

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
ORLANDO DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

No. 83-579-Civ-Orl-11

ANATOLY HRUSITZKY,

Defendant.

FILED
JUL 13 12 17 PM '84

ORDER

This cause came on for consideration without oral argument on the following motion filed by defendant and thereon, it is

ORDERED:

Defendant's Motion to Terminate the Instant Proceedings.

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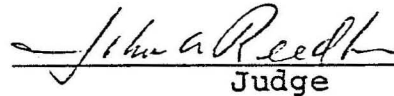
Filing Date: 6 July 1984.

Disposition: The plaintiff's action to revoke defendant's citizenship appears to be moot because the defendant has voluntarily departed the United States and surrendered his United States passport and certificate of naturalization to the United States Vice Counsel in Caracas, Venezuela and under oath renounced his United States citizenship. See 8 U.S.C. § 1481(a)(5) (1978); Immigration

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and Nationality Act § 349(a)(5). Therefore, unless within sixty days from the date of this order the plaintiff shows good cause in writing why the court should do otherwise, the court will dismiss this action without prejudice.

DONE AND ORDERED in Chambers at Orlando, Florida,
this 13th day of July, 1984.



Judge

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

OCT 3 1984

OFFICE OF
SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,
v.
ANATOLY HRUSITZKY,
Defendant.

Civil Action No.
83-579-ORL-CIV-11

FILED
SEP 10 12 50 PM '84
CLERK OF DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

ORDER

Upon consideration of defendant's Motion to Terminate the Instant Proceeding and the oath of renunciation and other material submitted in support thereof, and it appearing that the Government does not oppose the Motion and, further, that defendant has, consistent with 8 U.S.C. §1481(a)(5), formally and voluntarily renounced his United States citizenship, effective June 29, 1984, and it further appearing that this renunciation affords plaintiff all of the relief requested in this action, it is by the Court this 10th day of September 1984,

ORDERED, ADJUDGED and DECREED that, in light of defendant's formal and voluntary renunciation of his United States citizenship, this action is dismissed as moot.

John W. Reed
United States District Judge

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ON 7 1984

BY _____

Deputy Clerk

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Nazi War Criminal Suspect Renounces U.S. Citizenship

WASHINGTON, July 8 (Reuters) — Anatoiy Hrusitzky, accused of being a Nazi war criminal, has renounced his American citizenship and left the United States, the Justice Department said Friday.

The department said Mr. Hrusitzky, whose American citizenship it had sought to revoke, had been charged with participating in the murder and persecution of Jews and collaborating with the Nazis in World War II.

He renounced his citizenship at the United States Embassy in Caracas, Venezuela. The department said he came to the United States from Venezuela, where he lived after the war.

New York Times
July 9, 1984

Washington Post, 10/20/84

Alleged Nazi Ex-Mayor Leaves U.S. in Justice War Probe

New Jersey Draftsman Is 5th to Depart in 20 Months

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Staff Writer

A draftsman who lived the last 40 years in Roselle Park, N.J., renounced his U.S. citizenship and left the country rather than contest charges that he persecuted Jews as a provincial mayor in Nazi-occupied Byelorussia during World War II, the Justice Department said yesterday.

A spokesman said John Avdzej, 79, left the United States in February and relinquished his citizenship March 2 at the U.S. Consulate in Stuttgart, West Germany. The Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations agreed not to prosecute him if he left the United States and renounced his citizenship.

Avdzej is the fifth person forced out of the United States since April 1983 because of alleged Nazi activities during World War II. Earlier this week, the Justice Department announced that Arthur L.H. Rudolph, 77, the former production chief for the Nazi V2 rocket and later production boss of the Saturn V moon rocket in the United States, left the country under a similar arrangement.

"He [Avdzej] told immigration authorities he was a farmer in Vilno, Poland, during the war," said Neal M. Sher, director of the Office of Special Investigations (OSI). "When we confronted him with the evidence that he had really been the Nazi-installed mayor of Stolpce Province near Minsk where at least 3,000 Jews disappeared during the time of Nazi occupation, he admitted he lied to get into this country under the Displaced Persons Act."

Sher said that Avdzej directed the actions that forced Stolpce's Jews into controlled ghettos, then into barbed-wire camps before turning them over to the German SS.

"Avdzej may not have pulled the trigger on anybody," Sher said. "But his role in the disappearance of thousands of Byelorussian Jews is indisputable. His departure demonstrates again our commitment to pursue alleged Nazi war criminals in this country."

In addition to those who left the country in the last 20 months because of Nazi wartime activity, a deportation case has been started against a sixth, cases against more than 30 others are pending and about 300 are under active investigation.

The first to leave the United States was Hans Lipschis, deported to West Germany in April 1983 after being charged with murder when he was a Lithuanian SS guard at the death camp in Auschwitz. Next was Anatoly Hrusitsky, who renounced his U.S. citizenship in Venezuela in July 1984 rather than answer charges that he had been a member of the SS-sponsored Ukrainian Police, which murdered thousands of Jews.

In August of this year, Viorel Trifa was deported to Portugal, charged with having been a high-ranking figure in Romania's Iron Guard, which killed thousands of Romanian Jews during the war.

Trifa's deportation was followed by Rudolph's departure for West Germany. A deportation case is pending against Kazys Palciauskas, who already has been stripped of his citizenship for his role in the murder of thousands of Jews in Lithuania.

Rudolph's is the most celebrated case among these, mostly because of his postwar job at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration where he was production chief for the Saturn V moon rocket. He was one of 118 Germans who came to the United States after working in the V2 rocket program.

Rudolph was production chief at the V2 factory near Nordhausen where almost 10,000 slave laborers were used.

U.S. Deports Romanian as War Criminal

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Staff Writer

Archbishop Valerian Trifa, head of the Romanian Orthodox church in the United States, was deported to Portugal Monday night, nine years after being charged by the Justice Department with instigating the murder of as many as 4,000 Jews in three nights of riots in his native Bucharest in World War II.

Trifa, 70, is the third and most infamous American citizen in the past year to be forced out as a Nazi war criminal and one of 35 American citizens accused by the Justice Department of hiding their Nazi pasts to enter this country illegally.

Attorney General William French Smith called Trifa's departure "a symbol of this country's recent concerted efforts to move against convicted Nazi war criminals."

Brooklyn District Attorney Elizabeth Holtzman, who as a member of Congress spearheaded efforts to find and prosecute Nazi war criminals, said Trifa's deportation was a "great victory in the effort to rid the United States of Nazi war criminals who have found sanctuary here."

Trifa is now "a stateless citizen living on a limited entry visa to Portugal, the only country that would accept him," said Neal Sher, director of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigation, which prosecuted his case starting in 1975. "We have taken steps to make sure he cannot reenter this country and in the process have secured all the relief we can get against Trifa under U.S. law."

Stephen Trott, assistant attorney general in charge of the criminal division, told a news conference that Trifa—alone and wearing a black turtleneck shirt—left John F. Kennedy Airport in New York Mon-

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U.S. Deports Romanian Archbishop To Portugal as a Nazi War Criminal

NAZI, From A1

day night on a flight to Lisbon. There, U.S. officials were waiting to make sure he went through customs.

"We have attempted for the last two years to arrange his deportation to Romania, Israel, West Germany, Italy and Switzerland, none of which wanted him," Trott said. "We had nothing to do with his departure for Portugal, which he secured on his own through a six-month travel visa."

Trifa was a leader from 1936 until 1942 of the notorious Romanian Iron Guard, an anti-Semitic organization whose members dressed in uniforms almost identical to the Nazi Gestapo's. Trifa was also editor of the Romanian newspaper *Libertatea*, whose editorials openly called for the persecution of Jews.

On Jan. 20, 1941, according to historical records and eyewitness court testimony, Trifa issued a manifesto and made a speech to the Iron Guard calling for the replacement of "Judah-like Masons" in the government. Three days and nights of rioting followed in Bucharest, and as many as 4,000 Jews were killed.

Trifa left Romania in 1942 and settled in Nazi Germany, where he continued to edit a Romanian-language newspaper that encouraged persecution of Jews. The Justice Department said he found his way to Genoa, Italy, in 1950 and obtained a visa to the United States by forging documents and lying about his past.

He became a U.S. citizen in 1957, settling outside Detroit as bishop of Michigan's Romanian Orthodox Church. He eventually became the episcopate head of 40,000 members of the Romanian Orthodox Church in North and South America,

For the past two years, sources said, attempts were made to deport Trifa to Israel, Romania and West Germany to stand trial for his accused crimes. Israel reportedly rejected him because it did not want the spotlight of a prolonged trial. West Germany is said to have refused outright.

Trifa is said to have agreed not to appeal his deportation as long as he was not deported to Romania,



Prosecutor Trott: five nations refused to take Trifa.

where he faced probable imprisonment or execution. In 1983, the United States deported Hans Lipschis, a guard at the Auschwitz death camp, to West Germany. Last month, Anatoly Hrusitzky fled to Venezuela and renounced his American citizenship rather than face charges that he collaborated with the Nazis in persecuting and murdering Jews in his native Ukraine.