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Allan A. Ryan, Jr., Director Neal Sher, Deputy Director Walter J. Rockler, Special Counsel Jeffrey N. Mausner, Trial Attorney Office of Special Investigations Criminal Division United States Department of Justice Post Office Box 28603 Washington, D.C. 20005 (202) 633-2502 Attorneys for Plaintiff

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

Civil No.

COMPLAINT

OTTO ALBRECHT ALFRED VON BOLSCHWING,

Defendant.

Plaintiff, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, by and through its attorneys, complains of defendant as follows:

### I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This action is brought pursuant to Section 340(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, as amended (hereinafter the "Act"), 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a), to revoke the United States citizenship of OTTO ALBRECHT ALFRED VON BOLSCHWING (hereinafter "defendant"), to set aside the April 6, 1959 order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York admitting defendant to citizenship, and to cancel defendant's Certificate of Naturalization No. 8094737. Plaintiff is the United States of America. Jurisdiction is conferred upon this Court by 28 U.S.C. § 1345 (except as otherwise provided, the United States District Courts shall have original jurisdiction of all civil actions commenced by the United States), 8 U.S.C. § 1421(a) (jurisdiction to naturalize persons as citizens is conferred on U.S. District Courts), and 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a)

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(action to revoke citizenship may be brought in any court specified in 8 U.S.C. § 1421(a)).

- 2. The affidavit of Charles Gittens, Deputy Director (Operations) of the Office of Special Investigations, Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice, showing good cause for this action as required by 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a), is attached hereto as Exhibit A.
- 3. Defendant is a natural person whose last known address is 4729 Manzanita Avenue, Apartment 51, Carmichael, California, 95608, which is within the jurisdiction and venue of this Court.

#### II. FACTS

- A. Defendant's Activities Before and During World War II
- 4. Defendant was born in Schoenbruck, Germany on October 15, 1909.
- 5. Prior to and during World War II, defendant was a member of the Nazi Party (Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei, hereinafter referred to as "NSDAP") of Germany.
- 6. The Schutzstaffeln der Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen
  Arbeiterpartei (commonly known and hereinafter referred to as the "SS") was
  an elite unit of the Nazi Party of Germany. The SS was declared to be a
  criminal organization by the International Military Tribunal at Nurnberg,
  Germany in 1946 for its programmatic and massive participation in the
  commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity. The Allgemeine SS
  (General SS) was a part of the SS specifically found by the International
  Military Tribunal to be criminal.
  - 7. Defendant had the following involvement with the SS:
  - a. Defendant became a member of the Allgemeine SS in or about April 1940, joining with the rank of SS-Untersturmfuehrer (Second Lieutenant).
  - by Defendant was promoted to the rank of SS-Obersturmfuehrer (First Lieutenant) in or about July 1940.
  - c. Defendant was promoted to the rank of SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer (Captain) in or about January 1941.

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- 8. The Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsfuehrer SS (commonly known and hereinafter referred to as the "SD") was the Security Service of the SS. The SD served as an intelligence gathering arm for the Nazi Party, the SS, and the Gestapo (State Secret Police). Both the SD and Gestapo were declared to be criminal organizations by the International Military Tribunal at Nurnberg, Germany in 1946 for their programmatic and massive participation in the commission of war crimes and crimes against humanity.
- 9. Office II 112 was the "Jewish Affairs" office of the SD. This office collected historical, statistical, economic, and cultural information on the Jews for use by the Nazi Government in its systematic persecution of Jews, and recommended measures for carrying out the persecution of Jews.
- 10. Defendant had the following involvement with the SD and Office II 112 of the SD:
  - a. Defendant was an agent, official, or employee of the SD from 1934 until at least 1941.
  - b. Defendant was an agent, official, or employee of Office II 112 of the SD from at least 1937 until 1939.
  - c. Defendant participated in planning the SD's program of persecution and forced emigration of Jews from areas under the control of the Nazi Government of Germany. In particular, defendant advocated and devised proposals which included a complete exclusion of Jews from the economy of Germany, the use of physical intimidation against Jews, and the use of anti-Jewish propaganda to achieve the forced emigration of all Jews from Germany.
  - d. Defendant provided information and advice to the SD, and in particular to Adolf Eichmann, who was then an official of Office II 112, on Jewish organizations and forced emigration of Jews.
  - e. Defendant provided information to the SD on persons deemed to be inimical or politically suspicious to the Nazi Party and Nazi Government of Germany.

- f. Defendant formally became an officer in the SD in or about 1940.
  Defendant held the same ranks in the SD as he held in the SS.
- g. Defendant was head of the SD for Romania in late 1940 and early 1941.
- h. The "Iron Guard" was a violent, fascist, anti-semitic movement in Romania which murdered and persecuted Jews and non-ethnic Romanians during the period September 1940 to January 1941. In January 1941, the Iron Guard staged a rebellion against the government of Romania. This rebellion was accompanied by a pogrom in which large numbers of Jewish citizens of Romania were brutally murdered or tortured by the Iron Guard. Defendant, in his position as head of the SD for Romania, encouraged and aided the Iron Guard in its January 1941 efforts. Defendant also protected Iron Guard leaders after the unsuccessful rebellion and after the pogrom, and aided their escape into Germany.
- 11. The Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Reich Security Main Office, commonly known and hereinafter referred to as the "RSHA") was established in September 1939, to unify under its jurisdiction the SD, Gestapo, and Criminal Police.
- 12. Defendant became an official or employee of the RSHA in approximately 1939.

# B. Defendant's Unlawful Efforts to Obtain United States Citizenship

- 13. On or about January 18, 1959, defendant submitted to the Immigration and Naturalization Service (hereinafter "INS") at New York City an "Application to File Petition for Naturalization" and an attached "Statement of Facts for Preparation of Petition" (together comprising INS Form N-400).
  - 14. The Form N-400 submitted by defendant stated the following:

"IMPORTANT — Under the naturalization laws, citizenship may be revoked for concealment of a material fact or for willful misrepresentation in connection with the naturalization proceedings. It is important therefore that you fill out pages 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this form completely and as accurately as possible."

15. In spite of the above admonition, defendant failed to reveal his membership in the NSDAP, Allgemeine SS, SD and RSHA in response to question number 13 on the Form N-400, which read as follows: "What organizations, clubs, or societies in the United States or in any other country have you been a member of before the last 10 years?"

16. On or about February 4, 1959, in connection with the processing of defendant's Application to File Petition for Naturalization, a preliminary examination was held in New York City pursuant to 8 U.S.C. § 1443. At that time defendant swore under cath before an officer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (hereinafter referred to as "Naturalization Examiner") that he knew the contents of the Form N-400 which he had filed and that all the answers he gave to the questions in the Form N-400 were true to the best of his knowledge and belief. The Naturalization Examiner certified that the defendant had stated in his presence that the defendant understood the contents of the Form N-400 before the defendant had verified his answers.

17. On or about February 4, 1959 defendant filed with the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York a Petition for Naturalization No. 704913 (INS Form N-405).

18. On April 6, 1959 the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York granted defendant's Petition for Naturalization and issued to him Certificate of Naturalization No. 8094737.

19. Since April 6, 1959 defendant has remained a citizen of the United States of America.

20. Under Section 340(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8-U.S.C. § 1451(a), defendant's citizenship must be revoked and his Certificate of Naturalization must be cancelled if his citizenship was either:

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b. Procured by concealment of a material fact or by willful misrepresentation.

#### COUNT I

## Procurement of Citizenship by Concealment of a Material Fact or by Willful Misrepresentation

- 21. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1-20 of the complaint.
- 22. When defendant failed to list membership in the NSDAP, Allgemeine SS, SD, or RSHA in response to question 13 on his Application to File Petition for Naturalization (Form N-400), and when he failed to reveal membership in these organizations at the preliminary examination, he willfully misrepresented and concealed material facts.
- 23, Because defendant procured his citizenship and Certificate of Naturalization by willfully concealing and misrepresenting material facts, defendant's citizenship must be revoked pursuant to Section 340(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

#### WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands:

- a. A declaration that defendant procured his citizenship and Certificate of Naturalization by concealment of material facts or by willful misrepresentations;
- b. Judgment revoking and setting aside the April 6, 1959 order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York admitting the defendant to United States citizenship, and cancelling the Certificate of Naturalization No. 8094737;
- c. Judgment forever restraining and enjoining the defendant from claiming any rights, privileges or advantages under any document evidencing United States citizenship;
- d. Judgment requiring the defendant immediately to surrender and deliver his Certificate of Naturalization to the Attorney General; and

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COUNT II

## Illegal Procurement of Citizenship: Lack of Good Moral Character (World War II Activities)

- 24. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1-20 of the complaint.
- 25. Section 316(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a) provided, at the time of defendant's naturalization, that:

"No person, except as otherwise provided in this title, shall be naturalized unless such petitioner \* \* \* (3) during all the periods referred to in this subsection has been and still is a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the United States."

Section 316(e) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1427(e) provided that:

"In determining whether the petitioner has sustained the burden of establishing good moral character and the other qualifications for citizenship specified in subsection (a) of this section, the court shall not be limited to the petitioner's conduct during the five years preceding the filing of the petition, but may take into consideration as a basis for such determination the petitioner's conduct and acts at any time prior to that period."

- 26. Defendant lacked good moral character and attachment to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, as evidenced by his participation in the acts of persecution alleged in paragraph 10 of the complaint or his membership, position, and rank in any of the organizations set forth in paragraphs 7, 10, or 12 of the complaint.
- 27. Because defendant was not a person of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, he was ineligible for naturalization under Section 316 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. \$1427, and his naturalization was therefore illegally procured.
- 28. Because defendant's citizenship was illegally procured, it must be revoked pursuant to Section 340(a) of the same Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a).

WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands:

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a. A declaration that defendant illegally procured his citizenship and Certificate of Naturalization;

b. Judgment revoking and setting aside the April 6, 1959 order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York admitting the defendant to United States citizenship, and cancelling the Certificate of Naturalization No. 8094737;

- c. Judgment forever restraining and enjoining the defendant from claiming any rights, privileges or advantages under any document evidencing United States citizenship;
- d. Judgment requiring the defendant immediately to surrender and deliver his Certificate of Naturalization to the Attorney General; and
- e. Judgment granting to the plaintiff such other relief as may be lawful and proper.

#### COUNT III

# Illegal Procurement of Citizenship: Lack of Good Moral Character (False Testimony)

- 29. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference paragraphs 1-20 and 25 of the complaint.
- 30. Section 101(f)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. \$ 1101(f)(6), provided at the time of defendant's naturalization, that:

"No person shall be regarded as, or found to be, a person of good moral character who, during the period for which good moral character is required to be established, is or was —

- (b) one who has given false testimony for the purpose of obtaining any benefits under the Act."
- 31. When defendant swore to the truth of all the statements contained in his N-400, he gave false testimony as to one or more of the following facts for the purpose of obtaining U.S. citizenship: his membership in the NSDAP; his membership in the Allgemeine SS; his membership in the SD; his membership in the RSHA.
- 32. Because defendant gave false testimony for the purpose of obtaining benefits under the Immigration and Nationality Act, he was not a

person of good moral character as defined in Section 101(f)(6) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(f)(6).

- 33. Because defendant was not a person of good moral character, his naturalization was illegally procured under Section 316(a)(3) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1427(a)(3).
- 34. Because defendant's citizenship was thus illegally procured, it must be revoked pursuant to Section 340(a) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1451(a). Wherefore, plaintiff demands:
- a. A declaration that defendant illegally procured his citizenship and Certificate of Naturalization;
- b. Judgment revoking and setting aside the April 6, 1959 order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York admitting the defendant to United States citizenship, and cancelling the Certificate of Naturalization No. 8094737;
- c. Judgment forever restraining and enjoining the defendant from claiming any rights, privileges or advantages under any document evidencing United States citizenship;
- d. Judgment requiring the defendant immediately to surrender and deliver his Certificate of Naturalization to the Attorney General; and
- e. Judgment granting to the plaintiff such other relief as may be lawful and proper.

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William B. Shubb United States Attorney Eastern District of California	Respectfully submitted,
Ву:	
	Allan A. Ryan, Jr. Director
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Walter J. Rochler Walter J. Rochler Special Counsel	Jeffrey N. Mausner Trial Attorney
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