

**TESTIMONY OF WLADYSLAW
TYKOCINSKI. HEARING BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN
ACTIVITIES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS, SECOND
SESSION, APRIL 6, 1966, PP. 851-909**

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HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION

APRIL 8, 1966
(INCLUDING INDEX)

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PUBLIC LAW 601, 79TH CONGRESS

The legislation under which the House Committee on Un-American Activities operates is Public Law 601, 79th Congress [1946]; 60 Stat. 812, 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. Subpoenas 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.

RULE XII

LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT BY STANDING COMMITTEES

SEC. 130. To assist the Congress in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the Congress by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

RULES ADOPTED BY THE 89TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 8, January 4, 1965

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

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

(r) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

18. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) 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 (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

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27. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

SYNOPSIS

The committee met in executive session on April 6, 1966, to receive testimony from Wladyslaw Tykocinski, who was head of the Polish Military Mission in Berlin when, on May 16, 1965, he asked for political asylum in the United States.

At the time of his defection, Mr. Tykocinski had been an official in the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs for almost 20 years. He had held posts in Rome, Canberra, Vienna, and Baden-Baden; had been a member of the Polish delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in New York; and vice chief of the Polish delegation to both the Neutral Nations Repatriation Commission and the Neutral Nations (Truce) Supervisory Commission in Korea. He had also served as Chief of Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. As Chief of the Military Mission in Berlin, he held the rank of minister.

For 6 years of his service in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—from 1946 to 1952—Mr. Tykocinski's Foreign Service posts had been used to cover his operations as an officer of Z-2, the Polish military intelligence service.

Shortly before he testified before the committee, he was tried in absentia and sentenced to death by a secret military tribunal in Warsaw on the charge that he had betrayed his country by giving state secrets to U.S. intelligence agencies. In his testimony before the committee, Mr. Tykocinski stated that, prior to his defection, he had had no connections whatsoever with U.S. intelligence agencies.

The Polish Military Mission in Berlin had about 50 members in it at the time of his defection, Mr. Tykocinski stated. He estimated that about 38 of these people had intelligence assignments, working either for Z-2 or the secret police, which is generally known as UB (Urząd Bezpieczeństwa—Office of Security).

Mr. Tykocinski testified that he had defected because the Stalinists, or hard-liners, were returning to power in Poland. He stated that Mieczyslaw Moczar, the new Minister of Interior, who directs the secret police, or UB, is also "the chief of the new hard-liners in the Communist Party," and was flooding his Mission in Berlin, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other departments of government with his agents.

The return of the Stalinist-type Communist to power in Poland, Mr. Tykocinski testified, combined with doubts he had had for many years, with Khrushchev's revelations about Stalin, and similar developments, led to his having quarrels with other officials and a realization that he could no longer remain a Communist.

After two "sharp conversations," one with the Polish Ambassador in East Berlin and the other with the chief of the Foreign Division of the Central Committee of the Polish Communist Party, Tykocinski noticed that he and his home were under surveillance by UB agents. He decided then that if he did not defect immediately, he would be shipped back to Poland and never have a chance to do so again.