

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
SEPTEMBER 13, 1963

on 25 November 1962,

today

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Representative Edwin Willis (D-La.), Chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, announced that on Wednesday, September 18, 1963, the committee will hear the testimony of Vladislav Stepanovich Tarasov who escaped to the West from the Soviet Union while serving as an electrician on the steamship Ivanove aboard the tanker Shernovtsi by jumping overboard in the harbor at Calcutta, India, and swimming to the American ship Steel Surveyor where he requested that he be turned over to the American Government be notified that he requested political asylum. He was taken into custody by the Indian police on a request for extradition by the Soviet ~~consul~~ Consul so that he could be tried in the Soviet Union for the theft of 700 rupees on leaving the vessel Chernovtsi. After a series of trials in the Indian Courts, the Court dismissed he was released and the request for extradition back to the Soviet Union denied.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
MAY 23, 1962

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Representative Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), Chairman of the Committee on Un-American Activities, announced that the committee today heard the testimony of Professor Huang Chi-chou, former Chinese Communist language instructor, who defected in Athens last year. Professor Huang, aged 38, had been employed since 1959 at the Higher Institute of Languages in Baghdad under a cultural exchange agreement between the governments of Red China and Iraq. In the summer of 1961, when Huang was recalled to Peking for "consultations", he contacted Greek airport authorities while his plane refueled in Athens. He was granted asylum and spent some time in Greece. Later, after a brief residence in Germany, Professor Huang came to the United States under the auspices of a West German refugee aid association.

Huang was an eye-witness to the changes effected in the lives of the Chinese people by the Peking Communist regime during its first ten years in power. He described for the Committee his experiences as one of a group of teachers sent in 1957 to a rural area to be "re-educated" by participation in manual labor. During the time Huang was there, the agricultural cooperative to which he was assigned was reorganized as part of the new commune system. He also participated in setting up and operating one of the "backyard furnaces" of the ill-conceived 1958 steel-production campaign. In these enterprises the professor, along with other professional people, worked at such unskilled jobs as gathering firewood and carrying ore.

Professor Huang's testimony is being reviewed by the Committee, and will be published shortly.

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