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12 July 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Recontact of Staff Officer, [] by Former []
Station Agent, Tscherim Soobzokov []

1. Background: The subject of this memo is a Circassian who left the Caucasus during the fighting between the Germans and the Soviets in that area during World War II. As best I can recall he claims he fought in the German Army against the Soviets for a time and then at the end of the war became a stateless refugee in the Balkans where he fell into British hands. As I dimly remember his story, he led a small group of similar persons in an escape from British custody, traveled down into Italy and from Italy clandestinely by freighter to Egypt and thence to Amman, Jordan, where a pre-World War II Circassian refugee community had been established under the benevolent aegis of the late King Abdullah. Subject has used a number of aliases during his career and the file would probably reflect both Anglicized and Arabized versions of his true name. I believe his age to be in the late forties. He was originally recruited as an agent of the [] Station by the first Chief of that Station [] in approximately 1950. I was his case officer during the bulk of my tour in [] from 1951 to 1956. Subject and I left Jordan about the same time and on my return to Headquarters I served as the Jordan desk officer during 1957. I seem to recollect that sometime during 1957 or early 1958 Subject was again employed on a confidential basis by the Agency or some arm of the government. It is possible that I may have seen Subject during that period or talked to him on the telephone in connection with his being a cleared for this other employment. Subject himself refers to having worked for the Army in Maryland in 1958. I imagine he is also known to the FBI. In any case I had not seen or heard from Subject from about 1958 until a few weeks ago, as described below:

2. In about the third week of June 1974 I received a phone call through my [] cover number from a member of the staff of Congressman Robert A. Roe (Democrat, 8th District, Passaic County, New Jersey). After confirming that I was the officer of the same name who had served with the [] in the 1950's my caller stated that an old friend by the name of Tscherim Soobzokov was trying to locate me and had asked Congressman Roe's office for assistance. The Congressman's

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assistant provided me with Soobzokov's telephone number and readily assented to my request that my number not be given to Soobzokov; that I would call him.

3. A day or two later I telephoned Soobzokov at his home in the evening. He informed me that he was experiencing considerable anxiety because his name was included in a list of some thirty-seven alleged Nazi war criminals surfaced in the New York Times as the result of an attack on the Department of Justice's Immigration and Naturalization Service by Congresswoman Holtzman of New York City. Holtzman has accused I&NS of failing to actively pursue and resolve cases which have been brought to its attention sometime previously. Soobzokov asserted that this was naturally distressing to him as a loyal immigrant citizen of the United States who had served the government honorably in the past, as his record would reflect. He asked me for advice (note: he did not ask for assistance at this juncture, only advice as to what he should do). He provided me with the date of the Times article, and I told him to relax and do nothing until I could look into the matter and call him back after a few days.

4. After locating a copy of the original article (see Attachment A) I notified and sent copies of the article to NE Division and the Office of the General Counsel in the person of [redacted]. I was disturbed to hear from NE Division personnel that Soobzokov could not be located under the cryptonym which I remembered positively (NOSTRIL or NOSTRIL/1) and furthermore that no file could be located on his name. Further checking over the next several days revealed that at some juncture and for reasons not explained Soobzokov's cryptonym had been changed to AEDEPOT/6, and further that Subject's file had been lost.

5. Based on my conversations with [redacted] of OGC I called Soobzokov back after several days and suggested to him that the whole affair might easily blow over and be forgotten, and that any strenuous effort on his part to combat the charge or to force revelation of the source of the allegations against him might eventually work to his net disadvantage, and that therefore I suggested that he play it cool and do nothing pending some further development. He informed me that another development had already occurred, namely the publication on July 1st of a second article, a follow-up on the original article in the New York Times (see Attachment B). He stated that his apprehension concerning the whole affair was increasing. I said I would call him back again in a few days. I discussed the matter further with [redacted] and we agreed that while one step which we might consider taking would be to approach the Immigration and Naturalization Service through an existing Agency high-level liaison contact, our first step should be to alert a more senior echelon in the command line, namely the DDO's office.

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6. Soobzokov beat me to the punch, phoning me again on the evening of July 10 to report that his job is now endangered as a result of the foregoing events. Although Soobzokov enjoys a good relationship with Congressman Roe's office, doubtless as a result of his position of leadership in the Circassian community centered in the Passaic-Patterson area, his job in the Passaic County Government is dependent upon the county party machinery in which Congressman Roe apparently has little influence. Soobzokov's immediate supervisor, up for reelection in November, has suggested to Soobzokov that because Soobzokov's connection with the New York Times' stories may make him a political embarrassment for the county machine, Soobzokov might want to consider taking several months leave (presumably leave without pay). Soobzokov expressed his reluctance to do this, and so far as I know nothing has happened except that Soobzokov has once again approached us for "advice".

7. Comment: It seems to me that there is significant flap potential in this situation, inasmuch as I think Soobzokov will, if he feels himself in serious danger of some grave sanction such as the revocation of his naturalization, begin to cash in what he considers to be certain "chips" that he holds: namely, his record of clandestine collaboration with this or other agencies of the United States Government. If in defending himself he were to surface the fact he had once worked for CIA, and given the present climate of intense media interest in anything having to do with CIA, it would seem likely that both the vote-hungry Congresswoman from New York and the Pulitzer-hungry journalist would very quickly zero in on the story and milk it for all it's worth. Soobzokov has not actually suggested that he would even consider doing this, nor has he specifically and directly asked us for any tangible assistance. But the fact that he has now reported to us that his job is in danger suggests to me that such a request may not be far off.

8. Footnote: In the course of my three conversations with Soobzokov it has become clear that he holds a fairly substantial file concerning his own past history, at least with respect to allegations previously made against him. As he remarked to me, when he was in Jordan he was suspected of being a Soviet agent; now that he is in the United States he is suspected of being a former German agent; if he goes to Europe he will no doubt be suspected of being an American agent. His file contains material documenting at least one of the sources (if there are more than one source) of the allegations connecting him with Nazi war crimes. This particular source is a mentally unstable person who has since left the United States. The allegation or allegations which cause Soobzokov's name to be included in the list of thirty-seven cases held by Immigration and Naturalization Service are believed to go back some years. Soobzokov has assumed a posture of outraged innocence (a posture he adopts quite convincingly) and has made

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numerous attempts to smoke out the nature and source of the various allegations. Congresswoman Holtzman's office does not return his telephone calls. Justice Department claims that the action is in the hands of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Immigration and Naturalization Service apparently would like to unload the blame on the State Department. No one is prepared to tell Soobzokov exactly what he has been accused of.

9. Apparently responsible for the investigation of Soobzokov's case is an officer named Pomeroy of the I&NS Newark office. His telephone number in Newark is 645-2368.

C/CH/FCB

Attachments:
As stated.

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Face McGovern 37 UNDER INQUIRY Kota Senate Seat IN CRIMES BY NAZIS



Apodaca receiving news that he had
run for Governor of New Mexico.

re-def- years ago became the first
including black to crash Mississippi's
er five- racial barriers in education,
who ran withdrew today from the Demo-
cratic Congressional runoff
after leading a five-candidate
field in yesterday's primary.

The 41-year-old Mr. Mer-
edith, who was slated to face
Kenneth L. Dean, former di-
rector of the Mississippi Council
on Human Relations, in the
June 25 runoff for the Demo-
cratic nomination in the Fourth
Congressional District, an-
nounced he would seek to be-
come an independent candidate
in the November general elec-
tion for the Congressional seat.

Representative Thad Coch-
ran of Jackson won the Repub-
lican nomination.

The withdrawal of Mr. Mer-
edith, who said he was doing
so because "the Mississippi reg-
ular Democratic party will not
support me if I win," left the
decision up to the Democratic
state executive committee as to
whether Mr. Dean would
be declared the nominee or
would be forced to have a
runoff with the third finisher,
Alonso Sturgeon of Woodville.

GIVING IS JOY. GIVE
TO THE FRESH AIR FUND.

California Vote

Richard-hull at a cost of \$1.6-billion,
cent offices not worked properly, does
not provide full service and is
Merryn in danger of bankruptcy. Mem-
n, members of the present board are
nt Government.

He will Bullicial commentators are
Senator predicting a bitter fight be-
cravities between Mr. Brown and Mr.
of the "flournoy for the governorship."
of late Mr. Flournoy has had a mod-
defeated state Republican House state
r kind of luck when he was elected to
turning the state Assembly, and this
on Ad should make him more accept-
table to the Democrats, who
dent a 50 per cent of Calif.
sion-ers, finally registered voters.

Mr. Brown's youth—the he is 32
will not years old, while Mr. Flournoy
form is 47—and the fact of his
one in the state will be attacked
on. Mr. Flournoy, who has said
a Bachelor also will attempt to attract
minded "young John" voters.
Mr. Flournoy, who is a

U.S. Agency Lists Scientist in U.S. Space Program

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 5—The
Immigration and Naturalization
Service said today that it was
investigating 37 persons — in-
cluding a German-born scien-
tist who worked on the United
States space program — on
charges that they were Nazi
war criminals.

All but 12 of the 37 are
naturalized American citizens,
according to an immigration
spokesman. Some of them live
in the United States; some ap-
parently do not.

The charges against the 37
are allegations rather than
criminal charges in the sense
of accusations contained in an
indictment. They come from a
variety of sources—organiza-
tions, American residents, and
some persons overseas, accord-
ing to the Immigration Service
spokesman, Verna Jervis.

A list of the 37 individuals
was released today by the
Justice Department, of which
the service is a division, as part
of the department's response to
charges by Representative Eliz-
abeth Holtzman, Democrat of
Brooklyn, of "laxness and su-
perficiality" in pursuing war
criminals.

Data From 'Sources'

The statement to which the
list is attached describes the
list as "our current Nazi war
criminals list." Later, however,
Mr. Jervis said that this de-
scription was inaccurate, and
that it was listed a compila-
tion of the names of persons
who had been described by
various "sources" as former
war criminals and who were
now under investigation.

Mr. Jervis described the pur-
poses of the investigation thus:
first, to determine whether the
various individuals are "within
the country"; second, if an in-
dividual is found to be in the
country, to determine whether
or not he or she was in
"guilty of war crimes" and
third, if the person is guilty,
what should be done.

The possibilities are deporta-
tion, extradition to a foreign
country that seeks to try the
person, and revocation of citi-
zenship.

Representative Holtzman is-
sued a long statement on May
20 in which she contended that
"an appalling laxness and su-
perficiality" in immigration
service investigations had made
America "a haven for at least
73 alleged-Nazi war criminals"
and is over the last 25 years. She
made a number of specific
charges, such as a purported
failure by the agency to inter-
view available witnesses.

The commissioner of the
service, L. F. Chapman Jr., re-
sponded to the accusations to-
day with a letter in which he
contended that her statements
were "without foundation" and
that his report answering
her specific charges item by
item.

The report says that some
of the alleged war criminals
cited by Representative Holtz-
man have died or are residents
of other countries. It also says
that the agency has in-
vestigated others only to find
"no derogatory information."

Mr. Chapman also said in his
report that it is not possible

We'll turn your

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"an appalling laxness and su-
perficiality" in immigration
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Mr. Chapman also said in his
letter that "it is not possible"
under current law "to take im-
mediate steps to deport an
alien, regardless of the charges
against him," and that, instead,
evidence must be found, formal
charges presented and hearings
held.

The agency's report gives
the progress of a number of
cases, including some cited by
Representative Holtzman, con-
tending in some cases that
available witnesses have been
questioned and stating that in
other cases witnesses will be
interviewed.

In the case of the scientist,
Dr. Hubert Strughold, the re-
port says, for instance, that
"investigation in this case has
not been suspended, but is con-
tinuing in order to determine
the subject's amenability to
service proceedings. We are
presently awaiting receipt of
official military records for re-
view and evaluation."

Representative Holtzman said
tonight that a preliminary read-
ing of Mr. Chapman's letter
and report showed that many
of the charges she had made
"were indeed substantiated,"
such as her contention that
some witnesses had not yet
been interviewed, for instance.
She also said it appeared that
much of the agency's action
described in the report had
been taken either after her in-
itial inquiries or in response to
them.

Following is the list of per-
sons under investigation by the
Immigration and Naturalization
Service, with the cities in which
their files are kept:

- New York — Hubert Strughold,
- Karl Linnaus, Vincennes Briggs,
- Karlis Saulins, Petrus Krastis,
- Janis Ernsts, Karys Palejuskas,
- Simon Sidzanko, Janis Slepety,
- Juozas Brazaitis, Johannes Sumva,
- Lew Futeh, Anzils Antukovic,
- Vikrel Trijs, Boleslaus Miskovskis,
- Newark — Sergis Mutyczky,
- Emanuel Jaskus, Itcherim Sob-
- Philadelphia — Mikalaj Kowal-
- eruk, Semij Kowalcuzik, Vladim
- Osudach,
- Miami — Alexander Ris,
- Chicago — Romanas Levickas,
- Antanas Virkutis, Juozas Juti-
- San Diego — Edgar Lapentis,
- Los Angeles — Jaroslav Tosi-
- Lowicz, Rostis Pastikovichs, Ale-
- ksas Miskellunas, Daziel Babrov,
- Chicago — Edmund Mar-
- Richmond — Valdas Miskellunas,
- Richmond — Antanas Bernotas,
- Buffalo — Michal Szuruki, Anta-
- Ray Bukskinas,
- Houston — Isidoro Novosi.

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DELAYS CHARGED IN NAZI INQUIRY 4 Nixon Appointees on High

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 20 —

The four Justices whom President Nixon named to the Supreme Court have solidified into a bloc that is increasing in both unity and capacity to produce a working majority for their views of the law and the Constitution.

During the second term in which all four men sat for the full nine months, the Nixon Justices voted together 75 per cent of the cases the high court decided. This was an increase from the 73 per cent when they voted as a bloc 70 per cent of the 103 occasions when they cast their votes together, the Nixon Justices formed the nucleus of a majority. The sole exception involved by Giorgio Caselli when they voted in the minority to uphold some criminal convictions based on defective Justice Department wiretapping orders.

The men the President added to the court during his first term are Chief Justice Warren E. Burger and Associate Justices Harry A. Blackmun, Lewis F. Powell Jr. and William H. Rehnquist, all regarded in varying degrees as judicial conservatives.

The Justices who most frequently joined the Nixon bloc to form a majority of the nine-man court were Byron R. White, a Democrat appointed by President Kennedy in 1962, and Potter Stewart, a Republican named by President Eisenhower in 1959. Justice White agreed with



William O. Douglas Wrote the most opinions

The Nixon men on 85 per cent of their joint votes, a drop from his 64 per cent average for the previous term, while Justice Stewart voted with them 82 per cent of the time, an increase from 75 per cent the year before.

The figures were compiled by The New York Times on the basis of 144 decisions during the October-to-June term. The Justices have three more cases to pass on next month, involving Watergate and Detroit school integration, but the results cannot materially affect their overall 1973-74 voting patterns.

Justice Powell demonstrated the highest level of independence within the Nixon bloc, voting against his three colleagues nine times, an increase from six in the previous term. Justice Rehnquist five times

take, Mich. has denied any involvement in atrocities or immigration irregularities.

Subsequently, the Immigration Service announced it had begun a new effort to clear up the lingering cases of as many as 73 suspects in war crimes who were allegedly living in the United States. The chairman's letter represented the latest developments in "active" cases.

Then Representative Eizenstat had learned that West German officials seemed interested in trying to extradite a man named Ortodox Episcopate of America, Valerian D. Trifa, had won naturalization in 1957 despite what appeared to be conflicts between his testimony to immigration examiners and accounts of his participation in atrocities committed by the Iron Guard fascist movement in wartime Rumania.

Denial by Bishop As a result of inquiries by the press, the immigration authorities opened a review of the case and have since interviewed new witnesses in connection with the case.

The chairman's letter, an aide said, was the result of complaints by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

State Department Accused of Impeding Investigation

By RALPH BUCMENTHAL

The chairman of the House subcommittee on Immigration has accused the State Department of "seriously" impeding investigations of suspected Nazi war criminals and ignoring the Justice Department's requests for cooperation.

And a controversy over the official handling of the investigations, the Immigration and Naturalization Service on June 5 listed 37 persons who were under investigation in connection with wartime atrocities.

The list included a German-born scientist who helped under American spacelift, Dr. Hubert Strughold, and several others. Almost all of the 37 were identified as immigrants from former Nazi-occupied State countries.

In the latest development, the subcommittee chairman, Representative Joshua Eilberg, Democrat of Pennsylvania, charged in a letter released yesterday that what he called the State Department's "failure to cooperate" had blocked efforts to find witnesses to atrocities and to initiate extradition proceedings.

The charges were contained in a letter sent to Secretary of State Kissinger on Wednesday and disclosed in a news release by Mr. Eilberg's office.

Comment Withheld

State Department spokesmen said Friday they were trying to determine whether the letter had been received and declined to comment in the meantime.

Mr. Eilberg said he was writing to "express my deep concern over the Department of State's failure to cooperate with the Department of Justice in the investigations."

"Apparently," he said, "the cooperation from the State Department of State has not responded" to requests for assistance in the cases.

Mr. Eilberg said the subcommittee had learned that West German officials seemed interested in trying to extradite a man named Ortodox Episcopate of America, Valerian D. Trifa, had won naturalization in 1957 despite what appeared to be conflicts between his testimony to immigration examiners and accounts of his participation in atrocities committed by the Iron Guard fascist movement in wartime Rumania.

Injection Charged

In the case of two suspects now living in Philadelphia, he said, "the only eyewitnesses" then in Rumania, and the State Department will not fairly have to help if they are interviewed.

He added: "It is my understanding, however, that this investigation has been seriously impeded by the inaction of the Department of State."

The chairman's letter, an aide said, was the result of complaints by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

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Custom Shop Shirts

Custom Made \$12.50 to \$23.50

Ready Made \$1.50 to \$13.50

... Express

The Custom Shop

... \$1.50 to \$13.50

THINK FRESH: THINK FRESH AIR FUND.

Fugitives From a Pursuing Past, They Live Hidden Among Us:

The Nazis Next Door

By PAUL MESKIL

(Part of a Series)

HUNDREDS of suspected Nazi war criminals have found sanctuary in the United States, secure in the knowledge that there is almost no chance they will be booted back home to stand trial.

During a month-long investigation The News obtained the names of 122 alleged World War II criminals, all former Nazis or members of pro-Nazi groups, who are now living peacefully and often prosperously in this country. At least 38 of them are believed to be residing in the metropolitan area. Most haven't even bothered to change their names, although some have been sentenced to death or life imprisonment in their homelands. Among them are former concentration camp commanders and guards, members of SS death squads and officials of Nazi puppet states in eastern Europe. Between them, they are said of involvement in hundreds of thousands of deaths.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service recently announced that 10 residents of the New York City area are under investigation as a result of war crimes allegations. They are:

• **Jacobs Braxatla**, reported living in Brooklyn; **Lev Futala**, Yonkers; **Sergis Hutzyryk**, New Brunswick, N.J.; **Emmanuel Jasjuk**, Passaic, N.J.; **Karl Linnas**, Great Neck, L.I.; **Dolstaus Malkovskis**, Mineola, L.I.; **Simon Ridenko**, Manhattan; **Jonas Slepstys**, Queens; **Tscherni Sobrokor**, Paterson, N.J.; **Jacques Somyk**, New York City. Among the other suspects whose names were given to the News are:

• A Manhattan doctor who allegedly performed medical experiments on concentration camp inmates in Croatia.

• A woman now living in Manhattan, who served as a prisoner-trustee or "kape" in Maidanek death camp, Poland. Maidanek survivors told the News she lashed female inmates with a bull whip and helped the German guards make selections for the gas chambers.

• A Philadelphia man described as a former Ukrainian police chief and Nazi collaborator who sent 14,000 Jews from Rawa-Ruska, near Lodz, to Belzec death camp.

• A Hungarian immigrant, believed living in Texas, who allegedly invented an automatic method of destroying bodies removed from gas chambers.

• A Pennsylvania farmer accused of

direct involvement in 1,592 murders in Kaunas (Kovno), Lithuania.

• A New York commercial artist who allegedly was a Nazi SS officer at Treblinka camp, where an estimated 750,000 people were exterminated.

• A former Latvian police official who became an instructor in Nazi-run spy schools in Latvia and Germany.

• A West Coast clergyman accused of taking part in the liquidation of Jews.

• Several former Nazi SS and Gestapo stooges now spending their twilight years in New York City and its suburbs.

Except for those under active investigation by the INS, the names of suspects are being withheld because they have not been charged with any crimes in this country. However, all 122 names on The News list will be made available to appropriate agencies.

This list is far from complete. Some people on it may be innocent; others may have died or left the country. No single source has the names of all war crimes suspects now living in America. Persons familiar with the work of war crimes researchers, professional Nazi hunters, immigration agents, survivors

(Continued on page 6)

The Nazis Next Door

(Continued from page 3)

of Hitler's holocaust—estimate the number of fugitive fascists in the United States at from 500 to several thousand.

"No one knows how many of them are here," says Vincent Schiano, the former Immigration Service attorney who successfully prosecuted Hermann Braunsteiner Ryan. "I would say thousands."

Mrs. Ryan, a Nazi concentration camp guard who became a Queens housewife, was the only war criminal ever admitted by the U.S. to a foreign country. The publicity given her case persuaded the INS to dust off its old files on other suspects—but no further action has been taken against any of them.

One of the first cases to be reopened as a result of the Ryan prosecution was that of Dolstaus Malkovskis, 70, a Long Island carpenter who was sentenced to death in absentia in 1965 by a war crimes tribunal in the Soviet state of Latvia.

Malkovskis, a former Latvian police official, and his wife came to the United States in 1961 as displaced persons. They eventually bought a home in Mineola, L.I., and lived quietly there until 1966 when the Soviet news agency announced his conviction and sentence for mass murders committed during the German occupation of Latvia in World War II. The Soviet government requested Malkovskis' extradition in June, 1965.

Request was denied, but the INS began investigating Malkovskis' wartime activities. According to present and former immigration agents and other sources, this is what happened:

The investigator assigned to the case, Sidney Fass, prepared a file on Malkovskis and started searching for witnesses and evidence to indicate whether he had made false statements when he applied for admission to the U.S.

Told to Close the Case

Before he could complete his inquiry, Fass received a call from the INS Central Office in Washington. He was ordered to close the Malkovskis case, although he was working on several promising leads. No explanation was given for the Central Office decision to close the case.

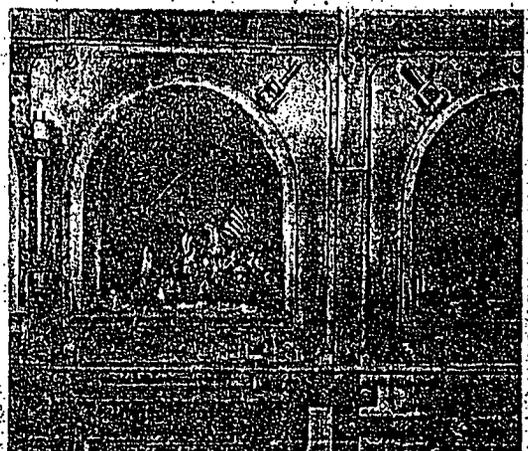
To cover himself, Fass added a brief note to the Malkovskis file. It said he was terminating the probe "pursuant to instructions" from Wilbur Plugg, assistant commissioner for investigations.

The case, closed in 1966, was reopened 6½ years later by Anthony DeVito, the veteran investigator assigned to the Ryan inquiry. And then the mystery deepened.

In November 1972, during the Ryan investigation, Fass got information about Malkovskis. DeVito told The News, "I checked the New York office files (where his record should have been kept) but found no listing for him. Then I checked with Central Office and eventually learned that the Malkovskis file was in the Detroit office of INS. This was unusual for Malkovskis had never worked in Detroit.

INS officials in Detroit told me they didn't know why the file was buried there. They were not even aware that it was in their office. If a Detroit investigator had requested the file in connection with a different phase of the original inquiry, there should have been a record of who asked for it and why. There was no such record in the file when I retrieved it."

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DeVito put the file in a cabinet of his office on the 14th floor of the New York INS headquarters, 20 W. Broadway. Then, before he had a chance to examine it, he took a leave of absence.

"While I was gone," DeVito said, "the file was removed on orders of Ben Lambert, chief of investigators for the New York office. He kept it for 2 1/2 months. Then U.S. Attorney Robert Morse heard about the case, which was in his jurisdiction, and started asking questions."

Morse mentioned the case to a reporter who asked Sol Marks, then New York district director of the INS, what was being done about Malkovskis. Marks said he had assigned DeVito to conduct a thorough investigation.

"The first I know I had been assigned to the case officially," DeVito said, "was when I read it in the newspaper. I got the Malkovskis file back from Lambert and went over the contents with Sid Pass. He immediately noticed that the documents he had placed there, saying the case had been closed by the central office, was missing."

In May, 1973, less than two months after he was assigned to the Malkovskis case, DeVito, was suddenly transferred to the subversive section of INS and given such a heavy caseload that he was unable to continue the investigation.

Frustrated and disillusioned, he resigned after 23 years as a federal investigator.

"Ultimate solution of Jewish problem was ultimate Nazi horror event at Buchenwald."

Says Probe Was Blocked

"There was strong resistance at the INS top command in the Ryan case," DeVito charged during two long interviews. "But there was outright blockage of the Malkovskis investigation. My superiors made certain that I could not possibly proceed with the inquiry."

The Malkovskis case has not been closed again, however. It is being kept alive by such interested parties as the Survivors of the Riga Chetiv, whose New York members recently demonstrated outside the neat, tree-shaded Malkovskis home at 232 Grant St., Mineola.

Documents in his INS file indicate Malkovskis graduated from a fast-run police training school and became chief of the 2d Police Precinct, Rzeknie, Latvia. In this capacity, he allegedly sent a memo to the vice-prosecutor of Daugavpils Regional Court on Jan. 9, 1942. It said: "On the 2d of January, the village was burned to the ground and the inhabitants all shot of these 30 were publicly shot in the Rzeknie marketplace."

Witnesses interviewed by INS investigators and The News have accused Malkovskis and two of his Latvian colleagues of responsibility for some 15,000 deaths, including all 198 residents of Audraja Village, which was completely destroyed.

Malkovskis has been active in Latvian-American groups and served as an alternate delegate to the Assembly of Captive European Nations. Since the Riga survivors picketed his home, however, he has been staying out of sight.

On a sunny Sunday morning two weeks ago, a car stopped at the entrance to his driveway. A reporter got out and saw Malkovskis standing in front of the garage at the rear of his house. As the newsman approached, Malkovskis scurried into the house. His wife finally answered the front doorbell and said he wasn't there.

Asked about the charges of the Riga survivors and the war crimes tribunal, she replied: "I don't know anything about it."

She declined to say anything about her husband's past, referring all questions to his lawyer.

The INS file on Malkovskis contains this comment from DeVito: "When weighing subject's possible complicity in the war crimes allegations, it must be frankly stated that the evidence against him thus far is most persuasive. Given a free hand, I feel confident an abundance of evidence will be assembled to show a degree of guilt exceeding that of Hermann Braunsteiner Ryan."

The Malkovskis case was among those mentioned by Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-Brooklyn) when she charged recently that the INS had "failed to initiate proceedings against any reported war criminals" and "had not interviewed a single witness" since the Ryan probe.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service has released the names of 37 individuals who comprise our current Nazi War Criminals list. They are:

- LIVING IN METROPOLITAN AREA**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Juozas Brazaitis, New York | Dolcislav Malkovskis, Long Island |
| Law Patula, Westchester | Simon Ridsenko, New York |
| Sergis Hutyczyk, New Jersey | Jonas Slepety, New York |
| Emanuel Jasuk, New Jersey | Tscherni Sobotkov, New Jersey |
| Karl Linna, Long Island | Joannes Sumyk, New York |

- FILES IN NEW YORK INS OFFICE**
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Andrija Artukovic | Kazys Palejuskas |
| Vincencas Brizgys | Karlis Sautins |
| Janis Ernstons | Hubert Strughold |
| Peteris Nesusale | Viard Trifa |

- INS FILES IN OTHER CITIES**
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Antanas Beronas, Hartford | Edmund Mace, Seattle |
| Daniel Dobrow, Los Angeles | Valeris Maskellunas, Pittsburgh |
| Antanas Burbunas, Buffalo | Aleksis Maskellunas, Los Angeles |
| Laszlo Hovoch, Houston | Vladimir Oaidach, Philadelphia |
| Juozas Jurksaitis, Chicago | Mecis Paahkinvicius, Los Angeles |
| Mikolaj Kowalcuk, Philadelphia | Alexander Ris, Miami |
| Serhij Kowalcuk, Philadelphia | Michal Szumski, Buffalo |
| Edgars Leipnieks, San Diego | Jaroslav Teacrowycz, Los Angeles |
| Romualdas Levickas, Chicago | Antanas Virkulis, Chicago |
| | Petrus Zilonis, Boston |

INS Commissioner L. P. Chapman denies "false charges and sent Rep. Holtzman the name of "of 37 individuals who comprise our current Nazi War Criminals list."

These 37 names are included in The News list of 123 suspects. Since the INS list was released last month, the Immigration Service has added about 15 more suspects.

The INS list includes such well-known names as Andrija Artukovic, former interior minister of Croatia; Bishop Valerius Trifa, head of the Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America, and Roman Catholic Bishop Vincencas Brizgys of Chicago. Three Protestant clergymen from Latvia also appear on the list.

(Tomorrow: Suspects in suburbia)

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SUNDAY NEWS
14 July 74



Gustav Macc



Peteris Nezaule



Karlis Sautins

These men, all accused of
being Nazi collaborators, are
believed to be in this country.

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