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HEARINGS ON ATTEMPTS AT SUBVERSION AND
ESPIONAGE BY DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

MAY 10 AND 11, 1956

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

(INCLUDING INDEX)



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COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

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¹ Released by the committee and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress (1946), chapter 753, 2d session, which provides:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

PART 2—RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

RULE X

SEC. 121. STANDING COMMITTEES

* * * * *
17. Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *
(q) (1) Committee on Un-American Activities.
(A) Un-American Activities.

(2) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time, investigations of (i) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (ii) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (iii) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 84TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 5, 1955

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress:

* * * * *

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

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HEARINGS ON ATTEMPTS AT SUBVERSION AND ESPIONAGE BY DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1956

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D. C.
EXECUTIVE SESSION ¹

A subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met at 10 a. m., pursuant to call, in room 226, Old House Office Building, Hon. Francis E. Walter (chairman) presiding.

Committee member present: Representative Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania.

Staff members present: Richard Arens, director; Courtney E. Owens, investigator; and Richard S. Weil.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Hatkin, will you raise your right hand, please? Do you swear that the testimony you will give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. HATKIN. I do.

(Representative Francis E. Walter left the hearing room at this point.)

TESTIMONY OF SIDNEY HATKIN, ACCOMPANIED BY COUNSEL, JOSEPH H. FREEHILL

Mr. ARENS. Will you kindly identify yourself by name and residence?

Mr. HATKIN. Sidney Hatkin, 2823 28th Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Hatkin, are you appearing today in response to a subpoena which was served upon you by the House Committee on Un-American Activities?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Are you represented by counsel?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes; I am.

Mr. ARENS. Will counsel kindly identify himself?

Mr. FREEHILL. My name is Joseph H. Freehill. I am an attorney at law, practicing in the District of Columbia with offices at 1701 K Street NW.

I would like to say, Mr. Arens, that the issuing of the subpoena, insofar as Mr. Hatkin is concerned, was not necessary. A phone call from you would have brought him up here voluntarily.

¹ Released by the committee and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ARENS. I would make this observation for the record, Mr. Freehill, that it is our practice to issue subpoenas in this type of proceeding, and among other reasons that practice is for the protection of the witness himself.

Mr. FREEHILL. Thank you.

Mr. ARENS. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Hatkin, I should like to have you give us, first of all, a brief sketch of the chronology of your life, where and when you were born, a word about your early education, and places of residence prior to the completion of your formal education.

Mr. HATKIN. My date of birth was September 21, 1915. I was born in New York. I attended the public-school system of New York, and through the City College of New York, from which I graduated in 1937. Pardon me, Mr. Arens, did you want my residence in New York?

Mr. ARENS. No; not within the city. Just the general area, so we have an idea of your background and some of the places where you may have lived. When did you graduate from the City College of New York?

Mr. HATKIN. 1937.

Mr. ARENS. What degree did you receive?

Mr. HATKIN. I received a bachelor of science degree.

Mr. ARENS. Did that complete your formal education?

Mr. HATKIN. No. After coming to Washington, I attended night school at American University from time to time and accumulated sufficient credits to earn a master's degree.

Mr. ARENS. In what subject?

Mr. HATKIN. I earned a master's degree in 1948 in labor economics.

Mr. ARENS. What subject did you specialize in to receive your bachelor of science degree in 1937?

Mr. HATKIN. My major at City College was in sociology.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have any other formal education?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. ARENS. Would you kindly give us the principal employments you have had in your lifetime? Of course, by principal employment, eliminate part-time positions while going to school, or anything of that character.

Mr. HATKIN. My principal employment started with the United States Government as an employee when I came to work with the Census Bureau in January of 1940.

Mr. ARENS. In what capacity did you serve in the Census Bureau?

Mr. HATKIN. I served as a clerk.

Mr. ARENS. And where was that located?

Mr. HATKIN. That was located in Washington, D. C., specifically in the Department of Commerce Building is where I was assigned.

Mr. ARENS. How long were you engaged in that employment?

Mr. HATKIN. That was for 3 months, at which time in April of 1940 I transferred to the Government Printing Office. I was there until the end of December 1941 and from there transferred—

Mr. ARENS. What did you do at the Government Printing Office?

Mr. HATKIN. I had the title of skilled laborer. For most of the period I was employed there I assisted on the printing presses. Toward a later date I was given other assignments in different departments.

Mr. ARENS. Was your disassociation from the Census Bureau and your new employment at the GPO wholly voluntary?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. It was, in your eyes, a better opportunity economically; is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. The opportunity was one of getting civil-service status.

The appointment at the Census Bureau was a temporary appointment for the duration of the census. The GPO appointment conferred upon me civil-service status.

Mr. ARENS. Tell me, sir, what precipitated your disassociation from the GPO and your affiliation with your next employment?

Mr. HATKIN. The next job I had was in the Department of Agriculture. The work at the GPO was not in keeping with the background that I had. As a result of my schooling I wanted to get more work in keeping with what I thought were my abilities.

Mr. ARENS. Was your disassociation at the GPO wholly voluntary on your part?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. When did you commence your employment at the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. HATKIN. Right after that.

Mr. ARENS. Do you recall the year and month?

Mr. HATKIN. I believe it was January 1942, either the end of December 1941 or January 1942 I took a clerk-typist job in one of the agencies.

Mr. ARENS. What agency was that?

Mr. HATKIN. It was in the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. ARENS. In the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. HATKIN. In the Department of Agriculture; yes. I took a job at the Department of Agriculture with the idea of trying to switch over to a particular office in the Department of Agriculture. I thought if I was in the Department it would be easier to switch into that particular office.

Mr. ARENS. In what office of the Department of Agriculture did you actually desire to be?

Mr. HATKIN. That was in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Program Surveys.

Mr. ARENS. Would you kindly, Mr. Hatkin, continue with your employments, the duration and the particular agency in the Federal Government?

Mr. HATKIN. I did switch over to the Division of Program Surveys in about February 1942 and was at that agency until December 1942.

Mr. ARENS. Was that switchover occasioned exclusively by your desire to better yourself economically, or from the standpoint of a better job?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. It was to better myself economically and also to better utilize my abilities.

Mr. ARENS. Was your switchover wholly voluntary on your part?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Not occasioned by any other factor?

Mr. HATKIN. No, sir; wholly voluntary.

Mr. ARENS. Would you kindly proceed?

Mr. HATKIN. Toward the end of 1942 this Division of Program Surveys received a budget cut, and the people were advised to start looking for jobs elsewhere.

Toward the end of 1942 the Division of Program Surveys had its funds reduced and the employees were advised to look elsewhere for employment. At that time a large number of employees did leave, including myself, upon this advice.

Mr. ARENS. Where did you go at that time?

Mr. HATKIN. I went to the Federal Public Housing Authority.

Mr. ARENS. What month was it that you actually commenced with the Public Housing Authority?

Mr. HATKIN. December of 1942.

Mr. ARENS. And in what capacity?

Mr. HATKIN. I think the title was economic analyst.

Mr. ARENS. Where were you located?

Mr. HATKIN. Located in the Longfellow Building in Washington.

Mr. ARENS. How long did you serve in that capacity?

Mr. HATKIN. I served there until September of 1943. My job there was abolished as a result of a reorganization of the particular office I was in, and I went to work for the National War Labor Board in September of 1943.

Mr. ARENS. Was that in Washington?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes; the National War Labor Board in Washington.

Mr. ARENS. In what capacity were you employed?

Mr. HATKIN. I was an economist.

Mr. ARENS. In what division within the War Labor Board were you employed?

Mr. HATKIN. I don't recall. The unit names changed very frequently. And just what the exact hierarchy was I don't recall. It was in the Work Stabilization Division, but the breakdown beyond that I don't recall exactly what they were.

Mr. ARENS. How long were you employed there?

Mr. HATKIN. The National War Labor Board and its successor agency, the National Wage Stabilization Board, until December of 1946.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us what precipitated your disassociation there.

Mr. HATKIN. At the end of 1946—well, all during 1946 the agency was being reduced in size because its wartime functions were being diminished, and at the end of 1946 I received a reduction-in-force notice and found employment in the Bureau of the Census, which I started in January of 1947.

Mr. ARENS. And in what capacity did you serve in the Bureau of the Census?

Mr. HATKIN. I was a statistician.

Mr. ARENS. Was that located out at Suitland?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes; that is where I was located.

Mr. ARENS. In the Washington area?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes, in the Washington area; Suitland.

Mr. ARENS. Kindly continue, Mr. Hatkin, with your employment.

Mr. HATKIN. I was with the Census Bureau until March 1951 at which time I voluntarily transferred to the National Production Authority, to a higher paying job.

Mr. ARENS. Was that disassociation from your job at the Census Bureau and the acquisition of your new job wholly and exclusively voluntary on your part?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Would you please tell us just a word about your new job?

Mr. HATKIN. That job had to do primarily with what was called the list of essential activities and critical occupations.

Mr. ARENS. Just a word about that particular function.

Mr. HATKIN. The function of that list was to act as guidance to draft boards in granting deferments to particular individuals who had been called up for the draft. In other words, by consulting this particular list of occupations and industries, if any individual worked in a particular occupation or industry, that matter was given consideration in granting him deferment. And my work was to do statistical studies and economic analyses of particular industries in connection with that list.

During the latter part of my employment in the National Production Authority, as part of the reorganization I was transferred to another job within the National Production Authority in the Office of Labor.

Mr. ARENS. Was that a temporary transfer?

Mr. HATKIN. No, it was a permanent transfer, as far as I knew, for the duration of the agency.

Mr. ARENS. Can you give me the approximate date of that?

Mr. HATKIN. That was in October 1942.

Mr. OWENS. You said 1942?

Mr. HATKIN. Did I say 1942? I meant 1952.

Mr. ARENS. May I ask you in passing, since you mentioned that you had something to do with draft questions and problems, what was your draft status during this period when the United States was in war?

Mr. HATKIN. You mean World War II?

Mr. ARENS. Yes.

Mr. HATKIN. In World War II I was IV-F.

Mr. ARENS. Could you tell us what IV-F is?

Mr. HATKIN. IV-F is deferred for physical disability.

Mr. ARENS. I take it that the physical disability must have been your eyes? You are wearing glasses.

Mr. HATKIN. No, it was internal.

Mr. ARENS. How long were you engaged in the last employment we are now discussing?

Mr. HATKIN. You mean starting in October 1952?

Mr. ARENS. Yes.

Mr. HATKIN. I was with that particular office until that whole office was eliminated in toto. It was in April 1953.

Mr. ARENS. And what was that office?

Mr. HATKIN. That was the Office of Labor within the National Production Authority, which was eliminated in toto in one fell swoop in April of 1953.

Mr. ARENS. What was your next employment?

Mr. HATKIN. I went back to the Census Bureau in May of 1953 on re-employment rights which I had with that agency. But as soon as

I got back there I was aware that reduction-in-force proceedings were pending.

Mr. ARENS. In what capacity did you resume your employment, when you became associated for the third time with the Bureau of Census in 1953?

Mr. HATKIN. I went back as a statistician.

Mr. ARENS. Was that the same job you had when you left there?

Mr. HATKIN. The same title. I wasn't doing the same work, actually, but I had the same title and I went back at the same grade.

Mr. ARENS. How long, so we may keep this chronology on the record as clearly as possible, were you in the Bureau of Census when you resumed your employment in May of 1953?

Mr. HATKIN. I was there 2 months, from May until July, the end of July.

Mr. ARENS. And you were a statistician?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. I was out of the Government for the month of August.

Mr. ARENS. Of 1953?

Mr. HATKIN. Of 1953. Then I went to work for the Department of the Air Force in the beginning of September 1953, which is the last Government job I had.

Mr. ARENS. Was your disassociation from the Bureau of the Census this last time, 1953, occasioned exclusively by voluntary factors? Were you in any sense let out or discharged or forced out or asked to resign or anything of that character?

Mr. HATKIN. It was involuntary on my part. I was given a reduction-in-force.

Mr. ARENS. At the Census Bureau in July 1953?

Mr. HATKIN. July 1953. I was given a reduction-in-force as part of a large-scale dismissal because of budget cuts.

Mr. FREEHILL. You may recall this was the period of the freeze and the war agencies were being dismantled. The people in the war agencies came under regulations that gave them reemployment rights. But when they returned to their old agencies, because of the freeze that was on and the thrust of the present administration to reduce the budget, the size of the organization, many of these people had reemployment rights in form only because they were almost immediately r. i. f.'d.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Hatkin, the point I am trying to develop here is, was your disassociation in July of 1953 from the Bureau of Census occasioned solely and exclusively, so far as you know, by a reduction in force because of the reduction in the appropriation for that agency? Is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. No other element or factor, so far as you know, entered into your disassociation?

Mr. HATKIN. That is correct.

Mr. ARENS. How did you secure your job in the Department of the Air Force?

Mr. HATKIN. I had been canvassing many prospective Government agencies, and what I had done in order to get this job was get a telephone directory of the Department of Defense and I was calling statistical offices within the Department of Defense. And I spoke to this one person—I am talking about the steps immediately preceding my

getting this job—this Major Whalley, I believe that is correct. I am just repeating it from memory. But it is pronounced Major Whalley. And he referred me to an administrative officer who took care of his particular office.

Mr. ARENS. Did you know anyone in the United States Air Force prior to the time that you acquired your job there in September of 1953?

Mr. HATKIN. No, I did not. It was just this telephone canvass which led me to Major Whalley, and he referred me to a Mrs. Bloomquist. As a matter of fact, he transferred the telephone call to Mrs. Bloomquist.

Mr. ARENS. Prior to the time you started this solicitation that you have just been describing, did you know that there was any vacancy in the United States Air Force which might be available to you?

Mr. HATKIN. No, I didn't. I was just canvassing.

Mr. ARENS. You went out and polled, solicited and canvassed for a job?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. I checked in the most likely places where I could find a job.

Mr. ARENS. Did you file the appropriate forms as a civil-service employee in the process of procuring your employment?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. I filed a Form 57.

Mr. ARENS. I take it in passing that you filed those forms in each of these numerous jobs which we have been discussing or commenting on in your career in the Government, is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. I assume so.

Mr. ARENS. You have a recollection of filing a number of these forms?

Mr. HATKIN. That is the normal procedure. Although, in some of these procedures where I went back I don't know if I filed a formal form.

For example, when I went from the National Production Authority back to the Census Bureau I don't know if I specifically filed a form at that time.

Mr. ARENS. What was the title of your job with the United States Air Force beginning in September of 1953?

Mr. HATKIN. Analytical statistician.

Mr. ARENS. Could you tell us a few things about that? First of all, what classification did you have in the civil service?

Mr. HATKIN. My grade you mean?

Mr. ARENS. Yes.

Mr. HATKIN. At this particular job the grade was GS-9, although I had civil-service ratings in higher grades than that.

Mr. ARENS. This was a GS-9 job as an analytical statistician with the United States Air Force?

Mr. HATKIN. That is right.

Mr. ARENS. You were to be stationed at the Pentagon, is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Can you tell us, in a word, the nature of your duties?

Mr. HATKIN. The nature of the duties was to prepare statistical material in the forms of graphs and brief analyses on aircraft production as compared with the aircraft program.

Mr. ARENS. Did you, in the course of this job, at any time have access to confidential or restricted information?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. I say this with a smile on my face. It is obvious I am not trying to be facetious. I am not asking you now to reveal the confidential or restricted information, but could you tell us the general nature of the confidential or restricted information to which you had access?

Mr. HATKIN. Well, it would be the aircraft programs. These reports were prepared using that material.

Mr. ARENS. How would that information be classified? Would it be top secret, secret, restricted, or what would be the classification of the information to which you had access in the course of your employment as an analytical statistician for the United States Air Force?

Mr. HATKIN. I think there were several classifications. The highest classification was secret.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. HATKIN. I don't recall what particular classification each particular type of information had, but the highest was secret.

Mr. ARENS. Is there a classification—and if I am now asking you questions which perhaps trespass on the security procedures of this Government, you are at liberty to decline to answer—but is there a classification which is more restrictive than the secret classification you have just described?

Mr. HATKIN. There is a top secret classification.

Mr. ARENS. But you had access to secret classification?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. OWENS. Is it not a matter of fact that civil employees with access to classified information are usually cleared up to a certain classification? In other words, they are cleared to handle either confidential, secret, top secret, or all. Is that a fact among employees handling classified information?

Mr. HATKIN. I wouldn't be in a position to answer that.

Mr. FREEHILL. As former Director of the Office of Price Stabilization I can say that you are absolutely right, that no one in an agency—all files, of course, are confidential and there is no need for clearance. Just the fact that you are an employee, you are not to disclose what is in the files without permission, or in your work.

Beyond that for classified information, restricted, confidential, secret—that is the setup—you have to get a clearance in order to handle it.

Mr. OWENS. That is what I wanted in the record.

Mr. ARENS. What percentage of your work for the United States Air Force dealt with information of a confidential or restricted classification, whether it be secret or any of the various degrees of secrecy?

Mr. HATKIN. My whole time was devoted to that information.

Mr. ARENS. Your whole time as an employee of the United States Air Force was devoted within that area of information, or dealing with information which was classified or restricted?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. And I take it, it was of a nature that would not be in the public interest to have available to an enemy of this country?

Mr. HATKIN. Definitely not.

Mr. ARENS. Was it information that would be not only vital to the political interests of our Nation but also to the military interests of our Nation?

Mr. HATKIN. I would say primarily the military interests of our Nation.

Mr. ARENS. I want to lay it upon your best judgment, now, Mr. Hatkin, to tell us as much as you can without violating any restrictions or classifications about the type of information that was available to you.

You have mentioned it in passing here and in response to prior questions, but I think that we would like to know as much as you can tell us without violating any restrictions about the nature of this classified information with which you worked full time.

Mr. HATKIN. I had access to the aircraft program, as I stated, which involved access to types of models, all types of aircraft of the United States Air Force, projecting the program several years into the future, by type and model. And I also had access to information on production of aircraft.

Mr. OWENS. Figures?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes, by type and model. And I was able to participate in what they call Telecom conferences or Telecon conferences to discuss problems in production.

Mr. ARENS. Did you at any time have access to intelligence reports?

Mr. HATKIN. I wonder if I could understand you correctly?

Mr. ARENS. Did you have access to information respecting production of aircraft by some other power, which information was restricted?

Mr. HATKIN. No, I didn't have any such information. Information strictly on United States production.

Mr. ARENS. Could you give us a rough appraisal of the percentage of people who occupied a comparable area of classification such as yours who would have available to them secret or confidential information?

Mr. HATKIN. It is my impression that everybody in that branch had the same clearance and had similar access to material as I did.

Mr. ARENS. How long did you occupy this job of analytical statistician with clearance to have access to confidential information?

Mr. HATKIN. Seven months.

Mr. ARENS. That would be up until about April of 1954, is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. Up to the beginning of April 1954.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us in your own words what happened in April of 1954.

Mr. HATKIN. In April of 1954 an administrative officer of the directorate asked me to fill out some forms, and after those forms were filled out I was taken off my job and I was told to report to some other office.

Mr. ARENS. Were you discharged from the payroll?

Mr. HATKIN. No; I was kept on the payroll.

Mr. ARENS. But you were just removed—is that true—from the work in which you were engaged in classified material to work in which you would not be engaged in classified material; is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Did you have the same pay?

Mr. HATKIN. The same pay; yes.

Mr. ARENS. How long did you occupy this new arrangement or new assignment?

Mr. HATKIN. Well, new "arrangement" is a better word, because there wasn't any one specific assignment. The assignments changed frequently. That arrangement existed until February 28, 1955.

Mr. ARENS. And from April of 1954 until February of 1955 you were maintained on the payroll as a civilian employee, I take it; is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Did you have the same title?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Did you perform substantially the same type of duties except that you did not work with confidential or restricted information?

Mr. HATKIN. No. The nature of the duties changed completely. There were no set duties that I did. I was shifted around from office to office and did miscellaneous jobs of one sort or another.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us what happened in February of 1955.

Mr. HATKIN. On February 28, 1955, I was called upstairs. I worked down in the basement and I was called upstairs and was given a list of charges and told I would be suspended effective the next day, effective March 1, 1955.

Mr. ARENS. What were the charges? Can you summarize those for us?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. Membership in the Washington Bookshop Association—I am not giving the exact terminology of the charges.

Mr. ARENS. I understand. You are summarizing for the benefit of this session here.

Mr. HATKIN. Participation in a win-the-peace conference; membership in the United Federal Workers and United Public Workers; association with Alfred Bernstein, B-e-r-n-s-t-e-i-n; registration in the American Labor Party in 1937; registration by my wife in the American Labor Party—I don't recall the dates of those.

Mr. FREEHILL. 1937 to 1939.

Mr. HATKIN. 1937 to 1939; registration by my father and step-mother in the American Labor Party on certain dates; and registration by several of my in-laws in the American Labor Party on certain dates.

Mr. ARENS. That is the essence of the charges which were preferred against you; is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. And on March 1, 1955, you were actually taken off the payroll; is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. I was put on annual leave.

Mr. ARENS. How about compensation?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes; I received compensation until my annual leave ran out.

Mr. ARENS. Any employee would be entitled to accrued annual leave?

Mr. FREEHILL. That is right. The answer is he was suspended without pay.

Mr. ARENS. Is that correct, Mr. Hatkin?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. As of March 1 you were suspended without pay?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. From April of 1954 until February of 1955 did you have consultations with the security officers at the Air Force, or with other officials, respecting your status as to why you had been taken from classified work?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. I went up to the personnel officer to try to find out the reason for the change and I was unable to solicit any explanation from him.

Mr. ARENS. Were you advised that the matter was being investigated?

Mr. HATKIN. No. As a matter of fact, I told the personnel officer that investigators were contacting my relatives in New York so I had some idea that some sort of an investigation was going on. I asked the personnel officer if he knew just what was behind it all.

Mr. ARENS. We will return to this series of factual matters in a few minutes. I would like to ask you to continue with the chronology and then we will come back to this stage of affairs, because I have a number of questions to ask you. As far as you were concerned on March 1, 1955, you were suspended. What happened next?

Mr. HATKIN. I had no substantial jobs during any time during that period, nothing to speak of. I was unemployed during most of that period, and in the beginning of 1956 I applied for unemployment compensation and received it.

Mr. FREEHILL. May I interrupt?

I think Mr. Arens wanted the chronology from March. Something happened after you were suspended. You had the charges in your hands. That is what you wanted, I guess, did you not?

Mr. HATKIN. I see. I thought you meant employment.

Mr. ARENS. I meant the chronology of events. What happened next so far as your relationship with your job in the Air Force was concerned? I thought perhaps you were leading up to it.

Mr. HATKIN. I see what you mean.

Mr. ARENS. On March 1, 1955, you were suspended. What happened next?

Mr. HATKIN. I secured the services of an attorney, Mr. Freehill.

Mr. ARENS. This gentleman who is with you today?

Mr. HATKIN. That is the gentleman who is with me. And we prepared an answer to these charges which we submitted March 30, 1955, and requested a formal hearing. This hearing was held April 28, 29, and 30 of 1955. That was our last official relationship with the Air Force.

Mr. ARENS. The hearing, I take it, was in the Pentagon?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Were you interrogated by uniformed officers?

Mr. HATKIN. There was one uniformed officer on the hearing panel.

Mr. FREEHILL. That was before the hearing board.

Mr. ARENS. That is what I meant. There were officers, and United States officials, who interrogated you, is that right?

Mr. HATKIN. Two civilians and one officer.

Mr. ARENS. And it was transcribed?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes; a transcript was prepared.

Mr. ARENS. It lasted 3 days?

Mr. HATKIN. Two and a half days.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us what happened next.

Mr. HATKIN. As far as the Air Force is concerned?

Mr. ARENS. Yes.

Mr. HATKIN. On April 24 I received a communication—April 24, 1956, I received a communication from the Air Force.

Mr. ARENS. 1956?

Mr. HATKIN. 1956.

Mr. ARENS. About a year later?

Mr. HATKIN. About a year later, telling me that a tentative decision had been reached to separate me from the Department, and giving me 15 days to file any additional information.

Mr. ARENS. May I interrupt right there?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. I want to make an observation here so you can help me.

If, in April of 1956, they gave you a notice that you were then being separated from the Department, were you, from the time that you were suspended until April of 1956, actually identified as an employee of the Department.

Mr. FREEHILL. I think—

Mr. ARENS. If this is a legal question maybe counsel will help us.

Mr. FREEHILL. I could answer that. He is technically an employee in suspended status. He is in a nonpaid status. But he still has an official relationship until a final decision is made in the case dismissing him from the Air Force.

The Air Force has not done that yet. The letter which Mr. Hatkin has referred to had tentative conclusions, that said, "We have tentatively concluded, and we give you 15 days in which to submit any other information."

Mr. ARENS. From the time you were suspended in March of 1955 until the actual termination of your relationship with the Air Force in April of 1956, you did not receive any remuneration or compensation for services; is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. From the Air Force; no, sir.

Mr. ARENS. Of course, you rendered no services?

Mr. HATKIN. Pardon me, there was not a final decision yet in April 1956.

Mr. ARENS. What was that letter then?

Mr. HATKIN. That communication informed me that a tentative decision had been reached, but it gave me an opportunity to submit additional evidence before formal determination would be reached.

Mr. ARENS. Continue with the chronology. Now we are in April of 1956 and you have received a letter saying a tentative decision has been reached to separate you from the Air Force. But it was only tentative. Then what happened next?

Mr. HATKIN. As of yesterday we filed additional information in rebuttal to this April 23 letter of the Air Force, giving reasons why I should not be separated from the Air Force. And no final determination has yet been made to this day.

Mr. FREEHILL. That we know of.

Mr. ARENS. That completes the chronology, does it not?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Counsel, if you would care to advise him here—

Mr. FREEHILL. No; that completes it in relation to the Air Force.

Mr. ARENS. When you say "No," that means yes, it does complete the chronology?

Mr. FREEHILL. It doesn't complete the chronology, but in relation to the Air Force, yes.

No, except one other thing, Sidney. You are speaking of employment. And your relationship with this Russian, that is part of the chronology.

Mr. ARENS. We are going in to that in a few minutes. I wanted first of all to get the chronology of events here, and I am going to revert now to some other matters and interrogate Mr. Hatkin on that.

Is there anything else you want to mention that intervened with respect to the relationship to the Air Force since April of 1956?

Mr. HATKIN. There is just one other point I would like to add to make the record complete. You asked about my consulting with any officials during the time I was in this nonclassified work being interrogated.

I had been interrogated in November of 1954 by someone in the Office of Special Investigation of the Air Force while I was on this unclassified work.

Mr. ARENS. While you were on the unclassified work?

Mr. HATKIN. I was on the nonclassified work.

Mr. ARENS. That was one thing I was trying to develop a little while ago. After you were suspended from the classified work and transferred, still on the payroll, to the nonclassified work in the Air Force, a representative of the Special Investigations Unit interrogated you; is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. And where was that interrogation?

Mr. HATKIN. That was at Bolling Field.

Mr. ARENS. Is that where you were stationed?

Mr. HATKIN. No. I was stationed at the Pentagon.

Mr. ARENS. You were just asked to go out to Bolling Field?

Mr. HATKIN. Out to Bolling Field.

Mr. OWENS. To the district office of the Office of Special Investigations; is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. I imagine so.

Mr. ARENS. May we revert, please, Mr. Hatkin, to these charges which were preferred against you?

Were you ever identified with the United Public Workers?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Over what period of time?

Mr. HATKIN. From the end of 1943 to the spring of 1948.

Mr. FREEHILL. May I interrupt just for the sake of accuracy?

Mr. ARENS. Yes.

Mr. FREEHILL. 1943 to 1948 he has just given, that is the United Federal Workers, and its successor, United Public Workers. You understand that.

Mr. ARENS. I understand that.

Do you now know, Mr. Hatkin, that the United Public Workers was under the leadership of Abram Flaxer? Do you now know that?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes, I know that.

Mr. ARENS. When did you learn that?

Mr. HATKIN. I knew that at the time I was a member of the union. I knew what the name of the president was.

Mr. ARENS. Did you know while you were a member of the United Public Workers or its predecessor organization that Abram Flaxer was a Communist?

Mr. HATKIN. No; I did not know that.

Mr. ARENS. Do you know it now?

Mr. HATKIN. I know it now.

Mr. ARENS. When did you learn it?

Mr. HATKIN. I learned it as a part of the expulsion proceedings of the United Public Workers from the CIO.

Mr. ARENS. Did you know that the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, some few years ago, had an investigation of the United Public Workers in which it was revealed that the United Public Workers was controlled—and this is not a quotation of the committee report, but is the essence of it—controlled lock, stock, and barrel by the Communist Party?

Mr. HATKIN. I was not aware of that.

Mr. ARENS. I mean, do you know it now?

Mr. HATKIN. I know it now, yes; on the basis of more recent information.

Mr. ARENS. You knew it before I mentioned it in this hearing; is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. I knew it in connection with the expulsion of the United Public Workers from the CIO. I am not familiar with this Senate Internal Security report you mentioned.

Mr. ARENS. When was the United Public Workers expelled from the CIO?

Mr. HATKIN. It was in the beginning of 1950.

Mr. ARENS. Did you have any intimation of Communist control or domination of the United Public Workers prior to its expulsion in 1950 by the CIO?

Mr. HATKIN. No. I was not aware of its being Communist dominated.

Mr. ARENS. Did you hold any office or post in the United Public Workers or its predecessor organization from 1943 until 1948?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. ARENS. Who enlisted you to join the United Public Workers?

Mr. HATKIN. Do you mean the United Federal Workers, the first organization?

Mr. ARENS. I mean either organization.

Mr. HATKIN. The person in the office in the War Labor Board who was my immediate supervisor suggested I join the organization.

Mr. ARENS. Do you recall his or her name?

Mr. HATKIN. Her name was Kay Lutz, K-a-y L-u-t-z.

Mr. ARENS. You did join, then, in 1943?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Did you pay dues into the United Public Workers or its predecessor organization all the time from 1943 until 1948?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Did you attend meetings?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes; I attended meetings.

Mr. ARENS. Where were the meetings held?

Mr. HATKIN. The meetings of the local?

There were meetings within the agency and larger meetings of a local.

Mr. ARENS. What meetings did you attend?

Mr. HATKIN. I attended the meetings within the building, of people who worked in the agency that had meetings, and I attended meetings of the local.

Mr. ARENS. Did I ask you a moment ago if you ever held an office or post?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes; you did.

Mr. ARENS. Did you ever hold an office or post in any local?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. ARENS. Or serve on any committees?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. ARENS. To your knowledge, have any persons with whom you were identified in activities in the United Public Workers now been exposed as members of the Communist Party?

Mr. HATKIN. No. I had no contact with any such people.

Mr. ARENS. Did you ever have contact with the national office of the United Public Workers?

Mr. HATKIN. No; I didn't.

Mr. ARENS. Did you know that the United Public Workers at one time had approximately 35,000 members in State, county, and Federal employment?

Mr. HATKIN. I don't know what the figures were. I knew they had members with State, county, and municipal workers.

Mr. ARENS. Did you at any time in the course of your activities in the United Public Workers discuss the affairs of any of the respective jobs you held?

Mr. HATKIN. The people I knew in the union knew of what I did, and I knew what the other people did. Actually, there was no reason to discuss work.

Mr. ARENS. Did you maintain contact with any of these folks whom you knew in the United Public Workers after you acquired your job with the Air Force, working on restricted information?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. ARENS. What caused you to disassociate yourself from the United Public Workers in 1948?

Mr. HATKIN. I just lost interest in the union. I felt it wasn't doing anything for me as a union member, and I didn't feel like paying a dollar and a half a month. A dollar and a half a month was a lot of money. I just stopped paying dues.

Mr. ARENS. Did you, on the forms which you filled out for your various jobs we have been discussing, list the United Public Workers from 1943 to 1948 as an organization with which you were affiliated?

Mr. HATKIN. Whenever such information was called for I did.

Mr. ARENS. Did you ever make a misrepresentation on your applications for employment?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. OWENS. Before you left the United Public Workers, or during your membership in UFWA or UPWA, did you know a Robert Sherman?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. OWENS. Eleanor Nelson?

Mr. HATKIN. I have heard of her.

Mr. OWENS. Did you know her?

Mr. HATKIN. No; I didn't know her.

Mr. OWENS. Henry Rhine?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. OWENS. Arthur Stein?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. ARENS. May I ask you whether you were ever identified with the National Committee To Win the Peace?

Mr. HATKIN. No; I was not.

Mr. ARENS. Did you ever have anything to do with the Win the Peace Committee?

Mr. HATKIN. No; I didn't.

Mr. ARENS. Did your wife, to your knowledge, ever have anything to do with the Win the Peace Committee?

Mr. HATKIN. My knowledge on that point is restricted to the testimony that my wife gave at my hearing last year.

Mr. ARENS. I am not asking you to repeat what her testimony was, but did she have any identification with the Win the Peace Committee?

Mr. HATKIN. As far as she knows she did not have identification with an organization known to her as the Win the Peace Committee.

Mr. ARENS. What activities did she have that might have been an identification with the Win the Peace Committee?

Mr. HATKIN. She explained that she received a telephone call to call other people who might be able to procure housing for some meeting or convention to be held here.

Mr. ARENS. Was that a Win the Peace conference?

Mr. HATKIN. She has absolutely no recollection of it being a Win the Peace Convention or a DAR Convention or Republican Convention.

Mr. ARENS. Did she participate in that activity or secure any housing?

Mr. HATKIN. No; she did not. She did not secure any housing or participate.

Mr. ARENS. Do you recall who called her?

Mr. HATKIN. I wouldn't have any knowledge of that of my own, sir.

Mr. ARENS. Did this telephone conversation, or this incident which we are discussing, occur while you were at the Air Force with access to confidential information?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. ARENS. When did it occur?

Mr. HATKIN. According to the date given me by the Department of the Air Force, it occurred in April of 1946. Of course she has no recollection of it, but that is the date upon which they said it occurred.

Mr. ARENS. May I, just before I forget about it, allude to one further point?

Mr. FREEHILL. Before you do that, so the record is clear, from what you have just said you are fixing the date of April 1946 on assumption that what your wife is talking about and what the Air Force is talking about are one and the same thing.

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. FREEHILL. But do you have any evidence that it is one and the same thing?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. ARENS. May I ask you, Did the letter which you received from the Air Force which expressed the termination of your services, say that you are being terminated because you were a security risk or anything of that kind? What were the reasons given in the letter?

Mr. HATKIN. The reasons were, as I stated before, association with the Washington Book Shop Association, membership in the union—

Mr. FREEHILL. Which letter is this?

Mr. ARENS. The letter of April 1956.

Mr. FREEHILL. I can tell you briefly.

Mr. ARENS. Those are all of the charges, the Washington Book Shop, and so forth?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes; those are the charges.

Mr. FREEHILL. I can tell you briefly what the letter says.

Mr. ARENS. I would prefer Mr. Hatkin would, counsel, and you understand why.

Did the letter of April 1956 state that you are being discharged on security grounds?

Mr. HATKIN. I believe the terminology was untrustworthiness. Is that it?

Untrustworthiness and unreliability.

Mr. ARENS. Then the letter did not—and I am using a characterization—purport to stigmatize you as a Communist or as one who was in association with Communists; did it?

Mr. HATKIN. No; those words were not used.

Mr. ARENS. The letter did not purport to characterize you as a security risk; did it?

Mr. HATKIN. I think by implication it did.

Mr. FREEHILL. Pardon me, Mr. Arens. I don't know how you can avoid that. I mean, the whole proceeding—

Mr. ARENS. We are in an area here where we are expressing appraisals of a letter that I have not even seen.

Do you have the letter with you?

Mr. FREEHILL. I don't know whether I have it or not.

What I was going to say is this whole proceeding is in terms of whether or not, within the security program, Mr. Hatkin's continued employment would be clearly consistent with the national security. And the term "security risk" is what is tabbed on someone who is suspended, as he was, while proceedings are going on. And if it is unfavorable, it is unfavorable on the ground that he is a security risk.

Mr. ARENS. The obvious comes to my mind, as I am sure it does to any reasonable mind of an American citizen, that if a man is in a position where he has top secret or highly classified information about the military affairs of the Government, the Government surely would not be required to prove a Communist Party membership, or that the man was in the employ of a foreign government or anything that even

approached that type of loyalty status. But the Government would say, "In the interest of resolving doubt in our favor, we have got to be exceedingly cautious, and although not stigmatizing a man, still resolve the doubts in favor of the public interest and let the man get a job doing something else where there wouldn't even be the possibility of a leak."

I am not now characterizing this gentleman's status because I have never seen him before.

Mr. FREEHILL. Right. There is no charge, as Mr. Hatkin has outlined for you, that he was disloyal to the country or a member of the Communist Party or anything. There is no such charge.

Mr. ARENS. That is precisely what I was trying to develop. We are all of us talking partially in the dark because we do not have the letter. If the letter discharging him did not say we are discharging you because you are a loyalty risk or discharging you because you are a Communist or discharging you for any other reason of that character, that is one thing.

Mr. FREEHILL. But may I interrupt there, sir?

Mr. ARENS. Yes, sir.

Mr. FREEHILL. The other wing of the statement you made was that they weren't putting any stigma on him. I submit to you very sincerely, sir, on the part of Mr. Hatkin: he came to my office, sent there by the District Bar Association which has a committee, and I am a member of the committee. The committee was set up at the suggestion of the general counsel of the Navy some time ago, when the general counsel found that in Navy procedures it was not a nonadversary proceeding but was very much of an adversary proceeding, and he was seeing people that were being let out of jobs where if they had a lawyer they wouldn't have been let out, and he asked the American Bar Association and the District Bar Association to set up a committee. I serve on that committee and I have seen some of these cases.

Mr. ARENS. I hate to interrupt you, but I do not feel what you are talking about it germane to the particular specific case we have in mind.

Mr. FREEHILL. I was giving you why I think I can speak with some authority on this, and to say that this does not put a stigma on a person, that they are not trying to put a stigma on a person is just as flat wrong as it can be because in this area it is in terms of loyalty that we are talking about.

Mr. ARENS. Counsel, may I ask you, Do you have the letter that was actually transmitted to Mr. Hatkin of April of 1956?

Mr. FREEHILL. If I haven't got it I certainly can get it. I was working on it in the office as of yesterday and I may have pulled it out of the file.

Mr. ARENS. May we do this, in the interest of conserving time: will you kindly, counsel, supply the committee with a copy of the correspondence in this case?

Mr. FREEHILL. I would be very happy to.

Mr. HATKIN. Do you want just that April 23 letter?

Mr. ARENS. I don't mean all of the briefs and everything else, but specifically that letter. I would like to get on, if we may, please, gentlemen, to further questions. We have another whole area to get into, as I think you have contemplated.

Were you ever identified with the American Labor Party?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. I did register in the American Labor Party.

Mr. ARENS. And over what period of time?

Mr. HATKIN. In 1937.

Mr. ARENS. Just that 1 year?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Did you ever have any other activities or connection with the American Labor Party?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. ARENS. Did you know that the American Labor Party has been, at least in one area, characterized by congressional investigating committees, as controlled by the Communist Party?

Mr. HATKIN. I know that charges have been made against the American Labor Party.

Mr. ARENS. Did you know that congressional committees have investigated Communist activities in New York City and have concluded and have announced to the public, on the basis of careful investigation and study, that at least certain segments of the American Labor Party were controlled, and again to use the phraseology I used a moment ago, lock, stock, and barrel by the Communist Party?

Mr. HATKIN. As of what date did you mean that, Mr. Arens?

Mr. ARENS. Do you know that congressional committees have made that finding?

Mr. HATKIN. In connection with my case and background of the American Labor Party, I have found that out.

Mr. ARENS. Are you now cognizant of the fact that congressional committees and specifically this committee, have made a finding respecting the Communist control of certain segments of the American Labor Party?

Mr. HATKIN. I can't say whether I have read that or not. I just have general knowledge. But I can't say specifically whether I have read the committee reports as such.

I just want to be accurate in my statements.

Mr. ARENS. Surely. I believe you are being very responsive, and, I am sure, trying to help the committee.

With reference to the Washington Book Shop, what was your identification with the Washington Book Shop?

Mr. HATKIN. My Washington Book Shop identification may be said to be in the front door and right back out again.

Mr. ARENS. Did you actually have a connection with the Washington Book Shop?

Mr. HATKIN. I did have a technical former connection with the Washington Book Shop by virtue of having paid a dollar membership and by becoming a member.

Mr. ARENS. Do you now, as of this instant, know that the Washington Book Shop has been found by a congressional committee to have been controlled by the Communist Party?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes, I have read some reports on that.

Mr. ARENS. Do you know it now?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. When did you first know it?

Mr. HATKIN. My first inkling of anything about the Washington Book Shop was when charges were preferred against me in 1948 and the Washington Book Shop was listed on the Attorney General's list as a subversive organization.

Mr. ARENS. What was the date of your brief connection with it?

Mr. HATKIN. I joined it in either 1940 or 1941. I don't know the year precisely.

Mr. ARENS. Do you now know that the Washington Book Shop was characterized by the Attorney General of the United States—and this is not the exact description—but as an organization controlled by the Communist conspiracy?

Mr. HATKIN. Let me put it this way: I know that the organization is on the Attorney General's list, whatever that means.

Mr. ARENS. I take it you did not know it as of the time that you paid this dollar and walked in and out of the place; is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. That is correct. As a matter of fact, there was no such thing as the Attorney General's list as of that time.

Mr. ARENS. When was your last contact with the Washington Book Shop?

Mr. HATKIN. My only contact with the Washington Book Shop was during that 1-year term of membership.

Mr. ARENS. You were a member of the Washington Book Shop for a year; is that not correct?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. And after that 1-year membership I never had any contact with it.

Mr. ARENS. Who is Al Bernstein?

Mr. HATKIN. Al Bernstein is a lawyer who represented me during the 1948 loyalty hearings at the Department of Commerce.

Mr. ARENS. Over what period of time were you in contact with Al Bernstein?

Mr. HATKIN. Immediately preceding this 1948 loyalty hearing and at the hearing itself.

Mr. ARENS. First let's get the full name of Bernstein.

Mr. FREEHILL. Alfred.

Mr. ARENS. Alfred Bernstein.

Do you know that Alfred Bernstein, who was your lawyer, has been identified under oath as a member of the Communist conspiracy?

Mr. HATKIN. I have had no contact with Alfred Bernstein, and I don't know anything about him, sir.

Mr. ARENS. I was under the impression that he represented you?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. At the 1948 hearing he represented me, but I have had no contact with him after 1948.

Mr. ARENS. First of all, let's get this record straight. Do you now know that Al Bernstein, who represented you back in 1948, has been identified as a member of the Communist conspiracy?

Mr. HATKIN. No; I do not know that, sir.

Mr. ARENS. Do you now know that Al Bernstein has been a subject of interrogation by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee?

Mr. HATKIN. I was not aware of that.

Mr. ARENS. Because of the identification of him under oath as being a member of the Communist conspiracy?

Mr. HATKIN. I see. I was not aware of that. I was not aware of that interrogation.

Mr. ARENS. How did you first meet Al Bernstein?

Mr. HATKIN. In 1948, while at the Census Bureau, charges were preferred against me under the Truman loyalty program, and I tried to secure counsel among various lawyers and felt I couldn't afford the

charge. I went up to the union office to see what they might suggest. Maybe they—

Mr. ARENS. What union office?

Mr. HATKIN. This United Public Workers. I wasn't a member any more, but I thought they were interested in this matter and I thought they might suggest someone to see who does these things on a voluntary or low-cost basis. They referred me to Al Bernstein, who was in the same office there.

Mr. ARENS. Who referred you?

Mr. HATKIN. I don't know. There was a girl sitting at the reception desk there and she referred me to him.

Mr. ARENS. Did you go and see Al Bernstein?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. I don't recall whether I went in right then after seeing this receptionist or came back again.

Mr. ARENS. Where was his office in respect to the United Public Workers headquarters where you went?

Mr. HATKIN. I think that was somewhere on F Street.

Mr. ARENS. Was his office close to, or adjacent to, the United Public Workers or was it in another building or is it in another part of town?

Mr. HATKIN. I am not sure that it might have been the offices of the United Public Workers. As a matter of fact it was. That is why I went there. I went to the office of the United Public Workers.

Mr. ARENS. Was his office physically located in the office of the United Public Workers in 1948?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Did the receptionist in the United Public Workers physically escort you to his office?

Mr. HATKIN. No; she didn't. She just directed me to him and gave me his name and told me to see him.

Mr. ARENS. You had a conversation with him?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Did you engage him then as your counsel?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. And did you have confidential communications with him as a client does with an attorney?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Over what course of time did you have your negotiations or dealings or arrangements with Al Bernstein?

Mr. HATKIN. It was just a few weeks before my formal hearing in the Department of Commerce, I imagine. I just fix the time arbitrarily, sometime in October 1948. And I had the hearing in November 1948. And he represented me at the hearing.

Mr. ARENS. Did you give him remuneration for his services?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. ARENS. What was the basis upon which he represented you then?

Mr. HATKIN. He just undertook to represent me.

Mr. ARENS. Did he tell you why?

Mr. HATKIN. No. I was referred to him, and he said he would represent me. And it was agreeable to me. I asked him if he was a lawyer, and he said he was.

Mr. ARENS. As of the time he represented you in 1948 in this loyalty proceeding, were you actually a dues-paying member of the United Public Workers?

Mr. HATKIN. No; I was not. I had dropped out.

Mr. ARENS. To use a phrase of the lawyers, was there any quid pro quo? Did he receive anything for his services?

Mr. HATKIN. Not from me. I imagine he was on a salary basis from the union. That is just my surmise.

Mr. ARENS. Was it your understanding that the union, the United Public Workers, was engaged in loyalty proceedings for people who were not members of the union or who did not give them compensation for their services?

Mr. HATKIN. Frankly, I was surprised they took it on. I didn't actually go there to get representation by him. I thought they might refer me to someone, but they referred me to Bernstein in the union, and he took on the case, and I felt I had no reason to object. He was taking it without any fee, so it looked like a satisfactory arrangement to me.

Mr. ARENS. Did you have communication with Bernstein of a confidential nature which a client ordinarily has with his attorney?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. When did you last have contact with Bernstein?

Mr. HATKIN. The morning of my hearing before the Department of Commerce. I never saw him after that.

Mr. OWENS. Give us the date for the record.

Mr. HATKIN. November of 1948.

Mr. ARENS. I want this record to be absolutely clear.

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Do you, as of this instant, know that Bernstein has been identified under oath as a member of the Communist conspiracy?

Mr. HATKIN. No; I do not know that.

Mr. OWENS. By at least three witnesses, to my present recollection, sir.

Mr. HATKIN. I have no knowledge of the information.

Mr. ARENS. When was your last contact with the office of Bernstein or the office of the United Public Workers? I understand they were all together there?

Mr. HATKIN. My last contact with Bernstein was the morning the hearing was held. And when the hearing was over I parted from him and I never saw him again.

Mr. ARENS. In the course of your conversations with Bernstein—and counsel, you are entitled to interpose any objection you want to—did you have a discussion with him of any incidents in connection with the United Public Workers, the Win the Peace Committee, or any connection or any voting in the Labor Party or the Washington Book Shop?

Mr. HATKIN. No. My discussions with him were restricted solely to the loyalty charges preferred against me.

Mr. FREEHILL. I might say for your information, sir, that in the loyalty proceedings under the Truman program which we are now discussing, there were three charges: (1) that Mr. Hatkin was a member of the bookshop; (2), that he participated or had some connection with the Win the Peace Conference, not the National Committee To Win the Peace, or whatever it was; and (3), that he associated with a person—

Mr. ARENS. Associated with people who were Communists?

Mr. FREEHILL. That is right. And the specification of that was the name mentioned by Mr. Owens, Robert Sherman. Those were the issues. There were no issues concerning the union. The union is new matter in the 1955 charges. The ALP, the American Labor Party was new matter in 1955.

Mr. ARENS. As of the time of his loyalty hearing under the Truman program, the United Public Workers had not been characterized as a Communist-controlled entity, had it?

Mr. FREEHILL. That I don't know.

Mr. OWENS. No. This was 1948; was it not?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes; that is what we are talking about.

Mr. OWENS. No; it had not been characterized nor had it been expelled.

Mr. ARENS. It had not been expelled from the CIO as a Communist-controlled organization.

Mr. FREEHILL. That is right.

And in the agencies in which Mr. Hatkin was employed and other agencies in town, both the United Federal Workers and the United Public Workers, in the period at least which we are discussing, they recognized the union and there were grievance matters brought before them.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Hatkin, we may want you to return after we have considered the matters we have been discussing and interrogate you further either in this session, or if it is convenient with you, sometime soon, because as you know this is the first contact we have had with you, as we have told you here informally. And speaking for myself I did not even know there was such a person until I noticed the item in the paper the other day.

Mr. HATKIN. I guess nobody should know about such a person.

Mr. ARENS. I should like at this time to mark a photograph as "Hatkin Exhibit No. 1" for identification purposes. I lay that photograph before you and ask if you can tell us if you recognize the person whose picture that is.

Here is a duplicate of it, counsel.

(The photograph referred to was marked "Hatkin Exhibit No. 1" and filed for the information of the committee.)

Mr. HATKIN. Yes; this is the man I had brief contact with whom I knew as Mr. Machoff, M-a-c-h-o-f-f, to the best of my knowledge.

Mr. OWENS. Is that phonetic spelling, Mr. Hatkin?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. It may not be the true spelling.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Hatkin, please tell us everything you know about this man, what transpired, in your own words, which caused you to observe this man's features and know about him?

Mr. HATKIN. As part of my search for employment, in February 1956, I inserted an ad in the Washington newspaper offering my services. The date of that particular ad was February 5, 1956.

Mr. ARENS. Just in passing, what paper was it in?

Mr. HATKIN. In the Washington Post.

Approximately a week later—

Mr. ARENS. Excuse me just a moment?

What was the essence of the ad?

Mr. HATKIN. The essence of the ad was that I described myself as an economist capable of large-scale surveys, research work, had a

master of arts degree, was 40 years old, and was looking for either temporary or permanent work.

Mr. ARENS. We can, of course, procure a copy of the ad ourselves, but did you identify yourself by name?

Mr. HATKIN. No. I had my phone number.

Mr. ARENS. Did you identify yourself in that ad as a person who had been engaged in the service of the United States Air Force?

Mr. HATKIN. No; I did not.

Mr. ARENS. Proceed, if you please, sir.

Mr. HATKIN. A person called me about a week later, February 13, to be exact, and said he was calling me about the ad and would like to talk to me.

Mr. ARENS. Where were you when this conversation took place?

Mr. HATKIN. I was at home. He called me on the phone.

Mr. ARENS. What time of day?

Mr. HATKIN. It was in the morning. I don't recall the time.

Mr. ARENS. What was the dialect or accent of the individual? Was it distinctive in any respect?

Mr. HATKIN. It was a definite foreign accent. I didn't characterize it specifically at the time. But it might have been—it sounded mostly like a Russian accent or it might have been a combination of Russian and German accent.

Mr. ARENS. Did this person identify himself to you in the course of the conversation that you had at home on the telephone?

Mr. HATKIN. I elicited a name out of him which I couldn't catch. He did mention a name but I didn't grasp the name over the phone. I tried to find out from him where his place of business was or where I could meet, and he requested that we meet at my home the next day.

Mr. OWENS. Did you ever ascertain where he called from?

Mr. HATKIN. No; I don't know where he called from.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us everything you can, first of all, what transpired in this telephone conversation?

Mr. HATKIN. Well, I have given you the gist of it rather than the literal conversation.

Mr. ARENS. That is your best recollection as of now?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Now tell us what happened next.

Mr. HATKIN. The next morning, as agreed in the previous day's telephone conversation, he came to my house.

Mr. ARENS. What time did he arrive there?

Mr. HATKIN. It was 9:30 Tuesday morning.

Mr. ARENS. What mode of conveyance, to your knowledge, did he have when he arrived at your house?

Mr. HATKIN. I don't know. He just walked up the front. As a matter of fact, I was seeing my wife to the door and he just came up the front walk of the house. I don't know how he arrived there.

Mr. ARENS. In what type of house do you live?

Mr. HATKIN. It is a row house. My wife was just leaving the house and when he came in—I wanted to introduce him to my wife since she met him almost face to face in the doorway. I told him, "I am sorry, I didn't catch your name over the phone yesterday. Would you mind repeating your name?"

He said, "Well, that is all right." He hemmed and hawed.

Mr. ARENS. He was reluctant to identify himself by name specifically, is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes; very reluctant to identify himself.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Hatkin, give us as detailed a description of his physical appearance as you can, as you saw him there.

Mr. HATKIN. He was about 5-6, 5-7, rather stocky built. His hair was thinning out on top. It was combed back and thinning out on top. Medium complexion, not too dark and not too light.

Mr. ARENS. What would be a good estimate on his weight?

Mr. HATKIN. He was stocky. I guess about 160, 170.

Mr. ARENS. Were there any distinctive characteristics?

Mr. HATKIN. He had a rather square face.

Mr. ARENS. I beg your pardon?

Mr. HATKIN. He had a rather square face.

Mr. ARENS. How was he dressed?

Mr. HATKIN. He had a topcoat on.

Mr. ARENS. A hat?

Mr. HATKIN. No; he didn't have a hat.

And watching him walk toward the door on one occasion, he seemed to have a slight limp.

Mr. ARENS. Now would you proceed, take us back now in the chronology of events on this date that he came to your house. Let's be as specific as we can about that date.

Mr. HATKIN. The date he came to my house was February 14.

Mr. ARENS. What day was that, do you recall?

Mr. HATKIN. It was a Tuesday.

Mr. ARENS. Do you recall what time it was?

Mr. HATKIN. It was 9:30 in the morning.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us in as much detail as you can what transpired.

Mr. HATKIN. I took him into the house, and meantime my wife had left. I was left with him alone. And he asked me to tell him about myself. I told him I had worked for the Government, but I am doing free-lance economic research work now. And I asked him if he would like to see a résumé of myself which would tell him about my background. He said he would like to see a résumé of me.

Mr. ARENS. Did you tell him of your experience in the Air Force?

Mr. HATKIN. No; I did not.

Mr. ARENS. Did you tell him of your prior employment in the Air Force?

Mr. HATKIN. Not at that moment. But it is on the résumé which I handed to him. He said he would like to see the résumé when I asked him if he would like to have one. He looked at it and that gave my complete employment with the Department of the Air Force as the most recent employment. He asked if he could take that with him and I said he could.

And he told me that if he would have need of my services he would contact me later in the week.

In the meantime I kept trying to find out a little more about him, who he is, where he lives, and who he represents, what his purpose in contacting me was, but all my questions were turned down.

Mr. ARENS. Did you ask him for whom he was appearing there, what agency or organization or corporation or company he was representing?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. I asked him who he was representing or whether he was just representing himself, and what the purpose of all this was and what he had in mind. But he didn't give me any information about the purpose of his visit.

Mr. ARENS. What did he say when you would ask him about that?

Mr. HATKIN. He would just brush it aside. He didn't speak much. I asked him questions and he didn't speak much.

"All right. Never mind." Something like that. Just brushed it aside.

Mr. ARENS. Did he give you a card of any kind?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. ARENS. Did you get a phone number where you could reach him?

Mr. HATKIN. No. He just told me that if he wants me he will contact me later in the week. And I gave him this résumé.

This first interview lasted 5 minutes. He left at 9:35.

Mr. ARENS. Was he seated in your home or did he stand up?

Mr. HATKIN. He was seated. I invited him to sit down.

Mr. ARENS. Did anyone else overhear the conversation?

Mr. HATKIN. No; I was alone.

Mr. ARENS. May I ask you in passing, do you have any children?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. And what are their ages?

Mr. HATKIN. They are 9 and 6.

Mr. ARENS. Were they in the room?

Mr. HATKIN. No; both were in school.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have a domestic in your home?

Mr. HATKIN. No; no one else was there.

Mr. ARENS. No one else who could possibly have overheard the conversation?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. ARENS. Did this person whose photograph you have identified show you any credentials?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us the next incident that occurred.

Mr. HATKIN. Let me go back a moment.

When he was standing at the door when my wife was about to leave and I pressed him for his name and wanted to introduce him to my wife, at that point he finally mentioned the name that sounded like Machoff.

Mr. ARENS. Just phonetically it sounded like that?

Mr. HATKIN. Phonetically; yes.

Mr. ARENS. Could it have been Mikheev?

Mr. HATKIN. Possibly. Machoff is the closest it sounded to me. Two days after he came to my house—that would be on the 16th, on Thursday—he called me.

Mr. ARENS. I think it might be well at this point, gentlemen, if you would let me interrogate Mr. Owens of our staff for the purpose of a better identification of the person in this photograph.

TESTIMONY OF COURTNEY E. OWENS

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Owens, you have been sworn to tell the truth in all proceedings before this committee in which you are called as a witness; is that correct?

Mr. OWENS. That is correct.

Mr. ARENS. You are an investigator of the House Committee on Un-American Activities?

Mr. OWENS. That is correct.

Mr. ARENS. I lay before you, Mr. Owens, Hatkin Exhibit No. 1 and ask you if you can identify that photograph?

Mr. OWENS. Yes. This is a photograph taken from the diplomatic identification papers of this individual. The photograph has been enlarged from the photograph appearing on his diplomatic identification papers.

Mr. ARENS. You procured that photograph yesterday, did you not, from the Department of State?

Mr. OWENS. Physical pickup was this morning at 9 o'clock.

Mr. ARENS. You procured it?

Mr. OWENS. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. And whose photograph is that as identified to you by the Security Unit of the Department of State?

Mr. OWENS. This is the photograph of Vladimir P. Mikheev, M-i-k-h-e-e-v, who is a clerk in the office of the military attaché at the Soviet Embassy at Washington, D. C.

Mr. ARENS. Was the person whose photograph appears as Hatkin Exhibit No. 1 in this proceeding, identified to you by the Security Unit of the State Department as a person who was born April 11, 1928, in Russia?

Mr. OWENS. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Is it a person who was identified to you as one who was a student at the language school at Moscow, Russia, from 1945 until 1950?

Mr. OWENS. That is right.

Mr. ARENS. Is it a person who was identified to you as one who, from 1950 to 1954, was a civil employee of the Soviet Government?

Mr. OWENS. In Russia; yes.

Mr. ARENS. Is he one who was identified to you as a person who, on July 6, 1954, arrived in Washington with the assignment as clerk in the office of the military attaché of the Russian Embassy?

Mr. OWENS. He was so identified; yes.

Mr. ARENS. Thank you.

TESTIMONY OF SIDNEY HATKIN—Resumed

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Hatkin, would you proceed to tell us the next incident which transpired after this person who was identified in Hatkin exhibit No. 1 left your home about 9:35 on the morning of February 14, 1956?

Mr. HATKIN. I heard from him again 2 days later.

Mr. ARENS. How?

Mr. HATKIN. On Thursday, February 16, via the telephone.

Mr. ARENS. What time of day?

Mr. HATKIN. I don't have the exact recollection, whether it was in the morning or in the evening. I just don't recall that.

Mr. ARENS. And what did he say?

Mr. HATKIN. He said he would like to speak to me further and suggested a meeting place.

Mr. ARENS. Now, may I ask you, did he identify himself in that conversation, the telephone conversation?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. What did he say?

Mr. HATKIN. As far as I can recall he said, "This is Mr. Machoff." Of course I didn't have to have his name mentioned to me. As soon as I heard his voice I knew who he was. His voice was perfectly familiar to me by that time.

He said he would like to meet with me the next evening, that is, Friday evening, and he fixed a time and place for that meeting.

Mr. ARENS. What was the time and what was the place that was fixed?

Mr. HATKIN. The place was the Roma Restaurant on Connecticut Avenue in Washington, and the time was at 8 o'clock.

Mr. ARENS. And did that meeting take place?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes; that meeting took place.

Mr. ARENS. Were you in the company of anyone when you went to see him?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. My wife was along with me.

Mr. ARENS. Was that by prearrangement with Mr. Machoff, who has been identified here as Mr. Mikheev?

Mr. HATKIN. No; it was not. As far as he knew, I was coming alone. I took my wife on advice of counsel.

Mr. ARENS. Had you in the interim contacted counsel?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes; I had.

Mr. ARENS. When did you contact counsel?

Mr. HATKIN. In the afternoon of that Friday, the 17th.

Mr. ARENS. That was the afternoon of the day on which the appointment to meet at the restaurant was made; is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. And was the counsel then the gentleman who is with you today?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Joseph H. Freehill?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Kindly proceed to tell us what transpired in as great detail as you can.

Mr. HATKIN. My wife and I went into the restaurant and looked around for Mr. Machoff and found him sitting in one of the booths having his dinner.

Mr. ARENS. What time of day was that?

Mr. HATKIN. It was about 8 o'clock in the evening at the arranged, agreed upon time.

Mr. ARENS. How did you get to the place?

Mr. HATKIN. We walked over.

Mr. ARENS. That is close to where you live?

Mr. HATKIN. It is within walking distance.

Mr. ARENS. Had you been to that place before?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes, we had eaten there ourselves, my wife and I.

Mr. ARENS. The place was familiar to you?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. I knew where the place was.

Mr. ARENS. Did he suggest the place or did you suggest the place?

Mr. HATKIN. He suggested it. He suggested the time and the place.

Mr. ARENS. Did you at any time up until the time you walked into that restaurant contact any security agency of the Government?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. ARENS. Do you know whether or not your counsel did?

Mr. HATKIN. I don't know whether he did.

Mr. ARENS. Was your conversation with counsel by telephone or did you see him at his office?

Mr. HATKIN. By telephone. We walked into the restaurant and found Mr. Machoff sitting in one of the booths having his dinner and I introduced my wife to him. He knew her already, but he greeted both of us and invited us to sit down. He insisted very strongly we have a drink with him which we refused. I urged him to keep on with his dinner, and he more or less stopped eating and we engaged in conversation.

He referred to this résumé which I had previously given to him and he said, "I notice from the résumé that you worked in, or are familiar with, a number of different industries. And I see you are familiar with the aircraft industry. Suppose we start with the aircraft industry. I notice that was your last job."

All this I am telling you takes only a few minutes to tell, but it took much longer in talking with him.

Mr. ARENS. Surely. It was a conversation back and forth.

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. And all during this time I tried to get information out of him. I still didn't know who he was or what the purpose of his employment of me was.

He told me he wanted me to write up some material on the aircraft industry. I again asked him why he wanted this material. I tried to use a sensible approach with him. I told him if I knew what his purpose is, I can use more commonsense and judgment in preparing the material for him.

He told me, "Never mind."

He gave me three things he wanted me to find out about the aircraft industry.

Mr. ARENS. When you say he gave you, did he write it out on a piece of paper?

Mr. HATKIN. No, he spoke them and I wrote them down.

Mr. ARENS. What were the three things he wanted to find out?

Mr. HATKIN. I wrote them down right then and there. If I can consult my notes—

Mr. ARENS. Are those notes at which you are now looking the notes that you made at that conversation?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. In the restaurant?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. I jotted these down when he gave them to me. One, tendency of the industry.

Mr. ARENS. What is that?

Mr. HATKIN. Tendency.

Mr. ARENS. Tendency?

Mr. HATKIN. Tendency, t-e-n-d-e-n-c-y.

Mr. ARENS. What do you mean by tendency of the industry?

Mr. HATKIN. That is what I asked him. I said, "What do you mean by that?"

As a matter of fact, every time I asked him a question I had to supply an explanation to see if he wanted what I thought he wanted.

So I said, "Do you mean by that the growth of the industry over a period of time?" And he shook his head. I assume that is what he meant.

Mr. ARENS. He shook his head "Yes?"

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

During all this time he was extremely noncommunicative. Every time I asked a question I had to answer it more or less myself and see if that is what he had in mind.

The second point was major companies and industrial capacity. And the third point was aircraft production.

Mr. ARENS. Did he, in the conversation, elaborate on the details that he wanted in his report?

Mr. HATKIN. No. I tried to draw him out on that.

Mr. ARENS. I am a little lost here. Did he say that that is what he wanted you to do right away, or that is what he wanted you to do in the course of many months' time?

Mr. HATKIN. Let me try to explain that.

He asked me to prepare an outline based upon these three points. These three points would serve as a basis for further elaboration for several chapters which he said he was writing for a book.

Mr. ARENS. What was the nature of the book he was writing?

Mr. HATKIN. I had no idea. I couldn't find that out.

Mr. ARENS. Did he suggest compensation to you at all?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. He said, "I suppose you want something for this."

I said, "Well, I will spend a day on this in preparing some sort of outline and see if that is what you have in mind."

He suggested, "Well, I guess you want something for it in advance."

I said, "I do."

And he asked me how much I wanted. And I said, "Well, \$25 will be satisfactory for a day's work," which I expected to spend on it.

During the conversation I told him, "You can save yourself a lot of money by doing some of this thinking about it yourself and tell me exactly what you want so I don't have to do all this planning and thinking for you and it might not be the right thing and we'd have to do it over again, if you can tell me just what you want."

That was by way of trying to draw him out.

Mr. ARENS. Did you at any time during the course of your conversation with him give him any intimation or suggestion that you had at one time had access to security or confidential information or that you had been suspended from the Air Force?

Mr. HATKIN. I did not tell him that; no, sir.

But by way of parenthetical remark I might add that I understand it is just the policy of the Air Force to tell any prospective employer what my status was.

Mr. ARENS. He could have procured that information that you did have access to security information and that you were discharged?

Mr. HATKIN. I don't know about the first part of your statement that he knew I had access to material, but he could have been in a position to find out I had been suspended.

Mr. ARENS. At the time you were negotiating with him in the restaurant, were you actually contemplating the preparation of this material he was soliciting from you?

Mr. HATKIN. No. I had no idea of going through with this deal. The thing looked fishy right from the start.

Mr. ARENS. Did you in your own mind suspect his motives?

Mr. HATKIN. I did. But Mr. Freehill suggested to keep this meeting with him just to make sure that it is or is not a bona fide offer of employment.

Mr. ARENS. Was there anyone who overheard this conversation, to your knowledge, other than your wife, who was present?

Mr. HATKIN. No one else to my knowledge.

Mr. ARENS. Were you isolated from the other patrons of the restaurant?

Mr. HATKIN. Only the partitions of the booth.

Mr. ARENS. Were there others in the restaurant who might have overheard?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. It was a busy time of the evening. It was a dinner hour.

Mr. ARENS. Was the conversation in a hushed vein or, as we are engaging now, normal conversation?

Mr. HATKIN. Normal conversation or voice.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us of anything else that transpired at the restaurant.

Mr. HATKIN. I pressed him strongly as to where he lived. I said, "You must live with friends or relatives or in a hotel or have an apartment. There must be some place where I could get hold of you. Suppose I want to know, or want to ask you about something?"

Incidentally, when he asked me to prepare this outline he said he would contact me in a week.

I said, "I may want to ask you something about it." I said, "You don't live on a park bench. There must be some place I could get hold of you."

And he just said, "Never mind, I will contact you."

I was unable to elicit any information as to any of his connections.

At one point, in trying to find out why he wanted this material prepared, I asked him if he were a student, and he said, "Yes." And I asked him, "Are you going for a Ph. D.?" And he more or less acknowledged that. I asked him, "What school are you going to?"

He said, "University of Maryland."

Mr. ARENS. Did he in effect lead you to believe that he was here as a foreign exchange student?

Mr. HATKIN. Nothing was said about foreign exchange, being a foreign exchange student, but he led me to believe he was a student at Maryland University.

Mr. ARENS. Did he say he was a student?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes, he said he was a student.

Mr. ARENS. Quote him to the best of your recollection on that subject.

Mr. HATKIN. I asked him if he was a student. He said, "Yes."

I asked him, "Are you studying for a Ph. D.?"

And he indicated his assent to that.

I asked him what school he was going to and he said, "University of Maryland."

Nothing was said about being a foreign exchange.

Mr. ARENS. Was there anything else that transpired at that conversation, to the best of your recollection?

Mr. HATKIN. He said he would contact me again in a week.

Mr. ARENS. How long did the conversation last?

Mr. HATKIN. We were there about a half hour.

Mr. ARENS. Incidentally, did you have dinner there with him?

Mr. HATKIN. No, we didn't have dinner. We didn't have drinks.

Mr. ARENS. Had you had your dinner?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes, we had.

Mr. ARENS. It was not contemplated, then, that you were to have dinner with him?

Mr. HATKIN. I certainly didn't contemplate that.

Mr. ARENS. I mean in the telephone conversation when he set up this engagement, apparently he did not ask you to have dinner with him, he just asked you to meet him there; is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. And you and your wife left him; is that correct?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Did you walk away from him or did he walk away from you?

Mr. HATKIN. We left the restaurant and walked away and left him sitting at the table.

Mr. ARENS. He was still eating?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. And we walked home.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us the next incident that transpired.

Mr. HATKIN. Monday morning I called the University of Maryland to find out if they have or had a student by—oh, yes, I forgot to mention during this, as I stood up to leave on this Friday evening at the restaurant, I asked Mr. Machoff. I said, "Do you spell your name M-a-c-h-o-f-f?" Just to draw him out to verify his identity, if I could find out anything else about him.

And he said, "O-v."

I assume he was correcting the o-f-f. That was the only part that sounded as if it might be changed. And then we left the restaurant and went home.

Monday morning I called the University of Maryland to find out if they have or had a student by this name. They told me they had no such student.

On the following day, on Tuesday, I contacted Mr. Freehill again.

Mr. ARENS. Your counsel?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. And recounted the incident.

Mr. ARENS. Was this a telephone conversation?

Mr. HATKIN. No; I went to his office and saw him in person.

And I suggested to Mr. Freehill perhaps we ought to contact the FBI; maybe we might be of assistance to them and maybe not. Anyway, we thought they should be notified of the incident.

The FBI was contacted, and that same afternoon an investigative agent came to Mr. Freehill's office. I recounted the series of events to the investigative agent. He said he would like to have me look at some photographs to see if I could identify this individual.

On the following Thursday the agent came to my house with a batch of photographs, and I identified one of the photographs as the person with whom I met at the restaurant and had this contact. I put the

photograph back in the batch and called my wife over, who was not near me when I identified the photograph, and she independently identified the photograph of this individual.

And at that point the investigative agent told us who this person in the photograph was.

Mr. ARENS. Was that the same person, this Vladimir P. Mikheev, M-i-k-h-e-e-v, whose identification has been revealed here today?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes. The agent gave me the name and spelled it, and I tried to repeat it and kind of stumbled over the spelling. And the agent said, "Don't bother about it."

I didn't write the name down at the time. But upon recollection, and committing this whole incident to paper, to the best of my recollection it sounded like Methiov, and I just spelled it out phonetically, and I spelled it M-e-t-h-i-o-v.

Mr. ARENS. What is the next incident?

Mr. HATKIN. Later that same evening this Machoff-Methiov called me again as he had promised to see how my work was coming along. And he said he would like to see me the following day, on Friday, and at the Roma Restaurant again.

Mr. ARENS. Did he, at the restaurant on this prior occasion, give you money?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes; he did.

Mr. ARENS. How much did he give you?

Mr. HATKIN. He gave me \$25.

Mr. ARENS. In American currency?

Mr. HATKIN. In American currency; yes.

Mr. ARENS. Did he display, or did you notice that he had a considerable amount of money with him?

Mr. HATKIN. I had no idea. He just pulled the money out of his pocket, didn't take it out of a wallet.

Mr. ARENS. What was the nature of the currency?

Mr. HATKIN. Two tens and a five. And I showed this currency to the investigative agent. I held it aside. I knew I was just going to return it.

Mr. ARENS. Let's go on to the next conversation now when he called you.

Mr. HATKIN. He called me and asked me to meet him at the Roma Restaurant again.

Mr. ARENS. When?

Mr. HATKIN. The following day, which would have been a Friday. I told him I didn't care to meet him there. My conversation with him would be very brief this time and would he please come to my house. I didn't want to have the inconvenience of meeting him at the restaurant.

I would just like to correct my testimony. I am not sure whether he called me that Thursday preceding, or Friday early in the evening to meet me. I am not that certain.

Mr. ARENS. In any event, after your meeting with him in the restaurant and your conversation with the agent of the Bureau, you then received another telephone conversation with him soliciting you again to meet him at the restaurant, and you declined to do so?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Then what happened?

Mr. HATKIN. I asked him to come to my home. He agreed to do that.

He came Friday evening again, approximately 8 o'clock or so. I told him I didn't want to have anything further to do with him.

Mr. ARENS. May I interject a moment, please, sir?

How did he arrive for the call? What mode of transportation?

Mr. HATKIN. I don't know. It was a foggy evening, as I recall. I didn't know just when he would come. And he just rang the front doorbell and I admitted him to the house.

Mr. ARENS. Was anyone else available to overhear the conversation that you had with him at the house?

Mr. HATKIN. My wife was in the kitchen. I think she was clearing away the supper dishes.

Mr. ARENS. Did you notify the Bureau that the man was going to come to your house?

Mr. HATKIN. I told the agent that I was going to be contacted again.

Mr. ARENS. Did you tell the agent that the man was coming to the house?

Mr. HATKIN. No. I didn't know where I was going to meet him.

Mr. ARENS. After you learned he was going to come to your house?

Mr. HATKIN. No, I didn't.

Mr. ARENS. Did you tell your counsel?

Mr. HATKIN. No, I didn't tell counsel.

Mr. ARENS. What transpired in the second conversation in your home, this one you are starting on?

Mr. HATKIN. I told this man that I didn't want to have anything further to do with him. I wanted to deal with people candidly and I would like to give him back his \$25, which I then did.

Mr. ARENS. How long was this conversation?

Mr. HATKIN. This was very brief. Two minutes, maybe.

Mr. ARENS. Did he sit down?

Mr. HATKIN. I believe he did sit down, yes.

Mr. ARENS. Did you say your wife overheard that conversation?

Mr. HATKIN. I am not so sure. She was in the kitchen clearing away the dishes.

Mr. ARENS. What did he say?

Mr. HATKIN. He just said, "All right."

As a matter of fact, I asked the investigative agent, "Do you think this man is going to make a fuss and is he going to create a scene?"

And the agent said, "No, he will just leave; he won't do anything."

And that is just the way he turned out. He just took the money back and stuffed it in his pocket and left.

Mr. ARENS. Did he shake hands with you as he left?

Mr. HATKIN. No; I didn't shake hands with him. He left and went out the door and disappeared into the night.

Mr. ARENS. Did any other incidents transpire in connection with this man?

Mr. HATKIN. That was the last I saw of him.

The following Monday morning I contacted the FBI—I think he called me.

Mr. ARENS. Who, the agent?

Mr. HATKIN. The agent, yes.

I was waiting for 9 o'clock, for his office to open to call him. He called at five of nine. I told him that I had several connections with

this man and gave him back the \$25 and wouldn't have anything further to do with him.

I called my counsel and told my counsel I had done that.

Mr. ARENS. At any time in the conversation which you had either on the telephone or the personal conversations with Mr. Mikheev, did he reveal to you any connection that he had with the Soviet Embassy?

Mr. HATKIN. No; he did not.

Mr. ARENS. Did you or he have any conversation at all respecting access which you may have and did have to confidential or restricted information?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. ARENS. Did you have any conversation with him respecting the disassociation of yourself from the Air Force?

Mr. HATKIN. No. I just mentioned the first meeting with him that I had worked for the Government and I was doing free-lance economic research work.

Mr. ARENS. You gave him a form 57 some place along the line?

Mr. HATKIN. No, it was not a form 57. It was a typewritten summary.

Mr. ARENS. Do you have a copy of that?

Mr. HATKIN. No, I don't. I gave it to the investigating agent.

Mr. ARENS. Did that typewritten summary tell about your duties and responsibilities and privileges at the Air Force when you were there?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes, it did.

Mr. ARENS. Did it tell about your discharge from the Air Force?

Mr. HATKIN. No, it did not.

This typewritten summary gave my duties at each of the different jobs I had held. In other words, he knew what I had done in the past.

Mr. OWENS. Let me ask one question.

Mr. ARENS. Yes.

Mr. OWENS. Is it your impression that at the time of his first contact with you he had any conceivable idea of the specific knowledge that you may have possessed which might have been of assistance to him?

Mr. HATKIN. In that first telephone conversation?

Mr. OWENS. In the first interview.

Mr. HATKIN. I had no way of knowing.

Mr. OWENS. Did you ever obtain the impression that he knew what was available if he could get it from you on the first time he contacted you?

Mr. HATKIN. Only from the job description he might have surmised that.

Mr. OWENS. Before that?

Mr. HATKIN. No. Before that I don't see how he could.

Mr. OWENS. You never received the impression that he knew the capabilities of your knowledge?

Mr. HATKIN. That is correct.

Mr. OWENS. And you believed that he obtained the capabilities of your knowledge as a result of the résumé you showed him?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Is there any other item that comes to your mind now that you would like to call to our attention?

Mr. HATKIN. Just the overall contact with him, and my nonavailability of getting anything.

Mr. ARENS. Was there anything else, any other incident of that character that comes to your mind?

Mr. HATKIN. No.

Mr. FREEHILL. I would like to say, Mr. Arens, that after this, Mr. Hatkin reduced to writing in the form of an affidavit the facts that he has related to you and transmitted those to the Air Force to apprise them up to the minute as to what had transpired. I would be very happy to furnish you with a copy of that affidavit if you wish.

Mr. ARENS. We would be obliged to you if you would be good enough to do that.

And also you are going to supply us with that letter.

Mr. FREEHILL. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Yes. And if there are other letters you want to transmit to us bearing on this whole scope of inquiry we have had today, we would be obliged to you. Off the record for a moment.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. ARENS. We thank you very much, Mr. Hatkin and Counselor.

Mr. WEIL. There was one question I did have.

At that loyalty hearing the Air Force conducted was there a board of two civilians and an officer?

Mr. HATKIN. That is called a security hearing.

Mr. WEIL. Whatever it was, the loyalty board, that was under oath, wasn't it?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Counsel, and Mr. Hatkin, we thank you for being here today.

Mr. Hatkin, you will be released from your subpoena. Just as a matter of personal information, you expect to be around town in case the committee wants to communicate with you again?

Mr. HATKIN. Yes; I will be.

Mr. ARENS. Counsel, if you will be good enough to tell Mr. Owens here, leave one of your cards so we will be able to contact you further if we deem it necessary.

Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 12 o'clock noon the executive session was recessed to be reconvened at 1 o'clock p. m., this same day, May 10, 1956.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The subcommittee was reconvened at 1 p. m., there being present Representative Francis E. Walter.)

Chairman WALTER. Will you raise your right hand, please?

Do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth so help you God?

Mr. CUTTER. Yes.

Chairman WALTER. Be seated.

TESTIMONY OF RICHARD S. CUTTER

Chairman WALTER. Mr. Cutter, I want you to understand that at no time has anybody connected with this committee had any question as to your loyalty.

Mr. CUTTER. I understand.

Chairman WALTER. And we are not concerned with endeavoring to connect you with anything improper. What we are trying to do, of course, is to find out the extent of Mikheev's operations. But we certainly are not suspicious of you in any way.

Mr. CUTTER. That is all right.

Mr. ARENS. Will you kindly, on this record, identify yourself by name, residence, and occupation?

Mr. CUTTER. Richard S. Cutter, 4626 15th Street North, Arlington, Va., librarian.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Cutter, you are appearing today in response to a subpoena which was served upon you.

Mr. CUTTER. That is right.

Mr. ARENS. And as the chairman has just stated, the fact that you were served with this subpoena and are here today in this little session with us does not directly or indirectly suggest that this committee is impugning or questioning your loyalty or your patriotism.

Mr. CUTTER. I understand.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Cutter, kindly tell us, if you will, please, sir, a word about your own personal history, where you were born, when, and your education.

Mr. CUTTER. I was born in Omaha, Nebr., July 26, 1910. I went to grade school, Saunders School, in Omaha. My family, my father and mother—I have no brothers and sisters—my father and mother moved to Evanston, Ill., in July of 1925. In September of that year I enrolled at Evanston Township High School. I was there until graduated in June of 1929.

In September of 1929 I enrolled at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. I left there on account of severe illness in December. As a matter of fact, I went home for Christmas vacation and got ill at home. I did not return.

I enrolled at Northwestern University in February of 1930, picking up, or attempting to pick up my schooling. I graduated from Northwestern University in January of 1934. I was staggered. I was set back one semester on account of that illness.

I was in Europe—

Mr. ARENS. Excuse me just a moment, please, sir. What was the degree received from Northwestern?

Mr. CUTTER. It was a B. S.

Mr. ARENS. What was your specialty or major?

Mr. CUTTER. My major was sociology.

Mr. ARENS. Did that complete your formal education?

Mr. CUTTER. That completed my undergraduate formal education.

Mr. ARENS. All right, just give us a word, if you please, about any additional education or training that you have had.

Mr. CUTTER. Columbia University from September 1939 to June 1941, and I got a master's, an M. A., degree there. It was called a master of arts in higher education, from Columbia University. In, let's see, October 1945, on discharge from the Army at Fort Logan, Colo., I enrolled at the University of Denver, School of Librarianship. I graduated in June 1946 with a degree of B. S. and L. S., it is called. That is bachelor of science and library science.

Mr. ARENS. Did that degree equip you to be a librarian in public institutions?

Mr. CUTTER. It is the sine qua non of librarians. It helps a lot if you have it. It is the recognition or certification that is required of most librarians.

Mr. ARENS. Would you kindly proceed from 1946 on and give us a very brief thumbnail sketch?

Mr. CUTTER. Yes. In September I went to Berkeley, Calif., and was employed by the University of California in the general library at Berkeley, the university library of the University of California. And I was there until October of 1948. I came to Washington and started to work November 1, 1948, for the Army Medical Library, as it was then known.

Mr. ARENS. And have you continuously served in that employment since?

Mr. CUTTER. That is right, I have been employed since.

Mr. ARENS. Can you give us just a word, please, sir, of the nature of your employment in the Army Medical Library?

Mr. CUTTER. It was in the Reference Division at all times. First, for about a year, I was in the Reference Section of the Reference Division, and after about a year, perhaps a year and a half, I don't recall exactly, I went upstairs into the Document Section where they have technical reports, Government publications from all countries, and I was up there until about November of 1955.

Mr. ARENS. Is there material of a restricted or classified nature in the Army Medical Library which you handled?

Mr. CUTTER. Yes, there is.

Mr. ARENS. Can you, without telling us that which is restricted or classified, give us a general characterization of the material?

Mr. CUTTER. It is medical in nature. We don't attempt to collect anything that is not pretty closely related to medical. It might be studies of altitudes, studies at Randolph Field School of Aviation Medicine and Pensacola and that type of thing.

Mr. ARENS. Do you, in the course of your official duties, have access to this restricted or confidential information?

Mr. CUTTER. Yes, I do.

Mr. ARENS. I take it that you have been cleared for secret or restricted material?

Mr. CUTTER. Yes; up through secret, not top secret.

Mr. ARENS. You have been cleared by security agencies for access to material up to secret; is that correct?

Mr. CUTTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ARENS. May I ask you, What is your title at the library?

Mr. CUTTER. I have no administrative duties. It is simply librarian, I believe, civil service calls it. That is, technically librarian, but no chief librarian, no division, no section head of any kind.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Cutter, I lay before you an exhibit marked for this record as "Exhibit No. 1," which we have used this morning in another session. I ask you if you can identify the person whose photograph appears in exhibit No. 1.

Mr. CUTTER. Yes, yes; I am pretty sure of that. I am pretty sure. The chin isn't right but I hold my hand over the chin and the rest jibes with my memory.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Cutter, I inform you that in the record this morning the person whose photograph appears there on exhibit No. 1 has been identified as Vladimir, V-l-a-d-i-m-i-r, P. as in Peter, for a middle

initial. Mikheev, M-i-k-h-e-e-v, who is, or until just a few days ago, was employed as a clerk in the office of the military attaché in the Russian Embassy.

I ask you to tell us in your own words and in your own way when you last saw such a person, and any associations, acquaintanceships or incidents which transpired in your life with reference to that person.

Mr. CUTTER. When I last saw him was on December 27, 1955.

Mr. ARENS. Perhaps I should ask you when you first saw him.

Mr. CUTTER. That was also when I first saw him.

Mr. ARENS. All right, tell us in your own way just what transpired.

Mr. CUTTER. It was about 7 o'clock in the evening; a knock at the door. Actually, my wife went to the door. I was in the kitchen. She called me and said, "Someone to see you."

Mr. ARENS. Excuse me just a moment. Let us have this date again, please.

Mr. CUTTER. December 27, 1955.

Mr. ARENS. And this knock on the door came at your home?

Mr. CUTTER. That is right.

Mr. ARENS. That was out in Arlington, Va.?

Mr. CUTTER. That is right.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us in your own words what transpired.

Mr. CUTTER. I had the porch light on because the only Christmas decoration we had was a wreath on the door and we wanted to light up the wreath. So he was in full view at all times.

Mr. ARENS. By "he," you mean the person whose photograph I have just laid before you?

Mr. CUTTER. That is right.

He asked for me by name, last name only, a military librarian. And I thought, well, that doesn't rule me out. He seems to have the name fairly correct.

So I asked him where he got my name. And he said in a big, thick book at the public library.

Mr. ARENS. Did this conversation take place within your living room?

Mr. CUTTER. No. He was outside and I was standing just inside the door. He was on the outside. He made no attempt to come in.

Mr. ARENS. Did he identify himself?

Mr. CUTTER. Not at that time; no.

Mr. ARENS. Do you know by what mode of transportation he arrived?

Mr. CUTTER. I do not.

Mr. ARENS. Could you give us, before we undertake to recount the details of the conversation, as full a description of his physical appearance as you can recollect?

Mr. CUTTER. About my height. Five nine and a half, I think. Rather husky, not fat, round faced, dark hair, smooth shave. He had his hat on. I couldn't tell whether he had a full head of hair or not. No glasses.

Chairman WALTER. Did he speak with an accent.

Mr. CUTTER. A very heavy accent, an accent that I couldn't identify. But that doesn't mean much because I don't think I—I think I could have identified German and French.

Mr. ARENS. What would be your estimate of his approximate weight? A heavy-, light-, or medium-weight man?

Mr. CUTTER. I would say extremely well built, probably heavier than he looked. That is just my impression. I couldn't see his legs or much of his arms.

Mr. ARENS. Have you any idea as to how he arrived, by what mode of transportation?

Mr. CUTTER. No; I don't.

Mr. ARENS. Will you proceed from there, Mr. Cutter; with the man standing on the outside of your house and you are at the door. Give us all the details you can recall.

Mr. CUTTER. He called me by name, and as soon as he did that I was sure I had never seen him before and naturally I wanted to know how he got my name.

He asked was I a military librarian.

I said, hesitatingly, yes, I was, because I am not strictly a military librarian. That is, I do not have anything to do with military literature. It is medical literature.

So he said he was writing a dissertation and wanted help. He said the subject was the American military history from the Civil War to the present time. He said that he had the sources, he implied he had the sources, but he needed help in extracting them. I presume he meant abstracting.

His English was good from the standpoint of diction and choice of words and sentence construction. His accent was not good. It was quite difficult for me at times to understand him and I had to ask him to repeat some words.

I thought that he had probably been referred to me by some friends in foreign countries or something like that. So inasmuch as he had not identified himself as being a Russian at all, I invited him in. It was cold.

Mr. ARENS. Thus far all of this transpired—the conversation taking place out on the patio or the porch; is that correct?

Mr. CUTTER. That is correct. My name, military librarian, what he wanted.

Mr. ARENS. Did he display to you any credentials?

Mr. CUTTER. No.

Mr. ARENS. He did not identify himself?

Mr. CUTTER. I didn't ask him for any credentials.

Mr. ARENS. Kindly proceed.

Mr. CUTTER. He said, "I will pay you for it." He didn't say how much. But he said, "I will pay you for it."

Now, that is not unusual because librarians are frequently approached to do translating after hours. After they have worked for their employer and with their employer's permission they do translating for money. But, of course, the catch came when he identified himself as a Russian national. However, he didn't do that while he was out on the front porch.

Then I invited him in. At that point I invited him in because I wanted to find out what it was all about. I still thought I should be courteous because he had been referred by a friend.

I said, "I am not qualified in the field of military history as such. My interest is military medical history."

And at that point he seemed quite—I am sure that he would have been content to go off, to leave me alone. Still on the front porch,

however, I did invite him in. For one thing, I was curious. I invited him in because I wanted to find out more about him. I had given him the referral so he would have been content to go, I am sure.

He came in and stood in the middle of the living room with his hat on. That is the first unusual thing I noticed about him. He did not remove his hat as most Americans and Europeans would have done, I believe. After some hesitation he let me take his coat and hat and sat down. He was perfectly comfortable at all times. He never seemed to be ill at ease. He never seemed to try to cover up anything.

I asked him, I remember—he was still standing in the middle of the room—what nationality he was. And he smiled very pleasantly and said “Don’t you know?” As if I should know or should have guessed. Now, on reflection, I think he was simply building me up for a surprise. In other words, he was dramatizing a little bit.

And I said, “No; I don’t know.”

And he said, “I am Russian.”

Still the thought flashed through my mind, sure, he’s a refugee. So, I thought his story will be interesting if I can get it.

So he apparently was rather surprised that I wasn’t surprised. And I asked him to sit down because I still thought he was a refugee. So he sat down. We attempted to, my wife and I attempted to, carry on a somewhat forced conversation, because he was a complete stranger and we didn’t know what to talk about. We got on the subject of tea. I happen to have a number of different varieties of tea. We offered him some tea. I know Russians drink tea.

No; he wouldn’t have any.

Why wouldn’t he have any?

Well, he said, “It wouldn’t be proper.” He said, “The third time I have met you I would probably have tea with you,” or something like that.

I thought, well, this is some old stuffy Russian custom I am not familiar with. I mean, I don’t know, it is apparently some custom. I don’t know what it was at all. I don’t have the faintest idea. He wouldn’t have any tea and I didn’t have anything else in the house to offer him.

So we hadn’t had our dinner yet. We just happened to have a sort of a late dinner that night. But he stayed about 25 minutes, I would say from 7 o’clock until 7:25.

I gave him the name of a friend of mine whom I knew to be qualified in American military history.

Mr. ARENS. What is his name, please, sir?

Mr. CUTTER. His name is Robert W., I think it is, Davis, D-a-v-i-s.

Mr. ARENS. Do you happen to know his address offhand?

Mr. CUTTER. It is on M Street in Georgetown, because I remember I looked up his address. I forgot to mention that I had given his name before I even knew he was a Russian. Otherwise, I don’t think Davis would have thanked me for it. But I gave Davis’ name when he was still on the front porch. And my wife went to the phone book and looked it up. It is on M Street in Georgetown, I am pretty sure.

Mr. ARENS. Where is Davis an employee? Do you know?

Mr. CUTTER. Davis is employed by the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, the medical museum section.

Mr. ARENS. That is located where?

Mr. CUTTER. I believe the main part is—the museum is down on Independence, across the street from us, and Davis is in our building a great deal of the time.

Mr. ARENS. Let's get back, please, sir, to the conversation.

Mr. CUTTER. After I had given him, as I say, Davis' name, I had written down his home address and name, that was when he came in. He came in the house. That was done before I even knew what the nationality was. That was just as if he had come to the office and said, "Can you tell me somebody who can help me with American military history?" I would have given him Davis' name under those circumstances.

Mr. ARENS. Did he ever contact Davis? Do you know?

Mr. CUTTER. I don't know. I asked Davis, but we sort of kid each other, and I couldn't get any sense out of him as to whether he did or not.

And, besides, I figured, well, it is probably none of my business. He's probably been quiet, like I have, and so forth.

However, then we attempted to carry on—I am having a little trouble picking this up here—just a completely innocuous conversation. We talked about any generality my wife and I could think of.

When he said he was a Russian, then it started working in the back of my head, probably this fellow isn't a refugee after all. I asked in as casual a voice as I could get, "Are you with the Embassy?"

And he said, "Yes."

And I was really surprised then. Then I knew he was a hot Russian. And, of course, I still wanted to keep him there as long as I could and talk about anything I could think of that was harmless. So we talked about his family. And my dog was in the living room and the dog has a chair. I have no children. And, of course, my wife said the dog is a little bit like a child, something like that. And he thought that was rather amusing.

And he had one child. He said, "I have a child, born in Washington." And his wife was here, and he said his wife was here and he wanted to go——

I said, "Would you like to go back to Russia?"

And he said, "Oh, yes." He was very anxious to go back to Moscow. He was from Moscow. He said that his grandfather on his mother's side was a Persian. That is where he got his darkness. That is why he was so dark because his father was a blond. He said, "My father is very blond."

Now, those were personal items that, if they are true, it seemed to me were certainly gratuitous and unnecessary, I would think, unless, of course, he intended to do exactly what he did, sort of get friendly and disarming.

He didn't attempt at any time to steer the conversation back to what he had started out with. Apparently he was perfectly satisfied. He had gotten referred to a man who I said I was sure could help him, and was qualified to help him. And he acted to me as if he had just simply gotten what he came for.

And I think he was, I mean I got the impression at that time that he was just indulging in the amenities in being polite and carrying on a conversation to a point, and then he got up, calmly got up and said he guessed he'd better be getting back, and left.

In fact, I said, "Come again if you want to." Because I wanted to hang onto him. I didn't want to let him to go. I didn't know he was a character. I didn't want him to go off and disappear.

And I thought if he is of any usefulness at all, just for contact, I thought he would probably get in touch with Davis. That will probably be the contact.

He has made no attempt, as far as I know, at any time I have been home or answering the telephone. No mysterious voices have called up at home. No mysterious voices have called at the office. Nobody has tried to get in touch with me that I couldn't identify. As far as I can find out he made no effort to contact me after that one time.

Mr. ARENS. Did you report this incident to the Bureau?

Mr. CUTTER. No; I reported it to our security officer the very next day. As a matter of fact, he was on sick leave and I called him at his home.

As I thought about it the next day I got that much concerned about it.

And that is routine. I mean, in other words, I had to do with classified information, and I reported this incident, this contact with a foreign national. It was in that sense, contact with a foreign national, especially an Iron Curtain nation.

Mr. ARENS. Did your visitor at any time identify himself to you by name?

Mr. CUTTER. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. What did he say his name was?

Mr. CUTTER. He said his name was Mikheev.

We said, "How do you spell it?"

And he said, "M-i-k"—he didn't seem to want to write it down. And I took out a piece of paper and spelled it, and he spelled it for me.

Mr. ARENS. Did he at any time display to you any credentials?

Mr. CUTTER. No; at no time.

Mr. ARENS. Do you know by what mode of transportation he left your home?

Mr. CUTTER. I have no idea. I wish I knew.

Mr. ARENS. Did you pursue your conversation with questions as to how he happened to get in touch with you?

Mr. CUTTER. Yes; but the big, thick book seemed to settle it. And he didn't seem to want to talk any more about it. I could see that he was just politely through with that particular subject.

Mr. ARENS. Do you recall the name of the book?

Mr. CUTTER. He wouldn't tell me. He couldn't tell me. He seemed to think I would know.

I think I do know. I did not, unfortunately, realize at that time that the Arlington County-City Directory, which as is usual in most cities in the country, had been published. I think it had been out about 2 months at that time. And it was the first one since the beginning of World War II, so I just wasn't thinking in terms of city directories.

But in the next couple of days I looked it up, and there I am, "Richard S. Cutter," and my wife's name, which he didn't use, "librarian, Department of Defense."

So, theoretically, at least, that is the way, if he wanted to go to a lot of clerical work—and believe me it is boring to go through that

directory from A; I am C. I begin with C, so chances are I am the first one he came to in the Arlington directory, the first librarian with the Defense Department. That is just speculation. I don't know but that is my guess.

Mr. ARENS. How long have you known Robert W. Davis?

Mr. CUTTER. I think about a year. I couldn't be certain of that.

Mr. ARENS. You knew him about a year prior to the time that Mr. Mikheev came to see you?

Mr. CUTTER. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Do you know whether or not Mr. Davis is in town now?

Mr. CUTTER. Yes. I saw him this morning over there, over at the library.

Mr. ARENS. Did you have any conversation with him this morning about your appearance here today?

Mr. CUTTER. Just chatting.

Mr. ARENS. Did he give any indication to you that Mikheev had actually approached him?

Mr. CUTTER. No.

Mr. ARENS. Or he had been approached?

Mr. CUTTER. No; he didn't.

Mr. ARENS. Could we reach him by phone now, do you suppose?

Mr. CUTTER. Yes. I am quite sure you could. He would be either at the museum—well, you had probably better try the museum because they would probably know where he was. He might be over in the library. He might be in the stacks, in which it would be a couple of hours before you could get hold of him.

Mr. ARENS. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Cutter, is there any other incident, any other elements of the conversation, which you would like to recount to us? You have undoubtedly had some time to think this over.

Mr. CUTTER. I asked him where I could reach him, where he lived, and if I could call him at home. And he said, "Well, no." He said he was very rarely at home.

I said, "Could I call you at the office?"

This was before I knew where he worked. And he said, "Well, no; that wouldn't be good either."

And, of course, I got the idea at that point that he was just a flunky in some office and they didn't like personal calls, calls not directly related to the business of the day, which is the case in our place. We don't like personal calls either. So I didn't press the point.

The thing that amazed me a couple of days later when I finally had sense enough to look in the telephone book, there was his name and the address of his home in the telephone book. I couldn't figure, and can't to this day figure out why he was so coy about where he lived and his home address and so forth if he was right there in the telephone book.

Mr. ARENS. Is there any other element in this whole transaction that you would like to recount?

Mr. CUTTER. No; I can't think of any.

There were lots of Christmas cards over on the table. This was 2 days after Christmas. There were lots of Christmas cards on the coffee table and we discussed, my wife and I, talked about Christmas.

And we said, "Do you have Christmas? Do you want to see the Christmas cards?"

And he said, in a very matter-of-fact, very pleasant tone, "No; we don't have Christmas. It is like that. We don't have Christmas."

Mr. OWENS. You said he advanced the allegation that he was writing a dissertation. Did he allege that he was attending a school or university?

Mr. CUTTER. No; he did not. He did not at any time.

There again I was jumping to a series of conclusions as the conversation progressed. I just assumed that he was over in this country taking graduate work, maybe, at one of the universities around here. There are a number of foreign students at Catholic University or Georgetown.

Mr. OWENS. Did he volunteer that he was a student?

Mr. CUTTER. No, he never identified himself as a student or connected with any university. He was writing a dissertation. I assumed as soon as he got back where he was going to his own country he would probably write it up and fulfill his residence requirements. Those things carry over a period of 10 years sometimes.

Mr. ARENS. Have you ever been approached by a person under similar circumstances in the course of your work?

Mr. CUTTER. No, no; I haven't.

We do get foreign people in the library, but I have never been asked to do work on the side or anything like that.

Mr. ARENS. I understood you to say a few moments ago, in passing, that you thought it might be a friend from overseas.

Do you have overseas connections or have you traveled overseas?

Mr. CUTTER. No. But I have a friend whom I met in Denver who is a Uruguayan. And he looked a little bit like him. That is how I got the idea maybe he was a South American. This Uruguayan is a librarian, too.

Mr. ARENS. Were you overseas at any time in military service?

Mr. CUTTER. No; I wasn't but I was overseas in 1934. It was so long ago.

Mr. ARENS. If there are no other elements in this incidence that you would like to recount, we want to again thank you sincerely for coming here today. And the fact that you were brought in under subpena was only a matter of protecting you and a matter of the policies of the committee.

If there is any other incident in connection with this that does come to your mind in the future, I would suggest and appreciate it if you would get in touch with us by telephone and recount the incidents to us.

Mr. CUTTER. All right.

Mr. ARENS. Or maybe we might want to visit with you again.

You are released from the subpena and we thank you very much for coming here today.

Mr. CUTTER. I might say that he was a perfect gentleman at all times and very polite. The only impolite thing he did was he didn't take his hat off when he first came in the house. He just stood in the middle of the floor with his hat on.

But he didn't attempt to steer the conversation that I could detect at all. And he apparently, in the early stages of the conversation, even before he came in the house, would have been content to go his way, I'm sure.

Mr. ARENS. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

(Representative Francis E. Walter was present at the time of taking the recess.)

(Whereupon, at 1:40 p. m., the subcommittee was recessed subject to the call of the Chair.)

HEARINGS ON ATTEMPTS AT SUBVERSION AND ESPIONAGE BY DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1956

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE SESSION ¹

A subcommittee of the Committee on Un-American Activities met at 10 a. m., pursuant to call, in room 226, Old House Office Building, Hon. Francis E. Walter (chairman) presiding.

Committee member present: Representative Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania.

Staff members present: Richard Arens, director; George C. Williams, investigator; and Richard S. Weil.

Chairman WALTER. The subcommittee will come to order.

Mr. ARENS. Would you kindly stand so the chairman can administer an oath to you?

Chairman WALTER. Do you swear the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. DAVIS. That is correct.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT W. DAVIS

Mr. ARENS. Would you kindly identify yourself, sir, by name, residence and occupation?

Mr. DAVIS. My name is Robert W. Davis. I live at 1653 35th Street NW., and I am a historian for the Medical Museum of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

Mr. ARENS. Would you kindly give us information of the functions of this museum?

Mr. DAVIS. The museum, as the title would indicate, emphasizes military medicine. And this is not to mean that it doesn't also exhibit general medical items of interest, and particularly in the development of the field of medical history. But emphasis is on military medicine, and the exhibits are changed quite often, more often than they used to be in the old days. The medical museum will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 1962. My job is now to write a history of the museum.

¹ Released by the committee and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Davis, how long have you been so engaged in the museum?

Mr. DAVIS. I have been at the museum 2 years last January, sir.

Mr. ARENS. Would you give us a very concise background of yourself prior to your present employment?

Mr. DAVIS. Before I went to the museum I worked for the Office of Chief of Military History for 2 years. And before I worked for that outfit, I worked for G-2 in the Document Section.

Mr. ARENS. In the course of your employment in the museum do you have access to any restricted or confidential information?

Mr. DAVIS. There is nothing of that type whatsoever in the museum.

Mr. ARENS. Do you, as an employee of the United States Government, have access to restricted or confidential information?

Mr. DAVIS. When I was in the Office of Military History, I was cleared for top secret.

Mr. ARENS. Did you, in the course of your employment there, have access to restricted or confidential information?

Mr. DAVIS. In the Office of Military History, I did.

Mr. ARENS. Over what period were you there?

Mr. DAVIS. I also had access to restricted classified material in G-2. I was at G-2 from 1950 to 1952, and Military History from 1952 to 1954. And I have been in the museum from 1954 to 1956.

Mr. ARENS. It is clear, Mr. Davis, that you have within the confines of your own knowledge at the present time, and have had for some-time, confidential or restricted information which you cannot divulge because of security limitations?

Mr. DAVIS. It has been put in front of me from time to time in the past.

Mr. ARENS. And you possess that knowledge or information now?

Mr. DAVIS. In my head, you mean?

Mr. ARENS. That is what I mean. If you were disposed to violate your confidence and your oath as an employee of this Government and disposed to be unpatriotic—and we are sure you are patriotic—you could reveal information of a confidential or restricted nature, could you not?

Mr. DAVIS. If I wanted to be disloyal I would probably have a hell of a time remembering the stuff after 2 years. It is probably quite hazy.

Mr. ARENS. Mr. Davis, I lay before you now a photograph marked "Exhibit No. 1" which has been identified in the record of a day or so ago in similar proceedings before this committee staff. I ask you if you can identify the individual whose picture appears in that exhibit.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; that is the individual who told me his name was Vladimir Mikheev. It is not a good picture. I don't think it shows a mole on the left side of his face, a pronounced mole.

Mr. ARENS. Would you, at your own pace, take us through the chronology of events when you first had any contact or association or knowledge of the existence of this person, Vladimir P. Mikheev?

Mr. DAVIS. Last Christmas I went to Ohio to see my mother and my sister. My wife stayed back in Washington. And during that time I was in telephone conversation with my wife and we also wrote to each other every day. And I got a letter from her—I think it was pretty close to the end of the year—saying that she had had a phone

call from a Mr. Cutter of the Armed Forces Medical Library. And Mr. Cutter told her that a man whom he thought to be a Russian would contact me some time when I returned to Washington. He said the Russian wanted some help in military history.

I returned to Washington on January 3. And after about 2 weeks had passed I thought that perhaps this fellow wouldn't show up. In the meanwhile I had talked to Mr. Cutter and he explained in full detail the visit, and he regretted very much that he had submitted my name because at the time he submitted my name he didn't know the true connections of this fellow, and he was very apologetic and hoped I would forgive him for any trouble that would ensue. So I did.

He said he had reported it to the security officer immediately.

Some time during the week of the 16th of January, probably in the middle of the week, I was out in the kitchen and we had just finished eating dinner. It was about 9 o'clock. There was a knock at the door.

Mr. ARENS. Excuse me, please, sir; where do you live?

Mr. DAVIS. At that time I lived at 3233 M Street, M as in Mary, Northwest.

Mr. ARENS. That was on January 16, 1956, the evening you heard this knock; is that correct?

Mr. DAVIS. I have only been at this present address a week.

Mr. ARENS. I see.

Mr. DAVIS. As I was a good husband, I was washing dishes. So my wife answered the door, as she regretted doing, because she was confronted with this character who, among other things, is very crude and boorish in his social habits. He stood there with his hat on and he said, "Is Mr. Davis there?"

And she said, "Yes."

And at that time I came into the room. I said, "Won't you step in?"

So he stepped into the middle of the room and still kept his hat and coat on. He identified himself as Vladimir Mikheev.

And I said, "Yes, I have heard about you from Mr. Cutter. Won't you take off your hat and coat?"

And he said, "Yes."

And I hung them up.

We offered him a drink and he said he didn't drink. He recanted that later on.

Anyway, I said, "What can I do for you?"

He said, "Well, now, I am working on a paper and it has to do with American military history. What I want to do is start with the Revolutionary War and go up to now and show how America each time fights a bigger war than she fights the last time."

I said, "Well, that is a very interesting subject. How can I help you?"

He said, "Well, I want you to sort of prepare a list of books—you recommend books that I could use."

I said, "Well, I could do that, but why don't you go to the Army Library in the Pentagon?" With my tongue in cheek, "Why don't you go to the War College Library?"

He said, "Oh, I cannot go there. As I told Mr. Cutter and I told you, I work for the Russian Embassy. I am just a clerk there, but since I am a Russian I could not go there."

I said, "Well, if you tried hard enough and got clearance from the State Department you might be able to get books from the Army Library."

He said, "Yes, I know, but that is so much trouble."

And then I sort of changed the conversation to generalities. And I asked him about himself and his background and how he met his wife and how he liked it over here and where did he live and stuff like that. And he was sitting with his back to my books. He made no effort to look at them whatsoever. And after about 20 minutes he got up and left. But before he left he said, "I want to see you and your wife very soon. You have dinner with me somewhere." He said, "When is it good for you to go?"

I said, "Oh, a week end is all right, Friday night or Saturday night."

He said, "I call you. We will make a date."

I said, "Fine."

And then immediately the next morning I contacted my security officer, who is Captain Grodnick of the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

MR. ARENS. Would you pause a minute, please? Are you now arriving at the point where you have concluded what you want to tell us about that first conversation?

MR. DAVIS. Yes, unless you want more specific details as to exactly what we talked about.

MR. ARENS. I would like a few specifics, if you have concluded what you wanted to say about that conversation.

MR. DAVIS. Fine.

MR. ARENS. First of all, did you, prior to the time that Mr. Mikheev arrived at your home on January 16, 1956, have a conversation with the security officer?

MR. DAVIS. I had not had any conversation whatsoever.

MR. ARENS. There was no prearrangement on your part as of January 16, 1956, as to what you would say or how you would try to elicit information from him, is that correct?

MR. DAVIS. Except in my own head, the way I would handle this guy.

MR. ARENS. Could you give us just a word about his physical appearance in addition to your identification of this photograph?

MR. DAVIS. I would say he was a man of about 5 feet 7, he was rather stocky, probably was about 160. He had dark hair, rather sallow complexion, and he claims he is still in his twenties. I asked him did he serve in World War II and he said he was too young.

MR. ARENS. Did he, in that conversation with you on January 16, 1956, offer you any money?

MR. DAVIS. He made me no offer of money at all.

MR. ARENS. Did he make any reference to any reward or remuneration which you would receive for assisting him?

MR. DAVIS. As I remember, he said that "You give me list of books and then I show you how grateful I am. I take you to dinner." But he did not mention any cash.

MR. ARENS. Not at that conversation?

MR. DAVIS. That is right.

MR. ARENS. How long was that conversation? It began apparently some time after dinner.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes. It lasted about 20 minutes, because we ate dinner late that night about 8. So we had just finished at 9 when he came in.

Mr. ARENS. Did you observe the mode of conveyance he used to come to your house?

Mr. DAVIS. It was an apartment so I didn't get to know how he came.

Mr. ARENS. When was the next time you had any contact whatsoever with Mr. Mikheev?

Mr. DAVIS. The next time was on the night of Saturday, the 28th of January 1956.

Mr. ARENS. Were there any telephone conversations intervening?

Mr. DAVIS. There were.

Mr. ARENS. Tell us the first time you had any contact even by telephone with Mr. Mikheev after January 16.

Mr. DAVIS. The first time was in the middle of the next week, which was—which would be probably, let's see, the 16th—probably the week of the 23d of January. He called at the same time, 9 o'clock.

Mr. ARENS. In the evening?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

He called and said, "Mr. Davis, will you and your wife come to eat dinner with me and my wife this weekend?"

I said, "As far as I know we haven't anything on, Mr. Mikheev."

He said, "What night?"

I said, "Saturday is all right."

He said, "That is good. Now I want you to tell me where maybe is a good place to eat."

And I said, "Oh, any place is all right with us. You are the host. You have to choose it. We might go down to the wharves and have some seafood or eat in Georgetown. If you feel like splurging we will go down to O'Donnell's or the Occidental."

Nothing registered.

But he says, "There's a good place on Wisconsin Avenue."

I think I have the address here. He says, "Have you been to Old Europe restaurant?"

I said, "Yes, I have been there and they have pretty good food."

He said, "I have been there, too. And how would you like to go to Old Europe restaurant?"

I said, "That is fine. That is close to home."

And the address of that is 2434 Wisconsin Avenue.

So he said, "I come for you at 7 o'clock. Is that all right?"

I said, "That's fine."

Saturday night, then, the 28th—we postponed it until a week from that Saturday. I think I had a previous engagement on the following.

Mr. ARENS. Just to clear this record, shortly after Mr. Mikheev left your house on January 16, you contacted the security officer of your agency; is that correct?

Mr. DAVIS. The next morning.

Mr. ARENS. The next morning?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Then you apparently had with him a prearranged concept of what your strategy should be; is that correct?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Did you contact any other intelligence agency?

Mr. DAVIS. He contacted the FBI. I didn't.

Mr. ARENS. Was all of your contact in the series of events you are going to continue to relate, pursuant to a concerted plan as far as you were concerned that was evolved by you and the security officer?

Mr. DAVIS. No. All the security officer said was naturally not to give him any information. And so I decided that I wouldn't give him any information but I would play along with him socially to try to find out just what method he was using, how he worked, for my own satisfaction.

Mr. ARENS. Now we move up to January 23 when you had the telephone conversation.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. And the agreement that you had that you would have dinner on the following Saturday evening; is that correct?

Mr. DAVIS. That is correct.

Mr. ARENS. What was the date of the following Saturday evening?

Mr. DAVIS. It was the week from the following Saturday. Let me see now—no, it would be that same week, 23d and 28th. That following Saturday.

I don't keep a diary so this has to be kept in my memory.

Mr. ARENS. Please move into January 28 and tell us what transpired in the course of events.

Mr. DAVIS. Promptly at 7 o'clock, Mikheev and his wife showed up.

Three minutes before they knocked on the door, my wife received a long-distance phone call from her sister in Fort Pierce, Fla. The subject of the conversation was a very serious illness of my wife's father. He had just gone to the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia and wasn't expected to live much longer. So while she was having this conversation with her sister the Russians knocked on the door and I asked them in and asked them if they wanted a martini before we went on up. He said he would have one, the man who said he didn't drink previously, said he would have one. His wife said "No," she didn't drink.

So my wife's sister had a rather extended conversation. In fact my wife was still on the phone 5 minutes after these people arrived. And I noticed that Mikheev was getting very impatient, kept looking at his watch. Apparently he was on a strict timetable. He had to be at Old Europe at a certain time or else.

My wife finished her conversation and then we went out immediately. And his car was parked almost in front of the apartment building where we live.

Mr. ARENS. May I interpose a few minutes? You have concluded the incidents within the apartment on January 28?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. ARENS. Could you give us just a brief description of the woman who accompanied Mr. Mikheev and whom he introduced to you as his wife?

Mr. DAVIS. She is a woman, I would say, probably still in her twenties—but late twenties. I wouldn't consider her at all an attractive woman. She was very plainly dressed. But she did have on a rather expensive looking fur coat—I don't know what kind it was—and a shawl around her head.

Mr. ARENS. What complexion?

Mr. DAVIS. Sallow like his.

Mr. ARENS. Was her hair dark or light?

Mr. DAVIS. Her hair was sort of—shall we call it, mousey brown?

Mr. ARENS. Did she speak with an accent?

Mr. DAVIS. She did. She doesn't speak English as well as he does.

Mr. ARENS. He spoke with an accent?

Mr. DAVIS. Definitely.

Mr. ARENS. But he speaks fluently?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right. And she speaks with an accent and non-fluently.

Mr. ARENS. You left the apartment about what time?

Mr. DAVIS. We left there, it was no later than 7:15.

Mr. ARENS. Could you tell us what type of car he was driving?

Mr. DAVIS. According to my wife, who knows more about automobiles than I do, it was a Willys, 1946.

Mr. ARENS. Did it have a diplomatic license?

Mr. DAVIS. No, it didn't. We noticed that particularly. A D. C. license.

Mr. ARENS. Was there any identification on it that would connect it with the Russian Embassy?

Mr. DAVIS. Nothing whatsoever.

Mr. ARENS. I take it you and your wife and he and his wife got into the car and went to the restaurant?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. ARENS. Did anything of significance at all transpire en route?

Mr. DAVIS. No; just general conversation about how we would get there. He had a general idea where it was, and I guided him to the exact street to go up.

There is a parking lot near the restaurant. He parked his car there, and he claimed he had a table reserved. That is why he was in such a hurry to get there. But when we entered the restaurant every table in the place was taken. So he went up to the headwaiter. And I did not get the conversation he had with the headwaiter. But it seems to me he gave another name than Mikheev that the table was presumably reserved for.

And some people got up shortly after we arrived, and we got that table.

Mr. ARENS. Was that table in a secluded spot in the restaurant?

Mr. DAVIS. No. Right in the center of the room; right by the piano. It was noisy.

Mr. ARENS. Name the establishment again?

Mr. DAVIS. The Old Europe Restaurant.

Mr. ARENS. E-u-r-o-p-e?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right; yes, sir. They specialize in German-type food. They do a very good trade.

Then he suggested we have vodka martinis. And his wife didn't have any. She did not drink.

So we had a round of vodka martinis. Then he suggested we order dinner. He also suggested let's have another round. He began to feel very good.

We finally got around to ordering dinner. I had swordfish, and he had Koenigsberg meatballs. He got a big kick out of that, because

Koenigsberg was formerly in East Prussia and now is part of East Poland or Russia, and so it has a new name. The name "Stalin" is in it. So he was gloating over that fact.

I think he ordered a bottle of Rhine wine to eat with the meal. And at the conclusion of the dinner, as far as I remember, no one had dessert. We had some coffee, and then he ordered some beer for everybody. His wife did, I think, finally take a glass of port wine, because she liked sweet drinks.

He had the pianist play some old Russian songs.

MR. ARENS. What about the conversation?

MR. DAVIS. The conversation was entirely social. I mean, he did not ask me any questions about borrowing any books on American military history.

And he talked about Russia; how he and his wife met on a streetcar; how they have one child who was born in this country. And he said, "You know, she's born in this country. She's American citizen."

I said, "Well, that's interesting."

Apparently they have another child back in Russia.

MR. ARENS. I would have to interpose this comment as one who knows a little about the immigration laws. He is in error.

MR. DAVIS. That is what I thought.

MR. ARENS. If he was in diplomatic status, his child is exempt from acquiring citizenship.

MR. DAVIS. May I interrupt slightly. Does that happen to our diplomats abroad? Do their children lose citizenship? Isn't there something if you are born abroad, you can't be President of the United States?

MR. ARENS. The children born abroad of American parents in service of the Government are American citizens.

MR. DAVIS. He was bragging about Russian medicine, how superior it was to American medicine. He mentioned specifically the case of the Mexican painter, Diego Rivera, who had cancer and went to Russia recently.

According to Mikheev, Russian doctors cured him of cancer, which American doctors couldn't do. A triumph of Russian medicine.

He also said the Russians have invented a machine that will translate. You throw a book in this machine that is in Russian and it comes out and the book is in English.

I said that must have been a remarkable machine. We don't have anything like that in this country. We may have someday.

I tried to get him interested in Russian military history. He seemed to be—not have too much knowledge about it. I said, "What do you think of Napoleon? Napoleon captured Moscow and Hitler couldn't do it."

He said, "Oh, Napoleon no good."

And I said, "Do you think Stalin is a great military genius?"

This was shortly before Stalin got taken down. So whether this guy had had previous instructions or not to praise Stalin or to curse him, he just changed the subject. He didn't want to talk about Stalin at all. So I guess he was playing cozy.

And I asked him, "Well, from what I know, Mr. Mikheev, the Russian Army is getting now to be just like the old Czarist army, very class conscious. The officers wear fancy uniforms and there is a lot of saluting and heel clicking."

I said, "That is not a very democratic army, is it?"

He said, "Oh, it is democratic, as everybody is peasant in the army. Generals peasant, privates peasant, all workers."

And I said, "Well, if you are—" I believe he told me he was 29—"if you were 29 years old, you should have been old enough to have fought in World War II."

He said, "No, I still in school. Still in school. I did not fight."

And his wife, I tried to talk to his wife. I more or less had to lead the conversation because he just sat there, not saying anything unless I suggested a topic, and then he would talk. He said he had to get a television set for his little girl.

And I said, "Where do you live?"

He said, "Oh, I have a house on Adams Mill Road."

I said, "Is that near where you work?"

He said, "No, no."

I said, "Where do you work?"

He said, "I can't tell you the office but I work for the Embassy."

And I said, "Well, what do you do? Do you pack a lunch when you go to work or do you eat at some restaurant near your office?"

He said, "No, I go home for lunch. I go home about 12 o'clock and stay home a couple of hours and come back to work in the office until late at night. But I have to rest in the middle of the day."

(Representative Francis E. Walter left the hearing room at this point.)

Mr. DAVIS. Then he finally called for the check. And he had a nice crisp brandnew \$20 bill. I got just a slight look at the tab. I think it was in the vicinity of \$16. So the change came back, and believe it or not, he left a 10-cent tip for the waitress.

I excused myself and said I was going back to the men's room. I contacted the waitress and said I wanted to apologize for my friend. He wasn't familiar with the American standards of tipping. He was a foreigner. And I gave her a dollar.

Then we went back to the apartment. This was probably after 10 o'clock by that time. We asked him to come up. He didn't.

"No, it is getting late. I must get home to the little girl. We have a babysitter."

So that was it for that night.

Mr. ARENS. In the course of that conversation which you have been recounting that took place in the restaurant, was the subject broached about you performing any services for him?

Mr. DAVIS. No. I kept that clear and he didn't bring it up.

Mr. ARENS. It was entirely a series of pleasantries?

Mr. DAVIS. It was.

Mr. ARENS. Social conversation?

Mr. DAVIS. A very boring evening for us.

One thing I did forget. That night I was saying, "Well, you know, it will soon be Valentine's Day. Do Russians celebrate Valentine's Day?"

"No, no. What is that?"

I said, "Oh, that is when everybody sends someone a card with a heart on it."

"Oh, yes, yes, yes. Ha, ha, ha."

And then he said, "You know, Mr. Davis, you, me, Valentine's Day, we come here to Old Europe. We leave wives at home. We come here and have a good time."

I said, "Fine. Let's do it."

And I think, apparently, from what happened later on, he thought I was really going to take him up on it.

Mr. ARENS. The Old Europe Restaurant?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; Old Europe. Just have a boys' night out. That is what he wanted. Apparently he thought that would be the time, get me alone, get me in my cups, and then he ask the big question. I never saw him again, so he never got the opportunity. I saw him twice. I did talk to him over the phone 3 or 4 more times.

Mr. ARENS. Please recount those conversations, when they took place, and what transpired in the conversations.

Mr. DAVIS. After this Old Europe episode that was on January 28, he called up the following Saturday night, which would be around the 5th of February, I guess, and said, "Mr. Davis, we go out Valentine's Day?"

Well, here's what happened. The following Saturday—no; he couldn't have called me the following Saturday, because I wasn't here. It was 2 weeks from then. On the following Saturday morning, which was the morning of February 4, my wife and I went up to Philadelphia. My father-in-law died that afternoon, and we did not get back from Philadelphia until the following Thursday.

So when he called up the following Saturday, suggesting this date, in all seriousness I said, "Due to the death of my father-in-law, American social custom is to have at least a month of mourning and not have any social events whatsoever. You don't entertain and you are not entertained for a period of a month's mourning in respect for the dead. So I cannot see you, Mr. Mikheev, as planned on Valentine's Day evening. I regret this very much, but you will have to give me a raincheck." He didn't know what a raincheck was.

He said, "Oh, I call you again sometime. Goodbye."

Let's see. In fact, we had another thing that transpired at the restaurant. We had promised to reciprocate and have them to our place for dinner. And they said, "Well, if we come for dinner, can we bring our little girl? We can't always get a babysitter."

"Oh, yes; bring her along." We had visions of her running all over the place and the parents running after, taking a good quick look around, using her as an excuse.

Then, let's see. He called me about 2 weeks after that, which was—well, it was almost the beginning of Lent he called me. And he said he wanted to take us to dinner again.

I said, "Mr. Mikheev, because this is Lent we never have any social activities during Lent whatsoever. Lent won't be over until approximately the 1st of April, which is Easter Sunday, and so that is 6 weeks, really, of mourning. We can't drink, we can't eat, can't smoke, can't do anything.

"You see, this is a Christian country, Mr. Mikheev, and we have these Christian customs which you don't have over there. I just want you to understand what we do that is different from what you do."

"Yes, yes, I know. It is very different."

And so he called up just about Easter Monday, April 2. In the meanwhile, we had negotiated—since we were in a cooperative apart-

ment and the co-op, unfortunately, went bankrupt, we had to look for another place to live. And we put a downpayment on a house in Alexandria. And we told him we were going to move as soon as the GI loan went through.

I gave him the address of that house in Alexandria, which was 614 South Payne Street. I said, "We can't see you until after we have moved because everything is torn up. Everything is in a turmoil. After we move, then come over and see us in our new house."

He said, "Mr. Davis, don't you want to see me?"

He was beginning, I guess, to get discouraged. Each time I had some excuse, which was all legitimate. I said, "Of course I want to see you. But the combination of circumstances has prevented us from getting together. Just be patient. You will probably get tired of seeing me when all of this is over."

He said, "All right."

Then a week later he called and said, "Mr. Davis, one of our people is here. He is giving a concert tonight on Saturday night."

I said "That is fine. Where is he giving the concert?"

"I don't know, but I find out."

"What kind of instrument does he play?"

"Oh, I don't know what you call it in English." He says, "A big thing that sits on the floor."

I said, "Oh, it must be a bull fiddle."

"Yes; a bull fiddle. That is it."

And so we did have a previous social engagement that Saturday night and had to decline, I regret. I like to get free tickets to concerts. A Russian cellist was playing in the auditorium that Saturday night. So he was absolutely correct. In fact, the previous Friday he had played at the Embassy in a full dress affair, apparently, for the diplomatic corps.

MR. ARENS. You knew about that from newspaper accounts, I take it?

MR. DAVIS. Yes.

And then the final conversation—no, that was the final one. That was the final one. I never heard from him after that. That was about the middle of April, the last time I heard from him.

And since then we decided not to take the house in Alexandria. It was too far out. And we are renting a house in Georgetown, which he never heard about that. He never got that address. Whether he ever went around to 614 South Payne Street, Alexandria, I don't know.

MR. ARENS. That was the last time you had any conversation with him at all?

MR. DAVIS. That is correct.

MR. ARENS. Is there any other item of information with respect to Mr. Mikheev that we may not have touched upon that you would like to call to our attention?

MR. DAVIS. He had a very bland, kowtowing manner, except when somebody asked him a question he didn't like. Then he became very hard suddenly. His eyes were no longer smiling. He became a wild animal. Then he would snap out of it and say, "Gee, I can't look like a wild animal in front of these people," and then smile again. There would be a temporary slip, and he would change to a presumably pre-

sentable human being as much as he could, and then back to a wild beast.

Mr. ARENS. Did his conversation give you any indication of the internal operations of his office in the Russian Embassy?

Mr. DAVIS. No. He told me that he was just a clerk there. And I said, "What do you do?"

He said, "Oh, I keep records. I run errands." He said, "I am just a little man. I am not important."

He wanted to emphasize the fact that "You can tell me all right. I am small fry. There is no danger."

Mr. ARENS. Did he tell you who was his boss?

Mr. DAVIS. He did not. He admitted he was in the Soviet military mission. He did admit that. He was just a clerk. He didn't actually say he was a translator, as I read in the papers, but he said he was very fluent in languages. He could read or write 4 or 5 different languages.

Mr. ARENS. Did he tell you about his background or training?

Mr. DAVIS. He said he had gone to the university in Moscow, whatever the name of that is. He had gone to the university and he had been trained for the diplomatic service.

Mr. ARENS. Did he give you any indication of any other posts he may have occupied?

Mr. DAVIS. I asked him specifically, "Have you been all over the world?"

He said, "No, this is the first one." He said, "I don't like it here in Washington. No: I want to go back."

Well, he will get his wish, I hope.

But he said the place he really wanted to go was Paris. He said, "Ah, I am trying to get that for my next assignment."

Mr. ARENS. Is there any other item of information you can recall that you think would be of interest to us?

Mr. DAVIS. I did question him. The only conversation we had that was of a business nature was that first visit. And I repeat, what he wanted to do was for me to draw up a bibliography of writings on American military history and then, any of those books that were available, he would like to borrow them from me. We never got to that stage. There was no bibliography written and no books borrowed.

Mr. ARENS. We want the record to reflect clearly that the fact that you are before the committee does not by the greatest stretch of the imagination impugn your integrity or patriotism.

Mr. DAVIS. That is fine. If I ever go for another job, I would want that.

Mr. ARENS. Or your loyalty. We appreciate very much your cooperation with the committee, and we hope we have not inconvenienced you too greatly in requesting you to come here.

Mr. DAVIS. Oh, no.

Mr. ARENS. You are appearing here today in response to a subpoena which was served upon you; are you not?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. ARENS. May I say the reason for that is to protect you as a witness.

Is there any other item you would like to recount?

Mr. DAVIS. No. I just wish you would ask me some questions because I probably have forgotten a lot of details.

Mr. ARENS. Let's go off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mr. ARENS. We thank you very much, Mr. Davis, for your cooperation with the staff of the committee.

Mr. DAVIS. All right.

If I can give you any more information, please call on me.

Mr. ARENS. Thank you. You will be excused from your subpoena. (Whereupon, at 10:45 a. m., Friday, May 11, 1956, the subcommittee was recessed, subject to the call of the Chair.)

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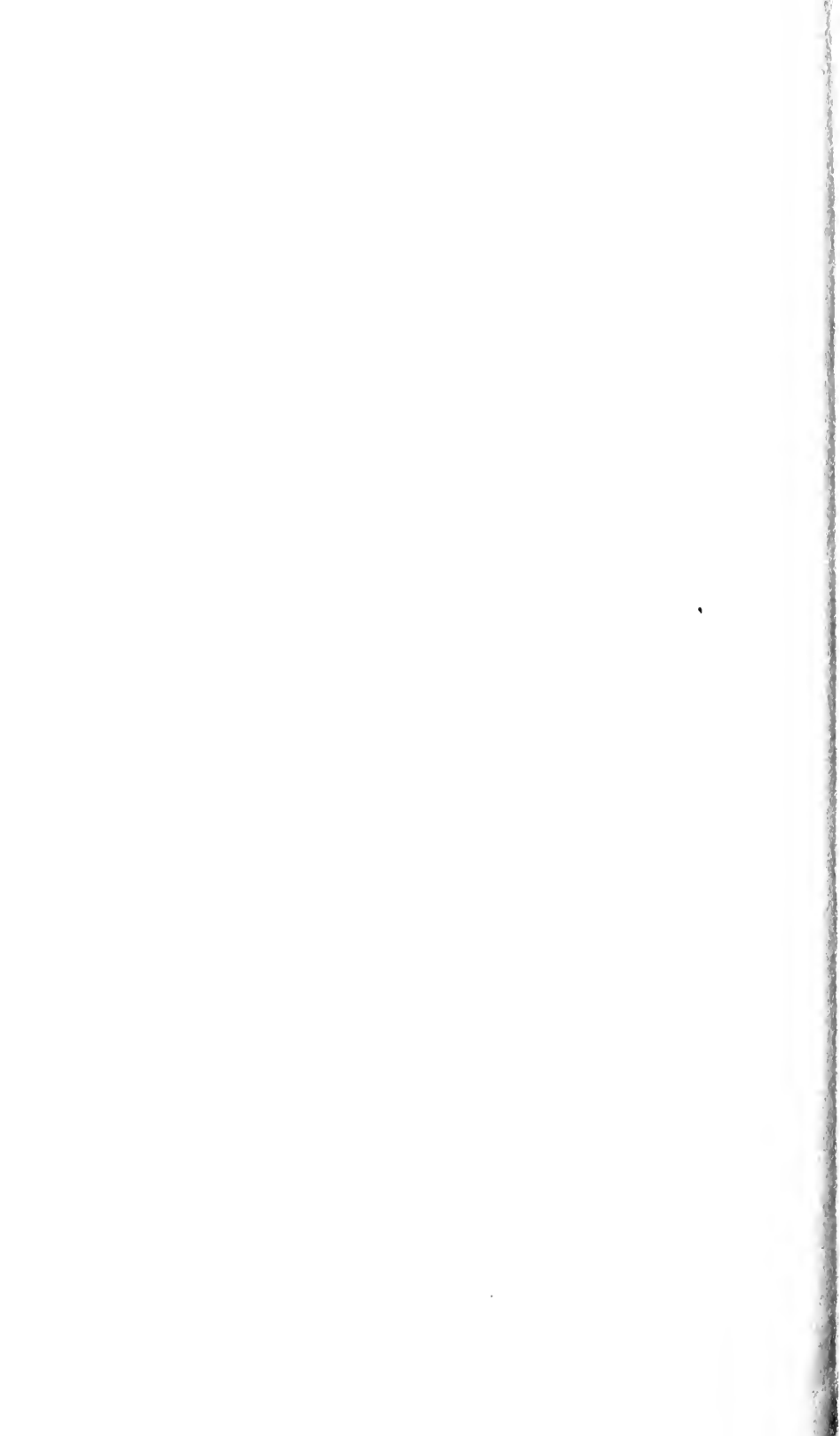
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