

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 Ukraina newspaper, 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 "cooling" 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, the post of assistant to the army and air attache! ...

... At 10:30 Davison finally left, the crowd had dispersed and the post No. 35 could be inspected. A dark spot the size of a ten-kopek piece, a "black mark," was clearly visible on its surface facing the street, at the height of an adult's hand as 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 Chekists, they would not be able (or so the spies thought) to decipher them. There was hardly any risk.

... As is known, our Chekists 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 Chekists are helping them to start a new life. ...

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C 87

ALSO IN VOL. 15:

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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 review of the programs, a genuine chance to become good graduate engineers will be opened to thousands of gifted technicians.*

The same point of view is expressed by the engineer A. M. Zhukhin (Novosibirsk), Candidate of Technical Sciences (Leningrad), the foreman L. 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 80 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, is criminally liable for active espionage activity against the Soviet Union, has fully admitted his guilt as charged and has been 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 in writing that he would collaborate with British and American intelligence and offered information constituting a state secret to 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 until 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 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 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.

*The 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 16 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 servicemen 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