

SECRET

# ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Officer designations (see separate sheet) should be used in the "To" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "To" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Record and Routing Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM:

ACCESSION NO.

MSB-1231

DATE RECEIVED IN S. A.

OCT 22 1947

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
1. FB M	2237		24	JGM	
2. HP		OCT 24	NOV 8	H. P.	Mrs. J -- I believe you did the carding and not previous reports on Subject
3.					
4.					
5.	FBS 2137		NOV 4 1947	W. P.	
6.					FILE CLASSIFICATION CHANGE REQUEST
7.					ENGELSON, HERBERT, DR
8.					
9.					
10.					ABSTRACT INDEX
11.					22 Oct 47
12.					2006-1-57-10
13.					2-15:
14.					Re classification "68-0-1"
15.					(FBS) is keeping file on all reports related to EQUAL

RECLASSIFIED  
 RI/AS  
 RI/AS  
 RI/AS

RECORDED

NO. 51-10  
46

SECRET

3331

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY  
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
 SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 382B  
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
 DATE 2007

# OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: Air Pouch  
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MSB-1211

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Branch M

DATE: 9 October 1947

FROM :

SUBJECT: GENERAL

SUBJECT: SPECIFIC: Further information from ENGELSING (SUAL)

Source

Re : MGHa-1261, MGHa-1033, MGHa-827, MSB-1083, MSB-1040

1. ENGELSING reappeared on 4 October 1947 in Zurich. Since it is impossible for this office to contact him directly, it was necessary to wait until he returned to Switzerland to question him further. ENGELSING, as long as he lives in the French Zone, is not eager to arouse the suspicion of the French by too frequent visits to the Consulate General, Zurich.

2. Regarding the reasons behind ENGELSING's recital of his part in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group, Source does not think that there is any basis for ENGELSING's finding "it useful to appear as an important member of a resistance group" as suggested in par. 6 of MGHa-1033. ENGELSING did not offer the information on the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group, he was questioned by Source. He had the following to say about SCHULZE-BOYSEN and the group:

"ENGELSING maintains that SCHULZE-BOYSEN was never a practical intelligence head but that his intensity and fanaticism attracted all types of anti-Nazi Germans. As a result of all these people meeting together and discussing events in Germany, a type of information service developed. The practical utilization of the information was due more to the people who surrounded SCHULZE-BOYSEN than to himself because S-B had no concept of security or the practical running of an intelligence network. To back up this opinion, ENGELSING mentioned a "Lebenslauf" written by SCHULZE-BOYSEN's father on his son's life. ENGELSING says that he will get us a copy of this manuscript.

COMMENT: This apparently is the short biography referred to in MGHa-1261, par. 2.

Distribution

Germany (1)

Paris (2)

Washington (2)

London (1)

20 Files (3)

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

[Handwritten signature and date: 20 Oct 47]

3. ENGELSING says that he had been a close personal friend of SCHULZE-BOYSEN long before the war and that the latter was a frequent visitor at his house on the outskirts of Berlin. ENGELSING recalled a gathering on 2 September 1939 which day happened to be the birthday for both ENGELSING and SCHULZE-BOYSEN at his, ENGELSING's home. There was a great deal of drinking and when the announcement of war came over the radio, it was greeted by drunken jeers. ENGELSING mentioned the above incident as an example of his personal friendship with SCHULZE-BOYSEN and also as typical of the rather undirected political sentiments of the group whose chief common interest was to fight Nazism. As the war progressed the group became more serious in their efforts and discussions of organized resistance within Germany took place. SCHULZE-BOYSEN suggested passing information to the Allies but had no suggestion as to how to accomplish this. ENGELSING broke with SCHULZE-BOYSEN when the latter turned more and more to the extreme left groups. ENGELSING's friends were bourgeois socialists and essentially rightist liberals. After the break in the personal friendship, ENGELSING only heard of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's activities indirectly.

4. ENGELSING gave the following on people in the group, all below he described as bourgeois liberals and not communists:

SCHULHA: Informed SCHULZE-BOYSEN on plans of the German Foreign Office and von RIBBENTROP's activities. SCHULHA was a "rechtsstehender Kontaktmann". Executed.

HARNACK: Conservative Socialist with a wealthy American wife nee SMIL. Had his own intellectual, socialist, bourgeois, resistance group. ENGELSING remarked that the statement in A. W. DULLES' book "Germany Underground" that HARNACK had had previous contact with the Russian Embassy, was nonsense, someone must have sold the story to DULLES. Executed.

ROSENHOFF: Introduced to SCHULZE-BOYSEN by ENGELSING. Right Socialist. Executed.

HIMMEL: Painter. Introduced to SCHULZE-BOYSEN by ENGELSING. Right Socialist. Executed.

PERWIL: Introduced to SCHULZE-BOYSEN by ENGELSING. Right Socialist. Executed.

van BECK, Bechtler: Introduced to SCHULZE-BOYSEN by ENGELSING. Right Socialist. Executed.

SCHMUELLER, Oda: Introduced to SCHULZE-BOYSEN by ENGELSING. Right Socialist. Executed.

5. ENGELSING's own contacts from whom he collected information which he passed on to SCHULZE-BOYSEN and who did not know where the information went, were:

HATRYEN, Heidemarie: Actress. He is acquainted in many circles of society. She only knew that her information was passed on to an anti-Nazi organization. She is still in Munich and could be contacted if necessary.

FROELICH, Gustav: Cinema actor. Close friend of ENGELSING.

GLOBKE: Former official in Ministry of Interior, Berlin. Classed as one of the "Fossilien" along with BUSCHMANN. Always passed warnings on arrests, raids, etc. from his dealings with police affairs. Was involved in July 20th affair and while awaiting to be called in for questioning, escaped with ENGELSING who drove him out of Berlin in a car which had been concealed on the outskirts. Is now employed in a government post in the British Zone. ENGELSING has a very high regard for him.

RITTAU: Theater director.

WEISER, Grete: Comedienne. Close friend of HANKE who was later a Gauleiter.

SCHMERIN, Tommy: "Produktionsleiter".

KIMICH: Theater director. Married to SCHMEL's sister. Close friend of KUMMHOFF.

VERHOEVEN:

6. Of the others connected with SCHULZE-BOYSEN, ENGELSING knew Dr. F. A. LEWIS whom he described as an idealist and liberal in the same class as GLOBKE. SCHUMACHER and GRAUDENZ he knew but only slightly. He recalled the name Hans COMI being mentioned but never saw the man. SCHULZE-BOYSEN once mentioned that his group had a man working on radio matters.

7. In reference to the questions raised in MOHA-1033, following are some clarifications:

a. Re para. 1: ENGELSING says that as a film-director, he had frequent dealings with the police when his employees were arrested or brought in for questioning. ENGELSING would inquire as to their whereabouts and, if possible, aid in getting people released. Through this he was acquainted with local police officials. Consequently when the arrests began of the "Rote Kapelle" group ENGELSING, knowing that many of his friends were among those arrested and that his name might have been mentioned, took advantage of his police contacts and made inquiry. He asked about people whom the police knew to be his friends and presented his queries in the usual form, offering to help give testimony if necessary. By doing this he hoped to catch some hint as to the attitude or intentions of the police toward himself. The official to whom he spoke smiled sarcastically and told him that they were not interested in ENGELSING. The latter knew that hundreds

of persons were involved and that the Gestapo had a tremendous amount of work with the interrogations already on hand. He felt that his fate hung on the way in which his name had been mentioned, whether he was known to be deeply involved or only superficially. He also knew that many hundred names would be mentioned in the interrogations and these had to be sifted since the police could not question all of them.

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b. Re para. 2: Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN was a gifted authoress, film critic and dilettante who was quite wealthy. She was not close to SCHULZE-BOYSEN because of his preoccupation with political matters. Because of her growing marital coldness, Libertas started associating with many suspect persons (suspect from the point of view of an anti-Nazi). She lost her close contact with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group and was considered rather insecure. The Gestapo arrested her at the same time as the others but later allowed her freedom. It was during the period after her arrest that she met an attractive Gestapo man who playing on her vanity and showing interest in her literary talents, gradually, obtained information from her on the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. (Source misunderstood ENGELING in the first telling of the story, it was understood that the G-17ING penetrated the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group before the arrests. Now source says that Libertas was used to complete information already in the hands of the Gestapo). ENGELING modified his telling of the abortion incident by saying that it was his assumption that Libertas had protected him because he was against the abortion. He is certain that the Gestapo got most of the information on the group, unknown to them when they made the arrests, from Libertas and he could imagine no reason why she would have protected him when she could have involved him deeply unless it was his attitude toward the abortion.

As to the final break-up of the group, ENGELING thinks it was carelessness by HALLMANN who worked at an "Abdretelle" at Wildpark which gave the Gestapo their final proof as to the composition and extent of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group when the actual members were already known. ENGELING cannot recall exactly what the mistake was but is under the impression that HALLMANN received a radio signal from Mr. PAUL which betrayed him as well as the whole system of communication.

c. Re para. 3: Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN's mother was a Swedish noblewoman, Mrs. JENNINGS. Through her mother Libertas was related to the Swedish Count REINHOLD who received the first information from the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. No answer was received from this information and SCHULZE-BOYSEN was disappointed with the Western Allies. Regarding Maria BAND, ENGELING says that she had nothing whatsoever to do with SCHULZE-BOYSEN. Her suicide was due to melancholia. She was the mistress of Werner REINHOLD, the actor. Also along this line

ENGELING recalled that one of SCHULZ-BOYSEN's active workers was a half-Jewish actress who was friendly with LANGBERN, executed in the July 20th affair. ENGELING cannot recall the name of this actress.

d. Re para. 4: ENGELING cannot recall any trip made by SCHULZ-BOYSEN to Switzerland. He thinks this could be checked in the "Lebenslauf" written by SCHULZ-BOYSEN's father.

e. Re para. 5: (Also para. 5 of MOB-1261). Because so many of ENGELING's friends were working with SCHULZ-BOYSEN and because they were very insecure, ENGELING picked up bits of information when he had ceased cooperating with SCHULZ-BOYSEN, for example the name SCHEI. He often heard them mention that the play "Till EULENSPIEGEL" written by RUCHOFF who ENGELING had introduced to SCHULZ-BOYSEN, was the code book for the group. The assumption that ENGELING learned of the code used in Switzerland from the Swiss is correct. Federal Police Inspector Franz SCHMID visited ENGELING in Constance several times and questioned ENGELING primarily on the connections between Germany and Switzerland. SCHMID mentioned the code book used in Switzerland but ENGELING says that he cannot recall the name. SCHMID was the one who asked ENGELING to write a complete report on the "Rote Kapelle". ENGELING now says that he has refused to do this, explaining to SCHMID that he knows nothing of any connections between SCHULZ-BOYSEN's group and Switzerland. SCHMID told ENGELING that HUBER (used by the Germans to penetrate the SOE network in Switzerland) is now living in Constance and possibly working for the French. (a hope to have further information on HUBER). Further on the question of the communication system of the SCHULZ-BOYSEN Group, LANGBERN was the one who told ENGELING that Dr. PAUL had a transmitting set hidden in her clothes closet.

It should be mentioned that ENGELING does not like Dr. PAUL. He says that she is typical of the type of persons with whom SCHULZ-BOYSEN worked after ENGELING broke off contact. ENGELING believes that PAUL is probably working for the Russians in Berlin at present. ENGELING finds it difficult to understand how PAUL and LANGBERN received such light sentences, PAUL received a ten year sentence and LANGBERN a nine year.

f. Re para. 6: LANGBERN's first name is Hugo and he is identical with the ex-president of the Central Administration for Trade and Supply in the Russian zone, now employed as economic adviser in the British zone. ENGELING introduced LANGBERN to SCHULZ-BOYSEN.

thru y.  
 10/1/45

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