

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.