They stopped for coffee and chatted a while. The only thing of any significance noted was that she had been dismissed from the Lebedev Institute and was then working for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the summer, Subject and REMNINGER again visited Moscow for a week (15 - 20 July 1965). They drove from Trieste to Prague and then on into Moscow via train. Arrangements were made through Inturist. They visited the Lebedev Institute for a day, as well as friends in Moscow. Nothing occurred on this visit of any particular note. Since his return, Subject has received a brief letter from "Alla" in elementary German, stating simply that she had heard that he had been in Moscow and that she was sorry that they had not seen each other. The return address indicated that she had moved:

Moskwa W-36
Profsojuznaja Ul. 15
Korpus 1 Kwartira 10

12. Subject's responses to the questions contained in the "Personality Data Debriefing Guide" produced the following additional information:

A. Basic Biographic Data

(1) Name: Alla Aleksandrovna KOZLOVA.

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- (2) Nicknames: None other than "Alla."
- (3) DPOB: Subject was not certain but believes that she was born in Moscow and had always lived there. He did not know her exact date of birth. He estimated that it must have been about 1941.
- (4) Citizenship: Soviet.
- (5) IDen Documents: Subject never saw any of her documents.
- (6) Father: As noted above, Alla's mother had had two husbands. He assumes that one was Alla's father. Her father was also supposedly working for the KGB, according to MARTIN.
- (7) Mother: Subject never met her. Subject only knew that Alla lived with her mother in the apartment in which he had visited.
- (8) Siblings: Subject does not think that she had any siblings.
- (9) Spouse: Never married.
- (10) Education: Subject knew that she had had some specialized training after completing high school, but does not believe that she ever attended the University.
- (11) Religion: Atheist. She wore a small gold cross given to her by her grandmother, but, Subject explained, that this had no religious meaning.
- (12) Languages: Russian (native). She told Subject once that she planned to learn German. Based on the brief note in German recently received from her, she apparently has made some progress. She also spoke a very little English. Subject does not know if she had ever studied English or where she might have learned it.
- (13) Employment: Subject did not know if she had ever worked anywhere prior to joining the Labadev Institute. Subject did not know her exact position there, though she was in the First Section or the Party Office.

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When he met her just prior to his departure, she told him that she had transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

- (14) Arrests: None known. ROYZIN once mentioned that she had once been caught taking money from the Institute. Subject had been told that situations such as this were frequently used to enlist the cooperation of employees for reporting on fellow employees, etc.

B. Physical Description

- (1) Apparent age: 20-21
- (2) Weight: ca. 100 lbs.
- (3) Height: ca. 5' 4"
- (4) Ethnic background: Obviously Slavic. High cheek bones and black hair.
- (5) Build: slight.
- (6) Complexion: Fair.
- (7) Hair: Black. Subject added that she does dye her hair and the natural color could be anything.
- (8) Eyes: light colored, either blue or green.
- (9) Nose: small
- (10) Face: round
- (11) Lips: Medium
- (12) Teeth: Even and in good condition.
- (13) Clothes: For a Russian girl, certainly above average. Subject felt that she dressed above her income. He had no evidence, however.
- (14) Health: Subject a very athletic person and always in excellent health. A very bright and lively person.
- (15) Special features: None.

C. Curriculum Vitae

Subject could provide nothing supplementing that already given above.

D. Personal and Private Data

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- (1) Address: Moscow. Subject said that he has provided the address previously. He also has it listed in his diary which he left with his mother when he was home last Christmas. See above for current address.
- (2) Telephone: She had a telephone in the apartment. Subject does not recall the number.
- (3) Apartment: See above. Subject considered the apartment nice by Soviet standards. Subject was not sure if the father lived there.
- (4) Servants: None.
- (5) Meals: She usually ate lunch at the Lebedev Institute.
- (6) Dentist: Subject recalls that she once went to the dentist while he was in Moscow. He could not recall any details.
- (7) Clubs: Subject was a member of the Komsomol and enjoyed visiting the Molodozanyia Club on Gorkiy Ul. This was a club primarily for members of the Komsomol where they had available many of the popular current Western records.
- (8) Sports: Skiing, swimming and skating.
- (9) Theater: Enjoyed the theater.
- (10) Vacation: Every summer. Arranged through the Institute.
- (11) Hobbies: American jazz.
- (12) Personal friends: Subject had no specific information.
- (13) Smokes: Subject does not believe that she smokes.
- (14) Alcohol: Normal.
- (15) Casual Sex: See comment above.
- (16) Transportation: Usually took taxis, metro or the bus. No car.
- (17) Financial: According to Subject, she seemed to spend money faster than she earned it.

E. Political Data

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Member of the Komsomol. Subject did not know if she held any special position, although she did mention once that she had introduced some one at a meeting, indicating that possibly she held some sort of position.

F. Job Data: Nothing other than already noted above.

G. Miscellaneous:

Travel: She once visited Poland with a student group.

13. In returning to the topic of MARTIN and Subject's contact with him, Subject reported that MARTIN usually did most of the talking. He discussed life in the Soviet Union and frequently his attempts to get a divorce. (When Subject was in Moscow in July he learned that MARTIN had finally received his divorce.) MARTIN once told Subject that he was permitted to receive Time and Life magazines so long as he agreed not to show them to anyone. Subject and RENNINGER once referred to the allegations MARTIN and MITCHELL were homosexuals. MARTIN stated emphatically that this was not true. He said that he had some sex problems, but that he was certainly not a homosexual. With regard to his defection, MARTIN said that he had contacted someone prior to his defection. Subject understood that no money was involved and that MARTIN had not been an in-place agent.

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