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UPI-R: "I don't remember, but I would not have hesitated to land in Sweden."

Q: I don't remember, but I would not have hesitated to land in Sweden in an emergency.

UPI-R: "What instructions did you have from Col. Shelton?"

Q: What airfields did Shelton point out to you?

A: There were some marked, but I don't remember which ones.

UPI-R: "How was the landing to be ensured -- to be carried out?"

Q: How was the landing in Bodoe to be ensured -- to be carried out?

UPI-R: "They would have to be people."

Q: But there would be people from Detachment 10-11?"

UPI-R: "In other words, they knew at Bodoe that you would be coming?"

A: I have no idea."

Q: In other words, at Bodoe they knew in advance about your landing?"

A: I don't know what they knew. I was told I would be met by members of the Unit.

UPI-R: (missing remark by prosecutor)

Q: We will now turn to the question of the flight over the Soviet Union.

UPI-R: "...in fact, I started at 60,000 then went up to 72,000 feet, at which point I was shot down."

Q: I started out at 67,000 feet and as the fuel burned I went up to 68,000 feet, at which point I was shot down.

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UPI-R: (paraphrase re turning on equipment)

Q: What instructions did you have for the use of the aerial photographing apparatus?

A: I had no instructions on the operation of any of the special equipment. I turned on the switches as indicated on the chart.

VPI-R (missing testimony after question on radar interference equipment)

Q: I was told that there was equipment in the tail to distort radar from fighters or rockets which might come from behind.

Q: How did you operate the special equipment during flight?

A: I turned on the switches at the designated points during the flight.

Q: Did you make any *visual* observations during the flight?

A: Yes.

Q: Were any notes or marks made on the chart?

A: I believe three marks were made.

Q: What marks?

A: One was an airfield which was not on the chart...expressed at location. Another was some big tanks, maybe they were oil storage. I saw them through thin clouds. I did not know the exact location. I was possibly a little off course. A third mark I wrote the words "big outfit" on the chart. It was a lot of buildings.

Q: What was the purpose of the marks on the chart?

A: I was told to note anything. Also it is a kind of habit with pilots to mark things which they see on route that are not on charts.

Q: Was espionage in view?

A: Well, I would have done the same thing if I was flying over the US.

Q: You do not deny that you violated Soviet airspace?

A: Yes.

Q: Therefore, this was with the aim of spying.

A: I suppose so, yes.

Q: At certain points you switched...

A: I did as it was indicated on the chart.

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Q: Did you not know what the equipment was?

A: I didn't know what it was.

Q: With the same ease you could have pulled the switch to drop an atomic bomb.

A: I suppose so, but this is not the type of plane...

Q: Your plane was flying at an altitude of 20,000 meters, violating Soviet airspace. From the ground it could not be seen what was on board.

A: That is right.

Q: (Prosecutor made statement that data, the altitude of the flight, and the equipment all indicated that the flight was for intelligence purposes.)

A: Yes.

Q: At what altitude were you flying when you were struck by the rocket?

A: I was at maximum altitude.

Q: What was the maximum altitude?

A: I was flying at 68,000 feet, or a little more or less. I don't remember the exact figure.

Q: What were the circumstances...

A: I had just finished a turn. About one minute after the turn I heard and I guess I felt a hollow explosion that seemed to be behind me. There was also an orange flash.

Q: Where were you -- at what place when this happened?

A: A few miles out of Sverdlovsk. (Translated by interpreter "...a few miles south of Sverdlovsk.) I didn't use the ejection seat because of G forces. When I was tumbling through 30,000 feet I realized I couldn't use the ejection seat. I unfastened straps and opened canopy. G forces threw me half out but I forgot to disconnect the oxygen line and this held me in the cockpit. I had to struggle to get out. The parachute opened automatically immediately after I got out. I assume from that that I must have been under 21,000 feet.

Q: What instruction were you given as to how to act if you were forced to land and what were you told to do with the plane?

A: I was instructed to destroy the plane by switches, to evade

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capture if possible, and to use my survival equipment and make my way to the nearest border.

Q: Did the plane have a destruction unit?

A: I was told so.

Q: Why was it necessary for the plane to be destroyed?

A: I don't know what would be destroyed. I was just told to use the switch.

Q: When you were taken, French, German and gold coins were found on you. What was the purpose of this money?

A: It was part of the survival equipment. I also had Russian rubles and gold coins from different countries. I don't know which ones.

Q: Why did you have 7,500 rubles?

A: For the same reason as the coins.

Q: Was this to bribe the people?

A: To bribe if necessary, but I don't know Russian -- I don't know how I could have done so.

Q: Ordinary Soviet people detained you, searched you, and turned you over to the authorities?

A: Yes.

Q: Why did you have a pistol with a silencer and 100 rounds of ammunition?

A: It was for hunting.

Q: Were the cartridges for the same model?

A: Yes.

Q: Isn't hunting usually done with a hunting rifle?

A: It was hard to carry a rifle in the plane.

Q: Especially in a spy plane?

A: This had nothing to do with the mission.

Q: Who gave you the Russian needle?

A: Col. Dalton.

Q: What was the purpose of it?

A: In case I was captured and tortured, if I could not stand the torture and would rather be dead.

Q: This means that your horses put a wedge in your teeth?

A: Nobody told me to use it. It was just a wedge. I found it

Poor Original

be used only in case of torture.

- Q: They gave you a needle with a lethal...
- A: Yes.
- Q: They wanted you to blow up your plane and to kill yourself?
- A: Nobody told me to kill myself.
- Q: But they gave you a needle?
- A: Yes.
- Q: Who told you that you would be tortured in the Soviet Union?
- A: No one said I would be, but I expected it.
- Q: And were you tortured?
- A: No.
- Q: Have you been treated well?
- A: Yes.

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Q: On May 17 you were shown the records at Gorki Park?

A: Yes

Q: Was that the U-2 in which you flew?

A: I feel sure it was.

Q: It was not in the condition in which you took off, was it?

A: No, it was quite a bit different.

Q: Were you shown everything?

A: Pretty much.

Q: (Prosecutor stated that he would now begin questioning Powers about the beginnings of his spy activities.) Was your flight made in accordance with a secret CIA contract?

A: Yes.

Q: Describe the circumstances of the signing of the contract.

A: I was in the Air Force at the time. I was told one day that I had visitors. I went and was interviewed. I was told that there was a good paying job and that I had ^{the} qualifications. I was told that I would need training and that I would be away from my family, probably overseas, for about 18 months. I did not know what the pay would be at the time, but that it would be an increase over my First Lieutenant pay....a flying job. I was told to think it over,...being away from home, etc. I was told that I could discuss it with my wife. I was told to make a decision before I would be given ~~any~~ more information. The next interview was I think one or two days later....liked the idea of a flying job and more money, and I said ok, I would be willing to be away from home. Then they told me more about the requirements. (Powers gave some further details but indicated he could not recall all the facts as it had happened a long time ago.)

Q: When did this take place?

A: 1956. (Powers ~~was interviewed~~ then testified that he passed a physical examination, that a special altitude flying suit was made for him, that the pay would be \$2500 per month, \$1000 of which would be withheld and payable upon successful completion of the contract, that he signed the contract and started training.)

Q: Who signed the contract for the Central Intelligence Agency?

A: I don't know...a Mr. Collins (phonetic) was there, I think other signatures were already on the contract when I signed it...I believe Collins signed it in my presence.

(Prosecutor asked one or more questions relating to whether Powers knew the penalties for disclosure of the contents of the contract. Powers answered to the effect that the contract was classified information and that he did not remember the exact provisions of the law but recalled something about 10 years in prison, \$10,000 fine, or both.)

Q: Was the contract signed after you left the Air Force?

A: I don't remember exactly when, but it was about the same time (that I left the Air Force).

Q: You said that you were to be paid \$2500 a month?

A: Yes.

Q: This was a large sum of money, wasn't it?

A: Yes, it was more than I had been making. It was about equal to the salary of the captain of a commercial airliner.....

Q: When did you first learn that your duties would include flying along the borders of the Soviet Union?

A: Before I signed the contract. I was told that I would make flights along the borders of the Soviet Union to pick up whatever was sent out. I was also told that possibly there would be other kinds of flights if the aircraft turned out to be good.

Q: You probably knew you would have to fly into the Soviet Union?

A: No. I was not told about this and there was nothing in my contract about it.

Q: But you were told you must fly along the borders.

A: Yes.

Q: Where did you take your training, and how long after signing the contract did it begin?

A: The training started a few days after the contract...around the end of May to early August.

Q: Why did you use a false name?

A: (Powers explained that it was to prevent identification with Unit. in case of forced landing.)

Q: Under what name were you in training?

A: I used the same name, except the last name was changed to Palmer.

Q: Where did you go after training?

A: To Detachment 10-10 at Adana.

Q: When...?

A: I arrived on August ~~20, 1956~~ 20, 1956.

Q: What were the purposes and tasks of Unit 10-10?

A: Primarily we collected information along the borders of the Soviet Union. We also did weather research and collected air samples for radio activity.

Q: Who was the Commander of Unit 10-10?

A: Col. Perry.(phonetic).

Q: To whom was your Unit subordinate?

A: I don't know...own channels of communication.

Q: Was this a military detachment?

A: It was commanded by a military officer, but most of the personnel in it were civilian.

Q: But it was under a military commander?

A: Yes, the commander was Col. Shelton.

Q: How long did you serve in Unit 10-10?

A: From that time until May 1.

Q: To whom does the base belong?

A: I am sure it belonged to Turkey since it was in Turkey, but there were both American and Turkish personnel on the base.

Q: It belonged to Turkey but was under the command of an American?

A: There was both a Turkish and an American base commander...

Q: (Prosecutor asked which of the two was superior.)

A: ...who was superior I don't know.

(Prosecutor asked a question concerning restriction of access to the base. Powers answered that there were restrictions on both Turks and Americans, that only employees of each unit had access to the units to which they belonged.)

Q: But the 10-10 Unit was a special ~~intelligence~~ detachment?

A: I suppose you could call it that.

Q: Namely an intelligence detachment?

A: I think so.

Q: Who visited the 10-10 detachment?

A: People on inspection...visited 10-10.

Q: ...names?

A: In early April I heard that General White...

Q: ...others?

A: ...General Everest (phonetic)...commander of the US Air Forces in Europe...

Q: What was the purpose of the visits?

A: ...routine inspection...have no idea.

Q: This means that this detachment was in the center of attention of superior officers?

A: They visited all...they were all in the center of attention.

Q: But you said this detachment was ~~xxxx~~ special?

A: ...but it's not special for visitors.

Q: But White and Everest were not ordinary visitors?

A: No, ~~xxx~~ they are what you would call 'big wheels'.

Q: Were there any other notable visitors...?

A: Other people...generals...don't know who...

Q: Did Congressmen ever visit the base?

A: I do not believe ~~they~~ ^{any} visited the detachment, but...did visit the base.

Q: Who else...?

A: Last Christmas Cardinal Spellman...

Q: Was Cardinal Spellman also interested in military bases?

A: He was interested in military personnel, not bases.

Q: ...spies?

A: ...interested in what a person is, ...not what he does.

Q: Does he giving his blessing to spying?

A: (Powers said that he was not of the same faith as Cardinal Spellman, but that he had never seen him do it.)

(Prosecutor had Powers ID card given him to examine. Powers identified it as his.)

Q: What is the emblem and seal on the document and to what organization do they belong?

A: (Powers described the seal and emblem as those of the Defense Department.)

Q: Why do you have a Defense Department document ~~since~~ ^{if} you are not connected with the military?

A: The Department of Defense consists of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and I don't know what else.

Q: But they are all military?

A: Yes.

(Prosecutor handed Powers NASA document and Powers identified it as his.)

Q: Did you have any connection with this organization?

A: I do not know.

Q: You don't know?

A: ...weather research...was for NASA and Weather Bureau.

Q: But you had no working contacts with any personnel of this organization?

A: No, I never met any NASA personnel.

Q: ~~Wasn't the~~ Wasn't the document issued to cover the real aims of this detachment?

A: I would say it was issued to authorize me to fly a military aircraft. Not any civilian person is authorized to fly a military aircraft.

Q: But you had no relationship to this agency?

A: I don't know, but I think there must be some relation...must receive some data...

Q: May I remind you that in your deposition you said 'I had no relation to NASA. I believe it was used to cover the work of the detachment.'?

A: (Powers reiterated that he had no contacts with NASA personnel and added other comment, not recorded.)

There was further questioning by the Prosecutor along this line, but Powers did not admit knowledge that NASA was used for cover purposes.

END OF MORNING TESTIMONY.

August 17, Afternoon Session

Continuation of Questioning of Powers by Prosecutor:

(Prosecutor asked several questions concerning flights by Powers prior to May 1, 1960.)

Q: What assignments did you have in Detachment 10-10?

A: I made several flights along the borders of the Soviet Union...

Q: And along the frontiers of what other countries?

A: (Powers said he had made flights along the Turkish, Iranian and Afghan borders with the Soviet Union.)

Q: May I remind you of the statements made in your deposition... there you said that you had made 1 or 2 flights in 1956, that in 1957 you had made 6 to 8 flights, in 1958 10 to 15 flights, in 1959 10 to 15, and in 1960 1 or 2. Is that correct?

A: (Powers stated that he had said this, but said that the statement was "strictly guess" and that he did not know.)

Q: Along what (other?) Soviet frontiers have you made flights?

A: (Those?) are the only ones...(Powers added that he had made other flights along normal commercial routes.)

Q: ...Black Sea...?

A: (Powers said that he had flown only along the south coast of the Black Sea.)

Q: Did you ever fly over the Caspian Sea?

A: No, I flew south of the Caspian Sea but never over it.

Q: But you flew south of it?

A: Yes.

Q: But during these flights did your plane carry special reconnaissance equipment?

A: Yes. I had special equipment, but what kind I have no idea.

Q: What special objects were of interest to your command and what special assignments were you given?

A: ...In 1956 they seemed more interested in the Black Sea area, and then the center of interest seemed to move to the East. I was told on one flight that I might see a rocket being launched. By that, I assume they were interested in the launching of rockets.

Q: Were these intelligence flights? (Prosecutor added inquiry re aerial photography.)

A: I have no idea, I just turned on switches.

Q: Just like you did on the May 1 flight?

A: Yes.

Q: ^{And} We have discovered what was the object of turning on the switches on May 1, yes?

A: Yes.

Q: (Rudenko asked whether he had equipment to discover Soviet radar signals.)

A: (Powers replied that he no idea what the equipment did.)

Q: Do not all these facts make it clear ^{to you} that these were intelligence flights?

A: ...I would think these were intelligence flights.

Q: From what airfields did you take off ^{for these flights?} ~~on these flights?~~

A: Adana was the only I used.

Q: Did any other pilots make ... flights?

A: (Powers said flights were divided evenly among pilots.)

Q: How many pilots were there?

A: ...7 civilians...

Q: Civilian pilots like yourself (sarcastic)?

A: Yes.

(One or more questions believed missing.)

Q: What airfields were to be used?

A: ...any airfield I could reach in an emergency...based on technical considerations -- length of runway...(Powers mentioned several places including Meshed and Peshawar.) [At this point there was a mistranslation by the interpreter ~~that~~ of Powers' words. The Russian version was "I was allowed to use." Powers' words did not imply permission, on the contrary stressed use

only in emergency.7

Q: (Prosecutor questioned Powers about the use of Peshawar, emphasizing that landing there was not under emergency conditions. ~~and asked if it was possible that Peshawar was used for flights with intelligence purposes.~~)

A: (Powers responded that his landing at Peshawar was under special circumstances.)

Q: But that was used for a flight with intelligence purposes?

A: Yes.

Q: What bases were you in radio communication with...?

A: (Powers said he had radio communication only with ^{Incirlik base,} Adana and Peshawar during landing and take-off.)

Q: Were you aware you were to end the May 1 flight at Bodoe Airfield, Norway?

A: Yes.

Q: Had you ever been there before?

A: Yes...August 1958.

Q: What was the purpose...?

A: ...ferried U-2...

Q: (Prosecutor asked if he was familiar with the Bodoe Airfield.)

A: (Powers said that he had landed there once.)

Q: Were there any other members of the 10-10 Detachment at Bodoe at that time?

A: Yes...I was met by others.

Q: (Prosecutor asked if Powers had ever taken off from Bodoe.)

A: (Powers replied when he left Bodoe it was as a passenger in a cargo plane.)

Q: (Prosecutor asked if Powers knew of any U-2 take-offs from Bodoe.)

A: (Powers replied that there had been 2 U-2 take-offs while he was there.)

Q: Had you ever been at Peshawar airbase before?

A: Once...in 1959, I think...I ferried a U-2 there from Incirlik. May 1 was the second time I was in Peshawar.

Q: Had you ever been at the airbase at Wiesbaden (West Germany?)

A: Yes.

Q: What was the name of the base?

A: Wiesbaden Airbase.

Q: What was the purpose of your visit on that occasion?

A: I ferried a T-33 training plane there for maintenance.

Q: How long were you there?

A: I was there several times. I was also on vacation once in the town of Wiesbaden.

Q: Did you ever ferry a U-2 from Wiesbaden to New York?

A: No, I never ferried a U-2 from Wiesbaden...I ferried a U-2 from Giebelstadt, West Germany to New York....

(Prosecutor indicated he had no more questions.)

(Defense attorney began interrogation which is accurately recorded in UPI-Reuters text with the exception of corrections and additions listed below.)

UPI-R: The situation I am in now is not too good...I understand that as a result of my flight...

Q: (After "not too good" insert: "I have not heard very much about news of the world since I have been here. I understand that...")

UPI-R: ...would also have been considered a coward.

Q: ...coward, and I think it would have been considered unsuccessful fulfillment of the contract.

Q: What were your instructions in case of an emergency landing?

A: I was told this was unlikely. I had great confidence in the aircraft. Barring mechanical trouble, I was told that the flight could not be stopped. In case of any failure, I was told to destroy the aircraft and to get out of the country if at all possible with the use of the survival equipment.

Q: How did you feel during the flight?

A: Physically, I was in good health. But I did not like the idea of the flight, I was very nervous and tense, it is hard to explain... scared.

(Questioning also established that Powers had offered no resistance to his captors, and had planned none.)

(In response to a question concerning his treatment subsequent to landing, Powers said that he had been treated much better than he expected. He described how he had been helped with his parachute, helmet taken off -- had tried to communicate -- the decision by the Soviet citizens to detain him -- had asked for and been given a drink of water -- had done his best to identify himself -- had been given medical attention--- had been addressed in German but didn't understand.)

(End of afternoon session, August 17)

August 18, Morning Session

Questioning by Defense Attorney of Powers:

Q: Why didn't you keep your job as a lifeguard instead of looking for other work?

A: ...it was only a temporary job. I took it right after college for summer and fall. It ended with the cold weather in autumn. Afterwards it was practically impossible to find a job in the area where I was. No one would have a person who was about to be drafted into service.

Q: Were you aware when you signed the contract with CIA that it would be necessary to make flights over the Soviet Union?

A: Not at the time I signed the contract.

Q: When did you first learn...

A: 6 or 7 months after signing the contract. Then I was told that this was to have been part of the contract. But then Soviet radar was ^{found to be} much better than had been thought, and we were told... for time being border flights.

Q: If you had refused the order to make the flight on May 1, would you have received the money which had been withheld?

A: The way the contract was worded, it would have depended on the interruption ~~by~~ of the people who signed the contract. I don't know what they would have decided...might be considered nonfulfillment.

Q: What were you told about the danger of the flight by Shelton?

A: I was told it would be absolutely safe, that the only danger was the chance of malfunction.

Q: Had you received a poison pin ever before?

A: That was the first time I received a poison pin.

Q: Did Shelton explain the use of the pin to you?

A: Yes. He explained it to me.

(End questioning by Defense.)

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(Begin questioning of Powers by Prosecutor.)

Q: You said you were first at Peshawar in 1959?

A: Yes.

Q: You said you ferried a U-2 plane there?

A: Yes

Q: ...Who met you...landed at Peshawar...?

A: I was met by representatives of Detachment 10-10...made normal landing...calling the tower by radio for instructions.

Q: Who else met you besides representatives of Unit 10-10?

A: No one but 10-10 representatives.

Q: Who gave you permission to land at Peshawar?

A: The tower operator.

Q: Whose tower?

A: Local...Pakistan...tower.

Q: In other words, the Pakistan authorities knew your plane was ~~coming~~ arriving .

A: I presume so, yes.

Q: What were the regulations in Peshawar for Unit 10-10 personnel in 1959 and 1960?

A: We were not allowed to leave the base itself.

Q: Were you allowed to speak to outsiders...?

A: There were very few outsiders where we stayed...

Q: What was the purpose of these restrictions?

A: I have no idea, except that the planes and equipment of Detachment 10-10 were classified.

Q: When you took off on May 1, what countries did you fly over on route to the Soviet Union?

A: A small part of Pakistan, a small part of Afghanistan, I don't remember exactly, then the Soviet Union.

Q: ...you violated (Pakistan and/or Afghanistan ?) airspace?

A: No, I don't know if I had permission...

Q: Your superiors did not tell you you had permission?

A: No.

Q: Thereby you violated the neutrality of Pakistan?

A: If they had no permission, then I suppose yes...

Q: Did your Detachment have permission to make flights into along the borders of the Soviet Union?

A: I have no idea.

Q: Did your Detachment have permission to make flights into the Soviet Union?

A: I suppose no.

Q: Can you tell us more definitely if it was no?

A: ...by higher authority.

Q: If you had permission you would not be in the dock.

A: That's why I presume I had no permission.

Q: At what altitude did you enter the Soviet Union?

A: It was lower than when I was hit -- I think about 66,000 feet.

Q: Did you continue the flight at that altitude?

A: No. As the fuel burned I continued climbing...

Q: What was the maximum altitude you attained?

A: Roughly 68,000 feet, a little more or less.

Q: And it was at that altitude roughly that you were flying over the Sverdlovsk area?

A: Yes.

Q: Was it at that altitude that you were shot down by a rocket?

A: It was at that altitude that I was struck by something.

Q: You were struck down by something?

A: Yes. I did not see it.

Q: But it was at that altitude exactly?

A: Yes.

(At this point the Prosecutor had read into the record a document ~~report~~ purporting to be the report to higher headquarters by the commander of the military unit which shot down the U-2.)

"To Commander Army Unit 92851. The order to shoot down plane...has been fulfilled...The rocket was launched at 0853 hours Moscow time, the burst of which hit the target. The hitting was observed by instruments and somewhat later was visually observed the falling plane and parachute. I reported the results to Commanding Officer Major Voronov. May 1, 1960." (Foregoing is incomplete text.) Subsequent testimony established that the U-2 was struck

at 0855 hours Moscow time.)

(Continuation of questioning by Presecutor.)

Q: Were you in communication with Incirlik or Peshawar while you were over the Soviet Union?

A: No.

Q: Why not?

A: My radio was ultra-high frequency...only line of sight transmission. Over perfectly level terrain at my altitude, I could maintain contact at 3 to 400 miles. But with mountains between Peshawar and me, only about 200. I was much too far from Incirlik ...

Q: Was not the absence of communication due to the secrecy of the flight and the desire to avoid revealing...?

A: I would not communicate if I could, because...naming devices...

(Prosecutor had flight chart presented to Powers, and Powers identified it as his.)

Q: I would like to clarify a point. Why is the main route on the chart in red and blue pencil?

A: I think I can explain, yes. The red indicates points to pay particular attention...to keep as close to as possible. The blue is just the route on the map. I was not to deviate from the route if possible, but at the red points particularly I was to keep as close to the route as possible.

Q: ...sections in red...particular interest to CIA?

A: They were of particular interest to the persons who gave me the map.

Q: Who...?

A: Since I work for CIA, I presume they were the persons.

Q: Look at the section ~~xxxxx~~ of the map from Kandalaksha to Bodoe...It is marked in brown pencil. Why?

A: In case I was short of fuel or oxygen, I was to take this route... only in case of emergency.

Q: ~~xxxx~~ What countries would you have crossed in flying by the route shown in brown?

A: A small part of the USSR, Finland, Sweden, Norway.

Q: Now I would like to clarify the following. Before the May 1 flight over Soviet territory, Col. Shelton gave you a piece of black cloth.

A: Yes.

Q: What was the purpose of this?

A: I don't know. I was in the plane when it was handed to me. He told me to give it to representatives of Detachment 10-10 at Bodoë.

Q: That was your point of destination in the event the flight was successful?

A: Yes. He thought it would be.

Q: You were to be met by ~~a~~ representatives of Unit 10-10?

A: Yes.

Q: And you were to handed them the piece of black cloth given you by Shelton?

A: Yes.

Q: In other words, the cloth was to be like a password?

A: I have no idea.

Q: But what do you assume?

A: (Powers answered that he thought his plane with him as pilot would be sufficient identification so that no additional "password" would be necessary.)

Q: (Prosecutor reiterated that the plane with Powers should be enough identification, and repeated the question on the purpose of the black cloth.)

A: I don't know. I can only tell you what I was instructed to do.

Q: You said you ferried a ^{U-2}plane from Incirlik to Bodoë in 1958?

A: Yes.

Q: What countries did you pass through...?

A: I took off from Turkey, I flew over Greece and Italy, I don't remember exactly France, Austria or Switzerland, then West Germany, I think Denmark, I'm not sure, and Norway.

(Prosecutor ~~asked~~ had the four topographical maps of the USSR found in the plane presented to Powers.)

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(In exchanges concerning the maps, Powers said that four maps had been shown him during ~~pre-flight briefing~~ preliminary investigation. He thought there had been two in the plane, and that presumably two must have been put, ~~in his~~ packaged, in his flying suit by someone else, as part of his survival kit.)

Q: What was the purpose of the maps?

A: In case of accident, for escape...

Q: To get out of the Soviet Union?

A: Yes.

Q: Why were sections cut out of two of the maps?

A: I have no idea who cut them out or where they were cut out, but I saw that there were sections cut out.

Q: What should be in the missing sections?

A: Two of the maps had cut sections and two not. All of the maps are the same, so by comparing you can see that the missing sections were identification marks of the maps manufacturers and whom they belonged to.

Q: Who are the makers and who do they belong to?

A: (Powers asked to see one of the maps so that he could recall. He then mentioned "restricted" and "USAF" as being cut out.)

Q: Why were they cut out?

A: I have no idea. ~~I first learned they~~ The first I knew was when I saw the maps here.

Q: Evidently to conceal the identity of the makers...

A: Maybe so, but why have parts cut out on some and not on others?

Q: Simple, two were on you and two in the plane were to be destroyed.

A: I'd have to look at the maps to know which were on me.

Q: These two were found on you when you were searched. The other two were found in the plane.

A: But which two are which I don't know.

Q: ~~Found on you on a document in 14 languages~~
A document with statements in 14 languages was found in your kit. ~~Is it~~ (Document presented to Powers.) Is this yours?

A: I don't know if it was on me.

(Prosecutor had the Russian language text read by the interpreter.)
and English

Q: Who handed you this?

A: (Incomplete text Powers' answer: Not handed me - don't know how...packaged -- people who helped me dress put things in pockets, maps wrapped, watches, Soviet money, coins, compass. Don't know what else.)

Q: To bribe Soviet people?

A: To help me in any way to get out of the country.

Q: By bribing...?

A: By any way...buy food... 1400 mile walk...

Q: But you found you were unable to use it to bribe...since the first Soviet citizens...detained you.

A: I did not try...

Q: You did not try...?

A: No.

Q: ... results would have been unsuccessful...

A: I think so, too.

Q: ~~Exhibit~~ When you were in the US Air Force you received \$700 per month?

A: Approximately...

Q: You testified that after you signed the contract with CIA your salary was \$2500 a month?

A: Yes.

Q: Did you receive this in full?

A: No.

Q: How much did you receive?

A: Each month I received the remainder of \$1500 after deduction of taxes.

Q: What about the other \$1000?

A: This was held back to be paid at the successful completion of the contract.

Q: (Prosecutor asked whether it would have been a violation of the contract if Powers had refused to make the May 1 flight.)

A: I don't know how they would have interpreted...

Q: In other words, you would not have received...?

A: I don't know...under the contract they might have considered this nonfulfillment...

Q: What was the main objective of your May 1 flight?

A: I was supposed to follow the route to turn the switches on and off. It follows that this was for intelligence purposes.

Q: You testified yesterday that Shelton was particularly interested in rocket-launching sites.

A: He said that in one place there was a possible rocket-launching site.

Q: Is it correct to say that the main objective of the May 1 flight was to locate and register rocket-launching sites?

A: I can only give my personal opinion. I am sure experts who studied the film from my cameras must have known what they were interested in. In my opinion, the whole world, not only the US military, have much interest in Soviet rockets. It stands to reason that my flight was interested in this. But I want to stress that this is only my opinion, I don't know.

Q: But you knew that you were infringing on Soviet territorial sovereignty?

A: Yes...understood.

Q: Why did you do this?

A: It was ordered.

Q: What do you say now? Did you do your country a good or an ill service?

A: A very ill service.

Q: And did it occur to you that a flight on the eve of the Summit might torpedo...conference?

A: (Powers answered that he was ~~not~~ so busy with his work that the possible significance of his flight for the summit conference was "the farthest thing from my mind.")

Q: Did you stop to think that your action might have provoked military conflict?

A: The people who sent me have to think about this...should think my job...to follow orders.

Q: Do you regret what you have done?

A: Yes, very much.

(End of questioning by Prosecutor.)

(Begin questioning of Powers by member of the Bench)

Q: What type of planes have you flown, and how much flight time in each since you started flying?

A: (Incomplete: Training -- two different planes, T-6 and T-33, also F-80 which is same as T-33 but one-seater. 300 hours in training. Then F-84G, an Air Force fighter. Can only guess -- would say 400 to 500 hours in F84G. Then F-84F, a later model of the same plane. Had 100 to 200 hours, then U-2. Have approximately 500 hours in U-2. Also, in period when flying U-2s had about 200 hours in T-33. Also a little time as co-pilot of Air Force cargo plane.)

Q: You said yesterday that you spent 3 to 4 days in Peshawar before the May 1 flight. What preparations did you make during this time, personal and professional?

A: The only preparations were just before the flight. I spent the rest of the time mainly reading.

Q: What did pre-flight preparations consist of?

(Incomplete:
A: / On the morning of May 1, 3 or 4 hours before flight time,

I was awoken, had breakfast, and was told that I was to fly today. Two and a half hours before take-off, I and another pilot who was also being prepared for this flight, began pre-breathing oxygen. After that I was given maps and told this was to be my mission to fly. I was given maps, the pin, and instructions. A few points were pointed out on the map which might help in navigation. One consisted of a possible rocket site, which I was told I might see. One was something unknown, and some airfield. I can't remember all the things shown to me in the briefing. It was a long time ago.)

Q: Who prepared the chart you were given?

A: I did not see the preparation of the map. I can only presume it was the navigation officer.

Q: How much time was spent on briefing by you?

A: Something over an hour. I don't remember exactly.

Q: (Missing)

A: I had little time to study the map and the route, as... simultaneous...briefing. All took place between the time I put the helmet on and before dressing, about 45 minutes before flight time. In all, about 1 hour 15 minutes.

Q: How much time did you spend on preparation for your first border flight in 1956?

A: I knew about it several hours ahead of time, or possibly the day before the flight.

Q: What evasive action were you instructed to take in case of encounter with Soviet fighter?

A: I was told there was no danger of this at my altitude. Once I did see one, or I saw a condensation trail, at a lower altitude.

Q: Did you have any instruments to detect...fighters?

A: I had no special...to see any type of aircraft....Drift sight, which is a sort of periscope to see below...360 degrees. This is mainly for navigation.

Q: You had an instrument called a 'granger'. What is it, and was it on and when?

A: ~~Was it a radar?~~ If I remember, I switched it on just before or at the time I crossed the border, and it remained on all the time...

Q: Will you give the characteristics of this instrument?

A: I can only give what I was told...designed to distort radar from fighters or rockets coming from behind.

Q: What type rockets...?

A: I don't know but assume air to air rockets.

Q: What navigation instruments were used in making the flight?

A: ...radio compass, sextant which I was unable to use as take-off was delayed for about 30 minutes for some reason, maps, compass, and drift sight. I think that's all.

Q: Did you use ground radio stations for navigation...?

A: Yes, through radio compass, 2 or 3 stations. I don't remember... if I remember, one near Stalinabad, one...Chelyabinsk.

Q: Were the flights along the border made during the day or during the night?

A: Both day and night.

Q: What additional reconnaissance instruments were use in night flights?

A: I don't know exactly. But some different panels were installed and I also used some of the same panels as for day...

(Begin questioning of Powers by Assessor Vorobyev)

Q: When you signed the contract with CIA, ~~did~~ were you aware of the character of the intelligence work you would have to do?

A: I was aware of the border flights.

Q: But you did not know the full character of the intelligence which would be required?

A: No, I was only told that there might be other duties in the future.

Q: And when the contract was extended, did you know the full character of the work?

A: I knew then that part of my duties were to have been flights over the Soviet Union, but so far I had never done this and I saw no reason to believe that I would...I knew about the technological developments in the USSR, the US, and everywhere...figured these would make these sort of flights unnecessary. This was only my own thinking...

Q: Did your training course include special apparatus on the U-2?

A: It included learning to fly the plane and to operate the equipment from the cockpit, but not what the equipment was or what it did.

Q: Were you told the characteristics and performance...?

A: I don't think that I was ever told about the performance. I had picked up that there were cameras, but I did not know if they were that big or that big (indicating size with hands).

Q: When did you learn what type reconnaissance equipment...?

A: I never learned what type equipment on board on any mission... possibly put on board while I was preparing...

Q: Were you aware of the type of intelligence information which could be obtained by this equipment?

A: ...could only guess, nothing told...I knew nothing of the capability of the equipment. I knew it was to get information, but what kind and how much I did not know.

Q: Where and when did you learn of your objectives, and who told you?

A: When I was given the map, no specific objectives...only points on the map which I would call aids to navigation. For instance, one place I was shown and told there were two airfields there, but they were not marked on the map, and if I saw a city with two airports...not to think I was lost. I think...only aids to navigation.

Q: Who gave you the actual description of objectives?

A: They were not really objects...just pointed out you might see an airfield here...There was no detailed information about what I would see or what I would not see.

Q: Who briefed you?

A: Col. Shelton.

(End of questioning from Bench.)

(Begin testimony of first of four villagers who took Powers into custody, Asabin.)

On May 1, 1960 I was at home. At about 11 o'clock I heard a loud noise like a jet. I went out to the street and climbed on the roof. At about 5 kilometers from the village I saw a column of smoke. I climbed down from the roof, and went over to a neighbor...saw a parachute in the sky. I told the neighbor...and we ran in the direction of the place where we thought the parachute would land...thought to help the pilot. I thought something had happened to a pilot, and my first thought was to help him. He landed 30 to 40 meters away. We ran up to him and held him so he would not be dragged. We helped dump the air from the chute -- I knew something about this because I had served in the Air Force. At that time...and...ran up and helped the pilot to his feet. He was dressed in a steel-colored flight suit and had a white helmet on his head with the number 29, brown boots on his feet and on his belt there was a long-barrelled pistol in a

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Q: Were you aware of the type of intelligence information which could be obtained by this equipment?

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(End of questioning from Bench.)

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holster. I unbuckled the pistol and helped the others to take off the helmet and head set. The first thing we asked was what happened. He answered us in a foreign language and shook his head. This put us on alert and we decided to detain him. We saw a car not far away and we took him under the arms and led him to the car. On approaching the car, I noticed that he had a hunting knife, and took it away. To find out if he was alone, I showed him first one and then two fingers. He showed one finger and pointed to himself. We put him in the vehicle and took him to the nearest village where there was a Council ~~(Soviet)~~ (Selskiy Sovet). In the car I looked at the hunting knife and it had an inscription written in English. I asked him if he was American, and he must have understood me because he ... While we were riding in the car he made a sign that he wanted water. We stopped in the village and got water. We took him to the Council, where we were met by officials of State Security from Sverdlovsk. (Witness then identified Powers as the pilot.)

Defense Council to Witness: Q: Did the defendant Powers offer any resistance?

A: No, he made no resistance.

Q: What was his behavior?

A: He was calm and behaved quietly.

(Powers was asked by the Bench if he had any questions to put to the witness or wished to make any statement.)

Powers: ...statements are true, and if I may, I want to thank him for what he did for me there.

(The testimony of the other three villagers who detained Powers corroborated that of Assbin almost word for word but with the addition of the following details.)

1. One of the villagers picked up the belongings of Powers and put them in the trunk of the car.
2. Villager Chuzhakin heard the explosion while driving in a car.
3. Powers rode in the front seat of the car.
4. Chuzhakin said that while the parachute was still in the air he saw reflections on plane surfaces in the sky.

5. Chuzhakin testified that after reaching the village of their destination and turning Powers over to the authorities, he fetched a doctor with the permission of "Director Mikhail Berman" and at the request of Powers.

6. Villager Surin testified that at about 11 o'clock he heard a noise like a jet but much sharper.

(After the completion of testimony by the four villagers, Powers made the following statement: "I want to express my appreciation to all who helped me that day. This is the first opportunity I have had and I appreciate what they did very much.")

(The next testimony was given by "experts", each one speaking for his particular investigating expert group. Because of the speed at which the testimony was read, and of its technical nature, it was not possible to record it in detail. The following is a summary of the assignments and conclusions of each expert group.)

Group 1. -- Testimony given by Col. Alekseyev.

Assignment: To determine the citizenship of the pilot.

To determine the origin and purpose of the flight logs.

To determine the meaning of everything in the logs.

Conclusions: (1) Powers was employed by the US Air Force.

(2) The flight over the Soviet Union was premeditated. Charts were prepared on the ground in advance. (3) Powers, during the flight, knew his location, checked landmarks, and carried out the flight on the planned route. (4) In the course of the flight over the Soviet Union, Powers indicated intelligence data on the chart as well as weather data.

Group 2 -- Testimony given by Lt. Col. Engineer Chuzhilin (phonetic).

Assignment: To determine whether the U-2 had any national markings.

Conclusion: There was no trace of any national markings on the U-2.

(Powers questioned the conclusion of the expert with the following testimony.)

(Powers asked if it would have been possible that ~~the~~ identity markings had been on top of the painted surface and then been removed.)

Expert: Yes, this is possible.

Powers: I ask this because this plane had been in Incirlik for several months, and all the planes I saw in Incirlik had markings. Therefore, I cannot agree that this one did not.

Bench: It is your right to disagree with the experts. The experts concluded that the plane carried no markings, and that there were none.

Powers: I want to say that I believe this plane had markings before this flight.

Group 3 -- Testimony given by Arkhipov

Assignment: To determine (1) performance characteristics of the aerial photo camera, (2) the technical specification of the film, (3) from what altitudes and what areas of the Soviet Union photographing was done, and (4) the exploitation possibilities of the photos taken.

Conclusions: (1) Camera model 73-B is a high altitude reconnaissance camera, (2) The film was a special kind for aerial reconnaissance for military objectives and terrain from high altitudes. (3) Soviet territory was photographed at an altitude of 20 to 21,000 meters from the Afghan-Soviet border to Sverdlovsk. There was sufficient film for photographing over a 3,500 kilometer route. (4) The pictures contained information of military and industrial objects, and could be used for intelligence objectives and for making maps...The pictures had intelligence purposes.

Group 4 -- Testimony given by Lt. Col. Engineer Andreyev.

Assignment: To inspect the ~~magazine~~ equipment tape recording and radar equipment of the plane.

Conclusions: The tape contained recorded signals of several types of Soviet radar stations, of communication signals of anti-aircraft installations, of..., from which could be determined the location of Soviet radar installations, the functions of radar stations ~~as~~ such as early warning, tracking, fire directing, and homing. The apparatus was designed to acquire intelligence on the air defense of the USSR and its cities.
(End of morning session, August 18.)

August 18, Afternoon Session

(Continue testimony by experts.)

Group 5 -- Testimony given by Engineer Voroshilov.

Assignment: To examine the pistol and certain other equipment.

Conclusion: That the pistol was intended for silent firing at humans in attack and defense, and that the igniting vials are incendiary devices . That a container with lids at both ends was a night and day signaling device with friction ignition to produce light and smoke.

(Powers here addressed the court as follows.)

Powers: May I see one of the vials -- the small one? May I have the interpreter read the instructions on here (pointing to vial) to the court, and show the court the picture on the vial?

(Interpreter read the label in Russian translation and describes sketch of campfire.)

Powers: This is used strictly for starting a campfire with damp wood or other material hard to light. The pistol was given me only for hunting, and that's what I took it for. Unfortunately, no one here but myself knows that I could not kill a man even to save my own life.

Chairman of Court: Defendant Powers must know that at 68,000 feet it is difficult to hunt game.

Powers: Of course. This was to be used only in case of forced landing.

Group 6 -- Testimony given by Zuyev.

Assignment: To examine the special explosive device found in the plane, and to determine its design, method of control, type of explosive, destructive capacity, and the purpose of the destructive unit.

Conclusions: The destructive unit was controlled from the pilot's cockpit by remote control. It had a safety electronic detonator. Inside the cockpit on a panel was the inscription "Explosion". Under this we may assume was a switch for controlling this unit. On the basis of design, we may assume that there was an electric system with or without a timer. Both variants require the removal of a safety pin for detonation of the device.

If a timer is used, explosion takes place after a certain delay of time, which is adjustable by the pilot. The destructive power of the unit is comparable with that of the explosive in ... impact rockets. The power of 1.4 kilograms is enough for the complete destruction of the plane, its instrumentation and equipment. The purpose of the destructive unit was the destruction of the plane on the ground or in the air in case of forced landing. There is no precedent in the history of ~~military and civilian~~ aviation for the mounting of such a destructive unit, either on military or civilian aircraft. It is customary to install destructive units of lower power to be used for the destruction of special equipment or instruments such as coding units, radar, etc. The destruction unit on the U-2 was of a very special type, intended for the destruction of the entire aircraft under certain conditions.

Group 7 -- Testimony given by Chairman of the Institute of Forensic Medicine of the Ministry of Health Viktor Ilich Prozarovski, M.D. and Professor of Forensic Medicine.

Assignment: (By order of KGB May 6.) To examine medicines found at the scene and to determine their purpose and whether the contents corresponded to the markings on the wrappings and whether they contained any poison or pathogenic germs.

Conclusions: The items did not contain extraneous germs or toxicological substances. However, examination of the pin revealed that the needle contained within it had a substance which was related to the curare group of poisons, the most swift acting poisons known. Death would ensue to a human being as to the ~~dog~~ experimental dog (whose heart action stopped 3 minutes after receiving prick).

Group 8 -- Testimony given by Col. Ivan Ivanovitch Zhdanov.

Assignments: (By order dated May 4.) To study the maps, film, and other materials.

Conclusions: That the flight was premeditated, prepared beforehand, and carried out with intelligence purposes in view. The plane is specially prepared reconnaissance plane with intelligence aims and with the aim of reconnoitering military and industrial objectives in important areas of the Soviet Union for purposes of photographing them. The objects photographed constitute state and military secrets of the Soviet Union. (End testimony, August 18.)

(The morning session, August 19, consisted of final summary statements by Defense, Prosecution, and Powers. The afternoon session, August 19, consisted of verdict.)

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(Sovetskaya Rossia)
- + ~~Guarding the Soviet Skies~~
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Thursday, Aug. 18, 1960

NEWS IN BRIEF

+ On August 17, a meeting was held in the Central Soviet Army Theatre by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Defence together with representatives of Party, government and public organizations, to mark Soviet Air Force Day.

The meeting was opened by Chief Air Marshal K.A. Vershinin, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Air Force.

+ On August 17, A.I. Mikoyan, First Deputy Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, received Mr. Mitsujiro Ishii, Minister of Trade and Industry of Japan, at the latter's request.

In the course of the talk A.I. Mikoyan and M. Ishii exchanged views concerning aspects of Soviet-Japan relations. A.I. Mikoyan declared that the Soviet Government stood consistently for bringing completely back to normal relations between the U.S.S.R. and Japan, for the extensive development of mutually advantageous commercial, economic, cultural and other ties, and had done much to extend them. However, certain circles in Japan opposed this. Contrary to the Japanese people's will they have bound Japan by the new military treaty to the U.S.A.

A.I. Mikoyan said that the military collusion between Japan and the U.S.A. aggravated the situation in the Far East. Under the treaty, which ought to be called not a security treaty but a treaty increasing the danger to Japan's security, the Japanese Government has given a power across the Pacific the right to use its territory for military bases over many years.

M. Ishii, for his part, attempted to justify the policy of collusion with the U.S.A., reiterating the official viewpoint of the Japanese Government.

Soviet people, A.I. Mikoyan said in conclusion, believe that in the long run Japan will get rid of foreign patronage, cast off the yoke of the military treaty and, in the interests of peaceful coexistence, will embark on a policy of friendship and cooperation with her neighbours, as well as with other countries.

+ M.A. Suslov, Member of the Presidium of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee, received John Collan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, and had a talk with him.

+ Mr. Adam Malik, Indonesian Ambassador in the Soviet Union, gave a reception on the occasion of the national holiday, Independence Day.

Present at the reception were A.I. Mikoyan, D.S. Polyansky and others.

Thursday, Aug. 18, 1960

TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CASE OF AMERICAN SPY-PILOT FRANCIS GARY POWERS

In the morning of August 17 an open trial began in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Trade Unions in Moscow to consider the criminal case of spy-pilot Francis Gary Powers, citizen of the United States of America, committed for trial on Article 2 of the Law of the U.S.S.R. "On Criminal Responsibility for State Crimes."

The case is being considered by the Military Collegium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court under Presiding Judge V.V. Borisoglebsky, Lieutenant-General of Justice, Chairman of the Military Collegium. The People's assessors are D.Z. Vorobyov, Major-General of Artillery, and A.I. Zakharov, Major-General of the Air Force. The secretary of the court is M.V. Afanasyev, Major of Administrative Service.

The State Prosecutor is R.A. Rudenko, State Counsellor of Justice, Procurator General of the U.S.S.R.

Powers' counsel for the defense is M.I. Grinyov, member of the Moscow City Collegium of Lawyers.

Present in the hall are many representatives of the Soviet public, workers of Moscow factories, office workers, and workers of science and culture.

Attending the trial are public figures and lawyers from various countries. Among them are Shehanguhu Kanta Acharya, Lawyer, Secretary General of the All-Indian Association of Democratic Lawyers; Elias Iliu, lawyer, member of the Greek Parliament; Christian Hagens, Danish lawyer; Lionel Bignos, Scottish lawyer; Roman von Bonsdorff, professor of law from Finland; Jean Kazalbau, professor from France; Maurice Cornille, Belgian lawyer; Paul Antorberg, Canadian lawyer; William Monteur, Samuel Saffir, and Alexander Anders, Australian public figures; Konni Zilliakus, British Labour public figure; Charles Lederman, French lawyer; Daniel Mayer, French public figure, Chairman of the French League of Human Rights; Sliman ben Sliman, President of the Tunisian Committee of Struggle for Freedom and Peace; Oglinda Odinga, Vice-President of the African National Union of Kenya; Afana Osendi (Cameroon), Secretary of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee; Isabelle Blum (Belgium), member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council; Mario Barions (Italy), Secretary of the World Federation of Democratic Youth; Hermann Lojentsz (Chile), Secretary of the International Union of Students; Salyah Keru, Chairman of a Chamber of the Tunisian Court of Appeals; Olga Poblete (Chile), member of the World Peace Council; and Satish Chatterjee (India), representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

Present in the hall are members of the diplomatic corps, a group of tourists from the United States, and delegates of the World Congress of Orientalists just held in Moscow.

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More than 140 foreign correspondents from almost 30 countries represent the largest news agencies, newspapers and other organs of the press as well as the radio and television. The Soviet press is also widely represented.

Present in the hall are Powers' relatives: his father Oliver Powers, his mother Ida, his wife Barbara and mother-in-law Montley Brown. Attending the trial together with them are Solomon Cury, a friend of the family, and their lawyers Carl McAfee, Frank Rogers and Alexander Parker.

Exhibited in the hall is material evidence showing Powers to have been engaged in espionage. The evidence includes aerial photography instruments and radiotechnical means which had been aboard the Lockheed U-2 plane, a magnetic tape recorder, a parachute, a pressurized suit, a pistol, and a pin with lethal poison.

At 10.00 a.m. the Presiding Judge, Lieutenant-General of Justice V.V. Borisoglebsky, declares the session of the Military Collegium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court opened and orders the commandant to have the defendant brought in.

The American spy-pilot is brought into the hall. Powers takes his place in the dock.

The presiding judge announces that, in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, the trial will be conducted in Russian, with translation into English. For the benefit of the audience the proceedings are simultaneously translated into English, French, German and Spanish.

Attending the session as English interpreters of the court are E.P. Belitsky and I.A. Adamov. The court warns the interpreters of their responsibility for intentionally incorrect translation.

In reply to questions of the presiding judge, defendant Francis G. Powers informs that he was born in 1929 in Burdysne, Kentucky, U.S.A. He is a professional pilot. Powers says that he received the text of the indictment in English on Wednesday last and the decision to commit him for trial was announced to him.

The presiding judge then establishes who of the witnesses and experts called to the court are present at the session. The witnesses are invited to the table. They are drivers V.P. of the Patriotic War P.E. Asabin, all of whom saw the U-2 plane when it was shot down by a rocket near Sverdlovsk and who apprehended the spy.

After the witnesses sign a written statement concerning responsibility for false testimony and are conducted to the witness room, the presiding judge calls in the experts: Prof. G.A. Istomin, D.Sc. (Tech.), Colonel N.A. Alexeyev, Colonel of the Engineers S.A. Andreyev, Colonel of the Engineers N.M. Burmistrov-Zuyev, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Engineers V.V. Ayukhin, Prof. V.I. Prozorovskiy, Honoured Scientist of the Russian Federation, and Lieutenant-Colonel K.V. Voroshilov.

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The court warns the experts that their conclusions should be strictly in accordance with the circumstances of the case. The experts are warned that for submitting false conclusions they are responsible before the law.

In accordance with Article 277 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, the presiding judge explains Powers his rights under the law in court. The defendant is entitled to testify in English, to take part in the court proceedings, to put questions to witnesses, to make statements concerning testimony of witnesses, to put questions to experts for solution, to submit new evidence, to request new evidence and documents to be included in the case, to have a lawyer in court and to make a last word at the end of the court proceedings.

Powers replied in the affirmative to a question whether he understood the rights granted him in court by law.

Then the members of the court, elected by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet on February 12, 1957, are announced.

Neither the Procurator General, the lawyer, nor the defendant challenge the composition of the court as a whole or any members of the court. The defendant Powers does not challenge the procurator or experts. Neither does he reject his counsel.

After the presiding judge establishes that the Procurator General and the lawyer have no statements or requests to make in connection with the preliminary proceedings, the court commences with the judicial inquiry.

The secretary of the court, Major of Administrative Service M.V. Afanasyev, reads the indictment on the criminal case of Francis Gary Powers, accused of committing a crime falling under Article 2 of the Law of the U.S.S.R. "On Criminal Responsibility for State Crimes." (The full text of the indictment was published in the press on August 10, 1960.)

The indictment cites Powers' words that he admits his guilt on the substance of the accusation. He testified, in particular:

"I plead guilty to the fact that I have flown over Soviet territory, and over the points indicated on the chart, turned on and off the necessary controls of the special equipment mounted aboard my plane. This, I believe, was done with the aim of collecting intelligence information about the Soviet Union."

On the basis of the data cited in the indictment, Francis Gary Powers, a citizen of the United States, born in 1929, in the city of Burdysne, Kentucky, a college graduate, pilot of the special reconnaissance detachment 10-10 of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, is charged with, having been recruited in 1956 by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States, carrying on active espionage work against the Soviet Union -- which is an expression of the aggressive policy pursued by the United States Government.

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On May 1, 1960, Powers, with the knowledge of the United States Government, on an assignment of the American intelligence which in practice implements the above-mentioned aggressive policy, had on a specially equipped Lockheed U-2 reconnaissance plane, invaded the airspace of the U.S.S.R. for the purpose of collecting strategic information on the location of rocket bases, airfields, radar network and other highly important defence and industrial installations of the U.S.S.R., that is, information constituting a state and military secret of the Soviet Union, and having flown more than 2,000 km inside Soviet territory photographed, by means of special equipment, a number of the above-mentioned installations and recorded signals of radar stations; he also collected other espionage data.

The crime committed by defendant Francis Gary Powers falls under Article 2 of the U.S.S.R. Law "On Criminal Responsibility for State Crimes."

After the indictment was read out, the Presiding Judge, Lt.-Gen. of Justice V. V. Borisoglebsky, asked the defendant:

"Defendant Powers, do you understand the charge brought against you?"

Powers: Yes.

Presiding Judge: Do you plead guilty of the charge?

Powers: Yes, I do.

The court, after a consultation on the spot, decides to begin the hearing of the case with questioning the defendant, then questioning the witnesses and hearing the experts' conclusions.

After a brief interval the trial was resumed and questioning of the defendant began.

The Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R., R.A. Rudenko, put questions to the defendant regarding the preparation and carrying out of the spy flight over the territory of the U.S.S.R. by Powers.

Rudenko: Defendant Powers, when did you get the assignment to fly over the territory of the Soviet Union?

Powers: On the morning of May 1.

Rudenko: From whom did you get that assignment?

Powers: From the commander of my detachment.

Rudenko: Who is the commander of this detachment?

Powers: Colonel Shelton.

Rudenko: Where is this detachment located?

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Powers: It is located in Adana, Turkey.

Rudenko: Where did you get the assignment to fly to the Soviet Union?

Powers: In Peshawar, Pakistan.

Rudenko: When did you arrive in Peshawar?

Powers: I don't remember the exact date. It was a few days before the flight, four or five days.

Rudenko: That means in the latter part of April?

Powers: Yes, in the latter part of April.

Rudenko: With whom did you arrive in Peshawar?

Powers: It was a cargo aircraft with roughly 20 people and the commanding officer Shelton.

Rudenko: Was this a special trip in connection with preparing the flight to the Soviet Union?

Powers: Yes, the plane was assigned only to deliver our people to the airfield.

Rudenko: From what airfield did it take off?

Powers: It took off from Adana, Turkey.

Rudenko: Did it fly nonstop from Adana to Peshawar?

Powers: No, there was one landing for refuelling.

Rudenko: Where was that landing?

Powers: I don't remember the exact name. It was somewhere along the route. The airfield was serviced by British personnel. I think it was Bahrain.

Rudenko: Was that a British base?

Powers: I can only say that British personnel serviced the airplane.

Rudenko: I see. How did the U-2 plane get to the Peshawar airfield?

Powers: It was brought to the airfield the night before, April 30.

In reply to questions put by the Procurator defendant Powers stated that the U-2 plane on which he had flown was a special high-altitude aircraft prepared and designed to fly at very high altitudes.

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Rudenko: Is it a reconnaissance military plane?

The defendant tries to evade a direct answer, but after additional questions is compelled to confirm that the plane belonged to the detachment 10-10.

Rudenko: Is this a military detachment?

Powers: Yes, it is headed by military men, but there are also many civilians in the detachment.

Powers admits that the plane on which he flew had no identification insignia.

The Prosecutor further passed on to questions relating to the flight of the American spy-plane over the U.S.S.R. territory.

Rudenko: Now I would like to ask you what route did you follow flying to the Soviet border?

Powers: I don't remember now the exact data of the flight, but I flew directly from the Peshawar airfield to the Soviet border.

Rudenko: Where and at what time did you cross the border of the U.S.S.R.?

Powers: I don't remember now the exact time of crossing the border but I would say it was approximately 30 minutes after take-off.

Rudenko: At what altitude were you supposed to fly?

Powers: At the maximum altitude. Altitude varies with the fuel load. As the fuel burns out the plane climbs higher.

Rudenko: To what altitude?

Powers: The maximum altitude is 68,000 feet (over 20 kilometres).

Rudenko: What did Colonel Shelton tell you regarding safe flying at such an altitude?

Powers: I was told it was absolutely safe to fly over the Soviet Union at such an altitude and that anti-aircraft defence could not hit me.

Rudenko: What was your task in connection with the flight deep into the Soviet Union on May 1, this year?

Powers: The objective was to follow the route indicated on the chart and switch on and off designated equipment over the places indicated.

Rudenko: Were these places marked on your chart?
At the Prosecutor-General's request Powers was shown his flight chart.

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Rudenko: Where the main points of the route marked on this chart?

Powers: All the points were marked on this chart.

Rudenko: Would you name these points?

Powers: One of these is east of the Aral Sea. One is north-west of Chelyabinsk. One is before and one after Kirev. There are points near Arkhangelsk, near the island of Solovki, near Kongoma, near Kandalaksha, south and north of Murmansk.

Rudenko: What was the destination of your flight?

Powers: I was to land at Bodoe, Norway.

During the questioning it was also established that Powers had a reserve route in case of emergency. There were also routes to the nearest airfields, showing the shortest way to them.

Rudenko: What reserve airfields were indicated?

Powers: There were several reserve airfields, I don't remember them. I was instructed that in case of absolute emergency any airfield outside the Soviet Union would be better than inside. (Commotion.)

Rudenko: In particular, an airfield in Sweden was pointed out?

Powers: I don't remember whether there were any airfields in Sweden pointed out. I would not have hesitated to land there in case of emergency.

Rudenko: Was any airfield designated on Finnish territory?

Powers: I do not remember the name of it in Finland. Let me see. It is in the indictment.

Rudenko: Is it the same one mentioned in the indictment?

Powers: Yes, I am referring to the one mentioned in the indictment.

Rudenko: How was your landing in Bodoe to be guaranteed? Who was to meet you from detachment 10-10?

Powers: There would have been people from the detachment.

Rudenko: In other words, they knew well in advance at Bodoe about the coming flight and landing?

Powers: I was told I would be met by detachment personnel.

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Rudenko: By what means were you to contact the Bodoe base in Norway before landing?

Powers: I would have called on the radio and given my call signal, which was 'Puppy 6-8,' and asked for landing instructions.

Further questioning revealed that Powers had followed his assigned route almost exactly.

Rudenko: How did you feel during the flight?

Powers: Physically I was alright. But I was very nervous and scared.

Rudenko: What were you scared over?

Powers: Just the idea of being over the Soviet Union. It is not something I had to do every day. (Amplification in the hall.)

The state prosecutor then asked a number of questions dealing with the way the pilot used the special intelligence aero-photographic equipment on the plane.

Powers pretended that he had no notion of the purpose of the equipment.

After further questioning by the prosecutor, however, Powers had to admit the real espionage purpose of the equipment and acknowledged the intelligence aim of the flight over Soviet territory. I could not see any other reason for such a flight, he stated.

Rudenko: You do not deny that you invaded Soviet airspace in violation of the law?

Powers: No, I do not deny it.

Rudenko: Therefore this intrusion pursued intelligence, espionage aims?

Powers: I suppose so.

Rudenko: You stated here and during the investigation that you switched the equipment on and off at definite points?

Powers: I did what the chart indicated.

Rudenko: Not knowing what the special apparatus was?

Powers: I never saw the apparatus.

Rudenko: With the same ease you could have pulled a switch and released an atom bomb?

Powers: It could have been done. But this is not the type of plane for carrying and dropping such bombs.

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These words, which Powers let drop with amazing indifference, were received with indignation in the hall.

Further interrogation confirmed that the bosses who had sent Powers on his spy flight had furnished their hireling with all the equipment necessary to cope with an emergency and all the necessary instructions.

The spy pilot was briefed not only to destroy the plane in the event of a forced landing on Soviet territory, but also to use a poison pin on himself, that had been scientifically supplied to him by the same notorious Mr. Shelton, whose character as one of the zealous instruments of the Pentagon became clearer and clearer in the course of the trial.

The interrogation grew more and more pointed. State Prosecutor R.A. Rudenko posed clear and precise questions, so helping the court to fully establish the guilt of Powers and those who stand behind him those who speak hypocritically for peace, but in practice make espionage a state policy.

The talk became direct and frank.

Rudenko: Tell the court the circumstances under which you signed the contract with the Central Intelligence Agency?

Powers: I was in the service at that time, in the air forces. One day I was notified that some people wanted to see me. I went for an interview. They told me they had a very good job, and I had the qualifications for this. I was required to have training and to be away from the family overseas for some 18 months. At that time I did not know what the pay would be. But they said there would be an increase over what I received as first lieutenant. The next interview was in the next day or two. I liked the sound of a flying job with more money. And I told them I would be willing to be away from home, and then they told me more about what would be required. This happened a long time ago.

Rudenko: When was it?

Powers: In 1956. Anyway, I was to meet certain physical requirements and pass a medical examination. I was given a special flying suit for high altitude flights. This was tested in an altitude chamber. And I was told that I would be paid 2,500 dollars a month.

I was told that my main duties would be to fly along the Soviet border and to collect any radar or radio information. I was also told that there would possibly be other duties. I signed the contract and started my training.

Powers underwent training under the false name of Palmer. I was also indicated that the military base at Adana, where detachment 10-10 was stationed, was under the command of an American. The base was visited by General White, General Everest, commander of the U.S. Air Force in Europe, some congressmen, and even Cardinal Spellman.

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Rudenko: Is the Cardinal also interested in military bases?

Powers: He is a church dignitary. I would say he is interested in military personnel, not bases.

Rudenko: The very same personnel that carries out spy flights? (Laughter in the hall)

The military command took special measures to conceal the true nature of the "activities" of the detachment in which Powers served. In particular, the defendant had two identification cards. One from the U.S. Department of Defense, the other from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Powers admitted that these documents gave him the right to fly military aircraft and simultaneously to cover up the intelligence activity of the detachment.

During the afternoon session of August 17, the state prosecutor continued the interrogation of the American spy.

A vivid and genuine picture unfolded before the audience on the preparation and carrying out of the spy flight by the American military aircraft. It showed that the American ruling circles are straining every effort to aggravate international tension, that spy flights of American planes over Soviet territory are a premeditated policy of the U.S. Government which violates the norms of international law, the lofty principles of the U.N. Charter which was also signed by the United States of America.

Powers admitted that prior to his ill-intentioned incursion in the air expanses of the U.S.S.R. he actually made several flights along the southern border of the Soviet Union with special equipment on board the plane. Incidentally those who gave Powers the assignment were specifically interested in the Black Sea area and, as Powers declared, in the launching of rockets.

The defendant stated that during these flights he "turned on and off switches" in the plane.

Rudenko: You turned switches on and off just like you did on May 17?

Powers: Just in the same way.

The state prosecutor asked whether other pilots of the 10-10 detachment did make similar flights.

Powers: Yes. These flights were distributed fairly evenly among the pilots.

Rudenko: Can you tell us how many pilots there were in the 10-10 detachment?

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Powers: There were seven civilian pilots.

Rudenko: Such "civilian" pilots as yourself, defendant?

Powers: Yes.

The replies given by Powers disclosed with utmost clarity the unseemly role of the Governments of Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, Norway and the F.R.G. which servilely provided the territory of their countries for carrying out U.S. aggressive plans. Powers enumerated the air fields on which he landed on a reconnaissance plane and those which were specified as reserve airfields.

The state prosecutor declared that so far he had no more questions.

The defendant was asked a number of questions by his defence counsel. These questions concerned Powers' biography, his family, property status, etc. On the request of the defence counsel photographs showing how Powers lived and grew up, what his father's shop and farm looked like were included in the case record. Then the intelligence counsel went over to Powers' work for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Counsel Graykov: Why are you sorry now, as you say, that you signed the contract?

Powers: The situation I am in now is not too good. I understand that because of the direct result of my flight the Summit conference did not take place. There has been a great increase in the tension in the world. I am sincerely sorry I had anything to do with this.

A remarkable admission! A repentant American spy tears the mask off the U.S. imperialists, exposing them before all as the opponents of peace and friendship between peoples, as adventurists who criminally violate the norms of international law. And it is not accidental that Soviet people, the world public have appraised these provocative actions of the aggressors as a direct threat to universal peace.

The defence counsel further questioned Powers as to the attitude of Soviet people towards him during and following his detention.

Powers: Much better than I expected. (Amplification in the hall). At first I don't suppose they recognized me as a foreigner. When I landed I was aided to collapse my parachute, to get my helmet off. When it became clear to them that they were dealing with a foreigner, naturally, they decided to detain me. I asked on the way to the authorities for a drink of water, the car stopped and someone brought me water. I was also offered cigarettes to smoke.

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When I got to, I don't know what you call it, the office where the authorities were, I complained of a headache. I hurt my head somewhere in the accident. The doctor was called in and he treated me. From there I was taken to Sverdlovsk, and from there I came here. All the time, I was treated very nice.

The first day of the trial of Francis G. Powers, the American pilot accused of a spy flight over Soviet territory, confirms the validity of the charge.

The court is making a detailed study of all the circumstances of the crime committed by Powers, is restoring the genuine picture of how this aggressive act of the American imperialists against the Soviet Union was prepared and conducted.

The course of the trial most clearly refutes the attempts of the reactionary bourgeois press to absolve the U.S. Government of responsibility for the crime committed by Powers, to gloss over the essence of the case, to drown the voice of the court in anti-Soviet attacks, and to deceive their own people.

All honest people throughout the world see in the Powers' case a stern indictment of the imperialist warmongers.

The next session of the court will be held on August 18. (All papers. In full.)

THE END

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AMERICAN POLICY IN THE PRISONER'S

DOCK

G. Dadyants

Who Is Not in the Prisoner's Dock

There are many people near the House of Trade Unions. It is not idle curiosity that is written on the faces of the people who came here after a day's work or during the lunch-hour recess. Their faces are concentrated and stern.

"Powers is being tried...."

It is difficult to recall in history a trial which has drawn such public attention both in the Soviet Union and all over the world. Of interest, of course, is not Powers himself, whom American propaganda seeks now to picture as a sort of a hero of the "free world." The international prestige of the United States has been buried under the wreckage of Powers' plane.

And now, there he stands before the Soviet court, an American aerial spy, "a new type of spy," as he was called by The New York Times commentator Hanson Baldwin. He looks exactly the way Soviet people saw him on the photo at the exhibition in Moscow's Central Park: a thug, with a low forehead and a higher education, as though created for rough action. Looking at this robust man it is funny to recall the hysterical screams of the American press that Powers had been subjected to "psychological and perhaps even physical torture" in the Soviet Union. On the very eve of the trial the US State Department issued a statement full of foul insinuations on this score.

Well, many foreigners are attending the Powers' trial. Among them over 140 representatives of the foreign press. As these lines are being written, Western journalists, their shirt-sleeves rolled up, are pounding away on their typewriters dispatches for their newspapers. I don't know whether they are writing the truth or lying, but they undoubtedly were able to convince themselves that Powers, both physically and psychologically feels quite normal. But the same thing can hardly be said about his masters across the Atlantic. They really are subjected to "psychological torture."

Moscow is trying not Powers but the United States, Marguerite Higgins stated in the New York Herald Tribune. This time Marguerite is near the truth, although she is trying to distort it in her usual manner. Of course, it is not the United States that is on trial, but merely the policy of its ruling circles.

A special box has been assigned deep in the hall for the relatives of Powers. His father, mother and wife are in it. His father is the owner of a small shoe-repair shop in Pound, a small town in Virginia. He asked for a visa to come to the Soviet Union and received it. But why didn't Powers' spiritual father, Allen Dulles, ask for a visa. Why wasn't a visa asked by those who are responsible for his crime, the inspirers and organizers of the policy of espionage and diversion against the Soviet Union? After

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all, it is State Secretary Herter who proclaimed espionage the national policy of the United States. It is Defence Secretary Gates who boasted at a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee of the "successes" of espionage flights over Russia. It is, lastly, President Eisenhower, who issued the order about espionage flights over the territory of the Soviet Union.

"Defendant Powers, do you understand the charge brought against you?"

"Yes."

"Do you plead guilty of the charge?"

"Yes, I plead guilty..."

This is an excerpt from the transcript of the court proceedings. But here is another excerpt.

"Mr. Secretary, you are a long-time devotee of international relations and thoroughly familiar with precedents in this field. Is the public assumption and responsibility for espionage by the head of a state the usual and customary practice among nations?"

"No, the general practice has been, I think, for a long period of time to deny any responsibility whatever..."

"What precisely were the reasons that persuaded you to depart from precedent in this case?"

"The unusual circumstances were the facts that the material and the statement of the pilot, not every bit of which was accurate, but a great part of which was accurate, had been revealed and were being presented to impartial tribunals for examination. Under these circumstances, which was very different from the ordinary espionage case, I think, it would have become extremely evident and was extremely evident that this incident had taken place."

This is an excerpt from the transcript of the questioning of Herter in the Senate Committee which best of all supplements the transcript of the examination of Powers in court. In the light of these exhaustive admissions, of what value are the vain exertions of the American press sharks to discredit the Soviet court and cast doubt on the testimony of Powers!

Indeed, the Powers case differs from usual espionage cases; the guilt of the spy is admitted not only by himself but also by his accomplices, the leaders of the United States.

The well known American commentator Walter Lippmann rightly pointed out that the American government not only admitted its responsibility for espionage, which undoubtedly is a violation of international law, but, moreover, declared that espionage was a national policy, which as all understood, would be continued in the future as well. Lippmann wrote that these two statements were not only unprecedented in the history of international relations, but were absolutely indefensible.

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The directors of American policy came to the Powers' trial absolutely indefensible. They are not present behind the yellow wooden fence in the Hall of Columns, which separates the exposed spy from the outside world. But invisibly they sit in the prisoner's dock. They are hit by each sentence of the indictment which the secretary of the court has finished reading, by each sentence of the questioning which R.A. Rudenko, Procurator-General of the Soviet Union, has been conducting for the second hour now.

Why the Poisoned Pin Did Not Work

Allen Dulles, head of the U.S. Intelligence Agency, said on one occasion:

"We feel that the scientific aspect of the collection of intelligence data must be brought up to a level, at which radar and electronic equipment will tend to replace the intelligence agent Mata Hari, who worked several decades ago..."

Powers' spy plane U-2 fully answered to Allen Dulles' demands. Flying over the Soviet Union, Powers only had to switch the apparatus on and off. Now, in the course of the cross examination, he stubbornly repeats one and the same sentence: "I connected and disconnected the lever..." Yes, everything had been provided for in this espionage assembly, consisting of a machine and a man, turned into a machine, everything up to the destructor unit carried by the plane and the poisoned pin to put an end to the life of the pilot.

The American press in its time frankly regretted that Powers had not committed suicide with the help of the poison, cure, but had preferred to give himself up, without resistance, to Soviet people and to tell the whole truth about his espionage mission...

- "Who gave you the poisoned pin?"
- "That was given during my briefing with Colonel Shelton."
- "For what purpose were you given the pin?"
- "It was to be used in case of capture."
- "That means that your masters did not value your life?"
- "They more or less left it to me to use the pin."

Why then, after all, did Powers not use the poisoned pin? While the cross examination proceeds, I look at Powers, and I think: what exactly made him take up the filthy and dangerous trade of a spy?

On the eve of the trial, the New York Times called Powers "one of the representatives of that worthy group of men and women who guard our bulwarks against the dangers which are constantly being created for us by the Soviet Union and its Armed Forces..."

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It is doubtful that Powers became a spy for such "lofty motives". Then did his old parents bring up their son in the spirit of hatred for the Soviet people? Hardly. When the American correspondents surrounded him on his arrival in the Soviet Union, Oliver Powers told them: "My son is not the son of a millionaire. He is the son of a working man from a simple American family, like millions of others, not only in our country, but also in the Soviet Union and in the whole world."

Yes, the sons-of-millionaires, irrespective of all their class hatred for the Soviet Union, will not climb into a U-2 in order to fly over the Soviet Union.

Answering the questions of his defence counsel, Powers told his biography. It is in many ways typical of average American families. His father, before becoming a shoe-repairman, was injured in a mine. His mother, before her illness, helped her husband in the shoe-repair trade. All Powers' five sisters are married to working men. During his time at college, Powers himself was forced to work in order to pay for tuition, and he washed dishes and did "any work" during the summer time.

Why did he become a spy? Because he was given the opportunity of joining the Central Intelligence Agency. Powers agreed to this without thinking of the moral aspect of the question. For Mr. Dulles' agency paid well! Two thousand and five hundred dollars a month--this sum was treble his pay as a senior lieutenant in the Air Force. "I liked the sound of a flying job with more money," he says. And so Powers signed a contract with the devil...

Powers became a criminal not through the notorious love for bourgeois "freedom", but through the cursed, corrupt morals of capitalist society, in which everything is bought and sold for money, including the lives, honour and conscience of men.

In court, Powers said that by signing a contract to carry out espionage he hoped to be able "to start in business on his own" to buy a house. We saw these "typical" cottages at the American Exhibition in Sokolniki last year. At that time already, we involuntarily asked ourselves the question: who can afford to buy them, if an American worker earns for 300 to 400 dollars a month? Now, here in court we see one of the possible owners of such a cottage--Francis Gary Powers, who was paid 2,500 dollars for the shameful and dangerous work of a spy.

Powers is not only a product of the capitalist system, he is also its victim. The power of money, the power of the yellow devil holds the American people in its grip; cripples the souls of men, turns them into mercenary hirelings--one into a gangster, robbing his countrymen, another into a spy intruding into the territory of foreign countries under cover of night.

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It is not surprising that Powers, this representative of "the worthy group of men and women" from Allan Dulles' agency, did not even debate the question of whether to use the poison pin or not. In the trade of a spy there are no ideals, for which it is worth giving up life.

... In his answers to the questions put by the Procurator General, Powers described how he felt during his flight over the Soviet Union:

"Physically I was alright. But I was very nervous and scared."

- "What were you scared over?"

- "Just the idea of being over the Soviet Union. It is not something I'd like to do every day."

The American spy Powers has begun to realize, it seems, what a foul and dirty story he has been involved in. But it is clear to all that his masters--the bosses of the American imperialist policy--are also up to their ears in this story.

(Sovietskaya Rossia, In full.)

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C O N T E N T S

- + Trial of Criminal Case of American Spy-Pilot Francis Gary Powers
(All papers)
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(Pravda)
- + Just and Humane Court of Justice
(Pravda)
- + Lies Refuted
(Izvestia)
- + Admissions of the Parents of the Defendant
(Pravda)

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ROUND UP OF OTHER ARTICLES

Pravda

+ In its article "The Show Flops" the newspaper reports on the meeting of the U.N. Disarmament Commission held on August 17-18. It became obvious by the end of the second day of the Commission's proceedings that the show staged by the U.S. Government was a failure: the attempt to use the rostrum of this body of the United Nations to put the blame for wrecking disarmament negotiations in the Ten-Nation Committee on the socialist countries completely failed. Even such countries as the Philippines and Australia, which usually follow the United States, on this occasion did not dare directly to support the U.S. position. At the same time the delegates from the Polish People's Republic, the United Arab Republic, Iceland, Afghanistan and Ghana firmly declared that the disarmament problem should be considered by the forthcoming session of the General Assembly.

Izvestia

+ Under the caption "Soviet People Wrathfully Condemn Foul Deeds of War Instigators" the paper prints comments by Soviet people on the trial of Powers, American spy-pilot. Ordinary Soviet people brand the American government which has proclaimed espionage and diversion a national policy.

+ In an article "The American 'Open Skies' Doctrine and Hitler's 'Aerial Geography'" a comparison is drawn between these two identically aggressive doctrines.

Trud in an article "Dirty Work Under the Olympic Flag" reports on the unjust actions of the Finnish National Olympic Committee which was guided by political motives and not sports qualifications when selecting sportsmen for the Rome Olympic.

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D. E. C. R. E. E

OF THE PRESIDLIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON EXTENDING THE CITY LIMITS AND CHANGING THE TERRITORIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF THE CITY OF MOSCOW AND ON PLACING THE TERRITORY OF A PROTECTIVE GREEN BELT UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND ECONOMIC JURISDICTION OF THE MOSCOW CITY SOVIET OF WORKING PEOPLE'S DEPUTIES

1. The towns of Babushkin, Kuntsevo, Lyublino, Perovo and Tushino, and also the industrial and country townships and rural communities of Moscow Region within the territory bounded by the Moscow Circular Highway shall be included within the city limits of Moscow.

2. Instead of the existing 20 districts the following 17 districts shall be formed in the city of Moscow: Bauman, Dzerzhinsky, Zhdanov, Kalinin, Kiev, Kirov, Krasnopresnensky, Kuibyshev, Leningrad, Lenin, Moskvoretzsky, Oktyabrsky, Proletarsky, Sverdlov, Stalin, Timiryazev and Frunze.

The city, township and rural Soviets of Working People's Deputies in the towns, villages and other inhabited points included in the city limits of Moscow shall be temporarily retained and subordinated to the respective Moscow District Soviets of Working People's Deputies.

3. The territory of a protective green belt with a total area of approximately 180,000 hectares, with all the towns, townships and rural communities located on it, shall be placed under the administrative and economic jurisdiction of the Moscow City Soviet of Working People's Deputies.

The following districts shall be formed on the territory of the Moscow city protective green belt: Baleshikha, Krasnogorsk, Lyubertsy, Mytishchy and Ulyanov, these districts being subordinated to the Moscow City Soviet of Working People's Deputies.

4. The boundary between the Moscow city protective green belt and Moscow Region shall be set according to the attached chart.

President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation N. ORGANOV

Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation S. ORLOV

Moscow, August 18, 1960.

(All papers. In full.)

Friday, Aug. 19, 1960

NEWS IN BRIEF

* L.I. Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, sent a telegram of congratulations to President Camilo Roldo Enriquez of Ecuador on the occasion of the 151st anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Ecuador.

In his reply telegram, President Enriquez expresses his thanks for the cordial congratulations on the occasion of the national holiday.

* On August 18, N.S. Khrushchev, now on holiday in the Crimea, received Mr. Tahmasb Adamiyat, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of Iran in the U.S.S.R., at the latter's request.

Present during the reception was A.P. Pavlov, head of the department of Near Eastern countries of the U.S.S.R. Foreign Ministry.

* The papers carry a report entitled, "On the Question of Establishing Direct Air Service between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A.," which says:

As is known, the Soviet-American agreement on exchanges in the sphere of science, technology, education and culture concluded on November 21, 1959, provided for the establishment of a direct air service between the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. An understanding was reached that negotiations on this question between a Soviet and American delegations would commence in Washington on July 18, this year.

On July 14, on the eve of the planned departure of the Soviet delegation for the U.S.A., the U.S. Embassy in Moscow handed the U.S.S.R. Foreign Ministry an aide-memoire in which it is suggested that the date of the negotiations be set off "till a more appropriate time."

On August 18, the U.S.S.R. Foreign Ministry forwarded a reply to the U.S. Government's aide-memoire in which the Soviet Government takes note of the statement of the U.S. Government that, contrary to the existing understanding, it does not wish to hold talks at present on the establishment of a direct air service between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.

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TRIAL OF CRIMINAL CASE OF AMERICAN SPY-PILOT FRANCIS GARY POWERS

On August 18 the court proceedings on the criminal case of the American spy-pilot Francis G. Powers continued in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Trade Unions in Moscow. The trial of Powers, that mercenary of American imperialism, has attracted the attention of the whole Soviet people, the whole world public.

At the beginning of the morning session of the Military Collegium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court the defendant answered the questions put by counsel for the defence M.I. Grinev. Desiring to ascertain the circumstances which induced Powers to take up a job with the Central Intelligence Agency, the lawyer asked the defendant: when signing your contract with the Central Intelligence Agency were you aware that you would have to make flights over the territory of the Soviet Union?

Defendant Powers: Not at the time I signed the contract.

Counsel: When did you first hear of these overflights?

Defendant Powers: I would say 6 to 7 months after the contract was signed. And then it was said that this was to be a part of my duties. But in the meantime the Soviet radar system had proved to be much better than was considered before and I was told that we would probably limit ourselves to flights only along the Soviet borders.

Counsel: In the event of your refusal to make the flight on May 7 would you have received that part of the money due to you under the contract?

Defendant Powers: The way the contract was worded it would have been strictly up to the people who hired me. They could have considered it violation of the contract on my part.

Then the state prosecutor, Procurator-General of the U.S.S.R. R.A. Rudenko asked the defendant several questions for clarification. R.A. Rudenko asked who met Powers at the airfield in Peshawar, the circumstances of his landing and who gave permission for it. Powers replied that permission was given by the Pakistani authorities who were informed of his plane's arrival.

In reply to the procurator's questions Powers testified that before invading the air space of the U.S.S.R. he flew over the territories of Pakistan and Afghanistan and, furthermore, that he had instructions in case of need to fly over the territories of Finland, Sweden and Norway.

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Powers' replies reveal once again for all to see the high-handed attitude of the American military towards the sovereignty of large and small states, both participating in aggressive military blocs under United States aegis and not participating in them.

Rudenko: Thus you violated the sovereignty of a neutral state--Afghanistan?

Defendant Powers: If there were no permission obtained by the authorities, I did.

Rudenko: But did your detachment get any permission to invade the air space of the Soviet Union?

The question baffled the defendant who remained silent and then replied:

I would assume not.

Replying further to the Procurator's questions the defendant confirmed that his aircraft was hit at an altitude of 68,000 feet.

Rudenko: It was at that altitude of 68,000 feet that you were flying over the area of Sverdlovsk?

Defendant Powers: Yes.

Rudenko: It was at that altitude of 68,000 feet that you were struck down by a Soviet rocket?

Defendant Powers: It was at that altitude that I was struck down by something.

Rudenko: You say you were struck down by something?

Defendant Powers: Why, I had no idea what it was. I didn't see it.

Rudenko: But it was at that altitude?

Defendant Powers: Yes.

At the request of R.A. Rudenko, the report of the commander of the Soviet Army unit that shot down the American Lockheed U-2 plane on which Powers was flying, was read out in court.

"To the commander of the military unit.

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"REPORT"

"I hereby report that your order to destroy the plane that violated the state border of the U.S.S.R. and intruded into our country on May 1, 1960, was carried out at 8:53 Moscow time.

"As the plane entered the firing range at an altitude of over 20,000 metres one rocket was fired and its explosion destroyed the target. The hitting of the target was observed by instruments, and after a short interval posts of visual observation recorded falling plane fragments and parachuting down of the pilot who bailed out of the crashed plane. The results of the shot have been reported by me to the superior command and measures have been taken to apprehend the flyer who came down on a parachute.

"Major Voronov.

"May 1, 1960."

The state prosecutor asked the defendant why he had Soviet currency on him.

Defendant Powers: It was to help me in any way to get out of the country.

Rudenko: I ask you, by bribery?

Defendant Powers: If I could have done it I probably would have resorted to bribery.

Rudenko: Did you attempt to?

Defendant Powers: No.

Rudenko: I feel sure your attempt would have been unsuccessful.

Defendant Powers: I think so too. (Laughter.)

The presiding judge and the people's assessors then proceeded to examine the defendant.

Presiding Judge Borisoglebsky: Defendant Powers, what was the main object of your flight of May 1?

Defendant Powers: As it was told to me I was to follow the route and put on and off switches as indicated on the map. It stands to reason that that was done for intelligence reasons.

Borisoglebsky: You testified in this court yesterday that Colonel Shelton was particularly interested in rocket-launching sites.

Defendant Powers: Yes, he did mention one place on the map where there was a possible rocket-launching site.

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Borisoglebsky: Would it be correct to say that the main objective of your flight on May 1 was to discover and map all rocket-launching sites?

Defendant Powers: I can only express my opinion on this matter. I feel sure that the experts who studied the films from my cameras know what interested the people who sent me.

But in my own opinion Soviet rockets interest not only U.S. military authorities, but the whole world as well. (Animation in the hall)

Borisoglebsky: Defendant Powers, do you regret what you have done?

Powers: I very much regret.

The people's assessors Major General of the Air Force A.I. Zakharov and Major General of the Artillery D.Z. Vorebyov then asked the defendant several questions on the substance of the charge.

After that the court heard the testimony of the witnesses

Testimony was then given by the ordinary Soviet people who apprehended the spy and fulfilled their duty before their country just as any citizen of the land of the Soviets would do -- Pyotr Asabin, Leonid Chuzhakin, Anatoly Cheremisin, and Vladimir Surin. They were the first to see the flash of the explosion in the air and the parachute when it unfolded. This happened on May 1, 1960 near Sverdlovsk.

The first to testify was witness P.Y. Asabin.

"On May 1 I was at home," he said. "At about 11 a.m. I heard a loud noise like that of a jet aircraft and an explosion. I went out, climbed up to the roof and from there saw a cloud of dust rising beyond the village. Then I saw a parachutist in the air and ran in the direction where he was descending. At the time I thought that some accident had probably happened and that the flier was in distress and needed help. I ran up to him and, to prevent him from being dragged along by the parachute, I helped him and flattened the parachute -- I knew how to do this having once served in the air force. At that moment Surin, Cheremisin, and Chuzhakin ran up and helped the parachutist to his feet."

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When Asabin finished his story the counsel for the defence asked him how Powers behaved when he was apprehended. Asabin replied that Powers behaved quietly.

Witness Anatoly Cheremisin, Soviet office worker, who testified next gave a number of details concerning the first "meeting" with Powers. Desiring to find out who the stranger was, Cheremisin, in his words, wrote the letters "U.S.A." on the inside of the car in which they were travelling and tried to ask with gestures whether the apprehended airman was an American. Powers, the witness testified, understood and nodded in the affirmative.

The testimony of all the witnesses--Asabin, Cheremisin, Chuzhakin, and Surin--revealed a noble trait characteristic of Soviet people. Their first urge was to help man in distress and ease his lot. All the witnesses identified the man sitting in the dock as the foreign airman whom they, fulfilling their duty to their country, apprehended on May 1, 1960.

The court then proceeded to hear the testimony of the experts.

The presiding judge announced that expert examinations had been carried out in the course of the preliminary investigation. The experts were called before the court in order to give a brief summary of their findings.

Expert Colonel N.A. Alexeyev said that the commission of experts which he represented was instructed to: establish the state of which the pilot Powers is a citizen; establish the origin and purpose of the flight documents; establish the meaning of the inscriptions made on the flight documents.

A large number of flight documents and papers identifying the pilot Powers had been placed at the disposal of the commission of experts.

After a thorough study and analysis of the materials submitted and the inscriptions made by the pilot on the flight documents the commission of experts came to the following conclusions:

First conclusion: Pilot Francis Gary Powers belongs to the United States Air Force.

Second conclusion: The flight of the American aircraft over the territory of the U.S.S.R. on May 1, 1960 was deliberate and planned in advance. The charts with the route plotted and the navigational data were prepared at the airfield in Peshawar before the flight.

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Third conclusion: During the flight pilot Powers knew his location all the time, regularly controlled the flight by means of given landmarks and had in fact carried out his flight along a previously charted route.

Fourth conclusion: During the flight over the territory of the U.S.S.R. the pilot Powers entered on his map information of an intelligence character.

Then Lieutenant Colonel of the Engineers Y.V. Trufilin summarized the conclusions of the commission of experts. Our commission, he said, was to establish whether the Lockheed U-2 aircraft shot down on May 1, 1960, had any identification marks denoting the country to which the plane belonged.

As a result of a thorough investigation of the debris of the Lockheed U-2 aircraft shot down on May 1, 1960, the commission of experts established that the plane had no identification marks showing the country to which it belonged.

Doctor of Technology G.A. Istomin summarized the conclusions of the commission of experts on the photographic equipment of the Lockheed U-2 aircraft.

A study of the remains of the photographic equipment which was on board the U-2 aircraft, the expert said, made it possible to establish that the plane had a special wide angle long-focus air camera Model 73-B for aerial photographic reconnaissance. During the flight on May 1, 1960, this air camera was used for seven strip photographing consecutively through seven photographic windows in the skin of the aircraft. The long-focus lens made it possible to obtain comparatively large-scale aerial photographs from great altitudes suitable for performing tasks of aerial photographic reconnaissance.

The expert informed the court that a deciphering of the aerial photographs had revealed them to contain a variety of intelligence information concerning installations located along the aircraft's route which could be used both for intelligence purposes and for compiling and correcting topographical maps and determining the position of military installations.

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The presiding judge asked expert Colonel of the Engineers R.A. Andreyev to summarize the conclusions of the commission of experts on the radiotechnical means found May 1, 1960, at the place where the Lockheed U-2 aircraft fell near Sverdlovsk.

He said that on the whole the radiotechnical equipment consisted of a system of airborne radio reconnaissance stations designed for collecting information concerning the structure of the system of radiotechnical maintenance of the anti-aircraft defenses of the Soviet Union and different cities, large industrial and administrative centers, as well as information about individual radiotechnical stations of this system.

This information on the system of radiotechnical maintenance of the Soviet anti-aircraft defenses was recorded on a ferromagnetic tape recorder on which the signals of Soviet ground radar stations were found recorded.

After an interval experts continued to inform the court, trying the case of the American spy pilot Powers, of the conclusions of the expert commissions.

Lieutenant Colonel of the Engineers K.V. Voroshilov told of the results of the examination of the FFCarms and certain other articles which were among the equipment of the defendant Powers.

Expert Lieutenant Colonel of the Engineers N.M. Burmistrov Zuyev reported about the technical examination of a special demolition device -- the destruction unit -- found in the debris of the downed Lockheed U-2 plane. This device was designed to destroy the plane in case of a forced landing on Soviet territory.

Professor V.I. Prozorovskiy, Honoured Science Worker of the Russian Federation, Doctor of Medical Sciences, informed the court, in particular of the results of the examination of the poisoned pin with which Powers was supplied in order to commit suicide if apprehended. The expert demonstrated the pin to the court.

It is an ordinary looking straight pin made of white metal with a head and sharp point. It is 27 millimeters long and 1 millimeter in diameter. The scientist informed that a bore extends inside the pin along its entire length except for the sharpened point. Inserted in the bore is a needle with deep slanting furrows at the point completely covered with a layer of a thick sticky brownish mass.

Professor Prozorovskiy declared that the substance in the pin can be placed among the most powerful and quick-acting of all known poisons.

Expert Colonel I.I. Zhdanov was then called in. He told about the examination of the map, photographic film and other items discovered among the debris of the aircraft.

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The documents examined and studied by the commission of experts, he said, lead to the conclusion that the American aircraft shot down near Sverdlovsk on May 1, was a specially prepared reconnaissance plane which had the task of crossing the whole territory of the Soviet Union from the Pamir Mountains to the Kola Peninsula with the purpose of reconnoitering military and industrial installations and important areas of the Soviet Union by photographing them. An inspection of the developed aerial photofilm and the orientation of the photographs shows that the terrain photographed from the aircraft through the long-focus camera is the territory of the Soviet Union. From the area west of Tashkent up to Sverdlovsk, most of the route, in particular, airfields and certain other installations which constitute state and military secrets of the Soviet Union was photographed.

Much of the material evidence examined by the expert commissions was demonstrated to the court. The public attending the trial were able to see it. The relatives of the defendant Powers inspected the remains of the apparatus, assemblies and parts of the downed aircraft as well as the spy-pilot's special equipment.

For two days now the Soviet court is examining the criminal case of the American spy-pilot Francis G. Powers. Soviet people and the peoples throughout the world are carefully following the proceedings. Here in the House of the Trade Unions, in a hall where there are many representatives of the public of the U.S.S.R. and other countries, and where prominent lawyers from various countries are present, the crimes of the American military are being exposed.

In the course of the proceedings the personality of Powers himself, a thoroughly trained, dangerous criminal, is standing out with growing clarity. The precise, objective data submitted by the commissions of experts irrefutably prove that Powers' spy flight was a premeditated, carefully prepared aggressive act against the Soviet Union. Not a shred of doubt will remain in anybody that, having been recruited by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in 1956, Powers had engaged in active espionage against the Soviet Union, which is a reflection of the aggressive policy conducted by the U.S. Government.

The next session of the court takes place on August 19. (All papers. In full.)

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THEY WILL HAVE TO HEAR THE TRUTH
V. Kochetov

...Sitting in the courtroom you can't help thinking that it isn't Francis Gary Powers alone who is in the dock. Indeed, it isn't he alone who is called to account before all honest people of the world.

All honest people of the world have already stated their opinion of those who armed the United States Air Force with the Lockheed U-2 plane; who trained the American rogue Powers for spy flights; who thought of and approved these flights over the land of Soviets and the other countries of the socialist camp; who, pressed to the wall by irrefutable evidence, finally declared them to be a component part of their official foreign policy. They were pilloried already on the day when the head of the Soviet Government told the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet of the event that occurred on the May Day holiday over the Ural Mountains, over industrious Sverdlovsk deep within the Soviet Union and far from its borders.

There was no end to world indignation at the spy activities of the Americans. The deputies in the parliaments of many countries spoke out against them;--and what was this if not an indictment? In Paris the people booed U.S. President Eisenhower--and this too was a form of indictment. From South Korea the people expelled the American placeman Syngman Rhee, cannibal and boozing friend of the White House occupant--and this too was an indictment! And Japan's indignant citizens did not admit the occupant the White House to their country. Judgement was unanimous everywhere! Imperialists, away with your dirty paws, get out, you have been exposed! The people are trying not only Powers, they are trying the bandit morality of American imperialism, the morality based on the Inquisition motto of the Jesuits, dragged from their medieval underground: the end justifies the means any means, even the foulest. Yesterday I heard the witnesses and the experts. They fully reproduced the picture of the crimes committed by Powers against our country. Powers could not deny anything.

Powers and Powers are steeped in Jesuit morality like mushrooms soaked in vinegar, they are permeated with it through and through. They get money, which to them is dearer than anything else, and do not shy about any violence, any crime. The most greedy, brutal and most hypocritical, American imperialists cite God at every turn to foster the Powerses, corrupts their souls, poisons their minds, and makes phlegmatics of them, creatures never doubting that man can only be wolf to man, and never friend, or brother.

It was for dollars that Powers photographed the military installations of a foreign country from the air and for dollars too he would see to drop hydrogen bombs on that country. Imperialism is ready to annihilate millions; it has no pangs of conscience; it has already lynched Negroes who were full-fledged citizens of their country; it has machine-gunned and rapined old women and children in Korea; it has plundered,

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committed outrages and rape in every land it set foot--it never thinks of its victims, about the tears it has caused to flow, but counts its dividends, the dollars received for banditry.

The Powerses know nothing about the culture of mankind. They only know the culture of kitchens and refrigerators, the "culture" purchased with money. They have neither ideas, nor ideals; their only "ideal" being the dollar.

No Powers will understand the Soviet woman who left an excellent work team, good earnings, and joined a lagging one to lead it forward and turn it into an advanced group of workers. To Powers' it seems mad that a young swineherd should have undertaken to tend more than 3,000 animals alone, that is to do the work of 8 men, without asking for an 8-fold increase in pay.

The bosses of the United States spend pennies on education, but spare nothing to turn out motion pictures that corrupt the youth, to print pornographic and bandit-breeding books.... That is how they train paid spies, paid murderers, paid rascals of every kind....

Neither the White House nor the State Department have condemned the spy flights. On the contrary certain elements in Powers' country are trying to represent him spy as a 100 per cent American who is to blame only for having been caught. But it is not by him that we judge the real Americans. We know Paul Robeson, we know Van Cliburn, we know the staunch and convinced public leaders, honest businessmen, excellent scientists, and last, but not least, the millions of ordinary workers and farmers of America to whom imperialist morality is alien. Millions of working Americans, like all people throughout the world, want peace; millions of working Americans together with us today condemn those whose motto is the means justify the end.

Spying, instead of the universally accepted norms in relations between states, and corruption of the young instead of teaching them humanity and nobleness are all links of the one chain with which American imperialism is still trying to smother the globe.

But the chain is breaking, now here, now there, and Francis Gary Powers is just another such link that has fallen out of this rusty imperialist chain of the United States.

The court is coming! At these words the American Spy from the downed Lockheed rises to his feet. In the Soviet court-room he hears the truth the Soviet people tell about him and his bosses. But his bosses, too, will have to hear this truth.

(Pravda. Abridged.)

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JUST AND HUMANE COURT OF JUSTICE

Along with lawyers of many countries present at the Powers' trial is V. Hallinan, an American lawyer who was a U.S. Presidential candidate in 1952.

"I think that the Powers' case is being heard with absolute justice," Hallinan said to a TASS correspondent. The U.S. lawyer stressed that he had studied Soviet criminal law and was deeply impressed by its progressive and humane nature.

Hallinan said that in his opinion the Military Collegium was examining the Powers' case just as any ordinary criminal court would, with the only difference that the judges were military men. Hallinan noted that Rudenko, Procurator General of the U.S.S.R., treated the defendant with irreproachable justice. The questions he asked Powers were aimed at obtaining as much relevant information as possible and not at placing the defendant in an embarrassing position.

"I don't believe," the American lawyer said, "that the treatment meted out to Powers, if he were tried in the United States, would be as courteous and considerate."

Hallinan pointed out that the defence by the accused's counsel, M. Grinev, was perfect.

L. Daiches, a prominent British lawyer, said that the Powers' case was being heard with dignity, respect for human rights and courtesy. The court was doing everything in its power to have both prosecution and defence strictly abide by the rules of legal procedure, and the court was succeeding.

L. Daiches said that he was pleased to observe the Procurator General's courteous and restrained manner of questioning the accused. His interrogation neither insulted nor offended Powers, and it is precisely this style of the Procurator's questioning that is favoured in Britain. (Pravda. In full.)

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LIES REPUTED

An Izvestia correspondent interviewed Maurice Cornil, a prominent Belgian jurist, professor of Brussels University, and the Danish lawyer Christian Hagens who are attending the trial. This is what they had to say:

Prof. Cornil

Jurists attending the trial could see for themselves that it is being conducted most properly, with the defendant exercising the full measure of his rights. It is noteworthy that the indictment is based not only on the defendant's confession but also on material evidence and the testimony of other persons confirming his guilt. The prosecution and the defence have equal rights.

Another amazing feature is the exceptional, gentlemanly I should say, attitude of the judges towards the defendant.

Mr. C. Hagens

I find that the trial has been most thoroughly prepared. Before it began the Western Press published many absurd and nonsensical things concerning the way it was being prepared. All this has now been refuted.

It was said, for instance, that only Soviet representatives had access to the prisoner. But that is the normal procedure in many Western countries. In Denmark, too, no one can speak to a man arrested by the police. Only in exceptional cases are relatives given such permission, and only under the observation of the appropriate authorities. I see nothing reprehensible in the fact that such a real offender as Powers did not have representatives of the American authorities as his guests. Actually, even under supervision they would have been able to influence him in some way. Incidentally, I have never heard of the Americans asking representatives of other countries to visit citizens of their's arrested in the U.S.A. As to the question that Powers has a Soviet defence counsellor, this is also quite normal procedure. In Denmark, for example, only a Danish lawyer could handle such a case.

All the rights granted the defendant by law have been observed.

(Izvestia. In full.)

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ADMISSIONS OF THE PARENTS OF THE DEFENDANT

NEW YORK, August 18, (TASS). A United Press International correspondent reports from Moscow:

The parents of the airman Francis Powers said as they saw their son in court that, in their opinion, he had not been subjected to any brainwashing.

"My son is the same as always," Oliver Powers, the pilot's father, said, "and each word of his is his own."

The American lawyer, Alexander Parker, who accompanied Mrs. Powers, the pilot's wife, at the trial said that Mrs. Powers "had not formed the impression" that her husband had been subjected to brainwashings. She believes that he shows animation and quick thinking. "Both of us have found that he is in a fine shape," said Mr. Parker.

(Pravda. In full.)

THE END