

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: DOPC

ACCESSION NO. VAAZ-3611  
DATE RECEIVED IN S. A.

	TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
			RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
1.	FBS	2137	JAN 8	1948	HL	2 copies submitted to Bureau.
2.	Harvey		9/11		① <i>umph</i>	for Engelsing dossier
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**FILE CLASSIFICATION CHANGE REQUEST**

ENGELSING, HERBERT DA

ABSTRACT \* INDEX  
 8 Jan 1948

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY [redacted]  
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION BB2B  
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
 DATE 2007

*2006-1-54-13*

S E C R E T  
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
2430 E STREET NW.  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

8 January 1948

DB-7281

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John F. Deberry  
ERI Liaison Officer

FROM: Information Control, OSO

SUBJECT: Dr. Herbert ENGELSINO

1. Reference is made to your verbal request of 6 January 1948 for copies of an interview of subject made by a representative of this agency in Switzerland.
2. Transmitted herewith are copies of accounts of three interviews with subject as reported by the Swiss representative of this agency; a partial evaluation of some of subject's statements as compiled by the Heidelberg office of this agency; additional data on subject from a British source.
3. In the event that the Bureau contacts subject in the United States with regard to his knowledge of the Rote KAPSELLE complex, it is requested that this agency be furnished the results of any such interview.

Attachments: 5

5-Encl

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~~2006-157-13~~  
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S E C R E T

C O P Y

4 Aug 1947

Attachment No. I:  
Account of first interview of  
Herbert ENGELSING

1. Dr. Herbert ENGELSING first came to the attention of this office through the report on Gunther WEISSENBORN. ENGELSING was the man in Konstanz who had arranged WEISSENBORN's trip to Switzerland. Now ENGELSING has applied for an immigration visa at the Consulate-General, Zurich. In this connection it has been possible for a CIA representative to interview him regarding the SCHULZE-BOYSSON.

2. ENGELSING is writing a complete report for the Swiss Bundesanwaltschaft (Federal Police) on his knowledge of the SCHULZE-BOYSSON group. It is fairly certain that the information has gone also to the French although ENGELSING would not definitely admit this. The Swiss are most anxious to find the connecting link between the SCHULZE-BOYSSON group and the RADO network.

3. ENGELSING states that there was no connection between the two groups, which may be an indication of how little he knows of the whole case. Furthermore, his story of Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSSON does not agree with previous descriptions of the lady or the role she played. His explanation of how he, himself, escaped implication in the SCHULZE-BOYSSON trial seems very weak if he was as intimate a member of the group as he would have one believe..

4. Comments will be appreciated as soon as possible because ENGELSING hopes to leave for the United States to join his family in September.

5. Attached is ENGELSING's story as he told it to the CIA representative.

Dr. Herbert ENGELSING

1. Herbert ENGELSING was born 2 September 1904 near Cologne. He is a Catholic and lawyer by profession. When the Nazis took over the German courts ENGELSING was a judge in Berlin. When it became impossible for anyone but a Nazi to preside in court, he gave up law and became a film director and producer in which field he had considerable success.

2. In 1938 ENGELSING married Ingeborg KOHLER who comes from a prominent Berlin legal family. She is half Jewish and, in order to evade the law in Germany which made it impossible for them to marry, ENGELSING married his wife in England. She and her children are now living at 115 Hillcrest Road, Berkeley 5, California with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur KOHLER. ENGELSING wants to join his family there.

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3. ENGELSING was in Berlin from 1930 to 1944. In 1944, he went to Konstanz to make a film and remained there. His home address in Konstanz is Aeschermweg 8 and his business address is Wallgutstrasse 3. He comes to Switzerland at least once a week for business reasons and maintains an address in Kreuzlingen, Schutzenstrasse 8. In Zurich he frequently stays in the Pension Bergfrieden, Millerstr 10.

4. ENGELSING stands well enough with the French to have been given the appointment, in 1945, of Chief Attorney in the French Military Courts and the German Courts. He works with Léon HILLY, "Commissaire de Surêté" of the French Military Government, Konstanz. Source claims that part of ENGELSING's success comes from playing the French against the Germans. During his interview ENGELSING justified the measures of the French occupation authorities and belittled the eternal German complaints about the French.

5. Concerning the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group ENGELSING told the following:

The SCHULZE-BOYSEN group started as a discussion group of assorted bohemian and revolutionary elements with no program and little talent for action. ENGELSING, himself, was largely responsible for bringing the group into contact with persons having access to information and for clarifying SCHULZE-BOYSEN's own line of action. SCHULZE-BOYSEN could get information only from the Luftwaffe in whose offices he was employed. ENGELSING, through his acquaintance with favorite actresses of top Nazis, was able to provide SCHULZE-BOYSEN with situation reports on future political or military actions to be taken by the German Government. This information was reportedly passed to the Allies, presumably the British, by way of Count DEWILAS, Swedish Military Attaché in Berlin. Count DEWILAS' wife was related to SCHULZE-BOYSEN's. WEISSENBOERN belonged to the inner circle of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. ENGELSING had become acquainted with WEISSENBOERN through film scripts written by the latter. WEISSENBOERN did not contribute much to the information of the group. However, it was WEISSENBOERN who told ENGELSING that in his, WEISSENBOERN's, opinion the Western Allies were not doing much to defeat Germany and that it would be more effective to give their information to the Russians. ENGELSING could not recall the technicalities of establishing this contact and carrying it out. He does remember that all information went to a woman doctor Elsa PAUL (Elfriede PAUL) who is still in Berlin. She in turn passed it to an unidentified radio operator. ENGELSING recalls that the radio operator had to keep sending on a number of different wave-lengths until he received a signal that he was being picked up. ENGELSING, himself, makes no claim to technical knowledge along this line.

6. ENGELSING states with certainty that the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group had no connection with the RADO group in Switzerland. As proof of this he asserts that the text used for coding by the German group was a certain edition of "Til Eulenspiegel" and the RADO group used another book, the title of which he could not recall. (Apparently in spite of his lack of technical knowledge ENGELSING knew something about the codes used).

7. The SCHULZE-BOYSEN group were tracked down by the location of their transmitter and by a penetration effected by the Gestapo with Libertas

SCHULZE-BOYSEN nee HAAS-NEYE as the target. LIBERTAS was a beautiful girl and somewhat promiscuous. At the behest of the group who insisted that revolutionaries could not raise children and against her own will, she had to have an abortion which was performed by Dr. Elsa PAUL. WEISSENBERG, in particular, was vehement on this subject. The result was that LIBERTAS turned against the group spiritually and was an easy prey, psychologically, for the Gestapo. A handsome Gestapo member succeeded in making LIBERTAS fall in love with him and through her he gradually got the names of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group.

8. When the group was brought to trial, WEISSENBERG received only a four year sentence because there was no evidence of the activity on his part except that LIBERTAS had mentioned his name. ENGELSING WAS NEVER INVOLVED. He explains this by the fact that he is a Catholic and had been the only one opposed to the abortion. He fully expected to be called in by the Gestapo. Finally, out of desperation, he went to see PANZINGER (perhaps PANIKITZ is meant) to inquire whether or not there was any record against him, but the Gestapo were not interested in him.

9. Regarding WEISSENBERG, ENGELSING reports that he saw him for the first time since the SCHULZE-BOYSEN trial in Konstanz recently. WEISSENBERG came to Konstanz in connection with the staging of his play "Babel". ENGELSING was so moved by WEISSENBERG's difficult situation and lack of means that he arranged that WEISSENBERG be brought into Switzerland for one day. He made the arrangements on the Swiss side with Kurt HIRSCHFELD of the Zurich Schauspielhaus to get the permission by telling the Zurich Cantonal Police that WEISSENBERG was needed for discussion on the staging of one of his, WEISSENBERG's plays. When one of ENGELSING's contacts in the Swiss Federal Police heard of WEISSENBERG's visit, he scolded ENGELSING for bringing a Communist into Switzerland. ENGELSING states that WEISSENBERG is definitely not a Communist. WEISSENBERG lives in the British Sector of Berlin and has taken no advantage of the excellent offers made by the Russians to artists who will work in the theaters in the Russian Zone.

Attachment No. II:

Account of Second interview of  
Herbert ENGELSING

19 Aug 1947

1. On August 14th <sup>D</sup>ENGELSING again appeared in this office and this time brought with him one BUSCHMANN, German industrialist, who is chief director of large cement concerns in Germany. BUSCHMANN has excellent connections with the SCHMIDTHERINY family in Switzerland. He worked for about one year as an economic advisor in the Russian Zone, but gave up this position for a similar one with the Americans in Berlin. He claims to be closely connected with the American and British economic staff in Germany. He is a man in his late forties, tall, with an athletic build and seems to have a vigorous and clever mentality.
2. ENGELSING said that BUSCHMANN was the center of a group of older and more experienced men who joined the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group and who were humorously called the "Fossilien". BUSCHMANN contributed the following on the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group:
3. ENGELSING introduced BUSCHMANN to SCHULZE-BOYSEN in 1939. At that time SCHULZE-BOYSEN had no real indoctrination in Communism and it was in BUSCHMANN's house that he had the opportunity to read Lenin's works, etc. BUSCHMANN had a good collection of these writings in his cellar. Both ENGELSING and BUSCHMANN think that this reading gave SCHULZE-BOYSEN's thinking a clear political direction. Up to that time the latter had been primarily anti-Nazi due to his mistreatment by the Nazis in 1933 but he had no positive trend in his political ideas.
4. BUSCHMANN mentioned that a certain HUSEMANN (probably Walter HUSEMANN) was present at the meeting of BUSCHMANN and SCHULZE-BOYSEN. HUSEMANN was a communist who had just been released from a concentration camp. BUSCHMANN also said that the chief informant for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group on the Balkans was the Croatian Press Attache in Berlin (name forgotten), who, although he was in the Ustachi Diplomatic mission, was in reality very left-wing. BUSCHMANN seconded ENGELSING in naming the Swedish diplomat INGEBAS as the channel to the Western Allies and added that SCHULZE-BOYSEN had tired of the Western tactics and was eager to work with the Russians. BUSCHMANN, himself, supplied the group with information on the raw material situation in Germany since he was in an excellent position to obtain such information.
5. BUSCHMANN knows that groups similar to the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group existed in Holland and Belgium but he is ignorant of details. He stated very definitely that SCHULZE-BOYSEN had given the Russians information that the Luftwaffe knew of English convoys en route to Murmansk, but that the Russians did not pass on this information since they thought that the English deserved to suffer more losses.
6. BUSCHMANN was in Switzerland for only one day to see SCHMIDTHERINY but he probably can be contacted in Berlin if there is any interest in his story. We would also appreciate any traces on BUSCHMANN.
7. ENGELSING can be questioned further on his next visit to Switzerland.

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As far as can be judged from his conversation, he has talked to Leon HILD, "Commissaire de Surete" of the French Military Government, Constance. SNOLSENG claims that any information he has given the French has been in informal discussions with HILD and that quite often there were Americans present.

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Attachment No. III:

Heidelberg Station comments on data  
contained in Attachment No. I.

8 September 1947

Dr. Herbert ENGELING

1. If Dr. ENGELING's claim that he brought SCHULZE-BOYSEN into touch with theatrical people who had access to important information through acquaintance with leading officials is considered true, it appears strange that he did not come to the attention of the Gestapo and even stranger that PANGENHOF (who was one of the Amt VI officials investigating the Rote KAPALLE case) told him that he was of no interest in the affair. In the same connection, ENGELING's application to the Gestapo as to whether he was involved is little short of insane in a case of high treason and espionage which was obviously very serious.

2. ENGELING's testimony on Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN varies from the accounts received from other sources. The German prosecutor in the Rote KAPALLE case, Oberst-Richter ROEDER, during his interrogation confirmed that the entire SCHULZE-BOYSEN group, including Libertas, had very loose moral and sexual standards and that Libertas had been the mistress of GRAUDENZ, SCHURACHER, and HILBANK. He insisted, however, that she had been a firm and loyal Communist and that after her own and her husband's arrest she had attempted to protect and warn other members of their group. This statement was confirmed by Vice Admiral ARPS, a member of the Rote KAPALLE jury. It may be possible to investigate this point further, through SCHULZE-BOYSEN's parents, and through Dr. PAUL, who, according to ENGELING, performed the abortion and who is now living in Berlin.

3. ENGELING claimed that he arranged for passing information to SCHULZE-BOYSEN for forwarding to Count DOUGLAS, the Swedish Military Attache in Berlin. ROEDER's account of the incident to which ENGELING apparently refers is approximately the following: After his arrest, SCHULZE-BOYSEN claimed that he had sent certain important documents to Sweden through the Swedish military attache in Berlin. If he did not also send a pre-arranged signal, the documents were to be published by February 1943. ROEDER believed that, since SCHULZE-BOYSEN was sure of Germany's collapse early in 1943, he was only trying to delay the execution of his group. The only evidence discovered to support SCHULZE-BOYSEN's story, according to ROEDER, was his social contact with a Swedish colonel, name unknown, who lived in the house of the actress Marie BARD. She committed suicide at the time of the Rote KAPALLE trial, and her husband, the actor Hannes RIEMANN(?), claimed complete ignorance of his wife's motives.

4. SCHULZE-BOYSEN and Dr. PAUL, according to a reliable source, made a trip to Switzerland in 1938, contacting, among others, Wolfgang LANGHOFF, who was prominent in the Free Germany movement during his exile and is today a leading figure in the Berlin theatrical world, known for his completely Communist sympathies. It is believed that LANGHOFF was also active at the Zurich Schauspielhaus during his Swiss sojourn. The point is interesting in relation to the fact that ENGELING made arrangements through Kurt HILSONFELD of the same theater to get WEISSENBORN into Switzerland. Moreover, ENGELING's denial that WEISSENBORN is a Communist is controverted by several sources who have known WEISSENBORN at various times and in various situations. WEISSENBORN, at present in Berlin, is

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as a Communist, is persona grata with the Russians, has had two of his plays presented by the Russian-sponsored Deutsches Theater, which also plans to put on his new play in the fall of 1947.

5. ENGELSING's insistence that there were no connections between the German and Swiss networks raises the question of how he gained his information on the codes of the two branches. It is not clear how he could know that the Swiss used a different book from the German Til Talenspiegel code, if he was a member of the German group and had no connection with the Swiss. Unless he gained the information from his contact in the Swiss Federal Police, he could have learned it only from WEISSNEFERN (who probably did not know the Swiss code) or some other equally well-informed member of the inner circle. Although a certain amount of material has been published on the German affair, none of the publications mentioned codes; no publications on the Swiss group are known.

6. There are apparently two possible explanations of ENGELSING's claims. He may actually be one of the hitherto unknown links between SCHULZE-BOYSEN and RADO or DUBENDORFER of the Swiss group, or, and this is considered more likely, he is one of the persons who had very distant connections with the Rote KAPPELLE case and now finds it useful to appear as an important member of the resistance group, relying upon published material for his information.

7. Heidelberg has no traces on BUSCHMANN, unless he can be identified with the ex-president of the Central Administration for Trade and Supply in the Russian Zone.

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Attachment No. IV:

Third interview with ENGELSING and reply to Heidelberg Station comments contained in Attachment III

9 October 1947

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 the resistance group as suggested in par. 6 of Attachment III. 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

ROTHMUELLER, 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:

MATTEYER, Heidemarie: Actress. Well 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.

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

WOLKE: 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.

RETTAU: Theater director.

WEISER, Grete: Comedienne. Close friend of HANKS who was later a Cauldite.

SCHREIER, Tommy: "Produktionsleiter".

KIMICH: Theater director. Married to GOEBBEL's sister. Close friend of KUCKHOFF.

VERHOEVEN:

6. Of the others connected with SCHULZE-BOYSEN, ENGELSING knew Dr. F. W. LENZ 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

COPPI 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 Attachment III 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 or 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 shown 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.

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 ENGELSING in the first telling of the story, it was understood that the GESTAPO 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. ENGELSING 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, ENGELSING thinks it was carelessness by HELLMANN who worked at an "Abhorstelle" 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. ENGELSING cannot recall exactly what the mistake was but is under the impression that HELLMANN received a radio signal from Dr. 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, nee TULSNBERG. Through her mother Libertas was related to the Swedish Count Douglas who received the first information from the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. No

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answer was received from this information and SCHULZE-BOYSEN was disappointed with the eastern Allies. Regarding Maria PAPP, ENGELSING says that she had nothing whatsoever to do with SCHULZE-BOYSEN. Her suicide was due to melancholia. She was the mistress of Werner KRAUS, the actor. Also along this line ENGELSING recalled that one of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's active workers was a half-Jewish actress who was friendly with LANGEGHIN, executed in the July 20th affair. ENGELSING cannot recall the name of this actress.

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

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

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

f. Re Para. 7: BUSCHMANN'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. ENGELSING introduced BUSCHMANN to SCHULZE-BOYSEN.

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Attachment No. V:

Data on Herbert ENGELSING  
from British Source.

22 November 1947.

By way of completing the record, source has furnished the following brief particulars on Subject:

"Herbert ENGELSING, aged 42 (in 1947) is the son of Carl ENGELSING, chemist. He was married to Ingeborg Kohler on 5.8.37. His wife is the daughter of Arthur Kohler who was a judge. The marriage took place in Hampstead Register Office. Both ENGELSING and Ingeborg KOHLER were at that time living at the Ormonds Hotel, Balaise Grove, London, N.W.2."

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