

Chief, Munich Liaison Base

Chief, EE
CATIDE 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 Guentbor BOVENSIEPEN, SS Ostuf (21 June 1944) was connected with the IdS and SD at Duesseldorf.

b. Another undated carded reference states that Guentbor BOVENSIEPEN, SS Hstuf (November 1944), SS # 346,640, was located with the RSHA, Berlin (November 1944).

c. A document dated 24 May 1945 states that fnu 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-3816 dated 20 August 1945, a British Interrogation Report of Subject, which summarizes

(Continued)

Attachment: a/s h/w

Distribution:

2 - C/MLB w/att h/w

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

65 COPIES IN []

EGMW-14824

7 March 1966

secret

327-2-92/1

EE/G/CE

ltl

6028

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Hqs Distribution:

2 - EE/G/CE

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 MOLDER 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

SCHWEBLER

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

NOTE: We have just located one further carded reference to an ORI 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."

BEST AVAILABLE COPY