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Approved For Release 2000/04/14 : CIA-RDP75-00149R000600290023-3

ESPIONAGE TRIAL IN THE USSR

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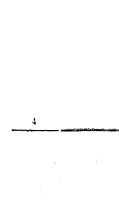
Brief Summary Of Indictment In The Case Of Penkovsky O.V. And Wynne G.M.

An agent of the American and British intelligence services Oleg Penkovsky, committed for trial for active espionage against the Soviet Union, pleaded guilty to all the charges against him and gave detailed testimony about his criminal activities.

Greville Maynard Wynne

Greville Maynard Wynne, also committed for trial for active espionage against the Soviet Union pleaded guilty to the charge of espionage, stating that he had fulfilled the functions of liaison man between the spy Penkovsky and members of the British and American intelligence services.

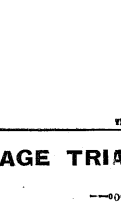
As stated in the indictment in the case of Penkovsky and Wynne, Penkovsky stand accused of high treason. While on an official mission in London in April May, 1961 he gave a written undertaking to cooperate with the British and American intelligence services and give away information concerning a State secret of the Soviet Union. While on official missions to London, in July-August 1961, and to Paris, in September-October of the same year, he met repeatedly with 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, he received coded radio messages from the spy headquarters, met regularly with representatives of the British and American intelligence services, including Wynne, Chisholm and Carlson, in Moscow streets, hallways, hotels, and at official diplomatic receptions held by staff members of the Embassies of Great Britain and the U.S., received instructions and espionage equipment from agents, conveyed secret information to them verbally, in written reports and on film — i.e. of committing a crime covered by Paragraph "a" of Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.



Roderick William Chisholm

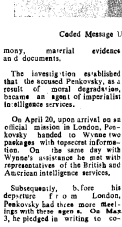
Wynne is accused of helping the British Intelligence Service in April, 1961 to establish contact with Penkovsky, and of carrying out till July, 1962 its assignments for the maintenance of liaison between the British and American intelligence service and the spy Penkovsky. During Penkovsky's visits to London and Paris in 1961, he met him, received espionage materials from him and passed them to the British agents, took part in arranging secret meetings between Penkovsky and representatives of the British and American intelligence services. While in Moscow in May-June and August 1961, and in July, 1962, he delivered packages with espionage information collected by Penkovsky to the British agent Chisholm, took from Chisholm and delivered to Penkovsky packages with instructions of the spy headquarters photographs of agents, a Minox camera and films for it, and also contacts for the delivery of espionage materials by Penkovsky. Thus he is accused of a crime covered by Article 65 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Coded Message Used By The Spies



Janet Ann Chisholm

William Jones



Alexis Davison

Hugh Montgomery

Wynne was arrested by the State Security Committee under the Council of Ministers of the USSR on November 4, 1962.

By Lovsky's criminal activities are confirmed by material evidence, experts' findings, investigation experiments, the testimony of the accused Wynne, a confrontation with Wynne, witnesses' testimony and documents.

Wynne's criminal activities are confirmed by the testimony of the accused Penkovsky, a confrontation with him, witnesses' testimony, material evidence and documents.

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

On April 20, upon 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 with representatives of the British and American intelligence services.

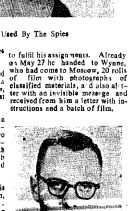
Subsequently, before his departure from London, Penkovsky had three more meetings with three agents. On May 3, he pledged in writing to continue to fulfil his assignments. Already on May 27 he handed to Wynne, who had come to Moscow, 20 rolls of film with photographs of classified materials, and also a letter with an invisible message and received from him a letter with instructions and a batch of film.

Richard Jacob

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 materials. Describing his earlier work at military establishments, Penkovsky borrowed 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 No. 3/6, Pushkin Street, Moscow, and the procedure for using it. During one of the meetings, Penkovsky tries on uniforms of colonel of the British and the American armed services, which were made for him, and was photographed in them.

John Varley

He was given an assurance that after completing espionage on the territory of the USSR he would be given a responsible post in the British or American military establishments at his own choice with a salary of 2,000 dollars and would also be paid a lump sum for his past espionage work on a 1,000-dollars-per-month basis. Penkovsky was introduced to a top official of the British Intelligence Service.



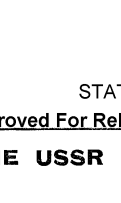
Hugh Montgomery

Ivor Rowsell

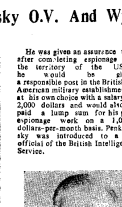
Penkovsky was introduced to a British agent, Janet-Ann Chisholm, the wife of former Second Secretary of the British Embassy in Moscow, who was simultaneously a member of the British Intelligence Service and maintained an espionage contact with Penkovsky through Wynne when the latter came to Moscow. Places in Moscow were specified where Penkovsky was to post espionage materials to Ann Chisholm and received letters with instructions and films from her. His espionage assignments were specifically to seek ways to collect information about servicemen of the possible source of espionage information and to collect information about new Soviet material. In Paris Penkovsky was introduced to a high official of the U.S. 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 the arrest.

It was established during the investigation that one of the telephones was in the flat where the Assistant U.S. Air Attache Alexis Davison has been living since May, 1961. Another was in the flat in which the former Second Secretary of the U.S. Embassy William Jones had lived between 1960 and February, 1962, and which, since February, 1962 has been occupied by an Attache of the U.S. Embassy, Hugh Montgomery.



Felicity Stewart



Rodney Carlson

(Continued on page 3)

ESPIONAGE TRIAL IN THE USSR

(Continued from page 4)

Returning from Paris, Penkovsky passed to a liaison man of foreign intelligence service secret information of a military nature. Subsequently he actively collected espionage information of political economic and military nature, and passed it on to the British Intelligence Service through Ann Chisholm.

In July, 1962, Penkovsky, on two occasions, passed to Wynne packages with films and written reports and also discussed with him possible variants of his flight from the USSR. Later on, at a reception Penkovsky made the acquaintance of U.S. Embassy official Carlson and, towards the end of August, passed to him films with classified materials and an espionage report. It was also then that Penkovsky received from Carlson a package with a forged passport to be used if he had to go underground, and a letter of instructions with an assignment to collect information about the Moscow Military Area.

At receptions on September 5 and 6, Penkovsky had on him films with top-secret materials and a report, but was unable to pass them to Carlson. They were seized at Penkovsky's flat when he was detained.

During his cooperation with the British and American intelligence services, Penkovsky supplied them verbally and by written reports and films with extensive information.

The search in 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.

The accused Greville Maynard Wynne, while in Moscow in April, 1961, as a representative of several British firms, informed a high-ranking diplomat at the British Embassy in Moscow of his conversations with Penkovsky who had offered the British his services in collecting and supplying espionage information. Wynne took a set of from Penkovsky, in which the latter offered his services to the British Intelligence Service, promised to tell the persons concerned in Britain about him. Wynne took the letter and Penkovsky's autobiography away with him.

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

On April 20, Wynne received from Penkovsky who had arrived in London the first two packages with espionage materials which he delivered to Ackroyd at once. In mid May 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 Rodger King took part, and consented to carry out further assignments.

In May-September, Wynne had several meetings with Penkovsky in Moscow, London and Paris. On each occasion he received from him for delivery to men here of the British Intelligence packages with films, with photographs of secret materials, and reports, and from agents of the intelligence services handed over to Penkovsky instructions and containers for espionage materials to be passed by Penkovsky. On august 23, in Moscow, Wynne received from Penkovsky a package with an artillery instrument. This and another package with films were passed on by Wynne to the British agent Chisholm.

When Penkovsky came to Paris, Wynne report d to Roger King the arrival of "Young" (the alias under which Penkovsky was known among British agents) and passed to him the classified materials 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 Cowell (now Second Secretary of the British Embassy in Moscow), who was to go to Moscow to replace Chisholm.

On July 2, 1962, Wynne arrived in Moscow and, meeting with 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 an envelope for Penkovsky, a Hergin tin with a special container for espionage materials, and also photographs of Cowell and his wife and of the American agent Carlson on Attache of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow) 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, told him that detailed instructions concerning from contacts were set out in a letter and gave him a characteristic of the British agent Cowell whom he had met earlier in London.

Meeting with Penkovsky on King's orders in Moskow 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.

Penkovsky was detained in flagrante delicto on October 22, 1962, and then arrested. Wynne was arrested by the State Security Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers on November 4, 1962.—APN.

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ARE THERE ONLY TWO IN THE DOCK?

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Crimes Of US And British Intelligence Services Exposed At Moscow Spy Trial

By

A. Leonov, Novosti Press Agency (APN) Special Correspondent

Judge Victor Borisoglebsky, a smart, young-looking general, widely known in the world as the man who passed sentence on the US spy-pilot Powers, is presently examining the case of two spies. Who worked, as they are putting here in Moscow, for an Anglo-American spy "consortium."

The trial of Oleg Penkovsky, a Soviet citizen, and Greville Wynne, a British subject, has opened in the courtroom of the Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court in Voroveky Street.

What passes through one's mind while listening to the indictment? Apart from natural and wrathful contempt for a traitor, who sold the trust of his people for pieces of silver for a year and a half, one feels indignation swelling inside of him when picturing the ramified collaboration with this scoundrel by many US and British diplomatic officers, hiding behind the respectable-looking facades of Embassy missions in Moscow. Taking cover behind their diplomatic passports and abusing the Soviet Union's hospitality, they not only helped the renegade, but also activated in every possible way the "work" of this corrupt soul.

As already reported in the press, Penkovsky was caught red-handed and arrested by officers of the State Security Committee at the end of October, 1962, Greville Wynne was detained a fortnight later.

A thorough investigation of this complicated case went on for almost half a year. The interrogators amassed most convincing evidence exposing Penkovsky and Wynne as spies. It is indicative that the details of this case are quite typical of the methods used by the US and British intelligence services not in the Soviet Union, but in other countries as well.

What did the US and British bosses demand from their secret agents? They want them to supply secret information of economic and political nature, information on Soviet achievements in science and technology, information on the personnel of the Soviet Armed Forces, and, above all, information on Soviet military rocketry. Having suffered a fiasco with the scandalous U-2 spy plane flight, and, notably, Powers' unsuccessful attempt to obtain aerial pictures of Soviet rocket bases, the imperialist spy agencies continued to follow their long-trodden path to look around for people ready to sell them vital secrets.

Penkovsky turned up in this "Gary Power to his top job as a staff worker of the State Committee on Co-Ordination of Research Work, this 44-year-old ambitious man and plotter served in the Soviet Army, and, naturally, knew some thing about it. When he was promised the earth, he agreed to become an agent of the British and US intelligence agencies.

But both Penkovsky and his spy bosses forgot the old truth, that "a liar's ship doesn't sail very far." This popular saying is reaffirmed by the current Moscow spy trial. A spy vessel has sailed up to a shore, beyond which lies stern and just punishment.

Even a person, uninitiated in politics, can easily make out what is going on behind the scenes in this case, which reflects the aims of the gentlemen of the US and British secret services.

Indeed, would the ruling circles of the United States and British display such keen interest in information of purely military nature, if they were seriously concerned, as they claim, about peace and were not preparing for war?

And, one more thing: isn't it because the Americans are really trailing behind the Russians in the field of rocketry that the Pentagon looked around feverishly for secret ways of obtaining designs and specifications of Soviet missiles?

The accused British businessmen, Wynne, is greatly distressed by the fact that his firm is now in danger of going on the rocks: it is uncertain when he will be able to study the firm's ledgers again. He was the man who linked Penkovsky with the spy agencies. But he has every right to feel distressed that his spy business partners of the US and British diplomatic representations aren't seated next to him in the dock. Their names are mentioned in the indictment—Second Secretary W. Jones, Attache H. Montgomery, Assistant Air Attache A. Davison, Assistant British Naval Attache J. Varley, Second Secretaries Chisholm and G. Cowell, and former Embassy staff members. A. Rowsell and F. Stewart.

The courtroom hummed when it was revealed how the wives of Cowell and Chisholm and even their children were drawn into espionage activities. For instance, Penkovsky passed on secret information in a sweetmeat tin to Chisholm's little boy when the latter and his mother were out walking one afternoon in a Moscow boulevard.

Foreign observers at the trial, and especially the journalists from Asian countries, note that the interests of the US and British intelligence services extend over a wide range, and that their activities are not only confined to the territory of the USSR. It is well known that these services are trying to spread their tentacles to all parts of the globe. They are particularly very active in Afro-Asian countries, which have recently gained their independence and have embarked on the road of independent development.

If, as they are saying here, spies appear in the midst of foreign diplomats and businessmen coming to the Soviet Union, then there is no doubt whatsoever that a considerable number of the thousands of US as well as British, French and other West European diplomatic, economic and cultural representatives, flooding the Afro-Asian countries, are secret agents of intelligence bodies.

Certain facts, which appeared earlier in the press, are being recalled in the court lobby. Ten years ago the Indian government was compelled to announce the exposure of a ramified US secret service network in Kashmir and demanded that the US military observers be recalled from that area.

Shukla, an Indian publicist, recently wrote that the plotting activities of the United States in India were particularly strikingly manifested in the last parliamentary elections. The weekly, "Bilitz" raised alarm over the fact that the "Central Intelligence Agency was hatching a plot against Premier Nehru" in Northern Bombay. It may be of interest to know that following this statement in the magazine, First Secretary of the US Embassy Harry A. Kositzke, Assistant Military Attache Charles O. Kogan, Third Secretary Dean R. Claridge, and the US Consul in Bombay Robert E. Boise, hastily left India.

James H. Byrd, a Washington spy, who arrived in Ceylon as the leader of a US relief mission, was exposed last year as the organiser of a conspiracy against the national Ceylonese government.

It is the unanimous opinion of the local journalists that the Moscow trial is not over two spies in the dock with Oleg Penkovsky and Greville Wynne are their bosses, the leaders of the US and British intelligence services. The court will make out stern and just punishment, but sooner will be the verdict of world opinion, which is most indignant with the sordidness actions of the US and British imperialists' circles.—APN.

MYAN-MA ATHAN BURMESE

FRIDAY,
MAY 10, 1963.

TRANSMISSION I,
49.71 & 314 Metres.

0715 Recorded Music
0730 NEWS
0740 Recorded Music
0810 Market Quotations
0830 News in Karen
0850 Close Down.

TRANSMISSION II,
42. 75& 314 Metres.

1100 Listeners' Requests
1130 From today's papers
1140 Live Music (Classical)
1210 Recorded Music
1230 Educational Programme
1245 Recorded Music
1300 News and Government Advertisements
1315 Recorded Music
1330 Close Down.

TRANSMISSION III,
63.49 & 314 Metres.

1730 Commercial Service Programme
1845 Listeners' Requests.
1915 Ladie's Corner (Daw Yi Kyein)
1930 Voices in Harmony
1945 NEWS
2000 Live Music (Nan-Kay-Thi—Music Troupe)
2043 Summary of Next Day's Broadcast
2045 Close Down.

ENGLISH

FRIDAY,

MAY 10, 1963.

TRANSMISSION I 6035 kcs. metres; 955 kcs. 314.14 metres;

0830 NEWS
0840 Melody Mixture.
0900 Close Down.

TRANSMISSION II. 7120 kcs 42.13 metres; 955 kcs.

314.14 metres.

1330 NEWS
1340 Lunch-time Music.
0930 Close Down.

TRANSMISSION III. 5040 kcs. 5952 metres 955 kcs. 314.14 metres.

2045 Dance Music
2100 Music At Your Request
2130 NEWS
2140 Portfolio for Easy Listening
2200 Close Down.

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