

From "The Penkovskiy Papers" (Avon paperback)

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in great detail. The summation of General Gornyy, toward the trial's close, makes an instructive piece of reading material; and in the following concrete illustrations, at least, there is little reason to doubt its accuracy:

"While he was in Paris Penkovskiy was told of a secret American hiding place in the entrance to the building at 5/6 Pushkin Street in Moscow and the rules were explained for using it: before depositing espionage materials in the hiding place Penkovskiy was to make a black mark on the no. 35 lamppost on Kutuzov Prospect then, after depositing the materials, was twice to call the telephone numbers G 3-26-87 and G 3-26-94, and having heard an answer, to hang up the receiver. This would mean that the intelligence officers could come to the pickup. One of the calls should be answered 'Jones' and the other 'Davison.' Later Penkovskiy was told that instead of 'Jones,' the answer would be 'Montgomery.'

"Penkovskiy was to use these same telephone numbers also in case he found himself in difficulties. Then he was to make a black cross on no. 35 lamppost and then, having called the numbers mentioned, was to blow three times into the mouthpiece.

"Penkovskiy wrote all this down on a piece of paper which was taken from him when he was arrested and offered as material evidence [Vol. 8, point 110].

"As the telephone book declares and as you, members of the court, know, the telephone G 3-26-94 is located in the apartment of the assistant Army-Air attaché of the U.S., Aleksis Davison, and the telephone G 3-26-87 in the apartment where the Second Secretary of the American Embassy William Jones lived until February 1962.

"They will tell you that the fact that Penkovskiy had telephone numbers of diplomatic representatives in his possession is no evidence at all that he had traitorous relations with such persons since Penkovskiy's official duties required him to maintain contact with foreigners, to attend diplomatic receptions, and that, in general, to know such telephone numbers is not so difficult.

"The investigation foresaw the possibility of such statements and, not simply taking Penkovskiy's explanations at face value, made an objective check on them.

"As you already know, for this purpose a check was carried out in accordance with Art. 183 of the Criminal

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Procedure Code RSFSR on November 2, 1962. Observations were made of the visits of intelligence officers to the hiding place which had been shown to Penkovskiy. You also know that thirty minutes after the telephone calls the assistant Army-Air attaché of the U.S., Davison, was examining lamppost no. 35 on Kutuzov Prospect, and some time later on the same day Richard Jacobs, an official of the U. S. Embassy, came to the hiding place where he was apprehended.

"Penkovskiy's statements together with the materials taken from him and the results of the experiment constitute convincing evidence incriminating Penkovskiy himself and the American diplomatic personnel Davison and Jacobs. The nature of their activities is truthfully revealed and cannot be evaded.

"Moreover, in accordance with the principles of Soviet law of evidence we have grounds for believing Penkovskiy's statement that, in addition to the telephone numbers mentioned, he was given the number K 4-89-73 for calling intelligence officers to the pickup place by calling any Monday at 21:10 hours twice with an interval of one minute and hanging up after blowing three times into the mouthpiece. This telephone is located in the apartment occupied to June 1962 by the former British assistant naval attaché in the U.S.S.R., John Barley, and from July 1962 to March 1963, by the embassy official of the same country, Ivor Russell.

"Upon returning from Paris Penkovskiy, it was learned, on October 17, 1961 called the number G3-13-58 and after blowing three times replaced the receiver, which signified his safe return to Moscow. This telephone is located in the apartment in which the British Embassy official Felicita Stuart lived in October 1961.

"Carrying out the instructions of his 'bosses,' Penkovskiy selected places for spare pickups in various sections of Moscow and for such very prosaic purposes planned to use the grave of the poet Sergey Yesenin in the Vagankovskiy Cemetery.

"In July 1961 Wynne came to Moscow with assignments from British intelligence. He was received at the British Embassy and handed over to Penkovskiy further instructions, warning postcards, 3000 rubles in cash, and an article prepared by intelligence officers which Penkovskiy