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## Two Accused of War Crimes Face Loss of Citizenship

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—The Federal prosecutor in Philadelphia has moved to revoke the American citizenship of two German brothers who allegedly committed war crimes in Nazi death camps during World War II.

The brothers, Semy Kowalski, 58, and his twin brother, Maksim Kowalski, 54, were born in Poland. They have been naturalized citizens of the United States since 1948, leaving Germany before Germany joined Hitler's forces in 1941. They now live in New Jersey.

The Justice Department has charged them with being members of the Nazi SS.

The brothers came to the United States in 1948. The Kowalskis' American citizenship was naturalized in 1960 and they were

recently indicted for their alleged participation in the Nazi death camps.

It was initially under Soviet jurisdiction that the brothers were accused of being members of the Nazi SS.

After serving as members of the Soviet army, the brothers became members of the Polish People's Army.

When Poland was invaded by the Germans in 1939, the brothers

brother was questioned by two investigators of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, but he denied that he had had any role in the atrocities.

"The charge is that the Kowalskis obtained their visas for admission to the United States through fraudulent statements," David Marston, the United States Attorney in Philadelphia, said in a telephone interview. "The investigation of them took about 10 years, but there is no evidence of串通 or of violations of the foreign agent registration laws." He said that denaturalization would be followed by deportation proceedings, but that although the brothers had been charged with war crimes, no criminal charges had been filed against them. He believed some kind of administrative action would then be taken to determine whether their citizenship should be revoked.

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among which was the following:

"On or about Thursday or Friday before the seventh day of September [a Jewish harvest festival] 1942—<sup>or</sup> about 1 P.M.—in the marketplace of Lublin, Poland, while acting as a member of the Ukrainian police or匪徒 in military-style German SS troops, did he, with machine gun and other weapons, kill 200 persons—he is not certain."

In the course of the investigation, Mr. Marston said, he and his investigators interviewed 100 witnesses, many of whom were former members of the Nazi SS personnel.

Mr. Marston said that the investigation was conducted by the Justice Department, and he had no information on the status of the case.

The Justice Department, however, was unable to provide any further information on the case.

In a related development, John E. Elberg, a spokesman for the Justice Department, asked the Senate Judiciary Committee today to investigate the conduct of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Mr. Elberg said that he believed the service had "for a long time" obstructed the prosecution of several Nazi war criminals who had entered the United States, for which the Justice Department had been held responsible.

Mr. Elberg said that he wanted to determine if immigration personnel deliberately obstructed active prosecution of these cases or engaged in a conspiracy to withhold or quash any information in its possession."

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