

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



### Deportation Inquiry Reopened In L. I. Alien's War-Crime Case

**By MAX H. STIGEL**

Deportation investigations that could lead to a deportation proceeding.

in 1951, left, when he came to the United States as a displaced person and during World War II.

Mr. Markovskis, a displaced person, was deported in 1951 on the ground that the alien had been a member of the Communist Party, national Government sources there said.

The Soviet Republic of Latvia, which is now a Communist country, had not extradited the Communist Party member to the United States, and the Government was unwilling to extradite him to the Soviet Republic.

Mr. Markovskis, who was active in a Latvian American organization, was a member and an officer of some of the groups which seek the restoration of a non-Communist government in Latvia.

He came to the United States in 1951 as a displaced person, accompanied by his wife and three children.

Under questioning by investigators, Mr. Markovskis admitted that he had been a member of the Communist Party in Latvia.

When the Russians occupied his country, he was jailed for three weeks, as an anti-Communist. Later, after the Germans took over, he attended Baltic University in Tinsenberg, Germany, in 1941.

One Federal official charged that he was at the university to attend an S.S. school, but there was no confirmation.

Mr. Markovskis refused to answer many questions in the earlier investigation of his alleged affiliations with the Nazis, and the matter was subsequently dropped.

Mr. Markovskis was unavailable for comment on the reopening of the government investigation. He has an unlisted telephone number. Earlier, he had denied the charges leveled against him, calling them propaganda.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Government of Poland has been holding talks with officials there on the possibility of having Mrs. Ryan extradited to face trial for war crimes in the country where she allegedly committed them. She had served as a guard at Midanek, a notorious concentration camp in Poland.

He was deported in 1951 on the ground that the alien had been a member of the Communist Party, national Government sources there said.

The Soviet Republic of Latvia, which is now a Communist country, had not extradited the Communist Party member to the United States, and the Government was unwilling to extradite him to the Soviet Republic.

Mr. Markovskis, who was active in a Latvian American organization, was a member and an officer of some of the groups which seek the restoration of a non-Communist government in Latvia.

He came to the United States in 1951 as a displaced person, accompanied by his wife and three children.

Under questioning by investigators, Mr. Markovskis admitted that he had been a member of the Communist Party in Latvia.

When the Russians occupied his country, he was jailed for three weeks, as an anti-Communist. Later, after the Germans took over, he attended Baltic University in Tinsenberg, Germany, in 1941.

One Federal official charged that he was at the university to attend an S.S. school, but there was no confirmation.

Mr. Markovskis refused to answer many questions in the earlier investigation of his alleged affiliations with the Nazis, and the matter was subsequently dropped.

Mr. Markovskis was unavailable for comment on the reopening of the government investigation. He has an unlisted telephone number. Earlier, he had denied the charges leveled against him, calling them propaganda.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the Government of Poland has been holding talks with officials there on the possibility of having Mrs. Ryan extradited to face trial for war crimes in the country where she allegedly committed them. She had served as a guard at Midanek, a notorious concentration camp in Poland.

One official who has been involved in the conversation said the Poles were especially sensitive to their relations with Washington at this time, because they also were in a political new consulate that had just gained a Polish consulate in New York.

The extradition case was first reported in the New York Times in 1960.

At that time, it was learned that the Government of Poland had been holding talks with officials there on the possibility of having Mrs. Ryan extradited to face trial for war crimes in the country where she allegedly committed them. She had served as a guard at Midanek, a notorious concentration camp in Poland.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2003 2006