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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Aug. 17, 1950

POWERS CASE TIES U.S. RULERS ON TRIAL

Trial To Unmask Aggressors

Moscow, Soviet Home Service, Aug. 15, 1950, 0500 GMT--L

(Text) On Aug. 17 in Moscow in the hall of columns of the house of the unions the trial of American spy pilot Francis Gary Powers will begin. This is an open trial. Representatives of the Soviet public and foreign visitors from many states will be present. Almost 300 Soviet and foreign newsmen have obtained passes for the press gallery.

In an article entitled "Trial of the Aggressors," Comrade Sturua writes:

The trial is of an employee of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, the pilot Powers. He is not, however, the only and far from the chief criminal. On trial are the imperialists circles of the United States, the inspirers of the aggressive foreign policy course of Washington. The story of the U-2 spy plane is sufficiently well known; we are not going to tell it again. But there is one side to this story which cannot be avoided. This is the unprecedented conduct of the ruling circles of the United States, who have openly proclaimed spying as their official policy.

As U.S. President Eisenhower has stated, the implementation of flights by American planes over the territory of the USSR was, and remains the deliberate policy of the United States. Vice President Nixon, whom the Republican Party has nominated as Eisenhower's successor, with no less open cynicism stated that a continuous program of spying activities or the so-called right to spy is necessary to the United States.

These statements by the two highest officials of the United States reveal that the crime committed by Powers was not a single, isolated case, but a link in the chain of U.S. aggressive measures which are leading to the aggravation of international tension and placing peace on the brink of war. The point is that under the conditions when some states have available nuclear weapons and means of delivering them to the targets in almost no time, aggressive acts, such as the one committed on May 1 of this year by Francis Powers, can lead to (catastrophic?) consequences for all mankind.

The U-2 plane was not sent into USSR airspace just to spy: It is impossible to consider as a chance coincidence that this aggressive act took place on the eve of the Paris summit conference.

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The corpse of this conference, which the peoples of the whole world had awaited with such hopes, lies on the consciences of those reckless adventurers who dispatched Powers' plane. The most recent events have completely confirmed this.

As is emphasized in the reply of the head of the Soviet Government, Nikita Khrushchev, to West German worker Schmid, everything shows that the policy of the United States, which (led) to the wrecking of the summit conference, was an integral part of the policy calculated to aggravate international tension.

The wrecking by the United States of the work of the 10-nation disarmament committee as a result, the provocative air diversion against the USSR by the American RB-47 plane, the intention of the American Government to renew nuclear weapons tests, the aggressive acts of the United States against Cuba, and the (attempt) at aggression against the Congo, Nikita Khrushchev states bear witness that the imperialist circles of the United States are stubbornly carrying on the line of maintaining tension and suspicion in relations between states, continuing the arms race, and preparing a new war.

Yes, on Aug. 17 on trial in the hall of columns together with Powers will also be those who in the (tranquillity) of the offices of the Pentagon and the State Department are planning aggressive war, those who are trying to strangle the industrious people of Cuba and are stretching out their tentacles to the Congo Republic. Together with Powers will be all the masters of the cold war who wrecked the Geneva talks on disarmament and who are opposing the discussion of the problem of disarmament with the participation of heads of government at the routine session of the U.N. General Assembly which (two words indistinct).

There will be those who, despite the demands of the peoples, intend once more to renew nuclear and thermonuclear weapons tests to poison the world's atmosphere.

On trial with Powers will be those congressmen who vote for increased appropriations for the arms race, for whom incidents like that of Powers are only an argument for more intensive aggravation of international tension.

The American number one spy, head of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency Allen Dulles, has stated: "I am the head of the silent service and cannot advertise my goods." But the goods of Allen Dulles are sufficiently advertised by the Powers case, which begins tomorrow. This is not, of course, an advertisement to the taste of Mr. Dulles. He will play a great and positive role in it; the trial will once more unmask the aggressors before the world public, once more stress the necessity of being vigilant with regard to the intrigues of the warmongers.

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U.S. Press Distorts Facts

Moscow, TASS, Radioteletype in Russian to Europe, Aug. 16, 1960, 1930 GMT--L

(Text) New York--Now that only a few hours remain before the opening of the trial of the American spy Powers, shot down over the Soviet Union while carrying out a reconnaissance assignment on orders of U.S. Government organs, the American press is a truly miserable sight.

The organizers of the dangerous (provocative?) activities who dispatched Powers' plane into USSR airspace understand that the forthcoming trial will inevitably lead to their being unmasked before the whole world, will brand them with deserved shame, and will cause their policy to be justifiably condemned throughout the world. The representatives of these circles are therefore now exerting every effort to try, through enlisting the aid of the American press, to discredit the trial beforehand, to discredit those irrefutable facts which will inevitably become widely known and will again unmask the (two words indistinct) the Pentagon's military machine and its masters, the industrial war monopolies of the United States.

The American press has already been compelled to admit that Powers, who was caught redhanded, imprisoned, and is now being brought to justice, is being treated most humanely. He was able to correspond with his family. Thus NEWSWEEK in its Aug. 8 issue (about 10 words indistinct) which Powers sent to his wife while in prison. The magazine published a facsimile of these letters, apparently to leave no doubt among its readers about their genuineness. In these letters Powers noted that he lived better than he had expected. "I receive more food than I can eat and sleep a lot. I also read a lot. I am being treated considerably better than I expected.... (TASS ellipsis) When I had to parachute from the plane, I grazed my shin, and for a fortnight I had a (broken blood vessel?) under one eye. A woman doctor treated me for both and now everything has healed. I am allowed walks in the fresh air when it is not raining, and once I was even able to sunbathe. Today (the letter was dated May 23--TASS) I was told that I could write letters to you and my parents. This was good news."

Another letter, dated June 28 and also published in NEWSWEEK, says: "I am still allowed daily walks. As before, I have much food and many books."

In his letter Powers wrote: "There is no need to say that my life would have been very different if I had to live it again." In his third letter, dated July 19 and also published in NEWSWEEK, he says: "A Russian lawyer has been appointed to defend me. I have talked to him several times and I am sure he will do everything he can..." (TASS ellipsis)

In spite of all these documentary proofs, observers and correspondents known for being well informed of the views and plans of the Pentagon and

Allen Dulles' spying agency have now energetically begun to spread the most ridiculous versions of the forthcoming trial. The Washington STAR, for instance, is compelled to admit that "however you look at it, the pilot of the U-2 plane shot down over central Russia on May 1 is guilty of spying. Our own (American-BAAS) government has admitted it." Nevertheless, the paper asserts in its editorial that the trial will allegedly be a "propaganda show." It is noteworthy that, while revealing the fears of U.S. ruling circles, the paper implies that they fear most of all that the Powers trial will place the United States in a difficult position.

The New York HERALD TRIBUNE greatly fears the inevitable disclosure of the aggressive policy (end of sentence indistinct). It publishes an article on the forthcoming trial full of ridiculous inventions, under the heading: "Moscow is Trying Not Powers but the United States." In this article, the Washington Observer M. Higgins says: "Airmen Francis Gary Powers will face trial Aug. 17, when the Soviet Union will open a spy trial in connection with the U-2. However, it is America that is on trial." And not the people of America, we may add, but the militarists who are waging a dangerous, provocative game in which Powers is only a pawn. It is enlightening that, despite all its tricks, the paper is compelled to note that the trial might "serve as a means of branding the United States for senselessly provoking a conflict."

These stupid maneuvers by the advocates of the Pentagon and Dulles! Central Intelligence Agency are aimed at distracting the attention of the Americans from the seriousness of the accusations which the world public will undoubtedly level against the American warmongers. Vain attempts! The spy will certainly be punished. But the sentence will be passed not only on him and not so much on him as on that system which sent the airman-spy into the airspace of the USSR.

Hertex's Smokescreen Ludicrous

Moscow, Soviet European Service in Italian, Aug. 16, 1960, 1930 GMT--L

(Summary) On Aug. 17 the trial opens against the U.S. spy, Powers. While the airman will sit in the dock, it is the State Department and Mr. Hertex who are nervous about it, and well they may be. The story of the U-2 did not provide any laurels for Hertex. The opening of that story is marked by a monstrous lie of the State Department to cover up the crime. The whole story is now seen in all its hideousness. (Several words indistinct) which does not hesitate to tread brutally on the principles of international law, to violate brazenly the sovereignty of other states. This illegal practice has been raised to the level of state policy, and this is the height of disgrace.

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Berter understands perfectly well that the exhibits in court will not only be the fragments of the U-2 but also, figuratively speaking, the bits of rather the tatters of that screen of respectability with which Berter wanted to hide the foul and criminal nature of his policy and his methods. Berter understands perfectly well that soon he will stand in the full glare of humiliation and disgrace. Facts cannot be escaped, but, since things are not too good, it would be better to keep quiet, which is what the Washington STAR advises. That paper suggested that the State Department had better not make any rash statements before the trial.

But Berter has not followed this advice and has made another attempt to put up a smokescreen. This was done during a press conference by State Department spokesman Lincoln White. He gave a brief summary of Berter's letter to Soviet Foreign Minister Gromko. In the letter the Soviet Government is charged with not allowing an official representative of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to see Powers, which, according to the State Department, means that certain aspects of the preparation for the trial were being concealed.

"It is characteristic that all the newsmen who attended the press conference were interested in why the representative of the U.S. Embassy was not allowed to see Powers. The logic of the Soviet Government's attitude did not arouse any doubt and could not have done so. If anything, one may have been surprised at the arrogance of the request made by the State Department.

"The reporters wanted to know something else: they wanted to know to which aspects Berter referred. White did not answer this question. Asked again by the reporters to explain on what information Berter based his reference to these aspects, White did not reply; he just shrugged his shoulders--an eloquent gesture, meaning that the statement was based on nothing, that the so-called aspects do not exist.

"Nevertheless, it seems to us that there is one aspect, but it concerns Berter, not Powers. Instead of preserving a decent silence, since facts have placed him with his back to the wall and there is nothing to be said about it, the secretary of state wants to put up a show; he does not realize how ludicrous are his attempts to throw a smokescreen over the coming trial."

Friendly Tourists Still Welcome

Moscow, Soviet North American Service in English, Aug. 16, 1960, 2303 G2-1

(Andreyev commentary)

(Excerpts) A large group of American educators met their Soviet counterparts in Moscow Aug. 15. The meeting took place at a tourist camp in Moscow, where Soviet teachers from all over the country are spending their summer vacations. American professors and teachers, more than 50 in all, discussed the problems of education.

This was one of the many friendly meetings between Soviet people and American tourists. These sincere meetings clearly refute the fable of the American press that the attitude of Soviet people to American tourists has changed, that they are met in the USSR with unfriendliness and suspicion. Many U.S. papers last week wrote a great deal about a certain spy campaign being conducted in the USSR. All this, according to the papers, is (to put?) public opinion into the proper spirit before the trial of U-2 pilot Francis Powers, which opens in Moscow Aug. 17.

Francis Powers came to our country not as a guest but as a foe of the Soviet people, to carry out the dirty assignment of U.S. intelligence. He was caught redhanded and will stand trial. Undoubtedly, the trial will confirm his personal responsibility and the responsibility of those in the United States who sent him on such a dirty mission. The whole world can see the hypocrisy of Washington once again. Those in the U.S. capital who elaborated upon their friendly feelings toward the Soviet people kept their fists behind their backs and showed their fists when they were very great indications of a real improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations. Certain U.S. papers have gone so far as almost to claim there was no U-2 spy flight at all and there were no public statements of U.S. Government officials to the effect that the policy of air espionage was considered to be the national policy of the United States. Overlooking the aggressive aspect of the Powers flight, certain U.S. commentators have focused their attention on the so-called humane aspects of the case. This is nothing but a cheap trick to bypass the main issue.

Powers is not a schoolboy who made an unintentional mistake. He is a full-fledged spy who came over our country with far from friendly aims. No wonder the Central Intelligence Agency was paying him as much as the U.S. Vice President.

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Powers' flight could not only have ended in a personal catastrophe but could have set off a chain reaction too horrible to imagine. Powers will be tried for his spying activities, which are classified as the gravest crimes under the criminal codes of all countries. I am sure that the Powers trial will not change the friendly feelings of the Soviet people toward Americans. We shall continue as before to welcome gladly all those Americans who come to our country with good intentions. Moreover, we think that the Powers trial, which begins tomorrow and which is the focus of world attention, will be a good lesson to those in Washington who are trying to substitute friendly meetings and cooperation between our peoples for a policy of diversion and provocation.

U.S. Policy Unprecedented

Moscow, Soviet Home Service, Aug. 16, 1960, 1915 GMT--L

(Talk by candidate of juridical sciences G. Morozov)

(Text) On Aug. 17 the military collegium of the USSR Supreme Court begins examining the criminal case of the American spy pilot Francis Gary Powers. The indictment in the case published a few days ago contains not only irrefutable facts proving the guilt of the criminals but also provides a convincing and profoundly reasoned analysis of the truly unprecedented policy of Washington which has proclaimed espionage and subversion against countries of the socialist camp as the official state policy of the United States.

The criminal violation by the Government of the United States of the generally accepted norms of international law, says the indictment in this context, is one of the elements of the aggressive foreign political line which is being pursued by the Government of the United States.

This aggressive policy has been repeatedly formulated by American leaders, notably former Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, as a "policy of strength policy, a policy of intimidation, and a brinkmanship policy. An organic, integral part of this dirty policy is espionage and subversive activity undertaken by American intelligence, headed by the brother and confederate of the late secretary of state--Allen Dulles. It was precisely in Allen Dulles' department, the Central Intelligence Agency, that airman Powers was enrolled; it was precisely at the instruction of that department, as pointed out in the Powers indictment, that the airman carried out his espionage flight into the airspace of the Soviet Union which ended so ingloriously.

Many facts bear out the criminal activities of CIA. Quite recently, even after Soviet rocket troops brought down Powers' aircraft in the act of crime, American intelligence, at the direct instruction of its Government, committed a number of new criminal acts over Soviet territorial waters. An American B2-47 bomber engaged in military espionage was brought down; in July Soviet state security organs arrested an agent of American intelligence, Slavov, who was sent to our country for espionage purposes; a few days ago the American air attaché, Kirtson, was expelled from the Soviet Union for spying; he was followed by another American spy, Christner, who came to the Soviet Union as a tourist.

These are only a few facts, but even they suffice to give an idea of the criticism and scope of the disgusting activity of the American political gangsters from CIA. In the armory of these bandits there are special photographic cameras and espionage equipment; they are equipped with pistols with silencers, knives, and brass knuckles for the purpose of murdering Soviet people.

It would seem that any government with a bit of self-esteem would at least conceal its links with such criminals. But the view in Washington is different. There Allen Dulles, America's number one spy, as he is so often referred to by the American press, has become most influential. Appointed by the President, he is directly responsible only to Eisenhower.

Allen Dulles is neither under the control of congress nor government organs, and his powers are in effect limitless. Numerous military and civilian intelligence agencies, which are legion in America, are subordinated to Dulles. He has at his disposal, as reported by the American magazine (NEWSWEEK), approximately 100,000 people; they are housed in over 30 buildings all over the United States. Annual expenditure on espionage reaches truly colossal sums--3 billion dollars. The direct expenditure of CIA totals 500 million dollars. This is more than the State Department spends for its diplomatic representatives in all countries of the world.

Like a gigantic octopus Allen Dulles' department extends its tentacles over all countries of the world. In the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp, these tentacles are mercilessly severed by the vigilance of the broad masses. More than once Allen Dulles frankly lamented the difficulties which loom as an impenetrable wall in the path of his hirelings in the countries of socialism. The most difficult work, he admitted, consists of obtaining good information in the socialist countries.

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However, despite constant setbacks Allen Dulles' Department continues to carry out subversion against the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism. As far back as March 1948, the so-called plan X made its appearance. The American magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote that the plan provides for espionage, sabotage, the use of arms, and murder, if necessary, of prominent communists.

Then interference in domestic affairs and subversion against socialist countries were proclaimed an official policy by the U.S. Congress itself. In October 1951 Congress accepted the notorious Marston amendment to the National Security law. This law stands for gross interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. For the first time in the history of international relations, the U.S. Government, by adopting this unprecedented law, proclaimed that the official purpose of its policy lay in forcible overthrow of governments in other countries. The law provides for appropriations of vast sums for financing, as bluntly stated, "selected persons" living in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Albania, or persons who have fled from those countries, either for the purpose of enrolling them in units of the armed forces of NATO or for other purposes.

Thus we have here the setting up of armed forces comprised of traitors to their countries and criminals who have fled from democratic countries. These detachments have been formed, and their existence bears eloquent testimony to the aggressive nature of the North Atlantic bloc and the robber-like policy of the American monopolists who are hatching insane plans to destroy socialist states.

But training of cutthroats enrolled in military units for future war is not the only activity carried out under the Mutual Security law. In this connection one should remember the provocative resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives making an open appeal for so-called "liberation" of the countries of socialism (and for?) the overthrow of the people's regime by force.

This year, as well as last year, a so-called Captive Nations Week was observed in the United States. The idea behind this foul and stupid provocation, as pointed out by the Czechoslovak paper RUCHE PRAVO, boils down to a gross attempt at interference in the domestic affairs of independent and free socialist countries.

It is truly monstrous that all these filthy matters are enacted as legislative measures by a legislative body, the American Congress, and that they are advertised by the President of the United States. These activities are completely incompatible with the generally accepted principles of international law.

In light of these principles, the espionage and subversive activities of the United States should be regarded as aggressive acts aimed at preparing for war. The measures carried out under the mutual security laws grossly violate the sovereignty of states; they are incompatible with the idea of normal relations between states which have been established by diplomatic practice. They also grossly violate the U.N. Charter, under which members of that organization are obliged to forego threats of force in international relations or its application against both the territorial integrity and political independence of any state.

That is why it is not only Powers who will face the high court tomorrow. Together with him will be judged the organizers of the criminal subversive activities who sent the U-2 airplane to the Soviet Union. They will not evade responsibility and they will not be able to remove the ignominious brand of serious crimes against mankind as a whole.

Intelligence Raised to State Policy

Moscow, Soviet Home Service, Aug. 16, 1960, 1535 GMT--1

(Talk by a candidate of juridical sciences, Yevgeniy Peshkov)

(Text) The raising of espionage to the level of the U.S. official policy in the period since the war found its clearest expression in the unsuccessful reconnaissance mission of the air spy Francis Powers. Powers' aircraft was shot down by a Soviet rocket, and he is to appear before a Soviet court Aug. 17. The personal fate of the American airman, recruited by the Central Intelligence Agency to carry out espionage activity against the Soviet Union, is closely interwoven with high politics. The failure of the Paris summit conference, the new cooling in international relations, these alarming facts are directly connected with the Powers case and make us think and think again about these questions: What is the significance of the elevation of intelligence activity to the level of U.S. state policy? Can such a policy be justified from the standpoints of international law, morality, even logic, or the misunderstood national interests of the United States? What effect will it have on the peoples of the world, including the American people?

Let us take the first question: What is the (key to?) the widely publicized statements of American leaders Eisenhower, Nixon, Harter, and others to the effect that they regard intelligence activity as a calculated policy? This means, first and foremost, the substantially increased role played by long-range intelligence activities as an instrument of American foreign policy. Harvard political scientist

Harry Ransom, for instance, believes that never before in American history has intelligence had so much influence on state policy.

What is the role played by intelligence as one of the most important factors of American policy? The work of most American specialists on the subject, for instance, Sherman Kent's "Strategic Intelligence," Roger Hilson's "Strategic Intelligence and National Decisions" and Washington Platt's "Strategic Intelligence Production" stress that intelligence provides government leaders with the information necessary for working out state policy. Proceeding from this standpoint, the (economic?) and military expert Oskar Morganstern writes that CIA is effective in American Government policymaking.

Certainly, in recent years, CIA has monopolized the business of collecting and analyzing information and has thus made the government definitely dependent on it. The position of CIA in the American state apparatus is extraordinary--it is a real state within a state. Under the special law of 1949 (as heard) the agency is in a particularly privileged position, endowed with extraordinary rights and practically free from all control by congress. Frequent attempts to set up a special congressional committee on intelligence have always fallen through in the face of the counteractivity of Eisenhower and the omnipotent intelligence chief, Allen Dulles. Even after the scandalous failure of American air espionage against the USSR, during the congressional investigation of the incident Allen Dulles was only questioned behind closed doors and forbade publication of his explanations.

The elevation of espionage to the level of state policy has involved a considerable extension of the circle of government departments and institutions concerned with intelligence. According to published data, apart from CIA, at least 20 offices, departments, (few words indistinct) have branches fulfilling intelligence functions. It is worthwhile noting, in particular, that there has been a considerable expansion and intensification since the war in the intelligence activity of the State Department (which is supposed to?) assure the maintenance of normal relations with foreign states.

Recently a whole series of officials of the American Embassy in Moscow have been drawn into espionage work. The Embassy attache, Langelle, expelled at the end of last year, was caught redhanded just as he met his agent. A few days ago the Soviet Foreign Ministry asked the U.S. air attache in Moscow, Kirtson, to leave the Soviet Union because of his active participation in intelligence work.

What arguments do the American supporters of espionage as state policy put forward? Usually they assert that the collection of information on the Soviet Union through air espionage and other means is essential to safeguard the national security of the United States and prevent surprise attack.

Setting aside the nonsensical talk of a "threat" to the security of America, one can safely say that one does not need to be a military expert to understand the fallacy of these arguments. It is well known that the most important principle of modern international law is the inviolability of the territory of states, including territorial waters and the airspace above their territory. This principle is endorsed in a number of international treaties signed by representatives of the United States. These treaties establish that no aircraft shall fly over the territory of other states or land there without special permission. Similar stipulations are contained in the internal legislation of states, including that of the United States and the USSR.

A last question: What are the consequences of turning espionage into the calculated policy of the U.S. Government? The chief factor is that such a policy leads to an aggravation of international tension, hinders establishment of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among states. Suffice it to recall that the American air espionage failure and the steps taken by the American Government in connection with this incident led to the collapse of the Paris summit conference.

Under modern conditions air espionage could even set off a suicidal nuclear war. The American press has frequently reported cases where flying geese picked up on American radar screens were mistaken for approaching foreign aircraft. This served as a pretext for sending bombers with nuclear weapons in the direction of the frontiers of other states. If geese can be mistaken for planes, a reconnaissance plane encroaching on the territory of another state could certainly be taken for a (long-range?) plane. It is not hard to forecast what the consequence would be if the military defense mechanisms of the state which was the object of these aggressive acts went into action.

Air espionage has seriously undermined the international prestige of the United States. The position of justifying the provocative spy activities, taken up by the U.S. Government in the U-2 incident, has, in Senator Fulbright's words, led to a loss of confidence in the United States throughout the world. Many Americans feel deep concern over recent events, when responsible leaders of the United States have openly declared themselves supporters of the adventurist policy of espionage and treachery. The Soviet Embassy in Washington and the Soviet U.N. delegation have received letters from American citizens expressing their regret at the continuing provocations of U.S. ruling circles.

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The flight of the American RB-47 reconnaissance plane, the arrest of CIA agent Slavov while trying to escape into Iran, the expulsion of the American tourist-spy Christopher--all these incidents of the last two months show that certain government circles in the United States still intend to maintain espionage as one of the bases of their foreign policy. It is indicative that Secretary of State Herter, replying to the question of whether he or the American Government had learned anything from the U-2 incident, asked him by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, replied approximately as follows: We shall continue to carry on espionage, but more carefully and without getting caught.

Under modern conditions, such adherence to conducting policy by espionage can lead to serious complications. All to whom peace and the security of the peoples are dear should ponder this fact.

COURT PROCEEDINGS IN TRIAL OF U.S. SPY

Coverage of Trial

(Editor's Note--1) Moscow transmitters give wide coverage to the Powers trial. Moscow TASS radioteletype in English to Europe at 0704 GMT on Aug. 17 and the Soviet home service at 0700 GMT announce the opening of the trial at 1000 hours Moscow time, and immediately begin carrying descriptions of the proceedings. The home service carries unscheduled news bulletins at irregular intervals, and TASS carried a running report on the proceedings. TASS at 0830 GMT and the home service at 0837 GMT on Aug. 17 carry bulletins announcing that Powers pleaded guilty.

Foreign language bulletins carry news flashes about the trial. TASS radioteletype in Russian to Europe at 1501 GMT on Aug. 16 announces that the TASS radiophoto service will transmit daily photographs of the proceedings.

At 1055 GMT on Aug. 17 TASS in English announces a break until 1300 GMT in the trial, and at 1415 GMT TASS in Russian announces that Powers' lawyer had completed his questioning of the defendant, that the Aug. 17 session thus ended, and that the next session is to open Aug. 18 at 1000 hours Moscow time.

Berlin East German home service at 1820 GMT on Aug. 16 carries a Bruno Leuschner report from Moscow which says the trial will "presumably last three days."

Moscow Soviet European service in Russian at 1430 GMT on Aug. 16 briefly reports that Powers' family have had a meeting with the defense counsel, Grinev, and discussed "questions connected with the coming trial."

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Home Service Report

Moscow, Soviet Home Service, Aug. 17, 1960, 1005 GMT--L

(Text) The Hall of Columns is now unusually severe. Herein reigns the law of the great socialist state whose huge coat of arms is fixed in the center of the state. With head bowed low, the spy Powers is sitting in the accused's box, fence by a low wooden rail.

(Editor's Note: Moscow Soviet Home Service at 0700 GMT on Aug. 17 reports that in a separate box is Powers' family--his mother, father, and wife, whom "the Soviet Government has permitted to come to Moscow.")

Replying to questions put to him by the court, this tall man of athletic build speaks in a quiet, faltering little voice. An inoffensive little lamb! Yet this is the very same person whose hand at the controls of the bandit Lockheed U-2 plane did not falter when the instruments showed that the plane had crossed the state frontier of the Soviet Union and insolently intruded into the peaceful sky of our country.

His hand did not falter either when it was pressing the buttons of his espionage apparatus. Nor would the criminal hand of Powers falter when pulling the bomb release lever if his masters ordered him to hurl down a deadly nuclear weapon. It is precisely the same sort of Powerses, U.S. airmen, who turned to ashes the Japanese towns of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, annihilating scores of thousands of people.

Why, then, is Powers' voice faltering today? Why, in his box of shame, is he trying to pull his head into his shoulders, as though in an attempt to look less tall than he is? Fear? Perhaps. The criminal knows the full measure of his crime. Repentance? Perhaps that too. He has had time to think about all the depth and monstrosity of his crime. It was he, a 30-year-old American, who of his own free will, for a salary of 2,500 dollars, agreed to become the tool of those U.S. circles who thrive on war, to whom the peaceful life of nations is hateful.

Replying to a question asked by the chairman of the court, Lt. Gen. Borisoglebskiy, he described himself as the son of a cobbler. Powers' birth certificate no doubt confirms this fact. But does an American cobbler, an American worker, an American farmer have any need of war--war, which Powers undertook to serve without a second thought?

Can a genuine son of a man of labor voluntarily devote himself to the cause of preparing and unleashing a nuclear war? Can he of his own free will, without any compulsion, become an accomplice and hiring of the inveterate spy Allen Dulles? No, you are not the son of a man of labor, Francis Gray Powers. You are the bondman of the Rockefellers and the Morgans, of those who turn the sorrow and tears of mothers of the world into streams of gold.

Not so long ago they paid so generously for the dirty work of Powers. In the course of one month he earned as much as each of the many millions of American working families earn in 2 years. When he received this money in the bank department of Allen Dulles, Powers' hand did not falter. Why does it falter now, then, placed on the barrier on the stand of shame?

While these words are being broadcast, the first meeting of the court has just ended. After the preliminary procedure--questioning of the accused, the witnesses and the experts--the indictment was read. The dry facts--facts and facts only--set forth in that document, incontrovertibly confirm Powers' guilt. But they have more to tell. They pillory the whole of ruling Washington, which has raised espionage to the level of state policy. The facts brought out in the indictment are so incontrovertible that when, after the indictment was read, the chairman asked Powers the question: Do you plead guilty? The accused did not do nothing, but, bowing his head low and mutter, "Yes, I plead guilty."

After an interval, the cross-examination of the accused began and is now continuing.

(Editor's Note--1: Soviet foreign language services at 1030 GMT on Aug. 17 report that "to the left of the judges' table is the material evidence, the spy equipment used by Powers--the pistol with silencer, the poison needle, the money with which he was to bribe Soviet citizens, and also the pocket dictionary provided by Allen Dulles."

TASS Reportage

Moscow, TASS, Radioteletype in English to Europe, Aug. 17, 1960,
0647 GMT--1

(Text) Moscow--A session of the military collegium of the USSR Supreme Court in the case of U.S. citizen, Francis Gary Powers, will open at 1000 hours Moscow time today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Trade Unions.

Powers has been committed for trial under article two of the USSR law, "On criminal responsibility for state crimes."

More than 1,500 people are attending the trial. The column hall is filled to capacity. The pit and boxes are occupied by representatives of the Soviet public, workers, and employees of Moscow factories and institutions.

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More than 140 foreign correspondents represent some 30 big news agencies and magazines, press, radio, and television associations of nearly 30 countries. The Soviet press is widely represented.

At the invitation of several Soviet public organizations the Powers trial is attended by a large group of eminent foreign public figures and lawyers; members of parliament of several countries, delegates to the international congress of Orientalists which just ended in Moscow, tourists. Among those present are K. Zilliacus, the well-known public figure and British MP; Snehanshi Kumar Acharya, general secretary of the All-India Association of Democratic Lawyers; prominent lawyers; Mary Kaufmann of the United States; Greek MP Ilias Iliou; Christian Hagens of Denmark; Maurice Cornil of Belgium; Daniel Mayer, a French public leader, leftwing socialist and president of the "League of Human Rights"; Amin Korsak, president of the Supreme Court of Ghana, and others. Also present are members of the diplomatic corps.

(Editor's Note: L. Moscow TASS radioteletype in English to Europe at 1240 on Aug. 17 lists the following additional persons as present: Carmen Lommi of Italy, general secretary of the Women's International Democratic Federation; Scottish lawyer Lionel Dalrymple; Goeran von Bonsdorff, professor of law from Finland; Jean Casabou, French professor; Belgian lawyer Maurice Cornil; Canadian lawyer Paul Anterberg; Australian public leaders William Montier, Samuel Saffir, and Alexander Anders; French lawyer Josia Ledermann; Ben Slemane, chairman of the Tunisian Peace Committee; Oginga Odinga, member of the Kenya African union leadership; Osende Afana of the Cameroun; Isabelle Blume of Belgium, member of the Presidium of the World Peace Council; Mario Bariona of Italy, secretary of the WFTU; German Leyens of Chile, secretary of the International Students Union; Salah Keru, chairman of the Tunisian court of appeals chamber; Olga Poblete of Chile, secretary of the World Peace Council; and Chatterjee of India, chairman of the WFTU. TASS adds that a group of American tourists are also present, as are participants in the Orientalists congress.)

One of the boxes is occupied by Powers' relatives and friends--his father Oliver Powers, his mother Ida, his wife Barbara, and his mother-in-law Montleen Brown. They are accompanied by Solomon Cury, a friend of the family, and their lawyers Carl MacAfee, Frank Rogers, and Alexander Parker.

A show case in the hall contains material evidence convicting Powers of espionage. This includes serial photographic equipment and radio technical devices which were installed on the U-2 plane, the tape recorder, parachute, pressurized flying suit, pistol, the pin with deadly poison.

Powers' open trial began at 1000 hours sharp. When the defendant was led into the court hall, the presiding judge, the chairman of the military collegium of the USSR Supreme Court Lt. Gen. of Justice Viktor Borisoglebsky, announced that in accordance with the criminal procedure code of the Russian Federation the trial will be conducted in Russian.

For the benefit of the public the court proceedings are translated simultaneously into English, French, German, and Spanish. To assure Powers the right to testify to the court in his native language, two interpreters have been provided.

Powers sits in the dock behind his defense counsel, on the right of the judges' table. The state prosecutor's place is on the left of the judges.

Powers is above medium height, squarely built. He looks well, has a sun-tan and, according to doctors, has even gained weight. He wears a dark blue suit, a white shirt, and a grey-striped necktie.

In conformity with the established judicial procedure Powers replied to several of the court's questions to establish his identity. The defendant speaks calmly. He said that he was born in Bourdyne, Kentucky, United States, in 1929 and is a professional pilot.

Replying to a question from the presiding judge, Powers said that he had received the text of the indictment in English and that the decision to commit him for trial had been announced to him.

Four witnesses who saw the rocket hit the Lockheed U-2 plane in the area of Sverdlovsk and detained Powers when he baled out will appear at the trial. They are Vladimir Surin and Leonid Chuzbakin, car drivers; Antoli Charenisin, a worker; and Petr Asabin, a war invalid.

Seven experts have been invited to the trial. These include such noted specialists as Prof. Viktor Prozcrowskiy, the director of the Research Institute of Forensic Medicine of the USSR Ministry of Public Health; Prof. Gleb Istomin, doctor of technical science; Colonel-Engineer Rostislav Andreyev. The experts will be present at the trial through all the proceedings.

The presiding judge explained to Powers his rights under the law in the court session. The defendant is entitled to testify in English, to have a defense counsel, to take part in the court proceedings, to put questions to witnesses, to bring questions for expert examination. He is also entitled to present new evidence and request the entry of new materials and documents into the case records.

The composition of the court to try the case of Powers elected by a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on Feb. 12, 1957 has been announced. The presiding judge is the chairman of the military collegium of the USSR Supreme Court, Lt. Gen. of Justice Viktor Borisoglebsky. Members of the court, people's assessors, are Maj. Gen. of Artillery Dmitry Vorobeyev, and Maj. Gen. of Aviation Aleksandr Zakharov. The secretary of the court session is Maj. Mikhail Aramseyev.

The state prosecution is supported by Roman Rudenko, the procurator general of the USSR, state counselor of justice. Rudenko was the chief prosecutor for the USSR at the Nuremberg trial of chief German war criminals.

The defendant's counsel for defence is Mikhail Grinev, a member of the Moscow bar. Mikhail Grinev was defense counsel for the German war criminals during World War II. He worked for six years in London as legal adviser to the plenipotentiary representative of the Soviet permanent representation, 1930-1933, and second secretary of the USSR Embassy, 1936-1939.

In reply to questions from the presiding judge, Powers said that he has no objections to the composition of the court, the prosecutors, and experts. He also said that he wanted lawyer Grinev to be his defense counsel at the trial.

At Powers' own request lawyer Grinev was permitted access to the case since the moment when the materials of the investigation were presented to the defendant for his information.

When the general prosecutor, the lawyer, and the defendant expressed no desire to make any statements or requests, the preparatory stage of the legal procedure ended and the court proceeded with the judicial investigation.

The secretary of the court read the indictment.

When the presiding judge asked: "Defendant Powers, is the charge preferred against you clear to you? Do you plead guilty?"

Powers replied: "Yes, I do."

The court recessed for 20 minutes after which the examination of defendant Powers will begin.

After the recess the questioning of defendant Powers began. He replied to the questions of General Procurator of the Soviet Union Roman Rudenko.

Replying to a question put by the general procurator, Powers testified that he received the order to fly over the territory of the Soviet Union on the morning of May 1 from the commander of the Detachment Colonel Shelton. Powers said that the Detachment was stationed in Adana, Turkey, and that the flight order was given in Peshawar, Pakistan.

Asked when he arrived in Peshawar, Powers said that he did not remember for sure, but it was some four or five days before the flight, that is, the end of April.

Powers testified that he had flown to Peshawar in a transport plane with Colonel Shelton. He replied in the affirmative to the question asked by general procurator whether it was a special flight connected with the flight over the USSR. Powers then testified that this plane took off from Adana and made a landing on its way. He said that he did not remember exactly where the landing was made but testified that the maintenance personnel which serve the plane at the airfield were British. It seems, he said, that it was Bahrain.

Replying to the general procurator, Powers confirmed that he took off for the Soviet Union precisely on May 1 in the U-2 aircraft. Powers said that two more fliers were being prepared for this flight simultaneously with him. He said that he had no knowledge why this mission was assigned to him and no one else.

At this point the procurator stated that, after all, Powers was specially trained for this flight. Powers replied that all the pilots of detachment 10-10 received the same training.

Procurator: including Powers?

Powers: Yes.

When asked what the U-2 plane was like, Powers testified that it was a special plane, prepared and designed for flights at high altitudes.

When the procurator asked whether it was a reconnaissance plane, Powers replied that he did not know exactly whom the plane belonged to but that this type of aircraft is used for reconnaissance and research at high altitudes.

The defendant also said that the U-2 plane was in the 10-10 detachment, and in reply to the procurator's question whether it was a military detachment testified that it was headed by the military but that it also employed civilians.

The procurator general of the Soviet Union asked whether Powers saw identification marks on the U-2 plane. Powers replied that he did not see the identification marks of the plane because he was clad in a special flying suit and could not inspect the machine. But since all U.S. planes based in Turkey had identification marks, Powers suggested, according to his testimony, that the plane he was to fly also has such marks.

Contrary to his testimony during the preliminary investigation Powers, in cross-examination, tried to show that the plane probably bore identification marks. When General Prosecutor Rudenko pointed out that Powers had claimed during the preliminary investigation that the nationality of the plane was not known to him, Powers said that he did not remember that. General Prosecutor Rudenko said that the court would establish through the experts' findings that there were no identification marks on the plane.

When asked by the general procurator about the route he flew, defendant Powers said that he did not remember exact data but that he flew in the direction of the Soviet Union. Powers said that the maximum altitude of his May 1 flight was 68,000 feet. Replying to Rudenko, Powers said that Colonel Shelton told him that flying over the Soviet Union at this altitude was safe and that he would be out of range of the anti-aircraft defense.

The procurator asked what the purpose of Powers' May 1 flight was.

Powers replied that he was to fly at the ordered altitude and according to the indicated route, switching on and off his instruments.

At the request of the procurator, the defendant was confronted with part of the salvaged flight map. Powers replied in the affirmative to the question of whether the map belonged to him. Yes, he said, this is the map I had on May 1.

At the procurator's request, Powers named the main points of the route. Looking at the remnants of his chart he said that one of the points over which he had to fly was one east of the Aral Sea. Another point was situated northwest of Chelyabinsk. One more point before the city of Kirov and the next one after that city. Powers then named other stretches of his May 1 route, which included the Kandalaksha and Murmansk districts.

Defendant Powers testified that the Borge airfield in Norway was the final point of his route.

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When asked by the procurator who made the marks on the chart given to Powers, the defendant replied that he believed that the marks were made by the navigator of the detachment who took part in the flight to Peshawar. Powers also said that some marks on the chart were made by himself including two or three marks made at the Peshawar base, prior to the flight.

What marks were made on the chart during the flight? the general procurator asked. Powers replied that he made marks indicating weather conditions in the flight area and the time of flying over different points.

Were only the marks about weather made on the chart? the procurator asked. Were there any marks about any objectives?

Powers replied that prior to the flight some airfields and other objectives unknown to him were marked on the chart by somebody.

At the request of the procurator general the (court?) secretary handed the defendant a flightbook. Powers admitted that he had that book during his flight. Asked by Rudenko whether the name of the pilot was indicated there, Powers said it was. Powers further testified that he received the flightbook from Colonel Shelton. Replying further to the procurator general, Powers said that the flightbook contained numerous data necessary for his spy overflight of the Soviet Union, including the time of take-off for the USSR, flight altitude, distance between the points on the route and the time of passage over them, fuel expenditure, etc.

The procurator wanted to know what reserve route Powers had. Powers replied that in case of an accident in the first half of the flight he was to return to Peshawar. Should the accident take place in the second half of the flight, then, as Powers said, he was to take the shortest route to Bodoe, Norway. Asked by the procurator what reserve airports were indicated to him, Powers said that several reserve airfields were marked on the map, but he did not remember exactly which.

Procurator: Was a Swedish airport indicated there among others?

Defendant: I don't remember, but in case of accident I would have landed at an airport in Sweden. Powers said that Colonel Shelton told him that any airport outside the Soviet Union was better than inside the USSR.

Asked by the procurator again what reserve airports were indicated to him, Powers replied that he did not remember. Then the procurator recalled that he had in view the airport mentioned in the indictment. Powers confirmed this. (The indictment indicates reserve airfields in Finland or Sweden--TASS.)

In reply to the procurator's question, defendant Powers told how the landing of the U-2 plane was to be insured at Bodoe and that he, Powers, had been told to establish radio contact with the airfield, transmit his signal, and ask for landing instructions.

Was anyone of the 10-10 detachment to meet the plane?

Powers replied that he was sure of that. He had been told that his plane would be met by representatives of the 10-10 detachment.

Then the procurator general asked questions relating to the flight of the spy plane over the territory of the Soviet Union. Replying to him, Powers said that the plane penetrated at an altitude of 67,000 to 68,000 feet. Asked by the procurator general whether he followed his course accurately, Powers said that he tried to follow it as close as possible.

The procurator general further asked how Powers himself felt during the flight. Powers said that physically he felt normal, but was nervous and scared of flying over Soviet territory. The defendant said it was something he would not like to do everyday. Powers testified again that he had tried to fulfill all his assignments as accurately as possible.

When asked by Roman Rudenko what instructions the defendant had for using the aerial photography equipment installed in his plane, Powers claimed that he had, allegedly, no definite instructions and that he "simply" switched the equipment on and off. When asked by Rudenko for what purpose he did so, Powers admitted that he did so in accordance with the instructions he had.

Rudenko said that in his opinion defendant Powers, from the very first minute, had no doubts as to the purposes of his flight. Powers admitted that he thought he had no doubts indeed. Powers tried to prove that he did not know that there was equipment for aerial photography on his plane.

Powers confirmed that his plane had a special device to interfere with the work of radar stations. He said that the tail unit of the U-2 plane was provided with equipment which distorted radar signals aimed at his plane both from ground and aircraft radar. Powers also testified that he switched on his equipment and conducted visual observations over the points marked on the map. He said that he made corresponding markings on the map. Powers said he made three such notes. First he marked an airport, which was not indicated on the map. Powers admitted that he had determined the coordinates of the airfield. Further, he marked down fuel dumps and, as he put it, a big cluster of buildings.

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In reply to the procurator's question about the purpose for which he made these marks, Powers said that he had been told to mark down everything that was not indicated on his map.

Powers tried to present this kind of "activity" as "pilot's habit."

In reply to this the procurator said: "The habit which has espionage purposes?"

Powers: I would have done it also over the territory of the United States.

Kudonko: But you were flying over the territory of the Soviet Union. Consequently it was an intrusion for espionage purposes.

Powers: I believe it was. Powers admitted that all the equipment on the aircraft testified to the espionage purpose of the flight. Powers also said that it was impossible to see from the ground what a plane flying at an altitude 20,000 meters carried. He also said, replying to the procurator general, that the turning of some handle could have also released an atomic bomb if it were aboard. However, Powers said that the B-2 plane did not have bomb racks.

Then the defendant was asked about the circumstances in which his plane was shot down. Powers testified that it happened a few miles south of Sverdlovsk after he made a turn at an altitude of approximately 60,000 feet. Powers said that his plane began falling quickly after an explosion occurred behind the plane. At an altitude of approximately 30,000 feet Powers made an attempt to bail out but he succeeded in doing so only when he was at 14,000 feet.

(Editor's Note--L: Moscow Soviet home service at 1400 GMT on Aug. 17 says that Powers' admission that the plane was shot down at an altitude of 60,000 feet "once again disproves the mendacious assertion by the American and other reactionary press that Powers' aircraft was allegedly brought down from a low altitude.")

Asked about the instructions he was to follow in the event of a forced landing on Soviet territory, Powers said that in this case he was to destroy the plane by pressing a special lever and avoid capture if possible. Then, using his emergency gear, he was to head for the nearest border.

Replying to the question of whether the blasting device in the plane was intended to cover up traces, Powers avoided a direct answer and said that he did not know this, but had ordered to destroy the aircraft.

When Powers testified that the Italian, French, and other money, the gold coins, and Soviet currency found on him were part of his emergency gear and were to help him evade pursuit.

The audience had a good laugh when Powers naively claimed that the noiseless pistol and 200 rounds for it were needed for hunting game.

Replying further to the question put by the procurator, Powers said that the poison needle was given to him by Colonel Shelton. Powers admitted that this needle was given to him to commit suicide in, as he said, he was tortured.

Asked by Roman Rudenko whether he was tortured, Powers said he was not. The procurator general then asked the defendant what was the attitude of the Soviet authorities toward him and how he was treated. Powers said he was treated well.

Powers then testified that he had been shown the remnants of his spy plane on May 17 in the central recreation park. He said that he was sure that it was precisely that plane. Powers evoked laughter in the hall when he agreed with Roman Rudenko that the plane had undergone substantial changes.

The procurator then asked questions about the beginning of Powers' espionage activity. Powers replied in the affirmative when asked whether the May 1 flight was undertaken under the contract he had signed with CIA. Powers related in detail the circumstances under which that contract had been signed.

Powers said that while in the air force he was summoned for talks with "certain people." During the interview these people told Powers that they had a well-paying job for him and that he was qualified for it. Powers was told that he would be paid higher wages than he received as first lieutenant and that he would have to receive special training, be separated from his family, and remain overseas 18 months.

Powers said that he liked the idea of a flying job with high wages and accepted the offer. This happened in 1956. He signed the contract after a medical exam and barometric tests in a suit specially made for him. Powers said he was told that his monthly salary would total 2,500 dollars. Powers testified that he was told before signing the contract that his chief duty would be to fly along the borders of the Soviet Union for the purpose of picking up radio and radar information. He was also told that there could be other assignments as well. Asked by the procurator who signed the contract for CIA, Powers named Collins.

Powers said that U.S. laws stipulated punishment of 10 years' imprisonment, a 10,000 dollar fine, or both for divulging the nature of this top-secret contract. Powers said he learned that he was to undertake intelligence flights along the Soviet Union's borders before he signed the contract with CIA.

Defendant Powers further testified that he arrived at the 10-10 detachment at the Adana base, Turkey, after special training which he concluded in August 1950. Powers said that the main purpose and tasks of this detachment was to collect information along the borders of the Soviet Union. He also said that this detachment conducted weather research in these areas.

Powers then said that the 10-10 detachment was headed by the military while the bulk of the staff consisted of civilians. The defendant also admitted that the 10-10 detachment was located in a special secret zone to which not all those stationed at the Adana base had access. I believe, Powers said, that the 10-10 detachment can be described as special.

When asked by the procurator general which high command officers had visited the 10-10 detachment, Powers testified that he had heard that General White had arrived at the base early in April--Powers had seen his plane. Other generals also came to the base. They included General Everest, commander of the U.S. Air Force in Europe. Powers confirmed once more that the 10-10 detachment was a special one in regard to the work it was doing.

At the request of the procurator general, the defendant was asked to identify the certificate indicating that he belonged to the U.S. military establishment. Powers identified this certificate and admitted that it belonged to him.

Then the procurator general asked the court to hand the defendant his National Aeronautics and Space Administration document. Powers also identified this paper. Asked by Roman Rudenko what the defendant's relations were with NASA, Powers claimed he did not know whether he belonged to this organization.

The defendant again tried evasion by saying he did not know, when the procurator general stated that NASA had nothing to do with the military establishment. Finally, Powers had to admit that he had never had anything to do with NASA and that the certificate was given to him as cover for his intelligence work.

At the second meeting of the military collegium, which began at 1600 hours Moscow time, Procurator General of the Soviet Union Rudenko asked the defendant what field in Finland was indicated by Colonel Shelton as a reserve airport.

Powers did not reply at once, looked for the name of the place on the map, and then said that it was the same airfield as indicated in the indictment--Sodankyla.

Then the defendant was asked about intelligence assignments he had fulfilled in the 10-10 detachment prior to his May 1 flight. Powers testified that he had made several flights along the southern borders of the Soviet Union, specifically, along the Soviet frontier with Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, and along the Black Sea. Powers said that he did not fly over the Caspian Sea but made flights south of it. He said that his plane had special equipment for such flights but that the nature of this equipment was, allegedly, not known to him.

When asked by the procurator general what particular objectives Powers' command was interested in and what tasks the command set for Powers, the defendant testified that in 1956 the command seemed to be most interested in the Black Sea area. Later on, the command's interest seemed to shift to the east. As Powers stated, he had been told that he would probably be able to witness the launching of rockets.

Defendant Powers again tried to evade the answer to the question whether he took any aerial photographs. He was, however, compelled to admit that such photographs had been taken. Powers also admitted that he recorded the signals of radar stations and that therefore his flights were of an intelligence character.

When asked by Roman Rudenko what airfields were used for these flights, Powers named Adana and Incirlik. He said that other pilots, of whom there were seven in the 10-10 detachment, also made such flights. Powers said that in case of accident he could use any airfield in Turkey, Iran, or Pakistan. When asked by Roman Rudenko which airfields in particular, Powers replied that he could use various airfields, especially in Tcheran, Meshed, and Peshawar. In conclusion, Powers had to admit that he could use these airfields for intelligence purposes just as he had used the Peshawar airfield.

Powers replied in the affirmative when asked whether he was to have completed his May 1 reconnaissance flight at Bodoe. He admitted that he had been at Bodoe in August 1958 to deliver a U-2 plane from Adana, Turkey.

Powers said that in Bodoe he was then met by members of the 10-10 detachment. Powers also said that while he was in Bodoe two flights in U-2 planes were made from there by other pilots. In reply to the procurator's question, Powers admitted that he had been at the Peshawar base twice in June 1959 (and that?) he flew a U-2 plane there from the Incirlik base.

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When asked by the procurator general whether he had visited an air base at Wiesbaden, West Germany, Powers replied in the affirmative. He said that he used to be at the base when taking training planes there. This happened several times. Powers said that he had never piloted U-2 planes from Wiesbaden to New York but he had piloted a plane of this type from another West German base to a New York base.

With this the USSR procurator general concluded the examination of Powers.

The presiding judge gave lawyer Mikhail Grinev, Powers' defense counsel, permission to ask questions of interest to him. Grinev asked Powers about his parents and their occupation. Powers testified that his father was a shoemaker and his mother a housewife, that his father worked for many years in coal mines, before an accident crippled his health and almost killed him. Lawyer Grinev asked the defendant about his father's family. He replied that he has five sisters and no brothers. Asked by Grinev whether it could be said that Powers comes from a working family, the defendant replied in the affirmative.

The defense counsel asked who the husbands of the defendant's sisters were. He replied that the oldest sister had married a shoemaker, the second an electrician, and the third an ex-teacher who was now a postman. Still another sister had married a news agent. Mikhail Grinev asked Powers whether his father possessed any real estate. Powers testified that his father owned a farm which did not produce crops for the market.

Mikhail Grinev then told the court that Powers' parents had made photos available showing how Powers grew up and showing the house in which he lived. Mikhail Grinev asked the court to study these documents and to attach them to the record. The presiding judge, after asking whether there were any objections by the procurator general, attached them to the record.

Mikhail Grinev asked Powers about his health. Powers replied that as a child he had suffered from the usual diseases affecting children. Powers said that he was now physically fit. Lawyer Grinev asked Powers to explain a mark on his cheek and the accused replied that this was a birthmark.

When asked by Mikhail Grinev what education he had acquired, Powers said he was graduated from a college where biology and chemistry were the principal subjects. While still at college, he added, he had to work in his spare time to reduce the family's expenditures for his education.

When asked by Mikhail Griney whether he engaged in politics or belonged to any political party, Powers said that he did not engage in politics and was not a member of any political party. There was animation in the hall when Powers said that he had never voted in elections.

It follows from Powers' replies to questions asked by the defense counsel that all his knowledge of the USSR came from American bourgeois newspapers which were slandering the Soviet Union.

Defense counsel asked why Powers did not heed the wishes of his father, who wanted his son to become a doctor. The defendant replied that he graduated from college at an age close to the infantry draft age. It is difficult to get a good job in the United States before the draft because no one wants to hire such people. In order not to wait to be drafted in an infantry unit, he volunteered for the Air Force.

Defense counsel then began ascertaining the circumstances under which Powers entered the service of the Central Intelligence Agency. Replying to a question, Powers said that he did not take any initiative in this matter. Powers said that after finishing his service in the Air Force he intended to join civil aviation, but that he was already beyond the age limit. When he was offered a job with a salary equal to the pay of an airline captain, the defendant said, he was happy to get such a good job.

Powers declared that he knew that a direct result of his May 1 flight was the wrecking of the summit meeting, the cancellation of Eisenhower's visit to the Soviet Union, and the aggravation of international tension. Powers declared that he sincerely regretted that he had played a part in this.

When defense counsel Griney asked Powers what his CIA work brought him materially, the defendant replied that it enabled him to pay his debts, to live in comparative prosperity, and to save money for the future, in the hope of buying a house and setting up his own business, to be independent of his parents. Powers said, however, that he did not receive all his monthly salary. The unpaid part of his salary was to be given him after the expiration of his contract.

Powers testified that his May 1 flight was the only flight over Soviet territory. He alleged that he did not have any knowledge of the program of reconnaissance flights over Soviet territory. According to the accused, the special equipment installed in the plane had not been explained to him. He only knew that he had to carry out instructions. Powers said that he did not know the results of the reconnaissance flights.

Lawyer Grinev recalled that Powers had said in one of his depositions in the preliminary investigation that he had hesitated in extending the contract and that he regretted that he had extended it. Why, asked the defense council.

Powers replied that it was difficult to explain the reasons for his hesitation, but one of the reasons was that the work was very tense and that he disliked what he did. He would not have extended the contract if he could have found a good job, said Powers, but he had no time to look for another job.

When asked by Mikhail Grinev about the difficulties of his job, the defendant replied that the difficulties were the long duration of the flights and the clothing the pilot had to wear. He then gave an example of such a flight and described the difficulties.

Defense Counsel Grinev then asked the defendant whether Colonel Shelton had asked Powers' consent to the May 1 flight or whether it was an order. Powers said that it was an assignment and that he was not asked whether he wanted to fulfill it. When asked by Mikhail Grinev whether he could refuse to fly, Powers replied in the negative. He said that this was an order and that his comrades would regard him as a coward. Besides, Powers said, this would be a breach of contract.

To Grinev's questions on what Powers would have done in case of a forced landing, the accused said that he had been told that such a case was not very likely. He was told that except for technical failures, the flight could hardly be brought to an end by any other means. Powers further said that he had been told to bail out in case of fuel or oxygen failure.

Replying to a question by the defense counsel, Powers said that he felt fit during the May 1 flight but that he disliked the idea of the flight. He was very nervous, keyed up, and afraid.

He replied in the negative to a question by the defense counsel as to whether he intended to resist detention. The defense council asked Powers how he was treated during his detention and Powers' reply caused great animation in the hall when he said: "Much better than I expected."

Powers added that on landing he was helped to spill the air from the parachute and to take off his helmet. When on the way he said he was thirsty, the car was stopped for this purpose. He was offered cigarettes. Powers said that when he was brought before the authorities he complained of a headache because he bumped against something when the plane was shot down. The doctor arrived immediately and helped me. Powers said. Powers said that throughout the period after his plane was brought down he was treated well.

Defense counsel asked the accused about his present attitude toward his work for CIA and whether he understood the danger of his flight. Powers replied that he understood this now much better than he did before. If he had a job he would not extend his CIA contract.

Powers reiterated that now, when he was aware that his flight had wrecked the summit meeting and aggravated world tension, he sincerely regretted that he was to a certain extent the cause of this. With this, defense counsel concluded the examination of Powers.

The court adjourned until 1000 (local time--Ed.) Aug. 18.

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AFRO-ASIAN DELEGATION--A delegation of the USSR Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, led by Secretary M.S. Bakhitov, arrived in Jakarta Aug. 13 at the invitation of the Indonesian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The Soviet guests were met at the airport by the leaders of the Indonesian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, and representatives of the public and the press. (Moscow, TASS, English, Aug. 13, 1960, 1215 GMT--L)

DOCTORS TO CONGO--Soviet medical workers leaving for Congo were received Aug. 13 by Mizerov, chairman of the Union of the Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent of the USSR, and Kurashov, USSR minister for health. (Moscow, Home, Aug. 13, 1960, 1103 GMT--L)

GROMYKO LUNCHEON--USSR Foreign Minister Gromyko on Aug. 13 gave a luncheon in honor of the British Ambassador, Sir Patrick Reilly, who will leave the Soviet Union soon. (Moscow, TASS, English, Aug. 13, 1960, 1113 GMT--L)

CONVENTION RATIFIED--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has, by decree of Aug. 10, ratified the convention on the recognition and implementation of foreign arbitration decisions of June 1958, which was drawn up by the U.N. conference on international trade arbitration. In respect of those states who are not partners to the convention its provisions will be applied only on conditions of reciprocity. (Moscow, TASS, Russian, Aug. 13, 1960, 1402 GMT--L)

SOVIET-AFGHAN AGREEMENT--The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified the agreement on cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan which was signed in Kabul on Mar. 4, 1960. (Text) (Moscow, TASS, Russian, Aug. 13, 1960, 1400 GMT--L)