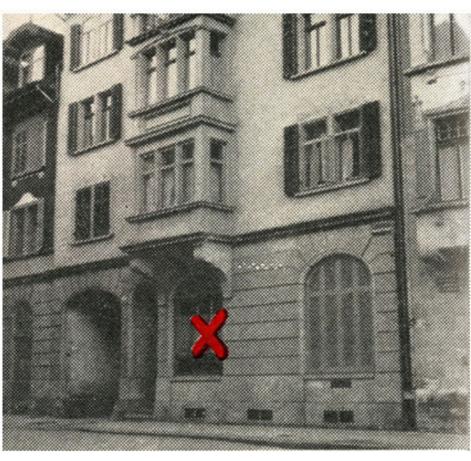


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Spy 'Lucy' Kept a Modest Office . . .

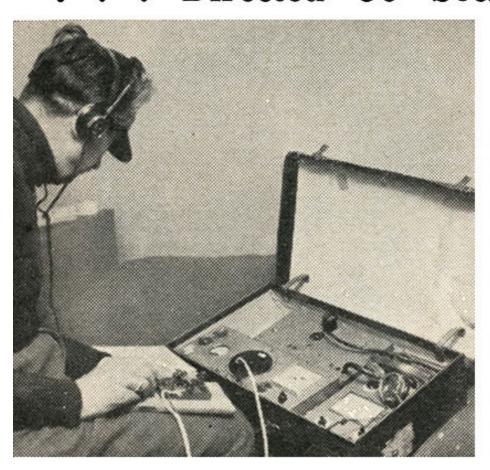
The red X (r.) marks "Lucy's" office at Vonmattenstrasse No. 6, Lucerne. His net obtained the secrets of Switzerland's famous Oerlikon anti-aircraft gun, Germany's V-1 flying bomb. "Lucy's" latest exploits cannot be revealed. Ostensibly he published books on political philosophy, but he is charged with spying on behalf of Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., to the detriment of France, Western Germanyand also the United States.



Over a Decade, 'Lucy' Played All Sides . . .

In a quiet street in medievally walled and turreted Lucerne, Swiss police arrested a quiet little man the other day—and blew the lid off one of the most durable and successful espionage operations in modern times. The man: Rudolf Roessler, 56. His code name: "Lucy." His bosses: the Soviet High Command, with orders often coming from Malenkov himself. Roessler, of German-Czech origin, made highly-placed contacts as a Berlin newspaperman in the 30s, then joined a Red net in Switzerland. Soon he supplied accurate answers, within 96 hours, to Moscow's queries about German troop dispositions. Among Lucy's scoops: radioing the hour of the Nazi invasion of Russia, in '41; detailing German buildup for Stalingrad. Facing a Swiss tribunal on spying charges in '47, Lucy played a trump card. Behind locked doors, a Swiss General Staff

. . Directed 60 Secret Transmitters



"Lucy's" portable German shortwave transmitter fits into unobtrusive suitcase. Many Red agents now favor American radio equipment (one group recently uncovered in Belgium used 11 U.S. sets sent to Russia under W.W. II lend-lease). Spies find communications as much of a problem as digging up information, rely on couriers, coded letters and telegrams radio (which well as sometimes is detected by counter-intelligence monitors).

Produced Vital Information For II S S R

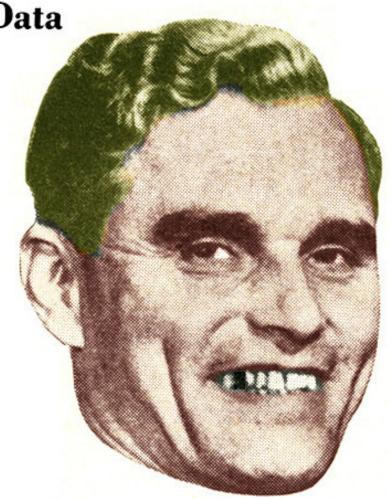
officer obtained Lucy's freedom, disclosed he had spied for Switzerland too (and, it developed, for the Nazis as well). Released, Lucy lived retiringly as a book publisher, occasionally wrote on military and political affairs for Swiss newspapers.

But by '49 Lucy was back in business with the Kremlin, with all of Western Europe as his hunting ground and the undermining of U.S. efforts to bolster Europe as his target. Lucy's end as an agent at last unravels some mysteries of the world-wide Soviet intelligence apparatus, which continues to threaten the U.S. as new spy masters step into Lucy's niche.

FOR DETAILS OF HOW SOVIET SPIES ORGANIZE TO ENDANGER AMERICA'S SECURITY, TURN PAGE OldMagazineArticles.com

He Got A-Bomb Data

As military attaché in Ottawa, Soviet Col. Zabotin (r.) master-minded Red ring in Canada after W.W. II, secured crucial data on U.S. A-bomb developments from British scientist Alan Nunn May. One of Zabotin's code clerks told all to the Mounties. Result: Zabotin returned to Russia; Dr. May served prison term, now is free again. Zabotin's agents kept in close touch with "Lucy's" net in Switzerland, U.S. Reds.



PEOPLE TODAY Reveals Soviet Spy Setup

The Intelligence Service of the Soviet High Command is known as GRU, centered in a huge grey building in Moscow (Uliza Znamensky No. 19, code-named "Gisele"). GRU controls some 1,400 officers, 3,500 full-time and 12,000 part-time agents all over the world. Last known chief: Colonel General F. F. Kousnetzov, alias "Piotr." Counter-intelligence is directed by a headquarters known as GURK/SMERT. GRU and GURK/SMERT deal with military matters and are distinct from the political espionage organs of the MVD (secret police, under the Soviet Interior Ministry). Heads of individual GRU nets abroad, like Col. Zabotin above, often hold jobs openly in Soviet or satellite embassies. Part of their work is to check technical publications which may inadvertently give clues to top secrets. Following up the clues and getting answers to



He Muffed His Job

Christache Zambeti (1.), First Secretary of Red Romania's Washington, legation in bluntly approached naturalized U.S. citizen V. C. Georgescu, who is an executive of Standard Oil of New Jersey. If Georgescu would "cooperate," Zambeti said, his 2 boys might be released from Romanian prison camp. Georgescu talked things over with his wife, then talked to the State Dept. Result: Zambeti was asked to leave U.S.

. . . Which Banks on Illicit Love and Blackmail

specific questions from Moscow requires infiltration of government agencies and industry by subordinate spies. GRU agents recruit them unscrupulously—often using romantic attraction on women or blackmail on men (see above).

How hungry Moscow is for information and how ambitiously Red plans stretch ahead is indicated by fresh testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee. An ex-Czech colonel disclosed his training in Russia's top military school, the Frunze Academy, where lecturers expound strategy to overrun Europe by '55, and make a battlefield of the U.S.

RIGHT NOW, RED AGENTS TRAIN TO TAKE OVER AMERICA. FOR WHAT THEY LEARN, TURN PAGE



Red Spies Disappear (Like Gubichev) . . .



While working for the U.N., Russian engineer Valentin Gubichev (1.) made friends with Judith Coplon, a Justice Dept. political analyst. Caught by the FBI, the girl was sentenced to 5 years in prison, for stealing secret documents. An appeals court ordered a new trial, but the U.S. may let the case drop. Gubichev got 15 years, with sentence suspended on condition that he leave. He disappeared into Russia.

Soviets Teach 'American Way of Life' . . .

A modest building in Prague is the training center for many Soviet agents headed for the U.S. and Canada. Ironically, their curriculum includes thorough indoctrination in the American way of life. Most important: how to date and charm an American girl (agents are taught that the best hiding place is a single girl's apartment).

Potential agents usually speak good English by the time they arrive in the Prague spy school. But they must acquire a passable accent, master a trade or occupation as practiced in America, and learn how to behave at dances, picnics and baseball games, and in bars, subways, drive-in movies and night clubs. They are instructed as to U.S. money values and how to live according to the role assigned to them. A bus driver in New York City, for example, would be expected to shop in a 14th Street department store rather than at Saks Fifth Avenue. Aside from spies (some of whom are now believed at work in the U.S.), the Prague school also processes "commandos"—specially

... Or Thread to the Top (Like Malenkov)

Dictator Malenkov (r.) is a seasoned espionage official. He supervised Col. Zabotin of the Canadian spyring, and entrusted "Lucy" with keeping an eye on Communists in Switzerland. At present Malenkov's only possible rival for power is reported to be Beria, himself a secret police expert with long experience. Together, Malenkov and Beria are expected to intensify Red infiltration and subversion throughout world.



. . . To Secret Agents Coming to Overthrow It

screened men who are taught that one day they'll take over the U.S. from the inside. This group studies movies of U.S. cities to learn finding their way even at night. From maps they memorize locations of metropolitan nerve centers: telephone exchanges, radio and TV stations, airfields and railroad terminals, harbor installations, newspaper and post offices. They study photographs of, and intelligence reports about, leading U.S. officials and military men—where to find, recognize, arrest and possibly assassinate them, or how to impersonate them.

The model for this projected grab of American and West European cities is the way Stalin seized Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, and the way Hitler took Hungary. Nazi agents swung into action in Budapest during the night of March 18-19, '44; within 12 hours Nazi armies were in complete command. To fanatical Communists who think in terms of invading Soviet air fleets, the agent-spearheaded conquest of the U.S. is possible.