

Trial Exposes Finnish Distortion

Moscow, Soviet European Service in Finnish, Aug. 16, 1960,  
1900 GAE--L

(Velodis commentary).

(Excerpts) Norway involuntarily became a party to the U.S. provocation, but as became apparent from Powers' confessions and from the flight map, the U.S. espionage (directives?) also provided for the violation of the sovereignty of Finland and Sweden. "I could have flown across Finland to Bodoe in Norway," Powers said. "the word Sodankylae along the line drawn in green on the map means that I could land at Sodankylae airfield."

Certain Finnish papers have expressed (astonishment?) at Powers' confessions and have wondered whether the U.S. pilot might have intended to land at the Sodankylae airfield, which is in disrepair and is difficult to land on. UUSI SUOMI, which earlier tried to divert attention from the U-2 flight, is now displeased that Sodankylae has become a notorious airfield. Finland has a number of very good works of construction, but it is unlikely that UUSI SUOMI has advertised any one of them as zealously as it has advertised the poor condition of Sodankylae airfield. The paper has sought to cast doubts on Powers' confession that he could land in Finland.

But let us consider the following: Reports on the condition of the airfield published in the Finnish press only confirm that the U.S. intelligence service really intended to use it. For these reports tally with the information given to Powers. Powers said that Colonel Shelton had assured him that Sodankylae airfield was in poor condition. As we can see, U.S. intelligence was as well aware of the condition of the airfield as the Finnish press. The fact is rather eloquent.

Attention is also drawn to the arrogance of the words of the U.S. pilot: "I could have landed in Sweden. I could have flown over Finland and landed at Sodankylae." Why could he have done so? After all, the Swedish foreign minister has, as is known, announced that the U.S. pilot had not been given permission to land in Sweden. A similar declaration was made by Finnish authorities. The only answer can be, to quote the words of Minister Toerngren, that "permission to land had been given by the U.S. Government."

Thus, even the neutral countries of Northern Europe are made to feel the aggressive policy of the United States at first hand.

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The leaders of U.S. policy have long and zealously preached that sovereignty is an outdated concept. They have now decided to implement this unworthy principle, regardless of whether others share this principle. The United States showed no respect for the basis of Finland's and Sweden's foreign policy--neutrality. And yet the U-2 espionage flight demonstrated the great advantage of a policy of neutrality. Just because it relinquished this policy of neutrality, Norway was placed in the serious position of being a participant in espionage. And it even jeopardized the sovereign rights of its neighbors.

Powers' confessions reveal that had all the Nordic countries been neutral, the U-2 flight could not have been organized. And then GUSI SUCMI would not have needed to complain of the undesired notoriety earned by Sodankylae airfield, destroyed by the Germans.

#### Powers Family Refutes U.S. Claims

Moscow, Soviet European Service in English, Aug. 17, 1960, 2130 GMT--L

(Text) In Moscow the parents of Francis Powers, who are present at his trial, said they did not think that their son had been brainwashed. The flyer's father said that every word his son pronounced was his own. Mr. Sol Cary, a friend of the Powers family who is accompanying them, also said he was convinced Powers had not been put under any pressure. Powers looked mentally and physically healthy at the trial. These statements refute U.S. press claims sanctioned by the State Department that Soviet legal authorities are pressuring Powers.

#### USSR COVERAGE OF AUG. 17 TRIAL SESSION

##### Home Service Report

Moscow, Soviet Home Service, Aug. 17, 1960, 1619 GMT--L

(Recorded reportage by special correspondents Valentin Zorin, Vladimir Tregubov, Yuriy Kharlanov, and Vyacheslav Chernyshov from the Hall of Columns of the Trade Union House, consisting of recordings of the first day of the Powers' trial, interspersed with commentators' comments)

(Text) Question: Defendant Powers, have you understood this indictment?

Answer: Yes.

Question: Do you plead guilty to the charges?

Answer: Yes, I plead guilty.

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Commentator: And so he has pleaded guilty. It would have been difficult to expect anything else. The guilt of Francis Gary Powers, who committed the gravest crime against our people, has been proved, not only by volumes of documents accumulated during the preliminary investigation, not only by material evidence; his crime was admitted by leaders of the United States, including President Eisenhower himself. Evidence about this crime has already been given in the U.S. Senate by Allen Dulles, chief U.S. spy. True, in contrast to his subordinate, Dulles failed to blush in shame and his voice did not tremble. The hall in which Dulles spoke was insulated from the outside world, carefully checked by agents of the secret service, who looked for microphones under the senators' armchairs. The U.S. legislators gave their word that they would carefully guard the secrets revealed by Dulles. And now these secrets have been made public at an open trial. A Soviet court is trying pilot Powers, Dulles' handyman.

But let us follow the order of events: The Hall of Columns of the Trade Union House is filled to capacity. Representatives of the Moscow public, foreign parliamentarians and lawyers are here, (as are?) noisy and excited newsmen. Powers' relatives are in a box: his mother, his father--not yet an old man--in a bow tie, his wife. And now it is 1000 hours. Even the newsmen have fallen silent.

Official: Will the court rise for the entrance of the judges. Please sit down. The military collegium of the Supreme Court of the Soviet Union is in session. The session will hear the case of Powers, Francis Gary, a citizen of the United States. He has been committed to trial under Art. two of the USSR law on criminal responsibility for crimes against the state.

Commentator: The defendant is brought into the court. He is wearing a blue suit and a white shirt. He is obviously nervous and takes a seat on the defendant's bench, right at the end. There is still a lot of room on that bench--For those who sent him--for the leaders of the U.S. Army, intelligence and diplomatic services. He puts his hand on the rail; it is trembling. But that hand did not tremble when, in the early morning of May 1 a U-2 airplane was rising into the air, just as 15 years ago, the hand of the U.S. airmen who dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki did not tremble. For Powers, like those who sent him, knew that that spy flight could become a tremendous world provocation.

Question: Defendant, your name and surname.

Answer: My name is Powers, Francis Gary.

Commentator: "Pilot," yes, a former pilot but now a criminal, sitting in the dock. It was Soviet rocketeers who made him a "former" pilot when they shot down the U-2 on May 1 near Sverdlovsk. But the 10-10 detachment, a nest of spies, still exists near the Soviet frontier, and American airman still fly and still receive thousands of dollars for their dirty spy trade. The Adana base still exists, the base the American press calls the "pride of the peripheral ring of atomic bases on the frontiers of the Soviet Union," the very same Adana base that the Americans tried to use against the peoples of Iraq, the UAR, and Lebanon. Now the chairman puts the question: Does Powers admit his guilt? Of course he does; it is impossible to deny it.

An intermission is announced. The newsmen dash to the telephone booths and typewriters. One of them, a representative of a Western radio network, shouts as he runs; There is only one man here who is having a harder time than me--the accused.

What can one say? The accused has admitted his guilt and is now awaiting a deserved punishment, but the representatives of reactionary papers and radio networks will have simply and literally to perform acrobatic wonders to try and whitewash Powers and his masters. The task is not merely difficult: It is quite impossible.

After the intermission, the procurator general of the Soviet Union, Roman Andreyevich Rudenko begins cross questioning the accused. Silence reigns in the hall. Powers answers the questions of the prosecution, albeit with evident reluctance and through clenched teeth. How could he fail to answer--he has been caught, (word indistinct), and convicted by the evidence, and no refusal to speak can help. Powers understands this perfectly. The evidence of the accused draws a picture arousing just indignation at provocation and espionage, at the whole sinister net that American imperialists have spread near the frontiers of the Soviet Union--airfields, special planes, means of communication, hundreds of thousands of American servicemen. (Facts?) show they are spies, and they know what they are about. As the New York HERALD TRIBUNE admitted, three U-2 pilots before Powers had met death fulfilling espionage duties. Powers, however, was never told this (at Peshawar base?); he was told fairy tales about the wonders of American technology.

Question: At what altitude were you instructed to fly?

Answer: At approximately 68,000 feet plus or minus a few.

Question: What were you told by Colonel Shelton about the safety of flights at such an altitude?

Answer: I was told that it was absolutely safe to fly over Soviet territory at such an altitude and that antiaircraft defenses could not reach me.

Commentator: It turned out differently. Soviet rockets will reach spy planes at any altitude.

Question: At what altitude was your plane at the moment it was hit by the rocket?

Answer: It was at a maximum of about 63,000 feet. I don't know the exact figure.

Commentator: The questioning continues; and the faces of the bourgeois newsmen become gloomier and gloomier. Well, they're having a hard time today. Yes, one can no longer tell a story about the oxygen apparatus which went wrong or minimize the Soviet antiaircraft defense! It was known in Washington where Powers was sent, and Washington hoped that the pilot would unhesitatingly fulfill any criminal command.

Question: (Sentence indistinct) with the same (word indistinct) you could have turned a switch and released an atomic bomb which might have been carried in your (plane)?

Answer: It could be, but I'm sure that is not that type of airplane. It has no means of carrying or dropping bombs.

Commentator: The blood freezes at such cynicism! These are the cutthroats American generals rear, on whom they count for hatching their criminal plans.

The chairman addresses counsel Grinev, asking whether he has any questions to ask the accused. The counsel asks the accused a number of questions.

Question: What were you instructed to do in case of an emergency landing?

Answer: I was told that it was very unlikely that anything like this would happen.

Commentator: Though intruding like a thief into foreign skies, both Powers and those who sent him were convinced of their impunity. Hence their impudence. But they have not succeeded and will not succeed in the future.

Let the imperialist gentlemen get this into their heads. And if they are unable to draw the logical conclusions from what is now taking place in the Hall of Columns, are unable to understand what awaits those who encroach upon the inviolability of Soviet frontiers, then let them blame only themselves! The trial continues. American imperialism is on trial.

Further Details

(Editor's Note--L) Moscow Soviet home service at 1822 GMT on Aug. 17 carries a correspondent's report of the Powers trial. The following excerpts vary slightly from the version carried by TASS English.

Rudenko: You don't deny that by intruding into USSR airspace you have violated the law?

Powers: Yes, I don't deny it.

Rudenko: Therefore, this intrusion was a reconnaissance and spying flight.

Powers: I think it was.

Rudenko: You stated (at your examination?) that you switched your equipment on and off at definite points over Russia.

Powers: I did all that I was ordered to do.

Rudenko: Without knowing about the special equipment?

Powers: I never saw this special equipment.

Rudenko: You could just as successfully have pulled the trigger and dropped an atomic bomb?

Powers: This could have happened, but this is not the right type of aircraft (for carrying bombs?).

These words uttered by Powers with surprising coldbloodedness caused indignation in the hall.

It was confirmed during the examination that the masters who dispatched Powers on the spying flight equipped their hireling with all the equipment necessary in case of accident and with all necessary instructions.

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The airman was instructed not only to destroy the aircraft in case of a forced landing on Soviet territory, but also to avail himself of the lethal poison so carefully prepared by the same notorious Shelton, who is becoming more and more clearly pinpointed during the trial as one of the most zealous performers of the Pentagon's will. The examination is becoming more and more acute. Procurator General Rudenko is asking clear and precise questions which help in fully establishing Powers' guilt and that of the persons behind him who hypocritically talk of peace but, in fact, have declared espionage to be state policy. The conversation is becoming direct and frank.

Rudenko: Is Cardinal Spellman also interested in military camps?

Powers: He is a churchman. He is interested in the personnel of a military base.

Rudenko: That very same personnel which carries out espionage flights? (laughter in the hall)

The military command had adopted measures to conceal the true activity of the detachment in which Powers served. Among other things, the defendant had two certificates--one from the U.S. Defense Department and another from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Powers admitted that these certificates gave him the right to fly military planes and, at the same time, to conceal the reconnaissance assignments of the detachment.

Powers admitted that before his unfortunate penetration into Soviet airspace he carried out several flights along the southern frontiers of the Soviet Union with special equipment on board. Those who sent Powers were most of all interested in the Black Sea area and, as Powers declared, the launching of rockets. The defendant declared that during these flights he switched on and off certain (apparatus?) in the plane.

Rudenko: Just as you switched them on and off during your flight of May 1?

Powers: Yes, just so.

The state prosecutor asked whether other pilots from the 10-10 detachment carried out similar flights.

Powers: Yes, I would say that work among the pilots was distributed pretty equally.

Podence: Can you say how many airmen there were in the 10-10 detachment?

Powers: Seven civilian pilots.

Ruscenko: As civilian as yourself?

Powers: Yes.

Press Coverage

Moscow, TASS, Radioteletype in English to Europe, Aug. 16, 1960,  
0920 GMT--L.

(Excerpts) The trial of American spy pilot Francis Powers is very much in the news Aug. 16. The papers publish a communique on the Aug. 17 meeting of the military collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR and detailed reports about the trial.

N. Denisov and K. Nepomnyaschiy stress in PRAVDA that the foul activity of American espionage centers is being brought to light at the trial, feature after feature in its stark ugliness. Rank-and-file Muscovites and prominent lawyers who have come nearly from all parts of the world to attend the hearings, the correspondents write, as well as many representatives of the biggest news services and newspapers, continuously express their amazement at the utter moral degradation of the bourgeois world which pays lipservice to freedom and democracy but in point of fact serves the "yellow devil."

G. Dadyants points out in SOVIET RUSSIA that it was not the much-publicized love of bourgeois "freedom" but the accursed mercenary morals of capitalist society in which everything can be sold and bought, including life, honor, and the consciences of people that made Powers commit his crime.

Powers is an inveterate spy, F. Lushnikov and V. Zhukov write in RED STAR. But he is just a pawn in the gamble of the overseas warmongers. Behind him there stand those who directed his flight, who openly call for continuation of espionage activities against other states by all possible means.

The papers also report foreign comments on Powers' trial. In his dispatch from London PRAVDA correspondent Filippos writes that British correspondents in their reports from Moscow could not but point out that the aggressive actions of the United States which sent its U-2 plane on an espionage flight over the USSR arouse the indignation and wrath of the Soviet people.



English Language Coverage

(Editor's Note--L) Moscow Soviet North American service in English at 2300 GMT on Aug. 17 carries a 27-minute account of the proceedings at the Aug. 17 session of the trial of Francis Powers, with recordings of some of the questions and answers. It concludes with the following statement by the announcer:

"Powers' testimony indicates his heavy guilt, since he voluntarily went in for espionage. At the same time, his testimony gives an idea of the wide-ranging activities of American intelligence and of the methods it used. The impression was created that Allen Dulles' agency would stop at nothing to carry out its provocative plans of espionage and sabotage against other countries."

At 0025 GMT on Aug. 18 the North American service carries a commentary which says in part: "Powers personally violated Soviet sovereignty and carried out espionage activity here. He is a criminal and as such is being tried. But he is not the leading star in the show. Of greater importance is American policy and the people dictating it. The Powers trial shows that he and his ilk are ready for anything. They are (frauds?), and they are ready to commit any crime. This was cast in bold relief at the trial."

The North American service at 2300 GMT on Aug. 17, answering a question from a listener in Montreal, says that under Soviet law, capital punishment is reserved for a very narrow range of the gravest offenses. A member of the panel adds:

"I suppose that most of us here would want to see capital punishment abolished, and I suppose we will abolish it when society rids itself for all practical purposes of these grave crimes. But until that time, society must, of course, protect itself against such things as bloody murders and espionage."

TASS REPORTAGE ON AUG. 18 PROCEEDINGS

Moscow, TASS, Radioteletype in English to Europe, Aug. 18, 1960,  
0734 GMT--L

(Text) Moscow--At today's morning session of Powers' trial defense counsel Mikhail Grinev continued examination of his client. The lawyer wanted to know whether, when Powers was signing the contract with the Central Intelligence Agency, he knew that he would have to perform flights over the Soviet Union. The defendant answered that he did not know that, and he found it out for the first time six or seven months after he had signed the contract.

Powers said that it was then that he was told that flights over the USSR were a part of "our duties."

In reply to the question by the state prosecutor, Powers admitted that the Pakistan authorities knew of his flight to Peshawar in a U-2 plane in 1959.

When asked by Mikhail Grinev what Colonel Shelton concretely told Powers about the safety of flights over the USSR, Powers testified that he was told that such flights were absolutely safe. The only thing that could happen was some technical failure of the plane.

Mikhail Grinev asked Powers whether he had ever been given a poisoned needle before, and the defendant replied that it was the first time... that he was given such a needle. Powers replied in the affirmative to Mikhail Grinev's question of whether Colonel Shelton had shown him how to use the needle. This ended Grinev's questioning of the defendant.

Then the prosecutor general, Roman Rudenko, took up examination of the defendant.

Asked who had given him permission to land the U-2 in Peshawar in 1959, Powers said that he had received such permission from the local control center. The prosecutor made the point that Pakistan authorities knew about Powers' flight in 1959. To this Powers replied that he believed this was exactly the case.

Powers testified that a special regime had been introduced at the 10-10 base in Peshawar in 1959-1960. We were not allowed to leave the base, Powers said. He believes that the reason behind this was that the U-2 planes and the instrumentation on them were secret.

Replying then to the question by the procurator general, Powers admitted that by flying over Afghanistan he had violated the sovereignty of that state.

It follows from Power's testimony that no permission had been obtained from the countries over whose territories he had flown. Powers declared that, as he believes, no permission had been received for the flight over the USSR. Powers said that this is confirmed by his being in the dock now.

In reply to a question from Roman Rudenko, Powers testified that he had crossed the border of the USSR at 66,000 feet and then, continuing his flight, rose to 68,000 feet. He said that it was at this altitude that he was shot down.

The procurator general asked the court to read the report of the commander of the military unit which shot down the U-2 on May 1.

The presiding judge asked the defense counsel whether he had any objections, and then permitted this report to be read. The report of unit commander, Major Voronov, says that he had carried out orders to destroy the U-2. The report also says that the spy plane was shot down with a single rocket.

In explaining why he did not maintain radio contact with the Incirlik and Pevnawar bases during his May 1 flight, Powers said that the radio equipment on his plane could insure communications at a distance not exceeding 300-400 miles.

The state prosecutor then asked whether the absence of radio contact was due to the secrecy of his flight. Powers replied that even if he had been able to maintain radio contact with the bases he would not have done so because of the possibility of detection.

At the request of the state prosecutor, the court again confronted Powers with his flight map. The procurator general asked why was it that on that map the routes were marked in red and blue. Powers replied that the red line indicated the route he was to follow with utmost accuracy, while the blue line indicated the general direction of the flight.

Further, in reply to the procurator general's question, Powers admitted that the route indicated by the red line was of special interest to persons who had given him the map and, since he had been working for CIA, it was persons from this agency who were interested in this.

In his testimony about the route from Kendalaksha to Bodoe, marked in brown on the chart, Powers said that was the route he would have had to follow in case of unforeseen circumstances. Powers said that in that case he would have crossed the Soviet Union, Finland, Sweden, and Norway.

The procurator general asked Powers the purpose of the piece of black cloth given him by Colonel Shelton before his flight. Powers tried to evade this question, pleading that he did know. He claimed that it was not a recognition signal.

Specifying the countries over which he had flown in 1958 in transferring the U-2 from Incirlik to Bodoe, Powers, in reply to the procurator general's question, named Turkey, Greece, and Italy. He believed that the route went across France or Switzerland. After that he flew across West Germany and "perhaps Denmark," but of this the defendant is not sure. His flight ended in Norway.

Then Powers was shown the four topographic maps of the Soviet Union taken from him. Pieces were cut out of two of them. These maps were taken from Powers when he was searched. No such cuts are in the two other maps found in the remnants of the plane.

The questioning of the defendant reveals that the pieces cut from the maps carried indications that these maps were classified secret. The seal of the U.S. Air Force was also cut out.

Powers admitted that these cuts were made to conceal to whom these maps belonged and where they were issued. He said that the topographic maps given to him were part of his emergency kit, and in the case of a forced landing were to help him make his way out of the Soviet Union. Two maps with cuts were to be destroyed at the order of the commander of detachment 10-10.

The procurator general said that an appeal in 14 languages was discovered among Powers' gear, and asked the court to show this appeal to Powers. The defendant admitted that the appeal had been found on him but alleged that he did not know he had it.

At the request of the state procurator the text of this appeal was read in Russian and English. The appeal reads: "I am an American and I do not speak Russian. I need food, shelter, and help. I shall do you no harm. If you help me, you will be rewarded."

Powers again claimed that this appeal had not been given him and apparently had been included in his gear by those who helped him dress before the flight.

The procurator general asked whether money and gold were given Powers for bribing Soviet citizens. The defendant replied that this was to help him get out of the country by all means and, if possible, to resort to bribery.

When the procurator general said that attempts to bribe Soviet citizens would be fruitless, Powers replied: "I also think so." (Laughter in the hall)

The procurator general said that he would like to get more precise information on some questions pertaining to the pay received by Powers. He asked the defendant what his monthly salary was during his service with the air force.

Powers replied that it was approximately 700 dollars. Powers then said that after he had signed a contract with CIA his salary was 2,500 dollars. He then added that he actually received only 1,500 minus taxes, while 1,000 dollars was withheld. This money, as Powers declared, was to be paid after fulfillment of his contract.

Rudenko asked Powers whether he would have received this money had he refused to make the flight on May 1. Powers replied that he did not know whether this would have been regarded as fulfillment of the contract. Eventually Powers recognized that this could not have been regarded as fulfillment of the contract. After that Roman Rudenko said that he had no more questions to ask the defendant.

The examination of Powers was taken up by presiding judge, Borisoglebskiy. He asked Powers what his main task was on his May 1 flight. Powers said he was to follow the route given him and to switch certain instruments on and off. Presumably, he said, this was done for intelligence purposes.

Powers replied in the affirmative when asked by the presiding judge whether Colonel Shelton was interested in missile sites. Powers answered in the affirmative when asked whether his task was to discover such sites. Powers said that the experts who studied the photos can tell what interested the persons who sent him on his May 1 flight.

The presiding judge asked Powers whether he realized that by intruding into the airspace of the Soviet Union he was violating the sovereignty of the USSR. Powers replied "Yes, I did." When asked by the presiding judge whether he thought he had benefited or harmed his country by his flight, Powers said he had harmed his country greatly.

The presiding judge then asked whether Powers thought that his flight could have led to a military conflict. Powers replied: "Those who sent me should have thought about that."

In reply to another question Powers said that he greatly regretted his actions.

Then Powers replied to questions by peoples assessor Aviation Major General Sakharov.

From the defendant's answers it followed that he had flown planes of several types and logged many hours in the air. Powers said that during preparations for his May 1 flight possible locations of missile sites in the Soviet Union, certain airfields, and some other things he did not know were indicated to him.

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In reply to General Zakharov's question as to who had prepared the flight map for Powers, the defendant said that he did not know, but presumably it was the detachment's navigator.

Then Powers stated that he had little time to study the flight map before flying into Soviet territory--not more than an hour and a quarter. He studied the route and the map while he was readied for the flight. At the same time, Powers stated that for the flight along the border of the Soviet Union in 1956 he had prepared in advance.

When General Zakharov asked what courses of action had been planned in case of encounter with Soviet fighter planes, Powers replied that he had been told that there was no danger of this. He also said that the plane carried no special device to let him see an attacking fighter plane. But a down-turned periscope enabled him to see a plane if it appeared under the U-2.

The defendant then said that a special device to jam radar and signals given by fighter planes and rockets was activated on the plane before his take-off May 1 and throughout his flight over the Soviet Union. In reply to a question by a people's assessor, Powers explained that he meant air-to-air rockets.

In reply to General Zakharov's question, Powers testified that during the May 1 flight he had used the signals of two or three radio stations in the Soviet Union. Powers further said that during night flights along the borders of the Soviet Union he had used additional equipment installed on the plane, but claimed he did not know what kind of equipment that was.

Then the presiding judge granted the floor to people's assessor General Vorobyev. General Vorobyev asked Powers whether, while signing the contract with CIA, he was aware of the nature of his future intelligence activity. Powers replied that he knew of the flights along the border of the Soviet Union. He was told that he would probably have to fulfill other assignments as well.

Powers replied in the affirmative to General Vorobyev's question as to whether while signing the contract for the second time he knew that he would have to make flights over the Soviet Union. He also replied in the affirmative when asked whether he knew that these flights would be made for intelligence purposes. Powers claimed that he thought that he would not have to make flights within the boundaries of the Soviet Union.

In reply to General Vorobysv's question, Powers confirmed that the equipment installed in his plane was for intelligence purposes but that he did not know exactly its kind and scope.

Powers testified that he was instructed by the commander of detachment 10-10, Colonel Shelton.

The court then examined the witnesses.

Witness Petr Asabin testified that around 1100 hours on the morning of May 1 he was at home and heard a loud noise, like a jet plane, and then an explosion. When Asabin climbed up on the roof, he, as he said, saw a dust pillar some five kilometers from the village. At the same time, he sighted a parachutist in the sky. Thinking that it was some accident and that the pilot was in trouble and needed help, Asabin ran to the spot where the parachutist would land.

Then Asabin stated that he and witnesses Surin, Cherevishin, and Chuzhakin reached the parachutist and helped him to his feet. They realized he was a foreigner since to their question of what had happened he replied in a strange language and shook his head. The parachutist wore a helmet with a white top, on which was the figure 29.

Asabin testified that attached to the parachutist's belt was a long-barrelled pistol and a knife. These weapons were removed from him.

Asabin testified that he remembered this parachutist quite well. He was of more than medium height, strongly built, his dark hair cut short, and with some grey hair on the temples. He had a mole on the left side of his neck. Asabin testified that the detained parachutist and defendant Powers now before the court is the same person.

The presiding judge asked if there were any questions for the defense. Defense counsel Grinev asked if Powers resisted or attempted to offer resistance when he was being detained. Witness Asabin replied that he did not, and that he behaved calmly.

The presiding judge asked the defendant whether he had any questions. Powers replied that he had no questions. Asked by the presiding judge whether he wanted to make any remarks concerning the witness' testimony, Powers said that the testimony was true. He also added that he would like to thank the witness for what he did for him at the time he was detained. This caused a stir in the hall.

Witness Anatoliy Cherenisin said that after he and the other witnesses had helped the parachutist up and released him, he, Cherenisin, stripped him of a pistol which was in a holster on the belt of his flying suit.

Cherenisin said that he and Asabin took the parachutist by the arms and led him to the car. The parachutist's gear was loaded into the trunk. The stranger was brought to a neighboring village where he was handed over, along with his belongings, to officials of the security organs.

The court hearings continue arousing keen interest among the Soviet public and representatives of foreign countries who are present at the trial. As yesterday, the Hall of Columns was filled with workers from Moscow enterprises, representatives of the intelligentsia, diplomats, public leaders, and lawyers from many countries. All the press seats are taken by Soviet and foreign newsmen.

Witness Chuzhakin testified that when he and Cherenisin ran up to the parachutist they saw that Asabin was already there. They raised the flier to his feet, released him from his parachute harness, gloves, and mask, and asked what happened to him. But he replied in a language they did not understand. Chuzhakin said that alerted him. They seated the parachutist in the car and put the parachute, helmet, and gloves in the trunk.

Chuzhakin testified that they took the parachutist to a neighboring village. On the way there he made signs that he wanted to drink. His request was satisfied. The parachutist was then handed over to security officials.

As testified by witness Vladimir Surin, on May 1 at 1100 hours he heard a loud noise, like a jet plane but sharper, and went out into the street. A loud explosion was heard and Surin saw a descending parachutist. With Chuzhakin, who drove up in a car, they went to the spot where the parachutist was expected to land, to help him. When Surin, Chuzhakin, and Cherenisin ran up to the parachutist they saw Petr Asabin standing near the man.

Surin said that someone asked the parachutist what had happened. But he replied in a language that Surin could not understand and shook his head. Surin and other witnesses saw that he was a foreigner and decided to detain him.



Witness Surin also said that a pistol and a knife were taken from the parachutist. He added that the parachutist was brought to the village soviet and handed over to the officials of the state security organs.

The participants in the trial had no more questions to ask Surin. Defendant Powers said he wished to thank everyone who helped him on that day. This is my first chance to do this, he added. The examination of the witnesses was then concluded. The court went over to the examination of experts.

(Editor's Note: Moscow TASS Radioteletype in English to Europe at 1541 GMT on Aug. 17 names the expert witnesses as Col. N. A. Alekseyev, Engineer Lt. Col. Y. V. Tyufilin, doctor of technical sciences Prof. G. A. Istomin, Engineer Col. R. A. Andreyev, senior scientific worker Engineer Lt. Col. K. V. Voroshilov, Engineer Lt. Col. N. M. Burnastrov-Zuyev and merited scientist doctor of medical sciences Prof. V. I. Prozorovsky.)

Col. Nikolay Alekseyev told the court that the commission of experts which had studied the documents and the flight map had a large number of documents at its disposal. These documents were divided into three groups. The first are documents establishing Powers' identity. They include Powers' ID card bearing the seal of the U.S. Defense Department, a medical certificate issued in Powers' name and indicating that he served with the U.S. Air Force, two certificates giving him the right to fly planes. This group of documents confirms that Powers belonged to the U.S. Air Force.

The second group of documents refers to the flight on May 1. They include, specifically, separate parts of the flight map on which the route from Peshawar to Norway, a total of 6,100 kilometers--of which 4,700 kilometers are over the Soviet Union--was marked.

Points in the Soviet Union over which Powers was to switch on the intelligence equipment are marked along the route on the chart. The flight was made along a course plotted in advance, at an average speed of 750 kilometers per hour.

The same group of documents includes the first pages of the log book, with entries made during the flight, a cutting from the synoptic chart, with a weather forecast along the route, which confirms that the flight had been thoroughly prepared, and four sheets of U.S. Air Force aeronavigational charts which include the territory of Europe and the USSR and served as reserve papers in case of deviation from the route or of forced landing.

The third group of documents includes flying documentation used in any flight.

The commission of experts concluded that the flight by the American plane over the Soviet Union on May 1 was made deliberately and had been planned in advance. During the flight Powers knew his bearings and flew along the route mapped out in advance. While flying over the Soviet Union Powers marked intelligence data on the map.

Engineer Lt. Col. Yuriy Syufilin said that a commission was set up to establish whether the downed U-2 had identification marks. The wreckage of the U-2 was placed before the commission for examination.

Colonel Syufilin said that well preserved on the plane's wreckage, particularly on the wings and fuselage, was a painted surface which permitted the experts to establish whether the aircraft had identification marks.

By gradually washing off the layers of paint, it was established that the U-2 plane downed on May 1 did not bear identification marks and that they had never been placed on it.

Powers tried to cast aspersions on the findings of the expert commission and claimed that he allegedly saw identification marks on all the U-2 planes based at Incirlik. He said he could not agree with the commission's conclusion. The presiding judge told Powers that it was his right to agree or disagree, but the expert investigation had shown that the U-2 plane in which Powers flew May 1 did not bear identification marks.

Prof. Glev Istomin, doctor of engineering sciences, informed the court of the commission's conclusions on the photographic equipment found on the downed plane. Istomin said that separate broken elements of the aerial camera, film cases, and film were placed before the commission.

It was established, Istomin said, that the photographic camera was a special wide-angle camera with a long focal length, of the "73-B" type. This name is marked on several trade mark plates and on the body of the camera. There is also an inscription showing that the camera was made in the United States.

The "73-B" is an intelligence aerial camera in its tactical and technical specifications, Glev Istomin said. The camera is designed to photograph vast areas during a flight. It insures multicourse photographing. During the May 1 flight the photographing was done through seven hatches, covering an area across the course which equalled almost 200 kilometers.

The supply of film, Istomin said, permitted taking some 4,000 dual pictures, that is, photographing a course of 3,500 kilometers. The expert stressed that the long lens could take relatively large scale photos from a high altitude, meeting the requirements of aerial photo intelligence. Professor Istomin noted that the scale of the photos made on May 1 over the Soviet Union--220-230 meters to one centimeter-- was enough to determine the purpose of most industrial and military objectives.

The expert pointed out that the U-2 carried highly sensitive film, intended for high altitude aerial photo intelligence. Istomin added that this film was in several ways superior to that used in American reconnaissance balloons.

The film removed from the U-2, Istomin said, was developed, the negatives were deciphered and bridged with the flight map. It was found that the photography was carried on along a course which began west of Tashkent and moved toward Sverdlovsk. The course of the photography coincides with the route on the flight map.

The deciphered photos, taken from some 21,000 meters, yielded certain intelligence information. They show large populated localities, industrial and military objectives, airports, anti-air facilities, and depots.

The photographs made during the flight of the U-2, Istomin pointed out, could be utilized for intelligence purposes and also for compiling topographical maps and rendering them more accurate.

The study of the wreckage of the U-2 aircraft and the aerial photography materials lead to the conclusion that the equipment of the U-2 was for intelligence and its flight for espionage, Professor Istomin declared.

The expert findings on the radiotechnical equipment, presented to the court by engineer Lt. Col. Rostislav Andreyev, show that all the radio equipment had the indexes "MP" (military procurement--TASS) and conventional numbers on them. These indexes show that the equipment is the property of the U.S. Defense Department and is classified top secret.

The serials, according to expert opinion, are typical of radio-intelligence instrumentation. They have the necessary wide bands and can be beamed toward radiotechnical facilities.

The expert further reported that intelligence meter band receiver MP 11048, which he examined, was an automatic intelligence receiver. Its circuit is typical of automatic radiointelligence receivers.

Analysis of the signals registered by the tape recorder installed in Powers' plane showed that they belonged to Soviet antiaircraft artillery radar stations and long-range spotting and fighter-direction radar.

In their findings the experts declare that the radiotechnical equipment installed in Powers' plane comprises a system of aircraft radiointelligence stations, intended for obtaining information about the structure of the radiotechnical facilities of the Soviet Union's antiaircraft defense system. It is also intended to collect information about the structure of this system in individual cities; big industrial and administrative centers, and also individual radar and radiotechnical stations comprising the antiaircraft defense service.

This data was recorded ferromagnetically. It was discovered that the tape contained signals of ground radar stations of the Soviet Union's antiaircraft defense radiolocation system.

At the end of the morning session of the military collegium of the USSR Supreme Court, which is hearing the criminal case of American spy pilot Powers, members of the defendant's family--his parents, Mrs. Powers, and the persons accompanying them--were given an opportunity to view the material evidence which convicts Powers of espionage and is now in the courtroom.

Lt. Col. Konstantin Voroshilov announced at the trial the experts' findings concerning the pistol and other articles Powers carried on his May 1 flight. As a result of expert investigation it has been established that the pistol carried by Powers was the latest type of noiseless sidearm. It has great penetrating power and normal range and accuracy. The trademarks and inscriptions on the pistol indicate that it was made in the United States. Lieutenant Colonel Voroshilov declared that the features of the noiseless pistol taken from Powers indicated it was not a hunting or conventional personal weapon carried by officers.

Lieutenant Colonel Voroshilov declared that the pistol was designed for noiseless use on humans. He added that the 205 cartridges Powers had carried could be used in the pistol. The cartridges were also of American make.

The expert commission had also examined the five ampules and cylindrical tin container with two lids. Lieutenant Colonel Voroshilov said that the ampules were for use when it was necessary for a flame to burn for a comparatively long time on an object to set it on fire, and the cylindrical box contained combination day and night signal flares.

Powers asked the court to be shown the ampule and be read the instructions, which illustrated how the ampule was to be used to light a campfire. Powers tried to assert that this was precisely the purpose of the ampule. He also asserted that the pistol was designed only for hunting. Powers had to agree with the reasonable remark of the presiding judge that it is difficult to hunt at an altitude of 68,000 feet.

Engineer Lt. Col. Nikolay Burnistrov-Zuyev reported to the court the experts' findings concerning the explosive device found in the U-2 wreckage. He said that technical experts had established that the device was installed near the cockpit. It contained an explosive substance and detonating facilities. The device could be set off from the cockpit.

It has been established that the explosive substance was hexogen, (mixed with?) wax. The total weight of the explosive was some 1.4 kilograms.

As noted by the expert, hexogen was a very powerful explosive used by the U.S. Army. The quantity of hexogen on the plane was quite enough to destroy the aircraft, instruments, and equipment.

The expert pointed out that aviation history was devoid of cases where explosive devices like the one the U-2 carried had been installed in civilian or military planes. If explosive devices were installed, they were much weaker and intended only to wreck special instruments and individually important sections. The explosive device in the U-2, Nikolay Burnistrov-Zuyev stressed, was intended to destroy the entire plane.

Prof. Viktor Prozorovskiy, prominent Soviet specialist in forensic medicine, informed the court of the results of the investigation of the poisoned pin with which Powers was supplied to commit suicide in case of imprisonment. This is an ordinary straight pin of white metal with a head and a sharp end is 27 millimeters in length and 1 millimeter in diameter.

The pin has a complex structure. It is hollow inside except for the sharp end. A needle is inserted in the hollow. The needle can be extracted by pulling the head of the pin with the fingers with some force. Deep, oblique grooves on the sharp end of the needle are completely covered with a layer of sticky thick substance of brownish color.

With the needle extracted from the poisoned pin the experts pricked an experimental dog in its upper hind leg. A minute after being pricked the dog lay down and then fell on its side. At the same time there was observed a sharp weakening of the respiratory movements of the thorax. The tongue and visible mucous membranes assumed a bluish hue. Three minutes after the prick, cardiac activities ceased and death followed.

The same needle, Professor Prozorovskiy said, was inserted under the skin of a white mouse. The mouse was dead of respiratory paralysis 20-30 seconds later.

Professor Prozorovskiy stressed that analysis had shown that the needle in the pin contained a substance which, considering its action on animals, toxic doses, and physical properties, can be placed in the curare group-- the strongest and fastest of all known poisons.

In view of the very high toxicity and nature of the poison's action upon animals, as well as the relatively large amount of this poison on the needle, the panel of forensic medicine experts considers that if a man was pricked with this needle, death would follow as quickly as in the case of animals.

The presiding judge announced that the court had decided to summon Col. Ivan Zhdanov. Colonel Zhdanov said a special commission had studied the maps, photos, and other documents taken from the American plane after its crash near Sverdlovsk. According to the commission's findings, Zhdanov said, the flight of the American pilot in the U-2 plane showed that it was deliberate and prepared in advance for intelligence purposes.

Colonel Zhdanov further said that the commission examined the circumstances and studied the confiscated documents. This provided ground for the conclusion that the American U-2 plane was a specially equipped serial spy designed to cross the borders of the Soviet Union. The purpose of the flight was to reconnoiter military and industrial installations in important areas of the Soviet Union.

Colonel Zhdanov said that among other things photographed were airports and certain other installations which constitute state and military secrets of the Soviet Union.

This rounded off the examination of the experts at 1740 hours. The next session will begin Friday, Aug. 19, at 1000 hours Moscow time.

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**BREZHNEV CYPRUS MESSAGE**--The chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev, in his message Aug. 16 to Makarios, president of the Republic of Cyprus, solemnly declared that the Soviet Union recognizes the Republic of Cyprus as a sovereign state, and offered to establish diplomatic relations and exchange diplomatic representatives. This message is a reply to a telegram from the president of the Republic of Cyprus to the effect that the independence of the republic was proclaimed at 0001 hours Aug. 16. Brezhnev expressed hope that the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus would develop comprehensive friendly relations. He also noted that the Soviet people watch with deep sympathy and understanding the courageous struggle of the freedom-loving Cyprus people against colonial domination and for national independence. (Moscow, TASS, Russian, Aug. 16, 1960, 2150 GMT--L)

**INDONESIAN ANNIVERSARY**--Adam Malik, ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia, held a reception Aug. 17 to mark his country's national holiday--the anniversary of the proclamation of independence. The reception was attended by Anastas Mikoyan, Dmitriy Polyanskiy, ministers of the USSR, representatives of public organizations, scientists, and cultural workers. Among the guests were foreign diplomats and newspapers correspondents. (Text) (Moscow, TASS, English, Aug. 17, 1960, 1722 GMT--L)

**SUSLOV-COLLAN TALKS**--Mikhail Suslov, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received John Collan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, Aug. 17. During their talk, held in a friendly atmosphere, they exchanged opinions on the urgent questions of the international labor and communist movement. (Text) (Moscow, TASS, English, Aug. 17, 1960, 1605 GMT--L)

**DELEGATION IN ETHIOPIA**--David Ogbagzy, minister of state for foreign affairs of Ethiopia, last night received the delegation of Soviet journalists headed by T. Suvanberdyrev, secretary of the board of the Union of Soviet Journalists, now visiting in Addis Ababa. During the ensuing friendly conversation the minister noted with profound satisfaction the development of the traditional-friendly Soviet-Ethiopian relations, especially in the period following the visit to the Soviet Union of Haile Selassie I, emperor of Ethiopia. The minister said that the Ethiopian people would be happy to welcome the head of the Soviet Government, Nikita Khrushchev, and were eagerly looking forward to his return visit to Ethiopia. (Moscow, TASS, English, Aug. 16, 1960, 1340 GMT--L)

Communist Penetration a Dodge

Moscow, Soviet European Service in English, Aug. 15, 1960, 2130 GMT--L  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

(Term) The OAS foreign ministers conference, which is to discuss the Cuban question, opens tomorrow in San Jose, Costa Rica. Having succeeded in taking the Cuban question to the OAS, although Cuba complained to the Security Council about the U.S. actions, the U.S. ruling circles are now out to have their anti-Cuban policy approved by the Latin American countries and prepare the ground for new aggression against Cuba. It is an open secret that the United States has an overwhelming influence in this organization, which is also called the "U.S. colonial department."

It is noteworthy in this connection that when the agenda of the foreign ministers conference was discussed at the OAS committee, the United States did not allow Cuba's complaint about its aggressive actions to be included in the agenda, although in the Security Council Mr. Lodge had insisted that the complaint should be discussed in the OAS.

As is evidenced from U.S. press reports the United States has failed to secure the support of Latin American countries in condemning the Cuban Government at the conference. The papers of these countries have not forgotten that only six years ago the U.S. Government resorted to intervention and suppressed the national liberation movement in Guatemala. That is why Latin American governments cannot disregard the fact that by approving the U.S. intervention against Cuba they would create a precedent which may in the future be used by the United States for open interference in the internal affairs of any Latin American country. It is not accidental that several Latin American countries did not recognize the Monroe Doctrine, which was authored during the last century and has since become an instrument of U.S. domination in Latin America.

Taking into account the sentiments in Latin American countries, the United States changed its tactics when drawing up the agenda of the conference in San Jose. It decided to discuss the Cuban question in terms of alleged penetration of international communism into Latin America with the encouragement of the Cuban Government.

This talk about communist penetration is sheer nonsense. The United States tries to present any national liberation movement as communist. The revolution in Egypt which overthrew the Farouk regime was also declared to have resulted from communist penetration.



The revolution in Iraq and the Japanese people's movement against the military treaty with the United States signed by the Kishi government were also presented as communist intrigues. The same is being done with regard to the Cuban revolution.

According to the U.S. President's logic, the delivery of oil to Cuba at exorbitant prices by Esso and the Texas Oil Company, the sending of (word indistinct) subversive agents, and piratic claims to that country are manifestations of American-Cuban friendship, whereas sales of Soviet oil to Cuba, the Soviet purchase of Cuban sugar, and trips of Soviet dancers and singers to Cuba are interference in Cuba's affairs and a threat to the existence of the United States. Strange logic indeed.

It is difficult to predict the outcome of the conference in San Jose. One thing is clear however: U.S. imperialists will try, with the help of various maneuvers, to secure a majority of votes to isolate Cuba at the conference. But whereas this can be done at a roundtable conference by means of pressure, it is impossible to divide the Latin American peoples who side with Cuba and the Cuban revolution. They see in the Cuban revolution their own future, free from the oppression of American monopolies.

U.S. BUYS SPIES, SOLDIERS WITH MONEY

Moscow, Soviet Home Service, Aug. 17, 1960, 1200 GMT--L (UNCLASSIFIED)

(Text) In his concluding speech at the Fifth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Khrushchev reported that the spy pilot Powers received 700 dollars a month during service in the U.S. Air Force, but when he went over to intelligence work--in other words to carry out spy jobs collecting secret information--he started to get 2,500 dollars a month. This is how capital buys life, buys people, said Nikita Sergeyevich. In this example, as in a drop of water, we see reflected the features of the capitalist world, its mercenary character. Everything is bought and sold there, even man's most precious possession, his life.

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RED STAR publishes an article by candidate of economic sciences Yermakov telling how capital buys soldiers. No other word but "purchase" can describe the process by which the ranks of the U.S. armed forces are filled. American imperialists are resorting more and more to the method of bribing personnel in building up an obedient army, the method of special material initiatives for soldiers and officers for carrying out the commands of the reactionary top brass.

Ruling U.S. military circles are at present conducting a policy of "professionalizing" the army, filling its ranks mainly with volunteers for whom military service becomes a lifetime job. Why are American imperialists conducting this policy? Because, of all the types of bourgeois army, the professional army is the most trustworthy prop of the exploiting classes.

Such an army creates in the soldiers and sailors, bought for money, the habit of blindly obeying commands from above: It makes it easy to train servicemen as killers, plunderers, and spies who can be easily utilized, as happened in Powers' case, for aggressive purposes against other states.

Tormented by unemployment and constant apprehension for the morrow, many Americans seek refuge in the army. The ARMY TIMES regularly prints a big advertisement giving 10 reasons why it is advantageous for Americans to serve in the armed forces, and all these reasons boil down to one thing--money. One of the illustrations in the ad shows a wad of dollars with the caption "This Is Your Money and You Will Receive It Regularly." The paper considers that there is not and cannot be a more weighty argument.

U.S. ruling circles pay prime attention to the intensification of intelligence activity. Vast sums are spent in accordance with secret clauses (po sekretnym statyam) in remuneration for the services of spies, subversionists, and agents. The New York TIMES reported in May that Allen Dulles' department spends 2 billion dollars yearly on the maintenance of up to 18,000 American spies, not including many thousands of foreign agents.

Not long ago, the semiofficial organ of the U.S. Department of Defense, the ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE REGISTER, printed an article with the plain title: "The Army Needs More Intelligence Men and Agents." The article emphasizes the intensification of intelligence activity against the Soviet Union and the people's democracies.

On the conditions of the bourgeois system, relations between people are determined by the desire for profit, by mutual distrust, by the desire to climb, to get rich at other peoples' expense. Capitalist society kills the noble qualities in people, corrupts and deforms the human soul. It is in such a social system that men like Powers appear; it is such a system that is capable of bringing forth and that brings forth plunderers and killers for whom there is nothing sacred but money and the thirst for getting rich.

## U.S. MOON DEFENSE PLANS RIDICULED

Moscow, Soviet Home Service, Aug. 16, 1960, 0500 GMT--L (UNCLASSIFIED)

(Report on Gerasimov article: "The Pentagon Is on the Moon")

(Text) Before our eyes, Gerasimov writes, the moon, from an object of poetry, is rapidly becoming an object of scientific research. Now, many are waiting with rapture and impatience the time when the first cosmonaut will step onto the surface of our natural satellite. Who will be this first bold explorer devoting his life to science?

In the United States they have seriously answered this question. Scientists have decided (to explore as follows?): A landing group will land on the moon and will immediately entrench themselves strongly. This is what representative of the U.S. war ministry Col. Leonard Haseman said. He emphasized that they would have to entrench themselves in the area of the Copernicus Crater, where (few words indistinct).

But in case of need Haseman had chosen 170 areas for entrenchment. The colonel was silent about further ideas of subsequent events. However, one must assume that the landing group would then set up circular defense without fail. Then a logical development would be the building of trenches, dugouts, and (passage indistinct).

The United States, as the influential New York TIMES announced on Aug. 14, is choosing places for army bases on the moon. The assertion of the paper refers to the statement by war secretary Brucker, Secretary of Interior Seaton, and the above-mentioned Colonel Haseman. In the discussion of plans an active part is also being played by Col. Lloyd Rall, head of the technical reconnaissance and photographic department of the army. His participation is, of course absolutely essential. It is not for nothing that they say "reconnaissance is the eyes and ears of the army."

In what crater should one entrench oneself? On what ridge should one take up defense positions? And should there turn out to be inhabitants, moon dwellers, the question arises about a formal soldier's handbook, such as "Moonman, Answer, or I Fire." One must assume that in discussion of where to put military bases on the moon these questions were not (bypassed?). (Few words indistinct) were qualified and with great experience. One need only remember with what zeal they monthly train scores of landing troops in Japan, Greece, Taiwan, everywhere where they have military bases. By the way, in these cases American soldiers are issued handbooks of which I spoke above.