

Press Features Spy Charges Against U.S. Embassy

... (By Anatoly Agranovsky. Izvestia, Dec. 16, p. 6. ... words. Excerpts:) The secret agent "Alex" (real name: Vladimirovich Penkovsky) became highly indignant when he came to arrest him. He shouted in a domineering bass voice: "How dare you! Do you know who I am?" ... However, after they extracted from the drawer of his desk espionage equipment—miniature cameras, secret writing devices, notebooks full of code messages and even a false Soviet passport sent to him in case of failure—and when he was confronted with all this, Penkovsky sat down, smoothed his hair with his delicate hand, swallowed nervously and said in a low voice: "Yes, I admit it. I admit everything. I stand guilty before my great mother-homeland. I shall tell everything, I ask you to consider my candidness. Everything, everything." ... Exactly at 9:20 a.m., Davison drove out through the gate of the American Embassy. The black Ford, license number M-31, proceeded a short distance along the Sadovaya, turned right and crossed the broad New Arbat Bridge. Davison was in a hurry. He should not have turned around, but he could not help it: he looked back a few times. He passed the Ukrainian Club, he passed a newsstand where there was a queue for newspapers, and he stopped at House No. 18. Davison wore a sports jacket with a hood flung back over the shoulders. He crossed the street in a deliberately calm and "entering" manner. But his eyes inspected from a distance an ordinary lamp post No. 35. There was a trolleybus stop here, and people in a hurry to get to work were waiting there; in general, there were too many people there, they were in Davison's way. And yet, in view of his profession, he had no reason to be so nervous. He returned three times to the post, looked at it from the corner of his eyes and seemed to sniff it. ... he was not a brave intelligence agent, this embassy doctor at the post of assistant to the army and air attache! ... At 9:28 Davison finally left, the crowd had dispersed and lamp post No. 35 could be inspected. A dark spot the size of a five-kopek piece, a "black mark," was clearly visible on its gray surface facing the street, at the height of an adult's hand when hanging at his side. It is still on the pole. All this, I repeat, is sickeningly reminiscent of a cheap detective story. I would not have believed that such cheap stuff was possible in the 20th century, in the age of cybernetics and atomic energy. I would never have believed it if, as the saying goes, I had not seen with my own eyes the nervous gentleman in a sports jacket sniff the pole three times. The press has already reported on the "secret capsule" in House No. 5-6 on Pushkin Street. ... Naturally, I went to see this house on Pushkin Street. There is nothing unusual about the driveway. The lamp is not overly bright, appeals to tenants not to "spoil doors and windows" and is fixed on the walls with one-inch screws. There is a heating unit on the right under the stairway, where it is normally hidden. It is mounted on two brackets, one of which, the one closer to the door, was selected for the secret capsule. This is where the secret agent, alias Alex, brought the information he had obtained for his bosses. I saw it, on sheets

of paper covered with small writing. They were placed in a match box, the box was wrapped in paper the color of the wall, pasted over with adhesive tape and tied up with wire with a hook on one end. It is quite easy to hook this up on the bracket, making believe that you are tying your shoe laces, say.

So much for the secret capsule. After that the agent, acting strictly according to his instructions, had to dial a telephone number. When he heard Davison's voice he hung up. Then the agent dialed another number, and the embassy security officer Montgomery would answer: he would hang up again. That is how he let it be known that he had deposited the secret capsule. But what about the "black mark"? What is it for? According to the instructions, the agent makes the mark beforehand, even before the planting of the capsule. As insurance, an extra safeguard for his bosses. After all, telephone calls (even to two different numbers at once) may be a complete misunderstanding. The spot on the pole, which the embassy doctor had been looking for so anxiously, definitely let them know that they must go after the secret capsule.

There is another variant: In case of unexpected danger, "Alex" would make a black cross on the pole. Then he also would dial the two telephone numbers, but would not simply be silent: He would blow three times into the mouthpiece.

You can see distinctly here the influence of the comics, of which the bright diplomats are apparently quite fond. Still, they cannot be denied a certain ingenuity. It usually would take some time between the planting and the removal of the capsule. Even if a janitor or a plumber were to find the box, nothing was written on it about who composed it. Even if the sheets should fall into the hands of Soviet Checkists, they would not be able (or so the spies thought) to decipher them. There was hardly any risk.

As is known, our Checkists arrested Richard Jacob, a U.S. Embassy secretary and archivist, just at the moment when he was putting the "secret capsule" into his pocket; Jacob has already been expelled from the U.S.S.R. ...

Truly, "the thoughts of man are more incomprehensible than the mysteries of the universe." E. T. A. Hoffmann was right when he wrote this 150 years ago. We have already broken into outer space, but the depths of human villainy have not yet been exhausted.

But let us not forget that the artesian depths of human heroism, self-sacrifice, nobility, steadfastness and loyalty have been still less explored. Our time is marked by an all-people's struggle for the purity and clarity of human relations, a struggle for honor and conscience.

It is indeed wonderful that the espionage case I have described will not cause in our midst a muddy wave of general suspicion, that no spy mania will break out in our country, that Penkovsky (and his circle of acquaintances is extremely wide) will not be followed by a long line of falsely accused defendants. That his wife and mother, who did not suspect anything about his espionage dealings, let alone his children, have remained in the same apartment, and that our Checkists are helping them to start a new life. ...

D 839
C 87

ALSO IN VOL. 15:

16, 26
19, 9+10
20, 8+11
21, 23+24

DAVISON NAMED:

X
X
P. 9 - NAMED (ONLY) IN SUPPL. RULING OF COURT -
EMBASSY IN HOSTILE ACTS
X

It is clear that a technologist should not have to sit through a full course on the technology of machine building for beginners? Through the utilization of such "inner reserves" and a re-orientation of the programs, a genuine chance to become good graduate engineers will be opened to thousands of gifted technicians.⁹

The same point of view is expressed by the engineer A. M. Chushin (Novosibirsk), Candidate of Technical Sciences S. Koorring (Leningrad), the foreman I. Kapultsevich (Taganrog), the shop chief G. Kigis (Simferopol), the senior technician

P. Sobol (Korenovsk) and many others. A count shows that this proposal is advanced in 30 of the 300 letters received. We are entitled to believe that it has really been born as a result of the very broad exchange of ideas.

Permit me to close the conference at this point. There will be no summing-up speech yet. The editors gladly leave this to the agencies concerned, in the first place representatives of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education.

Reports of the Penkovsky-Wynne Espionage Trial

SENTENCE IN CASE OF O. V. PENKOVSKY AND G. M. WYNNE. (Pravda and Izvestia, May 8, p. 4. Complete text:)

O. V. Penkovsky, an agent of American and British intelligence, criminally liable for active espionage activity against the Soviet Union, has fully admitted his guilt as charged and has given detailed evidence concerning his criminal activity.

G. M. Wynne, also held criminally liable for active espionage activity against the Soviet Union, has admitted his guilt in connection with the charges of espionage brought against him, stating that he performed the functions of liaison agent between the spy Penkovsky and representatives of British and American intelligence.

The indictment in the case of Penkovsky and Wynne states that Penkovsky is accused of betraying the homeland. While on an official mission in London in April and May, 1961, he pledged to cooperate that he would collaborate with British and American intelligence and offered information constituting a state secret of the Soviet Union. While on official missions in London in July and August, 1961, and in Paris in September and October of the same year, he repeatedly met with British and American intelligence agents at secret meeting places, gave them top secret information of an economic, political and military nature and took a training course in espionage. During the time of his collaboration with British and American intelligence up until the day of his arrest, he received coded radiograms from the intelligence center, met regularly in Moscow with representatives of British and American intelligence, including Wynne, Chisholm and Carlson, on Moscow's streets, in apartment house hallways and hotels, and at official diplomatic receptions arranged by staff members of the embassies of Great Britain and the U.S.A., received instructions and espionage equipment from the intelligence agents, and passed to them secret information orally, in written reports and on photographic film—i.e., he committed the crime specified in point (a) of Art. 64 of the Russian Republic Criminal Code.

Wynne is accused of cooperating with British intelligence in establishing contact with Penkovsky in April, 1961, and then in July, 1962, fulfilling its assignments in maintaining liaison between British and American intelligence and the spy Penkovsky. During Penkovsky's trips to London and Paris in 1961, he met with him, obtained espionage materials from him, passed them on to British intelligence agents and took part in arranging the conspiratorial meetings between Penkovsky and representatives of British and American intelligence. While in Moscow in May and June, 1961, in August, 1961, and in July, 1962, he passed on to the British intelligence agent Chisholm packets of espionage information from Penkovsky and took from Chisholm film and handed to Penkovsky packets of instructions from the intelligence center, photographs of intelligence agents, a Minox camera and film for it, and also capsules for transmission by Penkovsky of espionage materials—i.e., he committed the crime specified in Art. 65 of the Russian Republic Criminal Code.

The criminal activity of Penkovsky is confirmed by material evidence, the findings of experts, investigation experiments, evidence given by the defendant Wynne, personal confrontation with Wynne and the evidence of witnesses and documents.

The criminal activity of Wynne is confirmed by evidence given by the defendant Penkovsky, personal confrontation with him, the evidence of witnesses, material evidence and documents.

⁹The indictment is published in summary form. [See Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. XIV, No. 51, p. 27.]

The investigation established that the defendant Penkovsky became an agent of the imperialist intelligence services as a result of moral corruption.

On April 20, 1961, after arriving in London on an official mission, Penkovsky handed Wynne two packets of information on top secret questions. On the same day, with Wynne's assistance, he met with representatives of British and American intelligence.

On May 3, Penkovsky pledged in writing that he would collaborate with the intelligence services of Britain and the U.S.A. and wrote an application requesting that he be granted the status of British subject or U.S. citizenship in case of necessity.

At that time Penkovsky received all his espionage equipment, which the foreign intelligence agents recommended that he store in a special hiding place in his home. He was alerted that Wynne would be coming to Moscow soon and would bring him instructions from them.

Upon returning to Moscow, Penkovsky proceeded to fulfill the assignments. On May 27 he passed to Wynne in Moscow 20 rolls of film on which was recorded a number of secret materials, and also a letter in invisible ink. After arriving in London in June, 1961, he passed to Wynne a packet containing 15 rolls of film recording secret materials in which the foreign intelligence services were interested.

At these meetings Penkovsky reported on the photographed materials and was instructed to continue to take such photographs and to seek opportunities for doing so in various Soviet government departments. In telling of his past work in military institutions, he divulged a number of important facts constituting a state secret. Drop No. 1 in the hallway of the apartment house at No. 5/6 Pushkin Street in Moscow, selected by American intelligence, was assigned to Penkovsky, and the rules for its use were explained to him.

The foreign intelligence agents indicated the value of the documents obtained. Penkovsky also offered oral information on questions constituting a state secret. A plan for subsequent meetings was devised, at which it was specified that Penkovsky would be instructed in the operation of special espionage radio transmitters. Penkovsky tried on and was photographed in the military uniforms of colonels in the British and American armed forces, which were tailored for him. He received assurances that after the conclusion of the espionage on the territory of the U.S.S.R. a responsible position of his choice in the British or American military departments with a salary of \$2,000 would be granted to him, and that he would be rewarded for past espionage work in the sum of \$1,000 for each month.

Among the assignments received by Penkovsky was to seek opportunities for collecting espionage information about service-men of the rocket troops, about Soviet troops situated in the G.D.R. and about preparations for conclusion of a peace treaty with the G.D.R. and other information of a political, military and economic nature.

After returning to Moscow on Aug. 8, Penkovsky the same month passed packets containing 22 rolls of film of secret materials to Wynne, who had arrived in the U.S.S.R. From Wynne he obtained a new miniature camera, a supply of film, a letter of instructions and a candy box intended as a container for the transfer of espionage materials.

On Sept. 20, after arriving in Paris as a member of a Soviet delegation, Penkovsky passed to Wynne a packet containing 15 rolls of film of photographed espionage materials.

At one meeting, Penkovsky was introduced to a high-ranking

individual in U.S. intelligence. The rules for using the drop in the hallway of the Pushkin Street house were clarified and a special watchword was established for alternate contact with representatives of the foreign intelligence services in Moscow. Penkovsky entered all the details about such contact, involving use of the telephone, and about the drop on a single sheet of paper, which was taken from him at the time of arrest.

The investigation established that one of the telephones was in an apartment on Kutuzov Prospect where Alexis Davison, Assistant U.S. Air Attache, had been living since May, 1961. A second telephone was in an apartment where William Jones, a second secretary of the U.S. Embassy, had lived from 1960 through February, 1962, and where Hugh Montgomery, an attache of this embassy, had lived after February, 1962.

For purposes of verifying Penkovsky's evidence, an investigation experiment was conducted during which all the conditions for signaling were observed. In response to telephone calls the names "Davison" and "Montgomery" were pronounced. Davison appeared at the designated lamppost on Kutuzov Prospect, and six hours later a man entered the hallway of the Pushkin Street house and took from the drop a report from Penkovsky, who at that time had already been arrested. The man turned out to be Richard C. Jacob, an employee of the U.S. Embassy.

On Oct. 21, Penkovsky passed to the foreign intelligence liaison agent detailed descriptions he had made of certain documents of Soviet servicemen, syllabuses for the training of cadets at one of the military academies and also a chart of the organization of this academy, a list of generals and officers of his acquaintance with brief biographical notes, and other materials.

On July 2, 1962, Penkovsky passed to Wynne a packet of camera film on which were photographed secret materials, along with a written report containing information about the German problem and about the command staff of Antiaircraft Defense.

At a July 4 reception, Penkovsky became acquainted with Carlson, a staff member of the U.S. Embassy, and at a reception at the end of August at the home of Horbaly, a staff member of the same embassy, he passed to Carlson seven exposed rolls of film containing secret materials, an espionage report containing secret information, and photographs and data about a military figure of interest to intelligence. At that time Penkovsky received from Carlson a packet containing a false passport, in case he had to go over to outlaw status, and a letter of instructions containing an assignment to collect information about the Moscow Military District.

During a search of Penkovsky's quarters, besides lists of telephone numbers of foreign intelligence agents, there were discovered in a hiding place in his desk the false passport, six code notebooks, three Minox cameras and descriptions of them, two sheets of paper for invisible writing, a note indicating the radio frequencies on which transmissions were received, 15 unexposed rolls of film and various instructions from the foreign intelligence services.

In explaining the reasons prompting him to embark on a path of betrayal of the homeland, Penkovsky indicated under interrogation on Jan. 12, 1963: "I was prey to many defects—I was envious, egotistical and vain, had careerist tendencies, liked to run after women, had women with whom I cohabited, frequented restaurants and, in a word, loved the easy life. All these sins gnawed at me, and I broke**I became a worthless man and a traitor."

The defendant Greville Maynard Wynne, who was in Moscow from April 6 through April 12, 1961, on business for a number of British firms, informed one of the responsible diplomats of the British Embassy about his impressions of Penkovsky.

In London, Wynne, with the assistance of one Hartley, met with a staff member of British intelligence named Ackroyd and related in detail the substance of his talks with Penkovsky in Moscow. Wynne was instructed to provide Ackroyd with a program of the stay in Britain of a delegation of Soviet technical specialists headed by Penkovsky.

On April 20, Wynne met the delegation at the London airport, and on the same day he took from Penkovsky two packets of espionage materials, which he immediately delivered to

Ackroyd. In the middle of May, Wynne again met with Ackroyd, who introduced him to another staff member of British intelligence named Roger King. A few days later Wynne had a talk with the chief of the Russian section of British intelligence, in which King and Ackroyd took part, and consented to carry out regular assignments for British intelligence.

On May 27, Wynne arrived in Moscow and received from Penkovsky a packet of espionage materials recorded on 20 rolls of film. The same day he visited the apartment of Roger Chisholm, second secretary of the British Embassy in Moscow, and handed him the packet of espionage materials obtained from Penkovsky. Chisholm in turn handed Wynne another packet to be passed on to Penkovsky.

In fulfillment of the assignments of British intelligence, Wynne met Penkovsky on July 18, 1961, at an air terminal in London and took from him two packets to be passed on to staff members of British intelligence. In the subsequent period, up until August, 1961, Wynne accompanied Penkovsky on his travels through Britain and five times conducted him to designated areas of London for meetings with staff members of the British and American intelligence services.

On Aug. 23, 1961, Wynne arrived in Moscow, met with Penkovsky and took from him two parcels, one containing 14 rolls of film with espionage materials recorded on them and the other an artillery device.

On Aug. 25, 1961, Wynne took from Penkovsky two small parcels containing a broken Minox camera and eight rolls of film with espionage materials recorded on them and passed them to Chisholm, from whom he received at that time a packet of camera film and a new Minox camera, which he handed to Penkovsky. On this trip Wynne passed to Penkovsky 35 rolls of film in two packets.

On assignment from British intelligence, Wynne met Penkovsky on Sept. 20, 1961, at a Paris airport (Penkovsky was visiting the Soviet exhibit), drove him to the Hotel Carey and took from him a parcel containing 15 rolls of film with espionage materials recorded on them. On the same day Wynne reported to King on the arrival of "Young" (the pseudonym by which Penkovsky was known to the British intelligence agents).

In November, 1961, and June, 1962, Wynne had meetings with the chief of the Russian section of British intelligence and with King. At the November meeting Wynne was introduced to Germaine Cowell (now second secretary of the British Embassy in Moscow), who was to go to Moscow as Chisholm's replacement.

On July 2, Wynne arrived in Moscow and, meeting with Penkovsky, took from him a packet containing camera film, on which were recorded espionage materials, and a written report. Wynne passed this packet on to Chisholm and obtained from him a packet containing espionage instructions and also photographs of Cowell and his wife and of the American intelligence agent Carlson (attache of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow) and his wife, with whom Penkovsky was to establish espionage contact.

Meeting with Penkovsky in Moscow on July 2-6, 1962, in fulfillment of King's assignments, Wynne repeatedly conversed with him about espionage work, buoyed up his spirits and discussed questions connected with Penkovsky's possible escape from the Soviet Union.

On July 5, 1962, Wynne met with Chisholm in the American Club in Moscow and informed him that he had just seen Penkovsky, who had begun to suspect he was being followed. On the morning of the next day, Wynne left Moscow by plane.

Penkovsky was caught red-handed on Oct. 22, 1962, and later arrested. Wynne was arrested by the State Security Committee under the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers on Nov. 4, 1962.

FROM REPORTS OF THE TRIAL

From the Courtroom: COLLAPSE OF A CAREER OF ESPIONAGE. (By V. Goltsev, A. Demidov and V. Kassis. Izvestia, May 8, p. 4. 950 words. Excerpts: ...) The room was silent. The words of the indictment struck the target solidly and accurately: Penkovsky's ashen face was very tense. If he is human, he learned a great deal in that moment.

He had not been long in the spying business. He was hired in the spring of 1961, and in the autumn of 1962 he was caught and rendered harmless. However, this man became a traitor long ago. His god is his career and toadyism his way of life.