

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

11 01
CAREER Candidates of Fuehrer Death for Sipo, West
CHARLOTTENBURG
(1940-41)

118649

WR

Name	BOVENSIEPEN	(Ger)	D	GERMANY
Status	Chief for Sipo and SD in Denmark (until Jun. 1944)			
Address	Copenhagen, Denmark			
Description				
Misc.				
Career	SS Standartenfuhrer. The Gestapo chief in Denmark, Dr. Mildner is to be succeeded by SS Standartenfuhrer BOVENSIEPEN. (16 Jan. 1944) Reports that Mildner was succeeded by SS Standartenfuhrer Molder. (2 Feb. 1944) Report this man personally conducts search parties in Copenhagen when reprisal raids are made. (12 Aug. 1944) This man along with Kriminalrat Hitke carried out the murder of 11 dunes at Shell House.			

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BOVENSTEPEN		2	
NAME AND ALIASES		COUNTRY AND PLACE	
RACE, RELIGION, BIRTHDATE AND BIRTHPLACE			
STATUS	DESCRIPTION AND PHOTOGRAPH		
DOCUMENT NO.	DATE OF DOCUMENT	SOURCE	EVALUATION
	13/11/43	Befehlsblatt Sipo u. SD Berlin	----
<u>BOVENSTEPEN</u> ; SS-Standartenfuehrer Ob.Reg.Rat Oberst der Polizei Insp. KASSEL.			
Haty 5599	27/1/45	C.S.D.I.C./S.I.R. 1422 Interr. of Oberst BUCHWALD of Anst Strasbourg	----
<u>BOVENSTEPEN</u> , Oberreg. Rat Stapo BERLIN, (1941) P# does not know him well but gave the following approximate description : 44 years old, 1m70 tall, broad-shouldered, oval face, dark hair, comes from Rhineland, his political views are obviously Nazi. (4, 2/3/45)			

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BOVENSIEFEN, Standartenführer

Assigned:

Sec: TDK-2a
Inter. Rpt. on Sub
Date: 9/10/45
Richard HOFFMAN

SECRET XX ICC51 12 2 1

XX 5632 DCI 44

TDX0101008 DCI 8 1945

Arrival No. 678. Second Continuation Report.

Sec: TDK-2a
9/10/45
Inter. Rpt. on Sub
ch

(OVER)

BOVENSIEFEN, Standartenführer

GER-1

Denmark

Page No. 3

XX-6543
Pouch 184
2/9/45

BdS. Came to Denmark in Spring of 1944 to replace Dr. MILLNER (qv Den.). Subject is an old party-member and for some years was head of Abt. IV in Berlin where he played a leading part in Jewish programs, thus getting into trouble with GORING. Abuse of his powers were so far proved that it was necessary for him to hand over two of his colleagues, both of "Regierungsrat" rank, to court martial and execution. He himself was removed from Berlin to Cassel and there he remained until his appointment to Copenhagen. Subject lives in Shellhuset and also has his office there. He is quite merciless and without feeling when dealing with Danish patriots and there is no doubt that both directly and indirectly he is responsible for many deaths amongst their ranks. In spite of Nazism and cruelty, he is interested in religion and in the question of the "salvation of his soul". Interested in bodily safety and spent a long time interrogating source about steps being taken by Allies and Danish patriots to deal with German war criminals after the war. Face is rather Mongolian, oval with broad cheek bones, and very narrow brown, slit eyes, high brow sloping slightly backwards, straight nose, broad across at bridge, big mouth with full lips, heavy powerful jaw, no double chin; ears do not stick out; hands small and feminine, wears two rings; gait is loose and unilitary; breaks readily into a smile which covers the whole of his face, with horizontal wrinkles on the brow and furrows on his cheeks, he has no special distinguishing marks; he is referred to by his subordinates as "der Befehlshaber" or simply "der Chef"; when source saw him he was wearing civilian clothes.

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N-O-T-I-C-E!

The attached prints are for your information, and should be destroyed upon completion of your case.

SECRET

The print is legible via the Recordak
 The print is legible via the Recordak
 Viewer and may be reviewed in Room 1-D-4107.

BOVENSTEN, Otto		GERMANY
DATE OF BIRTH AND BIRTHPLACE		
2. 05.18, OHR; Deputy I.d.S.; Leiter Gestapo Leitstelle Berlin		
DOCUMENT NO.	DATE OF DOCUMENT	SOURCE
	June 43	Taschenbuch für Verwaltungsbetriebe
BOVENSTEN, Deputy I.d.S. SS, OSBF, OHR. Address: Gruenewald Jagowstr. 16-18. Tel. 897731; also Berlin, Grunerstr. 12; Leiter der Gestapoleitstelle Party No. 35,782; SS No. 280,071.		
18 June, 1943 Die Deutsche Polizei		
Kassel, GERMANY		
Note acting I.d.S. in Kassel. (6 June 43).		
Jan. 44		P.W.E. ?
Kd. d. S. Danmark		
Mar 44		X-2 Handbook; Denmark
Chief of Sipo und SD in Denmark.		

(3)

NAME	BOVENSTEN, Otto
STATUS	SS Sturmführer, Leiter der Gestapoleitstelle in Berlin, Leiter der Sipo und SD in Danmark (Jan 44)
ADDRESS	Kassel, Steinbacherstr. 11a (June 43)
DESCRIPTION	2. 5. 18
NISO	Party No. 35,782; SS No. 280,071
CAREER	SS Untersturmführer (Apr 33) SS Sturmführer Leader of Gestapoleitstelle, BERLIN Deputy Inspector of Security Police and Security Service for the province of BRANDENBURG and BERLIN (1943) Acting I.d.S., KASSEL (Jun 43) Head of State Police Office in KASSEL (KASSEL) Secret State Police (Gestapo) (1943) Provincial President of BRANDENBURG (1943) Not a career civil servant but a functionary coming from the Nazi Party stock, appointed Hauptsturmführer and Head of the Gestapo Office because of his membership in the SS Elite Guard. Prominent Nazi. Relieved Staf. WILTMER (a.v.) as head of SD in Denmark (July 44) With Kristianitz RITKE carried out the murder of 11 Danish Social Democrats.

(1)

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MASTER CARD NO. 2 handed over from German Desk 7/35/48

NAME: BOVENSIEPEN, SS-Stur. Reg. Bat. GER-1

BUSINESS ADDRESS: Kessel Schenkweis, Germany
 or Dreyhauptstr. 2, Hells/Seale, Germany (Aliae)

LOCAL ADDRESS: Brunerstrasse, 12, Berlin, Germany

PASSPORT AND IDENTITY PAPERS

DESCRIPTION	Date & Birth	Religion	Nationality
Sex	Height	Weight	Hair
Complexion	Distinguishing Features		
Languages	SS-Obersturmbannführer and Oberregimentsarzt		
Profession	Major, Chief of Pipe and Sash Battalion, SS Berlin (4)		
Member of	SS-Stur. Reg. Bat.		
Additional Information	Member of Sino Reg. Bd in Berlin, May 1948.		
Additional Information: Was removed from his post as head of the Sino-Reg. Bd because of corrupt dealings in business confiscated from			

SECRET

Job # 30028

8

(TWO MASTER CARDS) MASTER CARD NO. 1

NAME: Otto, SS- Standartenführer Gauleiter, GER-1

ALIAS: Shellhuset, Room 113, Copenhagen, Denmark (12)

BUSINESS ADDRESS: Copenhagen, Denmark

LOCAL ADDRESS: Street, City, Country

PASSPORT AND IDENTITY PAPERS

DESCRIPTION	Date & Birth	Religion	Nationality
Sex	Height	Weight	Hair
Complexion	Distinguishing Features		
Languages	c. 1905, c. 1900 (15)		
Profession	under medium ht., squarely built, dark hair, not fat, ugly		
Member of	much interest in women and alcohol, rather Mongolian		
Additional Information	is able to read Danish.		
Additional Information: Has a stereotypic smile even when he is not			

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Job # 25409

5

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BOVENSIEPEN, Standartenführer

GER-1

MILDNER (qv-Den) has been replaced as Bds by subject.

12/15/44
12/15/44
12/15/44

Real name of Subject is not BOVENSIEPEN. Entire Gestapo officer corps in Denmark uses false names and papers; it is also believed that many German policemen exchange ident. cards, creating a sort of collective security whereby one man cannot save himself by testifying against another.

TX-280
1/2/45

Subject is an old party member and was Gestapo-chief for Greater-Berlin some years ago. In this capacity he was the driving spirit in the ruthless chaotic Jew-baiting (just before the war.) He made such a mess of his job, that he got into trouble himself, but saved the situation by making his two closest assistants - both Regierungsräte - scapegoats. They were both executed. From Berlin he was transferred to Copenhagen. In spring 1944 transferred to present position in Denmark, where he overtook from Standartenführer MILDNER (qv Den.)

BOVENSIEPEN, Gauleiter

GER-1

Page 1
Denmark

XX-138
Report VB/1454
Copy No. 10
March 1944

It is reported by a source the reliability of which cannot be determined that S.S.-Standartenführer Bovensiepen, previously reported to have succeeded Dr. Mildner as "Befehlshaber der Sipo und S.D." for Denmark, has himself been replaced by S.S.-Standartenführer Melder. Subject, before going to Denmark, was head of the Sipo and S.D. at the H.Q. of the Wehrmachtkreis III, Berlin, and that he was formerly in command of the S.D. at Halle, near Leipzig. He has also worked at the Sipo and S.D. Headquarters in Berlin, though in what capacity is not known.

Foreign Broadcast
(Daily Report)
1/19/44

Subject, known as Melder as Gestapo head in Denmark; is a high-ranking Gestapo officer, and has been one of the long series of successful saboteurs; Subject was head of the Sipo and S.D. in 1943 and in the next year was named head of the Secret Service in Berlin.

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Subject is addressee of letter from Margret BOVERI, Av. Alv. Cabral, Lisbon, Portugal, who states she has heard from GERT (probably Oswald REISS, witness land), and sends regards to friends and Aunt MAY. Sender's address is given as _____ bb Lisbon, but she travels around.

BOVENSIEPEN, Otto Richard

GER-1

DENMARK

Subject ordered WURSS, Kurt Paul (qv Den) to contact Danish SD's.

LDC 270
30 June 1947
DH 5308
E/S/47

-----hfg

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BOVENSIEPEN, Otto Richard

Denmark

Arrested:

See: X-6416, 8/23/48
Inter: Esp. GNR/47
Comm: "Spot Date
Richard BOVENSIEP

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

20/12

No action is to be taken on this report without prior reference.

R10/100

Report No. 1000
Copy No. 1

AXIS INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

IN

DENMARK

February 1944

1. ABWEHR

(a) It is reported from a source the reliability of which cannot be determined that a new Abwehrstelle has been set up at Kolding, Jutland. It is already known, and has been stated in a previous report, that the Sigc and S.L. have their H.Q. for Jutland at Kolding, and it is possible that source has confused the two organisations.

(b) The bookshop "Boghuset" from which Abwehrstelle Copenhagen conducts various undercover activities is now known to be a limited liability company, one of the directors of which is Rittmeister E. SCHAFER, an Abwehr officer who operated in Denmark before the invasion as assistant German press attache and who is thought still to use this cover. His private address is Artiljof Nansens Plads 6, 2nd floor, Copenhagen (tel. 28.9577).

Another director of the company is Herbert Georg DANIELSEN, merchant, who lives at Pandhusvej 54, Charlottenlund (tel. Cdnr. 1454) and who has an office at Norre Voldgade 88, Copenhagen (tel. C. 10655 and 5864). He is a German citizen born in 1881 in Flensburg in the disputed territory of South Jutland. For about 10 years before the last war he was employed by the firm P. BORNHOLT & Co., in Petrograd. He served as a German soldier in the last war, was a prisoner in Russia, and came to Copenhagen in 1919, where he started his present business, which is that of a wholesale dealer in cotton and woollen goods.

During 1940, before the invasion of Denmark, he was reported to be receiving official correspondence from E.L. BAER, the German consul-general in Chicago, in envelopes made to appear unofficial and designed to evade Allied censorship, for onward transmission from Denmark to the German Foreign Office.

The ostensible object of "Boghuset" is the distribution of various pro-German pamphlets and journals, one of which is the Danish-language newspaper "Horisonten" which is published in Germany for Danish war workers there. The distributing agent for this paper on the staff of "Boghuset" is Georg BAER, who lives at Klokkervej 14, 1st floor, Gentofte (tel. Ge. 431).

(c) Since early in 1942 Abwehrstelle Copenhagen have been using as a reporting centre for agents and as a post box, the firm of B. SCHILLING & Co., petrol merchants, Kjobmagergade 53, 3rd floor, Copenhagen (tel. C. 1109). The manager of this firm was a German, Erich Karl Maria SCHILLINGER. His chief assistant (Dan. "prkurst") was Lars PERMING, the important Abwehr agent who has been the subject of previous reports and who is now reported to have been shot dead by

CIT 3/100
LONDON-X-2
OP 18-AJ/m

1 a Danish 12 Feb 44
KARZ-2180

A Danish district in Copenhagen during January 1941. The firm attracted the attention of the Danish Intelligence Service some months ago and it was disclosed in the 1941 Christmas issue of the underground newspaper "De Frijs Danske". As a result of this denunciation it has removed from its address. Two other firms, however, which shared offices and telephone number with SCHILLING & Co., have not removed and it is presumed that the Abwehr continues to work through them. They are: The Commercial Information Agency (Dan. "Handelscentrale") and the Greater Copenhagen House Agency (Dan. "Storkøbenhavnens Boligregister"), both were by a certain E. Nielsen. The name KRAH has not appeared in any reports that I am agent, but it is possible that it is an alias either of SCHILLING or FELVIK.

(d) The German Naval officer JAPNS who was arrested in Denmark for espionage in 1938 in connection with the PLUCK-HARTUNG case and deported to Germany is now reliably reported to be in charge of harbour control at Aarhus under Nubonstalle & Rous. He was a submarine commander in the last war and came to live in Denmark about 1920 as a representative of the German Lloyd. He lived at Birkerød in North Sjælland and he speaks fluent Danish.

(e) The Abwehr agent and former Lieutenant in the Danish Cavalry, Mils GARDER, who was cashiered in 1919 in connection with the PLUCK-HARTUNG case and who was subsequently reported to have gone to Germany to join the German Army, is now reported to have returned to Denmark. His address is Falstergade 21, Aarhus (Tel. 1109).

(f) The following Danish name and address was found in the possession of an Abwehr agent recently captured in the Middle East: Store Rindhøsgade 7, Sønderborg. This is probably the home address of Lieutenant Axel ZACH, a Dane serving in the German Army, who is reliably reported to have been until recently a member of Abwehrstelle Sofia.

Description: Born 1920, height 5'5" (1.65m), lightly built, pale complexion, sandy hair, blue eyes, deep voice, slim white hands, effeminate walk, cleanshaven. Dresses eccentrically (wears in summer a helmet, shorts and fancy shoes). Weak character; drinks considerably; speaks Danish, English and French - all quite well - and some Bulgarian.

(g) A very reliable source has reported that an Abwehr officer or agent with the surname LUND, who has been operating in North Italy, has fallen foul of his superiors and has been sent to Copenhagen where he had arrived by the 5th November 1941. It is possible that he is identical with Henrik LUND, merchant, Parlamentsvej 12B, 3rd floor, Copenhagen 7 (tel. Godthåb 245), who was reported in 1941 to be a dangerous German agent operating in Copenhagen. Henrik LUND speaks German, English and French.

(h) The Abwehr agent and oil salesman, RINGSTED, stated in a previous report to be active in Copenhagen, is believed to be identical with Rj/m RINGSTED of Hubergvej 77, Hellerup (tel. 4560). He is now managing director of an oil company, B. RINGSTED & Co., Islands Brygge 22, Copenhagen (tel. G. 8292). It shares this address and telephone number with the large German-owned firm, København Kul & Koks Kompagni A/S, through which the Abwehr has for long been known to operate and in which RINGSTED has been for several years an employee.

(i) The Abwehr agent Ott. ZILLER, who was recently reported to have arrived in Denmark, is believed to be identical with Ott. ZILLER of Velokistevaj 38, 2nd floor, Vanløse, Copenhagen

(tel.

(11 Feb. 1945). This man is in business as a fish dealer with an office at Hvidovre, Plaesketorvet 54, Copenhagen (tel. C. 8927). The report which stated that Otto MILLER had gone to Denmark described him as a fish expert.

(j) Gunnar HILLSSON, the agent of Abwehrstelle Copenhagen recently reported to be in business as a fish dealer with an office in Hvidovre, Plaesketorvet 17, has moved from this address although the premises are still occupied by a firm of fish dealers with whom it is possible that he is still connected. His home address, Kirkevej 15, Charlottenlund, remains unchanged.

2. SIPO AND S.D.

(a) A report has been received from a source, the reliability of which cannot be assessed, that S.S.-Standartenführer Dr. MILNER, the "Befehlshaber" of the Sipo and S.D. for Denmark, has been replaced by S.S.-Standartenführer BOVENSIEPEN.

(b) The head of Abteilung VI is now reported by a reliable source to be Hauptsturmführer FÄHL. He came to Denmark in 1937 under diplomatic cover, and he emerged from this cover and became a uniformed S.S. officer when the German invasion of Denmark took place.

(c) It appears to be the practice at the Sipo and S.D. Headquarters, "Dagmarhus", Copenhagen, for certain Danish-speaking officers to be used for interrogating Danish prisoners, on behalf of all six departments, dealing with each department in turn in successive interrogations. The reports of interrogations are signed by the suspect, counter-signed by the interrogator and headed with the department symbol in the top left hand corner, e.g. IV A 1. One of the officials who conducts such interrogations is Kriminalkommissar SPAN.

(d) The headquarters of the Sipo and S.D. for Jutland is at the farm "Staldgården", near Kolding, and a section of Kolding Prison has been made available to them in a similar arrangement to that prevailing at the Western Prison, Copenhagen.

(e) There is a post in Aarhus. The location of the office is not known, but the officers and men are quartered in the students' hostel at the University. According to one report they number 800, but this may include Ordnungspolizei. The only officer whose name is known is "Kriminalsekretär" JOHANSEN, who appears to be the link with the local Danish S.T.D.

(f) The detachment at "Graf Spoo Haus", Esbjerg, is under the command of Kriminalkommissar BURFEIND. A detachment of 150 Ordnungspolizei under Hauptmann BOOSFELD is quartered with it.

(g) The post at Lykkegade 13, Aalborg, is under the command of Kriminalkommissar EBERDT.

(h) The staff of the post at Odense consists of 18 Sicherheitspolizei, under the command of Kriminalkommissar GUTJANSEN, and 150 Ordnungspolizei under Hauptmann LEFFENSE. In addition to the "Ruzmands" School and the "Dalum" School, previously reported to be occupied by the Sipo and S.D., there is an office in the town of Odense itself, at the youth hostel "Vandrehjem" in Unsgaardsgade. It is known to be used for interrogations and is probably the head office for Fyn. There are also 10 Geheimfeldpolizei at the "Vandrehjem", commanded by Leutnant SCHULTZE, and five or six Feldgendarmarie.

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There is an out-post of Ordnungspolizei at Otterup, near Flensborg, commanded by an officer called GEHLE, who is described as "Polizei-Inspektor".

(1) There is a post at the garrison town of Naestved, on the island of Sjælland, and the officer in charge lives in the customs house, which overlooks the inner harbour.

(2) The following are reliably reported to be Sip and S.D. Agents:-

(i) HILLIS, Steen Andersen & Peter ESTIE.

Dane. Born 15.3.19 at Odense. He travels about in Denmark under his alias and describes himself as a merchant, giving his date and place of birth as 12.17, Copenhagen, and his address as Højgårdsalle 44, Gentofte. On no occasion, when he was clearly acting for the Germans, he was asked by the Danish police to produce credentials. He produced these, and they showed that he was an S.S.-Sturm-führer (presumably of the "Schulburg" Corps).

(ii) PIRKELM-HANSEN, S. & L.P.

Dane. Born 9.12.11. He was a "Kaptajn/jutant" in the Danish Army and adjutant of the 15th Bn, 1st Regt. of Infantry, Stokhusgade 3, Copenhagen, until the demobilization of the Danish Army in September 1943. He is now an officer in the "Schulburg" Corps.

(iii) LENNING, Paul.

Address: Guldrunsvej 24, Odense.

Dane. He describes himself as a genealogist. Part of his duties consists of interrogating Danish prisoners at Hirschfeld concentration camp. He is an old member of the Danish National Socialist Party, and was described in 1943 as head of its department of racial politics.

(iv) KURSEN, Carl.

Address: Aarhus.

Dane. Born 15.9.13 in Argentine. He was arrested by the Danish police in Aarhus in November 1943 for being in unauthorized possession of a revolver. During the search of his person, proof was found that he was an "agent of the S.S."

(v) ANDSEN, T.J.P.O. (Nick-name "Tibbe").

Address: H. Isteinsbergvej 3, Vanløse, Copenhagen.

He was a "Premier/jutant" of the 15th Bn of the 1st Regt. of Infantry, Naestved, until the demobilization of the Danish Army in September 1943. Since his demobilization, he has been employed by the Sip and S.D. in attempts to penetrate Danish organizations assisting with escapes to Sweden. Although he is known to many Danes as strongly pro-German and a member of the Nazi organization within the Danish Army, "Kongens Vagt-estret", he represents himself as having changed his political

/ views

views and is being asked to escape to Sweden. He asks for assistance, and when arrangements have been made for his escape, he denounces those who have made them. For no such reason, which resulted in the arrest of two Copenhagen citizens by the Sips, MADSEN was recently blacklisted in the Danish underground press.

Description: Born about 1911, height 6'1" (1.85 m), medium build, light fair hair, distinguished features.

(vi) MADSEN, Christian Jørgen

Address: 4 Tander, South Jutland

He is a member of the local Danish C.I.D. ("Kriminal-assistent"). He assists the Sips and S.L. with their arrests of Danes, ostensibly as an interpreter. His activities are strongly resented by his Danish police colleagues who succeeded in charging him with blackmarket offenses during November 1943 and in having him remanded in custody. It is unknown whether or not he has been released. He was born in the disputed territory of Slesvig-Holsten and claims to be a German subject.

(vii) MADSEN, Haruf Christian

Address: 4 Katrinegade 29, Kolding.

Note: He has taken part with the Sips in the arrests of Danish patriots in Kolding.

(viii) MADSEN, Einar

Address: 4 Danas Hotel, Assens.

Note: Manager of the above hotel. He has been supplied with a revolver by the Sips and S.D. This fact is known to the Danish police who have made repeated attempts to have it taken from him.

8.2.44

12 Feb 44
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No action is to be taken on this report without prior reference

Report No. VB/1454

Copy No. 11

AXIS INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

IN
DENMARK
March 1944.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2008

1. ABWEHR.

(a) The following description of Oberst Von ENGELMANN, Leiter of Abwehrstelle Copenhagen, has been supplied by a reliable source:-

Born about 1895, height 5'11" (1.85m), very thin. Able to speak French.

(b) A very reliable source reports that the official name of the Abwehr post at Skagen and its outpost on the island of Læsø is Detachment Skagerrak. This appears to dispose of the suggestion that these posts together constitute a Nebenstelle or that there is any Nebenstelle in Denmark north of Aarhus.

(c) The same source reports that a present or former member of the Detachment staff is a Hauptmann WALTER. He appears to be a Luftwaffe officer, and is possibly connected with the air-sea rescue service (Ger. Seenot-Hilfsdienst) which is the cover used for some of the small motor boats operated by the Abwehr in the Skagerrak.

(d) A reliable source in Denmark reports that the Abwehr agent, Erland W. BERG, of Copenhagen, who has been the subject of previous reports, is also the "Landesgruppenwart" of the "Deutsche Arbeitsfront" of the Auslands Organisation in Denmark.

(e) The Abwehr agent, (Dr) Max RASCH, who was one of those arrested in Denmark in November 1938 in connection with the PFLUCK-HARTUNG case and sentenced to 8 months imprisonment with loss of civil rights for 5 years, is now living in Labenraa, South Jutland. He is head of the department for racial research of the "Deutsche Volksgruppe Nordschleswig", which has its office, together with other departments of the same organisation, at Sklæbrogade 7, Labenraa. He is a Danish subject and was born at Høstrup, near Tønder on 19.3.97. His cover as an agent of PFLUCK-HARTUNG was that of editor of the German propaganda newspaper "Bladet", published in pre-war days in South Jutland. The evidence produced against him in the Danish courts early in 1939 consisted of receipts for payments made to light-house keepers and fishermen for information about shipping. These were found by the Danish police when they searched his house. He is also reported to have been active at that time in placing German soldiers on South Jutland farms disguised as farm-hands in preparation for the German assault on Denmark.

Home address: Løgneklostervej 24, Labenraa. (Tel. ia 3167).

(f) Another of PFLUCK-HARTUNG's agents, Peter RASMUSSEN, who received the same sentence as RASCH and who was at that time a bank manager in Labenraa, is now reliably reported to be in charge of the "Schätzwart" and the "Volksgruppenwart" of the same German organisation

4-18-44/v

(4) 1st XARZ-2182
15 Mar 44

Skibbrogade 7, Åbenrå.

Home Address: Lindsøldrovvej 3, Åbenrå. (Tel. 2406.)

(g) The officer of Nebenstelle Aarhus described in a previous report as Lieutenant STORCH is reported also to be known as Dr. STORCH.

(h) The following Danes are reported to be German agents, probably Abwehr:-

(i) BLUMEN, Arno Oskar, Factory owner.

Address: Business: Skærbækvej 14, ground floor, Valby.
Tel. Rø 840.
Private: Δ Kempvej 12, Rødovre, Vanløse.
Tel. Rø 839.

Description: Born 11.11.06 at Copenhagen. Height 5'10"
(1.78). Cleanshaven.

(ii) SESEN, Knud, @ JARER, Nic., @ HENDRIK.

Describes himself as a German doctor and travels as such. According to one source he is at present in Sweden.

(iii) RENN, Normann Carl Christian.

Born 20.1.00. According to one source he was once implicated in a murder case.

(iv) GLENNER, Borge Helmer Vang.

Born 4.11.09. According to one source he also has been implicated in a murder case and is said to be at present in Sweden.

2. SIPO & S.D.

(a) It is reported by a source the reliability of which cannot be determined that S.S.-Standartenführer BOVENSIEPEN, previously reported to have succeeded Dr. MILDNER as "Befehlshaber der Sipo und S.D." for Denmark, has himself been replaced by S.S.-Standartenführer HOLDER. Nothing is known about HOLDER, but it is reliably reported of BOVENSIEPEN that before going to Denmark he was head of the Sipo and S.D. at the H.Q. of Wehrmachtsskrois III, Berlin, and that he was formerly in charge of the Sipo and S.D. at Hilo, near Leipzig. He has also worked at the Sipo and S.D. Headquarters in Berlin, though in what capacity is not known.

(b) Obersturmbannführer SEIBOLD, who, as head of Abteilung IVE of the Sipo and S.D., Copenhagen, has been the subject of a previous report, has been shot at and seriously wounded by a Danish patriot. According to one report he has succumbed to his injuries. His description is now given by a reliable source as:-

Born c. 1914, height c. 5'7" (1.70m), weight c. 150 lbs, light hair, blue eyes, handsome face, straight nose, round chin, good teeth, cleanshaven. Has a light musical voice.

(c) A reliable source in Denmark reports that the officer in charge of the Sipo and S.D. detachment at Kastrup airfield, Copenhagen, has the surname WELCKE.

(d) The Sipo and S.D. in Aarhus are reported to share offices at Aarhus University College with the G.P.P. and the Feldgendarmarie.

(u)

(e) It is reported by a source believed to be reliable that the only permanent Sipo and S.D. posts in Jutland are those at Aarhus, Kolding and Aalborg. The same source, however, reports that the G.P.P. has posts in many other Jutland towns and that one of these, at Silkeborg, consisting of 10 men, is commanded by a Kripo officer, Kriminalobersekretär WEGNER. It is not known how far the arrangement at Silkeborg is typical of the rest of Jutland, but it is reported that the Sipo and S.D. at Aarhus provide assistance for the G.P.P. in smaller towns whenever a sufficiently important case develops. The post at Silkeborg has the special permanent task of protecting General HANSEN.

(f) It is reliably reported that the Sipo and S.D. have opened a transit station for officers and agents who pass to and from Germany, in a newly erected building in Tøndervej, Aabenraa, where they can spend the night, change from uniform into civilian clothes or vice versa, and have their cars fitted with either German or Danish number plates. The premises include a garage which holds five cars.

The cover used is said to be that of a commission and forwarding agency, and it is probable that this is the firm WILHELM STAVE which has offices in the following towns:

Copenhagen:	Bornholmsgade 3.	Tel. C2345.)	
Flensburg:	Rathausstrasse 6.	" 2201.)	Telog. Addr. "Stavedan".
Warnerunde:	} address unknown {	" 247.)	
Padborg:		" 346.)	

The firm is owned by Wilhelm STAVE, who lives at Svanebøllevvej 20, Copenhagen, Ø, Tel. Ry. 3345, and his brother, Christian name unknown, who lives in Warnerunde. Both have been previously reported to be Sipo and S.D. agents. They were born in the disputed territory of South Jutland and speak Danish and German with equal fluency.

(g) The following details have been supplied by a reliable source in Denmark about the Sipo and S.D. agent SCHUMAGER of Sønderborg, who has been the subject of a previous report:-

Full name: Julius Gustav Adolf SCHUMAGER.

Address: Arnkilsgade 12, Sønderborg. Tel. 179.

Date and place of birth: 26.5.82 Germany.

Wife's name: Caroline, born 21.2.68 Germany.

He was recruited by the Sipo and S.D. officer JAHN, of Hamburg, who through local German influence in South Jutland obtained him an appointment as inspector of taxes in Sønderborg. He arrived in Denmark with his wife to take up this appointment some years before the war and both were arrested by the Danish police early in 1940 on charges of espionage. Their case was heard in Copenhagen in camera and nothing is known about the evidence given against them. They were convicted but were merely fined. They returned to Sønderborg and SCHUMAGER resumed his post as inspector of taxes, which he still fills.

(h) Hans Jacob SCHMIDT, a Danish subject born 11.1.91, is reported to be a German agent, probably Sipo and S.D. He is stated to be very well paid, to have once been implicated in a murder case and to be at present in Sweden.

3. THE SCHALBURG CORPS.

(a) Renewed efforts are being made by the Germans to increase the numbers and the quality of the "Schalburg" Corps by trying to recruit Danish Army officers who have been demobilised and inactive since September 1943. In order to do so the black German S.S. uniform has been abandoned and uniforms confiscated from the Danish Royal Guard have been issued to all members of the corps, who are now described in recruiting advertisements as "the only soldiers who appear in Danish uniforms".

(b) A German S.S. officer whose name (possibly a nickname) is given as BLITZ has been attached to the corps as a training liaison officer.

(c) It is reliably reported that the corps now has special intelligence staff the function of which is to give direct assistance to the Sipo and S.D. in the detection of patriotic activity.

The following are its staff:-

(i) POPP-WIDSEN, Dr. Carl, secretary in the Danish Ministry of Justice and until recently lecturer in Law at Copenhagen University.

Private address: 4 Bernstorffsvej 169, Charlottenlund.
Tel. Ordr 1577.

(ii) KJØRGENSEN, Teilmann.

No details about him known.

(iii) WEISEN, Spleth.

No details about him known.

(iv) TRETOW-LOOF, (Lieutenant) H. N.

Born 28.2.14. He was commissioned in the 1st Regt. of Danish Infantry in 1937 and has for some years been in charge of the Intelligence Section of the Danish National Socialist Party. He is a son of Oberstleutnant TRETOW-LOOF, who has been the subject of a previous report as head of the Fascist organisation within the Danish Army, "Kongens Vagtmaestro".

(d) Evidence of one use made of the Corps by the Sipo and S.D. is supplied by a reliable source who states that it has for some time been customary for members of the Corps to accompany Sipo officers on their visits to Danish citizens to conduct interrogations or to make arrests. They are stated on such occasions to be employed as interpreters but it seems certain that they are also sources of information.

(e) The following information has been supplied from reliable sources about (Obersturmbannführer) Ernst Børge KJØRTSEN, the commanding officer of the Corps, whose initial was inaccurately given in a previous report as "P". SCHALBURG.

Born 30.11.05; commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the Danish Infantry 7.9.33; promoted 1st Lieutenant 2.11.33 and Kapitänleutnant 1.4.39. Until 1941 he served with the 7th Regt. of Danish Infantry in Denmark, but in that year he left the Danish Army on long furlough in order to join the Waffen-S.S. unit, "Trikorps Danmark", and proceeded with it

to the Eastern Front where he saw fighting and won the Iron Cross, classes 1 and 2. He succeeded to the command of the unit after the deaths of two commanders in rapid succession, von SCHALBURG and Major LETTOW-VOBRESCK and he was at its head when, early in September 1942, the whole unit was recalled to Denmark, after having suffered heavy casualties.

It was at this point that the Schalburg Corps, named in memory of von SCHALBURG, came into being, ostensibly as a recruiting ground for "Frikorps Danmark", but in fact an independent S.S. corps controlled by the Sipo and S.D. with the function of assisting the German administration in Denmark in the same way as the "Statpolititi" does in Norway, and MARTLUSEN was a natural choice as commander of the new body. He is described as a more capable officer than von SCHALBURG and it is believed that he has made the Schalburg Corps into a more effective instrument for maintaining security than is generally admitted by Danish patriots.

CIT: Denmark

(f) A source in Denmark has provided the following details about Obersturmführer Mogens Kall BERTELSEN, who is in charge of the Schalburg Corps training camp at Hoveltegaard.

He is a former officer of the Danish Army, which he left in 1941 in order to go to the Eastern Front with "Frikorps Danmark". After 5 months service there he was seriously wounded and invalided home. On recovery he went on a course to the S.S. training school at Bad Toelz, Bavaria, after which he was sent on a tour of France and Belgium to study S.S. organisation in these countries, returning at the end of his tour to Bad Toelz as an instructor. Soon after this he received a junior staff appointment at the S.S.-Hauptamt, Berlin, and it was from there that he was posted to the Schalburg Corps on its formation.

8.3.44

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December 30 1944.

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GESTAPO FILE H.

WAR CRIMINAL.

Boyensleben, SS-Standartenfuhrer and Oberst der Polizei, Bereichsleiter der Sicherheitspolizei (Sipo and SD)

Under medium height, dark hair, squarely built, but not fat, ugly ape-like face, noisy roaring laughter, neat and well-dressed, very much interested in women and alcohol. Aged about 40, career police officer, rather distinguished looking and apparently quite cultivated, has a stonemason's smile even when he is most unpleasant.

He is an old party member and was Gestapo-chief for Greater-Berlin some years ago. In this capacity he was the driving spirit in the ruthless chaotic Jew-baiting (just before the war?). He made such a mess of his job, that he got into trouble himself, but saved the situation by making his two closest assistants - both Regierungsräte - scapegoats. They were both executed. From Berlin he was transferred to Cassel. In the spring 1944 he was transferred to his present job in Denmark, which he took over from SS-Standartenfuhrer Milderer.

His deputy and aide is SS-Sturmabfuhrer and Kriminalrat Dr. Zentender.

He lives and works at the Shell House. He is ruthless and never shows pity, though he is suspected of getting "cold feet" lately, like so many of his colleagues. There is no doubt that he both directly and indirectly is guilty of many of the murders of patriots. He has no sense of honour whatsoever. Thus it was he who broke the pledge of safe conduct given to state-attorney Hoff, when the Gestapo wanted to have a conference with him.

An interesting fact about him is, that he is deeply interested in religion, and often discusses the salvation of his soul. He also seems to be interested in the salvation of his body, as he often discusses his war guilt and wonders whether he will be condemned to war criminal and on what grounds.

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PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

BOVENSIEPEN, fnu
SS-Standartenfu. u. Obert d. Polizei.
Last Dienststelle: Befehlshaber d. Sicherh. Pol. u. d. SD in Denmark
Nationality; German
Description: Age - 40
Height - 1.70 m
Hair - brown
Face - narrow, cleanshaven
General - Scar in face

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		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. XARZ-3917			4. DATE 29 July 45
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5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN		11. DATE	

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12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE	13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.
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PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

BOVENSIEPEN, Otto
DOB: Circa 1908
Major (SS)
Colonel of Police

SS Stanf and Obst der Polizei. 1938 Leiter of the Stapostelle HALLE. 1940 - 42 at the Stapoleitstelle BERLIN. 1943 IdS KASSEL. Since 1944 BdS DENMARK.
Age about 37.
About 1.68 m tall, curly dark brown hair, grey eyes.

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Date: 14-8-1945

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copy of:-

INTERROGATION REPORT

XX 8816
14 AUG 45

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032/8/65

Otto, Richard BOVENSIEPEN, Comdr "Sipo", DENMARK

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<u>DETAILS OF ARREST</u>	- sheet	2.
<u>PRISONERS ANTECEDENTS</u>	- sheet	3.
<u>SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT</u>	- sheet	3.
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2008

APPENDICES - see separate sheets.

B.L.A.
16 Jul 45

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ABSTRACT	INDEX	

INTERROGATION REPORTPERSONAL PARTICULARS:-

Name: BOVIENSIEPEN Christian Names: Otto, Richard
Alias: LOHMEYER
Born: 8 Jul 1905 at DUISBURG
Nationality: German
Occupation: Jurist
Rank: SS/Standartenfuehrer
Description:

NO photograph
available.

Height: 1m 70 cm
BUILD: Strong, medium.
Hair: Grey.
Eyes: Grey-blue.
Face: Oval, pale.

PHYSICAL PECULIARITIES: 2 sabre scars near left corner
of mouth.

Last perm. address: "Sipo" HQ at SHELLHOUSE in COPENHAGEN.

Home Address: Gut Laar, Post ZIEGENBERG Nr. CASSEL.

Languages: School English & French.

Father: Otto BOVIENSIEPEN, deceased 1926.

Mother: Elisabeth nee BRENGER, deceased 1939

Brother: * GUENTHER, married, wife Betty.
Kripo Kommissar & SS/Obstbf. or SS/Hstf
worked for Gestapo at ESSEN.
Home Address: 9, Fuldastrasse, DUISBURG.

Sister: Elisabeth BOVIENSIEPEN, single, Fuersorgeschwester.
Home Address: 9, Fuldastrasse, DUISBURG.

Wife: Anneliese nee PAUL at Gut Laar (above address).

Children: 2 sons - Ruediger aged 4, Dietmar aged 6.

Identity docs: 1 Wehrmacht Soldbuch (Forged)
1 SS/Soldbuch, Wehrpass & Reisepass destroyed
on 9 May 45.

DETAILS OF ARREST:

- (i) On 6 Jun 45, B. was arrested by the British Military authorities in a Wehrmacht Collecting Centre at BAD St PETERS. He was found in German Wehrmacht Uniform and posing as Lieutenant, with the Br. "LEVANDZYK".
- (ii) B. was taken to the Police Prison at FRIEDRICHSTADT, from there to SCHLESWIG, thence transferred to the Civil Prison at NEUMUENSTER for interrogation, where he arrived on 8 Jun 45.

2. PRISONERS ANTECEDENTS:

(i) B. attended elementary school and Real Gynasium in DUISBURG from 1912 to 1925, when he passed the examination (Abitur). Studied "Jura" at the University at BONN until 1928, and then continued his studies at home in DUISBURG, where in 1929 he successfully completed the examination as "Juristic Referenda".

(ii) B. was then employed as trainee in law courts under the jurisdiction of the "Oberlandesgerichtsbezirk" DUESSELDORF. On completion of his training he went to BERLIN in Jul 1933, to sit for his final examination i.e. Grosse Juristische Staatspruefung (Assessor's examination) at the "Proussisches Ministerium, which he passed.

(iii) On completion of the above examination B, was to be employed in a court, but applied for leave of absence to take up a position in the Civic administration in DUISBURG. B. whilst employed in DUISBURG applied for a transfer to the local Government of DUESSELDORF, and the granting of Civil Servant status. Following such application he was called in Oct 1933 to DUESSELDORF to serve in the "Gestapo " on a probationary period.

3. SUMMARY OF EMPLOYMENT:

Oct 1933 to Jun 1934 employed by "Gestapo" DUESSELDORF.
 Jul 1934 to Feb 1935 Chief of "Gestapo" MAGDEBURG.
 Mar 1935 to Oct 1935 -do- DORTMUND.
 Nov 1935 to Oct 1936 -do- BIELEFELD
 Nov 1936 to Oct 1937 -do- KUESTLIN
 Nov 1937 to Beg 1941 -do- HALLE/SAALE
 Beg 1941 to Nov 1942 -do- BERLIN
 Nov 1942 to Feb 1943 Granted leave of adsenco.
 Mar 1943 to Beg 1944 Inspector of "Sipo" & "SD" in Wehrkreis KASSEL.
 w.o.f. 6 Jan 1944, appointed Commander of "Sipo" and "SD" in DENMARK

NOTE:

Detailed infm regarding B.s activities with Gestapo BERLIN, can be supplied if required.

4. POLITICAL CAREER:

B. joined the Nazi Party in 1925, but on account of monatary difficulties failed to pay his membership focs. In 1931 he re-joined the Nazi Party, and was officially recognised member from that time onwards.

Member of SA Mar 1933 to 1935. Rank Sturmman.

Member of SS Oct 1936

Oct 1936	Rank	SS/Unterstuermfuehrer
1938	"	SS/Obersturmuehrer.
1938	"	SS/Hauptsturmuehrer.
1941	"	SS/Sturmabfuhrer.
1941	"	SS/Obersturmabfuhrer.
9 Nov 1943	"	SS/Standartenuehrer.

5. B.s ACTIVITIES IN DENMARK:

(i) As Commander of the "Sipo" and "SD" of DENMARK, B.s main task was to ensure that peace and order prevailed in occupied DENMARK. He was responsible for the smooth running of the various dopts of the "Sipo" and "SD". (see appendices I to VI)

(ii) The chief source of trouble in DENMARK was the Danish Resistance Movement. Since B. took over office in Jan 1944, the attacks on Germans especially members of the SS, increased daily, also sabotage and strikes, and with the Allied Military successes in the field the incidents grow in severity noticeably since end of 1944.

6. SHOOTING OF 11 DANES:

(a) In Aug/Sep 1944, 11 Danes, all members of the Resistance movement and considered very dangerous, were held under arrest either at the Concentration Camp at HORSEROED, or in the Police Prison in COPENHAGEN (B. does not remember exact location).

(b) As normally NO members of the resistance movement or other Danes were sent into the REICH, B. suggested to Dr. BEST, Plenipotentiary of the Reich for DENMARK, that as a deterrent the eleven members were to be sent to GERMANY. Dr. BEST although against such action eventually agreed to it.

(c) SS/Stbf. HOFFMANN of Section IV (Gestapo) (see appendix IV) was charged with the arrangements, i.e. guards and transport. The truck with the eleven Danes left in Aug/Sep (?), for GEDSER (Ferry Station to WARNEMUENDE).

(d) In the vicinity of ROSKILDE the Danes rioted, and the guard shot all of them. The truck returned with the bodies to COPENHAGEN, where B. thinks they were deposited in a Garage at the SHELL HOUSE. B. states not to have viewed the bodies.

(e) B. informed Dr. BEST, of the incident and suggested to him that an appropriate report should be published in the Danish controlled press, which was refused.

(f) Asked the reason for non-publication B. states that Dr. BEST, had an agreement with the Danes to build a new concentration camp at FROESLEV. The Danes had agreed to build the camp after having obtained from Dr. BEST the promise that no Danes arrested by the Germans would be despatched to GERMANY. The new camp at FROESLEV was completed about the time the eleven Danes were sent to GERMANY, and coincided with the transfer of prisoners from camp HORSEROED to FROESLEV, hence Dr. BEST on hearing of the shooting forbade the publication in the press fearing that another riot may break out during the transfer of the prisoners to FROESLEV.

(g) The dead bodies were apparently discovered by some Danes, and rumours about the shooting began to circulate with the result that it was published first in the Swedish press to the effect that 11 Danes were shot at DAGMAR house. To counteract same Dr. BEST arranged for a denial to be published in the Danish controlled press. This proved to be disastrous for the Danes went on strike, and the Danish underground press published an article to the effect that B. was responsible for the shooting of 11 Danes, and posters denouncing B. a murderer appeared all over DENMARK.

(h) A Dane named SWENNINGSSEN, Secretary of the Danish Government, made enquiries, and consequently a full (?) report of the facts were published in the Danish controlled press.

(i) B. denies having anything to do with the cold blooded murder nor given orders to that effect. He made a full report to Dr. BEST and SS & Polizeifuehrer PANKE, but NO action against the Guards were taken. B. when told that it was impossible to shoot 11 un-armed men for rioting, and that a warning would have sufficed, states that owing to the existing hatred the guard shot them all and made "rein tish" (cleared the deck). B. does not remember the names of the guard. He only remembers SS/Hstf. BUNKE, to have been present as he used the opportunity to make his way to GERMANY to visit his family.

7. ORGANISED GERMAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT IN DENMARK:

(a) The Germans expected Denmark to be invaded by the ALLIES. Consequently it was decided to organise a Nachrichten and Sabotage dienst (Intelligence and Sabotage service). Stay-behind agents would operate after the occupation was completed.

(b) In May/June 1944, a SS/Hstf. DAUFELD, was charged with the task of organising a net of Agents all over DENMARK. He was directly informed and instructed by R.S.H.A. Amt VI. During the second half of 1944, DAUFELD was posted, and Hstbf. ISSELS took charge.

(c) Reliable Danish collaborators were picked out, and sent to GERMANY for training as agents. B. states that they were sent to a school situated somewhere in the HLRZ area, also to a school in FUERSTENWALDE. SKORZENI was responsible for the training and organisation under the supervision of Amt VI R.S.H.A.

(d) To the best of B.'s knowledge approx. 30 to 40 Danes were trained at the above schools. On return to DENMARK, they were to obtain proper employment, and once the occupation of DENMARK by the ALLIES was complete, commence operating i.e. collect and transmit messages regarding strength of Garrison troops, armaments, movements, also carry out sabotage i.e. blowing of ammunition dumps, power stations etc., and thus cause unrest amongst the occupying troops and population.

(e) The plan was worked out on the assumption that NORWAY and DENMARK would be the first countries to be invaded by ALLIED troops, in which case messages would be sent direct to the R.S.H.A. at BERLIN.

(f) B. insists that he was NOT directly informed about the plans, and that ISSELS received his orders direct from R.S.H.A. Amt VI, BERLIN. It became the cause of slight differences between B. and Amt VI for:-

(i) B. was not consulted nor informed of what was going on.

(ii) ISSELS drew double pay, firstly was paid by B., and secondly received money from R.S.H.A.

B. complained to SCHELLENBERG but without success.

(g) B. only knows of one W/T station, which he thinks to have been set up at OLDBURG, further stations were to be at COPENHAGEN, OLDENSEE and AAHUIS.

(h) B. saw ISSELS last at his HQ in COPENHAGEN on 7 May 45, when ISSELS asked for money which B. refused him. ISSELS left B. after informing him that he intended to proceed by car to JUTLAND to meet Danish collaborators. B. tried to persuade ISSELS to discard the idea, and instead proceed to FLENSBURG to talk the matter over with SCHELLENBERG, but if ISSELS really went to JUTLAND or stayed in DENMARK B. is uncertain.

8. DISSOLVING OF THE "SIPO" DENMARK:

(a) At the beginning of May 45, Dr. BEST returned to COPENHAGEN from a conference with Admiral DOENITZ at FLENSBURG, and though the final unconditional surrender of GERMANY occurred approx. 36 hours after his return Dr. BEST had NOT been informed of such nor did he even hint to B. that it may happen.

(b) On learning of the unconditional surrender B. gave orders to the various branches by W/T, to destroy all remaining papers, and documents, and to make their way back to the REICH. NO preparations for such actions had been previously made, and it was left to the initiative of the individual to escape. B. gave the order on 8 May 45, though he had not been officially informed to take such action.

(c) Dr. BEST advised B. to make his way to NORWAY, and there mix amongst the evacuating German Wehrmacht. Dr. BEST himself intended to stay in DENMARK, and place himself at the disposal of the ALLIES.

(d) B. states that to his knowledge most of his officials will have gone over to the Wehrmacht.

9. B.s MOVEMENTS FROM 8 MAY 45 UNTIL ARRESTED:

(a) On 9 May 45, B. discarded his SS/uniform, and changed into Wehrmacht uniform with the rank of LIEUTNANT.

(b) He went to the "CITADELLE" in COPENHAGEN, where he mixed with the Wehrmacht. The "CITADELLE" was a reporting and transit camp for remnants of the German Wehrmacht from the Eastern Front. A German Army officer Major TRAUTMANN, was in charge. B. managed to change his uniform which looked too new and conspicuous, which presented no difficulties owing to the existing chaos.

(c) B. was appointed Adjutant to Major TRAUTMANN, and after the regular German Garrison troops had been moved out he helped in the forming into Companies of stragglers.

(d) A few days later B. was appointed 2 i/c to a newly formed Company of approx. 200 men of different branches of the German armed forces, with marching orders for FLENSBURG. Between NIEBURG and ODENSEE B. was instructed to take charge of approx. 150 men, who suffered from foot troubles, and take them to ODENSEE, where he arrived on 19 May 45.

(e) On arrival at ODENSEE the groups was split, and B. left with 53 men, entrained at ODENSEE on 20 May 45, for PADBURG, where he arrived the following day. Detrained, and marched his men the same evening on foot across the border near KRUSA into GERMANY.

(f) The following day B. continued his journey by truck and on foot to a collecting centre at MAYN. On 24 May 45 he was placed in charge of two Companies with instructions to proceed to HUSUM on foot. Arrived with his men on 26 May 45. Together with a greater formation B. with his Companies entrained at HUSUM, and arrived on 28 May 45 at St. PETERS.

(g) On arrival at St. PETER the formation was split up, and B. appointed Commander of 5th Coy. in Bn. LEVANTYK. On 2 Jun 45, B. was appointed by the Bn Commander Capt LEVANTYK, to act as Court officer. His duties consisted of investigating offences committed by German soldiers, and submit charges to the Bn. Commander for necessary action. On 6 Jun 45 he was arrested.

10. WEHRMACHT UNIFORM:

B. states that all sorts of odd uniforms were in the stores of the Sipo HQ in COPENHAGEN, and he selected a suitable looking outfit. He changed same at the "CITADELLE" for more worn looking one.

11. FORGED PAPERS & OTHER DOCS FOUND ON HIS PERSON:

(a) SS/Hstf. SCHAEFFER of Section VI, arranged the issue of forged papers, and he supplied B. with the forged Soldbuch. B. main-

tains that the Soldbuch does not belong to any other person, and that apart from the false name all other particulars i.e. birth, home address etc., are the correct ones relating to him.

(b) GIRL'S PHOTOGRAPH, this he claims to be his property, and the girl to be a Miss Charlotte KNOBLAUCH, home address somewhere in BREMEN. She was already employed as 2nd Secretary at the "Sipo HQ" in COPENHAGEN, when B. took over the command in Jan 44. It was there that B. met her first, after which they lived on friendly terms.

He saw her last at his office on 8 May 45.

B. insists that she had no knowledge of his future plans, and for that matter he had not even made up his mind himself also he made no arrangements as to her disposal, as owing to the sudden collapse of GERMANY such was impossible.

She lived with other girls employed at the various Police offices in COPENHAGEN, at the Hotel "TOURIST".

(c) ADDRESS "Frau Amy TRAUTMANN, 20, Triangel by Gifhorn (HANNOVER), c/o Frau Schaschke.

B. claims this to be the address of Major TRAUTMANN's wife (see para 9 (b)), who had asked B. prior to B.'s march into the REICH to write his wife to the effect that he was in COPENHAGEN, and still alive.

12. INCIDENTAL INFORMATION:

(a) POISON found on B.

B. obtained the poison found on his person from Stbf. SCHAEFER from Amt VI R.S.H.A. He intended to make use of it in case of capture by the Danes or other non-promising circumstances.

(b) AIR ATTACKS.

On 21 Mar 45, when the "Sipo HQ" at COPENHAGEN was attacked by air 72 of B.'s staff were killed i.e. some SS officials, women typists and cleaners etc.

(c) ARMS, AMMUNITION & EXPLOSIVES.

According to B. many arms, ammunition and explosives were dropped by the Allied aircraft for the members of the Resistance movement. The greater part of the same were captured by the SS, and was to be used for the organised German resistance movement (para 7).

(d) CASUALTIES.

B. estimates to have lost approx. 40 SS men since beginning of 1944, all of whom were attacked by members of the Danish Resistance movement.

(e) PROTECTIVE GUARD FOR B.

When moving about COPENHAGEN B. mostly walked out without a bodyguard. Asked if he did not fear attacks B. states that only a fanatic may have wanted to harm him. An ordinary member of the Danish underground movement would not take the risk knowing that the killing of a high SS official would result in a great number of hostages being taken.

(f) DISPOSAL OF ARRESTED DANES.

Danes arrested by the SS were interrogated, and if found guilty of sabotage, shooting, rioting, being an agent, etc., they were tried by a court consisting of "three judges", and sentenced to death. Proceedings were forwarded to Dr. BEST, and PANKE. The ORPO carried out the execution, and the relatives of the victims were informed.

(g) SS/PRISONS in DENMARK.
According to B. approx. 2000 Danes were held at the prison camp at FROESLEV and 1000 in the prison at COPENHAGEN. Further approx. 2000 members of the Danish police, who failed to co-operate with the Germans had been sent to NEUENGAMME (GERMANY).

13. SPECIAL POINTS:

(a) B. saw SCHELLENBERG from Amt VI R.S.H.A. at the beginning of May 45 (approx. 3 May 45), when he walked into Dr. BEST's office, at COPENHAGEN. SCHELLENBERG was accompanied by SS/Oberstf. Dr. RENNAU, from Amt IV R.S.H.A. He only exchanged a few words with them. SCHELLENBERG intended to negotiate with Graf BERNADOTTE of SWEDEN, regarding the Danish prisoners held by the Germans.

(b) "QUISLING" NORWAY.
In Mar 45, B. saw QUISLING of NORWAY, who was on his way back to OSLO from a conference with HITLER. It was the habit of "Quisling" to call at COPENHAGEN on his journeys to and from the the REICH, where he mostly waited for darkness before travelling.

(c) INSPECTOR of "SIPO" SENS.
See report 032/8/32 dd 5 Jun 45.
Paid formal visits to B. approx. every three months. Last visit to COPENHAGEN towards end of 1944.

(d) SS/Standtf. BLUME.
From Amt I R.S.H.A. visited B. in Apr 45, to discuss with him matters relating to border security.

14. COMMENT:

(i) With regards to para. 6, B. denies to have any knowledge as to who the guards were responsible for the murder of the 11 Danes. He thinks that they were all SS men from Section IV (Gestapo). B. admits being the instigator of wanting to send the Danes, which he considered very dangerous, to GERMANY, and a suspicion of B. having staged the scene cannot be excluded.

(ii) That B. has a bad conscience is shown by the fact that he carried poison on his person (see para. 12 (a)).

15. CONCLUSION:

B. is of average intelligence. There appears to be a rather brutal streak in him, and judging by his career with the Gestapo he felt at home with such outcast.

16. RECOMMENDATION:

To be tried as WAR CRIMINAL.

LIST of APPENDICES.

- I - ORGANISATION of "SIPO" in DENMARK.
- II - PERSONALITIES of "SIPO" in DENMARK.
COMMANDER & SECTIONS I & II.
- III - PERSONALITIES of SECTION III - S.D.
H.Q. COPENHAGEN.
- IV - PERSONALITIES of SECTION IV-GESTAPO,
COPENHAGEN.
- V - PERSONALITIES of SECTION V-KRIPO, COPENHAGEN.
- VI - PERSONALITIES of SECTION VI-INTELLIGENCE
SERVICE.
- VII - PERSONALITIES of GESTAPO BRANCHES in DENMARK.
- VIII - PERSONALITIES of S.D. BRANCHES in DENMARK.

APPENDIX I to 032/8/65.

ORGANISATION of the "SIPO" in DENMARK.

HQ Location:- "St. ANNA PALAIS" in COPENHAGEN.

COMMANDER:- SS/Standartenfuehrer R.O. BOVENSIEPEN.

2 i/q:- SS/Sturmbannfuehrer Dr. Heinz HOFFMANN.

Departments:

I. Personnel Section.
Keeping records of all personnel employed by the "Sipo" and Zollgrenzschutz (Protective custom guard).

II. Wirtschaftliche Section. (Adm. Sec)
Pay, accommodation, clothing, rations, leave, etc.

III. S.D.
(a) Recht & Verwaltung (Justice & Adm)
(b) Volkstum (A.Nations life & characteristics)
(c) Kultur & Wissenschaft (Culture & Science)
(d) Wirtschaft (Economy)

To study events in DENMARK within the above categories and report on observations made to B., who forwarded a report to R.S.H.A. Amt III, with copy to the Reichsbevollmachtiger for DENMARK Dr. BEST and one copy to the Hoehere SS & Police leader for DENMARK, SS/Obergruppen-fuehrer PANKE.

IV. Gestapo.
(1a) Communism
(1b) Resistance generally

(2a) Anti Sabotage
(2b) Church, Jews

(3a) Espionage
(3b) Guarding of Industry
(3c) (?) Border Guards

(4v) Protective SS Guards for high officials
(4n) C.I. against Resistance movement

(4) Censorship

V. Kripo.
Criminal investigation confined to GERMANS.
Attempt to persuade the Danish police to cooperate with the German police failed as the Danish police refused to work for the Germans.

Fahndungswesen.
Dealt with German refugees from the East and German Army deserters.

Erkennungsdienst.
Recording of criminals and suspects, identification, photography, fingerprints, etc.

S.D. branches in DENMARK:
AARHUIS, AALBORG, KOLDING, AAPENRADE, ODENSEE.

Gestapo branches in DENMARK:

AARHUIS	sub-branch	HERNING
AALBORG	-do-	FREDRICHSHAVEN
KOLDING	-do-	AAPENRADE
		SONDERBURG
		ESBYERG

(cont'.)

Gestapo branches in DENMARK;

ODENSEE sub-branch UYBORG

BORNHOLM

Police Prison Camp.

FROESLEV.



APPENDIX II to 032/8/65

PERSONALITIES of "SIPO" DENMARK - COMMANDER & Sections I & II.

COMMANDER of "SIPO" and "S.D."

Richard, Otto BOVENSLEIPEN (subject of this rep).

2 i/c. SS/Stbf. & Regierungsrat Dr. Heinz HOFFMANN.
(Head of Section IV - Gestapo).

Section I & II. ✓
i/c SS/Hstf. BETHMANN.

Married, has children, home POSEN.

Believed to have been seen by B. in Wehrmacht uniform, rank Unteroffizier (?), (Cpl.), approx 18 May 45, on the march between COPENHAGEN and KORSOER.

Description: approx 40 yrs., height 1m 73cm, built strong, stout, hair dark receding, eyes brown.

Section I.

SS/Oberstf. WAPPLER. ✓

~~Whereabouts unknown.~~ B. seldom came in contact with him.

Description:

approx. 30 yrs., height 1m 80cm, built slim, hair dark, eyes brown, wears spectacles, impediment in speech, nervous.

SS/Hauptstf. FLODECK. ✓

~~Bavarian, married.~~

Description:

approx. 37 yrs., height 1m 73cm, built strong, hair brown, eyes dark, face oval, prominent cheek bones, complexion pale.

Section II.

SS/Oberstf. BUCHAL. ✓

~~Was posted from BERLIN.~~

Description:

approx. 32 yrs., height 1m 78cm, built slim, hair fair thin, eyes (?), face oval, complexion yellow.

SS/Unterstf. BOTOR. ✓

~~i/c of Transport.~~

Home somewhere in SILESIA, married, has children. Last seen on 26 May 45, at HUSUM, when he was in Wehrmacht uniform, rank Unteroffizier (Cpl.). B. then exchanged a few words with him.

.....,5.->

APPENDIX III to 032/8/65.

PERSONALITIES of SECTION III - S.D. HQ. COPENHAGEN.

i/o SS/Sturmbf. Fritz PAHL.

Home SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN possibly LÜBECK or vicinity, married, has children.

Last seen by B. on 19 May 45, in Wehrmacht uniform, rank Gefreiter, when camping between ODEBERG and ODEENSEE.

Description:

approx. 35 yrs., height 1m 80cm, built slim, hair fair, eyes blue, face small long, complexion fresh.

III(a)

SS/Hauptstf. KAMMICH.

Possibly from Southern Germany.

Last seen by B. on 10 May 45, in civilian clothes in the "CITADELLE" at COPENHAGEN.

Description:

approx. 32 yrs., height 1m 82cm, built slim but strong, hair dark, eyes brown, face oval, outstanding features, complexion fresh.

III(b) & (c)

Studienrat Hans WAESCHE (NOT member of SS)

Single, home at LÜBECK.

Last seen by B. on 5/6 May 45 in COPENHAGEN.

Intended to stay in DENMARK, go underground until chaos was over, and then place himself at the disposal of the ALLIED troops. Had many friends in COPENHAGEN. Was at one time teacher in German school at COPENHAGEN.

Description:

approx. 42 yrs., height 1m 70cm, built stout, hair dark-grey, eyes blue (?), face oval, complexion fresh, wears spectacles.

III(d)

SS/Hauptstf. EITEL.

Posted from BERLIN.

Believed to have been last seen by B. in the "CITADELLE" at COPENHAGEN, amongst Wehrmacht.

Description:

approx. 32 yrs., built slim but strong, hair dark, eyes brown, face oval pointed, complexion pale, wears spectacles.

III(e)

SS/Unterstf. PERL.

Last seen by B. on 19 May 45, between NIEBURG and ODEENSEE, in Wehrmacht uniform, rank Unteroffizier (Cpl).

Description:

approx. 30 yrs., height 1m 80cm, built very slim thin, hair greying, blue eyes, face oval small, complexion fresh.

APPENDIX IV to 032/8/65.

PERSONALITIES of Section IV - Gestapo.

COPENHAGEN.

Sec IV i/c SS/Stbf. & Reg. Rat Dr. Heinz HOFFMANN.
~~Home KOBLENZ or vicinity~~
 Last seen on 8 May 45, in B.s office in COPENHAGEN. B. ordered him to disappear with all his men of Sec IV. Gave him a few blank "Soldbuecher", and instructed him to mix amongst the Wehrmacht. HOFFMANN left in the evening of the same day by car for JUTLAND.
Description:
 approx. 33 yrs., built strong, hair fair, wavy, eyes blue, face round fat, heavy walk.

IV (1a) SS/Hstf. & Kripo Rat, Hans HERMANSEN.
~~Home FLENSBURG.~~
 Last seen by B. approx, 5/6 May 45 at the HQ, COPENHAGEN. Believed to have stayed in COPENHAGEN. Went to DENMARK when occupied in 1940. Has many friends amongst Danish police.
Description:
 approx. 50 yrs., height 1m 72cm, built stout, hair dark thin, eyes brown, face square, complexion pale, wears spectacles.

SS/Hstf. & Kripo Secretary JAENTSCH.
~~Lived in BERLIN.~~ Since early days of occupation in DENMARK.
Description:
 approx. 40 yrs., height 1m 75cm, built strong, hair light brown, eyes (?), face oval, complexion fresh.

IV (1b) SS/Hstf. & Kripo Rat JESSEN.
~~From southern SILESIA.~~
 Last seen by B. at his HQ on 5/6 May 45. Presumably left DENMARK with Wehrmacht.
Description
 approx. 53 yrs., built strong, height 1m 72 cm, hair thin dark grey, eyes (?), face oval, complexion fresh, wears spectacles when reading.

IV 2 (a) 5 (b) SS/Hstf. & Kripo Rat BUNKE.
~~Family was evacuated to southern SILESIA.~~
 Last seen by B. on 6 May 45. Presumably left COPENHAGEN by car for JUTLAND, to hide amongst Wehrmacht.
Description:
 approx. 36 yrs., height 1m 83cm, built strong, hair fair, eyes blue, face oval, complexion fresh.

Further names of whom B. knows little.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--------------|
| SS/Hschf. & Kripo Secretary | X | KOCH |
| " | " | X HOFFERMANN |
| " | " | X FALKENBURG |
| NOT SS | - | " WAGNER |
| ?? | " | " PUCK |
| SS/Oschf. | " | " BUHR |

IV 3 (a) SS/Ostf. & Kripo Kommissar ELPERT
~~Posted to COPENHAGEN from WILHELMHAVEN.~~
 last seen by B. on 5/6 May 45. Left on 7/8 May 45, in car for JUTLAND to mix amongst Wehrmacht.
 ELPERT supposed to have arrested early 1944, a British Agent named ANDREASEN known as R 34, also TIMMROT, Danish Military leader, in 1945 for espionage.

Description:

approx. 36 yrs., height 1m 75cm, built slim,
hair dark thin, eyes brown, face oval long, complexion fresh.

SS/Hschf. & Kripo Secretary WIESE.

~~Lived somewhere in NORTH GERMANY.~~

Description:

approx. 37 yrs., height 1m 85cm, built slim
but strong, face oval, complexion pale, hair brown,
eyes brown.

IV 3 (b)

Oberstleutnant (Colonel) ECKHARDT.

~~Wehrmacht officer, posted from "Ast" FRANCE to
DENMARK in Sep/Oct 1944.~~

Shortly after his arrival in COPENHAGEN was
ambushed by members of the Danish Resistance movement, and
his pistol taken. During the ensuing struggle the pistol
went off, and E, shot in the knee. Was in hospital in
COPENHAGEN until beginning of Apr 45, when he returned to
duty.

Last seen by B. on 9 May 45, when he said he would
stay in COPENHAGEN, and surrender to the ALLIED troops.

Hauptmann (Captain) HANSEN

~~Wehrmacht officer from "Ast" DENMARK.~~

Home address HAMBURG.

Seen by B. together with Col. ECKHARDT on 9 May
45, also intended to stay in COPENHAGEN to surrender.

Description:

50 yrs., height 1m 75cm, built slim, hair grey,
eyes blue, face long thin, complexion pale.

IV 3 (c)

Regierungsrat HASS

~~Not a member of the SS. Home somewhere in
SOUTH SILESIA.~~

Last seen by B. beginning of May 45, in his office
of the remaining bomb damaged building SHELLHOUSE.

Description:

approx. 57 yrs., height 1m 78cm, built slim but
strong, hair grey, eyes blue, face oval small, complexion fresh.

IV (v)

SS/Hstf. & Kripo Rat HERMANNSEN.

IV (1a).

For particulars see same appendix sheet one under
Was responsible for the provision of SS guards on
special occasions i.e. visits to DENMARK of high officials from
the "Reich", and at meetings.

IV (n)

SS/Ustf. & Kripo Secretary PREISSER.

~~A Bavarian. Last seen by B. possibly in Apr 45,
B. had little personal contact with him.
Collected information regarding the Danish
Resistance movement,~~

Description:

approx. 34 yrs., height 1m 70cm, built stout,
hair grey, eyes blue, face oval fresh.

Kripo Secretary EHRICHSEN.

~~Home in MECKLENBURG or SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.
(Further details unknown to B.)~~

IV (4)

SS/Stdf. & Regierungsdirektor RANG.

~~Stationed in SONDERBORG. Took over in Apr 45,
from Colonel RIEGER (Wehrmacht), who then became his 2 i/c.
Lived somewhere in or around HANNOVER.~~

APPENDIX V to 032/8/65

PERSONALITIES of SECTION V - "KRIPO", COPENHAGEN.

SS/Stbf. & Kripo Director Dr. MALY.

Was posted to "Kripo" COPENHAGEN from BERLIN in Feb/Mar 45.

Last seen by B. on the morning of 9 May 45, when he instructed him to enquire about a Danish Army Captain named ANSFELD (?), who was supposed to be in one of the prisons. The Danish War Office had queried his arrest and whereabouts.

B. states that he had by that time not decided as to his future movements, and consequently did not give Dr. MALY any instructions to disappear. What became of him B. does not know.

Description:

approx. 35 yrs., height 1m 76cm, built slim, hair very fair, blue eyes, long face, complexion fresh.

2 i/o

Kripo Rat D'HELL.

~~Though NOT~~ a member of the SS he was nevertheless permitted to wear SS uniform with the rank of Sturmbannfuhrer. Not married, home in HAMBURG.

Last seen together with Dr. MALY on 9 May 45, also ordered to look for Capt ANSFELD (?). NO instructions given to disappear.

Description:

approx. 43 yrs., height 1m 80cm, built normal slim, hair dark-grey, eyes brown, face oval, complexion greyish, slightly stooped.

Other officials of the "KRIPO":

SS/Hstf. & Kripo Kommissar MARTENS.

Married. Lived in HAMBURG.

Last seen by B. second half of May 45, at KORSOER, when he was amongst the Wehrmacht in uniform with rank of Feldwebel (Sjt).

Description:

approx. 38 yrs., height 1m 77cm, built strong, hair dark, eyes brown, face oval.

SS/Hschf. & Kripo Secretary STEFFENS.

Last seen by B. end of Apr or beginning of May 45.

Description:

approx. 42 yrs., height 1m 75cm, built strong, hair fair but almost bald, eyes blue, face round.

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APPENDIX VI to 032/8/65.

PERSONALITIES OF AMT VI - DENMARK.

AMT VI. Branch of Amt VI R.S.H.A., BERLIN.
Formed beginning of 1944. Task to collect
information through Agents about ENGLAND. Source
via SWEDEN.

i/o SS/Hstf. DAUFELD. ✓
Relieved of job about middle of 1944, when
SS/Stbf. KARSTENS took charge. DAUFELD stayed in COPENHAGEN
until Jan 45, when he was posted to Amt VI of R.S.H.A., BERLIN.

i/o SS/Stbf. KARSTENS. ✓
Took charge about middle of 1944, from DAUFELD.
Description:
approx. 38 yrs., height 1m 72cm, built stout,
hair fair, eyes blue, face oval, complexion fresh.
Whereabouts unknown to B.

Attached since Jul (?) - 1944. ✓
SS/Hstf. ISSJELS.
Attached to Section VI of "Sipo" DENMARK, for
the purpose of building up resistance organisation in
DENMARK (see para.7.).
Description:
approx. 34 yrs., height 1m 78cm, built slim,
eyes blue piercing, hair fair, face oval long, complexion
fresh, hair parted in centre.

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SECRET
REPRODUCED BY
COMMUNIST PARTY
OF DENMARK

APPENDIX VIII to 032/8/65.

PERSONALITIES of S.D. branches in DENMARK.

AARHUIS.

SS/Hstf. [✓] ARNOLD, Bavarian.

Description:

approx. 33 yrs., height 1m 82cm, built slim strong,
hair fair, eyes blue, face oval, complexion fresh.

AALBORG.

SS/Oberstf. [✓] HOEFFT.

Description:

approx. 34 yrs., height 1m 75cm, hair dark,
built slim.

KOLDING.

SS/Hstf. & Regierungsrat [✓] BLUMBERG.

Description:

approx. 34 yrs., height 1m 78cm, built slim,
hair fair, eyes blue, face oval, complexion pale, wears glasses.

AAPENRADE.

SS/Oberstf. [✓] KOENERT.

Description:

approx. 37 yrs., height 1m 70cm, built stout,
hair dark, eyes brown, face oval, complexion pale.

ODENSEE.

SS/Untstf. [✓] SOHNLEIN.

From North GERMANY possibly SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Description:

approx. 34 yrs., height 1m 73cm, built normal,
hair dark, eyes (?), face round, complexion pale, wears glasses.

APPENDIX VII to 032/8/65.

PERSONALITIES OF GESTAPO - BRANCHES IN DENMARK.

AARHUIS.

SS/Hstf. & Kripo Rat RENNER.

~~Posted from BERLIN.~~

Home at KUESTRIN.

Aug/Sep 44 took over from SS/Stbf. SCHWITZGEBEL,
who was killed in air raid in AARHUIS.

Last seen by B. end of Apr or beginning May 45,
when visiting AARHUIS.

AALBURG.

SS/Hstf. & Kripo Rat BOLLE

~~Home at KREIBELD.~~

Last seen by B. on 1 May 45 at AARHUIS.

Description:

approx. 38 yrs., 1m 68cm, built stout, hair very fair,
eyes blue, face round, complexion fresh, wears spectacles.

KOLDING.

SS/Hstf. & Kripo Rat BURFEIND.

~~Last seen by B. on 1/2 May 45 at KOLDING.~~

Description:

36 yrs., height 1m 72cm, built normal strong,
hair fair wavy, eyes blue, face oval, complexion fresh.

ODENSEE.

SS/Untstf. & Kripo Secretary DOHSE.

~~Was posted from BERLIN.~~

Last seen by B. on 2 May 45, in ODENSEE.

Description:

37 yrs., height 1m 75cm, hair dark partly bald,
eyes brown, face oval, complexion pale.

BORNHOLM.

SS/Hschf. & Kripo Secretary SCHULZ.

~~Not known to B.~~

Sub-branch HERNING

Kripo Kommissar WUENSCH.

~~NOT member of SS but allowed to wear SS uniform.~~

Was taken over by Gestapo from G.F.P. in 1944.

Further details not known.

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Translation of transcript.

Generalstabens Efterretningssektion
Afdeling B.
Copenhagen, August 22, 1945.

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No. 173.

To
CI Sub-Section,
Alsgade Skole.

The following are my comments to the report received re interrogation of Bovensiepen:

§ 10: Last sub-section. It is hardly correct that Bovensiepen is unable to remember designation and number of the military Abteilungen, in which he has served.

§ 14: An Obersturmbannführer Loeve is mentioned as employed at the centre in Berlin. I wonder whether he may be identical with von Low, who through Ast Hamburg and in some other way was stationed in Denmark.

§ 22: I am of opinion that Bovensiepen ought to be interrogated more closely as to § 22, sub-section 2, re the nature of the work at the censorship of mail and telegraph and re Zollgrenzschutz and particularly about Reichsluftfahrtministeriums Forschungsamt and Forschungsstelle. Finally it may be of some interest to know, why SD took over the said tasks.

§ 23: Sv. A. Mathiesen has got a diagram of SD's organization in Denmark. This ought to be vetted together with Bovensiepen for checking purpose. As to Abt. 7 Bovensiepen has stated that it had not been established in Denmark. In my opinion this is not correct, and this very interesting question must be more closely examined.

signed SCHOU,
Captain.

*Civilian Interrogation
Centre
Copenhagen
British Military Mission Denmark*

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2006

*TDX-2a
10 Sept. 45*

Att. No. 678.
H.M. No. 27.
H. F. No. 20/13.
H.M./BR/DR.

CIVILIAN INTERROGATION CENTRE
BRITISH MILITARY MISSION (DENMARK)
ALSGADE SEOLE, KOBENHAVN.
September 10, 1945.

SECOND CONTINUATION REPORT.

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According to the enclosed letter of August 22, 1945 from department B of the intelligence-section of the general staff BOVENSIEPEN has to-day been interrogated at the Citadel re the questions stated in the letter.

Re: Section 1, § 10 of the main-report.

As to the question of whether he remembers in which military units he has served, he stated once more that he was not in a position to state anything as to this, neither with regard to regiment, unit-number or name. Interrogated why he was not able to give any information as to this he stated that he has never been interested in such things, and all the numbers and names of regiments he has seen were completely incomprehensible to him, as he had never been conversant with the right meaning of the figures and letters.

Re: Section 2, § 14 of the main-report.

According to detainee's firm conviction the Obersturmbannführer Loew, whose name correctly is spelled Loew or Loew, previously mentioned by the detainee has only worked with the Reichssicherheitshauptamt III, where he was employed as a special expert on Scandinavian problems, and he considers it to be out of the question that the said Loew has worked for Ast. When Loew was in Denmark it was exclusively on visit - it happened two or three times - and only to be informed of Danish conditions, so that it is quite impossible that he has been stationed in Denmark at any time.

Interrogated as to whether he knows von Low, who is attached Ast Hamburg, the detainee says that he does not know him, and in response to request he told that he considers it to be out of the question that the latter is identical with Obersturmbannführer Loew.

Re: section 3, § 22 of the main-report.

The detainee stated that more correctly it was the German security police which in 1944 took over the functions mentioned in the letter and not the SD as erroneously stated. At the mail censorship all mail from Denmark to foreign countries, i.e. Norway, Sweden and Finland, was censored, while the mail from Denmark to Germany was checked by Ast Hamburg, which was done for pure technical reasons. The detainee thinks that this was done in order not to delay the mail more than necessary. When the detainee took over the mail censorship, i.e. when the security police took charge of it, he decided that the staff of the censorship was to be German. The entire censorship of telegrams between Denmark and Germany was carried out in Denmark, and the detainee added that the telegraphic

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communication exchanged between the Danish and the Icelandic administrations before it was sanctioned also was checked by the detainee in consultation with the German plenipotentiary in Denmark.

As to the Zollgrenzschutz the detainee at first stated that it had nothing to do with the custom authorities, but that it was a military corps, which was to observe and report to the military place of service any attempt from the enemies to approach the territory either by sea or by air. At the same time the corps was to report to the security police all matters concerning persons entering and leaving the country illegally, and as the latter was the most essential to the detainee he applied for and got the control of and the supreme command of Zollgrenzschutz, but with the clause that in case of invasion the corps was at once to return under the military management, i.e. in Denmark the German Kriegsmarine. Thus the personnel was not policemen but ordinarily called-up soldiers, because the centre was formed by custom officials.

Reichsluftfahrtministeriums Forschungsamt and Forschungsstelle was a private measure on Göring's part and was intended to tap all telephone-conversations in the Reich. Forschungsamt was the main centre in Germany, and Forschungsstelle consisted of the individual subsections in Germany as well as in foreign countries. In this country the organization limited its scope to tapping a few telephone conversations with foreign countries, because on account of lack of personnel it was impossible to maintain a complete censorship, which by the way had been left to the Danes only, whereby it had no real value for the Germans. The inland telephone-conversations were not generally tapped with a few exceptions.

The detainee stated that Göring established Forschungsamt and Forschungsstelle, because although he was gradually expelled from the police, he nevertheless wanted to have a word to say. In other words he wanted his own private intelligence organization. Beyond this Forschungsamt and Forschungsstelle handed in reports to Göring on the basis of these telephone-tappings and about affairs of which they had acquired knowledge.

Finally the detainee stated that after he had taken it over no change was made, and he followed the original route.

When upon the whole the security police took over the said tasks, it was due to the detainee's conviction that the tasks ranged under the police, as the latter was responsible that the Reich was not exposed to military attack from within or without.

The Citadel, September 10, 1945.

signed: Frost
Lieutenant.

signed: Høeg Madson
Lieutenant.

Continued September 13, 1945.

Re: section 23 of the main-report, section 4.

✓ Major Kramer was formerly employed with BdS. At the very first moment Der Höhere SS took over the staff of BdS including Major Kramer.

✓ Hauptmann Graurock has been a.d.c. for Der Höhere SS, but left in November or December 1944. His successor was Hauptmann Madson.

~~found~~ ✓ SS Hauptsturmführer Pernow is unknown and may have left before September 1945.

Under BdS:

✓ Deputy Dr. Paul Zochender. Left about January 1945 for Vienna. His successor was Dr. Hoffmann from Abt. IV 1.

Abt. I: Sekretär Fraulein Loni Fahlenstieg. Died during the attack on the Shellhouse.

Abt. I: Personnel Abt.:

✓ Willy Reutenberg left for Germany at a time in 1944. His successor was Polizeinspektor Rathge, who in turn was succeeded 1 January or February 1944 by Oberinspektor Rapplor.

The telephone exchange for Dagmarhus and the Shellhouse and the office for teleprinters belong to Abt. II B and is called Funkwesen. Rapplor was succeeded by Polizeinspektor Buchhille.

Abt. II B: Polizeisekretär Schieber is unknown. SS Obersturmführer Groff left at the end of 1944.

Abt. III A: SS Obersturmführer Arnold was succeeded at the beginning of 1945 by Sturmbandführer Kooltsch. Major Broscher is unknown. A Dane by name Dr. Krumm was employed as legal advisor.

Abt. IV A has been transferred to Abt. IV C. Abt. IV A had only to do with the sounding of public opinion and had nothing to do with espionage within German organizations.

Wische had no rank in SS. His normal work is collateral with that of an SS Sturmbandführer's, because the Reichsführer did not like to give the SS rank to bachelors. With special permission from the BdS he has worn a uniform a few times and then with the pips of an SS Untersturmführer, which was a charge lower than that which he would normally hold. In the same way he has a few times received f. inst. Urlaubsschein by way of duty which was issued to him as an SS Hauptsturmführer. This charge was given according to special permission from BdS irrespective of the fact that Wische was not a member of SS. The reason for his wearing a uniform is that on certain occasions, f. inst. the Polkstrike in 1944, he was compelled to wear a Uniform to be able to get along in the street safely.

Before Bovenloopen arrived Wische applied through Kannstein for admission to SS. Later on Boven-

siepen forwarded this application to Berlin with the very best recommendation, because both Wätsche and Bovensiepen wanted him to be a member of the SS. Later on the reply came from Berlin in the shape of a question, why Wätsche had not yet married. His reply to this was that it was for personal reasons, which he could not explain further, and the matter was left at that, and the question has not been taken up later from any of the parties.

Wätsche's tasks were of almost police character, and up to this time he worked with a number of informers etc. After September and especially after Bovensiepen's arrival in January 1944 Wätsche's tasks became more in the nature of Sicherheitsdienst, viz. sounding of public opinion and political attitude etc., and Bovensiepen tried in all possible manners to keep Wätsche within his special scope of work. He did not succeed at once, because Wätsche was very industrious at his work, but gradually over a long period Bovensiepen is of the opinion that he succeeded in separating Wätsche's special work and in keeping Wätsche for this special work, viz. the work of Abt. III and nothing else.

Bovensiepen states that as to he himself he has never given Wätsche any tasks with regard to sabotage or clearing. All the tasks to which Bovensiepen put his own name, and which has been stated in Politinspektor Kudski's reports, have been executed by the man called Peter. The first task, the Studentforeningen, (the house of the students' association) was given him as a direct object, according to discussions with various persons at the Shellhouse. As far as Bovensiepen remembers both Hoffmann, Zochener, Hermannson and Wätsche were present on these discussions, and the Studentforeningen was chosen for the first object according to mutual agreement. The other objects were chosen by Peter himself in such a way that he asked the various Abteilungsleiter including Wätsche, if any of them had an object suitable for sabotage or clearing. Then Peter applied to Bovensiepen with the result of his investigations and proposed the object for the next movement, which was either accepted or rejected. As far as Bovensiepen knows at any rate Wätsche have had no direct share in this matters. It may be that some of the objects proposed by Wätsche were accepted as objects for sabotage or clearing, but Bovensiepen can state nothing about a direct share on the part of Wätsche.

Abt. III C.4: He does not know the said Otto Pfaffstedter. As far as he remembers there was a Secretary for Studierat Wätsche, who was called Mrs. Pfaffstedter.

Abt. III D: Georg Adolph was in Briefprüfungsstelle. Kjeld Christensen and Heinrich Fernando Christensen are both of them unknown.

Frau von Stolzenburg at Aussenstelle, Copenhagen, came to Aarhus after the bombing of the university.

Aalborg: Hauptsturmführer Hüfner left Aalborg at the middle of 1944 and was succeeded by Oberhauptsturmführer Heft. The Commander der Waffen SS Main is unknown.

Leiter der Aussonstelle III, Aarhus, was from the beginning SS Hauptsturmführer Lönnecker, who was killed during the bombing in September 1944 and was succeeded by SS Hauptsturmführer Otto Arnold.

Abt. IV: Dr. Hoffmanns motorcar-driver Adrian was killed in 1944 when on leave.

Abt. IV. 1.a.1 Arnbild, Journalist, is unknown.

Kriminalkommissär Schweitzer was Leiter of Abt. IV. 1.b. until September 1944, when he became Leiter of the Abteilung for Polizeiangelagenheiten at the Copenhagen police yard.

Kriminalsekretär Marquart was succeeded at the beginning of 1945 and went to Germany.

Abt. IV. 1.c.1 Has not worked in Denmark.

Abt. IV. 3.a.1 Oberscharführer Hans Werner is unknown.

Abt. IV. 3.b. The head was Oberstleutnant Eckert.

Abt. IV. 3.b. included neither sabotage-guards, marine-guards nor other similar organizations. The marine guards ranged under the German Kriegsmarine, the Sommer corps under Luftwaffe etc. Since January 1945 Abt. IV. 3.b. also included a certain form for sabotage-guards at all the power-stations in the great towns of Denmark, because those power-stations were guarded by German troops under Abt. IV. 3.b.

Abt. IV. 3.c. does not include espionage-abwehr, which ranged under Abt. IV. 3.a. The original head of Abt. IV. 3.c. was SS Hauptsturmführer, Kriminalrat Westphal, succeeded by Regierungsrat Haasz.

The former policemen Kaj Jørgensen, Godfredsen and Schmidt did not work in Abt. IV. 3.c., but in Abt. IV. 3.a.

Abt. IV. 4.a. and b. had been amalgamated, and both of the Abteilungen ranged under Bunke.

None of the sections under 4 b existed in Denmark.

The following are corrections under Abt. V:

The various sub-sections under Abt. V. B. and C. were not to be found in Denmark. They had all amalgamated into military Abt. V. Kriminalobersekretär Boddatsch was in 4.3.a. Kriminalsekretär Rahnemann was in 4.2.a. Hoffstadter has long ago returned to Germany. Id Birke-dahl Hansen was in 4.2.a.

Following are our comments:-

- (a) A detailed account is wanted of the dissolution of Abwehr, its reorganisation and absorption into Sipo/SD. Who were the heads after the reorganisation? When did 1st Copenhagen come to function?
- (b) Another detailed account wanted of the SS Jagdverbände which operated in Denmark. Who were the commanders, what were their functions and who controlled them?
- (c) Details wanted of the co-operation of SD in Denmark with SD in Norway, and also with SD in Sweden and Finland.
- (d) Details wanted of SD Denmark's contacts with Swedish Military Intelligence Service and with the Swedish SÄkerhetspolisen.
- (e) What was H.E.H.M. GILBERT's position in SD Abt VI in Copenhagen?
- (f) What was BOVENSIEPEN's previous connection with
 - (i) Denmark, (ii) Norway, and (iii) Sweden, i.e. before he became BdS Denmark?
- (g) Where did MILDNER go after he ceased to be BdS Denmark, (Is he i/w Brigadeführer MILDNER who was BdS Vienna?)
- (h) BOVENSIEPEN should be told that 'Peter SCHAFER' is a particularly bad war criminal and that he must tell us all he knows about him if he wishes to avoid making his own case worse. He must also say who SCHAFER's fiancée is.

Att. No. 678
H.M. 28/22.
H.F. 21/20-13.
H.M./BR/DR.

CIVILIAN INTERROGATION CENTRE
BRITISH MILITARY MISSION (DENMARK)
ALSGADE SKOLE, COPENHAGEN.
September 10, 1945.

3rd CONTINUATION-REPORT

Re: BOVENSIEPEN.

With reference to enclosed letter of August 31, 1945, from Major R. E. Hemingway, GSO 1, Bovensiepen has to-day been interrogated by me at the Citadel as to the points mentioned in the letter.

Re: a. At the beginning the detainee stated that already after die Machtübernehmung discussions as to authority took place between the military force for one part and the police and SD for the second part. The quarrel spread gradually because particularly the police and SD worked for having the espionage and counter-espionage organizations of the military force conferred to themselves, because the police and SD had the idea that these tasks belong to them, because the military force should only attend to the real fight against the military opponent. The man at the back of it on the part of SD and Sipo was from the beginning Heydrich, who was very ambiguous and who I suppose had the English secret service as model. When he was away the idea was taken up by Brigadeführer Schellenberg, his successor, who became head of Amt VI, which in many cases procured information to Hitler. A long time before the military and in many cases procured information itself, about which the military had no idea at all. On the other hand the detainee did not think that the military development had any influence at all on Hitler's order on June 1944 to the effect that SD and Sipo should take over the espionage and counter-espionage organizations of the military force. The same order from the Führer was to the effect that the military should continue having its own espionage and counter-espionage organizations, but for the real front only. As to the military the espionage section was called Kommandomeldegebiet and Meldegebiet, while the counter-espionage section was called Frontleittrupp. Later on, supposedly in January 1945, a change took place in the military organization, so that the head of the military organization in Berlin passed over to SD and a new Abteilung 6 established under Amt VI, which was called Amt VI Mil, so that at the time of capitulation SD and Sipo were in fact the only responsible leader of all espionage and counter-espionage. Here the detainee wanted to emphasize that the local Commandospheres of the military espionage and counter-espionage continued also after January 1945 to act under the leadership of the military force. The detainee was unable to state anything further about the procedure of the re-organization of the work in Germany, but about conditions in Denmark he was able to state that practically he, i.e. Sipo and SD received 5 or 6 men from Abwehr, while the remainder continued under the military force along the old ways but with new titles.

The personnel which Sipo and SD received from Abwehr, consisted of:

of Abt. IV 2 a, Hauptsturmführer Bunke. The detainee stated that Miss Lauritzen, whose christian name was Ingrid, was about 25 years of age, about 170 cm of height, slender, fair-haired and that she was engaged with Bunke until the capitulation. She lived somewhere at Osterbrogade in Copenhagen, but he did not know anything else.

The detainee stated that he knows that besides Miss Lauritzen Schwert know another girl, but he does not know her name, but she may be identical with the first-mentioned girl.

Further the detainee stated that it was his absolute conviction that Schwert had no other acquaintances in Denmark than those women and the persons with whom he came into contact by way of duty, and in this connection he might state that besides his own staff he associated only with the detainee and Bunke outside the service. The detainee stated that Schwert and his men were ordered to the western front in the autumn of 1944, and later on he learned that thereafter he had been ordered to the eastern front. After his departure from Denmark the detainee received some letters from Schwert, and in March or April 1945 he visited Denmark to see Miss Lauritzen. He stayed here for about 18 days, and the detainee wondered, because he thought it meaningless that he remained here for this length of time, when he was needed elsewhere, and the detainee talked to Bunke about this, and they agreed that he must have a good connection with Storzony, who had given him an unlimited leave, presumably on account of his action at a bridge-head in Schwedt near Frankfurt, from which fights he had told something during his stay in Denmark.

The detainee stated that during his stay in Copenhagen Schwert associated exclusively with the above-mentioned Miss Lauritzen for about 18 days, and it was the detainee's apprehension that he was in no way engaged in work and service, f. inst. in the organization of wehr-wolffs. In this connection the detainee states that neither was Schwert engaged in the organization of wehr-wolffs during his first stay in Denmark, where his only task was to carry through the order for Vergeltungsmaßnahmen. During his last stay in Copenhagen Schwert lived as before at the Palace Hotel, and the detainee knows with certainty that this hotel presented a bill for his stay after he had left.

When Schwert left it was at any rate not by order of the detainee, and the detainee does not think that it took place after order from Germany, but that he left on his own account. When he left, he received a car from Copenhagen, which he was to deliver again in Berlin, but the detainee does not know, whether he was to remain in Berlin or go elsewhere, and the detainee claimed that after Schwert's departure he had neither heard nor seen anything of him. He does not know, whether Miss Lauritzen mentioned in this case has heard from him.

SECRET

XX 9458

POUCH 591

XX 9458

16 October 1945

TO: SAINT, Washington

FROM: SAINT, London

SUBJECT: Interrogation Report on Otto DOVENSIEPEN.

Handwritten signature/initials: V, ed, ch

1. Attached herewith is the Subject Report on Otto DOVENSIEPEN dated 1 August 1945. Further distribution is listed below.

Attchmt: 1 subj. rpt.

Distr: Washington ✓
Germany
Files

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1 ATT

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SECRET

AR	FI	EE/G/RE
RS	DEPT	3E19
ABSTRACT	X	INDEX

SECRET

-1-

ARRIVAL NO. 678

CIVILIAN INTERROGATION CENTRE
BRITISH MILITARY MISSION DENMARK
ALSGADES SKOLE, August 1, 1945.

HM/HF/BR/KH

NAME:

DOVENSIEPEN, Otto *Denmark*

BORN:

July 8, 1905, in Duisburg.

NATIONALITY:

German.

OCCUPATION:

Oberst der Polizei, SS-Standardenfuhrer.

POLITICAL
ATTITUDE:

Nazi. Member No. 35782.

RELIGION:

Former Lutheran dissenter.

LATEST PERMANENT
ADDRESS:

Gutlaar bei Kassel (Gutshof).

RELIABILITY:

D, 2.

RELATIVES:

FATHER:

DOVENSIEPEN, Richard Otto, born April 29, 1872, at Kupferdreh, deceased 1926. Wholesale-dealer in a forwarding-firm. National, leaning towards "Volkspartei".

MOTHER:

DOVENSIEPEN, Elisabeth, nee Brenger. Born August 15, 1890, at Solingewald, deceased 1939.

BROTHER:

DOVENSIEPEN, Guenther, born January 27, 1911, in Duisburg. Kriminalkommissar in the "Geheime Staatspolizei". Member of SS, Obersturmfuehrer or Hauptsturmfuehrer. Nazi. Address: Fuldastrasse 9, Duisburg.

SISTER:

DOVENSIEPEN, Elsebeth, born April 19, 1903, in Duisburg. Address: Fuldastrasse 9, Duisburg. Nazi.

WIFE:

DOVENSIEPEN, Anneliese, nee Pauli, born January 15, 1914, in Magdeburg. Married before a registra in Halle September 13, 1938. Nazi. Living at Gutlaar.

CHILDREN:

DOVENSIEPEN, Dietmar, born November 2, 1938 in Halle.

DOVENSIEPEN, Rudiger, born August 15, 1940 in

(DOVENSIEPEN, Reinhard, deceased when 2 years old.)

DOCUMENTS:

A. Arrest report.

B. Letter from Major Hemingway.

C. List of personnel in the SD, Copenhagen.

D. List of personnel in the SD and GREEKO, in Denmark exclusive of Copenhagen.

ANTECEDENCE:

EDUCATION:

No. 1. Dovensiepen was brought up at home with his parents, attended elementary school and secondary school in Duisburg, and has studied at Bonn. He frequented High School for 7 terms, and continued his studies at home. He passed his examination in 1929 (Referendar) at the Oberlandesgericht in Duisburg.

Att 1 to XX 9458

CS COPY 1

He has received his practical education at the Oberlandesgericht, Landesgericht, with the Rechtsanwaelte Schievekamp & Rauchholz, in the towns of Duesseldorf, Wesel, and Duisburg. For 6 months he was employed with Schievekamp & Rauchholz, and during the same period he was employed sometimes with the public prosecutor in Duisburg. In July 1933 he was called to the bar at the Ministry of Justice in Berlin. Then he was employed in the Amtsgericht in Duisburg as unpaid assessor. He stayed here for 1 month whereupon he went over to the Stadtverwaltung in Duisburg as law adviser. At the same time he had some work "bei der Regierung" in Duesseldorf, which recommended him as an assessor to the Staatspolizei.

CONNECTION WITH
THE PARTY:

No. 2. With regard to his connection with the Party Bovensiepen states as follows in his own words:

"When I went to school I was very national minded. We had a teacher, Henjes, professor of history, who was an "Alldentscher" and leaned towards the "Volkspartei", which was the case with some of the boys in the school, too. Later on we had a very skilful democratic professor of history, by name of Boss, and I acted as his opponent in my form, and hereby I had my political viewpoints made clear. I was always very interested in the history of my country in relation to other countries, and my political endeavours were to the effect of making Germany great again and conquering Versailles, and for this purpose I was bent upon using all means.

Then people learnt about a movement in Munich. I watched the events closely and knew without having any connection with the Nazis-- by instinct of the November-Coup d'Etat in 1923. It failed and the disappointment was great, but on the other hand it had the effect that the followers of the Hitler-Movement, who now for the first time were known in the whole of Germany, gathered and tried to get into contact with one another. Then came the process before the court of Munich against Hitler, which turned out to be of great importance to the propagande for the movement. To me Hitler's ending speech in the process was particularly significant, for although he might reckon with a sentence of, say, imprisonment he nevertheless declared that at a time the National-Socialistic flag would become the national flag of the Reich. I believed in these prophetic words and in Hitler's qualities as a leader, especially when it appeared that all the other leaders within the Party were unable to keep the Party together during the time when Hitler served his term of imprisonment. The Party had already been prohibited in the meantime, but we organized in national-socialistic and popular Parties without using the name of National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei. In this way I supported the Popular-Social block in the Rhine Country at that time, and the first time I took active part in politics was at the election for the Reichstag in 1924, when I distributed leaflets and canvassed to obtain votes.

In September 1924 I heard for the first time about a union. It was the NSDAP which evidently had been allowed to exist again, and in which I took part, and I promised to support the Party. Now I belonged to the Party without interruptions, except once when I was expelled because I had not and could not pay my subscription. In 1931 I entered the Party again, and from this time my membership was considered unbroken from the first time I entered the Party, as if it had never been broken. Until 1933 I held no commitments, or functions, or was in any other way active within the Party. My number in the Party was 35782.

SECRET

-3-

In 1933, in the month of May as far as I remember, I entered the S.A. When the N.S. Volkswohlfahrt was formed I entered it, and in the middle of the year I entered the National-Socialistic Association of Lawyers. As far as my time allowed it I took part in the voluntary service which consisted in the earlier education and drill. Within the SA I served as a Sturmmann, which rank I obtained in 1936".

EMPLOYMENT WITH

THE GESTAPO: No. 3. When in July 1933 he was called to the bar and was an assessor "bei der Regierung" in Duesseldorf, see No. 1, he was called up for service on trial with the Gestapo in Duesseldorf, probably because of his membership of the Party, see No. 2. His official title at that point of time was: Assessor bei der Gestapo.

In the Gestapo he was engaged in legal questions in connection with the Church, the Press, Culture, and Trades. He states that he really came to Duesseldorf because the leader at that time was not able to manage the organization of the Gestapo, which had not yet been constructed in the way we know it now. He says that while he was there the organization in Duesseldorf did not reach its present level either. At the same time he was an adviser for the president of the Government, f. inst. in questions as to the seizure of newspapers which, at that time, had not yet been submitted to the Gestapo. In a few words he describes his position in Duesseldorf thus: He was the central point within the various branches of the administration of Police and Government administration, all of it because of his education as a lawyer and of his long membership of the Party. When asked about it he states that he could not be considered a dictator, because he had no executive power, but was an adviser, only, for the executive power which at that time was the KRIPO.

TRANSFER TO
MAGDEBURG:

No. 4. This position he held till July 1934 when he became head of the Gestapo in Magdeburg as successor of Regierungsrat MOELLE. He states that he knows by chance the reason why he was transferred to Magdeburg. The reason was that Stahlhelm, the leader of the Gestapo up to that time, was to take up an attitude at that time to a conflict between Stahlhelm for one part and Hitlerjugend of another part, which he was unable to do for political reasons. The detainee states that his predecessor practically did not know what to do. From a political point of view the conflict itself was rather harmless, but it had the effect that the detainee was called to Berlin, where Brigadenfuehrer HEYDRICH (murdered in Prague) simply told him to settle the matters in Magdeburg. The detainee states that the question was formally solved thereby that two members of the Hitlerjugend were sentenced to a penalty of imprisonment. Now the detainee on his own accord states that another reason why he was transferred to Magdeburg may be the fact that June 30, 1934, was imminent, and for that reason it was desired to have a man on whom they could rely, in Magdeburg. However, he states that he himself was not fully aware of these events. Any leader of the Gestapo at that time had free hands to organize his domain of work as he liked, if only it gave results. He further states that in Magdeburg he started organizing according to his own will, i. e. he began separating the pure administration from the executive authority, a form for organization which he had constantly lived up to in his later positions.

The interrogation concluded, August 1, 1945, at 1200 hrs.

(signed Frost (signed) Høeg Madsen,
Lt. Lt

CONTINUED AT "KASTELLET" ON AUGUST 2ND. 1945 at 915 HOURS.

As the reason of transfer he states that he had been intoxicated during his service, and therefore he wanted to be transferred. He succeeded Regierungsassessor BLUME, who came to Berlin to the Reichssicherheits Hauptamt,

His work at Dortmund consisted in nothing but organising, and he endeavoured to complete a sharp separation between personnel matters and service matters, which had hitherto been mixed up. Otherwise he had no unusual work in Dortmund, which he left late in October or in November 1935, when he was transferred to Bielefeld.

TRANSFER TO
DIELEFELD:

No. 6. In his opinion there were 2 reasons for his transfer to Bielefeld. Firstly: His transfer to Dortmund was actually a punishment transfer, and therefore it naturally could be for a short period only. Secondly: It had appeared that Dr. RACKHAUS the head in Bielefeld up to that time, could not master the local situation, which had arisen in consequence of a sharp antagonism between the Party and Sicherheitsdienst, which the detainee was to settle. He states that he was completely successful in this task. The Party had demanded that the personnel of the Sicherheitsdienst should be punished, and the detainee dealt with the case according to these lines, and states that some of the men of the Sicherheitspolizei were sentenced to rather severe punishments. He was in Bielefeld to the autumn of 1935 only, and he used this time for a re-organisation of the Gestapo in accordance with the lines stated above.

TRANSFER TO
KOEHLIN:

No. 7. Owing to political disagreements of opinion between the detainee and Regierungspraesident, Freiherr v. OLHAUSEN (the latter was an intimate friend of the Fuehrer's and of Himmler's) he was transferred at the end of 1936 to Koeslin as the leader of the local Gestapo, and here he was till October 1937.

Also at this place his work comprised nothing but organisation work,

PROMOTION AND
ADMITTANCE IN
THE SS:

No. 8. While at Koeslin he was promoted to the rank of Regierungsrat, and he became a member of the SS as a Hauptscharfuehrer, and shortly afterwards he was promoted Untersturmfuehrer. He states in this connection that the fact that he was promoted Regierungsrat involved all his promotions in the SS, because Heydrich, always demanded that a certain position in the Gestapo was to correspond to a certain rank in the SS.

TRANSFER TO
HALLE.

No. 9. He states in this connection that it was Heydrich's principle not to keep a Gestapo leader for a long period at a time in the same place, which principle probably was the reason why at the said time he was transferred to Halle.

MILITARY
RELATIONS:

No. 10. During his stay in Koeslin he for the first time volunteered for military service and he served for abt. 2 months as an anti air craft soldier in Stattin and Franzlau, from where he was demobilized and was designated as a "good, private soldier". In March 1938 he again volunteered as an anti air craft soldier, this time for about 8 days in Halle.

The third time he was a soldier was during the first half of 1939, and also this time he volunteered as an anti air craft soldier, and served for 2-3 months in Halle, as far as he remembers. This time he was appointed a Gefreiter.

The 4th and last time was during the campaign in France 1940, but he did not succeed in coming into action till the campaign was over

He cannot remember the designations or the numbers of the units to which he was attached.

STILL IN
HALLE:

No. 11. In Halle he was the head of the Gestapo from the end of 1937 till March 1941 only interrupted by a 5 months' stay in Austria when the "Anschluss" took place.

ACTIVITY IN
AUSTRIA:

No. 12. He states about this that immediately before the Anschluss took place he had volunteered as a soldier, and that during his service he was ordered to appear immediately in Munich at the Bavarian police. This took place the day before the invasion, probably on March 10, 1938. As far as he remembers he got the order from Dr. Werner Best, Heydrich's deputy. He states when asked that he himself had nothing to do with the preparations for Anschluss, but like any other German he had realized that something was going to happen. ed

In Munich he was ordered to go to Eisenstadt in Burgenland, where he was to be the leader of the local Austrian Security Police. He was in company with Kriminalsekretär Wiesmeyer, aged abt. 43, 178 cms, slender, dark hair, no special marks. On his arrival at the place the former leader had already been replaced by an Austrian SS man, whom the detainee had to have removed. When this had taken place he commenced organising the police according to the German patterns, and he asserts that this took place without frictions of any kind, because almost all the policemen were Nazis. When asked about what he did with such policemen who were not Nazis, he states after having pondered a little on the question, that as far as he remembers there were no policemen who were not Nazis, at any rate it was not necessary for him to remove any of the Austrian policemen from the place. C

He states that simultaneously with his job of organising the Security Police according to German model, he had to reorganise the frontier police to attend to the service at the frontier towards Hungaria and Croatia, and for these purposes several policemen had been sent to him from Germany proper.

For instance he mentions:

KRIMINALASSISTENT HEINRICH BUHR (aged abt. 30, 178 cms, strongly built, blonde, no special marks).
Kriminalobersekretär BEHREND (aged abt. 40, 176 cms, slim, thin hair, dark-blonde, one eye abnormal when moving).
Kriminalsekretär MAX GRAUTSTUCK (aged abt. 40, 173 cms, blonde, no special marks).
Kriminalassistent TENNSTAEDT (aged abt. 31, abt. 178 cms, ordinary build, dark-blonde, no special marks).
Kriminalassistent GRUSA (aged abt. 30, 184 cms, strongly build, no special marks).
Polizeiinspektor Ulrich (aged abt. 37, abt. 172 cms, square-built, dark-blonde, no special marks).

Beyond the above-mentioned Reichsdeutsche there were about one hundred Austrians, who worked under him, but he cannot remember any of their names or give any description of them. Simultaneously with the work already stated concerning the organisation of the Austrian police according to German model, one of the first things tackled was the examination of the crowd of prisoners, who already were at the station when he arrived there. These people had partly been detained by the Austrian police, who were Nazis, and partly by Austrian Nazis and by German "5th Kolonne". Several of the detentions were quite without basis, he felt, and therefore he had to separate those who could not continue as detainees. He thinks that there were 250 prisoners in all, but he cannot remember how many he released, for new prisoners flowed in. There was no time for keeping books on whom was release and who remained in detention. This work took all his time, while he was at the Austrian station. Furthermore his job consisted in fighting the Austrian resistance movement and in fighting the Austrian Social-Democrats. There were a few Communists in the district, but these were of no importance. He states that he cannot remember whether the people who had been arrested were placed before a judge or whether the administration decided on their further treatment, but "of course" all of them came in concentration camps.

URN TO
 No.13. Late in July or early in August 1938 he returned to Halle, where he had been attached to all the time, because his stay in Austria had been ordered for the period of transition only. In Halle as in all the other places where he had been, he commenced a reorganisation of the police. Moreover he was very much occupied with a constantly growing Marxist movement in the district, which movement he had been ordered to keep in check. Moreover there was an attempt to revive the old Stahlhelm movement, which however, was of less importance. Moreover he had to see to the protection of the industry against sabotage. The protection of the armament industries had hitherto been under the military organisation, "the Abwehr", which had watches at the factories as a protection against attacks from outside. Boyensiepen's job was plain police work, because the Abwehr organisation which was in the Gestapo controlled the personnel as regards reliability, political attitude etc. The mode of procedure was as follows: After thoroughly having tried the local military Abwehrmen, the latter were used for the solution of the ordinary police work.

Moreover Vertrauens-men were engaged in the factories who constantly informed the police of the general atmosphere among the workers and spied their mates.

Gradually the entire protection of the industry went over to the Abwehr Abtlg., because little by little they usurped the whole power, including the command of the forces for protection against attack.

The detainee states that during his stay at Halle he was promoted Oberregierungsrat, but he was not promoted correspondingly in the SS, which was contrary to what was customary.

In March 1941 he was transferred to Berlin. He does not think that there was any particular reason for this, but he thinks that Heydrich transferred him, simply because he wanted him as the Gestapoleiter of greater Berlin. He was in Berlin till November 1942. The detainee states that in his office in Berlin he did nothing beyond the plain jog-trot work, and among these one of the most important was to be the leader of the Schutzdienst, the purpose of which was to protect the lives of prominent Germans and foreigners. In Berlin he was promoted in the SS, first to the rank of Sturmbannfuehrer and next to Obersturmbannfuehrer, the latter promotion taking place only after an urgent request having been directed to Brigadenfuehrer STRECHENBACH, because otherwise he would have run the risk that the personnel under his management would have had a higher rank than his in the SS, and that he thought this would have been inferior to them as far as police work was concerned. He states this, he says, because he wants to have it finally laid down that he is not one of the pets of the leaders of the Party. Ref. in this connection his transfer from Bielefeld to Kocslin. In 1942 he was exempted from service, because a great embezzlement affair had been ascertained in his domain, and he was suspected of being an accessory to it. He was exempted from service till March 1943, when the investigation was ended without anything having been discovered that could be reproached him. He states that in this period he stayed with his family in Berlin, where he lived at 48 A Bayern Allee.

TRANSFER TO

KASSEL:

No.14. Simultaneously with being informed of the result of the investigation he was transferred to Kassel as Inspekteur in Sicherheitsdienst and Sicherheitspolizei. He was in Kassel till January 14, 1944. His first job was rather administrative work, and he had the supervision of the various police institutions in the district, as for inst. the SD, the Gestapo, and the Kripo. He states that he had no executive authority, and therefore he could not interfere with any matters, however small they might be. Furthermore he states that on November 11, 1943 he was promoted SS-Standartenfuehrer and Oberst der Polizei.

SECRET

-7-

On Jan. 14, 1944 he received a telephonic information from SS-Obergruppenfuehrer Waldeck und Pymont, heir presumptive, who again had received the information from Kaltenbrunner, the head of the SD, Berlin, and through this information he was ordered to enter upon a position as the head of the Sicherheitsdienst in Denmark. *see to*

He immediately went to Berlin and had an interview with Kaltenbrunner, who explained him that he was to go to Denmark and replace the former head, Dr. Mildner, who had not been able to keep the sabotage in Denmark in check. Kaltenbrunner moreover told him the Mildner still had his confidence and that there was a possibility that he would return to Denmark, and therefore the detainee would have to be prepared for his work in Denmark being of a temporary character only.

Kaltenbrunner ordered him to get at the sabotage with all means at his disposal, and ordered him to get into connection with SS-Gruppenfuehrer Mueller, who was the head of Abtlg. IV (the Gestapo). *ed*

Mueller told him that first and foremost he had to get into connection with the resistance movement and try to fight it in that way. Moreover he was ordered to see to it that plenty of detailed particulars about conditions in Denmark were sent to ReichssicherheitsHauptamt in Berlin, and Mueller stated that this work had been neglected to such a degree that the Hauptamt Berlin, as far as Denmark was concerned, suddenly was confronted with accomplished facts. For instance, Mueller told that the strike and sabotage ~~were~~ immediately before August 29, 1943 was hardly known in Berlin.

On the same occasion the detainee was naturally informed of the facts in connection with the occupation of Denmark and the subsequent events, and in this connection he was informed that Dr. Werner Best had not been successful, and that the latter was to blame for the adverse development of things. *done*

Moreover he was informed that the policy embarked upon by Dr. Best still was to be pursued, but that he (the detainee) was to lead and be responsible for the police operations in Denmark.

Important matters concerning the whole Denmark, however, he was to submit to Best, who was allowed to protest, but such protests would not postpone the matter. Thus an action could be carried through in spite of Best's protest even if this later on was complied with by higher instances in Berlin. Vice versa Dovensiepen was allowed to protest in Berlin concerning political measures taken by Best, but the fact was that Dovensiepen's protest actually was without effect like that of Dr. Best. In practice, however there was a quiet and sensible collaboration between them until the action against the police on Sept. 19, 1944. After this action each of them virtually went his own way.

In Berlin he was furthermore told what persons were the best experts on Danish questions. Among these Dr. Hoffmann and Studienrat Waesche already served in Denmark, while a third man, Obersturmbannfuehrer v. Loeve worked in the Reichssicherheits-Hauptamt in Berlin.

The detainee had several conversations with Loeve, whom he describes as follows:

v. Loeve?
Obersturmbannfuehrer v. LOEVE, aged abt. 40, abt. 174 cms, very slim, thick, dark hair, no special marks. The detainee states that Loeve's father was Landrat in Haderslev during the German period. Loeve, who according to his own statement had received his information from Danes in Germany, regretted the development in Denmark and asked energetically the detainee to attain an actual collaboration with the Danish authorities. He gave no positive directions as to how to attain this.

In Copenhagen the detainee was received by Mildner, who remained in his office for about 8 days more to inform the detainee of the state of affairs. Not until Mildner had left, the detainee commenced acting as the boss, and in accordance with his old principle he gathered round him a small body of men, who had his confidence.

During all the time he was in Denmark his body of men consisted of the following persons:

~~Dr. HOFFMANN~~

~~Dr. SCHERDIN~~

~~Sturmbannfuehrer PAHL~~

~~Studienrat WAESCHE~~

+ ~~Dr. ZECHENTNER~~, Waesche's deputy

The detainee states that all questions of importance were not realised till these men had discussed them thoroughly, and all of them were allowed to make objections.

ORIGIN OF
THE SD:

No. 15. The origin of the SD dates back to 1931, when within the SS - which originally only had been established as a security guard for the bigwigs of the Party and for keeping watch at meetings etc. - a subsection was formed under the name of P.I., which probably may be interpreted as press-information. The task of this subsection was to examine whether troubles might be expected at the meetings or whether assassinations against the speakers might be expected. The head of this subsection was HEYDRICH, who from his former service in the intelligence service of the Navy had certain experience in this kind of work. This subsection gradually developed so that when the Nazis took over the power they started the SD, and the experience which Heydrich had gained throughout the years, while the P.I. still existed, were now used, when the SD proper was brought into existence.

Originally these intelligence service Abtlgs. were very small, because the SS itself even several years after the Nazis had taken over the power, consisted of a little crowd of men only. It is only during the very latest years that the SS succeeded in being the big institution, which it was right up to the end of the war. The detainee does not think that subsections had been established abroad before the Nazis took over the power, but the reason for this is probably that most of it still was in the melting-pot.

SD AFTER THE
M.ACHTUEBERNAHME:

No. 16. After the "Machtuebernahme" the PI was converted into the SD, but still it was only considered a sheer party-instrument for the attendance of intelligence service and the counter-espionage against the opponents of the Party in Germany. The material collected was sent from the SD to the Geheime Staatspolizei, which had been established after the Machtuebernahme and which had the executive authority.

THE GESTAPO: No. 17. The Geheime Staatspolizei was established everywhere in Germany according to a government order. In Prussia it was subjected to Goering, while in the various German states it was subjected to the Regierungs-Präsident or at any rate to the supreme administrative authorities of the state in question.

The enlistment of recruits to the Gestapo was made among the personnel of the criminal police, and every nationally reliable person was placed in the Gestapo, but policemen who up to the Machtuebernahme preferably had been engaged in political cases were preferred.

The detainee states that it was not a condition that the person in question was a Nazi. (And this was also impossible, because at that time there were not many Nazis in the police).

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE SD:

No. 18. In July 1934, he thinks, they received an order from the deputy leader that in future the SD was to be the only intelligence-service Abtlg. in the Party. The background of this proclamation was that the various fractions within the Party, as for instance the Arbeitsfront, the SA etc., had established intelligence services of their own, which hereby were abolished.

At the same time orders were issued right up to 1943 to the various ministries and organs within the administration that they might get information through the SD, and that they were under obligation to send information to the SD, just as if this was a government institution. By this they hoped that the SD had got a monopoly in this domain.

The detainee states that despite its rather peculiar position in Germany, the SD was a party instrument, and that its members were paid according to the rules of payment for the Party and not for the government, and this line was pursued right up to the capitulation.

ORGANISATION OF THE GERMAN POLICE:

No. 19. The detainee states about this that Dr. Werner Best, Der Reichsbevollmächtigte in Daenemark has written a book concerning this question, which until the capitulation could be bought at the book-sellers', and therefore interrogation concerning this point is omitted.

INTERROGATION CONCLUDED ON AUGUST 2ND, 1945 AT 10 P.M.

(signed) Frost (signed) Høeg Madsen
Lt. Lt.

CONTINUED AUGUST 3rd 1945, at 0915 hrs.

REICHSSICHERHEITSHAUPTAMT:

No. 20. The detainee states that when the Prussian Geheime Staatspolizei was established according to Prussian Act of February 1933, the Geheime Staatspolizeiamt was formed as a centre instance, the head of which was the then Ministerialrat DIELS.

The personnel was taken from the political section within the "Landeskriminalpolizei" at the police presidium in Berlin. When asked the detainee states that Hermann Goering, who at that time was prime minister, became the head of the newly established Geheime Staatspolizei. Further he states that also outside Prussia political police forces were established. In Bavaria, f. inst. "Die Bayerische Politische Polizei", the head of which was HEYDRICH. At that time HIMMLER was the head of the other police forces in Bavaria, and in the course of a year he became the head of all political police forces in Prussia. During the first 6 months of 1934 Himmler, who was an "Inspekteur" of the "Prussian Geheime Staatspolizei", also became the deputy of the Chief of same. On this occasion Herman Goering was succeeded by Brigadenfuehrer Heydrich as head of the Prussian Geheime Polizei. Through this it was obtained to formate a political police for the whole of the country without legal authority. Now Himmler, who had practically become the leader of all the political police forces in Germany, sent out directions which were binding on all the police forces.

The detainee states that of course the Sicherheitshauptamt - the centre instance of the Sicherheitsdienst- was not limited in its scope of work to the interior borders of Germany, but was competent to be active in the whole domain of the Reich.

Further Dovensiepen states that about the middle of 1936 Himmler became the head of the whole of the German police, and as such he came directly under the "Reichsinnenministerium". He organized the police in two "Hauptaemter", viz. 1) The Schupo, the head of which was Obergruppenfuehrer DALUEG, and 2) Hauptsicherheitspolizei, the head of which was Heydrich. Hauptsicherheitspolizei was again divided in two sections, viz.: "Geheimes Staatspolizeiamt" and "Reichskriminalpolizeiamt".

In 1939, the detainee states, the Sicherheitshauptamt and the Hauptsicherheitspolizei amalgamated under the name of "Reichssicherheitshauptamt", which was divided in 7 "Aemter", viz.:

- 1) Office for the personnel in the Sicherheitspolizei and the Sicherheitsdienst.
- 2) The economic management for the Sicherheitspolizei and the Sicherheitsdienst.
- 3) The technical management of the Sicherheitsdienst.
- 4) The technical management of the Geheime Staatspolizei.
- 5) The technical management of the Kripo.
- 6) Intelligence Service with regard to foreign countries.
- 7) Files and scientific investigation.

DISTRIBUTION OF
WORK IN THE
REICHSSICHER-
HEITSHAUPTAMT:

No. 21. The detainee states that when the Reichssicherheitshauptamt was established the connections between SD and the Gestapo were set off exactly, in order thereby to avoid the various quarrels and disagreements, of which there had been so many. SD, which formerly had been engaged, in a purely intelligence-service-way, in tasks the executive treatment of which was vested in the Gestapo, was now only to be engaged in purely Intelligence Service, while in return Gestapo got the task of building up its own Intelligence Service on a broad basis.

Now SD was to supervise the life of the Nation in all its shades and report to the centre instance in Berlin, as well as to the local political management. In this way the leaders of the Sicherheitspolizei and the SD and the political management were informed as to the general development in the country, to the political attitude of the population, to the reaction of the population against measures taken by the Government, and to the way in which the population reacted to the Government's way of administering Acts and by-laws. The detainee states that the purpose of this was in due time to be aware of a development in a wrong direction, if any, so that it would be possible to prevent it. Further it was the desire of the management in this way to obtain an objective picture of the attitude of the people. In other words, the SD was to have a finger on the pulse of the people, and through its work exclude the possibility of surprises.

When the lines for the work were fixed it appeared that the management of the SD had to be widely changed, and for that reason prominent people from the scientific trades were placed in the said domains.

Now more stress was laid on the counter-espionage which the SD was the only organization to perform, and on any occasion the individual places of service within the Gestapo made out reports of the results obtained against illegal organizations and their activity. Through the places of service of the Gestapo reports etc. regarding intelligence work were to be sent to the competent instance and to the Centre in Berlin,

ALTERATIONS
WITHIN AMT IV:

No. 22. In 1944 a re-organization took place within Amt IV, the Amt being divided into 2 groups. For the future the distribution of the work should no more be arranged according to the opponent's way of attacking, but according to his political attitude, i.e. f. inst. a case with a communistic spy should not be dealt with by the espionage-section but by the section which had to do with the political faction in question. The places of service round about in the country had to adopt these lines too.

The detainee states that in 1944 SD took over a number of new tasks. About the middle of the year the military Abwehr took over the censorship of foreign mail and telegrams. The Zollgrenzschutz and the Reichsluftfahrtsministerium's Forschungsamt and Forschungsstelle were taken over, too. These tasks were taken over by the Amt IV and partly by the Amt VI.

Finally the detainee states that when these tasks had been taken over, practically all organs which were to secure the Reich against non-military attacks from within or from outside, and which had to do with espionage or Intelligence Service, had come under Himmler, who for his part let the Head of the Sicherheitspolizei take care of the work.

The tasks which had been allotted to the Reichssicherheitshauptamt and which to begin with were directed against the German Reich, only, were during the war extended to hold good of the countries which had been occupied by the Nazis, too.

INTERROGATION CONCLUDING AUGUST 3rd, 1945, at 2210 hrs.

(signed) Frost (signed) Høeg Madsen
Lt. Lt.

CONTINUED IN THE CITADEL, August 4th, 1945, at 0915 hrs.

Card as subject

THE ORGANIZATION OF
SD IN DENMARK:

Abtlg. I:

No. 23. SD in Denmark followed to the extent necessary to the structure of SD in Germany, that is to say the 7 Hauptämter were represented to some extent:

OFFICE FOR THE PERSONNEL IN THE SICHERHEITSPOLIZEI AND THE SICHERHEITSDIENST.

Head:

Hauptsturmfuehrer, Polizeirat BETHMANN.

To Abtlg. I belonged:

The office for the personnel, the leader of which was: Polizeiinspektor RATHGE, and later on: Oberinspektor WAPPLER.

The SS-Guard at the Shell-House: SS-Sturmuehrer DORFLER.
Canteen and food-supply-dept.: Polizeisekretaer BERBER.
The management of the office work: Polizeiinspektor PLODECK.

Abtlg. II:

THE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT FOR THE SICHERHEITSPOLIZEI AND THE SICHERHEITSDIENST.

Head:

Hauptsturmfuehrer, Polizeirat BETHMANN.

to here

Abtlg. II.A.: Wages, investigations, auxiliary service, and payment of subsistence-money. Head: Polizeiinspektor RATHGE and later on Polizeioberinspektor BUCHMALLE.

Abtlg. II. B. Confiscated property: Hauptsturmfuehrer, Polizeirat BETHMANN. Further under Abtlg. II. B.: Canteen-affairs under Polizeisekretaer BERBER.

Abtlg. II.C.3: The motor-car park: Techn. Sekretaer BOTOR.

Abtlg. II.C.4: ?

Further under Abtlg. II: ✓ Telerecorder, telephone, and telegraph
+ under Obersekretær ZIEMANN.

Abtlg. II included also:

The Frøslev camp, leader: Hauptsturmfuehrer, Polizeirat ✓ SCHRIEVER.

Abtlg. III: THE TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE SICHERHEITSDIENST.

Head: Sturmbannfuehrer HANS PAHL.

✓ Abtlg. III.A.: All legal questions. Leader ✓ SS-Sturmbannfuehrer
ARNOLD, later on SS-Sturmbannfuehrer KAELSCH.

Abtlg. III. B: Head: Studienrat, Dr. WAESCHE

Abtlg. III. C: " " " "

Waesche's Abteilungen were engaged in culture and science, and the ordinary intelligence service.

✓ Abtlg. III.C.4: Press and translations, and contact with the cultural
+ section of the German Embassy, Leader: SS-Untersturmfuehrer
PERL.

+ Abtlg. III.D.: The trades. Head: Hauptsturmfuehrer ✓ EITEL.
This Abtlg. controlled all branches of the Danish trades.

ABTLG. IV: GESTAPO.

Head: SS-Sturmbannfuehrer, Dr. ✓ HOFFMANN.

Abtlg. IV.1: Opposition.

Abtlg. IV 1.a: Fighting of Communism, Marxism, extreme movements
and enemy propaganda. Head: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalrat
+ HANS HERMANNSEN.

Abtlg. IV.1.b: Fighting of the Danish resistance movement, the
illegal press, and insults against the German Wehrmacht.

Head: Kriminalkommissar ✓ SCHWEITZER, later on SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer,
+ Kriminalrat JESSEN.

Abtlg. IV.2.a: Sabotage-Abwehr, political attempts, terrorists,
arms and explosives. Head: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalrat
+ BUNKE.

+ Abtlg. IV.3.a: Abwehr affairs. Head: SS-Untersturmfuehrer,
Kriminalkommissar ELPERT.

Abtlg. IV.3.b: Securing of the industries, sabotage guards, and
military Abwehr in the armament industries. Head: Oberstleutnant
+ ECKARDT.

+ Abtlg. IV.3.c: Frontier police and frontier affairs,
Head: HANSZ.

Abtlg. IV.4.b: ✓ The Jew-question. Head: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer,
Kriminalrat BUNKE.

Abtlg. IV.5.a: Schutzdienst. Head: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer,
Kriminalrat HANS HERMANNSEN.

+ Abtlg. IV.6.a and b: Files, documents re personnel, card-index
of prisoners, and files for prisoners' cases.
Head: Obersekretær KRAUSE.

SECRET

-13-

- Card*
- Abtlg. IV.N.: Gestapo's informer service (Gegnernachrichtendienst), Head: Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalsekretaer PREISER.
- Abtlg. IV./VIIa: Control with foreign mail and telephone. Head: Hauptmann JACOBSEN.
- Abtlg. V: THE TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT OF THE KRIPO.
Head: Kriminaldirektor MARLY.
- Abtlg. V.D.1: Thefts. Head: Kriminaldirektor MARLY.
- Abtlg. V.D.2: Fraud. Head: Kriminalrat D'HEIL.
- Abtlg. V.D.3: Sexual crimes. Head: Kriminalkommissaer MARTENS.
- Abtlg. V.C.1.c: Technical Abtlg. Head: Kriminalrat D'HEIL.
- Abtlg. V.C.3.a: Police dogs. Head: Kriminalrat D'HEIL.
- Abtlg. VI: INTELLIGENCE SERVICE AND ESPIONAGE ABTEILUNG.
Head: 1) SS-Sturmbannfuehrer SEYBOLD.
2) SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer DAUFELD.
3) SS-Sturmbannfuehrer CARSTENS.

to be

Abtlg. VI.s: Sabotage and countersabotage. Head: SS-hauptsturmfuehrer ISSEL.

Abtlg. VII: FILES AND SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIONS.

As far as the detainee knows, this Abtlg. was not established in Denmark.

INTERROGATION CONCLUDED AUGUST 4, 1945 at 1230 HRS.

(sign.) Frost, (sign.) Hoeg Madsen,
Lt. Lt.

SD OUTSIDE No. 23 a. The detainee states that in some great Danish towns COPENHAGEN: SD-stations were established. F. inst. in Aalborg, Aarhus, Kolding, Odense, and Aabenraa.

In each individual case these minor stations had as much of the original SD-organization as necessary for the execution of the service. The stations consisted of Abtlg. III and Abtlg. IV, only. The other "Abteilungen" which otherwise made out the SD, were not demanded, and it was impossible to establish them.

The Heads of the stations in question were:

- AALBORG: + Abtlg. III. Obersturmfuehrer or Hauptsturmfuehrer HOEFT.
+ Abtlg. IV. SS-Sturmbannfuehrer, Kriminalrat BOLLE.
- AARHUS: Abtlg. III. SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer ARNOLD, who after the bombing of the Gestapo H.Q. in Aarhus succeeded: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer LOENNECKER.
+ Abtlg. IV. SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer RENNER, who after the bombing of the Gestapo H.Q. in Aarhus succeeded SS-Sturmbannfuehrer, Oberkriminalrat SCHWIETZGEBEL.
- KOLDING: + Abtlg. III. SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Regierungsrat BLUMBERG.
+ Abtlg. IV. SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalrat BURFEIND.
- AABENRAA: Abtlg. III. SS-Untersturmfuehrer KOEHLERT.
Abtlg. IV. Branch of the Gestapo in Kolding.

COPENHAGEN: - Abtlg. III. SS-Untersturmfuehrer SCHNLEIN.

Abtlg. IV: Untersturmfuehrer, Kriminalsekretaer DOHSE.

BORNHOLM + Abtlg. IV: SS-Untersturmfuehrer, Kriminalsekretaer SCHULTZ.
(Rønne)

GRENZKOMMISSARIAT

called GREKO. (not a name)

No. 23 b. Unter Abtlg. IV.3.c. - Head: Regierungsrat HAASZ - the so-called Grenzkommissariate had been established in Copenhagen, Elsinore and Vordingborg. These Kommissariate, which in daily parlance were called GREKO, were only engaged in frontier affairs, and they were both frontier police and customs officials. The head of each individual station was a police man, who at the same time was an SS-man. When the towns of Copenhagen, Elsinore, and Vordingborg had been chosen as seats for the GREKO, it was due to the fact that in these places some sort of frontier-police work took place, as most of the illegal transports started from the coast towards Sweden. Further the detainee states that in Jutland and Funen there was no real GREKO, as the tasks ranging under Greko did not appear to some extent worth mentioning.

GREKO ELSINORE:

+ Head: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalkommissar JOHN.

GREKO + Head: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalkommissar KOLTER.

COPENHAGEN:

GREKO - Head: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalkommissar STOCK.
VORDINGBORG:

Appendix with descriptions of the leaders of the SD outside Copenhagen and of the Greko is enclosed under: D.

INTERROGATION CONCLUDED AUGUST 5, 1945, at 1300 HRS.

(sign.) Frost (sign.) Høeg Madsen
Lt. Lt.

CONTINUED AT "KASTELLET" ON AUGUST 6, 1945, at 915 HOURS.

GENERAL
LINES FOR
DOVENSIEPEN'S
WORK IN DEN-
MARK:

No. 24. The detainee states that on his departure from Germany to Denmark he had been told that the authorities in Germany hitherto had missed sufficient and adequate information about the events in Denmark, which often took the Headquarters in Berlin by surprise. He had been ordered to see to it that this did not take place any more. Moreover he had been told that it was of the utmost importance that the exportation from Denmark should take place undisturbed and unhindered, because this was of the utmost importance to Germany, and therefore with all means at his disposal he had to fight the sabotage etc.

On direct inquiry he states for certain that he got no special directions about this from Berlin, but was allowed to act completely according to his own judgment.

On the arrival in Denmark he had not devised any special mode of procedure, but he determined to hold off a little to be able to take the right measures in the right place and in the right way.

Having been in Denmark for 3 weeks or a month he realised that he would have to use all his strength to fight the resistance movement, and in his opinion the best thing would be to get into close contact with it, even if this had to take place at the expense of previous time. To attain this end he was not unwilling to let the resistance movement get an apparent success, because he took no interest in immediate successful progress, but as mentioned above, he worked in the long view.

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In conversations with Best and Pancke it was agreed upon that cases against patriots were to be carried through with severe, but just punishments, to show the resistance movement that the Germans intended to fight it roughly. In this connection the detainee states that in his opinion Best had received powers corresponding to those of Terboven in Norway, for instance he might issue acts by means of ordinances, and order capital punishment for the infringement of these. Such acts came into force, and thereby the Germans thought to have shown the resistance movement how they would react in case the resistance did not stop.

When asked the detainee states that no meetings were held, between him, Best, and Pancke, but the idea of a stricter course arose during conversations between him and Best on one occasion, between him and Pancke on another, and also mutually between Best and Pancke, and through these conversations the a/m mode of procedure gradually crystallized.

He wants to state that these modes of procedure did not only tend to warning the resistance movement, but they also aimed at protecting themselves against criticism from higher instances in Berlin.

METHODS OF
WORK:

No. 25. To get into close contact with the resistance movement, he summoned Dr. Hoffmann, the head of Abtlg. IV, and told him that something had to be done, but that he would leave it to Dr. Hoffmann to take such measures as he found suitable. The detainee states that personally he had no knowledge at all of the various agents used by Dr. Hoffmann, but naturally he knew that such were used.

He moreover states that this Vertrauensmaennersystem necessarily had to take place without too many people getting acquainted with the persons in question.

INTERROGATION CONCLUDED ON AUGUST 6, 1945, at 1700 HOURS.

(sign.) Frost (sign.) Høeg Madsen
Lt. Lt.

CONTINUED AT "KASTELLET" ON AUGUST 7, 1945, at 915 HOURS.

CONDITIONS IN
DENMARK TILL
SEPT. 19, 1944.

No. 26. The detainee states that after August 29, 1943 the Germans had been thrown upon fighting the increasing sabotage themselves, because the Danish police appeared to be rather unwilling to assist.

At New Year's time 1943/44 the Germans made another attempt of getting to terms with the Danish police for the purpose of fighting the sabotage, and the detainee states that from Danish quarters a proposal had been made, which, however, was not accepted by Berlin. The detainee adds that he himself did not consider it a satisfactory solution of the difficulties, because after the development of the political conditions he did not believe that the Danish police had any will to collaborate with the Germans for the fighting of sabotage. On the other hand the detainee thought to have found a solution if the Danish Security Police was requested to guarantee an effective protection of the industries that worked for German interests, and he asked Dr. Best to make such a claim. Dr. Best complied with his proposal, which at the beginning was met with approval from Danish quarters. The Danes rejected the suggestion, however, whereupon Dr. Best claimed that the police force should be reduced.

TRANSPORTATION OF DANES TO THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS: No. 27. The detainee states that already under Mildner, his predecessor, people had been sent to the concentration camps, people who in one way or another were antagonists to German interests, for instance people who had distributed illegal papers.

The detainee was of the opinion, however, that distributors of illegal papers or other "small sinners" should not be sent to Germany, but only saboteurs, terrorists, communists and habitual criminals.

When nevertheless immediately after he had entered upon his office a transport of small "criminals" went to Germany, this must be due to the fact that this transport had already started while Mildner was in office.

On inquiry the detainee states that it was his own idea to send these patriots to Germany, for he considered it an effective way of getting at the resistance movement. He states expressly that he received no orders at all in this connection from his superiors. He moreover states that when he gave the order of transportation he was not aware that conditions in Germany were so bad that many of these men died under their stay there, but when he heard about the first cases, he - in concord with Dr. Hoffmann - immediately filed a report to Reichssicherheits-Hauptamt in Berlin, in which he stated that something had to be done for the prisoners from Denmark. The reason why he did so was not only that he himself did not want bad conditions for the Danish prisoners, but also because he knew that the SS-Reichsfuehrer was of the opinion that Scandinavian prisoners were to be treated particularly well, even in German concentration camps. He states that the reports to Berlin on the bad conditions were filed during the last third of the year 1944.

Confronted with the fact that after that time the Germans still sent Danish citizens to concentration camps in Germany, Bovensiepen stated that this is true, but it was due to the movement that they intended to proceed strictly, and that in the detainees' opinion a transportation to Germany would be considered a discouraging fate by most people, the more so because experience had proved that a transportation to the "Froslev Camp" had no deterrent effect.

The detainee now stated at own accord that each individual case in which there was a question of transportation was examined by Dr. Hoffmann, and by this they prevented that less important patriots were sent to Germany.

Confronted with the fact that the so-called morally insane individuals also were sent to Germany, the detainee states that such persons according to German conception belonged under the concept of habitual criminals.

GERMAN COURTS; No. 28. As regards the introduction of German courts in Denmark the detainee states that these were established by Dr. Best, at the beginning without direct order from Berlin (probably in April 1944), later on according to order from Germany.

The detainee states that the background of the establishment of these German courts in Denmark was that the Germans wanted to enjoin on the resistance movement that if occasion should arise people would be severely punished - even with capital punishment for certain sabotage acts. By passing capital punishments with ensuing executions the Germans wanted to prevent other persons, who perhaps were on the point of committing similar acts, from accomplishing these.

Thus the detainee states that it had happened several times that sabotage acts or "liquidations" had taken place, whereupon Best or Pancke had told him that now a deterrent example had had to be laid down. Then the detainee had ordered that one or more of the prisoners who might expect capital punishment for acts committed were to have their cases quickened so that they possibly could be sentenced the next day, so that these judgments might be direct reprisals against the sabotage acts which just had been committed. Thereupon the detainee states that theoretically there would have been no hindrance to the person in question not being sentenced to death, if no more sabotage acts had taken place.

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The reprisals of limiting nature, as for instance curfew, traffic bands, prohibitions against meetings, which were issued by the Germans were always issued by Dr. Best, because the detainee in such reprisals found no effective means against the increasing sabotage, and he could not either do anything to prevent them, as the decision in such cases was made in Dr. Best.

When these measures upon the whole were taken they should rather be considered a propaganda for Dr. Best towards the government in Berlin, to enable it to see that the Germans in Denmark were awake and immediately went to counter-action when great sabotages had taken place in Denmark.

THE PEOPLE'S
STRIKE:

No. 29. Thus the detainee states that the sabotage against the "Nordwerk", as far as he remembers, was the direct cause of the reprisals which later on resulted in the general strike. When the general strike was a fact the question of how to fight it arose, and in this connection the detainee suggested to stop the supplies of gas, electricity, and water and to blockade Copenhagen from the surroundings to restore order.

The detainee states that he got the idea for these reprisals from the army, because he somewhere has heard or read about the use of such means in situations like the one which arose during the general strike. Consequently, he went to Dr. Best and suggested that such means were tried, and Dr. Best agreed, whereupon the measures were accomplished.

As regards the shooting during the strike, by which about a hundred people were killed, the detainee states that German soldiers had received orders to the effect that the prohibition against traffic after 2000 hours and the prohibition against crowds were to be complied with, and that all means were to be used for the observance of these prohibitions.

Confronted with the fact that the so-called "Sommer Corps" and the "Schalburg Corps" etc. participated in the "wild chase", the detainee states that he knows that, but it took place without his order, because he had nothing at all to do with the said corps, the "Sommer Corps" being subject to the Luftwaffe and the "Schalburg Corps" to Panke.

AFTER THE
STRIKE.

No. 30. After the general strike a certain tension arose between Dr. Best and the German police. The cause of this was the calling off of the strike, because the detainee thought that Dr. Best at the negotiations about this had forfeited a chance once and for good to deal a deadly blow to the Danish resistance movement. The detainee thinks that by continuing the reprisals as long as possible - suspension of the supply of light, gas, and water - the Germans would have forced the politicians to submit to all the German claims, because the politicians could not take it upon their shoulders to let the Copenhagen population, who - as a matter of fact - quite unprepared and spontaneously had gone in for the people's strike, continue under such unbearable conditions, which easily might end in a catastrophe to the population of the confined city.

POSITION OF
THE DANISH POLICE:

No. 31. After the general strike a few cases gave rise to reflections on how the Danish police would behave in case of an invasion. It is true that the Danish police had declared that in such a case it would remain neutral, but the Germans were very much in doubt whether the police men would follow the persons in charge of the police, because during the work of the German Security Police it had several times been discovered that the Danish police men to a high degree assisted the underground movement in its work.

The Wehrmacht shared these points of view, which Pancke has told the detainee, but the latter has not participated in negotiations of this kind. Probably these points of view resulted in that Pancke got the idea of a partial detention of the Danish police. The detainee states that he had nothing to do with this case before it was performed. He expressed his position by saying that he "stood attention with his gun".

DECISION OF
THE ACTION
AGAINST THE
POLICE.

No. 32. About 8 days before the action against the police took place, Pancke confidentially told him that he had sent his A.D.C. to HIMMLER to request the latter to allow him to disarm and detain the Danish police, and Pancke had stated the a/m reasons for his request. Some days later the detainee on his telerecorder received an information from Himmler to the effect that the permission had been given. The detainee now saw that the telerecord moreover comprised permittance to dismiss and detain the departmental heads, which Pancke had not formerly mentioned. As the detainee was of the opinion that it would be absurd to undertake this action against the departmental heads, he informed Kaltenbrunner, his superior, about the matter and also about the imminent action against the police.

Through Kaltenbrunner he made Himmler revoke the permission for detention of the departmental heads, who were absolutely necessary in the detainee's opinion, if the Germans wanted to avoid chaos in the administration of Denmark.

When asked what Pancke said to that, the detainee states that Pancke simply did not notice it.

BOVENSIEPEN'S
ATTITUDE TO
THE ACTION AG-
AINST THE
POLICE.

No. 33. The detainee moreover states that even if he is glad that he is not responsible for the action against the police, he was at that time of the opinion that it was the only way out, because from a military point of view the Germans had to remove the threat which the organised Danish police was to the Germans if military operations were commenced in this country.

The detainee moreover states that the proof that the Danish police, if occasion should arise, would attack the Germans in rear, was - as already mentioned - that the German security police had received information to the effect that a few Danish police men had illegal work, but he states expressly that the action against the police was exclusively dictated by military reasons, because from a police point of view the Germans of course highly regretted that a vacuum arose which with the forces available they were not able to fill.

ATTEMPTS AT
REORGANISATION
OF DANISH
POLICE:

No. 34. After an unsuccessful attempt at establishing a Danish police with Popp Madsen as the head, the Germans tried to make the remainder of the Danish criminal police at the Police Yard to go into action, and at the same time they suggested to the Danish central administration that the police in the provinces should work as hitherto, but also this suggestion failed, because the provincial police stated that the Germans had publicly declared that the Danish police had been dissolved, and it was futile, the detainee states, that the Germans tried to improve things by declaring that the action was only directed against the organised police forces of the great towns.

After the Hilfspolizei had taken the Police Yard into possession, the Danish public at large ceased to make use of the Danish criminal police detained there, and therefore the detainee had it conveyed to the "Frøslev Camp" in 2 transports.

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In order to fight the criminal practices which arose after Sept. 19th, the detainee ordered the use of German methods in raids, because they were quite unable to fight the individual cases as they had not enough men for it.

The person who were seized at raids were interrogated, and the Germans examined whether they were on the Danish card index, and if they were habitual criminals amongst them, these were picked out and sent to the South.

CLEARING MUR-
DERS:

No. 35: The security police service was left to the municipal emergency police, which had been organized with German approval. The detainee thinks that the fight against the political opponents in Denmark was not particularly changed after Sept. 19th, but pursued a quiet development.

When confronted with the fact that after the said date there was an unheard-of increase in the murders committed by both parties, the detainee states that even if the impression had extended in the resistance movement that the murders of the patriots took place as clearing murders, this is without basis in the actual facts, for the detainee is of the firm opinion that no Danish or German authority had ordered the clearing murders, but that these took place according to spontaneous impulses in the various Nazi circles, which worked actively for the Germans. At any rate the detainee maintains that personally he had nothing at all to do with the clearing murders, and he has never issued any order in this respect.

COUNTER-SAB-
OTAGE:

No. 36. As regards the "Schalburgtage" (counter-sabotage) the same thing applies, and the detainee moreover states that neither in the case of the clearing murder nor in the case of the "Schalburgtages" the Germans did anything to find the culprits, because these acts could not be said to be detrimental to German interest. He furthermore admits that these clearing murders actually were executions of hostages, but he still asserts that neither he nor any other responsible Germans had any share in this.

PANCKE'S ATTIT-
TUDE TO THE
CLEARING MUR-
DERS AND THE
COUNTER-SABO-
TAGE.

No. 37. On enquiry the detainee states that naturally he discussed things with Pancke, his immediate superior, but he has never received any information from the latter which might suggest that he had anything to do with these acts. On direct inquiry the detainee declines being aware that Pancke had received orders from Germany to the effect that every time a sabotage act had taken place a pure Danish undertaking was to be destroyed, and every time a German had been "liquidated" 5 Danes were to be shot.

(sign.) Høeg Madsen (sign) H. Frost
Lt Lt.

USE OF TORTURE:

No. 38. Bovensiepen stated that according to the German military regulations it was permissible to use violence to make a suspect give information as to the illegal organization of which he was a member, if there was no time to obtain the result through normal examination. These regulations were also employed to the Danish prisoners, but Bovensiepen claims that as far as he knows the limit given in the regulations was observed, viz. that each suspect must receive 10 strokes, only, with a cane.

Confronted with the fact that there are proofs at hand to the effect that ill-treatments have taken place far beyond what has been stated by the detainee, he claims not to know anything of it, he, at any rate, has never ordered something in this direction. Finally Bovensiepen admits that in a few cases he has ordered strokes by a cane, amongst others in the case re MOGEN FOG.

CONFRONTED WITH PANCKE:

No. 39. The question of clearing-murders (No. 35.) and counter-sabotage (No. 36) were again discussed thoroughly with Bovensiepen, who was informed of the fact that the Danish police have got some prisoners who have admitted that they have received orders directly from Bovensiepen to commit these crimes, but Bovensiepen still claims that he has no knowledge hereof, and he sticks to his already given statement about these questions.

Now Bovensiepen was informed that Pancke has stated to an English report that the order to commit clearing murders and countersabotage was given December 30, 1943, in a meeting with Hitler, and that Pancke had passed this order on to Bovensiepen. To this Bovensiepen said that if he could be allowed to hear this from Pancke himself, he would be willing to tell what he knew about this.

Now Pancke and Bovensiepen were confronted, and in Bovensiepen's presence Pancke repeated that he had related about the meeting with the Fuehrer on Dec. 30, 1943, whereupon Pancke was at once taken outside again with no opportunity to exchange other remarks with Bovensiepen.

HITLER'S ORDER:

No. 40. The Bovensiepen stated that Jan. 5, 1944, he had learned from KALTENBRUNNER, the head of the SIPO, that the Fuehrer had issued an order to the effect that counterterror and counter-sabotage were to be carried out in Denmark in order to fight down the resistance movement in this country. These orders which had been given by the Fuehrer on earlier occasions had not been carried out to his full satisfaction, which he had told Pancke and Dr. Best during a meeting December 30, 1943, at which he had expressed his anger that his clear and unmistakable orders to this effect had not been obeyed.

Thereupon Best and Pancke had been sent back to Copenhagen with orders to have Dr. MILDNER, the temporary leader of the SIPO in Denmark, displaced because his measures had been taken at too late a time in the opinion of the Fuehrer. Here Bovensiepen stated that in his opinion Mildner could not be blamed, the blame was to be laid on the commando which Mildner had demanded for this purpose, because the latter had been sent off too late, and before it arrived Mildner had commenced on his own accord. Now Bovensiepen states further that he was given the task of continuing the work which had been started, but in all cases he was to obtain Dr. Best's permission for the action, in order that the political lines should not be impaired, and Best hand over the responsibility to the Sipo. On this occasion KALTENBRUNNER, the head of the German Security Police, informed him that Pancke had got a space of time of 3 months in which to carry through Hitler's orders, and he was to obtain a satisfactory result in the course of this time.

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With regard to the technical execution of the work he was instructed to carry out the actions which had already been planned, in such a way that the suspicion fell on opposite groups.

Bovensiepen was also told that the Fuehrer was of the opinion that terror should be fought down by counter-terror, which experience he had obtained during the struggles of the Party in Germany.

CONFESSION AS
TO CLEARING
MURDERS AND
COUNTER-SABO-
TAGE.

No.41. Now Bovensiepen explained that he had arrived in Copenhagen immediately after the attempts at the lives of amongst others Kaj Munk, Björn Kraft, and Christian Dam, which had been carried through by Mildner. During the following period, almost all cases of countersabotage and clearing murders were carried out with his special or general permission, in so far as these actions were really carried out by Bovensiepen's group. ch
nothing

Further Bovensiepen states that his permission was not always obtained, but in these cases the reason was that the group took it for granted that he would have agreed to the action.

PANCKE'S AND
BEST'S SHARE:

No.42. In the beginning Bovensiepen always went up to Dr. Best and Pancke before an action and submitted the schemes to them, if he had not been ordered by them to undertake the action. Later on when the actions became more numerous he applied to Dr. Best only when it was a question of particularly important actions, and gradually Pancke was only informed when the actions had taken place.

Bovensiepen wanted to emphasize that as well Dr. Best as Pancke and he himself had many times tried to have the Fuehrer's order abolished, as they were able to see that the carrying through of his orders did not have the effect aimed at, and they realised that in this country it was a completely wrong procedure.

INTERROGATION CONCLUDED AUGUST 18, 1945, at 1130 HRS.

(sign.) Frost (sign.) Høeg Madsen
Lt. Lt.

CONTINUED IN THE CITADEL AUGUST 20, 1945, at 0900 HRS.

"PETER SCHAEFER" No.43. The detainee states that in practise there was only one group at his disposal for the carrying out of the tasks laid upon him by the Fuehrer through Pancke. It was the so-called "Peter Group" which by the way already existed when in the beginning of 1944 he took up the position after Mildner. At that time "Peter Schaefer" was the leader of the group, the other 2 or 3 members of which were all German. He cannot remember the names, but adds that their names were aliases.

He maintains that he does not know "Peter Schaefer"'s real name, but having been informed that he was identical with OTTO ALEXANDER FRIEDRICH SCHWERT, he states that his Christian name was OTTO. He describes Peter as:

"PETER", aged abt. 28. Height: abt. 180 cms.
Slim, black-haired. Untersturmfuehrer. E-2
E-1

The detainee states that he does not want to express himself further on "Peter Schaefer", with whom he, by the way, associated a great deal. He could only say that "Peter Schaefer" was an idealist and that he had reported to be given special tasks. He belonged to the regiment SKORZENY.

As far as he knows "Peter" was removed in September 1944 in order to enter regiment Skorzeny for special tasks in France. Later on he came to the East Front, but the detainee saw him last in Copenhagen which he visited in March or April this year. He intended partly to call upon the place of service, partly to see his fiancée, a Danish citizen, Volksdeutscher. The detainee does not want to state the name of the fiancée. From here he went to Berlin, and since then the detainee has neither heard about him nor seen him.

ISSEL:

No. 44. In August 1944 Hauptsturmfuehrer ^{Thone} ISSEL came to Copenhagen, where he was to succeed "Peter Schuefer" as leader. The detainee described Issel:

ISSEL, aged abt. 34, Height: abt. 178 cms. Slender Dark hair, Hauptsturmfuehrer.

and he states that as far as he knows Issel had no alias. Having been informed, however, that Issel may have used the name of HORST WALDENBURG, he recollects that Issel used this name at the hotel in Copenhagen at which he lived. It is the only connection in which he has heard the name of Horst Waldenburg mentioned.

THE "PETER GROUP" No. 45. The detainee states that from the beginning the group consisted exclusively of Germans, later on the Danes came, and the latter were recruited from the Schalburg-Corps. The detainee now states the names of Germans who have been members of the group, at the same time stating that as far as he knows the names are aliases:

+ HOLZER: small, square-built, light blue eyes.

+ FRITZ: aged abt. 22. Height: abt. 182 cms. Slender. Black-haired.

+ HIMMEL OR HIMME aged abt. 26. Height: abt. 182 cms, powerful, broad, black-haired.

(Either FRITZ or HIMMEL was killed during the police action at Amalienborg Castle, Sept. 19, 1944).

+ GRUNWALD, aged abt. 26, height: abt. 178 cms. Slim, fair.

+ NOLDE, aged abt. 32, abt. 170 cms. Powerful, black-haired.

Danish members:

+ JOHAN, aged abt. 30, abt. 176 cms. Slim, fair.

+ HARALD

+ "DEN RØDE", aged abt. 34, abt. 170 cms. Slim, ?

Name unknown, aged abt. 32, abt. 180 cms, fair. Lower arm and hand, possibly the right, partly paralysed.

+ TAGE? Aged abt. 31, abt. 170 cms. Slim, fair.

In order to provide objects for the counter-terror the detainee made use of the so-called A-files, about which he explains:

LISTS OF OBJECTS:

No. 46. In Germany the Party had established a so-called A-file comprising names of persons who in a critical situation were to be taken in custody in order to secure the Reich from within. This file had f.inst. been taken into use when the war broke out, when the Government took into custody prominent political opponents, who had hitherto been at liberty, f.inst. Social-democratic leaders, etc.

When he arrived in Denmark the detainee made up his mind to work up such a file, here too, and he extended it to comprise firms which were principally against a collaboration with the Germans. He sent out orders of the day to the Abteilungen in his Office ordering them to provide objects with a reason in each individual case. In this way this file came into existence in Denmark, but the detainee can say nothing about from whom the Abteilungen received their information.

In order to execute the orders given by the Fuehrer he made use of the above files, which were placed at the disposal of the "Peter Group". When denouncers had been liquidated or Germans had been shot, and when sabotage had taken place in a firm which was working for German account, the leader of the group submitted a report to Bovensiepen stating that a certain person or a certain firm would do as an object for reprisals, and at the same time Bovensiepen was told what could be said to the disadvantage of the person or firm in question with regard to relations with Germany. In the beginning the detainee always discussed the individual cases with Best according to his order from Pancke, but later on when the reprisal-actions became daily, he informed Best only in case of criminal cases, because in these cases Best agreed with Bovensiepen's ideas. He did not discuss matters with Pancke, but he informed him of them, because Pancke always agreed with the detainee's ways of dealing.

The detainee states that on some occasion Best also gave up objects to the detainee, f. inst. Best drew his attention to "Tuborgs Fabrikker", and it was Best who in the beginning provided lists of firms hostile to Germany, and who handed them over to the detainee, who again passed them over to "Peter". Best possibly received the lists from "Ruestungsstab".

But it also happened that Best had objections to the execution of certain reprisals, and these objections have all been complied with except in a few cases, another object being pointed out which then received Best's sanction. Bovensiepen stated that in a few cases the personnel of the Sipo placed voluntary men at the disposal of the "Peter-Group", which otherwise arranged everything itself. This was the case f. inst. in the countersabotage against the firm of "Aller".

CONCLUSION:

During the interrogation Bovensiepen has willingly and, as it seems, truthfully given statements regarding purely technical questions, f. inst. about the Reichssicherheitshauptamt, SD in Denmark, etc., and has given names and descriptions of persons who have served under or together with him. On the other hand he will not give the names of persons who in some way or other have been guilty of crimes, if he supposes or is sure that the person in question is at large.

Further it was not until after a thorough cross-examination that he admitted having backed up the orders for clearing - murders and countersabotage together with Pancke and Best, and he did not admit it until he had been confronted with Pancke.

The detainee makes the impression of being a cold and keen-sighted person who is able fully to judge the scope of his work, and who has realised, been convinced, indeed, of the wrong he did when executing the orders given, even if he claims to be personally unpunishable, as he has acted according to his duty of service conferred upon him for the interest of Germany.

RECOMMENDATION:

In my opinion Bovensiepen has incurred penalty, as despite his own conviction and contrary to international agreements in force he has been guilty of heavy crimes in this country. The fact that he claims to have acted under orders cannot come into consideration, as he was staying in an enemy country.

Therefore, it is recommended that Bovensiepen be primarily handed over to the Danish courts for further treatment according to what has been stated above, in the alternative that he be handed over to the proper allied instances to be judged as an international war criminal.

INTERROGATION CONCLUDED AUGUST 20, 1945, at 1700 HRS.

(sign.) Frost
Lt.

(sign.) Høeg Madsen
Lt.

APPENDIX C.

HF/HM/KH

CIVILIAN INTERROGATION CENTRE
BRITISH MILITARY MISSION DENMARK
ALSGADES SKOLE.

STATEMENT MADE BY SS-STANDARTENFUEHRER AND OBERST DER POLIZEI
OTTO BOVENSTIEPEN REGARDING THE TASKS AND THE
DESCRIPTIONS OF THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND IMPORTANT INFERIOR
PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN THE SD IN COPENHAGEN UNTIL MAY 5TH 1945.

done
Abtlg. I: Head: Hauptsturmfuehrer, Polrat BETHMANN aged abt. 41, 173 cms,
square-built, dark-blonde.

done
Polizeiinspektor RATHGE, aged abt. 40, abt. 182 cms, very slender,
light-blonde. Was head of Personnel-Dept.
and Property-Dept. under Abtlg. I until
January or February 1944, when replaced by:

done
Oberinspektor WAPPLER, aged 35, abt. 176 cms, slender,
black-haired, wore spectacles.

done
Polizeisekretaer BERBER, aged abt. 42, abt. 172 cms, slender,
light-grey hair. His job was almost that
of Paymaster of the Abtlg., as he was the
head of the Canteen and the Food-Supply-
Dept.

done
SS-Untersturmfuehrer DOERFLER, aged abt. 33, abt. 176 cms,
slender, strongly built, dark-blond.
Was O.i.O. for the SS-guard at the Shell-
House.

done
Polizeiinspektor FLODECK, aged abt. 38, abt. 174 cms,
square-built, dark-blonde, almost black-
haired. Supervised the office-work of the
Abt. I.

done
Abtlg. II: Head: Hauptsturmfuehrer, Polizeirat BETHMANN, see above under Abtlg.

done
Abtlg. II A. Polizeiinspektor RATHGE, " " " "
replaced from January or February 1944 by:
Polizeiinspektor BUCHHALLE, aged abt. 37, abt. 176 cms,
slender, blonde, sallow complexion.

The a/m 2 men had to do with payment of salaries,
examinations, auxiliary service, and payment of subsistence-
money for the Abtlg. II.

done
Abtlg. II B. Hauptsturmfuehrer, Pol. rat BETHMANN, see above under
Abtlg. I. Bethmann had to do with confis-
cated property, this task being vested in
Abt. II B.

done
Abtlg. II B had further to do with canteen matters, the
routine work of which was performed by the a/m Polizeisekretaer
BERBER.

done
Techn. Obersekretaer ZIEMANN, aged abt. 34, abt. 178 cms,
ordinary build, dark-blond. Had to do with
everything regarding tele-recorders, telephone,
and telegraph.

done
Abtlg. II/C. 3. Tech. Sekretaer BOTOR, aged abt. 38, 170 cms, square-
built, blonde.

done
Abtlg. II C. 4. Knew the personnel by sight only.

*Card
but do
not
duplicate
names
earlier in
text - 13
Check with
card.*

THE FROSLEV CAMP:

done
Head: Hauptsturmfuehrer, Polizeirat SCHRIEVER, aged abt. 50
 abt. 166 cms, corpulent, dark-blonde.

Abtlg. III *done*
Head: Sturmbannfuehrer HANS PAHL, aged abt. 38, 178 cms, slender,
 blonde, "a dashing fellow".

Abtlg. III A. *done*
 SS-Sturmbannfuehrer ARNOLD, aged abt. 34, abt. 182 cms,
 slender, but strongly-built, dark-blonde wavy
 hair, wore spectacles, Was leader until the
 beginning of 1945, when he was transferred to
 Aarhus as Aussenstellenleiter of III.
 Replaced by:

done
 Sturmbannfuehrer KAELTSCH, aged abt. 37, abt. 181 cms, ordinary
 build, dark-blonde, thick hair.

done
 Dr. BRUHN, Danish citizen, address probably Copenhagen, abt. 45
 years, abt. 170 cms, square-built; grizzly,
 thin hair.

done
Abtlg. III B. Studienrat WAESCHE Hans, aged abt. 43, abt. 170 cms,
 square-built; thin, very grizzly hair.

done
Abtlg. III C. Head: WAESCHE, see above.

done
Abtlg. III C 4. Head: WAESCHE, see above.

done
 SS-Untersturmfuehrer PERL, aged abt. 38, abt. 182 cms, slender,
 ash-blonde wavy hair.

— A Dane by name of FOEGE, aged abt. 25, abt. 186 cms, slender, dark-
 blonde hair, possibly spectacles, Made trans-
 lations from the Press.

done
Abtlg. III D. Head: Hauptsturmfuehrer EITEL, aged abt. 35,
 abt. 176 cms, slender, black-haired, wore
 spectacles, By the way, he replaced in
 March 1944:

done
 Hauptsturmfuehrer FRIDERITI, aged abt. 34, abt. 175 cms, slender
 dark-haired, possibly spectacles, - who at
 the said point of time was transferred to
 Cassel.

Abtlg. IV:
Head:

done
 Sturmbannfuehrer, Dr. HOFFMANN, aged abt. 33, abt. 172 cms,
 ordinary build, wavy blonde hair, disposition
 to corpulence.

done
Abtlg. IV. 1. a: Head: Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalrat HANS HERMANNSEN,
 aged abt. 50, abt. 173 cms, square-built,
 dark-grey hair, wore spectacles. Abtlg. IV. 1. a
 was to combat communism, Marxism, radical
 movements, and enemy propaganda.

done
Abtlg. IV. 1. b: Head: Kriminalkommissaer SCHWEITZER, aged abt. 38,
 abt. 175 cms, ordinary build, dark-blonde hair,
 mustache. Schweitzer was the head of the
 Abtlg. IV. 1. b. until September 1944, when

done
 SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalrat JESSEN took over the direction.
 He was abt. 50 years old, 174 cms, square-built,
 grey-haired, wore spectacles when working.
 Abtlg. IV. 1. b. occupied itself with the Danish
 Resistance Movement, the illegal Press, and
 insults against the Wehrmacht.

SECRET

-27-

Abtlg. IV. 1.c: was not active in Denmark.

Abtlg. IV. 2: Head: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalrat BUNKE, aged abt. 38, abt. 182 cms, sporty, blonde. Was head of the Referats IV. 2. a. and b., both of which were occupied with "Sabotageabwehr", political attempts, terrorists, weapons, explosives and parachute-agents.

Abtlg. IV. 3. a: Head: SS-Obersturmfuehrer, Kriminalkommissaer ELPERT, aged abt. 36, 178 cms, slender, dark-haired, disposition to baldness. Abt. IV. 3. a. had to do with Abwehr-matters.

Abtlg. IV. 3. b: Head: Oberstleutnant ECKARDT, aged abt. 54, abt. 170 cms, square-built, grey-haired. Used two sticks when walking. Tasks of Abtlg. IV. 3. b: securing of industry, guarding, sabotage-guard, and military Abwehr in armament industry, which in reality belonged under Abt. IV/III. d., but had been absorbed by Abt. IV. 3. d.

Abtlg. IV. 3. c: Head: Regierungsrat HLASZ, aged abt. 53, abt. 182 cms, slender grey-haired. Abt. IV. 3. c. had to do with frontier police and frontier matters.

Abtlg. IV. 4. b: Head: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalrat BUNKE, see under Abtlg. IV. 2. Domain: Matters regarding Jews.

Abtlg. IV. 5. a: Head: Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalrat HANS HERMANNSEN, see under Abtlg. IV. 1. a. Domain: "Schutzdienst".

Abtlg. IV. 6. a: Head: Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalrat HANS HERMANNSEN, see under Abtlg. IV. 1. a.

Leader of the routine-work of the Abtlg. was Obersekretaer KRAUSE, aged abt. 48, abt. 178 cms, ordinary build, grey-haired.

Abtlg. IV. 6. a., which was amalgamated with Abtlg. IV. 6. b., had to do with card-index-files and documents regarding personnel, as well as card-index files concerning persons detained, and archives for cases regarding such.

Abtlg. IV. N: Head: Untersturmfuehrer, Kriminalsekretaer PREISER, aged abt. 38, abt. 173 cms, ordinary build, grey-haired.

Abtlg. IV. N. had to do with Gestapo's informer service (Gegnernachrichtendienst).

Abtlg. IV/III. a: Head: Hauptmann JACOBSEN, aged abt. 60, abt. 172 cms, corpulent, grey-haired, thin hair, wore spectacles.

Domain of the Abtlg: Control of foreign mails and foreign telephone conversations.

Abtlg. V: Head: Sturmbannfuehrer, Krim. dir. MALY, aged abt. 36, abt. 178 cms, slender, blonde, sporty.

Second-in-command was:

Kriminalrat D. HEIL, aged abt. 46, abt. 182 cms, slender, grizzled, black hair, drooping.

Abt. V. was the real Criminal Police, and the detainee does not recollect whether the Abtlg. was divided up in Referats. Besides the a/m persons Maly and D. Heil were employed:

done
Kriminalkommissaer MARTENS, aged abt. 54, abt. 180 cms,
strongly built, grey-blond. Further:

Kriminalobersekretaer STEFFENS, aged abt. 42, abt.
178 cms, corpulent, bald-headed with a ring
of red-blond hair. Further:

done
Abtlg. V.c.1.c: Head: Kriminalrat D. HEIL, see above
under Abt. V. Second-in-command:

done
Kriminalobersekretaer STEFFENS, see above under Abt. V.

Abtlg. V.c.1.c had to do with photography and
criminal-technical work.

done
Abtlg. V.C.3.a: Head: Kriminalrat D. HEIL, see above under
Abtlg. V. Domain: Police-dog Service.

Abt. VI: Head: Sturmbannfuhrer SEYBOLD, aged abt. 34, abt. 176 cms,
slender, blonde, Seybold was the head until March
1944, when he was succeeded by:

done
Hauptsturmfuhrer DAUFELD, aged abt. 38, abt. 176 cms, slender,
dark-haired. In Sept. 1944 Daufeld was replaced by:

done
Sturmbannfuhrer CASTENS, aged abt. 38, abt. 172 cms,
ordinary build, dark-blond.

Abtlg. VI was occupied with foreign Intelligence
Service and was in reality nothing but an
espionage-Abtlg. Second-in-command was
Hauptsturmfuhrer Daufeld.

done
Abt. VI.s: Head: Hauptsturmfuhrer ISSEL, aged abt. 32,
abt. 178 cms, slender, black-haired.

Domain of Abt. VI.s: Sabotage and Counter-Sabotage.

Abt. VII: was, as far as Bovensiepen knows, not established in this
country.

APPENDIX D.
HF/HM/KH

CIVILIAN INTERROGATION CENTRE:
BRITISH MILITARY MISSION DENMARK
ALSGADES SKOLE.

STATEMENT MADE BY SS-STANDARTENFUEHRER AND OBERST DER POLIZEI
OTTO BOVENSTIEPEN REGARDING THE TASKS AND THE
DESCRIPTIONS OF THE HELDS OF DEPARTMENTS AND IMPORTANT INFERIOR
PERSONNEL EMPLOYED IN THE SD IN THE PROVINCES UNTIL MAY 5, 1945.

AALBORG.

Abtlg. III: Head: Obersturmfuehrer oder Hauptsturmfuehrer HOEFFT, aged 36, abt. 178 cms, slender, black hair. *done*

Abtlg. IV: Head: SS-Sturmbandfuehrer, Kriminalrat BOLLE, aged abt. 40, abt. 168 cms, square-built, blonde, wore spectacles. *done*

— Kommissaer ZEHEMMEYER, aged abt. 34, abt. 174 cms, ordinary build, black hair.

AARHUS.

Abtlg. III: Head: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer ARNOLD, aged abt. 34, abt. 1.82 cms, slender, but strongly built, dark-blonde wavy hair, wore spectacles, Arnold replaced: *done*

Hauptsturmfuehrer LONNECKER, aged abt. 33, abt. 175 cms, slender, black hair, Loennecker was killed under the attack on the Gestapo-building in Aarhus. *done*

Abtlg. IV: Head: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer RENNER, aged abt. 36, abt. 178 cms, slender, dark-blonde, disposition to baldness. Renner replaced: *done*

SS-Sturmbannfuehrer and Oberkriminalrat SCHWIEZGEBEL, aged abt. 44, abt. 175 cms, slender, black hair, wore spectacles. Schwietzgebel was killed under the attack on the Gestapo-building in Aarhus. *done*

— SS-Untersturmfuehrer, Kriminalobersekretaer JOHANSEN, aged abt. 53, abt. 172 cms, ordinary build, grey-haired.

KOLDING.

Abtlg. III: Head: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Regierungsrat BLUMBERG, aged abt. 36, abt. 180 cms, slender, blonde hair, wore spectacles. *done*

Abtlg. IV: Head: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalrat BURFEIND, aged abt. 36, abt. 172 cms, square-built, light-blonde, wavy hair. *done*

AABENRAA.

Aussenstelle
fuer SD.

Abtlg. III: Head: SS-Untersturmfuehrer KOEHLERT, aged abt. 37, abt. 170 cms, corpulent, dark-blonde hair. *done*

Abtlg. IV: - Affiliation
of Gestapo in Kolding. : Does not remember the name.

ODENSE

Abt. III: Head: SS-Untersturmfuehrer SOHNLEIN, aged abt. 34, abt. 175 cms, corpulent, black-haired, wore spectacles.

Abt. IV: Head: SS-Untersturmfuehrer, Kriminalsekretaer DOHSE, aged abt. 34, abt. 178 cms, ordinary build, powerful, dark-haired, rather bald-headed.

BORNHOLM RØNNE

Abt. IV: Head: Untersturmfuehrer, Kriminalsekretaer SCHULTZ, aged 36, abt. 178 cms, slender, red-blond.

GREKØ.

Under Abt. IV 3 c - head: Regierungsrat HAASZ - the so-called "Grenzkommisariats" had been established in Copenhagen, Elsinore and Vordingborg.

ELSINORE: Head: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalkommissar JOHN, aged abt. 50, abt. 170 cms, dark-grey hair, somewhat bald.

COPENHAGEN: Head: SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalkommissar KOLTER, aged abt. 34, abt. 176 cms, slender, dark-blond.

VORDINGBORG:Head:

SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, Kriminalkommissar STOCK, aged abt. 36, abt. 178 cms, ordinary build, blond.

CONFIDENTIAL

23 Feb 66/jmh

USAREUR Central Registry(Prov) 513th INTC Group, APO US Forces 09154

BOVENSIEPEN, Otto (C)
DOB: 8 July 1905
POB: Duisburg, West Germany

1. (C) Information on file indicates that Otto Richard BOVENSIEPEN aka LOHMEYER, born 8 July 1905 in DUISBURG, attended elementary school and the gymnasium in DUISBURG from 1912 until 1925. In 1925, HE joined the Nazi party, but due to monetary difficulties failed to pay HIS membership fees. SUBJECT studied "Jura" at the University at BONN until 1928. Then HE continued HIS studies at home in DUISBURG, where, in 1929 HE successfully completed the examination as "Juristic Referenda". SUBJECT was then employed as a trainee in the law courts under the jurisdiction of the "Oberlandesgerichtsbezirk" DUESSELDORF. In 1931, HE returned to the Nazi Party, and was an officially recognized member from that time onward. From March 1933 until 1935, SUBJECT was a member of the SA with the rank of Sturmmann. SUBJECT went to BERLIN in July 1933 to sit for HIS final examination (Assessor's examination) at the "Preussisches Ministerium", which HE passed. SUBJECT was then employed in a court, but applied for a leave of absence to take up a position in the Civic administration in DUISBURG. While employed in DUISBURG, HE applied for a transfer to the local Government of DUESSELDORF, and the granting of Civil Servant status. (F-6)

2. (C) In October 1933, SUBJECT was called to DUESSELDORF to serve in the Gestapo on a probationary period. HE was employed by the Gestapo in DUESSELDORF until June 1934. HE was Chief of the Gestapo in MAGDEBURG from July 1934 until February 1935, the Chief of the Gestapo in DORTMUND from March 1935 until October 1935, and the Chief of the Gestapo in BIELEFELD from November 1935 until October 1936. In October 1936, SUBJECT became a member of the SS with the rank of SS Untersturmfuehrer. HE was the Chief of the Gestapo in KUESTLIN from November 1936 until October 1937 and the Chief of the Gestapo in HALLE/Saale from November 1937 until 1941. In 1938, SUBJECT was given the SS ranks of Obersturmfuehrer and Hauptsturmfuehrer and in 1941 the SS ranks of Sturmbannfuehrer Obersturmbannfuehrer. From 1941 until November 1942, SUBJECT was Chief of the Gestapo in BERLIN. From 1942 until February 1943, HE was granted a leave of absence. From March 1943 until 1944, SUBJECT was inspector of the Sipo and SD in Wehrkreis KASSEL. In November 1943, HE was promoted to the rank of SS Standartenfuehrer. In January 1944, SUBJECT was appointed Commander of the Sipo and SD in Denmark. On 6 June 1945, HE was arrested by British Military Authorities at BAD ST PETERS. (F-6)

3. (U) Available records disclose no further pertinent information.

COMMENT: The above information may be released to the BND.

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A. over BND 1. over CR 51100

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2001 2008

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FOR COORDINATION WITH ^{ed} US Army

CONFIDENTIAL

Chief, Munich Liaison Base

Chief, EE
CATIE UJVENTURE UJVAULT
Headquarters Reply for Traces

REFERENCE: EGMA-68056, 11 February 1966

1. OSS documents indicate that Gunther BOVENSIEPEN [] was a Kriminalkommissar in the Geheime Staatspolizei, was a member of the SS, was either an Obersturmfuhrer or Hauptsturmfuhrer, was the brother of Otto Richard Bovensiepen, and worked for the Gestapo at Essen. The following references are probably identical to Subject:

a. An undated carded reference states that Gunther BOVENSIEPEN, SS Ostuf (21 June 1944) was connected with the IdS and SD at Duesseldorf.

b. Another undated carded reference states that Gunther BOVENSIEPEN, SS Ostuf (November 1944), SS # 346,640, was located with the NSDA, Berlin (November 1944).

c. A document dated 24 May 1945 states that Inu BOVENSIEPEN, born circa 1910, studied at "Fuehrer Schule der Sipo, Berlin-Charlottenburg" from August 1940 - April 1941.

2. Traces are not completed on Otto Richard BOVENSIEPEN [] [], but enough information has been received to forward a substantial interim reply. Attached is a XX-8815 dated 20 August 1945, a British Interrogation Report of Subject, which summarizes

(Continued)

Attachment: a/s h/w

Distribution:
2 - C/MLD w/att h/w

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7 March 1966

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- 1 - EE/G/IS
- 3 - RI

EE/G/CE

most of the personal information available on him and gives details of his activities with the Sipo and SD in Denmark. Information in addition to this report is contained in the following references:

a. A carded reference states that Subject was an Oberregierungsrat and was the Provincial President of Brandenburg in 1943. He is listed as "not a career civil servant but a functionary coming from the Nazi Party stock, appointed Regierungsrat and Head of the Gestapo Office because of his membership in the SS Elite Guard."

b. A document dated 30 December 1944 places doubt on BOVENSIEPEN's explanation of his activities in Denmark as forwarded in his interrogation report. Subject is described as the Gestapo Chief for Greater-Berlin who "was the driving spirit in the ruthless chaotic Jew-baiting (just before the war?). He made such a mess of his job, that he got into trouble himself, but saved the situation by making his two closest assistants—both Regierungsrats—scapegoats. They were both executed.

"He is ruthless and never shows pity, though he is suspected of getting "cold feet" lately, like so many of his colleagues. There is no doubt that he both directly and indirectly is guilty of many of the murders of patriots. He has no sense of honor whatsoever. Thus, it was he who broke the pledge of safe conduct given to state-attorney Hoff, when the Gestapo wanted to have a conference with him."

"An interesting fact about him is, that he is deeply interested in religion, and often discusses the salvation of his soul. He also seems to be interested in the salvation of his body, as he often discusses his war guilt and wonders whether he will be condemned as war criminal and on what grounds."

c. An AXIS INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES IN DENMARK report dated March 1944 states that a source of undetermined reliability reported that BOVENSIEPEN, previously reported to have succeeded Dr. MILDNER as "Befehlshaber der Sipo und S.D." for Denmark, had been replaced by SS. Standartenfuehrer NOLDBER on whom source had no information. If more information on Otto Richard BOVENSIEPEN is disclosed by the outstanding traces, we will forward it promptly.

3. An automatic no trace reply was received on Ernst SCHUEBLER []

4. Since most of the information on both BOVENSIEPEN's is from the British, tell CATHE that we have nothing additional to that in the BDC results.

NOTE: We have just located one further carded reference to an OWI News Digest dated December 1944. The card refers to BOVENSIEPEN, Standartenfuehrer and states that the "real name of Subject is not BOVENSIEPEN. Entire Gestapo office corps in Denmark uses false names and papers; it is also believed that many German policemen exchange identity cards, creating a sort of collective security whereby one man cannot save himself by testifying against another."

(Name and address of requesting agency)

EGBT-10463/02
URGENT
9 March '66
FEB. 17 1966

Berlin Document Center,
U.S. Mission Berlin
APO 742, U.S. Forces

U.S. ARMY
SPECIAL ADVISORY GROUP
APO 742, U.S. FORCES

Date: FEB. 17 1966

PRIORITY

It is requested that your records on the following named person be checked: **1383543**

Name: BOVENSIEPEN, Otto
Place of birth: 41 Duisburg
Date of birth: 8.7.1905
Occupation:
Present address:

2 Photos Please

Other information: chem. SS-Standartenführer, SS-Nr. 280 071

It is understood that the requested information will be supplied at cost to this organization, and that payment will be made when billing is received.

6 2.7.7

CHARLES R. JUNE

(Telephone No.)

Executive Officer (Signature)

(This space will be filled in by the Berlin Document Center)

	Pos.	Neg.		Pos.	Neg.		Pos.	Neg.
1. NSDAP Master File	___	___	7. SA	___	___	13. NS-Lehrerbund	___	___
2. Applications	___	___	8. OPG	___	___	14. Reichsaerztekammer	___	___
3. PK	___	___	9. RWA	___	___	15. Party Census	___	___
4. SS Officers	___	___	10. EWZ	___	___	16.	___	___
5. RUSHA	___	___	11. Kulturkammer	___	___	17.	___	___
6. Other SS Records	___	___	12. Volksgerichtshof	___	___	18.	___	___

For explanation of abbreviations and terms, see other side.

NSDAP Master File, SS Officers File, SS RuSHA and Miscellaneous:

✓ BOVENSIEPEN, Otto 201-792586
Born: July 8, 1905 at Duisburg
Occupation: Oberreg. Rat

See also attached copies of documents, incl. photographs.

Encl.: 108 photocopies (104)

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Luella M. Petterson

Luella M. Petterson
Director
Berlin Document Center

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Form AE/GER-205
(Sept. 62)

FEB. 17 1966 (Date Request Received)

(Date Answer Transmitted)

MAR. -7 1966

Dienstgrad	Bef.-Dat.	Dienststellung	von	bis	Parteil.
	20.4.53				
U-Stuf.					
O-Stuf.	20.4.53				
Hpt-Stuf.	1.8.58	SA-Sportabzeichen		280 071	
Stabf.	15.2.41	SA-Sportabzeichen		35 782	
O'Stabf.	20.4.41	SA-Sportabzeichen		8.7.05	
Stab.	9.11.5	SA-Sportabzeichen			
Quert.		SA-Sportabzeichen			
Brif.		SA-Sportabzeichen			
Gruf.		SA-Sportabzeichen			
O'Gruf.		SA-Sportabzeichen			

15.7.36
 280 071
 35 782
 8.7.05

Otto Bovensleben
 Geburtsort: **Q111111111111**

Größe: 179
 H-Z.A. 144 500

Sportabzeichen
 Reitersportabzeichen
 Reichssportabzeichen

Gold, Parteiabzeichen
 Totenkopfsing
 Ehrenlegen *

*

Dienststellung	von	bis	Parteil.
<p>Parteil.</p> <p>ST</p>			
H-Strafen:	15.9.39	2 Jahre Altkad	Verbot
Familienstand; verh	13.9.38		
Ehefrau: Annetrese Pauli	5.11.4		
Parteiopossin:			
Tätigkeit in Partei:			
Religion:	gottdgl.		
Kinder:	1. 2.11.38	4.	1.
	2. 15.8.50	5.	2.
	3. 14.9.44	6.	3.
Nationalpol. Erziehungsanstalt für Kinder:			

Beruf: **Höherer Juristbeamter**
 erlernt
 jetechnisch (Hauptkand)

Arbeitgeber: **Burgheim**
 Volksschule * III
 Fach- od. Gew.-Schule
 Handelsschule
 Fachrichtung: **Jura mit Ex.**

Sprachen:
 Führerschein: III
 Abhinachweis: **Sachsen** *

Parteil.

Stellung im Staat (Gemeinde, Behörde, Polizei, Industrie)
 Verh. d. Dienststellen: **SA-Stabschef**
 (Bayer. Landespol.)

<p>Auslandstätigkeit:</p>	<p>Alte Armee:</p>	<p>Freikorps:</p>
<p>Deutsche Kolonien:</p>	<p>Front:</p>	<p>von</p>
<p>Besond. sportl. Leistungen:</p>	<p>Dienstgrad:</p>	<p>bis</p>
<p>Aufmärsche:</p>	<p>Gefangenschaft:</p>	<p>von</p>
<p>Sonstiges:</p>	<p>Orden und Ehrenzeichen:</p>	<p>bis</p>
	<p>SA: * 21.01.33 - Febr. 34</p>	
	<p>SA-Res:</p>	
	<p>NSMK:</p>	
	<p>Ordensburgen:</p>	
	<p>von</p>	
	<p>Reichsheer: * 8.5.37 - 7.5.37 10. Schw. Regt. 2 30.1. - 20.4.39 Flak/Halle 3.6.40 - 28.8.40</p>	
	<p>Reichswehr:</p>	
	<p>Polizei:</p>	
	<p>Dienstgrad:</p>	
	<p>Dienstgrad: <i>Reinmann 2. Dienstgradnummer 1001</i> <i>Sept. 1918 o. 1914 Hft. d. R.</i></p>	



Dienstlaufbahn des

Name: *Geismann, Otto*

SS-Nr.: 280 071

geb. am: 8. Juli 1905 zu: *Süßbrunn*

Pg. Nr.: 35782

Jahr	Tag	Monat	Dienstgrad	Einheit	Art der Dienststellung	Hauptamtlich
1936		febr.			Aufnahme in die SS	
1937	20.	April	1. Auf.	P. S.	f. i.	
1938	20.	April	3. Auf.	"	"	
1938	1.	März	4. Auf.	"	"	
1941	15.	febr.	5. Auf.	"	"	
1941	20.	April	6. Auf.	"	"	
1943	9.	Nov.	Standartenführ.	"	"	

Mitglieds Nr. 25782 Vor- und Zuname Dr. Eger 10163-102
Bovensiepen

Geboren 8. 7. 05 Ort Driesburg 18.31

Beruf..... Ledig, verheiratet, verw.

Eingetreten 3. Mai 1926

Ausgetreten

Wiedereingetr.

It, West, Sd III 35 46
Wohnung U. Tiefel M. J. Kuhn

Ortsgr. D. J. Kuhn Gau M. J. Kuhn
U. West Sd 11/35/13

Wohnung L. J. Kuhn

Ortsgr. U. West Sd Gau U. West Sd
U. West Sd 10/36/5

Wohnung H. Kuhn

Ortsgr. Halle Gau Pommern

Comm 11.37/16

Wohnung H. J. Kuhn

Ortsgr. Halle Gau Halle

Ha. Mex. 5.41/21

Wohnung B. Charlottenburg

Ortsgr. Berlin Gau Berlin

W. 9.43/13

Wohnung Laar by Cassel

Ortsgr. Zimmern Gau H. Kuhn

Mitglieds Nr.: 35782 Name: Borensiepen Otto

Eingetreten am 3. Mai 1928 // 1.8.31. Beruf ~~Fabrikant~~

Ausgetreten am nicht aufgeführt 18.3.29 Wohnung ~~Duisburg~~ ~~Waldstraße 32~~ ~~1.8.26~~

Geboren am 8. 7. 05 Duisburg Jetzt ~~Margarete~~ ~~Waldstraße 32~~ ~~1.8.26~~

Ortsgruppe ~~Margarete~~ ~~Duisburg~~ ~~Buhr~~ ~~Waldstraße 32~~ ~~1.8.26~~ verh., ledig, verwitw.

Bemerkung: 1.8.31. H. W. E. y. Duisburg.
Anfragen Nr. 34. 27 Ka.

Meldung

Nr die
Personalfort.

Fall (18.) den 1. 10. 1938

Der Hr.	Leichtsinnsführer Otto Lorenzinger, Nr. 280. 071	
	Dienstgrad, Name und Vorname	
Einheit	Vd - Müllhaller Kapo	Beruf
	Fall (18.)	Regierungsrat d. Partei des Müllhaller Falls (18.)

gab am 13. 9. 1938 im Feindat mit
Anmeldung, geb. Mülli, geb. 5. Jan. 1914 - N.R. =
Nr. 700 49 melleporen.
zu beauftragt von Abt. Aufzuchtungsgruppe für die Arbeit

Dienststempel

[Signature]
Unterschrift, Dienstgrad

Meldung

An die
Personalliste

Falla (H) , den 1. Dez. 38

Der	Leutnant Otto Rodenberger	4-Me. d. 80. 1931
Einheit	Abt. - Dienststelle Wago Falla (H) <small>Dienstgrad, Name und Nachname</small>	Regimentsstab und Leiter des <small>Beruf</small> Wago Falla (H)

gebürt und tobt seit Winter an 2. 11. 19 38
in Falla (H). 1. Kind.

Dienststempel


Unterschrift, Dienstgrad

Eisenstadt Bgld, am 9. Juni 1938.

An den

Eisenstadt Bgld, am 9. Juni 1938.					
11. VI. 1938					
Reichsführer SS, Disziplinar- und Siedlungshauptamt					

70049

Berlin SW 68

Hedemannstr. 23/24

Der Unterzeichnete bittet um Uebersendung der Vordrucke zu einem Verlobungs- und Heirats-Gesuch und teilt nachstehende 7 Postanschriften mit:

1. Otto B o v e n s i e p e n z.Zt. Eisenstadt, Landhaus
(Vor- und Zuname des Antragstellers) (Wohnort) (Straße und Hausnummer)
SS-Ostuf. 280 071 SD-Oa. Elbe 8.7 1905
(Dienstgrad) (SS-Nr.) (SS-Einheit) (Geburtsdatum)
2. SS-Gruf. K o p p e, Leipzig
(Dienstgrad, Name und genaue Anschrift des Führers der Einheit)
3. Annelise P a u l i, geb. 5.1.1914, Magdeburg-N., Ritterstr. 17
(Name, Geburtstag und genaue Anschrift der zukünftigen Braut)
4. a) Landessanitätsinspektor Dr. Reinhold Pildner, Eisenstadt, Landhaus
(Dienstgrad, Name und genaue Anschrift des SS-Arztcs für den Antragsteller)
 b) SS-UStuf. Friedrich Hübner, Magdeburg, Breiterweg 56
(Dienstgrad, Name und genaue Anschrift des SS-Arztcs für die zukünftige Braut)
5. a) SS-UStuf. Karl-Heinz Stossberg, Magdeburg, Stapoleitstelle.
 b) SS-UStuf. Herbert Sperling, Neustettin, Schlossstrasse.
(Name und genaue Anschrift von zwei Bürgen für die zukünftige Braut)
6. Erfolgt kirchliche Trauung? nein
7. Nach welcher Konfession? ---
8. Welcher Konfession ist der Antragsteller? gottgl.; die Braut? gottgl.
(Als Konfession wird auch außer den herkömmlichen jedes andere gottgläubige Bekenntnis angesehen)
9. Meinen unmittelbaren Vorgesetzten habe ich gemeldet, daß ich ein Verlobungs- und Heirats-Gesuch an das D. u. S.-Hauptamt SS eingereicht habe.
 Ich bitte um beschleunigte Bearbeitung, da bei Schwangerschaft im 6. Monat Ehelichung nach Möglichkeit noch vor der Niederkunft vorgenommen werden soll.

[Handwritten signature]
 23. Juni 1938

Unterschrift:

SS-Ostuf. SD-RFSS, Oa. Elbe.
(Dienstgrad, Einheit)

(Deutlich schreiben, möglichst Schreibmaschine benutzen!)

N. u. S. = Fragebogen

(Von Frauen sinngemäß auszufüllen.)

oder seine Braut oder Ehefrau den Fragebogen einreicht.

Brauninger Otto

Dienstgrad: *14. Luftw. Inf.* *SS-Off.*

W. B. Nr.

Name (leserlich schreiben): *Brauninger Otto*

in *44* seit *1. Nov. 36* Dienstgrad: *14. Luftw. Inf.* *44. Einheit: 41*

in *SA* von *Nov. 1933* bis *Febr. 1936*, in *NSD* von bis

Mitgliedsnummer in Partei: *35 782* in *44*: *280071*

geb. am *8. 7. 05* zu *Jüdisburg* Kreis: *Jüdisburg*

Land: *Preußen* jetzt Alter: *31* Glaubensbet.: *gottgl.*

Jetziger Wohnort: *Köslin* Wohnung: *Janzigerstr. 28.*

Beruf und Berufstellung: *Regimentsrat und Stadtpolizei-Beauftragter.*

Wird öffentliche Unterstützung in Anspruch genommen?

Liegt Berufswechsel vor?

Außerberufliche Fertigkeiten und Berechtigungscheine (z. B. Führerschein, Sportabzeichen, Sportauszeichnungen):

.....

.....

Ehrenamtliche Tätigkeit:

Dienst im alten Heer: Truppe von bis

Freikorps von bis

Reichswehr von bis

Schutzpolizei von bis

Neue Wehrmacht von *8. März 1937* bis *7. Mai 1957*.

Letzter Dienstgrad: *Kanonier (Unzuf.-Aus.)*

Frontkämpfer: bis; verwundet

Orden und Ehrenabzeichen einschl. Rettungsmedaille:

Personenstand (ledig, verwitwet, geschieden - seit wann): *ledig*

Welcher Konfession ist der Antragsteller? *gottgl. lutherisch* die zukünftige Braut (Ehefrau)?

(Als Konfession wird auch außer dem herkömmlichen jedes andere gottgläubige Bekenntnis angesehen.)

Ist neben der standesamtlichen Trauung eine kirchliche Trauung vorgesehen? *Ja - nein.*

Hat neben der standesamtlichen Trauung eine kirchliche Trauung stattgefunden? *Ja - nein.*

Gegebenenfalls nach welcher konfessionellen Form?

Ist Ehestands-Darlehen beantragt worden? *Ja - nein.*

Bei welcher Behörde (genaue Anschrift)?

Wann wurde der Antrag gestellt?

Wurde das Ehestands-Darlehen bewilligt? *Ja - nein.*

Soll das Ehestands-Darlehen beantragt werden? *Ja - nein.*

Bei welcher Behörde (genaue Anschrift)?

H e f t n r.

Am 8.7.05 wurde ich in Jülich geboren.
Meine Eltern sind der Kaufmann Otto Dörmann und
seiner Ehefrau Elli, geborene Dörmann. Ich besuchte zunächst
eine evgl. Formschule in Jülich-H'lt und anschließend
das Realgymnasium in Jülich. An dieser Anstalt bestand
ich oben 1925 die Reifeprüfung. Da ich durch die Taufe
der evgl. Kirche angehöre, habe ich auch an dem kirch-
lichen Religionsunterricht teilgenommen und war konfirmiert
worden. Im Anschluss an den Schulbesuch ging ich auf
die Handelslehre nach Bonn und studierte das
Recht vom Herbst. In diese Zeit fällt der Tod meines Vaters
(22.1.1926). Das juristische Studium fand seinen Abschluss
mit der Referendarprüfung, die ich am 22. Oktober 1929 vor
dem juristischen Prüfungsausschuss beim O. L. G. in Köln
mit vollobstriedig bestand. Nach dem vollobstriedigen Aus-
bildungsjahr legte ich am 15. Juli 1933 die juristische
Prüfung ab, die ich ebenfalls mit vollobstriedig bestand. Ich
wurde am 21. Juli 33 zum Gerichtsrat ernannt. Auf
meinen Antrag wurde ich am 7. Dezember 1933 in die
allgemeine Staatsverwaltung einberufen und bei der
Staatsverwaltung beschäftigt. In der Staatsverwaltung bin ich seit dem 15. November
1933 tätig und zwar zur Zeit als Leiter des Staatspolitischen
Kabinetts. Am 6. August 1934 wurde ich zum Regierungsrat ernannt
und am 7. März 1937 zum Regierungsrat ernannt.

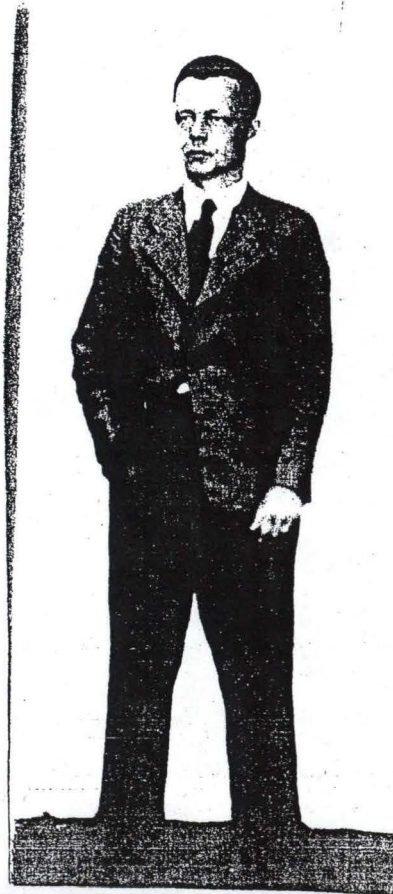
In der Partei trat ich am 4. Sept. 1925 ein, nach-
dem ich mich bereits vorher für die Bewegung, die sich damals
in meinem Heimatort völkisch-sozialer Herkunft nannte, betätigt hatte.
Meine Mitgliedschaft in der Partei endete durch Austritt aus
Verhinderung u. d. eine Unterbrechung. Aus der Kirche trat ich
Ende 1934 aus. Ich gehörte bisher keiner politischen Gemeinschaft
an.

Geheim

EGB T 201.6.3./03
Raum zum Aufleben der Lichtbilder.



Defraud



Raum zum Aufkleben der Lichtbilder.



555555

Nr. 2 Name des leiblichen Vaters: *Brounsieper* Vorname: *Mr.*
Beruf: *Kaufmann* Jegiges Alter: *—* Sterbealter: *53*
Todesursache: *Krebs*
Ueberstandene Krankheiten: *—*

Nr. 3 Geburtsname der Mutter: *Breuer* Vorname: *Elisabeth*
Jegiges Alter: *56 Jahre* Sterbealter: *—*
Todesursache: *—*
Ueberstandene Krankheiten: *—*

Nr. 4 Großvater väterl. Name: *Brounsieper* Vorname: *Edward Richard*
Beruf: *Kirk und Brauerei besitzer* Jegiges Alter: *—* Sterbealter: *64*
Todesursache: *Krebs*
Ueberstandene Krankheiten: *—*

Nr. 5 Großmutter väterl. Name: *Nickhaus* Vorname: *Auguste*
Jegiges Alter: *—* Sterbealter: *87*
Todesursache: *Altersschwäche*
Ueberstandene Krankheiten: *—*

Nr. 6 Großvater mütterl. Name: *Brouner* Vorname: *Friedrich*
Beruf: *Fabrikant* Jegiges Alter: *—* Sterbealter: *73*
Todesursache: *Sturz anfall*
Ueberstandene Krankheiten: *—*

Nr. 7 Großmutter mütterl. Name: *Bläfer* Vorname: *Ludla*
Jegiges Alter: *79* Sterbealter: *—*
Todesursache: *—*
Ueberstandene Krankheiten: *—*

a) Ich versichere hiermit, daß ich vorstehende Angaben nach bestem Wissen und Gewissen gemacht habe.
b) Ich bin mir bewusst, daß wissentlich falsche Angaben den Ausschluß aus der H nach sich ziehen.
Koslin, den *28. Juni* 193*7*
Det Datum

Brounsieper
Unterschrift

Die Unterschrift der zukünftigen Ehefrau bezieht sich nur auf Punkt a

S e f t r a n b

N. u. S. = Fragebogen

(Von Frauen sinngemäß auszufüllen.)

oder seine Braut oder Ehefrau den Fragebogen einbringen

Bovensiepen, Otto

Dienstgrad: SS. O. +stuf H-Nr. 280 071

Gip. Nr. 70049

Name (leserlich schreiben): Bovensiepen, Otto
in H seit 1.11.1936 Dienstgrad: SS Obersturmführer H-Einheit: SD. R.F.S.S.
in SA von Nov. 1933 bis Febr. 36, in HJ von -- bis --
Mitglieds-Nummer in Partei: 35 782 in H: 280 071
geb. am 8.7.1905 zu Duisburg Kreis:
Land: Preussen jetzt Alter: 33 Jahre Glaubensbekenntnis: gottgl.
jetziger Wohnsitz: z.Zt. Eisenstadt (Burgenland) Wohnung: Landhaus
Beruf und Berufsstellung: Beamter (Regierungsrat und Staatspolizeistellenleiter)
Wird öffentliche Unterstützung in Anspruch genommen? nein
Liegt Berufswechsel vor? nein
Außerberufliche Fertigkeiten und Berechtigungs-scheine (z. B. Führerschein, Sportabzeichen, Sportauszeichnung):
Führerschein
Staatsangehörigkeit: deutsch
Ehrenamtliche Tätigkeit: ---
Dienst im alten Heer: Truppe von bis
Freikorps von bis
Reichswehr von bis
Schutzpolizei von bis
Neue Wehrmacht Luftwaffe (Flak.) von 6.3.1937 bis 7.5.1937
7.3.1938 11.3.1938
Letzter Dienstgrad: Kanonier Unterführeranwärter
Frontkämpfer: bis ; verwundet:
Orden und Ehrenabzeichen, einschl. Rettungsmedaille:
Personenstand (ledig, verwitwet, geschieden - seit wann): ledig
Welcher Konfession ist der Antragsteller? gottgl. die zukünftige Braut (Ehefrau)? gottgl.
(Als Konfession wird auch außer dem herkömmlichen jedes andere gottgläubige Bekenntnis angesehen.)
Ist neben der standesamtlichen Trauung eine kirchliche Trauung vorgesehen? Ja - nein.
Hat neben der standesamtlichen Trauung eine kirchliche Trauung stattgefunden? Ja - nein.
Gegebenenfalls nach welcher konfessionellen Form? ---
Ist Ehestands-Darlehen beantragt worden? Ja - nein.
Bei welcher Behörde (genaue Anschrift)?
Wann wurde der Antrag gestellt?
Wurde das Ehestands-Darlehen bewilligt? Ja - nein.
Soll das Ehestands-darlehen beantragt werden? Ja - ~~nein~~

Lebenslauf:

(Ausführlich und eigenhändig mit Tinte geschrieben.)

Am 8.7.05 wurde ich als 2. Kind des Eheleute Kaufmann Mr. Brounstein und Elisabeth geb. Brounstein geboren. Ich besuchte zunächst eine Privatschule und dann das Humboldt Realgymnasium zu Jumburg. An dieser Anstalt bestand ich am 16. März 1925 die Reifeprüfung. Ich studierte dann in Bonn Rechtswissenschaften. In erster juristische Prüfung legte ich am 22. Oktober 1925 vor dem süddeutschen Prüfungsausschuss beim Oberlandesgericht in Köln die erste Staatsprüfung vor dem süddeutschen Landesprüfungsausschuss am 15. Juli 1933 in Tübingen ab. In beiden Prüfungen erzielte ich das Prädikat „vollbefriedigend“. Nach kürzester informatorischer Beschäftigung beim Amtsgericht Jumburg und bei der Sachverwalterei Jumburg-Kaunton wurde ich ab 15. November 1933 zunächst informatorisch und ab 10. Dezember zur höheren Beschäftigung in die allgemeine Staatsverwaltung einberufen. Von dieser Zeit ab wurde ich zuerst bei der kleinen Sachpolizei, seit 24. Juni 1934 bei der Sachpolizei des Landrats und zwar vom 24. Juni 34 - 5. Februar 35 Sachpolizeidirektor, vom 5. Februar 35 - 1. Dezember 1935 Sachpolizeikommandant, vom 1. Dezember 35 - 1. November 36 Sachpolizeifeld, vom 1. November 36 - 1. Oktober 37 Sachpolizeikommandant, seit 1. Oktober 1937 Sachpolizeikommandant und seit 11. März 1938 gleichzeitig Sachpolizeikommandant (Bürgerland). Am 6. Aug. 34 wurde ich zum Regierungsrat ernannt und am 7. März 37 zum Regierungsrat befördert.

Am 1. Sept. 1925 hat ich die k. s. j. A. P. bei. Gesellschaft m. b. H. vom 18. März 1929 - 1. Aug. 1931 mitbegründet, da ich in dieser Zeit keine Beiträge zahlen konnte.

Am 18. Oktober 1934 hat ich am der evangelischen Kirche anm. Diebst. gegen ich keine Pläne zur Gründung.

gef. r. a. n. b.

Der Reichsführer-**SS**

und
Chef der Deutschen Polizei
im Reichsministerium des Innern

Adjutant

B.Nr. I 463/43 Adm. FÄ/Rn

Berlin SW 11, den 12. März 1943

Prinz-Albrecht-Straße 11

Persönlicher Stab Reichsführer-SS
Schriftgutverwaltung
St. Nr. Geh. 17111

An

SS-Hauptsturmführer **H e c k e n s t a l l e r**

Feld-Kommandostelle

Lieber Heini!

Zu Deinem Schreiben vom 24.2.1943 in der
Angelegenheit Oberregierungsrat B o v e n s i e -
p e n teile ich Dir mit, dass Bovensiepen inzwi-
schen im Zuge einer Personalumbesetzung von der
Staatspolizeileitstelle Berlin zum Reichssicher-
heitshauptamt - Amt III - versetzt wurde. In An-
betracht des Dienststellenwechsels müsste meines
Erachtens die Angelegenheit als erledigt angese-
hen werden können.

Falls Du aus irgendwelchen Gründen auf
eine Weiterverfolgung der Angelegenheit Wert le-
gen solltest, bitte ich um Mitteilung.

Heil Hitler!

Dein

Musulin.

Singert. 15. MRZ 1943

am

geb. Nr. 3/13/43 g.

ca. *ll*

040 -

8/7. 1905

Reichssicherheitshauptamt

ID 2 - Str.L.Nr. 2200/42

Bitte in der Antwort nachfolgenden Größßzahlen und Datum angeben

Persönlicher Stab Reichsführer-SS
Schriftgutverwaltung
Rkt. Nr. Gzh./11111

Berlin SW 11, den 3. März 1943
Prinz-Friedrich-Straße 8
Fernsprecher: Ostvertr. 1200 00 - Fernschreib. 1200 11

Abt. 4
Ergebnis 12

An den
Reichsführer-SS
- Persönlicher Stab -
z.Hd.v. SS-Obergruppenführer Wolff
im Hause.

Betrifft: SS-Obersturmbannführer Oberreg.-Rat
Bovensiepen.

Bezug: Schreiben vom 25. Januar 1943 - Tgb.Nr.
3/21/43 Rb/Lt -.

Die im Rahmen der Angelegenheit Staatspolizeileitstelle Berlin angestellten Ermittlungen über SS-Obersturmbannführer Oberreg.-Rat Bovensiepen haben ergeben, daß B. strafbare Handlungen nicht begangen hat. Es ist jedoch festgestellt worden, daß SS-Obersturmbannführer Bovensiepen dienstaufsichtsmäßig insofern nicht richtig gehandelt hat, als er in der Auswahl der mit der Leitung der Aktionen betrauten Männer hätte vorsichtiger sein müssen. Im Hinblick auf die Tatsache, daß für die Beurteilung der nun aufgedeckten Korruptionserscheinungen bei der Staatspolizeileitstelle Berlin auch ein gewisser Mangel in der Führung der Dienststelle vor Einsetzung von SS-Obersturmbannführer Bovensiepen als Stapoleiter berücksichtigt werden muß, ist B. im Einvernehmen mit dem Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD, SS-Gruppenführer Dr. Kaltenbrunner, förmlich nicht bestraft, vielmehr lediglich ernsthaft auf die zutage getretenen Mängel hingewiesen und belehrt worden. Weiterhin ist seine Versetzung von der Staatspolizeileitstelle Berlin erfolgt.

Ich bitte um Kenntnisnahme.

Im Auftrage:

M. J. J. J.
SS-Obersturmbannführer

10. MARZ 1943
3/13/43
11A

Ba.

Der Reichsführer-#
Persönlicher Stab
Tgb.Nr. 3/21/43
Ba/Zb.

Berlin, den 24. Februar 1943

Der Reichsführer-#
Persönlicher Stab
Schriftgutverteilung
Abt. 11
1/1943

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, partially illegible.

H-Hauptsturmführer

Für den Reichsführer-#

W. V. [Signature]

Reichsführer-#

Lieber Martin!

Vor mir liegt ein Vorgang, der bereits in seinem Anfangsstadium unerfreulich war und im Laufe der Zeit immer unerfreulicher geworden ist. Jetzt platzt mir ~~jetzt~~ ~~langsam~~ der Kragen. Am 22.4.1942 wurde von hier aus unter der Tagebuch-Nr. A 3/45/42 an das Reichssicherheitshauptamt geschrieben und mitgeteilt, daß H-Obergruppenführer Wolff zu Ohren gekommen sei, im Berliner Polizeipräsidentium soll der Oberregierungsrat B o v e n - s i c p e n die Beamten seiner Abteilung im Namen des Reichsführer-# zwingen, aus der Kirche auszutreten. Es wurde dann um Vorlage eines Berichtes in dieser Sache gebeten. Nachdem sich nichts rührte, wurde am 11.8.1942 gemahnt. Als sich die Herren auch hierauf wieder ausschwiegen, wurde am 19.11.1942 ein zweites Mal gemahnt, und da bekanntlich aller guten Dinge drei sind, ließen wir am 25.1.1943 noch eine dritte Mahnung los. Auch diese ist nun schon wieder rund 4 Wochen unterwegs und Schweigen ist die Antwort. Eine derartige Behandlung lasse ich mir auf der einen Seite nicht gefallen, auf der anderen Seite soll der Vorgang abgeschlossen und dem Chef zur Kenntnisnahme und evtl. weiteren Veranlassung vorgelegt werden. Ich bitte Dich nun, baldmöglichst zu prüfen, warum hier noch keine Antwort eingegangen ist, welches Referat im Reichssicherheitshauptamt diesen Vorgang bearbeitet und wer dort der zuständige Referent bzw. Sachbearbeiter ist. Ich kann schließlich nicht verstehen, warum es im Laufe eines Jahres nicht wenigstens möglich ist, zunächst einen kurzen Zwischenbescheid zu geben und dann die Angelegenheit einer ordnungs-

b.w.

Personlicher Stab Reichswahrer-H
Schriftgutverwaltung
AKL Nr. Geh. 1 142/1

Aktennotiz für H-Obergruppenführer Wolff.

Heute nachmittag um 15.00 Uhr besuchte mich Frau Heilemann auf der Dienststelle und gab folgendes im Auftrag von Frau Bechstein an:

Im Berliner Polizeipräsidium soll der Oberregierungsrat B o v e n s i e p e n die Beamten seiner Abteilung zwingen, im Namen des Reichsführers-H aus der Kirche auszutreten. Der Beamte der Pol., der es Frau Bechstein erzählt hat, soll erklärt haben, seine sämtlichen Kameraden könnten die gleiche Aussage machen.

Berlin, den 24. 3. 42

Handwritten signature
H-Hauptsturmführer

✓ den W-Obersturmbannführer Otto Bovensiepen

PG. seit: 1.9.1925 bis 17.3.1929 und nach Unterbrechung vom
1.8.1931 ab PG-Nr.: 35.782

W seit: 10.10.1936 W -Nr.: 280.071

SA seit: November 1933 bis Übertritt zur W.

Letzte Beförderung: 20.4.1941

Wehrverhältnis: Übungen vom 8.3. - 7.5.1937 und 30.1. bis
30.4.1939, Uffz.u.ROA.

Auszeichnungen: KVK II. m.Schw. und Med.zur Erinnerung an
den 13.3.1938.

Dienststellung: Inspekteur der Sipo und des SD in Kassel.

Alter: 38 Jahre - ggl. - Alter der Ehefrau: 29 Jahre

verh. seit: 13.9.1938, 3 Kinder.

W-Obersturmbannführer Bovensiepen, der Oberregierungsrat ist,
wurde am 30.4.43 als Inspekteur der Sipo und des SD in Kassel
eingesetzt. Der Chef des RSHA bittet um Beförderung des W-Ober-
stufabf.Bovensiepen, da B. gleichzeitig zu diesem Termin zur Er-
nennung zum Oberst d.Pol. vorgeschlagen ist.

Der Befehlshaber
der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD
in Dänemark

3703

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Kopenhagen, den 26. April 1944.

- Bas -

An das
4/-Personalhauptamt
(1) Berlin - Charlottenburg 4
Wilmsdorferstr. 98/99 .

29. April

Betrifft: Meldung von Anschriften.
Vorgang : RdErk. des RSHA vom 16.3.1944 - I A 5 d Az.SA 1-5 .

Meine derzeitige Heimatanschrift lautet:
Otto B o v e n s i e p e n, 4/-Standartenführer, 4/-Nr. 280071,
Gut Laar, Post Zierenberg, (16) Bez. Kassel.

[Signature]
4/-Standartenführer u. Oberst d. Pol.

I 301
1364

f

28. JUL. 1944

Otto B o v e n s i e p e n
-Standartenführer und Oberst der Pol.
Befehlshaber der Sicherheitspolizei
und des SD in D ä n e m a r k .
P.P.Nr. 00661.---

Kopenhagen, den 7.9. 1944.

An das
4/- Personalhauptamt - Amt I -
Berlin - Charlottenburg 4
Wilmsdorferstrasse 98/99.

4/-Personalhauptamt			
Eingang 11. Sep. 1944			
Chief	I	III	
Adj.	II	Le. w.	S. C. M.

Betrifft: Neuerfassung des Führerkorps der Schutzstaffel
Anlagen : 1 Fragebogen .

Als Anlage überreiche ich den ausgefüllten Personalbogen.

[Signature]

14. SEP. 1944

O. Bovensiepen
W-Standartenführer und
Oberst der Polizei.

Kl. Kopenhagen, den 27.11. 1944.
F.P.Nr. 00661.

W-Personalhauptamt		Anlagen:
Eingang - 9. DEZ 1944		
I	I	
J. J. H. H.		J. d. H.

An das

W - Personal-Hauptamt
Amt I

Berlin - Charlottenburg 4
Wilmersdorferstr. 98/99 .

Betrifft: Ergänzung zu meinen Personalunterlagen.

Vorgang: W- Nr. 280 071.

Zu meinen Personalakten teile ich mit, dass mein Sohn
Wolf Reinhard Bovensiepen am 13. 11. 1944 verstorben
ist.

Bovensiepen

W. J. H. H.
14. DEZ 1944
NOT. 11. 11. 10

Der Reichsführer-
Personalhauptamt
I 2 a - K/Kü.

Am Nr. 3703
7.11.44 E.

Berlin, den 14.10.1944

A k t e n n o t i z .

Dem ~~Staf.~~ Staf. B o v e n s i e p e n, Otto Nr. 8.7.1905

~~ist wird eingesetzt kommandiert versetzt eingesetzt befindet sich~~

m.W.v. 1.9.1944 gem. Schrb.v. 31.8.1944 Az.: AuO.I/61D/3095/44 Kl.

des Reichsführer-#, Adjutantur

vom Reichsführer-# das KVK I.Kl.m.Schw. verliehen.

zum

als

R. ...

.....
-Obersturmführer

W-Standartenführer
B o v e n s i e p e n

Kassel, den 18.11.1943
Kölnischestr. 112

1. DEZ. 1943

AIE

9. DEZ. 1943

An das
W-Personalhauptamt

B e r l i n
=====

Betr.: Meldung des W-Standartenführers Bovensiepen,
W-Nr. 280 071, über Wohnungsänderung.
Vorg.: Befehl des Reichsführers-W vom 20.3.1943.

Infolge dienstlicher Versetzung habe ich meine
Wohnung von Berlin-Charlottenburg, Bayernallee 19 a,
nach Gut Laar, Post Zierenberg b. Kassel, verlegt.

[Handwritten Signature]
W-Standartenführer

Reichssicherheitshauptamt

Berlin, den

I A 5 a Az. 1 243

Gruppenleiter: 44-O'Stubaf. vom Felde
Referent: 44-Sturmabführer Schwinge
H'Referent: 44-Sturmabführer Kutter

Handwritten notes and signatures:
44-Obersturmbannführer
117. 11. 41

Betr.: Beförderung des 44-Obersturmbannführers Otto B o v e n -
s i e p e n , 44-Nr. 280 071, zum 44-Standartenführer.

I. Vermerk: Der Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD bittet,
44-Obersturmbannführer Bovensiepen mit Wirkung vom
9.11.1943 zum 44-Standartenführer zu befördern.

Pg. seit: 1. 9.1925 - 17.3.1929 und nach Unter-
brechung ab
1. 8.1931 Pg-Nr.: 35 782

44 seit: 10.10.1936 44 -Nr.: 280 071

SA vom Nov. 1933 bis Übertritt zur 44.

Alter: 38 Jahre - ggl - verh.s. 13.9.1938

Alter der Ehefrau: 29 Jahre - Kinder: 3

- 1. Bernd-Dietmar geb. 2.11.38
- 2. Ursula Johanna geb. 15.10.41
- 3. Reinhard geb. 12. 7.42

Sportabzeichen: SA-Wehrabzeichen, DRA in Silber

Wehrverhältnis: 8.3. - 7.5.37
30.1. - 30.4.39 Uffz, (ROA)

Auszeichnungen: KVK II. Kl.m.Schw1, Med.zur Er.
an den 13.3.38, Olymp.Med.

Letzte Beförderung: 20.4.1941

Dienststellung: Oberregierungs-Rat, Inspekteur der
Sicherheitspolizei und des SD Kas-
sel. Zur Ernennung zum Oberst der
Polizei m.W.v.9.11.43 vorgeschlagen

Schulbildung: Gymnasium bis Abitur, Studium d.
Rechtswissenschaften, 1. u. 2. jur.
Staatsprüfung.

Am 15.11.1933 trat 44-Obersturmbannführer Bovensiepen
in die Dienste der Geheimen Staatspolizei. Er gehörte
den Inspekteur-Bereichen Düsseldorf, Stettin, Dresden
und Berlin als Leiter von Staatspolizeistellen an.

Im

Im Dezember 1941 wurde 44-Obersturmbannführer Bovensiepen mit der vertretungsweisen Wahrnehmung der Dienstgeschäfte des Inspektors Berlin beauftragt, seit dem 30.4.1943 ist er als Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD in Kassel eingesetzt.

Aufgrund der vorgeschlagenen Ernennung des 44-Obersturmbannführers Bovensiepen zum Oberst der Polizei mit Wirkung vom 9.11.1943 und seiner Dienststellung wird gebeten, gleichzeitig seine Beförderung zum 44-Standartenführer genehmigen zu wollen.

Die Bestimmungen der Beförderungsrichtlinien vom 15.11.1943 sind erfüllt.

II. An das 44-Personalhauptamt zwecks Vorlage RF44.

III. Zurück an das RSHA - I A 5 - .

IV. Wv. bei I A 5 a.

C

I	
I A	
I A 5	I A 5 a <i>E. 279.</i> Gor.-

Veränderungsmeldung no. 5 für die Meldevierteljahre 5 /1943

Meldende Einheit: <u>Arbeitsstelle Pkw</u>	Ausgang: <u>15. 6. 43</u>	Eingang:
--	---------------------------	----------

1. Name und Vorname: Brennmeier, Otto Dienstgrad 44-1. Oberst 2. Stab 3. Stab 4. Stab 5. Stab 6. Stab 7. Stab 8. Stab 9. Stab 10. Stab 11. Stab 12. Stab 13. Stab 14. Stab 15. Stab 16. Stab 17. Stab 18. Stab 19. Stab 20. Stab

2. Personenstandsveränderungen:

Familienstand: verlobt, verheiratet am mit

berwitwet, geschieden am Scheidungsgrund:

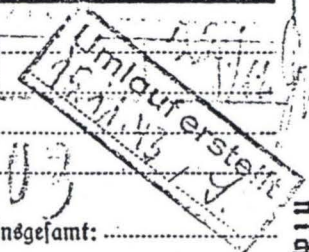
Kind(er) geboren am männlich, weiblich, unehelich jetzt Kinder insgesamt:

gestorben Vorname des Kindes:

Religiöses Bekenntnis: Bisher: kath., evangel. jetzt gottgl. seit:

Beruf: erlernt: jetzt: ist a) selbständig
b) im privaten Dienst
c) im öffentlichen Dienst
d) im Parteidienst

Wohnungswechsel:



Nichtzutreffendes durchkreuzen!

3. Sonstige Veränderungen und Meldungen:
(Vor Eintragung Ziffer 3 der im Deckel eingedruckten Bestimmungen lesen!)

4. Stärkemäßige Veränderungen:

Abgang Entlassung Ausschluß Ausstoßung Tod Überweisung gem. Verfügung Ursache: Wegen Krankheit d. letzten Sippe u. d. St. 7. 4. 6. 43

Zugang Bewerber Wiederaufnahme gem. Verfügung Überweisung von: 44-tauglich und 44-geeignet befunden am: m. B. v. 15. 6. 43

44-Angehöriger und erfaßt als 44-Zugehöriger
abgesetzt als 44-Zugehöriger und erfaßt als 44-Angehöriger

<u>44</u> -Angehörigen <u>216</u>	<u>44</u> -Zugehörigen <u>121</u>
-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Auf Grund vorgenannter Veränderungen ergibt sich heute eine Stärke von

3.
4.
2. Zum Umlauf bei folgenden Stellen...

EGBT 101.63/02

8573

Meldung

Am die
W-Personalkartei.

Berlin, den 17.7.42

Der Hr.	P. Kubat, Preussischer, MA.	4-Nr.	257-071
Einheit	Kapitelstelle Berlin	Beruf	Wen-Regierungsrat

Mitteilt, dass seine Ehefrau am 12. Juli 1942 mit
 einem Knaben, Richard P. ^{3. Ein-4} geboren worden
 ist.

Jm. X



Nollner,
 Unterdirf. Dienstgrad
 44-17' k. l. a. f.

44-Obersturmbannführer
Oberregierungsrat Bovensiepen

Berlin - Charlottenburg, den 15. Juli 1942
Bayernallee 19 a.

44-Personalhauptamt

17. Juli

An die

44 - Personal - Kanzlei

Handwritten initials and stamps:
M.
Bz
25/7.42

----- Berlin SW. 11, -----
Prinz Albrecht Str. 9

Zur Ergänzung meiner Personalunterlagen überreiche ich in beglaubigter Abschrift Geburtsurkunde meines dritten Sohnes.

Bei dieser Gelegenheit zeige ich an, daß mir am 1.9.1941 das Kriegsverdienstkreuz 2.Klasse und am 30.1.1942 das Kriegsverdienstkreuz 2.Klasse mit Schwertern verliehen wurde.

Handwritten signature:
J. Musig

An den
H-Sturmabführer

B o v e n s i e p e n , O t t o

(H-Nr. 280 071 - SP-Hauptamt)

H-Obersturmbannführer

20. April 1941

P.S. 7.

Altmann

H-SP-1/10/10/10

Nr.	Name	Geb.	Matrik.	Bem.	Anm.
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					

Der Chef der Sicherheitspolizei
und des SD

Berlin SW 68, den 3. Mai 1941 19.....
Wilhelmstraße 102

IA 5 a (neu) Az. 1 243

Bitte in der Antwort vorstehendes Geschäftszeichen u. Datum anzugeben

An den
Reichsführer-
H-Personalhauptamt

B e r l i n .

Betr.: H-Sturmbannführer Otto Bovensiepen, ✓
H-Nr. 280 071. ✓

Vorg.: Ohne.

Ich bitte, den H-Sturmbannführer und Überregierungsrat
Otto Bovensiepen gem. Rd. Erl. d. RF u. ChdDtPol-
iRdM I vom 23.6.38 S-V 3 72/38 mit Wirkung vom 20.4.1941
zum H-Obersturmbannführer zu befördern.

Bovensiepen ist Leiter der Stapoleitstelle in Berlin.

gez. Heydrich
H-Gruppenführer

F.d.R.



[Handwritten signature]
Hauptstadt Berlin

[Handwritten initials]

Der Chef der Sicherheitspolizei
und des SD
I C (b) 3 AZ: 1243 Kö/Stü.

Berlin, den 15. Feb. 1941

An den
Reichsführer-
~~W~~-Personalhauptamt
Berlin

Betr.: ~~W~~-Hauptsturmführer Otto Bovensiepen, ~~W~~-Nr. 280.071

Der Chef der Sicherheitspolizei und des SD bittet, den Obengenann-
ten - gem. Rd. Erl. d. RF ~~W~~ u. Ch. d. Dt. Pol. i. R. Md. I. v. 23.6.1938 S V 3
72/38 - zum ~~W~~-Sturmbannführer zu befördern.

~~Die erforderlichen Beförderungsunterlagen werden als Anlage~~
beigefügt.

Es wird um Übersendung der Beförderungsurkunde gebeten.

Anlagen
keine

Im Auftrage:

[Handwritten Signature]
~~W~~-Untersturmführer.

W -Personalhauptamt		Eingang	
		15. FEB. 1941	
Chief		Anlagen:	

15.2.41

SS-Hauptsturmführer

Halle S., den 19. August 1940.

An die

44 Personalkanzlei,

B e r l i n SW 11,

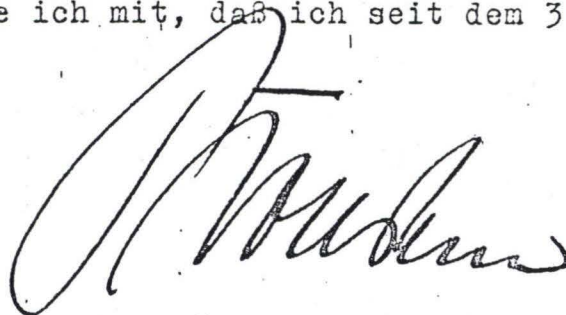
Prinz Albrecht Str.9.

Betrifft: Personalangaben.

Vorgang: Befehl des Chefs des Sicherheitshauptamtes vom 18.1.1939.

Hiermit zeige ich die Geburt meines zweiten Sohnes
Gerd Rüdiger Bovensiepen, geboren am 16. August 1940 in Halle S., an.

Gleichzeitig teile ich mit, daß ich seit dem 3.6.1940 zum
Wehrdienst einberufen bin.



21. AUG. 1940

8573

SS-Hauptsturmführer
Otto Bovensiepen,
Halle/Saale,
Moltkestrasse 5.

Halle/S., den 11. Sept. 1940.

An die

SS Personal-Kanzlei


in B e r l i n SW 11,
Prinz-Albrecht-Str.9.

Betrifft: Personalveränderung.

Vorgang: SS-Ausweis-Nr. 280 071.

Hiermit zeige ich an, dass ich auf Befehl des Reichs-
sicherheitshauptamtes reklamiert und am 28.8.1940 aus dem
Wehrdienst entlassen wurde. Meine Entlassung erfolgte als
Unteroffizier der Reserve.

Heil Hitler !



12. SEP. 1940

Reichsführer *1/4*
Der Chef des Sicherheitshauptamtes
Abteilung Gericht und Versorgung

EGBT 10.10.39/06

U 1 d n

C/AZ.: allg. *1822* /39

Berlin, den 21. Okt. 1939

Betreff: SA-Hauptsturmführer Otto B o v e n s i e p e n,
SA-Nr. 280 071, Stapo Halle.
Bezug: ohne

An den
Reichsführer SA

U 1 d n

B e r l i n

Das SA-Hauptamt meldet, daß befehlsgemäss dem Ver.-Pat
bei der Stapo Halle, SA-Hauptsturmführer Povensiepen,
am 15. 9. 1939 ein Alkoholverbot für die Dauer von
2 Jahren auferlegt worden ist.

Der Chef des Sicherheitshauptamtes

Sty...
SA-Gruppenführer

T.B.M.

23. Okt. 1939
439/46

Der Reichsführer-^{II}
Persönlicher Stab
Tgb.Nr. AR/739/42
Bra/Scho.

Berlin, den 24. 10. 1939

II.
an das
II-^{II}Personalhauptamt,
B e r l i n .

mit der Bitte um Beinahme zum Personalakt des
^{II}-Hauptsturmführers B o v e n s i e p e n über-
sandt.

i.A.

Brand
^{II}-Hauptsturmführer.

II-^{II}Personalhauptamt

IB1

PAI

Handwritten signature/initials

9.8.1938.

An den

SS-Obersturmführer Otto Bovensiepen

(SS-Ausweis Nr.: 280.071 - F.i.SD.)

SS-Hauptsturmführer

1. August 1938.

			11.10	g
			7.10	an
			11.10	g
			12.10	g
		8.10	11.10	g
		8.10.38.	11.10	g

I.V.

Handwritten signature

20. April 1938

Handwritten signature/initials

44-Untersturmführer

B o v e n s i e p e n , O t t o

(44-Nr. 280 071 - F.i. SD-Hauptamt)

44-Obersturmführer

20. April 1938

gez.: Heydrich

Bez.					
P1		24.6.1	Lee		27/6 g
P2		24/	<i>Handwritten initials</i>		24.6. <i>Handwritten initials</i>
P3		1/	<i>Handwritten initials</i>		27/6. <i>Handwritten initials</i>
P4					
P5		24/6	<i>Handwritten initials</i>		24.6. <i>Handwritten initials</i>
P6		25. 6. 38.	<i>Handwritten initials</i>		24.6. <i>Handwritten initials</i>

Betr.: Nachprüfung der arischen Abstammung des

W - Untersturmführers Otto Bobenflepen

W-Nr. 280 071

W-Einheit: ~~SA-Dienststelle~~ Stapo Köslin

Geburtsdatum: 8. 7. 1905

Wohnort und Straße: Köslin, Danzigerstr. 28.

Bezug: Befehl RFW Tgb.Nr. 394/34 vom 13.12.1934.

An den

Reichsführer W
Personal-Kanzlei

Berlin SW. 11
=====

Prinz Albrechtstr. 9

Der obengenannte W-Angehörige hat dem R.u.S.-Hauptamt-W seine Ahnentafel mit den dazugehörigen Urkunden in Vorlage gebracht.

Der Nachweis der arischen Abstammung ist erbracht worden./.

Der Chef des Sippenamtes
i.v.

[Handwritten Signature]
W-Obersturmbannführer

W-Personalamt		Eingang	
Ch. Tgb. Nr.		24. AUG. 1937	
Chf.	<i>[Signature]</i>	Anlagen:	

L. d. H.

8. April 1937 .

8573

SS-Hauptscharführer

Otto B o v e n s i e p e n .

(SS-Ausweis-Nr. 280.071 - i. SD)

SS-Untersturmführer .

20. April 1937 .

14.4. fahr
24.4. fahr.

24.4. fahr.
24.4.37. fahr.

I.V.
26.4. fahr. *[Signature]*
21.4. fahr.
26.4. fahr.
27/4 fahr.
3.5. H.

Einverständnis des Stabschefs 77

Dienststellenstempel

Stettin, den 28. Februar 1937

An den

Betreff:

Reichsführer - SS
Chef des Sicherheitshauptamtes I/211

Beförderungsvorschlag

B e r l i n

- Anlagen:
1. Stammrollen-Auszug
 2. Personalbericht und Beurteilung
 3. Selbstgeschriebener Lebenslauf
 4. Durchschlag der Beförderung zum Hauptscharführer
 5. Vorschlagsprotokoll
 6. Zwei Lichtbilder

Ich bitte, die Beförderung des SS. Hauptscharführer Otto Bovensiepen

zum 3. St. Leiter der Staatspolizeistelle Köslin

SS. Untersturmführer

SS-Nr. 280.071 letzte Beförderung: 9.11.36.

erwirken zu wollen.

Ich erbitte gleichzeitig

- Ernennung zum Führer 1. ehrenamtlich
- Beauftragung mit der Führung 2. Leiter der Staatspolizeistelle Köslin
- Beauftragung mit der B. d. G. 3. höchst err. Dienstgrad:

Privatanschrift: Otto Bovensiepen, Köslin, Danzigerstr. 28

Stettin, den 28. Februar 1937

- Anmerkung!
1. Originalzeugnisse und Ausweise sind nicht mit einzureichen.
 2. Deutliche Schrift; möglichst Schreibmaschine.
 3. Die Anlagen 1, 3, 4, 5 und 6 sind nur bei Beförderung zum Stabsführer nötig.
 4. Für etwaige zur Beförderung notwendig erachtete Begründung und Weitergabevermerke ist die Rückseite zu benutzen.

SSV K 23

SS-Verbandsleiter R. B. Mann, Mischbach (Bayer. Reichland)



Der Führer des SS-Oberabschnittes Nord

Rob. Mann

SS-Oberführer

Personal-Bericht

des SS-Hauptcharführer
(Dienstgrad)

Otto Bovensiepen
(Vor- und Name)

Leiter der Staatspolizei-
stelle Köslin
(Dienststellung und Einheit)

Mitglied-Nr. der Partei: 35.782 SS-Ausweis Nr. 280.071

Seit wann in der Dienststellung: Beförderungsdatum zum lezt. Dienstgrad: 9.11.36.

Geburtsdag, Geburtsort (Kreis): 8. Juli 1905 in Duisburg

Beruf: 1. erlernter: Jurist 2. jetziger: Regierungs-Assessor

Wohnort: Köslin Straße: Danzigerstr. 28

Verheiratet? nein Mädchenname der Frau: Kinder? --- Konfession: evgl.

Wirtschaftliche Verhältnisse: geordnet

Vorstrafen: keine

Verletzungen, Verfolgungen und Strafen im Kampfe für die Bewegung:

,/.

Beurteilung:

I. Rassistisches Gesamtbild: nordisch mit ostischem Einschlag

II. 1. Charakter: gefestigt und einwandfrei

2. Wille: stark

3. Gesunder Menschenverstand: unbedingt vorhanden

Wissen und Bildung: abgeschlossenes juristisches Studium

Auffassungsvermögen: sehr gut.

Nationalsozialistische Weltanschauung: in jeder Hinsicht gefestigt, alter Kämpfer

III. Auftreten und Benehmen in und außer Dienst: sicheres und gewandtes Auftreten, soldatisch
(Besondere Tadelungen, Schwächen und Fehler)

guter Kamerad.

IV. Ausbildungsgang, Kurse, Spezialausbildung:

V. Grad und Fertigkeit der Ausbildung:

1. durch den Dienst in der alten Armee, der Reichswehr oder Polizei:

2. im SS-Dienst:

3. in der Leichtathletik:

4. im Unterricht:

VI. Eignung:

1. zur Beförderung: SS-Untersturmführer

2. für welche Dienststellung: Leiter der Stapo-Köslin

Stettin, den 23. Febr. 1937

Dienstgrad:

SS-Oberführer



Unterschrift:

Rob. Geyer

Dienststellung:

Führer des ^{SD}Überabschnitts Nord

Stellungnahme der vorgesetzten Dienststellen:

Der SS-Hauptscharführer Otto Bovensiepen hat sich im Jahre 1925 offen zur NSDAP bekannt und erhielt nach seinem Eintritt die Parteimitgliedsnummer 35.782. Er ist Leiter der Staatspolizeistelle Köslin und als solcher Vorgesetzter von SS-Untersführern und Führern. Schon aus diesem Grunde wird gebeten, B. zum 20.4.37. zum SS-Untersturmführer befördern zu wollen.

Rob. Geyer
SS-Oberführer

A B S C H R I F T .

Der Reichsführer SS
Chef des Sicherheitshauptamtes

Berlin, den 1. November 1936

An den
SS Mann Otto B o v e n s i e p e n
SS Nr. 280.071 Stapo Minden

B e f ö r d e r u n g

1. Ich befördere Sie zum SS Hauptscharführer
2. Tag der Beförderung ist der 9.11.1936

Der Chef des Sicherheitshauptamtes
i.V. gez.: Taubert

(L.S.)

SS Brigadeführer

Stellen, neu. 00.4 51.

Lehrerlauf

EGBT 101.6.3./02

Am 8.7.05 wurde ich als Lehrer
 der Kaufmanns- u. Mo. Schulen zum ersten
 Male zum Lehrern, jetz. Lehrer in Gumburg
 kam. Dem Bericht zum ersten Male ging ich auf
 das Realgymnasium in Gumburg. Am oberen Ende
 bestand ich 1925 die Reifeprüfung. In Anbetracht an
 den blutigen Studien ich in Bonn. Im
 Oktober 1929 bestand ich am O. L. J. in Gumburg
 das Referendum = wird im Juli 1933 im
 das Amtsbereich zum voll befähigt. Im
 U. S. N. A. P. Jahre ich mit dem 1.9.25 an. Im
 ich ab März 1929 mit der Postzeitung.
 in Reichsland galten war zum dauer die
 Reichslande nicht zahlen konnte, wünschte ich
 am 1. Aug. 31 mein Aufnahmeprotokoll. Meines
 Aufnahmeprotokoll. 35782. Im 44 Jahre ich mit
 dem 1. Nov. 36 an. Am 8.11.36 wurde ich
 zum 44 Hauptstellen Leiter befördert

Stellen

44 Hauptstellen Leiter

SS-Stammrollen-Auszug des 44. Jungvolkführers Otto Bonaufer

Eintritt in die SS - Beörderungen - Datum	Partei-Verhältnis	Personalien	Militärdi.
1	2	3	4
SS-Anwärter Februar 1936	Eingetreten am: 1.9.1925 - 18.9.1929 Wiederungelassen am 1.8.1931	Name: Bonaufer Otto	Friedens- oder Heimat-Truppe:
SS-Mann 280.071	Mitglieds-Nr. 35.782	Vorname: Otto	von..... bis.....
SS-Nr. 1.11.1936		Erlernter Beruf: Jüwist	von..... bis.....
SS-Sturmmann /	Teilnahme an Aufmärschen usw. NP-Tag, München, 28. 1. 23. NP-Tag, Weimar, 4. 7. 26.	Tätiger Beruf: (Reg. Apparat) Meyolischer Köchlin	Freikorps: von..... SA: von Nov. 1933
Rottenführer /	NP-Tag, Nürnberg, 20. 5. 27. NP-Tag, Nürnberg, 1./4. 2. 29. Aufmarsch Brschwg., 18. 10. 31.	Stellung im Beruf: Handarbeiter, N. u. St. v. St.	Hitlerjugend: von.....
Unterscharführer /	Zehnjahrfeier Coburg, 16. 10. 32. Herbstparade Nürnberg., 2. 9. 33. Herbstparade Nürnberg., 2. 9. 34.	Einkommen bis 100.—, 100.—, 200.— über 200.— RM.	Reichswehr oder Lapo:
Scharführer /		Ernährer: ja — nein Stand: led. verh. verw. gesch. männl. weibl	von..... bis.....
Oberscharführer /		Zahl der Kinder: /	Polizei oder Gendarmerie:
Hauptführer 9. 11. 1936		Alter: von..... bis.....	von..... bis.....
Untersturmführer 20. 4. 37	SS-3A-Nr.	Geburtsdatum: 8. Juli 1905	Polit. Bereitschaft:
Obersturmführer 18. 4. 38	Inhaber des Ehren- dankes der SA (SS): ja Träger des Winkels der alten Garde: ja	Geburtsort: Küssling	von..... bis.....
Hauptsturmführer 1. 8. 38	Inhaber des gold. Eh- renzeichens der Partei: ja Inhaber des Totenkopf- ringes des Reichsf.-SS: ja	Religion: Gottgläubig	Erreichter Dienstgrad:
Sturmbannführer	Inhaber des Ehren- zeichens vom 9. Nov. 23: ja	Wohnort: Köllin	Orden und Ehrenzeichen:
Obersturmbannf.	Frühere Parteitätigkeit:	Wohnung: Langigstr. 28	Sonder-Ausbildung:
Standartenführer		Körperlänge: 170 cm	Verwundungen:
Oberführer	Angestellt i. d. Partei: ja Verwendung in der Partei:	Schuh-Nr. 41	Kriegsbeschädigt:
Brigadeführer		Kopfwerte: 58	Führerschein:
Gruppenführer	Sonstiges am 21. 12. 1936 erwähnt	Vorstrafen, Sprach-, techn. Kenntnisse besondere Fähigkeiten	Offizielle Belohnungen, frühere Stahl Kurse bei Lapo, Reichswehr oder Pol

erläutert die Besetzung

4D - Oberoffizier - Post

285.071

Militärdienst

Bemerkungen
(Verwendung, Verletzungen, Ausscheiden)

4

5

Friedens- oder Heimat-Truppe:

m. M. 29. 10. 4. 37 F. i. 4D-Kompagnie

von bis

Feld-Truppe:

von bis

Freikorps: von bis

SA: von 1. 1. 1933 bis 1. 1. 1936

Hitlerjugend: von bis

Ein Reichswehr oder Lapo:

von bis

Ausbildung bei der SS:	
Truppen-Schule Dauer	Mon. Mit Gew. 98, Pist. 98, LMG usw.
Mannsch.-Sch.	Mon.
Unterf.-Schule	Mon. Als: SS-FH, Gerätewart usw.
RGSS-Schule	Mon.

Polizei oder Gendarmerie:

von bis

Sonderausbildung: z. B. Segel-
flieger, Lehrer für Gaschutz usw.

Schießklasse: I, II, Scharfsch.

Letzter Dienstgrad: Seit wann?

1905 Polit. Bereitschaft:

von bis

Erreichter Dienstgrad:

Besondere sportliche Leistungen und sportliche Auszeichnungen:
z. B. Gepätmarsch 20 km 2. Preis; Dtsch. Sportabzeichen Gold;
SA-Sportabzeichen usw.

Orden und Ehrenzeichen:

28 Sonder-Ausbildung:

Verwundungen:

Führung bei der SS:

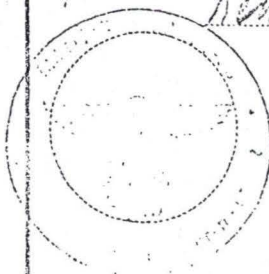
cm Kriegsbeschädigt: %

Strafen bei der SS:

Führerschein:

Offizielle Belobungen, frühere Stahlhelmmangehörigkeit,
Kurze bei Lapo, Reichswehr oder Polit. Bereitschaft:

Kernschütz, den 11. Februar 1937



Unterschrift: Mr. Meyer

Dienstgrad: 21. V. Hauptmann

Dienststellung: 1. 1. 1937 bis 1. 1. 1938

8543

Fragebogen

zur Ergänzung bzw. Berichtigung der Führerkartei und der Dienstaltersliste

Name und Vorname: Bovensiepen, Otto Dienstgrad und Nr.: SS-Untersturmf. Nr. 280071

Parteinummer mit Eintrittsdatum laut Parteibuch: 35 782 3.5.26 - 18.3.29
Neueintritt: 1.8.31

Falls außerhalb der deutschen Staatsgrenzen geboren, besaßen Sie eine fremde Staatsangehörigkeit? -

Welche? -

Einbürgerungsdatum laut Urkunde: -

Hauptamtlicher Führer? nein Dienststellung und Einheit: -

Verlobt: - verheiratet: - verwitwet: - geschieden: -
(Antwortung durch Datumeintragung)

Nachname der Verlobten bzw. der Frau (Name und Vorname): -

Geburtsdag: - Geburtsort: -

Parteiengenossin, NSD, NSD, JMD? -
(mit jeweiliger Angabe der Mitgliedsnummer)

Geburtsdaten der Söhne: -
(Erliebte mit vorgesehtem »E«, Adoptiv- mit »A« und Pflegeöhne mit »P« bezeichnen)

Geburtsdaten der Töchter: -
(Erliebte mit vorgesehtem »E«, Adoptiv- mit »A« und Pfegertöchter mit »P« bezeichnen)

Besuchen Ihre Söhne eine nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalt? -
(Eohn oder Söhne mit Geburtsdatumsangabe eintragen)

Welche? -

Nur für nichthauptamtliche Führer: Ihr jetziger Beruf: Regierungsrat und Staatspolizeistellenleiter
(mit Angabe der Dienststellung)

Arbeitgeber: Geheime Staatspolizeiamt, Berlin
(mit Angabe der Dienststelle und Ort)

Sind Sie evangelischer — katholischer Konfession oder gottgläubig?
(Zutreffendes unterstreichen)

Militärische Übungen nach dem 16. 3. 35

a) Zeit: von 8. 3. 37 bis 7. 5. 37 b) Truppenteil: 10. Flak-Regt. c) Erreichter Dienstgrad: Kanonier
Unterführer-Anw.

d) Sind Sie im Besitz einer Kriegsbeorderung? nein
(Nur mit ja oder nein zu beantworten)

Kraftfahrzeugführer- und Fahrlehrerscheine: nein

Flugzeugführerscheine: -

Zugehörigkeit zu (mit Zeitangabe von — bis): -

Freikorps - vom - bis -, HF vom - bis -
(Name)

Stahlhelm vom - bis -, SA vom - bis -

Jungdo vom - bis -, NSKK vom - bis -

Sonstige Angaben: -

(z. B. Staatsrat, Ratsherr, Senator, Redner, Volkstischer Leiter, in der Bauernschaft, Reichsnährstand, Jägeret usw.)

Mitglied des Vereins »Lebensborn«? Ja Im Besitz des Zulleuchters? nein

Ehrenzeichen der Bewegung: nein
(Goldenes Parteilabzeichen, Gau Ehrenzeichen, Coburger, Blutorden, Goldenes HJ-Abzeichen)

Olympia-Ehrenzeichen: nein
(Angabe der Klasse)

Sportabzeichen: SA nein Reiter - Reichs - DRG -
(mit jeweiliger Angabe ob Bronze, Silber oder Gold)

Vor dem Feinde erworbene Auszeichnungen (mit ja oder nein beantworten)

1. Pour le mérite: -
2. Goldenes preussisches Militärverdienstkreuz: -
(höchste Auszeichnung für den Unteroffiziers-Dienstgrad)
3. EK I: -
4. EK II: -
5. EK II am weißen Bande: -
6. Ehrenkreuz für Frontkämpfer: -
7. Sonstige im Felde erworbenen Landesorden: -
8. Verwundetenabzeichen: -
(Eintragen, ob Schwarz, Silber oder Gold)

Fertümer in der Dienstalterrolle vom 1. 12. 36, die die eigene Person betreffen, mitteilen:

Köslin

(Ort)

Danziger-Str. 28

(Straße und Nummer)

13. August 1937

(Datum)

(Unterschrift)

17. 8. 37
[Handwritten signature]

Die Dienstalterrolle 1937 mit dem Stand vom 1. 12. wird kurz vor Weihnachten 1937 erscheinen.
Bestellkarten gehen den Führern rechtzeitig zu.

zur Berichtigung bzw. Ergänzung der Führerkartei der 4-Personalkanzlei.

Handwritten notes: 07/3, 7.6.78, and a signature.

I. Persönliche Verhältnisse:

Name: Bovensiepen... Vorname: Otto... Dienstgrad: SS-Untersturmführer
Sind Sie hauptamtlicher 4-Führer? nein
Geneue Privatanschrift (Ort) Köslin... (Str.) Danzigerstr. Nr. 28...
Geburtsstg: 8.7.1905... Geburtsort: Duisburg...
Sind Sie verheiratet? nein ledig? ja... geschieden? nein verwitwet? nein.
Mädchenname der Frau: ... Geburtstag und Ort: ...
Ist Ihre Frau Parteigenossin? ... Partei-Mitgl.Nr.: ...
Haben Sie Kinder und wieviele männliche? ... weibliche? ...
Wie alt sind Ihre Söhne? ... Töchter? ...
Besuchen Ihre Söhne eine Nationalpolitische Erziehungsanstalt? ...
Welche? ...
Haben Sie selbst eine Volksschule besucht? ja bis einschl. welcher Klasse? 3 Jahre
Besuchten Sie eine Mittelschule? ... bis einschl. welcher Klasse? ...
Besuchten Sie eine höhere Schule? Ja bis einschl. welcher Klasse? Oberprima
Haben Sie das Abitur? ja
Haben Sie eine Fachschule (Technikum usw.) besucht? und welche? ...
Haben Sie das Abschlußexamen? ...
Haben Sie eine Hochschule (landw. od. techn. usw.) besucht? und welche? ...
Haben Sie das Abschlußexamen? ...
Haben Sie eine Universität besucht? Ja, in Bonn
Was haben Sie studiert? Rechtswissenschaften
Haben Sie Ihr Studium abgeschlossen? ja
Welchen Beruf haben Sie erlernt? Höherer Justizbeamter, höherer Verwaltungs-
Welchen Beruf üben Sie jetzt aus? Regierungsrat, Staatspolizeistel-beamter
Wer ist Ihr Arbeitgeber? Geh. Staatspolizeiamt /lenleiter.
Haben Sie einen Führerschein (welchen?) nein
Welche Sprachen beherrschen Sie in Wort und Schrift? keine...
Haben Sie eine Dolmetscherprüfung abgelegt und in welchen Sprachen? nein
Gehören Sie einer Konfession an und welcher? gottgläubig

II. Parteiverhältnisse:

4-Nummer: 280.071... Partei-Mitgl. Nr.: 35.782
Waren Sie Angehöriger der SA? ja SA-Reserve? ... NSKK? ... H-J? ...
Waren Sie politischer Leiter? ...
Sind Sie im Besitze des Coburger Ehrenzeichens? ... Blutordens? ...
4-Totenkopfringes? ... Ehrendegens des Reichsführers-4? ...

Handwritten number: 10 081

das Reichssportabzeichen in Bronze, Silber oder Gold ?
das SA-Sportabzeichen in Bronze, Silber oder Gold ?
das Reiterabzeichen in Bronze, Silber oder Gold ?

III. Militärverhältnisse.

a.) bis Kriegsende:

Haben Sie aktiv gedient ? in welchem Truppenteil ?
Waren Sie Frontkämpfer ? welche Truppenteile ?
Welchen Dienstgrad haben Sie erreicht ?
Waren Sie in Kriegsgefangenschaft ?
Welche vor dem Feinde erworbenen Auszeichnungen besitzen Sie ?
Welche sonstigen Orden und Ehrenzeichen sind Ihnen verliehen ?
Haben Sie das Verwundetabzeichen (Schwarz, Silber, Gold) ?

b.) von Kriegsende bis zur Wiedereinführung der Wehrpflicht:

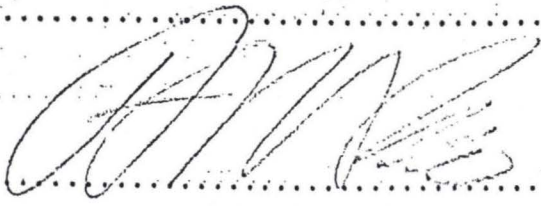
Haben Sie in der Reichswehr (Reichsmarine) oder Polizei gedient und wie lange ?
Bei welcher Waffengattung ? Truppenteil ?
Welchen Dienstgrad haben Sie erreicht ?
Waren Sie Freikorpsangehöriger ? welches ?

c.) nach Wiedereinführung der Wehrpflicht am 16.3.35:

Haben Sie gemäß Gesetz v. 16.3.35 der einjährigen oder achtwöchentlichen Dienstpflicht genügt ? .. ja .., wann ? .. 8.3. bis 7.5.1937 ..
Welche Waffengattung ? .. Flugwaffe .. Truppenteil ? .. Flak ..
Welchen Dienstgrad haben Sie erreicht ? .. Ergebnis unbekannt ..
Haben Sie im Arbeitsdienst gedient ? wie lange ? ..

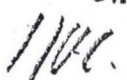
IV. Ausland.

Waren Sie im Ausland ? wo ? wie lange ?
In welcher Eigenschaft ? (Kaufm. Farmer, Angest. usw.)
Waren Sie in ehemaligen deutschen Kolonien ? wie lange ?
In welcher Eigenschaft ? (Kaufm. Farmer, Angest.) oder (Beamter, Soldat)



Unterschrift:

18.6.37



..... SS. - Untersturmführer

Dienstgrad: