

independent research on their behalf, it routinely directs them to the appropriate archive or government organization.

OSI's work has had a significant and personal impact on its own employees, on the men investigated and prosecuted, and the families of those men. It is draining to work constantly on an issue as overwhelming and depressing as the Holocaust. Within the office, some become inured and black humor abounds. Many who leave speak of emotional burnout.

For those investigated and prosecuted, it is devastating to be charged with complicity in some of the most heinous crimes in world history. The publicity of the charge itself brands the defendants in a way more damaging than would most criminal allegations. In some cases, the prosecution tears the family apart. Most spouses were unaware of the scope of the defendant's wartime activities. The defendant's children – almost all born in the U.S. – are even more likely to be ignorant of the past. Some have turned against their parents as a result of OSI's revelations.

Although the men do not face penal incarceration in the U.S., loss of citizenship and expulsion from the country are not insignificant consequences. U.S. citizenship for these men was a prize; it was not something they casually received as a birthright. Its loss means "an expulsion from society. It's a defrocking, if you will. Day to day, [their] life is not going to change. But it represents a very solemn judgment. . . that we as a society refuse to allow [them] to live among us as . . . citizen[s]."¹¹

Leaving the country in the twilight of their lives is, of course, even more dire. A defendant sent abroad at the end of his life is generally going to a country he no longer knows. Even more significantly, his children and grandchildren (and sometimes even his spouse) usually remain in the United States – a country to which the defendant can never return. If the defendant

was ordered deported, his Social Security benefits are terminated. Most OSI defendants are not wealthy; loss of Social Security may therefore have a serious impact on their standard of living abroad.¹² As the Supreme Court has noted, deportation may “result in loss of . . . all that makes life worth living.”¹³

In the 1980s, at least seven men facing investigation or prosecution committed suicide.¹⁴ An eighth died from surgical complications after a shootout with the police. (The authorities were called to his home because he was brandishing a gun at reporters seeking a comment after OSI filed its complaint.)¹⁵

As discussed earlier in this report, some argue that the government should not continue to pursue these cases; the defendants are too old and their acts of persecution too long past.¹⁶ However, such a blanket immunity would give Nazi-era persecutors protection that this country denies other human rights violators from a bygone era. In 2005, the government convicted an 80-year old wheelchair-bound man of manslaughter for his role in the deaths of three civil rights workers forty-one years earlier.¹⁷ Like most OSI subjects, he had led an unobtrusive and law-abiding life after his perfidious behavior. His conviction may not be the last from the civil rights era. In 2005, legislation was introduced to establish a civil rights prosecution unit, modeled in part on OSI, to pursue other unsolved pre-1970 murders.¹⁸ That proposal is still pending as of this writing.

Of course the civil rights cases differ from those handled by OSI in that the civil rights subjects have generally played a more direct role in murder than the subjects now pursued by OSI. As this report is being written, no one at OSI believes that there are any high-level or even mid-level Nazis still to be found in the United States. Some see this as reason enough to end the

quest at this point. Others, including OSI, would argue, however, that one's role in the hierarchy is not dispositive; indeed, it is not even relevant.

At the lower level, the guards, those were the people who the victims encountered. They didn't see Himmler. But the nameless guard, who kept them in that camp, knowing full well what was being done to them, that's the person they saw.¹⁹

Those who fled to the United States have had decades of benefits, including the opportunity to live and raise their families in this country. In the view of the government, they should not be allowed to benefit in perpetuity because the Justice Department was not able to uncover their background earlier. The government was stymied largely by circumstances beyond its control, especially the inaccessibility of crucial documents in Communist-controlled archives during the Cold War.

There is, inevitably, the question of whether more could have been done. Director Rosenbaum is haunted by the belief that additional prosecutions could have been brought had there been more resources – both financial and manpower – available.²⁰

At the time this report was begun, OSI's demise appeared inevitable. Because the office was created by order of the Attorney General, its existence was at the pleasure of the Justice Department. It seemed likely that OSI would quietly close its doors when there were no longer any Nazi persecutors to pursue.

In 2004, however, the office got a new lease on life. The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act gave OSI statutory recognition and purpose, expanding its mandate to include modern war criminals.²¹ In addition to Nazi persecutors, the office is to detect, investigate, and denaturalize those who took part at any time in genocide,²² torture,²³ or, under color of law of a foreign nation, extrajudicial killings.²⁴ Deportations will be handled by the

Department of Homeland Security. Thus, the office, which no one expected to last more than five years beyond its founding, will become a permanent unit within the Department of Justice.

It will likely be a somewhat different office from the one which investigated Nazi persecutors. Although its new mandate covers only denaturalization, many of the modern war criminals may also be subject to criminal prosecution. Since they entered recently, they may have committed crimes which are not yet barred by the statute of limitations.²⁵ In such instances, OSI will likely work with U.S. Attorneys offices to prosecute crimes.

Whether the office is working on a criminal matter or a denaturalization, there will not likely be treasure troves of documents upon which to base a case. Very few governments are as meticulous in their record keeping as were the Nazis. The irony is, therefore, that the office may return in some measure to its earliest practices, relying on eyewitnesses to help the government present its case and on investigators to find corroborative witnesses overseas. Some of the eyewitnesses will be testifying about events in the recent past, however, and to that extent, the office should avoid some of the problems presented by witnesses in early Nazi cases such as *Walus* and *Demjanjuk*. Even the modern war crimes can go back an extended period, however. For example, crimes committed in the 1970s in Cambodia are as far distant from the present as were the World War II crimes when OSI was first founded.

The office has learned much from its Holocaust work which will be of benefit in its investigations of modern war criminals. At OSI's founding – and for years thereafter – no one foresaw its permanence. In part because of that short-timer mentality, there was insufficient attention paid to creating a paper trail. The office was founded in the pre-computer era and there was a blind assumption that the institutional history of the office would always be available from

those who worked there. As time went on, of course, employees left, and too often newcomers were forced to reconstruct work done by their predecessors. A tremendous amount of effort is directed toward avoiding this pitfall with the modern crimes.

Whatever OSI's achievements in modern war crimes cases, it will be largely due to the work of its formative years. The office's groundbreaking Holocaust work is a lasting testament to the U.S. government's commitment to accountability and historical truth. The significance of the Holocaust in modern history, and the unfortunate but inevitable recurrence of other atrocities throughout the world, assures that OSI's work will have continuing resonance and impact.

1. There was, however, a certain element of chance to this as well. At the time of the Barbie, Verbelen, Mengele and Waldheim reports, no other governmental entity was devoted exclusively to Holocaust matters. OSI, therefore, ably filled a vacuum.

When the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) was dedicated in 1993, another extraordinary resource was suddenly available. But because OSI had by then attained stature as a national --indeed international -- repository of Holocaust scholarship, there was no question of its being supplanted by the Museum. Instead, OSI and the USHMM have together provided expertise and manpower on a variety of Holocaust matters, including the Nazi gold report and the Interagency Working Group which oversees the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act.

2. Of course several countries, Germany and the U.S.S.R. foremost among them, dealt with Nazi persecutors in their midst much sooner than did the United States. The number of cases they filed before OSI's founding far exceeds the number of cases filed by OSI. Also, at this late date, it is difficult to compare case filings. To the extent that statutes of limitations preclude countries of origin from filing anything other than murder charges, it is very difficult for these countries to prosecute. The evidence needed to establish an individual act of murder in a court of law is much greater than that needed in OSI's World War II cases, where membership in a specific persecutory unit can alone be enough.

3. Bernes, Bilaniuk, Bucmys, Friedrich, Gorshkow, Kuras, Miling, Palij and Zajankauskas. Two others, Gecas and Szehinskyj, faced new court proceedings, but litigation against them had begun earlier.

4. Four new cases (charging new defendants and therefore not including deportations following earlier denaturalizations) were brought in 2003 and three in 2004. None commenced in 2005. Two were pursued in 2006. The SWC, which began in 2000 to rank countries annually on the basis of their efforts to find and prosecute Nazi war criminals, has for five years placed the United States alone in the category of countries which have a "highly successful investigation and prosecution program."

That is not to suggest that other countries are not still involved in these cases, however. Some of them are discussed elsewhere in this report. See pp. 444, n. 11 (Germany), 486 (Canada), 465 and 493 (Lithuania), and 494 (Great Britain). One of the more active nations of late has been Italy. In 1996, 2 former SS officers were given life sentences for their role in a 1944 massacre wherein the Nazis killed 335 Italian civilians (approximately 10 for every German slain in a partisan attack). One of the SS men convicted was allowed to serve his sentence in a rest home, where he died, at age 92, in 2004. "Karl Hass, 92, Nazi Convicted of Mass Killing in Occupied Italy," *AP, The New York Times*, Apr. 22, 2004. The other was removed from a military prison in 1999 and placed under house arrest for health reasons. In 2005, at age 92, he was allowed to go on a police-supervised holiday as a reward for good conduct. However, his vacation was cut short because of protests over the event. "Former Nazi Officer's Temporary Release Sparks Protests in Italy," *AP*, Aug. 11, 2005; "Eric Priebke Returns to Rome House Arrest After Protests," *ANSA English Media Service*, Aug. 12, 2005.

In 2000, Italy convicted a naturalized Canadian citizen *in absentia* of war crimes for torturing and murdering 11 people at a Nazi prison camp in Italy. He too was sentenced to life

imprisonment. "Ex-Nazi Gets Bail," *The Toronto Sun*, Nov. 29, 2003. He was ordered extradited to Italy in Aug. 2003; as of this writing, that order is on appeal. And in 2005, Italy convicted 10 former SS men living in Germany for the massacre of 560 men, women and children (the youngest of whom was 21 days old) in a Tuscan village. These men also received life sentences. However, because of their advanced age, Italy decided against seeking extradition. "Ten Former Nazis Convicted of Tuscan Massacre," by Barbara McMahon, *The Guardian* (London), June 23, 2005. OSI played a role in this last prosecution. The office helped locate some witnesses and provided prosecutors with a sworn statement by one of the defendants that he had been a member of a particular SS Division. The statement had been given to INS when the defendant was refused entry to the U.S. in 1997. His name had been placed on the Watchlist at OSI's behest.

5. Attorney General Smith presented the material to the Israeli Ambassador to the United States on May 15, 1984.

6. "So Mengele Can Know Fear," by George Will, *The Washington Post*, Feb. 14, 1985.

7. See, S. Massey, "Individual Responsibility for Assisting the Nazis in Persecuting Civilians," 71 Minn. L. Rev. 97, 150 (1986).

8. Most of OSI's historical documents, including wartime records and post-war interviews, came from archives in the Soviet Union and Germany. These are now open to outside scholars. Although others may therefore gather the same material as has OSI, OSI's release of the documents will still be of some intrinsic value. The manner in which OSI organized the material (on various databases), will likely assist researchers, as it does OSI personnel, in connecting certain groups, organizations and people.

9. *Prosecutor v. Ferdinand Nahimana, et al.*, Judgment and Sentence, ICTR-99-52-T (2003), para.1010, fn. 1113.

10. In many instances, papers prepared for these occasions have been published, enhancing further OSI's contribution to Holocaust scholarship.

11. Allan Ryan, quoted in "Norwood Man Loses Rights as a Citizen," by Lyndsey Layton, *The Patriot Ledger* (South Boston), May 25-26, 1996.

12. Those who leave the country without a final order of deportation (e.g., as a result of settlement) may be able to receive benefits abroad if the United States has an agreement with the country that allows for such payments. Among the countries which allow residents to receive U.S. Social Security payments (and have been the destination for OSI defendants) are Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and Germany. Lithuania allows such payments only if the recipient is a Lithuanian citizen. See www.socialsecurity.gov

13. *Ng Fung Ho v. White*, 259 U.S. 276, 282 (1922).

14. One did so the day before a scheduled interview, another on the day an interview was to be held, and two within days after being interviewed. Three committed suicide days after OSI filed its case.

15. "Suspected Nazi May Have Suffered Brain Injury from Surgery," *AP*, Jan. 5, 1997; "Suspected Nazi Dies Months after Shootout," *AP*, Mar. 11, 1997. According to a police report, the defendant asked the police "Why for you shoot me, I not Jew." He also called the police "Jew bastard[s]." "Nazi Suspect Used Slurs Report Says," *The Kansas City Star*, Jan. 15, 1997.

16. See p. 544.

17. "41 Years Later, Ex Klansman Gets 60 Years in Civil Rights Deaths," by Ariel Hart, *The New York Times*, June 24, 2005.

18. "Senate Approves New Justice Department Unit to Probe Old Civil Rights Cases," by Sam Hananel, *AP*, Sept. 15, 2005. In a similar vein, governments in South America have recently shown "surprising vigor" in prosecuting human rights violations that occurred decades earlier. "After Decades, Nations Focus on Rights Abuses," by Larry Richter, *The New York Times*, Sept. 1, 2005.

19. Recorded interview with Director Rosenbaum, Dec. 9, 2003.

Three of the guards prosecuted by OSI did serve at death camps: Fedorenko at Treblinka, Demjanjuk at Sobibor and Sawchuk at Belzec. Sawchuk, however, was sent there after the killing operations were completed.

20. OSI's expenditure of funds has been comparatively modest. The office was allocated c. \$2,000,000 in earmarked funds at its founding. Its expenses now come from the overall Criminal Division budget. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2004, the last year for which figures are available, OSI's expenditures were c. \$5,869,000. (There have, occasionally, been additional infusions of funds, e.g. \$2,000,000 appropriated in FY 1999, to cover costs associated with the Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act and \$300,000 in 1997 for research into German pension records. "Seeking Funds to Find Nazis," by Elaine Povich, *Newsday* (New York), Oct. 5, 1997; "Waffen Search a Huge Job," by Michael Shapiro, *Washington Jewish Week*, Oct. 9, 1997. The pension research was aborted by the German embassy, apparently on privacy grounds.)

Other countries have spent much more, though none has approached OSI's level of success. As one example, Australia's expenditures for the Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1991 were \$8.8 million (in U.S. dollars). "Report on the Operations of the War Crimes Act of 1945, to June 1991" (Canberra: Attorney-General's Dep't 1991).

21. P.L. 108-408, §§ 5501-26, 118 Stat. 3638 (2004).

22. The definition of genocide is taken from 18 U.S. C. § 1091(a):

(a) Basic offense. – Whoever, whether in time of peace or in time of war . . . and with the specific intent to destroy, in whole or in substantial part, a national, ethnic, racial, or

Appendix

Below is a listing of the 134 Nazi persecutors OSI sought to have removed from the United States. Date of death is not always ascertainable, especially if the person died outside the U.S. Citations, when available, are listed for litigation determining citizenship, deportability and extraditability. Related litigation, generally involving discovery matters, is not included. Cases filed before OSI's founding are marked with an asterisk (*).

Artishenko, Basil

Born: 1923, Byelorussia

Died: 1989, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: As a Nazi-recruited policeman in Byelorussia, Artishenko participated in several "actions" which resulted in the murder of approximately 100 Soviet Gypsy noncombatants, mostly women and children.

Legal History: Denaturalization action filed in Nov. 1982. The case settled in Oct. 1984. Artishenko relinquished his citizenship and acknowledged that he had served with the local police. The U.S. agreed not to file a deportation action as long as Artishenko cooperated with the government in its investigation of others.

United States v. Artishenko, No. 82-3822 (JWB) (D.N.J. 1984)

Artukovic, Andrija*

Born: 1899, Yugoslavia

Died: 1988, Yugoslavia

Alleged Persecutory Activity: As a Cabinet minister in Croatia, Artukovic was responsible for issuing decrees which resulted in the incarceration and death of tens of thousands of non-Aryan citizens.

Legal History: Artukovic never became a U.S. citizen. Deportation and extradition cases were filed in 1951. He was extradited to Yugoslavia in 1986 where he was convicted of war crimes. *See pp. 241-260.*

Extraditability: *Artukovic v. Boyle*, 140 F. Supp. 245 (S.D. Cal. 1956), *aff'd sub nom. Karadzole v. Artukovic*, 247 F.2d 198 (9th Cir. 1957), *vacated and remanded*, 355 U.S. 393 (1958), *decision on remand*, *United States v. Artukovic*, 170 F. Supp. 383 (S.D. Cal. 1959)

Extradition: *Matter of the Extradition of Artukovic*, 628 F. Supp. 1370 (C.D. Cal.), *stay denied sub nom. Artukovic v. Rison*, 784 F.2d 1354 (9th Cir. 1986)

Avdzej, Jan

Born: 1905, Poland (now Belarus)

Died: 1998, Germany

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Collaborated with the Nazis while serving as a regional mayor in Byelorussia. His work included arranging for the construction of a Jewish ghetto, helping Germans select Jews to execute, and disseminating German decrees, including one which prohibited giving food to those in the ghetto.

Legal History: Notified that OSI was about to file a

denaturalization action, Avdzej agreed to leave the country. He went to Germany in 1984 and renounced his U.S. citizenship, conceding that he "carried out the orders of the Nazi occupation authorities."

Balsys, Aloyzas

Born: 1913, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of a secret police organization that liquidated a Jewish ghetto

Legal History: Balsys never became a U.S. citizen. When OSI sought to question him, Balsys invoked the Fifth Amendment on the ground that he might face criminal prosecution abroad. The question of whether the Fifth Amendment applies in such circumstances was litigated up to the Supreme Court. The Court ruled that the Amendment could not be invoked. Rather than submit to questioning, Balsys left for Lithuania in May 1999. He acknowledged that he had misrepresented his wartime activities when he entered the U.S. See pp. 141-144.

U.S. v. Balsys, 918 F. Supp. 588 (E.D.N.Y. 1996), *vacated and remanded*, 119 F.3d 122 (2nd Cir. 1997), *rev'd and remanded*, 524 U.S. 666 (1998)

Bartesch, Martin

Born: 1926, Romania

Died: 1989, Austria

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria and one of its subcamps

Legal History: Denaturalization case filed in April 1986. The district court revoked Bartesch's citizenship in May 1987 pursuant to a settlement agreement. Under the terms of the settlement, Bartesch relinquished his certificate of naturalization and agreed to leave the U.S. He went to Austria.

United States v. Bartesch, No. 86 C 2375 (N.D. Ill. 1987)

Baumann, Anton

Born: 1911, Yugoslavia

Died: 1993, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at the Stutthof concentration camp in Poland and Buchenwald concentration camp in Germany

Legal History: Denaturalization case filed in Mar. 1989. Baumann's citizenship was revoked in May 1991 and he exhausted his appeals in Oct. 1992. A deportation action was filed in two months later. The case settled in June 1993 with Baumann agreeing to the entry of a deportation order for Germany. Based on Baumann's ill health, the United States agreed not to enforce the order of deportation.

Denaturalization: *United States v. Baumann*, 764 F. Supp. 1335 (E.D. Wis. 1991), *aff'd*, 958 F.2d 374 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 506 U.S. 831 (1992)

Deportation: *Matter of Baumann*, A7 811 295 (Imm. Ct., Milwaukee, Wis. 1993)

Bauzys, Jonas

Born: 1918, Lithuania

Died: 1998, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the 15th Lithuanian Schutzmannschaft, a Nazi-directed paramilitary group which persecuted and murdered civilians

Legal History: Bauzys became a U.S. citizen in 1991. Because a motion to reopen a naturalization can be filed within one year, in 1992 OSI filed such a motion rather than a denaturalization action. The motion was denied. OSI did not file a denaturalization case because it did not think its evidence could meet the higher standard of proof called for in such cases.

Benkunskas, Henrikas

Born: 1920, Lithuania

Died: 1986, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Served in a Nazi-collaborationist Lithuanian police battalion which participated in several massacres in Kaunas, Lithuania and in Slutsk, a suburb of Minsk, Byelorussia. Thousands of Lithuanian Jews, approximately 15,000 Byelorussian Jews, and 1,200 Soviet prisoners of war were murdered.

Operations by the battalion (the 2nd Lithuanian Schutzmannschaft, later renamed the 12th Lithuanian Schutzmannschaft) were particularly brutal. According to a Nazi report introduced into evidence during the Nuremberg trials, the Nazi civilian administrator of Byelorussia complained about the brutality of the Slutsk slaughter. The police not only looted the bodies of murdered Jews and broke into Jewish houses, but also beat the Byelorussian population in general and stole indiscriminately. When the slaughter at the pits was over, the police did not bury their victims deeply enough and some of the wounded worked their way out of the graves and returned to Slutsk looking for help. According to the Nazis, the executions at Slutsk were carried out "with indescribable brutality . . . bordering on sadism . . . on the part of both the German police officers and particularly the Lithuanian partisans."

Legal History: Benkunskas never became a U.S. citizen. A deportation case was filed in 1984. Benkunskas died before the case was resolved.

Berezowskyj, Walter

Born: 1924, Poland (now Ukraine)

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Camp guard at Trawniki and Poniatowa labor camps in Poland, Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany and a Mauthausen subcamp in Austria.

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in July 1997. Pursuant to a settlement agreement in Sept. 1998, Berezowskyj forfeited his citizenship. The U.S. agreed not to pursue deportation unless there was a substantial improvement in Berezowskyj's medical condition.

United States v. Berezowskyj, No. 3:97CV1450 (JBA) (D. Conn. 1998)

Bernes, Peter

Born: 1922, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Adjutant to the Nazi-appointed commandant in Kupiskes, Lithuania. During Bernes' tenure, more than 1,000 Jewish

men, women and children and some 300 to 500 alleged communists were arrested, jailed, and shot to death by a detachment of Lithuanians acting on the commandant's orders. No Jews are known to have survived. On multiple occasions, Bernes went with the commandant to the local jail and called out the names of prisoners who were then taken from their cells, kicked and beaten. The victims were murdered a short distance from the jail.

Legal History: After being notified that OSI was about to file a denaturalization case, Bernes left for Lithuania in Jan. 2002. His citizenship was revoked in May 2002 pursuant to a default judgment order.

United States v. Bernes, 2002 WL 1067254 (W.D. Ill. 2002)

Bernotas, Antanas

Born: 1908, Lithuania

Died: 1998, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Served as a guard in a Jewish ghetto where he beat Jews and helped select some for execution. He also arrested, interrogated and beat anti-Nazi partisans and members of the underground.

Legal History: Bernotas never became a U.S. citizen. Deportation proceedings began in July 1983. In July 1989, the case settled. Bernotas conceded his deportability and designated Germany as the recipient country. Because Bernotas was in ill health, the U.S. agreed not to carry out the order of deportation.

Matter of Bernotas, A7 255 565 (Imm. Ct., Hartford, Conn. 1983)

Bilaniuk, Jaroslaw

Born: 1923, Poland (now Ukraine)

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Trawniki Labor camp in Poland, member of the Trawniki Training Camp's anti-partisan "Deployment Company." After the evacuation of Trawniki in the face of Soviet advances in July 1944, Bilaniuk served as a member of SS "Streibel Battalion," composed of men from Trawniki. One of the primary functions of the Streibel Battalion was to round up and guard Polish forced laborers.

Legal History: A denaturalization case was filed in Dec. 2002. It is pending as of this writing.

Blach, Bruno

Born: 1919, Czechoslovakia

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard and dog handler at Dachau concentration camp in Germany and at Wiener Neudorf concentration camp in Austria.

Legal History: Blach never became a U.S. citizen. Deportation proceedings were begun in 1985; he was ordered deported to West Germany in Apr. 1987. While that order was on appeal, W. Germany requested his extradition. Blach did not contest the matter and was extradited in Jan. 1990. He was tried in Germany for murdering three prisoners during a forced march to the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria. He was acquitted in 1993.

Matter of Blach, A10 629 292 (Imm. Ct. Los Angeles, Cal. 1987), appeal dismissed (BIA

1990)

Bless, Anton

Born: 1924, Yugoslavia

concentration camp in Poland

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at the Auschwitz

Legal History: After being notified that a denaturalization case was about to be filed, Bless went to Germany in Aug. 1992. The court entered a default judgment revoking his citizenship in Dec. 1992.

United States v. Bless, No. 92-2075-JHG (D.D.C. 1992)

Bluemel, Paul

Born: 1902, Germany

Alleged Persecutory Activity: As Senior Mayor of the German city of Hirschberg from 1934 to 1938, Bluemel helped enforce the Nuremberg Decrees. After the Nazi invasion of the U.S.S.R., Bluemel served as a District Kommissar in various Ukrainian cities, including Tschudnow and Retschitza. The District Kommissar was the highest civilian authority over both the German police and indigenous Ukrainian auxiliary police.

During Bluemel's tenure in Tschudnow, several thousand Jews were murdered by the German and Ukrainian police. In Retschitza, Bluemel was in charge of anti-partisan operations, gave orders to the German and Ukrainian police to shoot any members of the anti-Nazi partisans who were captured, and oversaw the roundup of forced laborers to work in Germany.

Legal History: Bluemel never became a U.S. citizen. He agreed to leave the country in Mar. 1985 before OSI filed a deportation case. He settled in West Germany.

Bogdanovs, Boleslavs

Born: 1917, Russia

Died: 1984, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the "Arajs Kommando," a Latvian death squad responsible for mass execution of thousands of civilians in Nazi-occupied Latvia. The victims of the mass shootings were mostly Jewish, but also included political enemies (those believed to be Communists), gypsies and the mentally ill. The leader of the organization, Viktor Arajs, was convicted in West Germany for leading the unit in murdering more than 13,000 people.

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in Nov. 1983. Bogdanovs died before the case was resolved.

Bojcun, Michael

Born: 1918, Poland (now Ukraine)

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the Nazi-sponsored Ukrainian Auxiliary Police (UAP) in L'vov. During his service, the UAP was involved in the murder of over 100,000 Jewish residents in the city. The UAP also escorted Jews to forced labor sites and enforced persecutory measures including the arrest of Jews for document violations or failure to wear the prescribed armband with the Star of David.

Legal History: A denaturalization case was filed in

Dec. 2004. It is pending as of this writing.

Breyer, Johann

Born: 1925, Czechoslovakia

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at

Buchenwald concentration camp in Germany and Auschwitz Death Camp in Poland

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings

commenced in Apr. 1992; shortly thereafter Breyer began administrative proceedings to establish derivative citizenship because his mother had been born in the U.S. The court ruled in Breyer's favor and that decision was affirmed on appeal. He was therefore able to remain in the U.S. See pp. 175-191.

Breyer v. Meissner, 2002 WL 31086985 (E.D. Pa. 2002), *aff'd*, 350 F.3d 327 (3rd Cir. 2003)

Bucmys, Ildefonsas

Born: 1920, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Served in an

indigenous police force organized by the Germans in occupied Lithuania and later as a guard at the Majdanek concentration camp in Poland.

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings were

begun in Sept. 2002. Because Bucmys entered under the INA (the DPA and RRA having since expired), no assistance in persecution count could be filed. He was charged with lack of good moral character (based on failure to answer truthfully at his naturalization interview) and misrepresentation (based on failure to say on his naturalization application that he had assisted in persecution). He was also charged with failure to submit a written naturalization application containing all material facts (a charge, based in 8 U.S.C. § 1445(a), which OSI had never previously filed). The case settled in Feb. 2005. Bucmys consented to an order revoking his naturalized citizenship, admitted that he had not provided a correct answer when he stated on his naturalization application that he had not assisted in persecution, and agreed to comply with any future government request for testimony involving anyone who served at Majdanek during the period when Bucmys did so. The government agreed that it would not file a deportation action.

Budreika, Juozas

Born: 1916, Lithuania

Died: 1996, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the

2nd/12th Schutzmannschaft during the Slutsk massacre. See Benkuskas

Legal History: A denaturalization action was filed

in Sept. 1994. In Jan. 1996, Budreika agreed to forfeit his citizenship and to leave the country. He died two weeks later, the day after arriving in Lithuania.

Ciurinskas, Kazys

Born: 1918, Lithuania

Died: 2001, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the

2nd/12th Schutzmannschaft during the Slutsk massacre (see Benkuskas)

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings were begun in Mar. 1993. Ciurinskas' citizenship was revoked in June 1997 and his appeals were exhausted in June 1998. Deportation proceedings were begun in Oct. 1998. The case settled in Apr. 1999 with Ciurinskas agreeing to leave within a month. He settled in Lithuania.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Ciurinskas*, 976 F. Supp. 1167 (N.D. Ind. 1997), *aff'd*, 148 F.3d 729 (7th Cir. 1998)

Deportation: *Matter of Ciurinskas*, A07 262 096 (Imm. Ct., Chicago, Ill. 1999)

Dailide, Algimantas

Born: 1921, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the Nazi-sponsored Lithuanian Security Police (the Saugumas), where he served in the "Communist-Jews" section. The Saugumas arrested and turned over for punishment and execution those Jews who attempted to escape the Vilnius ghetto, as well as any person who tried to help them. Jews arrested by the Saugumas were generally shot under the direction of the Germans at execution pits at Paneriai, a wooded area outside Vilnius. Approximately 50,000 Jews were murdered at Paneriai.

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings were begun in Dec. 1994 and Dailide's citizenship was revoked in Jan. 1997. His appeals were exhausted in Sept. 2000. The government began deportation proceedings in July 2001 and Dailide was ordered deported to Lithuania in 2002. In 2003, while appeal of his deportation order was pending, he left for Germany.

In July 2004, the Lithuanian government charged him with persecution of civilians protected by international humanitarian law. He was convicted in March 2006. *See p. 465.*

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Dailide*, 953 F. Supp. 192 (N.D. Ohio, 1997), *aff'd*, 227 F.3d 385 (6th Cir. 2000)

Deportation: *Matter of Dailide*, A7-412-330 (Imm. Ct., Bradenton, Fl. 2002), *appeal dismissed* (BIA 2003), *aff'd*, *Dailide v. Ashcroft*, 387 F.3d 1335 (11th Cir. 2004)

Demjanjuk, John*

Born: 1920, Ukraine

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Sobibor death camp in Poland, the Majdanek and Flossenbürg concentration camps (in Poland and Germany respectively) and Trawniki training camp in Poland.

Legal History: The U.S. Attorney's Office filed a denaturalization action in Aug. 1977. Demjanjuk's citizenship was revoked in June 1981 after the court concluded that he was "Ivan the Terrible" who had operated the gas chamber at the Treblinka death camp. His appeals were exhausted in Nov. 1982. A deportation action was filed in July 1982 and Demjanjuk was ordered deported to the U.S.S.R. in May 1984. Two years later, while that ruling was on appeal, he was extradited to Israel. He returned to the U.S. in 1993 after Israel concluded that he was not Ivan the Terrible, but that he had been a guard at other camps, including Sobibor. The 1981 order of denaturalization was vacated in 1998 and a new denaturalization lawsuit was filed in 1999 based on his guard service at Sobibor, Majdanek and

Flossenbürg. He was denaturalized in Feb. 2002. The ruling was affirmed in Apr. 2004, and the Supreme Court denied review in Nov. 2004. Deportation proceedings were begun in Dec. 2004. He was ordered deported in June 2005. Demjanjuk moved to preclude designation of Ukraine, claiming that sending him there would violate the Convention Against Torture (CAT). He argued that Ukraine would likely prosecute and torture him. His motion was denied in Dec. 2005 and he was ordered deported to Ukraine. That order is on appeal as of this writing. See pp. 150-174.

First Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Demjanjuk*, 518 F. Supp. 1362 (N.D. Ohio 1981), *aff'd per curiam*, 680 F.2d 32 (6th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 459 U.S. 1036 (1982)

Deportation: *Matter of Demjanjuk*, A08 237 417 (Imm. Ct., Cleveland, Ohio 1984), *aff'd*, (BIA 1985), *aff'd per curiam* (unpub'd), *U.S. v. Demjanjuk* 767 F.2d 922 (6th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 474 U.S. 1034 (1985)

Extradition: *Matter of Extradition of Demjanjuk*, 612 F. Supp. 544 (N.D. Ohio 1985), *petition for writ of habeas corpus denied sub nom. Demjanjuk v. Petrovsky*, 612 F. Supp. 571 (N.D. Ohio), *aff'd*, 776 F.2d 571 (6th Cir. 1985), *cert. denied*, 475 U.S. 1016 (1986), *reopened sua sponte*, No. 85-3435 (6th Cir. 1992), referred to special master, (6th Cir.1992), report of special master, (6th Cir. 1993), *extradition vacated*, *Demjanjuk v. Petrovsky*, 10 F.3d 338 (6th Cir. 1993), *cert. denied sub nom. Rison v. Demjanjuk*, 513 U.S. 914 (1994)

Second Denaturalization: *United States v. Demjanjuk*, 2002 WL 544622 (N.D. Ohio 2002), *aff'd*, 367 F.3d 623 (6th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 125 S.Ct. 429 (2004)

Second Deportation: *Matter of Demjanjuk*, A08 237 417 (Imm. Ct., Cleveland, Ohio June 16, 2005 and Dec. 28, 2005)

Deneul, Mathias

Born: 1920, Romania

Died: 2000, Germany

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Gusen concentration camp in Austria. Also guarded prisoners on a transport from a camp in Poland to Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria.

Legal History: Deneul never became a U.S. citizen. A deportation action was filed in Aug. 1993. In Dec. 1993, Deneul agreed to leave the country. He went to Germany in 1994.

Denzinger, Jakob

Born: 1924, Yugoslavia

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Auschwitz death camp in Poland, Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria and one of its subcamps, Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany, a subcamp of Buchenwald in Germany, and the Plaszow concentration camp in Poland.

Legal History: Denzinger left for West Germany in Aug. 1989 shortly after learning that the government planned to file a denaturalization complaint. A default judgment revoking Denzinger's citizenship was filed in Nov. 1989. As of this writing, he is in Croatia.

United States v. Denzinger, No. 89-2176-JNP (D.D.C. 1989)

Dercacz, Michael

Born: 1909, Ukraine

Died: 1983, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: As a member of the Ukrainian Police, he assisted the Germans in keeping 2000 Jews deprived of necessities and confined to a ghetto. The Jews were later murdered by the Germans.

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in July 1980. Dercacz' citizenship was revoked in Feb. 1982. A deportation proceeding was filed later that year. Dercacz died before the case was fully litigated.

U.S. v. Dercacz, 530 F. Supp. 1328 (E.D.N.Y. 1982)

Detlavs, Karlis*

Born: 1911, Latvia

Died: 1983, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: As a member of the Latvian Auxiliary Security Police, he executed Jews in the Riga ghetto and chose Jews for execution in the Dwinsk ghetto.

Legal History: Detlavs never became a U.S. citizen. INS filed a deportation action in Oct. 1976. An immigration judge rejected the government's case in 1980 and that decision was affirmed on appeal the following year.

Matter of Detlavs, A07 925 159 (Imm. Ct., Baltimore, Md. 1980), *aff'd*, (BIA 1981)

Deutscher, Albert

Born: 1920, Ukraine

Died: 1981, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: As a member of the Selbstschutz, a Nazi paramilitary organization, Deutscher participated in the mass execution of hundreds of Jews in Ukraine.

Legal History: The government filed a denaturalization action in Dec. 1981. Deutscher committed suicide the following day.

Didrichsons, Valdis

Born: 1913, Latvia

Died: 1995, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the Arajs Kommando (*see* Bogdanovs)

Legal History: The government filed a denaturalization suit in May 1988. The case settled in Feb. 1990 with Didrichsons agreeing to relinquish his citizenship. Because he was ill, the U.S. agreed not to institute deportation proceedings.

Dorth, Johann

Born: 1924, Yugoslavia

Died: 1990, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Auschwitz concentration camp

Legal History: Dorth never became a U.S. citizen. The government filed a deportation action in Jan. 1989. Dorth died while the case was in litigation.

Eckert, Josef

Born: 1914, Austria-Hungary

Died: 1991, Austria

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Auschwitz concentration camp and two Auschwitz subcamps in Poland

Legal History: Eckert never became a U.S. citizen. The government filed a deportation action in Dec. 1987. In Sept. 1988, Eckert agreed to the entry of an order of deportation and stipulated that he would leave the country within six months. He settled in Austria.

Matter of Eckert, A10 631 698 (Imm. Ct., Los Angeles, Cal. 1988)

Ensin, Albert

Born: 1922, Lithuania

Died: 1994, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Auschwitz death camp

Legal History: Ensin never became a U.S. citizen. The government filed a deportation action in Feb. 1987. In June 1990, Eckert agreed to the entry of a deportation order to West Germany. Due to Ensin's ill health, the U.S. agreed that it would not have him removed from the United States.

Matter of Ensin, A10 226 043 (Imm. Ct., Boston, Mass. 1990)

Fedorenko, Feodor*

Born: 1907, Ukraine

Died: 1987, U.S.S.R.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard in the Jewish ghetto of Lublin, Poland and at the Treblinka death camp

Legal History: The U.S. Attorney's Office filed a denaturalization case in Aug. 1977. The district court rejected the government's case in July 1978. That decision was reversed a year later and the appellate decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court in Jan. 1981. The government filed deportation proceedings in Mar. 1981 and Fedorenko was ordered deported in Feb. 1983. The ruling was affirmed in Apr. 1984 and Fedorenko was deported to the Soviet Union in Dec. 1984. The Soviets convicted him of war crimes in 1986. He was executed the following year. See pp. 48-63.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Fedorenko*, 455 F. Supp. 893 (S.D. Fl. 1978), *rev'd and remanded*, 597 F.2d 946 (5th Cir. 1979), *aff'd*, 499 U.S. 490 (1981)

Deportation: *Matter of Fedorenko*, A07 333 468 (Imm. Ct., Hartford, Conn. 1983), *aff'd*, 19 I. & N., Dec. 57 (BIA 1984)

Firishchak, Osyp**Born:** 1919, Czechoslovakia (now Ukraine)**Alleged Persecutory Activity:** Served in the 1st Commissariat of the Ukrainian [Auxiliary] Police Lemberg in L'vov, Ukraine. During Firishchak's service, the 1st Commissariat rounded up and transported more than 100,000 Jews to killing centers or labor camps. Jews who attempted to flee these roundups were shot.**Legal History:** A denaturalization case was filed in Dec. 2003. Firishchak's citizenship was revoked in Aug. 2005. That ruling is on appeal as of this writing.*U.S. v. Firishchak*, 426 F. Supp. 2d 780 (N.D. Ill. 2005)**Friedrich, Adam****Born:** 1921, Romania**Died:** 2006, U.S.**Alleged Persecutory Activity:** Camp guard at Gross Rosen concentration camp in Germany (present-day Poland) and Flossenbürg concentration camp in Germany. Among his responsibilities, Friedrich twice guarded prisoners on forced marches when camps were evacuated.**Legal History:** A denaturalization case was filed in July 2002 and Friedrich's citizenship was revoked in Feb. 2004. The ruling was affirmed in Mar. 2005 and the Supreme Court denied review in Oct. 2005. *See pp. 67-68.**U.S. v. Friedrich*, 305 F. Supp. 2d 1101 (E.D. Mo. 2004), *aff'd*, 402 F.3d 842 (8th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 126 S. Ct. 495 (2005)**Galan, Orest****Born:** 1921, Poland (now Ukraine)**Alleged Persecutory Activity:** Member of the Nazi-sponsored Ukrainian Auxiliary Police (UAP) in L'vov during the time in which it provided forces for the final liquidation of the Jewish ghetto (*see* Bojcun).**Legal History:** The case settled in Nov. 2006, with the U.S. filing a denaturalization suit and Galan agreeing to an order revoking his citizenship. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, he left for Ukraine that same month.**Gecas, Vytautas****Born:** 1922, Lithuania**Alleged Persecutory Activity:** Member of the 2nd/12th Lithuanian Schutzmannschaft (*see* Benkunskas)**Legal History:** Gecas never became a U.S. citizen. In May 1999, the district court held him in contempt for defying its order to respond to an OSI subpoena. Gecas spent 18 months in jail. In Dec. 2002, after his release, OSI filed a deportation action. The case settled in May 2003 with Gecas admitting that he had served in the 2nd/12th Lithuanian Schutzmannschaft and agreeing to leave the U.S. permanently. He settled in Lithuania.

in Aug. 2003. *See* pp. 144-146.

Geiser, Anton

Born: 1924, Yugoslavia (now Croatia)

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Sachsenhausen and Buchenwald concentration camps in Germany

Legal History: A denaturalization case was filed in Aug. 2004. It is pending as of this writing.

Gimzauskas, Kazys

Born: 1908, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Chief of the interrogations/investigations division of the Saugumas (*see* Dailide) and thereafter Deputy Chief for the entire Vilnius region.

Legal History: Gimzauskas left for Lithuania in Oct. 1995, shortly before OSI filed suit to revoke his citizenship. The U.S. obtained a default judgment of denaturalization in 1996. Gimzauskas was convicted in Lithuania of genocide in 2001. The court found that he had handed over at least three Jews to killing squads. *See* pp. 464-465.

U.S. v. Gimzauskas, No. 1:95CV02033 (D.D.C. 1996)

Gorshkow, Michael

Born: 1923, Estonia

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Served as a Gestapo interpreter/interrogator at the headquarters of the German security police in Minsk, Poland (now Belarus). He also participated in the Nazi killing action at the Jewish ghetto in Slutsk (*see* Benkunkas).

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization lawsuit in May 2002 and Gorshkow departed for Estonia shortly thereafter. A default judgment was entered revoking his citizenship. *See* pp. 461-462.

U.S. v. Gorshkow, No. 5:02CV186/LAC/MD (N.D. Fla. 2002)

Grabauskas, Juozas

Born: 1918, Lithuania

Died: 2002, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Officer in the 2nd /12th Lithuanian Schutzmannschaft (*see* Benkunkas).

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization suit in Jan. 1993. The case settled nine months later when Grabauskas forfeited his citizenship and

agreed to leave the country within three weeks. He settled in Lithuania.

U.S. v. Grabauskas, No. 93 C 374 (E.D. Ill. 1993)

Gruber, Michael

Born: 1915, Croatia

Died: 2002, Austria

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany

Legal History: Gruber never became a U.S. citizen. OSI filed a deportation case in Aug. 1999. Gruber was ordered deported to Austria in Aug. 2000 and in May 2002 the BIA concluded that it lacked jurisdiction to hear the appeal. Gruber left for Austria in June 2002 and died there two months later.

Matter of Gruber, A10-270-346 (Imm. Ct., N.Y., N.Y. 2000), *appeal dismissed* (BIA 2002)

Gudauskas, Vytautas

Born: 1918, Lithuania

Died: 1997, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the 2nd/12th Lithuanian Schutamannschaft (*see* Benkunskas)

Legal History: OSI brought a denaturalization action in June 1984. With the case still in its discovery stage ten years later, the government settled. Gudauskas forfeited his citizenship and the U.S. agreed not to file a deportation action.

U.S. v. Gudauskas, No. 84-000215-T (D. Mass. 1994)

Guzulaitis, Juozas

Born: 1924, Lithuania

Died: 2003, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the 252nd Lithuanian Schutamannschaft battalion, guard at the Majdanek concentration camp and the Hersbruck Forced Labor Camp (both in Poland), and guard on the death march from Hersbruck to the Dachau concentration camp in Germany

Legal History: A denaturalization action was filed in Nov. 2001. Guzulaitis died while the case was pending.

Habich, Jakob

Born: 1913, Romania

Died: 1995, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard in the Lublin and Auschwitz concentration camp systems in Poland. His duties included guarding prisoners on work details. He also transferred prisoners from an Auschwitz subcamp to the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria.

Legal History: A denaturalization suit was filed in Oct. 1987. It settled in Mar. 1990. Habich relinquished his citizenship and conceded that he was subject to deportation. The U.S. agreed not to institute deportation proceedings due to Habich's ill health.

U.S. v. Habich, No. 87 C 9546 (N.D. Ill. 1990)

Hahner, Johann

Born: 1920, Yugoslavia

Died: 2001, Germany

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at the Auschwitz death camp

Legal History: Hahner never became a U.S. citizen. The government filed a deportation action in Sept. 1991. The case settled in Oct. 1992 when Hahner admitted he had served at Auschwitz and agreed to leave the country permanently. He went to Germany in June 1993.

Hajda, Bronislaw

Born: 1924, Poland

Died: 2005, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at the Treblinka labor camp where he participated in the massacre of hundreds of Jews. After the liquidation of Treblinka, Hajda joined the Streibel Battalion (*see* Bilaniuk).

Legal History: The government filed a denaturalization suit in Aug. 1994 and Hajda's citizenship was revoked in Apr. 1997. His appeals were exhausted in Mar. 1998. The government filed a deportation suit in Aug. 1998. Hajda was ordered deported to Poland in Oct. 1998 and that ruling was affirmed in Jan. 2001. Neither Poland nor any other country would accept him. *See* pp. 437-444.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Hajda*, 963 F. Supp. 1452 (N.D. Ill. 1997), *aff'd*, 135 F.3d 439 (7th Cir. 1998)

Deportation: *Matter of Hajda*, A07 804 583 (Imm. Ct., Chicago, Ill. 1998), *aff'd*, (BLA 2001)

Hammer, Ferdinand**Born:** 1921, Croatia (now Yugoslavia)

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at the Auschwitz concentration camp in Germany and Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Austria. Guarded inmates being transported from Auschwitz to Sachsenhausen and from Sachsenhausen to the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria.

Legal History: The U.S. filed a denaturalization lawsuit in Dec. 1994. Hammer's citizenship was revoked in June 1996 and the government began deportation proceedings in Oct. 1996. Hammer was ordered deported in Apr. 1997. His appeals were exhausted in Feb. 2000; he was deported to Austria the following month.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Hammer*, No. 94-Cv-74985-DT (E.D. Mich. 1996)

Deportation: *Matter of Hammer*, A08 865 516 (Imm. Ct., Detroit, Mich. 1997), *aff'd*, (BIA 1998), *aff'd*, *Hammer v. INS*, 195 F.3d 836 (6th Cir. 1999), *cert. denied*, 528 U.S. 1191 (2000)

Hansl, John**Born:** 1925, Yugoslavia (now Croatia)

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Austria

Legal History: A denaturalization lawsuit was filed in July 2003. Hansl's citizenship was revoked in Apr. 2005. That ruling was affirmed in Mar. 2006.

U.S. v. Hansl, 364 F.Supp.2d 966 (S.D. Iowa 2005), *aff'd*, 439 F.3d 850 (8th Cir. 2006)

Hausberger, Franz**Born:** 1919, Austria

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the 1st SS Infantry Brigade which participated in mopping-up operations on the Eastern Front that resulted in the death of thousands of Jews, gypsies, communists and other unarmed civilians

Legal History: Hausberger, the mayor of a ski village in the Austrian Alps, came to the U.S. for a two week visit to promote tourism in 1984. His visit received media attention and a local B'nai B'rith chapter asked that he be ordered to leave. OSI concluded that his entry violated the Holtzman amendment and INS ordered him to leave before his visit was complete.

Hazners, Vilis***Born:** 1905, Latvia**Died:** 1989, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Selected Latvian Jews in the Dwinsk ghetto for execution

Legal History: Hazners never became a U.S. citizen. A denaturalization action was filed by INS in Jan. 1977. The government's claims were rejected in 1980 and OSI handled the appeal. The immigration judge's decision was affirmed in 1981.

Matter of Hazners, A10 305 336 (Imm. Ct., Albany, N.Y. 1980), *aff'd*, (BIA 1981)

Hrusitsky, Anatoly

Born: 1917, Russia

Died: 1992, Venezuela

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Participation in atrocities, including murder and torture of Jews, as a member of a regional police force in Ukraine

Legal History: The government filed a denaturalization case in Aug. 1983. Shortly thereafter, Hrusitsky renounced his citizenship and went to Venezuela.

Hutyrczyk, Serge

Born: 1922, Poland

Died: 1993, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at the Koldyczewo concentration camp in Byelorussia. His assignments included drill instructor and supervisory guard. He was also a member of "the hunters," a group of guards who volunteered to participate in the execution of Jews in the forests surrounding the camp.

Legal History: The government filed a denaturalization action in Aug. 1990. Hutyrczyk's citizenship was revoked in Oct. 1992. He died while the ruling was on appeal.

U.S. v. Hutyrczyk, 803 F. Supp. 1001 (D.N.J. 1992)

Inde, Edgars

Born: 1909, Latvia

Died: 1980, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the Arajs Kommando (see Bogdanovs)

Legal History: The government filed a denaturalization suit in Aug. 1988. Inde died before the court issued a ruling.

Juodis, Jurgis

Born: 1911, Lithuania

Died: 1986, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Officer in the 2nd/12th Schutzmannschaft (*see* Benkuskas)

Legal History: A denaturalization case was filed in Oct. 1981. It was pending when Juodis died.

Kairys, Liudas

Born: 1920, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard and platoon leader at the Treblinka Labor Camp in Poland. Also served as a guard at the Trawniki SS Training Camp in Poland and its detachment in Lublin.

Legal History: A denaturalization case was filed in Aug. 1980. Kairys' citizenship was revoked in Dec. 1984. He exhausted his appeals in May 1986. Deportation proceedings began in Mar. 1986. He was ordered deported to Germany in July 1987. His appeals were exhausted in Apr. 1993 and he was deported later that month. *See* p. 450, n. 43.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Kairys*, 600 F. Supp. 1254 (N.D. Ill. 1984), *aff'd*, 782 F.2d 1374 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 476 U.S. 1153 (1986)

Deportation: *Matter of Kairys*, A07 161 811 (Imm. Ct., Chicago, Ill. 1987), *aff'd in part and remanded*, (BIA 1989), *decision on remand* (Imm. Ct., Chicago, Ill. 1990), *aff'd*, (BIA 1991), *aff'd*, *Kairys v. INS*, 981 F.2d 937 (7th Cir. 1992), *cert. denied*, 507 U.S. 1024 (1993)

Kalejs, Konrads

Born: 1913, Latvia

Died: 2001, Australia

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Officer in the Arajs Kommando (*see* Bogdanovs) and a guard supervisor at the Salaspils concentration camp near Riga, Latvia.

Legal History: Kalejs never became a U.S. citizen. A deportation action was filed in Nov. 1984 and he was ordered deported to Australia in Nov. 1988. His appeals were exhausted in Mar. 1994 and he was deported the following month. *See* pp. 469-478, 493.

Matter of Kalejs, A11 655 361 (Imm. Ct., Chicago, Ill. 1988), *aff'd*, (BIA 1992), *aff'd*, *Kalejs v. INS*, 10 F.3d 441 (7th Cir., 1993), *cert. denied*, 510 U.S. 1196 (1994)

Kalymon, John

Born: 1921, Poland

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the Nazi-sponsored Ukrainian Auxiliary Police in L'vov. His unit rounded up Jews, imprisoned them in a ghetto, oversaw their forced labor, killed those attempting to escape, and delivered others to killing sites for mass execution. Captured wartime reports include one in which Kalymon

acknowledged shooting Jews.

Legal History: A denaturalization action was filed in Jan. 2004. It is pending as of this writing.

Kaminskas, Bronius*

Born: 1903, Lithuania

Died: 1988, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Participated in the shooting of approximately 600 Jews in Lithuania.

Legal History: Kaminskas never became a U.S. citizen. INS commenced deportation proceedings in Oct. 1976. A physician chosen by the government deemed him incompetent shortly thereafter. By agreement of all parties, the case was continued with periodic examinations to monitor his condition. The case was dismissed after his death.

Karklins, Talivaldis

Born: 1914, Latvia

Died: 1983, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of Latvian District Police and director of the Madona concentration camp in Latvia. As a member of the District Police, he participated in two mass executions of hundreds of Jews and Soviet activists.

Legal History: A denaturalization case was filed in 1981. It was pending when he died.

Katin, Matthew

Born: 1914, Lithuania

Died: 1991, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the 2nd/ 12th Schutzmannschaft (*see* Benkunskas)

Legal History: A denaturalization case was filed in 1984. It was pending when he died.

Kauls, Juris

Born: 1912, Latvia

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Deputy chief and commander of the guards at a Nazi concentration camp near Riga, Latvia

Legal History: A denaturalization case was filed in 1984. Kauls left for Germany in 1988 while the case was still pending. The court entered a default judgment of denaturalization.

No citation available

Kirsteins, Mikelis

Born: 1916, Russia

Died: 1994, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the Arajs

Kommando (*see* Bogdanovs)

Legal History: A denaturalization case was filed in July 1987. The case settled in Dec. 1991, with Kirsteins relinquishing his citizenship and the U.S. agreeing not to file a deportation action unless the defendant's medical condition improved.

Kisielaitis, Juozas

Born: 1920, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the 2nd/ 12th

Schutzmannschaft (*see* Benkunskas)

Legal History: Kisielaitis never became a U.S. citizen. OSI filed a deportation action in May 1984. Kisielaitis voluntarily left for Canada later that year while the case was still in litigation.

Klimavicius, Jonas

Born: 1907, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the 2nd/ 12th

Schutzmannschaft (*see* Benkunskas)

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization action in May 1984. The case settled in Nov. 1988. The defendant relinquished his citizenship and the U.S. agreed not to file a deportation action.

No citation available.

Kolnhofer, Michael

Born: 1917, Croatia (now Yugoslavia)

Died: 1997, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Sachsenhausen and Buchenwald concentration camps in Germany

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization action in Dec. 1996. Kolnhofer began shooting at reporters who sought to interview him after the case was filed. Kolnhofer was shot by the police in the ensuing melee; he died two weeks later. *See* p. 565.

Koreh, Ferenc

Born: 1909, Hungary

Died: 1996, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Propagandist who served as editor of a newspaper which published anti-Semitic articles advocating persecution of Jews

Legal History: The government filed a denaturalization action in June 1989 and the court revoked his citizenship in June 1994. He exhausted his appeals in Aug. 1995. The government filed a deportation action in Apr. 1996 but settled the case shortly thereafter because of Koreh's failing health. He admitted responsibility for publishing anti-Semitic articles, conceded his deportability, and designated Hungary as the country to which he should be sent. The court entered an order of deportation and the government agreed not to effect the order unless Koreh's health improved. He died three months later. *See pp. 231-240.*

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Koreh*, 856 F. Supp. 891 (D.N.J. 1994), *aff'd*, 59 F.3d 431 (3rd Cir. 1995)

Deportation: *Matter of Koreh*, A7 903 601 (Imm. Ct., Newark, N.J. 1997)

Kowalchuk, Mykola*

Born: 1925, Poland

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Served with the Ukrainian police and participated in the liquidation of a Jewish ghetto in the Ukraine

Legal History: INS filed a denaturalization action in Jan. 1977, before the SLU was established. The prosecution relied essentially on eyewitness testimony. The case ultimately passed on to OSI which dismissed it in 1981 for lack of evidence. (The key witness had died and the only other eyewitness recanted most of his original claims. The only documentary evidence – an ID card issued in the defendant's name – existed only as a reproduction, which would be inadmissible in court. The Soviets could not find the original.)

Kowalchuk, Serge*

Born: 1920, Poland (brother of Mykola)

Died: 1998, Paraguay

Alleged Persecutory Activity: As a member of the Ukrainian militia, he participated in the liquidation of a Jewish ghetto.

Legal History: INS filed a denaturalization action in Jan. 1977 and the case was taken over by OSI at its founding. Kowalchuk's citizenship was revoked in July 1983 (the court concluding only that he occupied a clerical position in a Persecutory unit). Deportation proceedings began in Feb. 1986. Kowalchuk left for Paraguay in May 1987, before the case was fully litigated. The court thereafter ordered his deportation to Paraguay.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Kowalchuk*, 571 F. Supp. 72 (E.D. Pa. 1983), *aff'd en banc*, 773 F.2d 488 (3rd Cir. 1985), *cert. denied*, 475 U.S. 1012 (1986)

Deportation: *Matter of Kowalchuk*, A07 408 669 (Imm. Ct., Phila., Pa. 1988)

Koziy, Bohdan

Born: 1923, Ukraine

Died: 2003, Costa Rica

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Ukrainian policeman who helped round up Jews and forcibly relocate them to a ghetto. He murdered a four year old Jewish child and a Jewish family.

Legal History: A denaturalization case was filed in Oct. 1979. Koziy's citizenship was revoked in Mar. 1982 and the appeals concluded in 1984. Deportation proceedings began in June 1984. Koziy fled to Costa Rica in 1985, while the case was pending. The proceedings concluded in his absence with the court ordering him deported to the Soviet Union. Poland asked Costa Rica to extradite Koziy in Nov. 2003. He died in Costa Rica nine days thereafter. *See pp. 514-519.*

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Koziy*, 540 F. Supp. 25 (S.D. Fla. 1982), *aff'd*, 728 F.2d 1314 (11th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 835 (1984)

Deportation: *Matter of Koziy*, A07 347 878 (Imm. Ct., Miami, Fl. 1985)

Krysa, Wasyl

Born: 1925, Poland

Died: 2004, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at the SS labor camp Poniatowa in Poland and at a subcamp of the Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria

Legal History: A denaturalization case was filed in Nov. 1999 and the court revoked Krysa's citizenship in Oct. 2001. He died while the order was on appeal.

U.S. v. Krysa, 1:99CV-2736 (N.D. Ohio 2001)

Kulle, Reinhold

Born: 1921, Germany

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at the Gross-Rosen concentration camp in Germany (present-day Poland)

Legal History: Kulle never became a U.S. citizen. A deportation action was filed in Dec. 1982. He was ordered deported to West Germany in Nov. 1984. He went there in 1987 while the ruling was on appeal.

Matter of Kulle, A10 857 195 (Imm. Ct., Chicago, Ill. 1984), *aff'd*, 19 I. & N. Dec. 319 (BIA 1985), *aff'd*, *Kulle v. INS*, 825 F.2d 1188 (7th Cir. 1987), *cert. denied*, 484 U.S. 1042 (1988)

Kumpf, Josias**Born:** 1925, Yugoslavia (now within Serbia & Montenegro)

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Sachsenhausen, Buchenwald and Mittelbau concentration camps in Germany and the Majdanek concentration camp in Poland. He also served at the Trawniki training camp in Poland. During a one-day massacre there of some 7,000 Jews, Kumpf stood guard to prevent the Jews from escaping.

Legal History: A denaturalization action was filed in Sept. 2003; Kumpf's citizenship was revoked in May 2005. That ruling was affirmed in Feb. 2006. Deportation proceedings were begun in June 2006.

U.S. v. Kumpf, 2005 WL 1198893 (E.D. Wis. 2005), *aff'd*, 438 F.3d 785 (7th Cir. 2006)

Kungys, Juozas**Born:** 1915, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of a locally-formed Lithuanian group involved in the murder of approximately 2,000 Jews. Kungys helped round up and transport Jews to an execution site, distributed firearms and ammunition to an execution squad, forced victims into a mass grave, fired into the pit and exhorted others to do the same.

Legal History: A denaturalization action was filed in July 1981. The case, which went up to the Supreme Court to determine what constitutes a "material" misrepresentation, settled in Oct. 1988. Kungys agreed to forfeit his citizenship and the U.S. agreed not to file a deportation action. *See* pp. 127-133.

U.S. v. Kungys, 571 F. Supp. 1104 (D.N.J. 1983), *rev'd and remanded*, 793 F.2d 516 (3rd Cir. 1986), *rev'd and remanded*, 485 U.S. 759 (1988)

Kuras, Andres**Born:** 1922, Poland (now Ukraine)

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at the Trawniki, Poniatowa and Dorohucza labor camps (all in Poland). At Trawniki and Poniatowa, all of the prisoners – some 20,000 men, women and children – were shot to death within a 36-hour period during Nov. 3-4, 1943. Although there is no evidence that Kuras was involved in the massacre, he served as a guard at Trawniki during that time. He later served in the Streibel Battalion (*see* Bilaniuk).

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization case in Sept. 2002. The court stripped Kuras of his citizenship in Mar. 2004. An appeal is pending as of this writing.

U.S. v. Kuras, No. 02-4312 (D.N.J. 2004)

Kwoczak, Fedir**Born:** 1921, Poland (now Ukraine)**Died:** 2003, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Trawniki and Poniatowa labor camps in Poland, took part in the liquidation of Jewish ghettos in Warsaw and Bialystok, Poland and later served in the Streibel Battalion (*see* Bilaniuk)

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization complaint in Sept. 1997; Kwoczak was denaturalized in June 2002. He died while the ruling was on appeal.

U.S. v. Kwoczak, 210 F. Supp.2d 638 (E.D. Pa. 2002)

Laipenieks, Edgars**Born:** 1913, Latvia**Died:** 1998, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the Latvian Political Police which pursued Jews and Communists.

Legal History: Laipenieks never became a U.S. citizen. A deportation case was filed in June 1981. The government lost; the decision was reversed on appeal, and then reversed again. *See* pp. 117-126.

Matter of Laipenieks, A11 937 435 (Imm. Ct., San Diego, Cal. 1982), *rev'd*, 18 I. & N. Dec. 433 (BIA 1983), 1983 WL 183255, *rev'd sub nom. Laipenieks v. INS*, 750 F.2d 1427 (9th Cir. 1985)

Lehmann, Alexander**Born:** 1919, Ukraine**Died:** 1997, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: As deputy chief of police in a Ukrainian town, he ordered, directed and participated in the mass execution of about 350 Jewish men, women and children.

Legal History: Lehmann never became a U.S. citizen. Deportation proceedings commenced in Nov. 1981. The case settled in Feb. 1984 with the defendant conceding his deportability and the U.S. agreeing not to have him deported unless his health improved.

Matter of Lehmann, A11 218 851 (Imm. Ct., Cleveland, Ohio 1984)

Leili, Stefan**Born:** 1909, Austria-Hungary**Died:** 1995, Germany

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria where he killed a Jewish prisoner by shooting him in the back.

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in Apr. 1986. Leili left for West Germany shortly thereafter and the court issued a default order of denaturalization.

U.S. v. Leili, No. 86-1370 (D.N.J. 1986)

Leprich, Johann

Born: 1925, Romania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in June 1986. The following year, while the case was pending, Leprich left for Canada. The court then revoked his citizenship. In July 2003, Leprich was found hiding in a specially built compartment beneath a basement staircase in his wife's home in Michigan. He was arrested and taken into custody. OSI instituted deportation proceedings that month (based on his illegal entry from Canada rather than his World War II activity.) In Nov. 2003, the court ordered Leprich deported to Romania, Germany or Hungary. That ruling was affirmed by the Sixth Circuit in Jan. 2006. *See pp. 149, n.12, 440-441.*

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Leprich*, 666 F. Supp. 967 (E.D. Mich. 1987)

Deportation: *Matter of Leprich*, A08 272 762 (Imm. Ct., Detroit, Mich. 2003), *aff'd* (BIA 2004), *aff'd*, *U.S. v. Leprich*, 2006 WL 69258 (6th Cir. 2006)

Lileikis, Aleksandras

Born: 1907, Lithuania

Died: 2000, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: As Chief of the Saugumus for Vilnius Province, Lileikis signed orders consigning Jewish men, women and children to death by gunfire at Paneriai. *See Dailide.*

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in Sept. 1994. The court revoked Lileikis' citizenship in May 1996. He left for Lithuania the following month, before OSI filed a deportation action. In 1998, Lithuania charged him with genocide. The trial was suspended due to Lileikis' ill health; it resumed in 2000 but was suspended again for health reasons. He died two months later. *See pp. 463-467.*

U.S. v. Lileikis, 929 F. Supp. 31 (D. Mass. 1996)

Lindert, George

Born: 1923, Romania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria and one of its subcamps

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in July 1992. The district court ruled against the government in Sept. 1995. *See* pp. 64-70.

U.S. v. Lindert, 907 F. Supp. 1114 (N.D. Ohio 1995)

Linnaas, Karl

Born: 1919, Estonia

Died: 1987, U.S.S.R.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Chief of concentration camp in Tartu, Estonia

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in Nov. 1979. Linnaas' citizenship was revoked in June 1981 and his appeals were exhausted in Oct. 1982. A deportation action was filed in June 1982 and Linnaas was ordered deported in May 1983. Appeals were exhausted in Apr. 1987 at which time he was deported to the U.S.S.R. *See* pp. 273-297.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Linnaas*, 527 F. Supp 426 (E.D.N.Y. 1981), *aff'd*, 685 F.2d 427 (2nd Cir.), *cert. denied*, 459 U.S. 883 (1982)

Deportation: *Matter of Linnaas*, A08 085 626 (Imm. Ct., N.Y., N.Y. 1983), *aff'd in part and remanded* (BIA 1984), *decision on remand* (Imm. Ct., N.Y., N.Y. 1985), *aff'd*, 19 I. & N. Dec. 302 (BIA 1985), *aff'd*, *Linnaas v. INS*, 790 F.2d 1024 (2nd Cir.), *cert. denied*, 479 U.S. 995 (1986), *reh'g denied*, 479 U.S. 1070 (1987)

Lipschis, Hans

Born: 1919, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Auschwitz and Birkenau concentration camps in Poland

Legal History: Lipschis never became a U.S. citizen. Deportation proceedings commenced in June 1982. The case settled in December of that year, with Lipschis agreeing to leave for West Germany within 120 days of the court entering an order of deportation. The court entered its order on Dec. 23, 1982 and Lipschis departed in Apr. 1983 – the first OSI defendant to leave the country under court order.

Matter of Lipschis, A10 682 861 (Imm. Ct., Chicago, Ill. 1982)

Lytwyn, Wasył

Born: 1921, Poland (now Ukraine)

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at the Trawniki training camp in Poland. Participated in the liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto and later served in the Streibel Battalion (*see* Bilaniuk).

Legal History: The case settled in Sept. 1995 prior to the commencement of proceedings. Lytwyn agreed to leave the U.S. within three months. The agreement called for OSI to file a denaturalization complaint at the time of his departure and for a consent order of denaturalization to be entered. The complaint was filed on Dec. 15, after Lytwyn had departed for Ukraine.

U.S. v. Lytwyn, No. 95 C 7538 (N.D. Ill. 1995)

Maikovskis, Boleslavs*

Born: 1904, Latvia

Died: 1996, Germany

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Latvian chief of police who participated in the arrest of civilians and the burning of their dwellings.

Legal History: Maikovskis never became a U.S. citizen. INS filed a deportation case in Oct. 1976. Maikovskis was ordered deported to Switzerland in Aug. 1984. Switzerland would not allow him entry and OSI asked the court to modify its order to designate the U.S.S.R. In Oct. 1987, while that request was pending, Maikovskis left for West Germany. In 1988, Germany charged him with war crimes. His trial was suspended due to the defendant's ill health. *See* pp. 430, 433-434.

Matter of Maikovskis, A08 194 566 (Imm. Ct., N.Y., N.Y. 1983), *rev'd*, (BIA 1984), *aff'd*, *Maikovskis v. INS*, 773 F.2d 435 (2nd Cir. 1985), *cert. denied*, 476 U.S. 1182 (1986)

Mandycz, Iwan

Born: 1920 in contested territory which became part of Poland in 1921 (now Ukraine)

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Trawniki and Poniatowa labor camps (both in Poland); guard at Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany. He served at Poniatowa during the liquidation of the camp's remaining 14,000 prisoners in Nov. 1943 and during the burning of their bodies.

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in Apr. 2000. His citizenship was revoked in Feb. 2005. The ruling was affirmed in May 2006.

United States v. Mandycz, 359 F. Supp.2d 601 (E.D. Mich. 2005), *aff'd*, 447 F.3d 951 (6th Cir. 2006)

Miling, Jakob

Born: 1924, Yugoslavia (now Serbia)

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Gross Rosen concentration camp in Germany (present-day Poland) and the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany.

Legal History: In Sept. 2002, after learning that OSI was about to file a denaturalization complaint, Miling left for Serbia. OSI filed the complaint the following month. The suit was dismissed in Aug. 2003 after Miling voluntarily renounced his citizenship.

Milius, Adolph

Born: 1918, Lithuania

Died: 1999, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the Saugumas (*see* Dailide). In Oct. 1941, Milius participated in the arrest of twelve Jews, including two children, who were lured into attempting to escape from the ghetto in a truck driven by a Saugumas informant. Milius also signed an inventory listing items (including wedding rings and gold tooth crowns) seized from another group of Jews arrested for attempting to escape from the ghetto.

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in Dec. 1996. Milius left for Lithuania while the case was pending; the court thereafter issued an order of denaturalization.

U.S. v. Milius, No. 96-2534-CIV-T-25(A) (M.D. Fla. 1998)

Mineikis, Antanas

Born: 1918, Lithuania

Died: 1997, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: As a member of the 2nd / 12th Schutzmannschaft (*see* Benkuskas), Mineikis drove victims to the site of their execution.

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in Oct. 1991. Mineikis' citizenship was revoked in Jan. 1992 and OSI filed a deportation action in June 1992. Mineikis was ordered deported to Lithuania in Aug. 1992 and was sent there the following month.

Mueller, Peter

Born: 1923, Yugoslavia

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Natzweiler concentration camp in Alsace, France and at Schorzingen subcamp of Natzweiler in Germany.

Legal History: Mueller never became a U.S. citizen. When advised in Mar. 1994 that the Justice Department was about to file a deportation action, Mueller left for Germany.

Naujalis, Juozas

Born: 1919, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the 2nd / 12th Lithuanian Schutzmannschaft (*see* Benkuskas)

Legal History: Naujalis never became a U.S. citizen. Deportation proceedings commenced in Oct. 1995. Naujalis was ordered deported to Lithuania in Sept. 1997. Once the ruling was affirmed by the Seventh Circuit, Naujalis left for Lithuania rather than seeking review from the Supreme Court.

Matter of Naujalis, A07 258 120 (Imm. Ct., Chicago, Ill. 1997), *aff'd*, (BIA 2000), *aff'd*, *Naujalis v. INS*, 240 F.3d 642 (7th Cir. 2001)

Negele, Michael

Born: 1920, Romania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard and dog handler at the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany and later at the Theresienstadt Jewish ghetto in what is now the Czech Republic.

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in Sept. 1997. The court revoked Negele's citizenship in July 1999. His appeals were exhausted in Feb. 2001 and OSI filed a deportation case two weeks later. He was ordered deported to Romania, or alternatively Germany, in July 2003 and the decision was affirmed in June 2004. The Supreme Court denied review. To date, no country is willing to accept him.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Negele*, No. 4:97CV0181OERW (E.D. Mo. 1999), *aff'd*, 222 F.3d 443 (9th Cir. 2000), *cert. denied*, 531 U.S. 1153 (2001)

Deportation: *Matter of Negele*, A7 443 824 (Imm. Ct., St. Louis, Mo. 2002), *aff'd* (BIA 2003), *aff'd*, *Negele v. Ashcroft*, 368 F.3d 981 (8th Cir. 2004), *cert. denied*, 125 S.Ct. 815 (2004)

Oberlander, Helmut

Born: 1924, Ukraine

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Interpreter assigned to a mobile killing unit

Legal History: A naturalized Canadian citizen, Oberlander entered the U.S. in 1995, the day after Canada commenced denaturalization proceedings. OSI learned of his entry shortly after his arrival and interviewed him. He returned to Canada rather than face a hearing on his admissibility into the U.S. See p. 490.

Osidach, Wolodymir

Born: 1904, Poland

Died: 1981, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of a Ukrainian police unit which placed Jews in ghettos and forced labor battalions.

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in Nov. 1979. (This was OSI's first trial.) The court revoked Osidach's citizenship in Mar. 1981. He died two months later.

U.S. v. Osidach, 513 F. Supp. 51 (E.D. Pa. 1981)

Palciauskas, Kazys

Born: 1907, Lithuania

Died: 1992, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: As mayor of Nazi-occupied Kaunas, then the capital of Lithuania, Palciauskas helped implement a Nazi directive ordering all Jews into a ghetto. He also set up a special housing subcommittee which gave Lithuanians homes formerly owned by Jews.

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in June 1981. The court revoked Palciauskas' citizenship in Mar. 1983. Appeals were completed in June 1984 and OSI filed a deportation action that September. Palciauskas was ordered deported to the Soviet Union in July 1986. On appeal, the Circuit sent the case back to immigration court for additional findings. Palciauskas died before the findings were made.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Palciauskas*, 559 F. Supp. 1294 (M.D. Fla. 1983), *aff'd*, 734 F.2d 625 (11th Cir. 1984)

Deportation: *Matter of Palciauskas*, A7 149 053 (Imm. Ct., Atlanta, Ga. 1986), *aff'd* (BIA 1990), *rev'd in part and remanded*, *Palciauskas v. INS*, 939 F.2d 963 (11th Cir. 1991)

Palij, Jakiw

Born: 1923, Poland (now Ukraine)

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Trawniki labor camp in Poland; later served in the Streibel Battalion (*see* Bilaniuk)

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in May 2002. The court revoked Palij's citizenship in July 2003. OSI filed a deportation action in Nov. 2003 and the court ordered him deported to Ukraine in June 2004. In Sept. 2004, the order was amended to allow deportation to Germany, Poland or any other country willing to accept him. The BIA dismissed his appeal in Dec. 2006.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Palij*, No. CV 02-2802 (E.D.N.Y. 2002)

Deportation: *Matter of Palij*, A7 230 771 (Imm. Ct., N.Y., N.Y. 2004), *aff'd* (BIA 2006)

Paskevicius, Mecis*
(aka Mike Pasker)

Born: 1901, Lithuania

Died: 1993, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the Lithuanian Security Police

Legal History: INS filed a denaturalization case in Jan. 1977. Paskevicius' citizenship was revoked in Aug. 1979. OSI filed a deportation action in June 1980. In Dec. 1980, a court adjudged Paskevicius mentally incompetent and the case was discontinued.

Petkiewytsch, Leonid

Born: 1923, Poland

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Civilian guard at a labor education camp in Germany

Legal History: Petkiewytsch never became a U. S. citizen. OSI filed a deportation action in 1985. In Mar. 1987 an immigration judge rejected OSI's claim.

The government appealed and the decision was reversed in May 1990. That decision, in turn, was reversed in Sept. 1991. See pp. 134-140.

Matter of Petkiewytsch, A08 857 812 (Imm. Ct., Cincinnati, Ohio 1987), *rev'd*, (BIA 1990), *rev'd*, *U.S. v. Petkiewytsch*, 945 F.2d 871 (6th Cir. 1991)

Popczuk, Michael

Born: 1919, Ukraine

Died: 1983, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Ukrainian policeman involved in a roundup and forced march of Jews. Witnesses reported that Popczuk harnessed Jews to carts as if they were horses and forced them to haul loads between villages.

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization action in June 1983. Popczuk committed suicide six days later.

Quintus, Peter

Born: 1915, Yugoslavia

Died: 1997, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Majdanak concentration camp in Poland

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization action in Mar. 1987. A consent decree revoking Quintus' citizenship was entered in June 1988. Due to Quintus' ill health, the U.S. agreed not to file a deportation action.

U.S. v. Quintus, No. 87-CV-70950-DT (E.D. Mich. 1988)

Reger, Stefan

Born: 1925, Yugoslavia

Died: 2003, Germany

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Auschwitz death camp in Poland

Legal History: A denaturalization action was filed in Dec. 1987. Reger left for Germany while the case was pending. The court revoked his citizenship in Sept. 1988.

U.S. v. Reger, No. 87-4906 (CSF) (D.N.J. 1988)

Reimer, Jakob

Born: 1918, Ukraine

Died: 2005, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Trainer and non-commissioned officer at the training camp in Trawniki, Poland; participated in the liquidation of the Jewish ghettos in Lublin, Warsaw and Czestochowa, Poland. Later served in the Streibel Battalion (see Bilaniuk)

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization case in June 1992. The court revoked Reimer's citizenship in Sept. 2002. The appellate court affirmed in Jan.

2004. Deportation proceedings were begun in May 2005; Reimer died before the case was adjudicated.

U.S. v. Reimer, 2002 WL 32101927 (S.D.N.Y. 2002), *aff'd*, 356 F.3d 456 (2nd Cir. 2004)

Rinkel, Elfriede

Born: 1922, Germany

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Rabensbrück concentration camp in Germany. The camp housed only females. Rinkel never became a U.S. citizen. OSI filed a deportation action in May 2006. The case settled, and in June 2006 the court issued an order of deportation to Germany. Pursuant to the terms of the settlement, Rinkel left for Germany in Aug. 2006.

Rudolph, Arthur

Born: 1906, Germany

Died: 1996, Germany

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Operations Director of the Mittelwerk underground V-2 missile plant, part of the Dora-Nordhausen concentration camp complex in central Germany. The plant used slave labor.

Legal History: The case settled prior to OSI's filing suit. Rudolph went to Germany in Mar. 1984 and surrendered his U.S. citizenship two months later. *See pp. 333-343.*

Rydlinskis, Wiatschelaw

Born: 1924, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard and dog handler in the Auschwitz and Buchenwald concentration camps; guard during the evacuation of prisoners from a Buchenwald subcamp to the Dachau concentration camp in Mar. 1945.

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization action in Dec. 1994. Rydlinskis left for Germany shortly thereafter and renounced his U.S. citizenship in June 1995. The court entered a default judgment of denaturalization the following month.

U.S. v. Rydlinskis, No. 94C-7341 (N.D. Ill. 1995)

Sawchuk, Dmytro

Born: 1924, Ukraine

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Armed guard at the Trawniki and Poniatowa labor camps (both in Poland); participated in the 1943 liquidation of the Jewish ghetto in Bialystok, Poland; served at Belzec where he guarded Jews who were forced to exhume and burn corpses; served in the Streibel Battalion (*see Bilaniuk*).

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization action in June 1998. Within days, Sawchuk left for Germany and renounced his U.S. citizenship.

Schellong, Conrad

Born: 1910, Germany

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Served at the Sachsenburg and Dachau concentration camps in Germany. He began as a platoon leader at Sachsenburg and was subsequently given command over approximately 30 of the 100 to 120 guards.

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization case in Mar. 1981. The court revoked Schellong's citizenship in Sept. 1982. His appeals were exhausted in Jan. 1984. OSI filed a deportation action Dec. 1983. In Sept. 1984, the court found him deportable to the Federal Republic of Germany. He exhausted his appeals in Apr. 1987. Germany agreed to accept him in Sept. 1988 and he was flown there immediately.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Schellong*, 547 F. Supp. 568 (N.D. Ill. 1982), *aff'd*, 717 F.2d 329 (7th Cir. 1983), *cert. denied*, 465 U.S. 1007 (1984)

Deportation: *Matter of Schellong*, A10 695 922 (Imm. Ct., Chicago, Ill. 1984), *aff'd*, (BIA 1985), *aff'd, sub nom. Schellong v. INS*, 805 F.2d 655 (7th Cir. 1986), *cert. denied*, 481 U.S. 1004 (1987)

Schiffer, Nikolaus

Born: 1919, U.S

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at the Sachsenhausen, Majdanek and Hersbrueck concentration camps in Germany; served at the SS training and base camp in Trawniki, Poland

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization complaint in Sept. 1991. The court revoked Schiffer's citizenship in Aug. 1993 and his appeals were exhausted in July 1994. A deportation action was filed in Feb. 1995. He was ordered deported to Romania in May 1997. Romania agreed to admit him in May 2002 at which time he was deported. *See pp. 434-435.*

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Schiffer*, 831 F. Supp. 1166 (E.D. Pa. 1993), *aff'd*, 31 F.3d 1175 (3rd Cir. 1994) (Table)

Deportation: *Matter of Schiffer*, A08 483 627 (Imm. Ct., Philadelphia, Pa. 1997), *aff'd*, (BIA 1998), *aff'd*, (3rd Cir. December 28, 1999)

Schmidt, Michael

Born: 1923, Romania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Armed guard at the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany.

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization case in Nov. 1988. The court revoked his citizenship in Jan. 1990 and his appeals were exhausted in Oct. 1991. A deportation action was filed the following month. The case settled in May 1992 with Schmidt agreeing to depart by the end of the year. He left for Germany in Jan. 1993. *See p. 451, n. 49.*

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Schmidt*, 1990 WL 6667 (N.D. Ill. 1990), *aff'd*, 923 F.2d 1253 (7th Cir.), *cert. denied*, 502 U.S. 921 (1991)

Schuk, Mykola

Born: 1909, Poland

Died: 1986, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Served first as deputy and then as interim chief of a Nazi-affiliated police force in Ukraine. One eyewitness accused him of participating in a mass execution of Jews by machine gun fire before an open trench.

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization complaint in Feb. 1983. The case settled in Oct. 1985 with the court revoking Schuk's citizenship and the U.S. agreeing not to file deportation proceedings. Schuk agreed to assist the government in its investigations.

Schweidler, Alexander

Born: 1922, Slovakia

Died: 2000, England

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Armed guard at Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria where he murdered two Russian prisoners of war.

Legal History: Schweidler never became a U.S. citizen. OSI filed a deportation action in July 1993. The case settled in Oct. 1993 with Schweidler agreeing to leave the country by Feb. 1994. He went to England. See p. 495.

Sokolov, Vladimir

Born: 1913, Russia

Died: 1991, Canada

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Propagandist for a Nazi-run newspaper in the occupied region of the U.S.S.R.

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization action in Jan. 1982. Sokolov's citizenship was revoked in June 1986 and he exhausted his appeals in May 1988. OSI filed a deportation action that same month. Shortly thereafter, Sokolov left for Canada. See pp. 192-204.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Sokolov*, No. N-92-56-TFM (D. Conn. 1986), *aff'd*, 814 F.2d 864 (2nd Cir. 1987), *cert. denied*, 486 U.S. 1005 (1988)

Deportation: *Matter of Sokolov*, A08 049 043 (Imm. Ct., Hartford, Conn. 1989)

Soobzokov, Tscherim

Born: 1918, Russia

Died: 1985, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Soobzokov was not charged with any persecutory activity, but rather with having failed to disclose his complete military and criminal activity at the time of his visa application.

Legal History: A denaturalization complaint was filed in Dec. 1979. The government dismissed the complaint in July 1980 when new information indicated that Soobzokov had made full disclosure. Soobzokov was murdered in Aug. 1985 by someone who believed he was involved in Nazi atrocities. See pp. 344-357.

Sprogis, Elmars

Born: 1914, Latvia

Died: 1991, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Assistant Chief of Police in Gulbene, Latvia. He was involved in the arrest, transportation, and confiscation of property from nine Jews, the transportation of 100 to 150 Jews to the site of their execution, and the appropriation of furniture from the homes of arrested Jews.

Legal History: A denaturalization complaint was filed in June 1982. The government lost the case both in the district court and on appeal. *See pp.* 101-105.

U.S. v. Sprogis, No. CV-82-1804 (E.D.N.Y. 1984), *aff'd*, 763 F.2d 115 (2nd Cir. 1985)

Stelmokas, Jonas

Born: 1916, Russia

Died: 1998, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Platoon commander in the 3rd / 11th Schutzmannschaft, based in Kaunas (Kovno), Lithuania; commander of the guards at the Jewish ghetto in Kaunas. His battalion took part in the massacre of 9,200 Jews in the ghetto.

Legal History: The government filed a denaturalization complaint in June 1992. Stelmokas' citizenship was revoked in Aug. 1995. He exhausted his appeals in May 1997. The government filed a deportation action two months later. Stelmokas was ordered deported to Lithuania in Apr. 1998. He died while that order was on appeal.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Stelmokas*, 1995 WL 464264 (E.D. Pa. 1995), *aff'd*, 100 F.3d 302 (3rd Cir. 1996), *cert. denied*, 520 U.S. 1242 (1997)

Deportation: *Matter of Stelmokas*, A07 272 603 (Imm. Ct., Phila., Pa. 1998)

Szehinskyj, Theodor

Born: 1924, Poland (now Ukraine)

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at the Gross Rosen concentration camp in Germany (now Poland), Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany and the Warsaw concentration camp in Poland.

Legal History: OSI commenced denaturalization proceedings in Oct. 1999. Szehinskyj's citizenship was revoked in July 2000 and his appeals were exhausted in Oct. 2002. A deportation action was filed in Sept. 2002 and in Apr. 2003 he was ordered deported to Ukraine, Poland or Germany. That order was affirmed by the BIA in Aug. 2004 and by the Third Circuit in Dec. 2005.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Szehinskyj*, 104 F. Supp.2d 480 (E.D. Pa. 2000), *aff'd*, 277 F.3d 331 (3rd Cir.), *cert. denied*, 537 U.S. 880 (2002)

Deportation: *Matter of Szehinskyj*, A8-900-159 (Imm. Ct., Phila., Pa. 2003), *aff'd* (BIA 2004), *aff'd sub nom. Szehinskyj v. Attorney General*, 432 F.3d 253 (3rd Cir. 2005)

Szendi, Jozsef

Born: 1915, Hungary

Died: 2004, Hungary

Alleged Persecutory Activity: As a member of the Royal Hungarian Gendarmerie, Szendi participated in searching for, arresting and transporting Jews to annihilation sites in Poland. In one incident, Szendi participated in a raid on a Swedish facility in search of Jews being hidden in the rescue effort directed by Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg. Finding a group of Jews, Szendi ordered them, at gunpoint, to surrender to his comrades who were massed outside the building and armed with sub-machine guns.

Legal History: The government filed a denaturalization action in Sept. 1992. The case was settled in Feb. 1993. Szendi agreed to leave the U.S. within four months at which time his citizenship would be revoked. He went to Slovakia in June 1993 and later moved to Hungary.

Tannenbaum, Jakob

Born: 1915, Poland

Died: 1989, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Supervisory Jewish kapo at the Goerlitz concentration camp in Poland.

Legal History: The government commenced denaturalization proceedings in May 1987. The case settled in Feb. 1988. Tannenbaum relinquished his citizenship and the U.S. agreed not to file a deportation action unless Tannenbaum's health improved. See pp. 106-116.

U.S. v. Tannenbaum, No. CV-87-15-5 (E.D.N.Y. 1988)

Theodorovich, George

Born: 1922, Poland

Alleged Persecutory Activity: As a member of the Ukrainian police, he filed a report acknowledging that he had fired six rounds at Jews who were hiding during a "Jewish action."

Legal History: The government commenced denaturalization proceedings in Aug. 1983. Theodorovich failed to appear for his deposition and the district court entered a default judgment, revoking his citizenship in Jan. 1984. The government began deportation proceedings in Mar. 1984 and Theodorovich was ordered deported to Argentina or the U.S.S.R. in Oct. 1987. He left for Paraguay in Dec. 1988 while the case was on appeal.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Theodorovich*, 102 F.R.D. 587 (D.D.C. 1984), *aff'd per curiam*, 764 F.2d 926 (D.C. Cir. 1985)

Deportation: *Matter of Theodorovich*, A06 871 262 (Imm. Ct., Baltimore, Md. 1987), *aff'd*, (BIA 1989)

Tittjung, Anton

Born: 1924, Yugoslavia

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Mauthausen concentration camp in Austria and one of its subcamps

Legal History: The government commenced

denaturalization proceedings in Sept. 1989. The district court revoked citizenship in Dec. 1990. Tittjung's appeals were exhausted in June 1992. Deportation proceedings were begun the following month. He was ordered deported to Croatia in Mar. 1994. His appeals and collateral attacks were exhausted in June 2001. As of this writing, he remains in the U.S. See pp. 437-447.

Trifa, Valerian*

Born: 1914, Romania

Died: 1987, Portugal

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Leader of a fascist student movement and editor of an anti-Semitic weekly newspaper

Legal History: The U.S. Attorney's office commenced denaturalization proceedings in May 1975. OSI assumed responsibility in 1979. The case settled in Aug. 1980 with Trifa agreeing to forfeit his citizenship. Deportation proceedings began in Oct. 1980. Trifa consented to the entry of an order of deportation to Switzerland in Oct. 1982. Switzerland refused to accept him. He went to Portugal in Aug. 1984. See pp. 205-230.

Trucis, Arnolds

Born: 1909, Latvia

Died: 1981, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the Latvian Auxiliary Police and the Security Service of the SS which guarded and beat Jewish civilians.

Legal History: A denaturalization action was filed in June 1980. Trucis died before the matter was resolved.

Valkavickas, Vincas

Born: 1920, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of Nazi-sponsored Lithuanian auxiliary police who guarded Jews at a former Polish military training area. While he served as a guard, 3,726 Jews were shot to death over a two-day period.

Legal History: Valkavickas entered the U.S. in 1950 but did not apply for citizenship until 1994. Based on information provided by OSI (including information given by Valkavickas himself during an OSI interview), his application for citizenship was denied. The government filed a deportation action in Sept. 1998. Pursuant to the terms of a settlement agreement, Valkavickas left the U.S. for Lithuania in June 1999.

Matter of Valkavickas, A07 900 398 (Imm. Ct., Chicago, Ill. 1999)

Virkutis, Antanas

Born: 1913, Lithuania

Died: 1993, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Warden of Siauliai Prison, Lithuania from 1941 to 1944. The prison was used by the Germans as a detention center for Jews and others, many of whom were brutalized and executed with the cooperation and assistance of prison employees under Virkutis' command.

Legal History: OSI filed a denaturalization action in Mar. 1983. The case settled in Apr. 1988. Virkutis relinquished his citizenship and, due to his deteriorating health, the U.S. agreed not to file a deportation action.

U.S. v. Virkutis, No. 83 C 1758 (N.D. Ill. 1988)

Von Bolschwing, Otto

Born: 1909, Germany

Died: 1982, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Working under Adolf Eichmann in the Jewish Affairs Office of the Allgemeine SS, von Bolschwing proposed various repressive measures against the Jews. As chief of Nazi intelligence agents in Romania he provided sanctuary to several fascist leaders and helped arrange their escape to Germany.

Legal History: Denaturalization proceedings commenced in May 1981. The case settled in Dec. 1981. Von Bolschwing forfeited his citizenship and the U.S. agreed not to seek deportation unless von Bolschwing's health improved. *See pp. 261-272.*

Walus, Frank*

Born: 1922, Germany

Died: 1994, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Member of the Gestapo who turned Jews in and, in some cases, murdered them

Legal History: A denaturalization case was filed by the U.S. Attorney's office in Jan. 1977. The district court revoked Walus' citizenship in May 1978. In Feb. 1980 the court of appeals remanded for a new trial based on newly-discovered exculpatory evidence. Because the evidence did not support the prosecution, the government dismissed the case. *See pp. 71-100.*

U.S. v. Walus, 453 F. Supp. 699 (N.D. Ill. 1978), *remanded*, 616 F.2d 283 (7th Cir. 1980)

Wasylyk, Mykola

Born: 1923, Poland (now Ukraine)

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Trawniki and Budzyn labor camps in Poland. Later served in the Streibel Battalion (*see Bilaniuk*)

Legal History: OSI commenced denaturalization proceedings in Nov. 1999. The district court revoked his citizenship in July 2001. OSI filed a deportation action in Dec. 2001. In Oct. 2002, the court ordered Wasylyk deported to Switzerland, or, if Switzerland would not accept him, Ukraine. The ruling was affirmed in Mar. 2004. In Sept. 2004, ICE arrested him (without any discussion with, or encouragement from, OSI) for failing to do everything he could to effect his deportation. He was released in August 2005 because the law does not allow unlimited detention.

Denaturalization: *U.S. v. Wasylyk*, 162 F. Supp.2d 86 (N.D.N.Y. 2001)

Deportation: *Matter of Wasyluk*, A07 167 648 (Imm. Ct., N.Y., N.Y. 2002), *aff'd* (BIA 2004)

Wieland, Joseph

Born: 1908, Austria-Hungary (now Yugoslavia)

and one of its subcamps

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Mauthausen

Legal History: OSI commenced denaturalization proceedings in Apr. 1986. Wieland left for West Germany shortly thereafter. In June 1986, the district court entered a default judgment revoking Wieland's citizenship.

U.S. v. Wieland, No. C-86-1750 MHP (N.D. Cal. 1986)

Wittje, Joseph

Born: 1920, Romania

Died: 2006, U.S.

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at the Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany

Legal History: OSI commenced denaturalization proceedings in Sept. 2003. In Aug. 2004, the district court revoked Wittje's citizenship. The ruling was affirmed in Sept. 2005 and a deportation case was filed in Apr. 2006.

U.S. v. Wittje, 333 F. Supp.2d 737 (N.D. Ill. 2004), *aff'd* 422 F.3d 479 (7th Cir. 2005)

Wojciechowski, Chester

Born: 1920, Germany

concentration camp in Poland

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at Majdanek

Legal History: OSI commenced denaturalization proceedings in July 1985. Wojciechowski moved to West Germany two years later, before litigation was complete. A consent order of denaturalization was issued in Oct. 1987. *See* p. 307.

Zajanckauskas, Vladas

Born: 1915, Lithuania

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Trained men at Trawniki and participated in the final liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto; he later served in the Streibel Battalion (*see* Bilaniuk)

Legal History: OSI began denaturalization proceedings in June 2002. The district court revoked Zajanckauskas' citizenship in Jan. 2005. The ruling was affirmed in Mar. 2006. Deportation proceedings were begun in July 2006 and are pending as of this writing.

United States v. Zujanckauskas, 353 F. Supp.2d 196 (D. Mass. 2005), *aff'd*, 441 F.3d 32 (1st Cir. 2006)

Ziegler, Johann

Born: 1907, Yugoslavia

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at the Kaunas concentration camp in Lithuania and at the Stutthof and Gotenhafen concentration camps in Poland.

Legal History: OSI commenced denaturalization proceedings in June 1990. Ziegler left for Austria in early 1991. A default judgment of denaturalization was entered shortly thereafter.

U.S. v. Ziegler, No. 90-3064-CBM (C.D. Cal. 1991)

Zultner, Martin

Born: 1912, Romania

Mauthausen subcamps in Austria

Alleged Persecutory Activity: Guard at three

Legal History: Zultner was a naturalized U.S. citizen living in Austria when OSI commenced denaturalization proceedings in Aug. 1990. Two weeks later Zultner renounced his citizenship at the American consulate in Salzburg. His renunciation was approved by the State Department in Oct. 1990, at which point the government withdrew its complaint.