

DISPATCH		SECRET		PROCESSED		PROCESSING ACTION		
TO	Chief, WE			X	MARKED FOR INDEXING			
INFO	Chief, SR				NO INDEXING REQUIRED			
FROM	Chief of Station, []				ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING			
SUBJECT	KUDESK - Dr. Roscoe Beryl WHITE (201-97852)							
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES								
<p>REFERENCES: (a) [] 24330, 17 August 1965 (b) [] 24418, 15 September 1965</p> <p>6P</p> <p>1. The story provided by Subject during our interview at the United States Consulate in Trieste on 25 October 1965 concerning his experiences while in the Soviet Union is essentially the same as that provided by Dr. George Renninger in reference (a). Although Subject was reasonably cooperative, he was not as fully communicative as we might have desired. In considering the various possible reasons for his partial hesitance it appears rather obvious now that our continued interest in what he interpreted to be a very simple relationship with a Soviet girl has caused him to suspect that possibly we are suspicious of him. According to Subject, the entire episode was reported fully while in Moscow and again to KUBARK last Christmas while he was on a visit to the United States. Subject stated that he had prepared a report in writing for Dr. Goldberg at Princeton University who acts as a go between for KUBARK. It is obvious that he was probably asked to prepare a general report on his experiences while in the Soviet Union for KULOOK which we had not been aware of previously and which may not have come to the attention of KUDESK. Unless Headquarters has some rather specific questions it is considered unlikely that we can provide any information in addition to that reported in the following paragraphs obtained during this interview.</p> <p>2. 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 one and one thirty. Approximately two weeks after he had</p> <p>Distribution: 3 - Chief, WE 2 - C/SR</p> <p>DOC. MICRO. SER. JUN 2 2 1976 MICROFILMED</p> <p>201-282338</p>								
CROSS REFERENCE TO		DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER		DATE				
		42301		8 November 1965				
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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 Anatolevich 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 Vernon MITCHELL, who had defected with MARTIN, was living in Leningrad.

3. 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 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.

4. 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. Subject said that a copy of this letter must be available at KUBARK.

5. 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-US radio programs or to write anti-US 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 in the USSR and that in the U.S. After having submitted this article he was never approached again on this topic.

6. 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.

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7. 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 twenty or twenty-one 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 moments. 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.

8. 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 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 Bolshoy once, the opera once and restaurants on two or three occasions.

9. After a while Subject noticed that she was particularly interested in his Soviet friends and other contacts in the Soviet Union. For example, on the evening they attended the Bolshoy, 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.

10. 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 the 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.

11. 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 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 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.

12. Subject last saw "Alla" alone just before he left the Soviet Union. He was down town one day and met her by chance. They stopped for coffee and chatted for awhile. The only thing of any significance noted was that she had been dismissed from the Lebedev Institute and was then working for Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During the past summer, Subject and REMNIGER 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. Subject promised to prepare a written report on this trip during the next two or three weeks and will pass it to the undersigned via the Consulate in Trieste. Possibly after reviewing this report we may have further questions. 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:

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13. 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.
- (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 Lebedev Institute. Subject did not know her exact position there, though she was in the First Section or the Party Office. When he met her just prior to his departure, she told him that she had transferred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

held any special position, although she did mention once that she had introduced someone at a meeting indicating that possibly she helped some sort of position.

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

G. Miscellaneous.

(1) Travel: She once visited Poland with a student group.

14. 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 that 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.

15. With regard to Headquarters's desire for a personal assessment of Subject, the circumstances surrounding this meeting with Subject did not provide an opportunity for any sort of valid assessment. He was constantly on the edge of his chair for the reasons previously noted above. As a bright and unusually gifted young theoretical physicist he spends much of his time wrapped up in a world of his own. At the same time he does enjoy skin diving, skiing and other sports. In some ways he seems to be rather naive. Possibly this is the wrong terminology. A better way of describing him would be to say that he is so involved in his own field of specialization that he simply has never taken time to properly consider many of the other problems we face in life. In going over the list of questions above he mentioned very proudly that he was an atheist. At this point all of these remarks are probably meaningless and should not be given any weight in assessing Subject for possible future operational use. The undersigned expects that he will again be in Trieste in the not too distant future and will make a point of having lunch or dinner with him. Possibly under more relaxed circumstances we can obtain a more objective picture of him as an individual.

16. If Headquarters has any specific follow-up questions we will try to cover them when we see Subject again. We are at the point now, however, where any further questions should be rather specific to be meaningful. Though much of the above is simply a review of information previously reported, we hope that a few of the new details will be of some value to ODENVY and Headquarters.

Carlton T. Shivell
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JMR

8 Nov 65

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