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F. P. H.
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23 June 1958

On 17 June 1958, Subject's file at the Visa Office, Department of State, was reviewed and reflected the following pertinent information:

In an operations memorandum, OMV #60, dated 7 June 1957, the American Consulate General at Duesseldorf, advised the Department of State that Subject was an applicant for a non-immigrant visa and requested advice from the Department as to whether Subject should be regarded as ineligible on the basis of Section 212 (a) (19) and/or (27) of the Immigration Act of 1924. This operations memorandum stated in part as follows:

"The subject alien seeks a non-immigrant visa to make a business trip to the United States. He expects to make business contacts for Agfa with American photographic dealers.

"The security information discussed below is from reliable sources: The Berlin Document Center; the Central Clearance Unit for Germany; Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2; and the American Embassies in Bangkok, Manila, and Tokyo. The information is classified 'confidential'.

"The subject alien entered the Nazi Party May 1, 1937. He was in the SS from September 1934, rising from a Private to the rank of Major by 1941. He was also a member of the NSV.

"Subject's name appears on a list of persons rejected for immigration to Australia for security reasons. (B-2)

"Subject entered the Munich Police Praesidium on 1 May 1929. In 1932, he was transferred to the political section of the Munich Police. In 1934, he became commissioner of Criminal Police in Munich; in 1937, he was promoted to commissioner of Criminal Police in Berlin. He attended the Police Academy in Berlin for six (6) months before he was transferred to Gestapo headquarters in 1938. Subject was RIBBENTROP's personal bodyguard when the latter went to England in March 1938; and again in June 1938 was transferred to Italy to establish safety precautions for the arrival of Adolf HITLER. In the same month he was nominated to Kriminalkommissar.

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In November 1938, he was transferred to Japan as liaison officer between the German and Japanese police. He became the gestapo chief in Japan until the arrival of Colonel Joseph MUSINGER in 1941. As such, Subject remained in the German Embassy in Tokyo, Japan, until 1941. In March 1941, Subject went to Siam for duty as assistant military attache at German Legation in Bangkok, where he remained until he was transferred to Shanghai, in February 1943. In Shanghai, he was police attache at the German Embassy. He was a member of the German Military Intelligence and the chief of the Gestapo in Shanghai. Effective April 1, 1944, he was nominated Kriminalrat with the German Gestapo organization. In 1945, he became the head of the Gestapo in China. Although several murders and activities of anti-Semitic nature have been credited to the Gestapo in Shanghai during the tenure of office, all evidence outstanding is hearsay and circumstantial. He was bearer of the 'SS Ehrendegen'.

"Subject was arrested by the Chinese Government near Shanghai on 18 October 1945 and interned until 28 June 1946. From June 1946 to August 1946, he was in protective custody of the U.S. Marine Corps at Shanghai; from August 1946 to December 1946 (after his release) he remained in Shanghai. On 5 December 1946, he was arrested by United States authorities and transported to Bremerhaven, Germany, on 22 March 1947. Due to his membership in Secret Police stationed in foreign countries, he was interned at Dachau on 26 March 1947. Ranks: Major, Security Police; Major, Allg. SS Sturmbannfuhrer (Major). (B-2)

"Comments of the responsible consular officer follow: It is evident that the subject alien was one of the top, if not the top, Gestapo agent in the Far East. He was used in Europe as well as the Far East and was obviously regarded as an expert in security and subversion.

"When the subject alien was interviewed by the responsible consular officer, the latter was impressed with cleverness and general intelligence of the subject alien. The subject alien was in full control of himself and is a master of the English language. On the questionnaire, he wrote only 'NSDAP from 1937 onwards' in the space where he was asked to list the names of all parties, organizations, associations, and societies of which he is or has been a member, as well as dates and positions held. When he made

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out the part of the questionnaire where he was to list his residences, he stated 'Tokyo, Bangkok and Shanghai'. Upon questioning he gave the German Embassy as his address in each of these cities and stated, under oath, that he served as a diplomat during the war.

"Thus he failed to list all of the organizations of which he had been a member (NSV, SS) and (Gestapo) and lied when he stated he had served as a diplomat in Tokyo, Bangkok, and Shanghai. He also failed to inform the consulate general of his arrest and internment after the war. It is the opinion of the responsible consular officer that the background of the applicant and his failure to reveal that background make the applicant's entry into the United States dangerous from a security standpoint. In the words of the CA under reference, the 'character of the individual from a security point of view' (at p. 3) leads the consular officer to the conclusion that the subject alien may seek to enter the United States solely, principally, or incidentally to engage in activities which would be prejudicial to the public interest, or endanger the welfare, safety, or security of the United States. The consular officer is, therefore, of the opinion that the subject alien is inadmissible under Section 212 (a) (27) of the Act.

"In view of the alien's failure to disclose a number of material facts as described, the responsible consular officer is of the opinion that the subject alien is also inadmissible under Section 212 (a) (19) of the Act.

"The responsible consular officer, therefore, recommends that the subject alien be found inadmissible under Section (a) (19) and (27) of the Act."

An operations memorandum, OMV #8, dated 2 December 1957, from the Department of State to the American Consulate at Dusseldorf, stated as follows:

"A search of the files of the Department and of the intelligence and investigative agencies at Washington disclosed no derogatory information regarding the applicant not already available to the Consulate General.

"Careful consideration of the background information in the available files has been accorded Mr. _____'s case. It has been ascertained in the Department from one who served as an American

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military officer in the Shanghai area during the post-war. And who remembered the alien quite well, having taken part in the examination of _____ and the preparation of his case for prosecution, that most of his activity was within the German Embassy organization rather than directed outside of it. The informant further indicated that _____ was not held guilty of any vicious activity and, in fact, was quite cooperative with the American authorities, supplying descriptive data regarding the organization for which he had worked. Quite apart from the question whether the aliens admission into the United States for a temporary visit for business and pleasure would be prejudicial to the public interest in a political sense, it is considered that his position as Sales Manager of a camera firm is a perfectly normal one which might well call for substantial business dealings in the United States, since the firm is a large one, enjoying an established good reputation.

"In the light of the foregoing, the Department does not concur with the Consulate General's determination that Mr. _____ is ineligible for a visa under the provisions of Section 212(a) (27) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

"With regard to the question of the perpetration of fraud in his visa application, since membership in the German organizations in question was not per se a ground of ineligibility when Mr. _____ applied for a non-immigrant visa at your office, the Department is of the opinion that any misrepresentation he may have made in his visa questionnaire concerning these organizations would not be considered material and that the provisions of Section 212(a) (19) of the Immigration and Nationality Act are therefore not applicable to his case.

"The Consulate General is requested to inform the Department of final action taken in the case. If a visa is issued to Mr. _____, a report of his travel plans will be appreciated."

In an operations memorandum, OMV-32, dated 12 December 1957, the American Consulate General at Duesseldorf advised that Subject was issued a B-1 and B-2 non-immigrant visa valid for multiple entries for a four years period on 12 December 1957.

No additional pertinent information was available at this source.

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