CIA 1952 Files Save Ex-Nazi

By Thomas O'Toole Washington Poct Staff Writer

In a classic case of the right hand not knowing what the left hand was up to, the U.S. government went into court last year to try to expel a Paterson, N.J., man for concealing his membership in Nazi organizations un-

Tscherim Soobsokov, who entered the country in the mid-1950s, hadn't concealed it, however—the Central Intelligence Agency knew.

der Hitler.

With a certain bureaucratic embarassment, the Justice Department yesterday asked the U.S. District Court in Newark, N.J., to drop its suit.

Did Soobzokov, now 62, work for the CIA or its predecessor the OSS while he was a Nazi? The Justice Department says it won't say.

"My answer to such a question,"

said Allan A. Ryan Jr., head of the Office of Special Investigations at Justice, "is simply that I am not at liberty to reveal any such connection, if it exists, in this case or in any other case."

Instead, Ryan, in a statement yesterday, said only, "Evidence has since come to light that leads me to conclude that in fact (Soobsokov) did disclose his affiliations with these organizations in the course of to enter the U.S."

The fresh evidence cited by Ryan is a copy of "Form V-30," the Data Form that foreigners for visas must fill out. The form is dated in 1952, was delivered that year by the defendant to the U.S. in Amman, Jordan, where he was living at the time, and lists affiliations with the Waffen S.S., the North Caucasian Legion and the Tachtamukai (a city in the Caucasus) town police.

Soobzokov, a Russian born in the

Caucasus, was a lieutenant in the Red Army in 1941 and 1942. He switched sides in 104, becoming a battalion commander in the Wehrmacht's North Caucasian Legion and in 1945 a captain in the Waffen S.S. Moslem Division

Four months ago, responding to Soobsokov's lawyers, Ryan's office turned over copies of the 1952 form to the State Department and Central Intelligence Agency and asked them to verify it. The State Department replied that it could not verify it but the CIA said it could.

"The CIA advised us it had in its possession a copy of the Form V-30 itself as the defendant produced it to us," Ryan said, "and a copy of an operations memorandum, dated Aug. 3, 1953, from the American embassy in Amman to the Department of State."

Ryan said the memo "sets forth es-

in Deportation Case

sentially the disclosures" that Soobzokov says he made on Form V-30 and "asks for an advisory opinion" on what to do about his visa application.

The CIA also produced a cover letter dated Aug. 18, 1953, from the State Department "forwarding certain materials and soliciting the CIA's views on the matters disclosed therein," Ryan did not identify what the "certain materials" about Soobzokov were.

"Apparently, the CIA had no derogatory information regarding the defendant," Ryan went on, "for he was ultimately granted a visa."

The Justice Department's move to allow Soobzokov to keep his American citizenship brought a howl of protest form Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D. N.Y.), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee's immigration subcommittee and a key congressional supporter of Justice Department at

tempts ot hunt former Nazi war criminals living in the United States.

"I am angered by the implications of this, if the documents giving rise to the dismissal are in fact valid," Holtzman said. "As a minimum, that would mean that despite Soobzokov's admission that he was a member of the Waffen SS, the State Department, after consultation with the CIA, chose to admit him to the United States.

'This once again raises the spectre of possible conneivance and collusion on the part of our government," Holtzman went on, "in admitting, and providing sanctuary to, suspected Nazis...

While it did not respond to Holtzman, the Justice Department said it had no choice but to allow Soobzokov to remain because U.S. law states that "concealment" of Nazi affilitations, not the affiliations themselves, is cause for revoking citizenship.