

OVERSEAS NEWS

“British diplomatist’s c RUSSIAN TELLS MOSCOW COURT THAT HE PASSED SOVIET SECRET DOCUMENTS TO MR. GREVILLE WYNNE

MOSCOW, MAY 7

A Russian on trial with Mr. Greville Maynard Wynne, the British businessman who is accused of spying, said today that he had used the child of a British diplomatist as camouflage for espionage activities.

Oleg Penkovsky, aged 44, a scientific worker, told the court that he had passed the information through the child to Mrs. Janet “Anna” Chisholm, wife of Mr. Roderick Chisholm, who worked at the British embassy from May, 1960, to August last year. (Mr. Chisholm now works in London and lives at Ashford, Kent. He has two daughters, Janie and Tessa, a son Alistair, and a baby son.) Penkovsky did not say which child was involved.

Mr. Wynne, 44, has pleaded “Guilty with certain reservations” to spying for British and American intelligence. He is alleged to have acted as liaison man for Penkovsky, who has also pleaded guilty and has said he gave the British information on Soviet rockets.

THE INDICTMENT

Wynne is charged with espionage under Article 65 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. The article states that:—

“The transmission and equally the theft or collection with the aim of transmission to a foreign state, a foreign organization, or to their agents, of information constituting a state or military secret, as well as the transmission or collection, on the instructions of a foreign intelligence service, of other information for use in harming the interests of the U.S.S.R., if the espionage is committed by a foreigner or person without citizenship, is punished by deprivation of freedom for a period from seven to 15 years with confiscation of property, and with exile for a period from two to five years, or without exile, or by the death penalty with confiscation of property.”

Penkovsky, as a Soviet citizen, is charged under Article 64 of the Code, and faces a 10 to 15 years’ prison sentence or death.

Wynne’s wife Sheila listened to the long indictment but left the brown-paneled courtroom with her lawyer immediately after hearing her husband’s plea.

Wynne, in dark gray suit and striped tie, looked pale and nervous. He jumped to his feet in almost military manner when questioned, and replied “Certainly not” when asked if he agreed with Penkovsky’s account of how they met.

He said that Penkovsky gave him a letter “at the last minute on my way to the airport” and “asked if I knew any important people in Britain”. Wynne went on: “Do you want me to go into details of this now?” But the prosecutor told him he could be seated again, and with a jerky bow he sat down.

“LIKED AN EASY LIFE”

Seven Britons and two Americans were mentioned as the allegations of espionage were unfolded in court. The Britons were named as Ackroyd, Roger King, Roderick, and Janet “Anna” Chisholm, Gerouse Cowell, Dr. David Senior and Feolity Stewart, and the Americans as Rodney Carlson and Richard Jacob.

Penkovsky said that Wynne gave him a box of sweets in which he was to put notes and give the box to one of the children of the Chisholms.

The indictment said that Wynne talked repeatedly to Penkovsky about espionage work, encouraged him and discussed his possible flight from the Soviet Union.

It said that Penkovsky under interrogation last January said: “I had many defects—I was cautious, selfish, vain, unorganized. I liked to court women and had

several mistresses. I frequented restaurants and in general liked an easy life.

“All these vices corrupted me and I fell ... became a worthless man and a traitor.”

QUESTIONS ON AGE

Before the reading of the indictment, General Borisoglebsky, president of the court, asked Wynne to stand up while he answered questions about his age and education.

Speaking quietly and calmly, Wynne said he was born in 1919 in Shropshire. Pressed by the court to give the exact date and month, he hastily replied “March 19, 1919”.

He was asked what state he belonged to, and replied “English”, quickly correcting it to “British”. When asked his occupation he replied, “An electrical engineer and salesman”.

The president of the court then asked him what education he had had. He replied, “A technical engineering training and a university training”. Penkovsky, a shade taller than the stocky Briton, was questioned on his name and identity. He gave his name as Oleg Vladimirovich Penkovsky—although some Soviet newspapers have called him Oleg Vassilevich Penkovsky.

He told the president that he held a reserve military rank of colonel and had been deputy head of the foreign department of the State Committee for Scientific Research and Coordination.

Mr. Boris Belitsky, of Moscow Radio, is the interpreter for the court. A young Soviet journalist, Mikhail Brukh, is translating the proceedings for Mr. Wynne.

Major Afanashev, secretary of the court, began reading the indictment.

OFFER TO BECOME BRITISH AGENT

The indictment alleged that Penkovsky offered to become a British agent, and early in April, 1961, Wynne told a “high-ranking member of the British embassy” of his impressions of Penkovsky.

In London, through a man named Hartley, he met a British intelligence agent called “Ackroyd”.

Penkovsky began spying in April, 1961, during official visits to London and Paris, Wynne helped to establish Penkovsky’s relationship with British and American intelligence services and while in Moscow delivered packages containing cameras, film, and information.

Penkovsky repeatedly met British and American agents at secret addresses, gave away top secret economic, political, and military information, and received instruction in espionage techniques.

During his cooperation with the British and American intelligence services, up to the day of his arrest, Penkovsky received coded radio messages from the spy headquarters, regularly met representatives of the British and American intelligence services, including Wynne, Chisholm, and a man named Carlson, in Moscow streets, hallways, hotels, and at British and United States diplomatic receptions.

INFORMATION ON FILM

He received instructions and espionage equipment from agents, and conveyed secret information to them verbally, in written reports and on film, the indictment added.

(Mr. Rodney W. Carlson was assistant agricultural attaché at the United States Embassy in Moscow. He left the Soviet Union voluntarily on December 14 last year after allegations that he was connected with Penkovsky had been published in the press here and denied by American authorities.)

The indictment said that Wynne delivered packages containing espionage information collected by Penkovsky to Chisholm. He had from Chisholm and delivered to Penkovsky packages containing instructions, photographs, a camera, film, and containers for the delivery of espionage material.

Penkovsky’s criminal activities were confirmed, the indictment said, by material evidence, experts’ findings, investigation experiments, the testimony of Wynne, a confrontation with Wynne, witnesses’ testimony and documents.

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SERIES OF MEETINGS IN LONDON

The investigation established that Penkovsky, as a result of moral degradation, became an agent of imperialist intelligence services, the indictment said.

On April 21, 1961, on arrival on an official mission in London, Penkovsky handed to Wynne two packages with top secret information. On the same day with Wynne’s assistance he met representatives of the British and American intelligence services.

Before leaving London, Penkovsky had three more meetings with these agents.

On May 3, he pledged himself in writing to cooperate with British and American intelligence services, and also wrote an application for British or American citizenship should need arise.

Receiving the necessary espionage equipment, Penkovsky returned to Moscow and began to fulfil his assignments.

On May 27 in Moscow he handed to Wynne 20 rolls of film with photographs of classified material, and also a letter with an invisible message, and received from him a letter with instructions and a batch of film.

During his next visit to Britain, from July 18 to August 8, Penkovsky had five meetings with representatives of the British and American intelligence services. He was instructed to continue photographing classified material.

Describing his earlier work at military establishments, Penkovsky betrayed a number of important data constituting a state secret.

The foreign agents told Penkovsky that the documents they received from him were of great value. The spy was informed about the secret cache No. 1 in the hallway of number 5-6, Pushkin Street, Moscow, selected by the American intelligence service and procedure for using it.

RESPONSIBLE POST

During one of the meetings, Penkovsky tried on uniforms of colonel of the British and the American armed services, which were made for him, and was photographed in them.

He was given an assurance that after completing espionage on Soviet territory he would be given a responsible post of his own choice in the British or American military establishments, the indictment said.

He was offered a salary of £2,600 (about £700 a month) and would also be paid a lump sum for his past espionage work on a \$1,000 (about £350) a month basis.

Penkovsky was also introduced to a top official of the British intelligence service, the indictment said, and to “a British agent, Janet-Ann Chisholm, the wife of former second secretary of the British Embassy in Moscow”.

She was simultaneously a member of the British intelligence service and maintained an espionage contact with Penkovsky through Wynne when the latter came to Moscow, it added.

The indictment referred to a man named “Cowell” who was to replace Chisholm. Wynne met Cowell in London in November, 1961, the indictment said.

(A Mr. Gervase Cowell, 57, has been vice department chief at the British Embassy since Mr. Chisholm left last year. He has a wife called Pamela and his two boys and a girl. Mr. Cowell was formerly a second secretary in Aquino.)

"LIKED AN EASY LIFE"

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RUSSIAN ON SPY CHARGE IN MOSCOW

LINK ALLEGED WITH MR. WYNNE

MOSCOW, Dec. 11.—Russia today announced the arrest of a Soviet scientific worker said to have had links with western intelligence services through Mr. Greville Wynne, the London businessman who is being held in Russia on charges of spying. Tass named the man as O. V. Penkovsky, and said he was accused of collecting secret scientific information for Britain and America.

The agency said that Mr. Wynne has now been "arraigned for trial". It said he had periodically visited Russia "under the disguise of a businessman".

Tass described Penkovsky as a worker in the state committee on coordination of scientific research work and said that he was connected with the British and American intelligence agencies and handed them secret information about Soviet scientific, technical, political and military questions, in 1961 and 1962.

LETTER-BOX CLAIM

Penkovsky, Tass said, had used a letter-box at the gateway of a house in Pushkinskaya Street, Moscow. A staff member of the American Embassy in Moscow, identified as R. Jacob, was caught red-handed on November 2 as he was extracting "espionage material" from the letter-box, it was added.

The agency said that Penkovsky also maintained contact with intelligence services through Mr. Karlsson, described as the Second Secretary of the American Embassy, and other United States and British diplomats.

When Penkovsky was arrested "material evidence of his connexions with enemy intelligence services" was found. This included three miniature cameras, codes for deciphering messages, coded "espionage" reports, secret inks, radio equipment and a false Soviet passport "so that he could go underground in case of imminent exposure".

American Embassy sources later said that there was no American diplomat called Karlsson serving in Moscow. There was an assistant agricultural attaché in the Moscow embassy named Rodney Carlson, but Soviet authorities had made no accusations against him, the sources added.—*Reuter*.

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BRITON'S WIFE TO MAKE VISIT

FROM OUR DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

Mrs. Sheila Wynne, wife of Mr. Greville Wynne, the British businessman who was arrested in Budapest on November 2 and later taken to Russia, is to be allowed to see her husband. A member of the British Embassy in Moscow was told this yesterday by a Soviet Foreign Ministry representative, who said that a Soviet visa would be authorized for her.

There has been no reply to the British request that a consul should be allowed to see Mr. Wynne. The embassy is therefore pursuing this request and also the request for details of the charges against Mr. Wynne, who is alleged to have confessed to espionage.

The British Embassy has been informed, however, that Mr. Wynne is in good health. Although a public trial may, therefore, be staged before long, the Soviet Government's attitude is regarded as so far in some respects more humane, than in the past.

ORAL MESSAGE

The message, given orally to the British Embassy, also stated:—

During the investigations Wynne pleaded guilty when the accusation of espionage was brought against him. The investigation is continuing. It will be completed within the period determined by law after all the circumstances of the case have been established. When the preliminary investigation is finished, evidence of Wynne's espionage activities will be submitted to the court.

The Soviet law on criminal procedure does not provide for a lawyer to be placed at the disposal of an accused person before the end of the preliminary investigation. The law also does not provide for a foreign lawyer to be placed at the disposal of an accused foreign citizen.

In connexion with the request of Wynne's wife to meet her husband, this meeting could take place within the next few days.

A statement issued on behalf of Mrs. Wynne said that after two appeals to Mr. Khrushchev on November 22 and December 7, and the repeated requests of the British Government, Mrs. Wynne had been informed by the Foreign Office that she would be able to travel to Russia to see her husband. She expected to travel later this week.

INSUMPTION

and Bathing Booths

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INQUIRIES ABOUT TROOPS

Places in Moscow were specified where Penkovsky was to pass espionage materials to Mrs. Chisholm and to receive letters with instructions and films from her, the indictment said.

His espionage assignments were specifically to seek ways of collecting information about rocket troops, about Soviet troops stationed in east Germany, about preparations for the conclusion of an east German peace treaty, about the development of Soviet-Chinese relations, and other political, military and economic information.

In August-September, 1961, Penkovsky on three occasions passed films with photographs of secret documents to Wynne and Mrs. Chisholm.

Arriving in Paris with a Soviet delegation, Penkovsky repeatedly met members of the British and American intelligence services at secret addresses. The indictment said he gave away important information, received espionage briefings and was instructed to continue taking photographs of classified material.

PARIS VISIT

He was told to select several caches in Moscow for indirect contact with the intelligence services and to describe them in detail, to strike new acquaintances as a possible source of espionage information and to collect information about new Soviet war material.

In Paris Penkovsky was introduced to a high official of the United States intelligence service. During one of the meetings, a special password was established for reserve liaison with representatives of foreign intelligence services in Moscow.

All the details of this liaison, involving the use of the telephone and the cache, were jotted down by Penkovsky on a separate sheet of paper which was taken from him during his period of detention.

It was established during the investigation that one of the telephones was in the flat where the assistant United States air attaché, Mr. Alex Davison, had been living since May, 1961, the indictment said.

Another was in a flat in which the former second secretary of the United States Embassy, Mr. William Jones, had lived between 1960 and February, 1962, and which, since February, 1962, had been occupied by an attaché of the United States Embassy, Mr. Hugh Montgomery.

(A William Charles Jones, 42, was appointed a second secretary at the United States Embassy here in June, 1960.)

To check Penkovsky's testimony an experiment was carried out in which all the prearranged signals were observed. A man who proved to be a United States Embassy official, Mr. Richard C. Jacob, came to retrieve documents inserted in the cache.

CODE BOOKS FOUND IN FLAT

The investigation also established that the telephone, the number of which was given to Penkovsky in Paris, was in the flat where the former British assistant naval attaché, Mr. John Varley had lived until June, 1962. From July, 1962, to March, 1965, the flat was occupied by a former official of the same embassy, Mr. Ivor Rowse. (Rowse was transport officer at the embassy.)

Returning from Paris, Penkovsky passed to a courier of a foreign intelligence service secret military information.

Penkovsky informed British agents of his return by prearranged phone call to a flat then occupied by Felicity Stewart, a former member of the British Embassy staff, the indictment said.

Subsequently he collected espionage information of political, economic, and

5/18/63

Child used as camouflage for spying



Greville Wynne in the dock during his trial in Moscow yesterday.

military nature, and passed it on to British intelligence through Mrs. Chisholm.

Penkovsky supplied the British and American intelligence services with extensive information verbally and by written reports and films, the indictment continued. A search of Penkovsky's flat revealed a forged passport, code books, paper for sending invisible messages, miniature cameras, a radio used by him to receive coded messages, and other espionage equipment, all found in a secret compartment in his desk.

OFFER TO BRITAIN

Wynne, while in Moscow in April, 1961, informed a senior diplomat at the British Embassy of his conversations with Penkovsky, who had offered the British his services in collecting and supplying espionage information. Wynne took a letter from Penkovsky, in which the latter offered his services to the British intelligence service, and promised to tell the persons concerned in Britain about him.

In London he met an agent of the British intelligence service who introduced himself as Ackroyd, handed him the document received from Penkovsky and set out in detail the substance of his conversations with Penkovsky in Moscow.

On April 20 Wynne received from Penkovsky in London the first two packages with espionage materials and he delivered to Ackroyd at once.

In May Wynne had a talk with the head of the Russian section of the British Intelligence service in which Ackroyd and another British agent, who introduced himself as Roger King, took part, and consented to carry out further assignments.

PACKAGES PASSED TO WOMAN

In May-September, Wynne had several meetings with Penkovsky in Moscow, London and Paris. On each occasion he received from him for delivery to members of the British intelligence packages with films, with photographs of secret material and reports.

Wynne handed to Penkovsky from agents of the intelligence services instructions and containers for espionage materials.

On August 23, in Moscow, Wynne received from Penkovsky a package with an artillery instrument, the indictment said. This and another package with films were passed on by Wynne to Mrs. Chisholm.

When Penkovsky came to Paris, Wynne reported to Roger King the arrival of "Young" (the alias under which Penkovsky was known among British agents) and passed to him classified material received from Penkovsky.

Wynne paid all Penkovsky's expenses in Paris, and these were later reimbursed to him by the British intelligence service in London. In November, 1961, and June, 1962, Wynne had meetings with the head of the Russian section of the British intelligence service and with King.

At the meeting in November Wynne was introduced to Cwelly (now second secretary of the British embassy in Moscow), who reported to Moscow Intelligence Chief, Chisholm.

was a British agent and went on: "I thought about it, looked around, and thought again before deciding." Then he contacted Wynne again when the latter came to Moscow in April, 1961.

Penkovsky said he had been in charge of organizing exchanges of delegations between the Soviet Union and Britain and the United States, so it was natural for him to know when Wynne would arrive and easy for him to contact Wynne.

Penkovsky said he gave Wynne a package containing a letter which he asked him to give to someone in the British Embassy. In the letter he expressed his wish to work for British intelligence, stated he had access to economic and other information, and asked them to inform him through Wynne how to make contact.

Penkovsky, speaking clearly and confidently with occasional quick gestures, told the sturdy, dark-haired prosecutor that Wynne must have known for whom the package was intended, although he—Penkovsky—did not use the word "intelligence" at that meeting.

BRITON'S DENIAL

Wynne jumped to his feet in an almost military manner when called on by the president to answer a question: "Has Penkovsky correctly stated the facts concerning the circumstances in which you became acquainted and the circumstances in which he gave you a letter to transmit to certain interested persons in Britain?"

Wynne replied clearly: "No, certainly not. The prosecutor went on: "Did you receive a letter for transmission to Britain?"—Wynne: "Yes, at the last minute on my way to the airport."

"To whom was it addressed?"—Penkovsky asked if I knew any important people in Britain. Do you want me to go into the details of this now?"

Prosecutor: "Mr. Wynne, you may be seated."

In answer to further questions before sitting down, Wynne said that when Penkovsky arrived in Britain in April, 1960, the Soviet official gave him the same package which he had tried to give him in Moscow.

The military prosecutor led Penkovsky through the stages of his recruitment by British intelligence and his first meetings with Wynne. At intervals the prosecutor turned to Wynne and called on him to confirm or deny details of Penkovsky's story before resuming his questioning of the Russian.

RADIO LESSONS

Called to his feet again, Wynne testified that he received a package from Penkovsky and gave it to Chisholm at the British Embassy on May 27, 1961. He said he did not know at the time what the man was to whom he gave the package. But "I do now." Then he named Chisholm.

Penkovsky said he had had five meetings with members of the British intelligence service while he was in London in April, 1961. A lot of time at these meetings was spent in trying to teach him how to use the radio receiver which they gave him.

Penkovsky said that during his business trip to London in July-August, 1961, he was trained in the reception of long-distance radio transmissions. He met British intelligence men in the Mount Royal Hotel (Marble Arch); one of them was the head of British intelligence.

Asked by the court how he knew this, Penkovsky said the man was never introduced to him and he only talked to him for 10 minutes, "but I guessed he was the chief by the behaviour of the others in the room."

After saying he passed espionage information to Mrs. Chisholm through her child, Penkovsky was asked by the presiding judge: "Consequently, Anne Chisholm's children were used as camouflage for the espionage contacts?"

Penkovsky replied: "It amounts to this."

AMERICAN'S ALIAS

The presiding judge asked Penkovsky: "When have you learned the name Johnson?" Penkovsky said he learned this name on Wynne's arrival in Moscow.

"Is the name Johnson a real name or an alias?"—"An alias. It was the alias of a staff member of the American Embassy in Moscow, Carlson."

Later, Penkovsky said he handed over films of secret materials to Carlson.

Penkovsky said that while in Paris he made trips to Fontainebleau, Versailles, the Moulin Rouge and the Lido and Wynne paid the bills. Asked by the prosecutor who had compensated him for these expenses, Wynne replied calmly: "British intelligence."

On October 21, 1961, after he had returned from Paris, Penkovsky continued, he had given information to a western agent in a Moscow hotel, including details of a Soviet artillery division's organization.

Penkovsky then revealed three telephone numbers which he said he was given when he wanted to make contact and drop secrets in one of his hiding places. Two of them, Moscow 43-26-94 and 43-26-87, are in No. 18 Kutuzovsky Prospekt.

SIGNAL MARK ON LAMP-POST

A police report read out by the clerk of the court said the first number was alleged to be the number of the flat occupied by Captain Alexis Davison.

The second number belonged at first to William Jones and then to Hugh Montgomery (second secretaries at the American Embassy). After this, the Russian security police painted a black mark on lamp-post No. 35 on Kutuzovsky Prospekt, another agreed signal between Penkovsky and his contacts.

According to the police report, the system worked admirably.

At 9.20 Captain Davison passed the lamp-post slowly in his car, then got out and walking past the lamp-post twice before getting back into the car and driving to the United States embassy. That afternoon a member of the embassy came to the secret hiding-place in Pushkin Street and removed a packet from it.

He was immediately detained and taken to a police station, where he proved to be Richard Jacob, of the American Embassy.

Penkovsky was asked about another telephone number, Moscow 94-89-73 which he was supposed to ring three times on a Monday morning if he had information to give. He denied any knowledge about who had this number.

Another police report read to the court claimed it belonged to Ivor Rowwell, a British Embassy employee. (A Mr. Ivor Rowwell, 47, the embassy's transport officer, was down home early in March, after working at the embassy for 10 months. According to British official statements, he was approached by Soviet security men. A British Embassy official spokesman denied at the time that there was any link between him and Wynne.)

Penkovsky said that after his return from Paris in 1961 he had seven meetings with "Anne" (Mrs. Chisholm). At a reception given by Dr. Senior he gave "Anne" a letter. Altogether he passed 15 or 16 films through "Anne" and received from her films, another Minox camera and letters.

LAST CONTACT

Penkovsky said his last contact with Wynne was in July, 1962, when Wynne stayed at the six-story Ukraine Hotel, on the way from the airport. Penkovsky said he gave Wynne some used film and a letter.

At the same time he was told that a new second secretary of the embassy was coming to the United States Embassy post office.

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At the meeting in November Wynne was introduced to Cowell (now second secretary of the British embassy in Moscow), who was to go to Moscow to replace Chisholm.

SPECIAL CONTAINER

On July 2, 1962, Wynne arrived in Moscow and, meeting Penkovsky, took from him a package containing films with espionage materials and a written report. This package he delivered to Chisholm and received from him a package with espionage instructions, code postcards, and money for Penkovsky, and a disinfectant tin with a special container for espionage materials.

It also contained photographs of Cowell and his wife, and of the American agent Carlson and of his wife, with whom Penkovsky was to establish espionage contacts.

Wynne passed all this to Penkovsky, showed him how to open the container, and told him that detailed instructions concerning future contacts were set out in a letter and gave a report on the British agent Cowell whom he had met earlier in London.

While the indictment was being read, two soldiers, as warders, in dark khaki uniform and peaked caps stood to attention behind the accused. Wynne, who appeared to make notes as the reading went on, occasionally raised his head and looked towards the court president. Mrs. Wynne sat tight-lipped and white-faced.

POSSIBLE FLIGHT FROM RUSSIA

The indictment said that meeting Penkovsky on King's orders in Moscow on July 2-6, 1962, Wynne talked to him repeatedly about his espionage work, encouraged him and discussed questions concerning Penkovsky's possible flight from the Soviet Union.

On July 5, 1962, Wynne met Mr. Chisholm at the American Club in Moscow and told him that he had just seen Penkovsky who thought he was being shadowed. The next morning Wynne left Moscow by air.

Penkovsky was detained in flagrante delicto on October 22, 1962, and then arrested, the indictment said. Wynne was arrested on November 4, 1962.

(The American Club is the nearest thing Moscow has to a night club. No Russians are allowed into the premises.)

INDICTMENT ERROR

The indictment claimed that Penkovsky had attended a reception during September, 1962, given by the "British trade counsellor Senior". This appeared to be a mistake as a Dr. David Senior was scientific attaché at the embassy at the time.

Dr. Senior, tall, white-haired and bearded, was the first British scientific attaché in Moscow. He was appointed in 1959 and left Moscow last year. He spoke Russian and entertained many Russians in his field at cocktail parties at his flat, in a diplomatic block in Prospekt Mira.

During a 30-minute recess, Mrs. Wynne studied an English summary of the indictment with her lawyer as they stood in a sunlit corner of the court's staircase.

After the recess, the prosecution began its examination.

It was stated that the court had decided to examine the accused in open court and then hear *in camera* evidence involving state and military secrets.

Penkovsky, questioned by the chief military prosecutor, Lieutenant-General Goiny, agreed that he had carried out espionage activity against the Soviet Union for the United States and British intelligence services.

The prosecutor asked Penkovsky when he first met Wynne. Penkovsky said they first met in December, 1960, "when he came to Moscow with a party of English specialists".

He did not immediately decide to work for British intelligence. He knew Wynne

because he had heard of him in 1959, the Soviet union gave him 100 cam package which he had tried to give him in Moscow.

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Penkovsky said he had had five meetings with members of the British intelligence service while he was in London in April, 1961. A lot of time at these meetings was wasted in trying to teach him how to use the radio receiver which they gave him.

He told the court in reply to a question that he was head of the delegation which went to London. Asked what happened to the rest of the delegation while he was busy with his intelligence contacts, he said they looked after themselves.

Penkovsky said that on the visit he gave reports on economic, political and military matters.

FILMS IN BOX OF SWEETS

Penkovsky said that on his visit to London he also gave the British three pages of information on Soviet rockets.

Penkovsky said he recognized as his "Minox" camera, film, a radio set, and other technical items submitted as exhibits. He said he kept them at home, in a secret compartment of his desk.

As Wynne listened through earphones, his face strained. Penkovsky told of a meeting he said the two had in Wynne's Moscow hotel in August, 1961. He told the court that Wynne gave him a box of sweets which he was to use to send back films of espionage information.

He was instructed to put the films in the box of sweets and give the box to one of the children of the Chisholm family.

He already knew Mrs. Chisholm as "Anna" from an earlier meeting in London, but Wynne showed him photographs of the children which he studied for half an hour in the Briton's hotel bedroom.

PHOTOGRAPH SHOWN

Earlier, Penkovsky said that he met Mrs. Chisholm usually once a month on a Friday or Saturday in the Arbat area, in central Moscow. He would lead the way into a side street where he would hand over information.

As Wynne supported himself with his right arm outstretched over the edge of the dock, the judges examined a heavy volume of evidence submitted by the prosecution until they found a photograph.

The book was shown to Wynne, who told the prosecutor: "It is Mrs. Chisholm."

Penkovsky said that one of his tasks was to "clarify what was the position in Soviet-Chinese relations". He added: "I did not get anything on that order. But I tried."

At the hotel meeting where he received the box of sweets, Penkovsky said Wynne also gave him films, a letter, and a new "Minox" camera in exchange for a broken one.

Wynne, under questioning, said he had received a package from Penkovsky at their August, 1961, meeting and he gave it to Mr. Chisholm who had provided the box of sweets and an envelope which he gave to Penkovsky.

Penkovsky described "Cache Number One" which he said was behind a radiator in an entrance in Pushkin Street between a butcher's and a shoe shop.

HIDING PLACES ARRANGED

Penkovsky said that during his 1961 visit to Paris he had five meetings with contacts both British and American. Wynne had met him at the airport and he had handed him 15 rolls of film including photographed copies of two central committee letters. At the fourth of these meetings Mrs. Chisholm also appeared, saying she was spending her holiday there. They arranged meeting places for the rest of 1961 and early 1962, hiding places for leaving information, and a routine for getting in touch in an emergency.

In Paris he was told that without revealing himself he should seek military information from his own contacts.

with a collection of 1500 and 1000 British Embassy employees. A Mr. Tom Rowell, 47, the embassy's transport officer, was flown home early in March, after working at the embassy for 10 months. According to British official statements, he was approached by Soviet security men. A British Embassy official spokesman denied at the time that there was any link between him and Wynne.

Penkovsky said that after his return from Paris in 1961 he had seven meetings with "Anne" (Mrs. Chisholm). At a reception given by Dr. Senior he gave "Anne" a letter. Altogether he passed 15 or 16 films through "Anne" and received from her films, another Minox camera and letters.

LAST CONTACT

Penkovsky said his last contact with Wynne was in July, 1962, when Wynne stayed at the skyscraper Ukraine Hotel. On the way from the airport, Penkovsky said, he gave Wynne some used film and a letter.

At the same time he was told that a new second secretary named Carlson was coming to the United States Embassy and that Cowell was coming to the British Embassy to replace Chisholm.

Wynne gave him a disinfectant tin with a secret container which could be used for passing film for documents. He was told that at some diplomatic receptions there would be a similar tin in the lavatory where he could leave his messages.

At this point the prosecutor asked Wynne whether he showed Penkovsky how the tin could be used. Wynne admitted this and said he had received the tin from Mr. Chisholm at the British Embassy.

Penkovsky, again questioned, said he had never used the tin and in fact had never made contact with Cowell.

At the same time, he said, Wynne handed him postcards written in English which could be sent to London to convey certain messages. He used one of the postcards.

Wynne, questioned again, said that he had seen the postcard for the first time during his interrogation after his arrest. But he said he had handed a large envelope to Penkovsky when they met last July and the postcards may have been in that.

Penkovsky said he had three meetings with a United States diplomat, Mr. Rodney Carlson, in 1962, one at the July 4 reception at the United States ambassador's residence. In August he received a letter through Carlson containing a forged Soviet identity card with another person's name but his own photograph.

ROUTINE MESSAGE DECIPHERED

Penkovsky said he had 105 or 106 reels of film, each containing 50 frames. He must have sent roughly 5,000 frames to the west. Of these, he handed 15 or 16 reels to Wynne. Others he took out himself on his trips to London or Paris. He gave most of them to British and American diplomats in Moscow.

Questioned again, Wynne denied he had known that Penkovsky was giving him exposed film from the Minox camera.

A police report, read to the court, described a "great experiment" on November 15 when Penkovsky, under the control of the Soviet police, was said to have picked up his routine message at midnight and deciphered it for the benefit of the Russians.

The court adjourned for 20 minutes, during which Mr. Borovik, Wynne's Soviet lawyer, met Mrs. Wynne for the first time and was introduced to her British lawyer, Mr. Sinclair.

During the recess Mrs. Wynne told the Russian lawyer: "I am glad to see my husband looking so well."

The court adjourned until tomorrow.—*Reuter.*

B. GUIANA DEFERS LABOUR BILL

GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA, May 7.—Mr. Claude Christian, British Guiana Home Minister, announced in the Senate here today that a labour relations Bill—which led to a general strike—would be deferred until negotiations between the Trades Union Council and the employers' association have been concluded. The strike is in its nineteenth day.

The unions object to part of the Bill which would allow the Government to decide which unions the employers should recognize.

Mr. Christian's announcement followed a late night session between Dr. Jagan, the Prime Minister, and a T.U.C. delegation at which they tried to reach agreement over the Bill. The T.U.C. has submitted a memorandum outlining 25 demands, but Dr. Jagan has said the Government has made many concessions and has reached a point beyond which it cannot go.—*Reuter.*

5/21/63

...in the...
...said...
...with the...
...I did not fully realize until I came here.

NO PLAN TO FLEE

Penkovsky, cross examined by the British, re-examined by the American prosecutor, Mr. Arthur Gormy, said he had been an honorific ordinary Soviet man "until 1945, and that he had no intention of leaving his job. He said he had been a conscientious worker.

Objected about an earlier alleged statement that he had intended to flee to the west, Penkovsky declared hoistly: "Believe me, I did not intend to leave my family and stay in the west." This had been proved to him by western intelligence men while he was in the west but he had rejected it.

The court then questioned Penkovsky about a sum of 2,000 rubles (about \$200) which he said he had received from British intelligence. Penkovsky first said: "I was given the money because all that I gave him was a sealed package."

REMARKS ABOUT FUR COAT

Penkovsky said: "I don't know why Wynne is telling this lie." He described a conversation at the American Club about the chance of buying a fur coat for Mrs. Wynne out of the money.

Wynne again denied that he had had this conversation in connection with the money. He admitted talking with Penkovsky about fur coats and going to a shop to compare Soviet prices with those in Copenhagen.

Wynne said he had not had this conversation with Penkovsky. He said that he had not had any conversation with Penkovsky about fur coats and that he had not had any conversation with Penkovsky about fur coats and that he had not had any conversation with Penkovsky about fur coats.

PROSECUTOR—THAT WAS HOW YOU UNDERSTOOD HIM?

Wynne explained that he had been in the Soviet Union only once before and in that country he had met Penkovsky. He said that Penkovsky was the only man in the firm which he had conducted who had shown real interest.

The prosecutor then interrogated Wynne about Penkovsky's first attempt to pass material to the west in the hotel and asked to take a packet to England. It was about the size of a book and wrapped in brown paper.

The prosecutor asked Wynne if he took the packet. Wynne: "No, certainly not. I asked Penkovsky what was in it."

Penkovsky then started to explain what an important man he was in the Soviet Union. He said he had been a colonel of the Red Army and had friends in high circles, members of the Government and trade organizations.

Wynne said he refused to take the package but "I did not want to offend Penkovsky and I did not want to offend the British Embassy."

Wynne admitted that he suspected there was something unorthodox but said: "This is the first time that anything like that happened to me."

At that point Penkovsky was questioned. He said that he had taken a package and an other package and Wynne took one and did not take the other.

Wynne said: "I deny it. It did not take place that way at all."

Wynne admitted that he took a letter later which Penkovsky gave him at the airport just before he left. He said: "I was again offered the package by Penkovsky but did not take it because of what the Embassy had said."

The letter told half a page of freedom, Wynne said. "It stated some details about Penkovsky and said like to discuss matters of mutual interest and to exchange views."

BRITONS' DENIAL

Wynne denied that he had asked Penkovsky to write his biography for British intelligence. Penkovsky immediately contradicted him, insisting that Wynne had asked him for details of his work and the chances of his providing intelligence information.

Penkovsky also claimed that this information had been handed over in Wynne's hotel room. Wynne replied: "No, Penkovsky's testimony is not correct."

On his return to Britain, Wynne said, he had had lunch with Penkovsky at the latter's home in London. Penkovsky had had lunch with Wynne at Wynne's home in London. Wynne was introduced to a third man—Admiral from the Foreign Office.

Wynne went on: "I have since heard that he was a member of the British intelligence."

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WORK WITH HARRIS AT FLAT

Penkovsky had worked nearly all night at the flat. Work with Harry was mentioned, but he did not know what kind of work it was.

Penkovsky's work was mentioned, but he did not know what kind of work it was. He said that he had worked with Harris at a flat in London.

ATTEMPT TO MENTAIN CONTACT WITH PENKOVSKY

But he changed his mind after "assurances" from King and Ackroyd's chief, a very powerful figure, that this was nothing to do with espionage.

That the "chief" expressed that Penkovsky was wanted to England in the summer and wanted to have another meeting on a low level to prepare the ground for further meetings.

Penkovsky said he asked the "chief" what Penkovsky's name was in the packages. Penkovsky said he was in the packages and went on, and he stated the fact that he was in the packages.

The British official told Wynne that this was a matter of unofficial diplomatic contacts between the two sides, and that it was "my duty to help, both sides, Penkovsky and myself". Eventually he decided to do as they asked.

Wynne said that during the talk with Ackroyd, Ackroyd said he had heard during the preliminary investigation he had been misperceived and that he had spoken to "the head of the Russian section of military intelligence."

Wynne said: "I heard from the fact that before me here that he was the head of the Russian section. At the time the investigating officer did not accept my investigation. Officer did not accept my investigation. Officer did not accept my investigation."

The investigating officer told me that he had a grade and called him the head of the Russian section in the record."

Wynne said he did not know that King and Ackroyd were intelligence officers. "I thought they were from the Foreign Office, and regarded them as trustworthy gentlemen," he said.

The prosecutor hammered home the point: "In other words, your fellow countryman deceived you?"

Aristocrat of English gentility from the Russian Empire, Wynne said, definitely replied: "Yes, indeed they did, and that's why I am here."

Prosecutor: "Tell me, defendant Wynne, what would be your opinion of a person in Britain in some official capacity who entered into clandestine contacts with a national of another country, by passing official channels existing for this purpose?"

Wynne: "It depends what you mean by official channels. If you are talking about dirty business, I would not touch it. It's a business, man-to-man. I have done that during the war to my fifth line. I do not intend to do it again."

IN SEARCH OF... WYNNES SAID IN EVIDENCE...

Wynne said in evidence that Penkovsky had been invited by the British to come to London to leave the Soviet Embassy in London.

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Penkovsky Reaction

I share your regrets over the consequences of the Soviet authorities in matters pertaining to freedom of the press. Obviously, you are under no obligation to show a "correct" point of view and are even perfectly at liberty to print anything that fills the empty spaces between check roasts ads. However, it is regrettable that the expulsion of your able and amiable Moscow correspondent should have resulted from the publication of so unworthy material as *The Penkovsky Papers*.

At best, the papers are worthless as a source of information into Soviet intentions; at worst, they tend to arouse the suspicions of the Soviet authorities that the timing of the publication was "not accidental."

The issue is not really the authenticity of the papers (although I personally consider them, on the internal evidence of the text, a rather substantial forgery) or a doctored version of oral remarks by Penkovsky recorded on tape by his London contacts.

The business of spies is to fit what factual information and leave analysis to others. As Edward Clark has so ably pointed out in the remarks which you used as a security brief for the papers, Penkovsky confused capabilities with intentions, a cardinal sin in intelligence analysis. The papers are a confused, contradictory aggregation of the publication of a matter of right—the best way of discharging the precious responsibilities of a free press.

SAMUEL L. SHARP,
Professor of International Relations,
American University,
Washington.

12/3/65 WP

The Penkovsky Papers

On Monday, *The Washington Post* will print, as scheduled, the concluding installment of syndicated excerpts from the book *The Penkovsky Papers*. They have aroused a great deal of discussion among American and British experts on Soviet affairs with competent opinion divided as to the form in which the papers were released, and as to the extent to which they were wholly in the words of Penkovsky. No one has challenged the essential point that Penkovsky was for a time a spectacularly successful intelligence source of the West.

It would not be conceivable that responsible newspapers in this country would suppress notice of a book of this significance in history or of such consequence in foreign affairs. *The Washington Post*, as one of the newspapers which have published excerpts from the papers, has unsuccessfully solicited criticism and comment on them from the Soviet Embassy and will publish Monday a critique by Victor Zorza of the *Manchester Guardian*, who doubts that the papers originated in the form in which they are presented in the book and who suspects the intrusion of material not originating with Penkovsky. No doubt this will long remain an interesting subject of conjecture and speculation, and *The Washington Post* will try to present opposing views as they appear.

The readers of this newspaper should know that *The Washington Post's* Moscow correspondent was summoned to the Soviet Foreign Ministry at 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon and told that "we expect that measures will be taken so that no articles and materials of such kind will be published in *The Washington Post* in the future." He was further told that "if publication continues we reserve the right for ourselves to take necessary measures."

What those measures are we cannot know. They will not cause *The Washington Post* to alter its intent regarding this series of articles or any subsequent publication. We refuse to accept the inadmissible suggestion that this newspaper must not print material which the Soviet government may find unacceptable.

It will fulfill its responsibilities as it sees them, whatever "necessary measures" of intimidation and censorship Moscow undertakes to prevent it. Newspapers in the United States, the Soviet government should know by this time, are not to be told by governments, either foreign or domestic, what they "must" print or "must not" print.

MRS. WYNNIE CALLS ON BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW

Moscow, Dec. 16.—Mrs. Sheila Wynne, wife of Mr. Greville Wynne, today called on the British Ambassador here, Sir Humphrey Trevelyan. An Embassy spokesman said no meeting had yet been arranged between Mrs. Wynne and her husband, who has been accused of espionage.

Mrs. Wynne is staying with the British consul, Mr. Kenneth Kirby, and his wife. On her arrival yesterday Mrs. Wynne said she would like to see Mr. Khrushchev and ask him to free her husband, a businessman arrested in Hungary on November 2 and extradited to the Soviet Union. It is not known whether Mr. Wynne is in Moscow.

Today's edition of the Soviet weekly *Nedelya* published photographs of Mr. Wynne and five American embassy officials alleged by Soviet newspapers to have been linked with Oleg Penkovsky, a Soviet scientific official whose arrest as a "spy" for Britain and the United States was announced last Tuesday.

It said Mr. Wynne came to Moscow in July and August, 1961, to visit the British Fair and the French Exhibition, but "in reality the lover of exhibitions on each visit met Penkovsky, gave him instructions and received from him espionage information."

"RED-HANDED"

The *Pravda* article, headed "Caught Red-handed", was accompanied by a picture purporting to show Captain Davison standing by a lamp post which carried the secret coal mark.

It said Mr. Richard Jacob, a United States Embassy secretary, asked to "save Russia early last month, was also implicated in the ring, and said Penkovsky also had "direct links" with Mr. Rodney Carlsson, an American diplomat who voluntarily left the Soviet Union yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The State Department said yesterday that allegations of espionage made against three United States Embassy officials in Moscow were "completely unfounded."

—Reuter.

CODE MESSAGES

Pravda said today that Penkovsky was "money-grabbing, greedy and avicious." At home, Penkovsky hid from his own family and was afraid of giving himself away by an involuntary word in

12/17/62 LT

11/14/65 WP