

Summary of the interview of former Special Agent of the FBI
Marvin O'Dell Spry

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Special Agent Spry served in the FBI from 1986 to 2006. This interview took place on October 15, 2009.

Before joining the FBI, Mr. Spry was a deputy sheriff in Alabama. He became an attorney and was selected for the FBI in 1986.

SA Spry's first office was Alexandria VA (which later merged with the Washington Field Office – WFO). He expressed an interest in Foreign Counterintelligence but first worked applicants. He did the presidential investigations for the National Security Council, which led to liaison with the Pentagon. He became the FBI liaison with the CIA, working at Langley, and he comments on the good relationship between the two agencies, at least at the working level.

SA Spry tells of working on the Aldrich Ames spy case, which was done very quietly. He talks in detail about the investigating the case. Spry comments on the polygraph of Ames and tells about the actual arrest and its aftermath. He discusses Rosario Ames and her role in the espionage with her husband. He speculates on the motives for Ames's espionage.

SA Spry was transferred to Headquarters before returning to the field as a supervisor. He finds some pluses with being in headquarters but prefers the street operations in Atlanta. He supervised the FCI squad which covered all of Georgia. Since retirement, he has taught at the FBI Academy in Quantico.

The FBI Oral History Heritage Project is funded in part through a generous grant from The Humanities Council of Washington, D.C. and The Virginia Foundation for the Humanities. This interview of a former Special Agent of the FBI covers material about his or her career and professional work in the District of Columbia and its impact in the local and national arena in law enforcement, as well as his work as a resident of the Commonwealth of Virginia and covers material about his career and professional work in Virginia and its impact therein.

**Interview of Former Special Agent of the FBI
Marvin O'Dell Spry (1986-2006)
Susan Wynkoop, Interviewer
Interviewed on October 15, 2009**

Edited for spelling, repetitions, etc. by Sandra Robinette on November 19, 2009. Final edit with Mr. Spry's corrections made by Sandra Robinette on December 15, 2009.

Susan Wynkoop/

(W): Hi. Today is October 15, 2009. This is Susan Wynkoop interviewing today - I want to get his true name, Marvin O'Dell Spry, who is known as Dell Spry. We are speaking telephonically today. Dell is in Washington, D.C. at this time. Dell was a Special Agent with the FBI from 1986 until 2006. So he's a recent retiree.

Before we begin our interview I want to read into the tape the Copyright Release and Background Form which states:

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Again Dell, thank you so much for giving your time today. How are you?

Marvin O'Dell Spry/

(S): I'm doing well Susan and it's my pleasure.

W: Oh thanks, Dell. I'd like to just to start off with you telling me a little bit about your background prior to joining the FBI in 1986.

S: Well before I joined the Bureau, I was a deputy sheriff in Birmingham, Alabama. I went to law school, got my Doctor of Jurisprudence from the Birmingham School of Law and then was fortunate to be selected as a special agent in January of 1986 and started my career then.

W: Well now you just became interested in the FBI, of course, in that you were in law enforcement? And just thought that would be a natural path for you to go on to?

S: I had actually been interested in a career with the FBI since I was in high school. I just couldn't imagine anything else that I ever wanted to do.

W: Oh that's great, that's super. Did you find about it in high school through government classes or TV? Or how did you become, have this passion?

S: I actually dated a young lady whose father was the ASAC in Birmingham, Alabama when I was in high school.

W: Oh, that's something. So that would have been in the, I guess...?

S: That would've been the early mid-seventies.

W: Okay, mid-seventies. Because the Birmingham Office was a fairly small, I guess small size or mid-size office at that time?

S: You know I couldn't tell. I was (unintel) and I really don't know.

W: Okay. And so when you finally were called into the Bureau and got to training, I'm sure you were as happy as could be. Tell me about the training. Were there areas that you had some difficulty with, or how did you find the whole Quantico experience?

S: Well as you know like most young agents I was excited, full of enthusiasm when I got there, full of enthusiasm when I left. I don't recall that anything was too terribly difficult. It took me a lot of extra practice to get to be a sufficient shot that I wanted to be on the firearms course but all the training was exemplary. It was the highest quality. We had the highest quality instructors, as you well know. It was just an incredible, incredible, incredible piece of training that they put us through.

W: You're very right and you do learn. There's so much that's done that's done in those four and half months. It's just amazing when you think about all that you go through.

S: Well, it's the forensics training, it's the interview skills, it's the physical training, and it's the hand to hand training, the firearms training. You can't put a dollar value on training like that. It's just absolutely phenomenal.

W: You're right, you're right. So out of training you went straight to the Alexandria Office in Virginia?

S: Yes, I did.

W: I guess at that time therefore they were, and again this is 1986, sending new agents to small offices. Is that what they were doing at that time?

S: Most of the folks that were in my class did go to the small to mid-size offices, yes.

W: And you'd stay there for a number of years and then they would try to get you to a large [office], is that what they were doing at that time?

S: The way I remember it, Susan, it was still you kind of served in a smaller office for three years and then they would try to rotate you to a larger office. But that was at a time when they were starting to feel some of the budget issues and I do believe the transfers had slowed down. When I was at the Alexandria Field Office it merged with the Washington Field Office and I was not subject to the transfer since I went from one office to the other. So, but the way I remember it is yes, it was basically they wanted you to work the small office for three years and then they would send you to a larger office.

W: Okay, because then that changes so much over the years. It really does as you know. So tell me about Alexandria. It seems that in this first office you seemed to go right into Foreign Counter-Intelligence work. Is that something you had already expressed an interest in or seen an interest in?

S: Yes. I had very much expressed an interest in the Counterintelligence work. When I first got to Alexandria all the new agents went to the Applicant Squad but I was fortunate in that I was doing '161' Presidential investigations for the National Security Council folks. I had a lot of liaison at the Pentagon. We were doing the background checks on people and that got me involved in a lot of Counterintelligence work early on.

W: I see. So that you had a very different path than so many of the new agents which....

S: Yes.

W: ... which affected you greatly I'm sure, throughout your career. Tell me about the, you were the CIA liaison. Did you spend a great deal of time with them? Just tell me more about the initial work in Alexandria.

S: Well, I was very fortunate to be CIA liaison. I did spend a lot of time over at Langley at the Counterintelligence Center and specifically with the folks that made up the Counter Espionage group. I did a lot of liaison with . We just did some very, very fun and neat things and I apologize but I'm not at liberty to talk about...

W: Right.

S: ... because it was just, but it was just some very good national security work. It was a fantastic liaison between the agency and the FBI and we really did some significant things on the national security front.

W: It sounds to me just from those brief summarizations you just gave me that our relationship with the CIA was fairly good. I mean I'm sure there were so many different relationships but this relationship you're describing sounds like the two had an excellent relationship.

S: If you will allow me to be one hundred percent candid, I do believe that at the worker level where we were, my counterparts of the agency; we had a truly fantastic working relationship which evolved itself into the Rick Ames investigation. Many of the people that I worked with at Langley - some of them were also involved in Ames's investigation -and we could have been the model for how the agencies needed to work together and do business together.

It was as you begin to bump it up the chain that more of the politics would come into play but, when it came down our level, [we] just wanted to get the job done, we just absolutely had a great time working together. We truly did.

W: That's great. As you say it starts as you work yourself up the chain and who get this praise and who gets that, that's when you start seeing all of the shuffling and argumentation, and just everything that comes into the whole play which is unfortunate.

S: Unfortunate, yes, it is.

W: Right. So tell me, you know you're doing a lot of Counterintelligence work and I'm sure it's like you said being in the Washington, D.C. Office, it must have been so exciting. I would think next to New York, they would be the two most exciting areas, places to be in the United States. I would just think there would be a lot going on.

S: Well obviously yeah there was a great deal of Counterintelligence and Counter-Espionage work here in the D.C., area which brought us, the Bureau, into contact with a number of other organizations, the CIA, the Air Force Office of Special Investigations most notably. Yeah there were some fantastic opportunities to do some really good work and I thoroughly enjoyed it. I just had the greatest career of anybody in the FBI.

W: That's, that's so great to hear. Tell me though, we were just discussing before we started the tape, it was sort of my understanding in the reading I've done that the FBI received the Aldrich Ames case in 1992. You said that you thought it was sort of in that time frame. Tell me how you know, you became involved in this amazing case.

S: Well I think actually the Ames case; you know was an un-sub and I think it had actually started much earlier than '92. I know Mike Anderson....

W: Exactly.

S: ... and some other people and Tim Caruso. They did some fantastic work. Jim Holt, Jim Millburn, they did some incredible work. You know, you get to the point where you just run out of leads to investigate and the leads were beginning to die down. In the early nineties, the case was transferred over to the Washington Field Office and a task force was stood up involving the CIA and some Bureau folks. It was a very small group of people.

- S: We were not allowed to tell anyone, even the folks in the office that we had worked next to, what it was that we were involved with. I think the majority of the people felt that we were trying to look at new leads based on the Eddie Lee Howard case. Eddie Lee Howard had been the gentleman who worked for the CIA that had defected to Russia and you know, escaped out at Albuquerque, New Mexico area. But we couldn't tell anyone what it was we were doing when the case came over. It was a, there again a fantastic case. It was so much hard work that went into that case and I just consider myself very fortunate to have been a part of that team.
- W: Because I do have down, in the readings I did, that this case really started with the CIA in 1962. So it had been going on as you said.
- S: They knew that there were problems. They knew that they were losing some of their sources and, early on you know, no one knew. Was it a technical penetration, poor trade craft, had someone been caught doing something? All we knew was that people were being recalled to Moscow, some were being imprisoned, and others were being executed. But no one was certain why. And ultimately it led to Rick Ames and we laid all this blame at his doorstep.
- W: And so he was known as Rick, R-i-c-k?
- S: Yes.
- W: Okay. I couldn't remember what; I thought that's what you'd written in one of your e-mails.
- S: His name was Aldrich Ames but everyone called him Rick.
- W: Okay and he had been with the CIA for a long, long period of time.
- S: He was a career officer, yes.
- W: Yes, and again in reading about the case, I'm always amazed when you read about these individuals how they think they could get away with having, showing that their spending is so out of control. You know things that throw such flags at them, that possibly they could be involved in something other than just regular CIA work. But I guess you've seen people who just behave this way and think they can sort of scoot under the rug, I suppose.
- S: Well, here's the thing. He felt he could beat us but he did beat us effectively for a great period of time. The thing about the wealth, there were so many, looking in hindsight is always twenty-twenty. There were a number of things that we were very suspicious of, but the wealth is a perfect example.

S: This un-attributable wealth, his in-laws, his wife's family actually at one time had been wealthy. The way I recall it Susan, the family had lost its wealth but they were still very politically well connected. When Rick, with his co-workers at the agency, when you attributed the source of his wealth to his wife's family that made perfect sense and so it wasn't that we missed it. It just for awhile was carried as an anomaly and we just kind of, you know, were trying to figure out if it was true or not. You know, just things that like that that were out there, that we were trying to resolve. You know he was driving a Jaguar, the story about him getting his teeth all capped, white-capped.

W: Wow. He passed a number of polygraph tests, right?

S: He did. He passed the polygraph but one of the polygraphers did make a note that Rick was having problems with the polygraph. The way I recall that, the polygrapher actually wrote on one of the polygraph reports that he would not be surprised to find out at some point that this gentleman was a spy. Rick, the box caught him but he was able to rationalize his responses to the satisfaction of the polygraphers.

W: I see.

S: But he was caught. They did catch him. But he just explained his answers and they let it go.

W: Because I was interested. He wrote, Rick Ames wrote, I don't know what you call it, just some papers on how to pass polygraphs. Isn't that, I don't know if that's what it was entitled. Have you ever seen that? It's on the internet.

S: No, I have not seen those.

W: He just talks about the fact that it can be done. As I said I just read that he was able to pass some tests but did not know that the polygrapher had you know, written a note saying that he would not be surprised if he was a spy, that's interesting.

So I know, as you said, I'm sure it just took so much work. He was under surveillance by the FBI and I'm sure teams and teams of people and all of the work that it involves is amazing and I don't even know if you can talk about it. I'm sure you have to at some point be out there and you're having to talk with all the surveillance teams and planning out the whole schedules each week and day, or do the surveillance teams figure their schedules on their own?

S: No, they did their own scheduling there. We had obviously very, very close liaison with the SOG (Surveillance Operations Group) as well as the SSG (Special Surveillance Group – non-agents) because the SOG guys they were flying the planes and they were agents. We did not interact with them as much as we did with SSG. Often times when the SSG folks would go out, we would go with them and when they would do the trash covers we always had an agent that went with them on the trash covers. We just had a great, great working relationship with our SSG teams and they really did some fantastic work on our behalf.

W: That's always so great to hear because you need that coordination for something major.

S: Well these guys were just absolutely incredible. They truly were and they were just indefatigable. They wanted to be a part of this. They understood the significance and they just wanted to be there twenty-four seven. They were with us and for us.

W: How did it feel the day that he was actually arrested? How did that all happen?

S: It was an amazing, amazing sense of relief when we finally put the handcuffs on him. It's like you know, the sense was I can now get on with the rest of my life. I can go back and be you know a husband and a father again. I can, now I can tell my wife after all these years what it was that I'd been working on, and how come I was working all these irregular and crazy hours and weekends and gone from home. You know, she had put up with all that nonsense for a couple of years and just knowing that I was involved in something but not knowing what it was. Knowing that I, at some point, I would tell her but at that time not having any idea of when I would be able to discuss it with her. So after the arrest and she'd understood what I'd been working on and in it was an incredible sense of relief, I think, for the whole team. You know it was just a big relief for all of us to finally be having some resolution.

W: Because that was May of 1993, is that correct?

S: I think we arrested him in February.

W: Okay.

S: I believe it was President's Day.

W: Oh that's right, February. You're exactly right. Because February is a bad month for spies it seems. That's when Hanssen was arrested in the month of February. Can you tell me anything else about that day or what he said, or what he was like?

S: Well, we had actually, of course you know that being a Federal holiday, he wasn't supposed to go to work but we, in tandem with the CIA, had his boss notify him and tell him that they needed him to come in to work appealing to his ego, that he had to work on a special project that no one else but him was fit to work. So when he came out of his house that morning we were waiting. We had one of our lookouts call him out and tell us that he was pulling out of his driveway. We had a couple of cars positioned to interdict him at a stop sign where we had one car turning left, one car turning right. When Rick pulled up behind the two cars that were getting ready to turn, it was Bureau cars, and the agents jumped out and we put the handcuffs on him, told him he was under arrest on charges of espionage. We got back in our cars and one of the agents got in his Jaguar and it probably, from the time that we exited our vehicles to the time we had him in custody and were vacating the area, was probably somewhere in the vicinity of thirty seconds or less.

W: Wow.

S: It was just, it was just, we were prepared, we were choreographed and when it happened it just went down flawlessly.

You know it's the type of thing that you do, Susan, as you're well aware. We train for these things over and over and then when it's time we just execute. It's your second nature.

W: What did he say or what was his reaction?

S: His reaction initially: he was stunned. He had a hard time catching his breath and then when we put him in the back seat of our car he kept saying, "Think, think, think" over and over. He was just trying to figure out where he had messed up and how we had got him.

The Behavioral Sciences people had also told us, they said, "When you arrest him and then when you go in arrest his wife, make sure he hears the Bureau traffic over the radios." So when he was sitting in the back seat of our car and the second arrest team that had arrested his wife was telling us that the house had been secured, that his wife was in custody and he heard all this over our radio and it visibly deflated him in the back seat of the car.

W: The fact that his wife had also been arrested you mean or?

S: Yes. The fact that his wife had also been taken into custody, just had a visible impact on him.

W: Okay because I'm sure...

S: Quite obviously, yeah.

W: ... and that the people in the unit at Quantico, I'm sure, we're saying that's going to help him understand that this is really happening, I guess. Is that right?

S: Yes. Well it would help, of course it would drive the point home to him that this was real, but it would also make him perhaps more willing to cooperate with us once he understood that his wife was also in custody.

W: Yes. So I guess I'm sure you spent a great deal of time with him that day?

S: Yes.

W: I know he pled guilty but did that occur that day, or how did that day evolve?

S: No. The way that day evolved Rick initially was vacillating on cooperating with us, but then at some point he did become steadfast and asked for his attorney. Which, you know of course at that time, all of our questions ceased.

Rosario on the other hand, she was much more cooperative. There was a female agent, I'm kind of hesitant to name her without her permission....

W: Oh that's fine.

S: but there was a female agent that was working with us questioning Rosario. It was just phenomenal, the rapport that this female agent established with Rosario and ...you know, Rosario wanted to talk to her. She needed someone to vent to. She needed an emotional outlet and this agent was just there and provided it for her. We got a great deal of information from Rosario who voluntarily wanted to talk to us and gave us the information. And then I do believe at some point we went back to Rick and said, "You know we really, your lawyer's coming. We don't need to talk to you anymore." We insinuated that we were getting a great deal from Rosario which we, in fact, were.

And all of these things that we'd been told to do by the Behavioral Sciences people and the other more senior people, it just all came together for us.

W: That's something. But he was not more forthcoming that day?

S: Not that day, no he was not.

W: Right. Okay. Of course she, his wife, never spent any time in jail, is that correct?

S: No. She did. I believe she did. I believe she got a, I don't recall what her sentence was. I believe she did somewhere between four years and five years. I'm not positive on this, Susan, but I think she did about four or five years in prison.

W: Okay I did not know that. Now was she aware of his activities during this time?

S: Yes, she was. We have her on some of the intercepts where she was actually berating him for the sloppy methods that he was utilizing. She knew what was going on. She would occasionally be out in the car with him when he was checking signal sites and stuff. Yes, she knew what he was involved with.

W: And they of course resided in Arlington, right?

S: Yes, they did.

W: That's where the arrest was. I would just think, and again tell me, he, Rick Ames, caused the greatest number of people to be killed. He is the worst spy that we've had to date? Is that his characterization?

S: You know and here again I'm going to be candid. Yes, he was an incredibly, incredibly harmful spy to us. He's clearly one of the worst. You know there are questions about who did what? And how bad he was compared to Hanssen and others. I just don't think that we need to do a comparison. He was an incredibly harmful spy. The technical information he gave out; not only the staggering loss of life based upon his treachery. If he could put his hands on it, he gave it to the Russians. I recall that when we were doing a damage assessment the economic loss was staggering and you multiply that by the lives lost and the damage was incredible. Yes, ma'am.

W: Wow. I guess the Behavioral Sciences looked a lot at his personality but what would make an individual do what he did?

S: A couple of things in Rick's case I believe, number one his was ego. He needed to feel some sense of belonging, a sense of importance. But I think secondly I think Rosario, his wife, was a big impetus; that she had been accustomed to a life style....

W: Right.

S: ... which with a CIA salary he couldn't give her. He wanted to provide for her and there again, that was also feeding his ego to believe that he could provide for her and he just, he just got wrapped up in himself.

W: Did he have a childhood that would make him need, you know to have this amazing ego where he was needy, or felt that he had to prove?

S: Well, his father, his father had actually been a CIA career officer. So Rick had grown up in a CIA environment and you know I don't know anything about his father, other than what I've read, which indicated that his father was a mediocre CIA case officer but what that might have played into Rick's psyche or his doing what he did, I don't know.

W: Well, I'm sure I would think the CIA learned a lot from this also. You know that's the worst possible scenario you could imagine, is to have someone on your books that is doing this to your agency. So I'm sure they were so grateful when this all was resolved too.

S: It was.

W: I can't even imagine.

S: I can remember Paul Redmond. Paul was, I think he may have been the chief of Counterintelligence, he was certainly very high up in the food chain. The day that we got the yellow stickie out of Rick's trash...there was a yellow stickie that we got that he'd torn up and thrown away but where it talked about a meeting in Bogota. What we believe he was doing was just practicing writing a note for what was a one-time pad that people engaged in espionage use.

But we had several people from Langley come over and visit with us at the Washington Field Office. It was Jeanne Vertefeuille, Sandy Grimes and Paul Redmond and Paul was the senior in the group. Like I said he was with their Counterintelligence office in a very appreciable position of importance and I recall that day Paul walked through the crowd in our office space, walked right up to me, hugged me, kissed me on the cheek. And I think probably that meant more to me than any award that I could have been given. It was just you know, it was just a phenomenal feeling just to be in the presence of this peer group and we were all kind of going, "We done it, together as a group, we solved this."

W: I can't even imagine how great a feeling that would have been. You've done something truly helpful for the whole world. You know it's just, it's phenomenal. Yeah, not just you know the United States, it's a far reaching thing that you've done.

S: Well, there were a number of our allies that when we arrested Rick, they were also interested and were looking back perhaps to some of their cases that had also gone bad that he may have had access to.

W: You're right. You're so right. So were you involved in the de-briefing of him?

S: No, I absolutely was not. No ma'am.

W: Okay, that must have gone on for some period of time I would think.

S: I'm quite sure it did but I couldn't tell you how long, Susan, because I had nothing to do with that.

W: Right, and of course he is in prison for the rest of his life.

S: Yes.

W: I had it written somewhere, you know, no parole, no nothing, right, correct?

S: No, he will never get out of prison. He will die in prison.

W: Right. Do you hear anything about him, how he has done in prison or I just sometimes wonder how these people, what they become or I just didn't know if you had any...?

S: Well, he and I have actually, it's been quite some time, but he and I have actually had some correspondence with each other where I've written him a couple of letters and he's replied to them.

But how he's doing or how he's adapted to prison life, I clearly have no firsthand knowledge of that.

W: Right, okay, okay. So as I said, or as we talking before, Dell has received so many Letters of Commendation from just so many agencies it's just a real pleasure to read all of these Letters of Commendations that you have received. And I guess, I'm sure you did so many other things but a majority of them I suppose were from this case?

S: Well, no ma'am, only a couple of them were from this case.

W: Okay.

S: The others were based on other things I was involved in.

W: That's amazing because you must have a big file or a big scrapbook of all of these letters. So as you said Alexandria had become WFO and then, let's see in 1998 you left as a Counterintelligence Supervisor from Washington. No, I'm sorry that was headquarters. .

S: Yes, that was headquarters.

W: Okay, I'm sorry, after this case you went to headquarters. Tell me something about how headquarters was after this amazing case?

S: Headquarters is headquarters.

W: Right.

S: It was, you know, it was a good experience, as a learning experience obviously, but I wouldn't say working at headquarters was a lot of fun. I really enjoyed being in the field and I enjoyed being involved in operations. When I finally became a Counterintelligence Supervisor in the field, I enjoyed directing operations. When you're at headquarters obviously, it's a ninety-nine point nine percent administrative function. Of course that's a learning curve that you need to participate in but [it's] just not as much fun as actually being out in the field.

W: Right, right. But again you're learning so much I guess. I was never at headquarters because you're seeing all the various cases that are being worked and you have a greater understanding of what is going on, I would think.

S: You are and you're actually, you're engaging with the attorneys of the National Security Law Branch. You go across the street engaging with folks in the Department of Justice. You're over at State Department engaging with folks at the State Department. You know things that you would not typically do when you're sitting at desk in a field office. But these were admin-liaison functions that you were expected to do on a weekly, if not daily, basis. So you're out networking to build cases on behalf of the Bureau and to get things done on behalf of the agents in the field.

W: Which is very, very important. That's for sure.

S: Which is critical.

W: Yes, so again just learning so much more. As you said timing is so important and it's just so great that you were able to serve in these positions and that these things occurred while you were where you were. That's amazing.

So again, leaving headquarters as a supervisor in '98 you went to, you got back out into the field as a Counterintelligence Supervisor in Atlanta.

S: Right.

W: And I'm sure that was nice being back in the south somewhat and leading a group of people.

S: It was a fantastic experience. I think that was probably the best experience of my entire Bureau career. You know everybody thinks they have a good squad but my guys in Atlanta, the men and women in Atlanta that worked with me on the squad, I'll put them up against anybody in the FBI. They were just, they were incredible individuals. They were incredibly dedicated, unbelievably well-trained, hard working, just good folks and I just thoroughly enjoyed that experience.

W: How many agents did you have on your squad?

S: It varied. The numbers would vary; anywhere from I'm saying eight agents to maybe, at one point, I think I even had fifteen including all the RAs. We had people working Counterintelligence at each one of the RAs scattered across the state. But I think typically when you get up around eight, nine, ten agents, you're supposed to create a separate squad - which Atlanta does now have two counterintelligence squads. Back when I was there, we just had the one squad.

W: Okay. Because Atlanta, well that's a big office, fairly large.

S: We covered the whole state of Georgia.

W: Right, which is a big state.

S: It's a big state, yeah, with you know, tons of military bases, a lot of high technology, several consulates down there. Atlanta was a good office to work Counterintelligence. It was a great office, great staff, good SAC and ASAC backing me all the way. It was a great experience.

W: That's super, because again they're putting a lot of their faith in you and at that time there was only the one Foreign Counterintelligence Squad.

S: Yes ma'am.

W: That's great. Was it hard to, after this amazing career, was it hard to retire? What were you doing from that?

S: Hard to retire?

W: Yes.

S: Yes, it was. Yes, it was hard. It was much harder than I thought it was going to be because one day you're a Supervisory Special Agent with the FBI and then next day you're not. Yes, it took a big adjustment. For awhile I enjoyed just being home but then I got cabin fever pretty quickly and missed it more than I could possibly explain. That's why I feel so fortunate to be back in the game now as an instructor with the FBI.

W: And to feel a part of it still?

S: And to feel a part of it still, yes, ma'am.

W: Yes, and know that you're contributing too. Gosh, that's very important. And as we had talked prior to my turning the tape on, Dell is very much a part, was a part for sometime in helping to train the new agent's classes in Quantico. Now, is it now you're training more advanced agents presently?

S: Yes, now I'm teaching the more advanced agents, yes.

W: That's great. Well any other comments on your career or things that come up as far as just amazing things that occurred?

S: I don't want to be sophomoric or soap opera-ish but I could not possibly have done any amount of contributions that I made, Susan; I could not have made any of them without my wife, without her one hundred percent support in backing me. And here's my point when I was out playing cowboy, having the time of my life, she was the one that was sacrificing.

W: Right, right.

S: And I can't, I love her more than life itself and I can never thank her enough and I do truly believe that you know, that people like my wife and other people, the spouses of people that get involved in this stuff, this nation owes them a debt too. You know we're out having a great time, we're doing what we're trained to do and we're doing it because we love the job. Often times or the majority of the time, it's going to be our spouses that are making the sacrifice.

W: You're right. They're keeping everything together and the kids and they have no idea what their husband is doing and I'm sure that was very difficult. I can't imagine, and I'm sure it wasn't all nice and easy. I know it wasn't easy just to say, "I just can't tell you."

S: There were a couple of times when you know, it was very rare, but there were a couple of times where I was deployed out of the country and I could not tell her where I was going. And I couldn't tell her where I'd been, all the places that I'd been when I got home. So she just learned to put up with stuff like that knowing that I believed in what I was doing and that it was important.

W: Right.

S: And she supported me.

W: Kind of like the movie, concerning Hanssen you know...

S: I guess.

W: Right, well I sure thank you for your time today Dell and again as we talked this had a big impact on the State of Virginia. This had a huge impact on the United States and the world. It really did and I'm sure you were so happy to be a big part of it.

S: And I have enjoyed speaking to you more than you know, Susan. This has been great.

W: Thanks Dell, and I'm going to turn this off and I'll just say a few words. Just a moment.

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