

FULL NAME: PERSON OR FIRM ENGELSIING, Herbert P.		DATE OF BIRTH 9-2-04	PLACE OF BIRTH Overath, Rheinland, Germany												
ALIASES AND NICKNAMES		RACE	SEX												
ADDRESS		OCCUPATION	EMPLOYER												
TYPE OF INFORMATION DESIRED <input type="checkbox"/> All information <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Derogatory	CITIZENSHIP STATUS	NAT. CERT. NO.	MARITAL STATUS												
NAME OF ORGANIZATION		HEADQUARTERS ADDRESS													
REPLY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Material attached <input type="checkbox"/> No record <input type="checkbox"/> No derogatory information <input type="checkbox"/> Other		OSTENSIBLE PURPOSE NAMES OF LEADERS OR SPONSORS OR AFFILIATED ORGANIZATION ENGELSIING DOCUMENTS - IN 41810 <i>Coordinated with STC/MIA/Wash 3 May 48</i>													
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION <p> <i>- 32-4-15-9 Pg-1</i> <i>- 100-2-8-736 (ENCL. 2) B-1904</i> <i>- 68-0-1-1028</i> <i>IC</i> <i>IN - 32378 (1951)</i> <i>Analyzing at: Zurich, Switzerland.</i> <i>- 100-2-18-418</i> VISA CASE - <i>IN 38510</i> <i>Aug. 50</i> <i>IN 39368</i> <i>KARL-9589</i> <i>Aug. 50</i> <i>- Germany</i> <i>- 68-6-2-1547</i> <i>MSZA-490</i> </p> <p> <i>also</i> <i>FIN. 36440</i> <i>FOUTS 91</i> <i>WASH. 317</i> <i>200-6-1-77</i> <i>at 2 Aug. 66</i> MEMORANDUM COORDINATION STAMP <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ANALYST</td> <td>EAD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IGN</td> <td>STC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DIVISION</td> <td>DAW</td> </tr> <tr> <td>REVIEW</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>NO</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FIRST</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> </p> <p> <i>- 32-4-15-21 Pg. 4</i> <i>- 100-2-5-125</i> <i>- 68-0-1-792</i> <i>MSBA-3503</i> <i>Pg-74</i> <i>NOV 26 1948</i> <i>200-6-1-54</i> </p> <p> <i>Card on ENGELSIING, INGEBOR</i> <i>and DN HERBERT</i> </p>				ANALYST	EAD	IGN	STC	DIVISION	DAW	REVIEW		NO		FIRST	
ANALYST	EAD														
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DATE <i>700-2-5-25</i>	CHECKED BY <i>(Signature)</i>														

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 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2007

NAME OF SUBJECT ENGELSING, IN. EBOrg KOTLER		DATE OF BIRTH UT 59163	
ADDRESS Germany		CITY OR TOWN WASH - 3172	
NAME OF ORGANIZATION ENGELSING-KOTLER, INGEBORG		TYPE OF INFORMATION DESIRED <input type="checkbox"/> All information <input type="checkbox"/> Directory	
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER 100-2-5-125		NAME OF ORGANIZATION <input type="checkbox"/> Attached <input type="checkbox"/> No record <input type="checkbox"/> Directory information <input type="checkbox"/> Other	
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER FNW		NAME OF LEADER OR SHOWING OR AFFILIATED ORGANIZATION IN 48607 Nov 50	
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Self-proposed informant for the Schulze-Boysen group during the war. The group submitted intell. to the Int. Network. This has been thoroughly checked by rep. of CIA and FBI.</i></p>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Memo should have read no long info submitted</i></p>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>date 1/1/53</i></p>			
CHECKED BY _____		DATE _____	

ANALYST
 FOREIGN
 DIVISION
 REVIEW
 UNIT

SECRET

XAAZ-3606

The problem raised in the case of Herbert ENGELSING is how much of what he says is the truth? We have ~~to check on his statements~~ with the exception of his wife. ENGELSING ~~himself~~ has been questioned on three occasions in ~~Europe~~ Europe and twice in this country. It may be said that, although his story has changed somewhat, he has stuck pretty closely to it and such discrepancies as have appeared can be explained through failure to elicit his complete story in the first interviews.

Herbert ENGELSING was born 2 September 1904 in Overath, near Cologne, Germany, and until 1933 was an attorney, then a judge, in Berlin. Upon Hitler's coming to power ENGELSING turned to the film industry and was a successful film director and producer with Tobis. In 1933 he married and he and his wife lived in various parts of Berlin until 1944 when ^{Mrs. E} his wife went to Konstanz, Germany. ENGELSING followed shortly after the close of the war, if not earlier. Mrs. ENGELSING joined her parents, B. and Mrs. Arthur KOHLER, in California in 1947 and both ENGELSINGS are at the present time in the United States.

According to statements of both Mrs. and Mr. ENGELSING their friendship with the SCHULZE-BOYSENS began in 1938 and ended in 1941. The reasons given for the breaking of that relationship seem on the surface plausible enough - the claim that SCHULZE-BOYSEN turned to the left in late 1941 or early 1942 and discord between SCHULZE-BOYSEN and his wife Libertas. These statements will be taken up in detail. There appears to be no ~~apparent~~ reason to doubt ENGELSING's claim that the relationship was broken off completely at that time as far as his activity as an agent of SCHULZE-BOYSEN is concerned. ENGELSING has freely admitted that he supplied information on political and military actions planned by the German Government before the ~~close~~ end of 1941, that he introduced to SCHULZE-BOYSEN a number of the more useful members of the group, such as HUMMEL, GEORGE HIER and Hugo WUCHSNER, and has named eight individuals as his own sources of information. He has also admitted knowing certain ^{other} members of the ^{other than those he introduced} group, although they seem to be surprisingly ~~few~~ few.

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On the basis of these admissions there can be no doubt of ENGELSING's part in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. Indeed his/^{known} active participation ~~is~~ makes it appear the more remarkable that he was not picked up with the others. If we consider that the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group was effective from the spring of 1941 to the early fall of 1942 then ENGELSING was an active participant during half of the period of the group's greatest effectiveness as well as during the major portion of the time during which the effectiveness of the group was being built up.

The question therefore arises: What is ENGELSING keeping to himself and why? The answer, which we believe to be much more than an assumption, is that he has constructed a sort of "legenda", part fiction, part fact with the intention of playing up his collaboration with SCHULZE-BOYSEN during a period in which he claims that SCHULZE-BOYSEN was pro-Ally and his withdrawal from contact with SCHULZE-BOYSEN when the latter, according to ENGELSING, turned to the Left. Both claims, the pro-Ally attitude and the late turn to the Left, is after ENGELSING broke off, we believe to be largely fiction and we will treat these claims below. At this point we may direct attention to the reason motivating ENGELSING to make these claims. We know too little about the man to sketch ~~these~~ more than briefly, but two possibilities at least present themselves: self-preservation or a long-term plan. The former is admittedly more likely and may be considered to be indicated by his marriage in 1938, the establishment of his parents-in-law in the United States in 1939, the claimed withdrawal from the group in 1941 and the concoction of a pro-Ally slant ^{to the activity} ~~on the part~~ of Schulze-BOYSEN during the period of his own collaboration with him.

ENGELSING has made the statement that ~~unsubstantiated~~ SCHULZE-BOYSEN "exhibited a definite pro-Russian philosophy" "either in the fall of 1941 or in the spring of 1942" and he indicates that prior to this time SCHULZE-BOYSEN's orientation was toward the Allies and he was not at all inclined toward Communism. Our information in regard to SCHULZE-BOYSEN's political views and his collaboration with the Soviets has been obtained

from a Gestapo Section IV A 2 report of the 22 December 1942 which indicate^s that SCHULZE-BOYSEN was inclined toward the Soviets throughout his intelligence-gathering activity. The report states flatly: "SCHULZE-BOYSEN's espionage activities began in 1936" and the first record of information passed by the SCHULZE-BOYSENS to the Soviets ~~xxx~~ refers also to 1936 when secret plans ~~subsequently~~ for military operations against the Republican Government in Spain were obtained by SCHULZE-BOYSEN and passed to Gisela von POELLNITZ who is reported to have delivered them to the Soviet Embassy in Berlin. ~~Further~~ Indication of his pro-Communist bias prior to 1941 is shown in his recruitment of Horst HEILMANN and Herbert GOLLNOW in 1940 during the time he was lecturing at the Institute of Foreign Affairs of the University of Berlin; of the latter the Gestapo document states: "SchULZE-BOYSEN was able to convert him (GOLLNOW) to Communism although he had previously been a National Socialist". Likewise, in speaking of the recruitment of Col. Erwin GEHRTS, the Germans, while not mentioning the date of the recruitment, state: "Both (GEHRTS and SCHULZE-BOYSEN) had taken part over a period of years in Communist discussion groups". In summing up the Section IV A 2 report the British comment as follows: "Before 1941 SCHULZE-BOYSEN (and HARNACK) were both ardent Communists". From the above evidence it seems reasonable to conclude that SCHULZE-BOYSEN TURNED to the Left much earlier than the ~~subsequent~~ period noted by ENGELSING.

In respect to passing information to the Allies, ENGELSING has made as much capital as possible out of the supposed passing of information to the British through a certain Count DOUGLAS, Swedish Military Attache in Berlin, whose wife ^{+ is believed} was a sister of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's wife Libertas. No dates for this supposed attempt to give information to the Allies is mentioned and no corroboration has been found except from an extremely interesting individual ~~xxx~~, Hugo BUSCHMANN, whom ENGELSING brought to the ^{at the American Embassy in Bern} ~~American Em-~~ ~~bassy in Bern~~ on the 14th of August, 1947 and who in the course of a generally suspect interview supported ENGELSING on several points, among them the supposed innocence of SCHULZE-BOYSEN in regard to Communist theories prior to 1941 and the reported use of

Count DOUGLAS as the "channel to the Western Allies"; no dates were mentioned by BUSCH-MANN as to when this channel was used. ~~Now~~ This DOUGLAS invention would not excite interest especially if it were not for the fact that through the evidence of Manfred ROEDER, the German prosecutor in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN case, and ^{Erich Edgar} E. SCHULZE, the father of SCHULZE-BOYSEN, it can be proved that the DOUGLAS incident was a complete fabrication ~~fabrication~~ by SCHULZE-BOYSEN after his arrest and was intended to deceive the Gestapo and ~~postpone~~ postpone as long as possible the execution of the convicted members of his group.

ROESDER's statement on the incident is as follows: "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 later send a pre-arranged signal, these documents were to be published by February, 1943. Since SCHULZE-BOYSEN was sure (ROEDER believed) ~~that~~ 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 was his social contact with a Swedish Colonel, name unknown, who lived in the house of the actress Marie BARD". E.E. SCHULZE's corroboration of ROEDER's testimony may be found in his published "Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN" which is in our possession. E.E. SCHULZE was called in ^{by the Gestapo} to visit his son on two occasions, the 30th of September 1942 and the 12th of October 1942 in the hope that his presence might soften his son sufficiently and influence him to reveal the whereabouts of secret documents, supposed by SCHULZE to contain information on Nazi criminals, which the son was believed to have smuggled out of Germany. At the second meeting E.E. SCHULZE was informed by PANZINGER, in charge of conducting the investigation of the case, that his son had agreed to explain about the documents provided the execution of the friends arrested with him be postponed until the 21st of December, 1943. This promise having been made ^{to S B} in the presence of his father ~~to SCHULZE-BOYSEN~~ ^{father} the ~~letter~~ ^A declared "that he had never sent any secret reports abroad or stolen any papers. All his official papers were in order in his office. He had never

prepared to reveal abroad any documents which might be embarrassing to the German Government; the Gestapo's assumption in regard to such documents he had not contradicted because he had conceived the idea of using it as pressure in the interest of his friends." According to SCHULZE, PANZINGER assured him later that the Gestapo would still hold to its part of the bargain.

Libertas turned against and betrayed the group and that

Also of interest is ENGELSING's insistence that the SCHULZE-BOYSENS did not get along well together which ^{last} ~~fact~~ influenced him and Mrs. ENGELSING to break with their friends. There is no evidence whatsoever that this statement represents the true state of affairs between Harro and Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN. ROEDER gave testimony as follows on this point: "Libertas was a firm and loyal Communist and after her own and her husband's arrest she attempted to protect and warn other members of their group." E.E.SCHULZE has published numerous of his son's letters in ~~which~~ none of which is there any ~~reference~~ ^{slighting reference} to Libertas. In his last letter, written shortly before his execution, SCHULZE-BOYSEN wrote: "Libertas is close to me and shares my fate at the same hour". This does not mean that they were the closest of companions but there can be no doubt that they worked together as a team and were ~~both~~ involved equally and together in their treason.

Finally, nothing can throw more doubt on the honesty of ENGELSING's testimony than his description of the political views of members of the group known to or introduced by him:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Guenther WEISENBORN | definitely not a Communist |
| SCHELIHA = stands to the Right | HARNACK - Conservative Socialist |
| KUCKHOFF - Right Socialist | HIMPEL - Right Socialist |
| TER'IL - Right Socialist | SCHOTMUELLER - Right Socialist |

TRANSLATION OF ITEM # 1

XAAZ-3607

DUPE

Tobis Film Inc.
Tel. 164571
Telegram: Tobisfilm

Berlin Northwest 7
Friedrichstrasse 100

13th Dec., 1944

Confidential

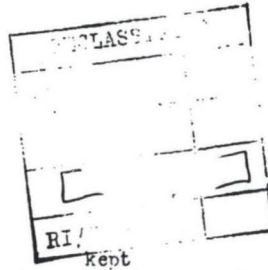
*former address of
von Schelina*

Dear Doctor! The ⁵E affair is rotten. Set your friends in motion immediately. Otherwise the consequences cannot be escaped. Inform your wife also. I heard something from Kuerfuerstenstrasse which ~~will~~ also will be mixed up with this. That would be the worst thing possible. Proof that S really is a beast is essential. It seems that important people in the background, probably the Duce-man (ie leader-man) are busy and they must absolutely have their ~~sacrifice~~ victim. KOWA is less endangered, UHLIG is supported by the A. Do what you have to do. Leave, if nothing else is possible. I can cover for you for a few days.

TRANSLATION OF ITEM # 25

The Reich Film Director

Mr. von DEMANDOWSKY:



Berlin, W 15
Schlueterstrasse 45
Tel: 22 80 11

Dr. E cannot be ~~released~~ any longer. The chief has heard of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN affair and is astonished that he is still at liberty. I beg you therefore to free him from his duties and during the time you still cannot do entirely without him, at least do not allow him to become noticeable through his signing papers or the like. After a while you will have to give him up entirely. Arrange for a substitute, therefore in good time. A letter of remonstrance, such as have in the past been prepared in the case of E., ~~xxx~~ would be useless despite every recognition of his talent.

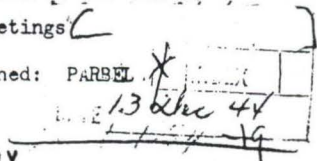
ENGELING, HERBERT DR

Greetings

signed: PARBEL

stamp of
REICHSKULTURKAMMER

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XAAZ-3608

1. 23 July letter to TELLER, American Consul in Zuerich

"(Once in the USA) I intend to do all in my power to actx as well for the understanding among the "decent people" as I have done till now and not entirely without success." - this letter, by the by, suggests a close understanding with TELLER

2. Reichsfilmintendant letter - indicates ENGELSING was protected by some Nazi big shot also indicated by warning letter, first in file

3. 7.11.46 SARRE letter

"(SARRE) knows from reliable opposition circles that ENG:LSING played a very active role in the so-called SCHULZE-BOYSEN circle and without concern for his own person and safety supported this circle actively and was self-sacrificing in his aid to the survivors."

4. 10 Sept 46 ESSER letter

"ZEISKE, who later turned out to be a Gestapo agent, stated enough material was available on ENGELSING to execute him " . (Statement made in 1942)

5. 15 May 47 letter of WEISSENBORN

"There was close contact between SCHULZE - BOYSEN and ENGELSING. ENGELSING was informed on many of the happenings in our organization and kept silent throughout all the years, connived in our work and aided where he could. He was a so-called Contact Man - - - - - In addition he passed on to us intelligence which we sent out over the secret radio station"

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ENGELSING, HERBERT DR

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DATE

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6 20 May MUELLER letter

"ENGELSING arranged release of the BUSCHMANN's who were also mixed up in the Putsch (ie of SCHULZE-BOYSEN)

7 15 June 46 SCHULZE letter

"The house of Mr. and Mrs. ENGELSING in Berlin was prior to the discovery of the (SCHULZE-BOYSEN) plot (ie fall 1942) one of the main meeting places of the group "

"After the arrest of my son Mr. and Mrs. ENGELSING, although themselves in danger, tried everything possible to help my son, to provide food and arrange a defense."

Add note:

Two gentlemen who recommended permitting ENGELSING's father-in-law to come to the USA were:

Prof. Roscoe POUND, Dean Emeritus of Harvard Law School

Prof. Max RADIN, University of California, Berkeley

DBF 41 968

J. Edgar Hoover

Bureau

Subject: Dr. Herbert Engelsing

With reference to your letter of the 6th of September, 1947, we have received the following information from Engelsing

*requesting details re-
fecting that
Engelsing
was a
member of
Rote
Kapelle*

the Schulze-Boysen group of Rote Kapelle. He was born on the 2nd of September, 1904, near Cologne, Germany and is a Catholic and a lawyer by profession. When the Nazis took over the German courts, Engelsing was a judge in Berlin. As he was anti-Nazi in spirit, he gave up law and became a film director and producer, in which field he had considerable success.

In 1938 Engelsing married Ingeborg Kohler in England, as, since his wife was half Jewish, it was impossible to marry in Germany. Mrs. Engelsing and her children are now living at 115 Hillcrest Road, Berkeley 5, Calif., with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Kohler. Engelsing was in Berlin from 1930 to 1944 when he went to Konstanz, Germany, to make a film and remained there. His home address is Aescherweg 8, Konstanz. In 1945 he was given an appointment as Chief Attorney in the French Military Courts and the German Courts in the French zone. He works with Leon Hild, "Commissaire de Surete" of the French Military Government, Konstanz.

Concerning the Schulze-Boysen group, Engelsing said that he 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. Engelsing claimed that he was able to provide Schulze-Boysen with situation reports on future political or military actions to be taken by Germany through his acquaintance with favorite actresses of top Nazis. He remembers that all information went to Dr. Elfriede Paul who is still alive in Berlin. ~~Engelsing~~ Engelsing escaped involvement when the group was brought to trial.

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In a statement made at a later date Engelsing said that he introduced a certain Buschmann, a chief director of large German cement firms, to Schulze-Boysen

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DBF 41958

in 1939. Buschmann provided Communist literature through the reading of which Schulze-Boysen was influenced toward aiding the Soviets instead of following his earlier inclination to the British.

~~It is~~ Engelsing's story is considered on the whole to be very unsatisfactory. Further questioning is expected to elicit more detailed information on his ~~interactions~~ connections with the Schulze-Boysen group. Please be advised that ~~whenever~~ any further material received by this office will be forwarded to you promptly.

C]

APPLICATION FOR IMMIGRATION VISA AND ALIEN REGISTRATION

No. 155095

TO THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT Zurich, Switzerland

I, the undersigned APPLICANT FOR AN IMMIGRATION VISA AND ALIEN REGISTRATION, being duly sworn, state the following facts regarding myself:

I claim to be a ^(immigrant) immigrant and my claim is based on the following facts:

FULL AND TRUE NAME Herbert Wilhelm Karl Josef ENGELSING		OCCUPATION lawyer	
LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE Weggis, Châlet Daheim, Switzerland			
DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH September 8, 1904 in Overath, Germany		AGE 48	MARRIAGE <input type="checkbox"/> S <input type="checkbox"/> D
NATIONALITY without	RACE German	HAIR fair	EYES blue
SCARS OF IDENTIFICATION scars on forehead and face		HEIGHT 5'10	COMPLEXION fair
FINAL DESTINATION IN UNITED STATES Berkeley 5, 118 Hillcrest road,			
DATES OF PREVIOUS SOJOURN IN THE UNITED STATES ---			
THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MY PARENTS ARE Mother Elisabeth Engelsing Address dec. Father Karl Engelsing Address Bardenberg, Aachen, Germany			
MEMBER OF MY PARENTS IS LIVING AND THE NAME, RELATIONSHIP AND ADDRESS OF NEAREST RELATIVE IN COUNTRY WHERE I CAME IS ---			

Available documents required by the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, are filed herewith and made part hereof, as follows:

- Birth Certificate
- Marriage Certificate
- Police Certificates
- Medical Certificate

That I am aware that the Deportation Act of March 4, 1929, provides in part that an alien who enters the United States in an illegal manner, or who makes examination or inspection by immigration officials or who obtains entry to the United States by a willful false or misleading representation or willful concealment of a material fact shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both; and that the Immigration Act of 1924 provides in part that a person who knowingly makes under oath any false statement in any application, affidavit, or other document required by the immigration laws or regulations issued thereunder shall be punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both;

That I have had the following excludable classes explained to me, and that, except as hereinafter noted I am not a member of any one of the following classes of individuals excluded from admission to the United States under the immigration laws: (1) idiots; (2) imbeciles; (3) feebleminded; (4) epileptics; (5) insane persons; (6) persons having had previous attacks of insanity; (7) persons with constitutional psychopathic inferiority; (8) persons with chronic alcoholism; (9) paupers; (10) professional beggars; (11) vagrants; (12) persons afflicted with tuberculosis; (13) persons afflicted with loathsome or dangerous contagious disease; (14) persons convicted of, or who admit committing, a crime involving moral turpitude; (15) polygamists; (16) anarchists; (17) persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States or the assassination of public officials, or the unlawful destruction of property, or who have ever held or advocated such views; (18) persons inadmissible under the provisions of section 3 of the act of February 5, 1917; (19) persons inadmissible under the provisions of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended; (20) prostitutes; (21) procurers; (22) contract laborers; (23) persons likely to become public charges; (24) persons previously deported or ordered deported and permitted to leave the United States voluntarily under the order of deportation; (25) persons previously excluded from admission to the United States at a port of entry; (26) persons whose passage paid by another; (27) unaccompanied children; (28) natives of Asiatic barred zone; (29) illiterate aliens ineligible to citizenship; (31) persons removed from and at the expense of the United States under the provisions of section 23 of the act of February 5, 1917; (32) persons who left the United States to evade military service;

That I have had the various exceptions to the foregoing excludable classes explained to me, and that I claim to be exempt from exclusion on account of the class or classes noted above, for the reasons following, to wit:

That I have (not) been in prison or almshouse; I have (not) been in an institution or hospital for the care and treatment of the insane; my (father, mother) (have, has) (not) been in an institution for the care and treatment of the insane; I have (not) been arrested or indicted for, or convicted of, any offense; I have (not) been the beneficiary of a foreign pardon or amnesty, to wit:

That within the past 5 years I have (not) been affiliated with or active in (a member of, official of, a worker for) organizations devoted in whole or in part to influencing or furthering in the United States the political activities, public relations, or public policy of any other government.

That since reaching the age of 14 years I have resided at the following places, during the periods stated, to wit:
1918-1921 in Aachen, Germany; 1922-1923 in Bonn, Germany; 1923-1925 in Münster, Germany; 1925-1929 in Aachen, Germany; 1929-1935 in Berlin, Germany; 1935 to date in Weggis, Switzerland

That I am (married, ~~single~~) and the name of my (husband, wife) is **Ingeborg Engelsing** who was born at **Charlottenburg, Germany**; and resides at **Berkeley, U.S.**

That the names, dates of birth, and places of residence of my minor children are:
Thomas Engelsing, August 18, 1938 in Berlin, Germany; residing Berkeley, U.S.
Katharina Engelsing, September 9, 1941 in Berlin, Germany; residing Berkeley, U.S.

That I am able to speak, read and write the following languages or dialects: **German French English**

That my port of embarkation is **Geneva airport**; I shall enter the United States at the port of **New York**; I do (not) have a ticket through to my final destination in the United States; my passage was paid for by **myself**

whose address is **XXXX Mrs. Engelsing, Berkeley, 115 Hill crest,**

That I intend to file (with) **XXXX Mrs. Engelsing, Berkeley, 115 Hill crest,** whose address is **XXXX**
That the names and addresses of other close relatives in the United States are: **XXXX**

That my purpose in going to the United States is **immigration**
my occupation will be **uncertain**; I intend to engage in the following activities there: **the same**

I intend to remain (permanently, ~~temporarily~~); my education **primary school college, university**

That I have (not) applied for an immigration or passport visa at any American Consulate, either formally or informally.

Whereof I apply for an Immigration Visa pursuant to the provisions of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended.

Herbert Wilhelm Karl Josef Engelsing
Signature of Applicant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this **13th** day of **October**, 1954

Ernst H. Tetter Consul **United States of America**

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DATE 2007

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IMMIGRATION VISA AND ALIEN REGISTRATION**

215 26 17 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36

A. Residence (caption and address class)

- Nonquota; Subdivision () Section 4
- Nonpreference; Quota G E R M A N
- First preference; Quota
- Second preference; Quota
-

IMMIGRATION VISA No. **-11168-**
 American Foreign Service
 at Zurich, Switzerland Date Oct. 18, 1947

BEARER: The bearer
Herbert Wilhelm Karl Josef ENGELSINO
 who is of (Citizen or subject)
without
 Nationality, having been seen and examined, is classified as a **DOR**
prof. quota immigrant and is granted this Immigration Visa
 pursuant to the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended.

The validity of this Immigration Visa expires 4 months from date of issue
 unless otherwise stated.

5661
 Fee No. **MUGH H. TELLER** of the
 Consular United States of America.

Passport No. -- or other travel document

Swiss Card of Identity
 Herbert ENGELSINO

Swiss Consulate, Constance

September 28, 1947
 September 21, 1947



FINGERPRINT RECORD OF APPLICANT

RIGHT HAND

1. THUMB	2. INDEX FINGER	3. MIDDLE FINGER	4. RING FINGER	5. LITTLE FINGER

LEFT HAND

6. THUMB	7. INDEX FINGER	8. MIDDLE FINGER	9. RING FINGER	10. LITTLE FINGER

Impressions taken by *Mugh H. Teller*

Date impressions taken at OCT 18 1947

NOTE AMPUTATIONS

Mugh H. Teller
 (Signature)

FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY LEFT HAND	FOUR FINGERS TAKEN SIMULTANEOUSLY RIGHT HAND



Registration District HAMPSTEAD

1937. Marriage Solemnized at the REGISTER OFFICE. District of in the

Table with columns: Column No., When Married, Name and Surname, Age, Condition, Rank or Profession, Residence of the. Includes handwritten entries for Herbert Engelsing and Ingeborg Hobler.

Married in the REGISTER OFFICE according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the

This Marriage was solemnized between us

Herbert Engelsing Ingeborg Hobler

in the Presence of us

J.P. Bellville, M.J. Lyons, A. Dumery-Johnstone, J.P. Bellville, M.J. Lyons, A. Dumery-Johnstone, J.P. Bellville, M.J. Lyons, A. Dumery-Johnstone

I, NORMAN TOLSON, Superintendent Registrar for the District of do hereby certify that this is a true copy of the Entry No. 16 in the Register Book of Marriages No. 70 in the

WITNESS MY HAND AND SEAL this 29th day of May 1937

CAUTION:-- Any person who falsifies any of the particulars on this

an age ENTRY OF MARRIAGE Acts. 1811 to 1939.

M. Cert. S.R.

Insert in this Margin any Notes which appear in the original entry.

Form with columns: Rank or Profession, Residence of the, Name and Surname, Rank or Profession of Father. Includes handwritten entries for Engelsing and Hobler families.

My Lyons (M.J. Lyons), J.P. Bellville, M.J. Lyons, A. Dumery-Johnstone, J.P. Bellville, M.J. Lyons, A. Dumery-Johnstone

NORMAN TOLSON, SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR

in the District of Hampstead and that the said Register Book is

C o p i e .
Ingeborg Engelsing
Constance, Lorettostr. 36

Constance, le 12 août

Au
Ministre de l'Instruction publique
Monsieur René Capitant

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'espère, que vous avez reçu des nouvelles de mes parents
Mme Arthur Kohler, Berkeley, California. J'en rappelle encore
que vous et votre femme sont venus nous voir dans un temps
si pénible et si heureux.

Je suis la seule de notre famille, qui est restée en Alsace.
La guerre ne m'a empêché de rejoindre mes parents. Nous avons eu
des années terriblement difficiles. Ce n'étaient pas seulement les
bombes qui ont détruit notre maison et notre propriété, mais le
Nazi a détruit notre vie. Nous avons fait tout en combattant les Nazis.
Mon mari était presque toujours en danger de mort. Aujourd'hui
je ne sais pas comment nous nous sommes sauvés. Nous vivons en
Constance. Mon mari est avocat aux tribunaux militaires. Maintenant
mon désir d'accomplir mes projets d'autrefois, je veux rejoindre
mes parents aux Etats-Unis. Ici il n'y a pas de
travailleurs américains. C'est pourquoi il me faut aller en Suisse pour
entrer le Consulat américain et mettre au point quelques détails
de l'émigration. Je serais très reconnaissante si vous, qui
s'occupez de moi et de ma famille, pourriez me donner une recommandation.

Je vous prie, d'envoyer cette lettre au Commandant Gessner
au Ministère de la Justice, Gouvernement Militaire, Le Commandant Gessner a
l'honneur de vous adresser sa lettre à vous.

Recevez, mon Ministre, l'expression de ma considération

Law School of Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

5th December 1938

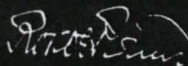
DUPLICATE

Dear Sir:

I am advised that Dr. Arthur Kohler of Berlin desires to come to this country, and am writing you on his behalf, and also furnishing him a copy of this letter. Dr. Kohler is the son of Josef Kohler, Professor of Law at Berlin, who died in 1919. Professor Josef Kohler was one of the very great men in the science of law of his generation, a man universally respected and admired by all who are interested in the science of law. Dr. Arthur Kohler is a worthy son of his distinguished father, and has held the important position of Landesrichtersdirektor at Berlin. Now he feels compelled to leave Germany and come to this country where his reputation has been sacrificed for some time.

I have no hesitation in assuring you that no one could be more worthy of being received in this country than Dr. Arthur Kohler. He is the type of learned, cultivated gentleman who would be welcome in any community.

Yours very truly,



Roscoe Pound
University Professor

To the
Commissioner General of Immigration
Washington, D.C.

Copy for Dr. Kohler

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

JOHN H. WIGMORE

December 5, 1938.

To The American Consul,
Berlin, Germany.

This statement of mine refers to Dr. Arthur Kohler, of Berlin, Germany, who has for thirty years or more been personally known to me.

I knew his father Prof. Joseph Kohler even longer. He was the most famous world-authority on Comparative Law, and his repute extended around the world, his name being almost a household word in the Universities of Japan, China, India, etc. He had visited this country, and was given the honorary degree of LL.D. by the University of Chicago about 1910. I visited his home in Berlin in 1905, and corresponded frequently with him.

Dr. Arthur Kohler the son is a judge of eminent repute in Berlin. He has a married daughter in San Francisco. His son came to this country in 1932 (I think about the year), entered the Law School of Northwestern University, studied hard, graduated, and went to California to settle.

Dr. Arthur Kohler on his second time to this country about two years ago to visit his daughter, and was visited by me at my apartment in Berlin.

So I know all about the family. I know that they have ample personal means available, and that there is no possibility of their becoming a public burden in the United States.

I should regard him as a highly useful citizen, of whom the United States may well be proud.

John H. Wigmore

personally appeared before me and I know him to be the person named and I know that the above signature is his and that the herein statements are personally known to me to be correct.

Affidavit of support

I, Arthur Kohler, residing 115 Hillcrest Road, Berkeley 5, being duly sworn depose and say :

1. that I am 72 years of age, born August 16, 1874, in Mannheim Germany and that I am a naturalized citizen according to certificate of naturalization No. 5927026 of the U.S. District Northern California of November 16, 1944.
2. that my wife, Else Tana Kohler, living with me, 61 years born January 31, 1886 in Bonn, Germany, is also a naturalized citizen, according to the certificate of naturalization of the same court of July 3, 1944.
3. that I was a German presiding judge (Landgerichtsdirektor) for some time German Member of the Anglo-German-Mixed-Art Tribunal in London, and that I am retired since 1934, and after Hitler came to power.
4. that the value of my and my wife's property, consisting in U.S. bonds and American shares is more than \$100,000.
5. that my wife and I are in good health.
6. that we have only two children, both daughters. Our elder daughter, Hilde Eley, a resident of California since 1930 and a naturalized citizen since 1935, lives with her husband and two children, 1200 East Foothill Blvd., Altadena, California. She is not dependent for our support.
7. that my other daughter, Mrs Ingeborg Engelsing, living with two minor children in my house, has immigrated into U.S.A. April 7, 1947 and that she has taken out her First Papers. She and her children are dependent on my support.
8. that the undermentioned alien of German nationality, Dr. H. Engelsing, born September 2, 1904 in Overath, Germany, living at the time being in Switzerland, husband of my above mentioned daughter, Ingeborg Engelsing, also desires to immigrate into U.S.A. and to join his family.
9. that my wife and I came to U.S.A. 1939 partly because we do not agree with the Hitler regime, partly because my wife is of Jewish descent.

10. that my daughter Ingeborg Engelsing and my-son-in-law Herbert Engelsing also wanted to immigrate already 19 were not able to leave Germany in time.
11. that Dr. Herbert Engelsing was opposed to the Nazi Go that he even was involved in an Underground Movement secuted by the Gestapo.
12. that my son-in-law had a regular income as a lawyer i ny, that he is not deformed or crappedled or has any ph or mental defects and that he is in good health.
13. that Dr. Herbert Engelsing is acquainted with the Eng language.
14. that my wife and I are able and willing to support hi any amount he needs, as soon as he is admitted to the and that I guarantee that he will never become a publ

This affidavit is made for the specific purpose of facili the of the above mentioned into U.S.A. and is made bearing to any false statement in any way aff right of an alien to admission to U.S.A. cons ry.

regard to my financial status declarations in San Francisco, where I have my commerci of the leading stockbroker firm J.Barth & Co. firm has attended since 1939 to the investment problems of my my wife and which is thoroughly familiar with my financial st

In the files of my daughter Ingeborg Engelsing you will f photostats of declarations of my late friend Prof. John H. Wi Dean Emeritus of the Northwestern University Law School in Ch and of Prof. Rescoe Pound, Dean Emeritus of the Harvard Law S both outstanding American jurists, sent to American authoriti our immigration 1939.

I refer furthermore to another letter which my friend, Pro Radin, of the University of California in Berkeley, also an o ding American jurist, sent to the American Consulate General on behalf of my daughter.

Arthur Kohler

Polizeipräsident in Berlin

Geschäftszeichen

29. Pol. Rev.

Vorladung

Zur ~~Bestimmung der Sache~~ — Zur Erörterung **11**
persönlicher Angelegenheit

Sie ich Sie — ~~erufen~~ —, am **Sonntag**
dem **24. 9.** 193 **8** in der Zeit zwischen **11** und **12** Uhr,
im **29. Pol. Rev.**, Berlin- **35**
Ordnungs-Prins-Heinrichstr. 24, auf Zimmer **9** (Ordnungs-Prins-Heinrichstr. 24)

Sie **haben mitzubringen:** **Fahrererschein, Kfz**
Fahrzeugbrief od. Zulassung, andergewerblich
Legitimationskarte od. -schein, Fischerbescheinigung
offen-besw. Waffen u. Munitionserbescheinigung
sonstige Ausweis- u. Erlaubnisscheine aller Art
sowie Ausweis- u. Erlaubnispapiere jeder Art
zu Ihren Haushalt gehörenden Personen.

Sollten Sie Ihren Aufenthalt in der Zwischenzeit nach außerhalb verlegen, wird um Rücksendung der Vorladung unter Angabe des neuen Aufenthaltsortes gebeten.

Berlin- **35**, am **22. 9.** 193 **8**
(Dienststelle) **29. Pol. Rev.**
Im Auftrage
(Unterschrift) *[Handwritten Signature]*
Fernruf:

Die C 6 (1146108 mm)
Verband Pol. Nr. 68
45000. I. K.

B.d.17.8.1936

Lieber Herr Suhrl

Ich habe Ihnen nun meine Situation mit aller Offenheit klargelegt. Ich kann, wenn ich ein anständiger Mensch bleiben will, mich nicht anders entscheiden. Da ich meine Tätigkeit als Richter sowieso nicht weiter ausüben kann und auch nicht mehr will - kommt es auf etwas mehr oder weniger bürgerliche Situationen nicht mehr an. Ich sehe mich nicht in der Lage, die Abtrennung meiner Verlobten zu verschweigen, andererseits kann ich verstehen, dass an den Prinzipien der Partei nicht zu rütteln ist. Ich ermächtige Sie also, wie wir es besprochen haben, den übergeordneten Stellen formell mitzuteilen, dass ich glaube, die Treue gegenüber einem gegebenen Wort höher zu stellen als alles andere. Es war mir jedenfalls eine tiefe menschliche Befriedigung, festzustellen, dass Sie Verständnis haben. Hamburger sind doch besondere Leute. Wenn der Kreis oder noch höhere Instanzen die Formalien über das Menschliche setzen, so muss ich die Konsequenzen tragen.

Ich bleibe jedenfalls Ihr stets aufrichtig ergebener

Berlin, 17.8.1935.

Dear Mr. Suhr!

Now I have cleared you up my situation with all frankness. I cannot decide otherwise, if I intend to remain a decent man. As I cannot practise my profession as a judge anymore and am also not willing to do so, it is a matter of no consequence to me, having more or fewer civil situations. I am not able to conceal the certificate of descent of my fiancée any longer, although I cannot understand the impossibility of shaking the principles of the party. I authorize you hereby, as already discussed, to inform the superior administration, that in my opinion it is higher to be placed to keep faithfully to a word once given than anything else. It was at any case a deep satisfaction to me to feel your understanding. People from Hamburg are still extra people. If the circle or yet higher instances place the formalities over the human, I must bear the consequences.

I remain
Yours ever sincerely

C o p i e.

Ministère de l'Education

Cabinet du Ministre

S c h m i t t l e i n:

Le Dr. K o h l e r est un des premiers juristes allemands à encyclopédiques.

Il m'a aimablement reçu, autrefois à Berlin.

Je vous prie d'entrer en relation et porter aide à sa fin on genre, dont il est question dans sa lettre.

Paris, 19 Septembre 1945

signé: René Canitani

Dr. Hecht
bundesgerichtshof
Militärgerichtshof

SECRET



TOBIS FILMKUNST G. M. B. H.

FERNRUF: 164571
TELEGRAMME: TOBISFILM

BERLIN NW 7
FRIEDRICHSTR. 100

d. 13. 12. 1944

Vertraulich

Lieber Dr.! Die Sache D. steht faul. Setzen Sie sofort Ihre
"reunze in Bewegung. Sonst ist Hase oder Witte nicht zu umgehen. Ver-
ständigen Sie auch Ihre Frau. Ich habe etwas von Aurfürstenstrasse
gehört, die eingeschaltet werden soll. Das wäre ja das Schlimmste.
Nachweis dafür, dass D. wirklich ein Biest ist, unerlässlich. Es scheint,
dass grosse Hintermänner, wahrscheinlich der Duce-Mann, am Werke sind,
die absolut Ihr Opfer haben wollen. Kowa ist weniger gefährdet, Uhlig
wird vom A. gestützt. Tun Sie das Ihrige. Verreisen Sie, wenn es nicht
anders geht. Minize Tage kann ich Sie schon decken.

Handwritten signature

Tomed SCHOWGUROW

SECRET

Gouvernement Militaire
Pays de Bade
Commissariat De Sureté
Constance-Ville

Constance, le 4 juin 1947.

Certification.

I, the undersigned, Hild Henj Commissaire of the Sureté for the government of the district of the town of Konstanz donfirm with the present writing, tha/t Dr. Englsing has been known to me sinne June 1945 in his capacity as admitted lawyer of the tribunal Sommaire de Constance.

His relations with the French authorities of the military government are loyal and his attitude never caused any critic. The informations taken about his person as well as the documents presented by him tell that his attitude during the Hitler gegime has always been that of an anti-Fascist. His relations with the members of the resistance-move-ments in Germany have been proved as well.

Therefore we give him the present attest that he can use it in the proper way.

gez. Hild.

J. BARTH & Co.

MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK CURB EXCHANGE (ASSOCIATE)

482 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

July 3, 1947

American Consul General
Zurich
Switzerland

Dear Sir:

The undersigned is a general partner of the firm on whose letterhead this is written. J. Barth & Co. have for a number of years attended to the investment problems of Dr. Arthur Kohler and Mrs. Elise Kohler, his wife, and are thoroughly familiar with their financial status. Their investments consist principally of U. S. Government bonds and of shares of stock in corporations listed on the New York Stock Exchange and/or the San Francisco Stock Exchange.

We hereby affirm that the net worth of such holdings held by Dr. Arthur Kohler and Mrs. Elise Kohler has been for a number of years, and is at present valuation, in excess of \$100,000.

Very truly yours,

B. E. Stewart

B. E. Stewart, General Partner

BES IC

A b s c h r i f t

Dr. Friedrich - Carl Sarre
Rechtsanwalt und Notar
B e r l i n W 16
Meinekestrasse 12

7.11.1946

Ich, der Unterzeichnete Rechtsanwalt und Notar Dr. Fried
Sarre, bin 45 Jahre alt und habe weder der NSDAP noch ei
ihrer Gliederungen angehört. Ich bin politisch völlig un
und bin von der "Allied Commandatura" in Berlin zum Mitg
des Präsidiums der Berliner Rechtsanwaltskammer ernannt

In den Jahren 1943 und 1944 war ich Verbindungsmann zw
den Gruppe des 20. Juli und dem Chef des amerikanischen M
richtendienstes in Bern, Schweiz - Mr. Allen Dulles. Ich
diesen Jahren Mr. Dulles über alle ihn interessierenden
wirtschaftliche und politische Belange in Deutschland be
unterrichtet. Im Februar 1945 wurde ich durch die Gestap
Berlin einen dreitägigen eingehenden Verhör unterzogen,
wieder entlassen, da man mir nichts nachweisen konnte. M
Schwager -Rechtsanwalt Wätjen- flich als aktives Mitglied
Gruppe des 20. Juli in die Schweiz, meine Schwester -Mari
Sarre - wurde bereits im Herbst 43 von den Nazis verhaft
sie Juden mit Lebensmitteln unterstützt hatte. Meine Schw
blieb im Konzentrationslager Ravensbrück in Haft, bis sie
der Roten Armee im April 1945 befreit wurde.

Ich habe in meiner Eigenschaft als Mitglied des Präsidii
Berliner Anwaltskammer ständig mit Denazifizierungsangele
zu tun und gebe daher politische Führungszeugnisse nur in
weiteren Fällen ab und nur dann, wenn ich überzeugt bin,
es sich bei dem Betreffenden um einen wirklich überzeugte
fascisten handelt, der nicht nur mit Worten, sondern auch
Taten für seine Überzeugung eingetreten ist.

Ich kenne Herrn Dr. Herbert Engelking, s.Zt. in Konstanz Wallgutstrasse 3, seit ungefähr 15 Jahren.

Ich war mit ihm beruflich in ständiger Fühlung, da ich vor der Machtergreifung durch Hitler eine grössere Anwesenheit in Filmangelegenheiten in Berlin hatte und insbesonders dem Tobiskonsern, an dessen Gründung ich im Jahre 1927 beteiligt war, nahestand.

Ich habe Herrn Dr. Engelking zunächst als Richter der Kamera, welche für Filmsachen zuständig war, kennengelernt und später als Filmschriftsteller und Produktionsleiter bei Tobis wiedergetroffen. Während der 12 Jahre des Hitlerregimes, in denen ich Herrn Dr. Engelking, der auch in meinem Hause wohnte, in kürzeren und längeren Abständen immer wieder und eingehend gesprochen habe, gewann ich vom ersten Tag an die Überzeugung, dass er dem nationalsozialistischen Regime gegenüber ablehnend und zwar nicht nur kritisch ablehnend, sondern positiv dagegen tätig werdend gegenüberstand.

Im Jahre 1937 wagte Herr Dr. Engelking trotz der "Hörbuchs-Gesetze" unter schweren Kämpfen, welche ihn bei den verschiedenen Parteinstanzen ausserst verdächtig machten, eine Heirat mit einer Frau zu beabsichtigen. Aus damaligen Gesprächen mit ihm kann heute bezeugt werden, dass er sich über die Folgen des Schicksals, das über ihn kommen klar war, ja sogar Beschränkungen seiner persönlichen Freiheit in Kauf zu nehmen willens war.

Die Ansetzung des Krieges durch Hitler hielt Dr. Engelking ebenso wie ich für einen Wahnsinn und er war einer der ersten, die von ersten Tage an davon überzeugt waren, dass Deutschland seine unrechte Sache verlieren werde, und zwar auch in der Zeit, als die deutschen Truppen im Kaukasus standen.

Als die ersten Widerstandsbewegungen in Deutschland sich
 wurden, begann Herr Dr. Engelring in Berlin in Kreisen,
 nicht positiv antifaschistisch eingestellt waren, als er
 zu gelten, mit demen wegen seiner antinationalsozialist
 Haltung besser keinen Verkehr pflegen sollte. Ich weise
 zuverlässigen Widerstandskreisen, dass Herr Dr. Engelring
 sehr aktive Rolle in dem sog. Schulze-Boysen-Kreis, von
 die meisten Mitglieder hingerichtet wurden, gespielt hat
 ohne Rücksicht auf seine Person und Sicherheit diesen Ki
 tatkräftig unterstützte und sich der Hinterbliebenen auf
 angenommen hat.

Ich weise ferner, dass er in einer ~~blen~~ Denunziations-An
 genheit, welche die damalige Schauspielerin Marianne Sin
 angesetzt hatte, eine außerordentlich mutige Aussage
 dem Volksgerichtshof gemacht hat, welche die Denunziati
 Marianne Simon antrugerte und damit das System bloßte

Ich war während der Zeit unserer Bekanntschaft in ständi
 Gönkengestanz mit Herrn Dr. Engelring und wir hatten
 Veranlassung, gegenseitig aus unserer Gesinnung irgen
 Kehl zu machen.

Nach allem Vorstehenden bin ich der Überzeugung, dass
 Dr. Engelring nicht nur niemals mit dem Nazistystem sympath
 hat, sondern im Gegenteil nach meiner Kenntnis alles get
 unternommen hat, dieses System, soweit es in seiner Ma
 stand, zu bekämpfen.

ges. Dr. Friedrich Carl Sarr

*Die Handlung wird als wichtig erachtet!
 Konstanz, den 2. 7. 1947*



F. Sarr

MARGARET BORN

I, Margaret Born, residing at 206 East 60th Street, New York, N. Y., being duly sworn, depose and say:

I was born in Germany as a national of that country and lived in Berlin with my mother Mrs. Johanna Born. We had to leave Germany on account of racial reasons and arrived in this country in 1941. We are to receive our final citizenship papers during this month. (July 15th)

Several years before Hitler came to power - in or about 1929- we met Dr. Herbert ENGELSING. He was a young lawyer and shortly after a judge at a Berlin court. In the course of time a close friendship developed between us. Dr. Engelsing, who was not married at this time, was a frequent guest in our home. He became legal adviser of my mother who owned interests in real property.

When Hitler came to power our friendship with Dr. Engelsing became closer than ever. This was remarkable as he was an "Aryan" and under the circumstances endangered his career by keeping in contact with us. In order to leave Germany we had to overcome serious obstacles, and I am convinced that we would never have succeeded in overcoming these but for the unselfish help which was given to us by Dr. Engelsing.

Dr. Engelsing was equally faithful in his friendship to my cousin Dr. Arnold Wolfisch. ~~After we~~ had left, we received word that Dr. Engelsing had given him refuge and help under most dangerous circumstances.

In view of Dr. Engelsing's conduct it is hardly necessary to mention that he hated the Nazis and was deeply worried about the situation they created in Germany. Frequently he expressed his hope that conditions would permit an uprising and overthrow of the Nazi regime.

When Dr. Engelsing married Miss Inge Kohler, we extended our friendship to her and she proved to be of the same spirit as her husband.

Margaret Born

STATE OF NEW YORK

COUNTY OF *NY*

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO

BEFORE ME, THIS 18 DAY OF

July 1946

M. Bull

AGNES M. BULL
NOTARY PUBLIC, WESTCHESTER COUNTY

Certified to file in New York County

New York City, July 18, 1946

New York County, Population 1,000,000

Created under Chapter 100, Laws of 1937

Dr. jur. Alfred L. Essers
Rechtsanwalt

Weiler, den 10. Sept. 1946

Ich kenne Herrn Rechtsanwalt Dr. Engelsing, Konstanz, seit dem Jahre 1912, also seit 34 Jahren genauestens, da wir gemeinsam die Schule, die Universität und pol. Versammlungen besucht haben. Insbesondere waren wir gemeinsam Mitglieder des Republikanischen Richterbundes und anderer demokratischer Organisationen. Ferner waren wir Lehrer an Bildungsgängen der SPD für Arbeiterstudenten.

Ueber die Schwierigkeiten, die Dr. Engelsing während des nazistischen Regimes hatte, ist mir an Einzelheiten vieles bekannt. Besonders erinnere ich mich folgender prägnanter Vorfälle:

An einem Stammtisch in "Weiss-Czardas" wurde im Jahre 1942 über die Filmtätigkeit Dr. E.'s gesprochen. Dabei erklärte der Aufnahmeleiter Zeiske, der sich später als Gestapoeagent herausstellte, dass genügend Material gegen Dr. E. vorliege, um ihn zur Strecke zu bringen.

Er sei "politisch völlig unsuverlässig".

1943 lernte ich durch meine Frau eine Dame in Loppet kennen. Diese gehörte ebenfalls zu dem Bekanntenkreis von Dr. E. Sie unterrichtete mich über neue politische Schwierigkeiten, die Dr. E. bereitet wurde und versprach, ihn sofort zu warnen.

Die klare antifaschistische Linie von Dr. E. war also nicht nur Eingeweihten, sondern auch weiteren Kreisen bekannt geworden. Trotz dieser gefährlichen Situation hat Dr. E. seinen Weg nicht geändert.

Diese Erklärung versichere ich an Eidesstatt.

ges. Dr. Alfred Essers

Die Unterschrift ist als gültig bestätigt.
Konstanz, den 2. 8. 1947



Engelsing

Dr. jur. Alfred L. Essers
lawyer

Weiler, Sept. 10th. 1946.

I have known Mr. Dr. Englsing, lawyer, Konstanz, since 1912, exactly 34 years, as we have attended together school, university and political meetings. Especially we were together members of the republican association of judges and other democratical organizations. Furthermore we have been teachers for work-students of courses for education of the SPD.

About the difficulties, that Dr. Englsing had during the national-socialistic regime, is known to me much of details. I especially remember following characteristic incidents:

At a table reserved for regular guests in "Weiss-Czardas" the film activity of Dr. Englsing was discussed. Hereby the leader of the shootings, Zeiske, turning out later as a Gestapo-agent, declared, that there were sufficient material against Dr. Englsing to bring him to bag.

He would be entirely unreliable in political regard.

1943 my wife introduced me to a lady in Zoppot. This lady also belonged to the acquaintances of Dr. Englsing. She informed me about new political difficulties, that were given to Dr. Englsing and promised to warn him immediately.

The clear anti-fascistic line of Dr. Englsing has not only been known to persons being in the secret, but to other circles too. In spite of this dangerous situation Dr. Englsing has not changed his attitude.

I affirm in lieu on a n oath this declaration.

gez. Dr. Alfred Essers.

GUSTAV FRÖHLICH

MÜNCHEN-SCHWABING.
KUNGL. GARDIERSTRASSE 64
TELEFON 37782
18 Oktober 46

Lieber Herbert Egelsing -

Meine Einstellung zu dem Hairedame ist durch meine persönlichen Affairen mit Dr. Goebbels weitbekannt geworden, und heute fehlt es nicht an Personen, die mich deshalb für geeignet halten, durch einen gewissen "Führungszeugnis" ihrer Graven oder ähnlichen Worte die notwendige Freiheit zu verleihen. Du gehörst aber zu den wenigen, denen ich bestätigen muss und denen ich es gern bestätige, dass ich sie für ebenso erbitterte Feinde jeder Naziideologie halte, wie ich selber es zu sein glaube. Du hättest es noch besonders schwer denn wegen Deiner halb-jüdischen Mutter waren die Nazi-Beamten von vornherein misstrauisch, sie respektierten sich genauer und es ist ein Zeichen Deiner persönlichen Mächtigkeit, dass Du Deine antisemitische Einstellung, die mir aus vertrauten Gesprächen bekannt war, verbergen konntest bis auf den letzten Tag. Aber aus es darum ging, einen von einem Nazischauspieler in denunzierten Mann (es handelt sich um Helmut Simon und einen Mann dessen Name mir entfallen ist) herauszuholen und den sicheren Tod (Vollstreckung!) zu entziehen, hast Du als Zeuge vernommen, dass die Simon als unzuverlässig erkannt und der denunzierte frei wurde. Auch im letzten Kriegsjahr war eine solche Feltung mit Hilarisiko verbunden, denn das Propagandaministerium stand hinter der Denunziantin und wünschte die Verurteilung des Angelegten. Ich habe einige Filme mit Dir zusammen gemacht, habe Dich für einen aufgeklärten "Weltbürger", dem alles was nach Diktatur schmeckt so selbstverständlich wahrhaft ist wie der Schilderrote das "Auf-dem-Rückenliegen" und der daher immer und automatisch in die Opposition geht, wenn sich derlei Neigungen politisch oder menschlich um ihn herum zeigen. So warts Du schon aus Deiner Natur heraus ein Feind Hitlers.

Ich habe eben mein ersten Film nach dem Zusammenbruch in Berlin gedreht, entschuldige, dass ich eine so klägliche Maschine für diesen Brief verwende, aber ich fand keine bessere, wollte Dich auch nicht warten lassen. Grüsse Deine reizende Frau und lass bald von Dir hören. Ich bin ab 27.11. wieder in München, komme nach wieder nach Konstanz.

Herzlichst Dein

Gustav Fröhlich

U l e n s p i e g e l
Literatur - Kunst - Satire
Herausgegeben von Herbert Sandberg
und Günther Weisenborn

Berlin -Denken, dem 15. März 1947
Selchowstrasse 6.

E r k l ä r u n g

Ich, der unterzeichnete Schriftsteller Günther Weisenborn, habe weder der NSDAP noch einer ihrer Gliederungen angehört. Ich gehörte von 1937 - 1942 einer illegalen Widerstandsorganisation, der Gruppe Schulze - Boysen - Hamack an, wurde 1942 mit rund 600 Anderen verhaftet, von denen etwa zwei Drittel die Todesstrafe erhielten. Ich selbst wurde von der Gestapo vor das Reichskriegsgericht gestellt, das gegen mich wegen Hochverrat die Todesstrafe beantragte und mir wegen Mangel an Beweisen drei Jahre Zuchthaus zuteilte. Ich war von September 1942 bis zu meiner Befreiung durch die Rote Armee im April 1945 in Gestapo - und Zuchthaushaft, wurde 1945 vom Kriegs-Kommandanten zum Bürgermeister bestimmt, kehrte später nach Berlin zurück und wurde hier Vorsitzender des Schutzverbandes deutscher Autoren, Leiter der Sektion Literatur im Kulturbund zur demokratischen Erneuerung Deutschlands, Dramaturg des Hebbel-Theaters, kultureller Beriat der Zentralverwaltung für Volksbildung, Leiter der Abteilung Literatur in der Kammer der Kunstschaffenden und amerikanischer Lizenzträger (Herausgeber der Zeitschrift "Ulenpiegel").

Obwohl zahlreiche Gesuche über politische Führungszeugnisse an mich gerichtet wurden, habe ich nur in Ausnahmefällen einen solchen Gesuch entsprochen. Ein solcher Ausnahmefall liegt bei Herrn Dr. Engelsing vor, den ich seit etwa zehn Jahren kenne.

Engelsing war ein entschiedener Antifaschist, der seine zahlreichen Möglichkeiten, die ihm in seiner Stellung als Produktionsleiter der Tonaufnahmen zur Verfügung standen, stets zur Deckung und Tamung von illegaler Widerstandsarbeit auszunutzen bereit war. Der Chef unserer Organisation, der Oberleutnant der Luftwaffe Harro Schulze - Boysen, der als einer der gefürchtetsten Organisatoren des Widerstandes gegen Hitler galt, stand in engem Kontakt mit Engelsings. Er war häufig in dessen Wohnung, ebenso habe ich Engelsing häufig in Schulze - Boysens Wohnung getroffen. Engelsing war über viele Vorgänge in unserer Organisation unterrichtet und hat die ganzen Jahre geschwiegen, unsere Arbeit geduldet und, wo er konnte, gefördert. Er

war ein sogenannter Kontakt-Mann, d.h. unsere Organisation nutzte die Verbindung, die er zu massgebenden Persönlichkeiten des Dritten Reiches hatte, aus. Er machte Schulsen - Boysen mit zahlreichen sehr wichtigen Beamten, Offizieren und führenden Persönlichkeiten des Hitler-Regimes bekannt. Auf diese Art spielte er eine sehr wichtige Rolle für uns. Ferner gab er Nachrichten an uns weiter, die wir über den Geheimstand gehen liessen.

Aus diesen Tatsachen geht hervor, dass Dr. Engelsing eine klare antisemitische Haltung während der Berichtszeit einnahm. Es sei am Schluss darauf hingewiesen, dass Engelsing während der ganzen Zeit treu zu seiner Frau hielt, die "Nicht-Arierin" war.

Es ist mir eine Genugtuung, diese Erklärung über einen untadeligen Antifaschisten abzugeben.

gez. Günther Weisenborn

15.3.47.

*Die Handlung ist als richtig feststehend.
Konstanz, den 12. April 1947.*



Engelsing

Abschrift.

Kostenmarken im Werte von
10 Cts. 15. Juli 1947
Canton Luzern, Stempelmarke.

B e s c h e i n i g u n g

Die unterzeichnete Amtsstelle bescheinigt anmit, dass Herrn Dr. Herbert Engelsing, geboren 2. September 1904, Deutscher Staatsangehöriger, welcher sich seit 19. September 1946 in der Gemeinde Weggis im Aufenthalt befindet & daselbst gemeldet ist.

Herr Dr. Herbert Engelsing hat in der Zeit seines hierortigen Aufenthalts sich unseres Wissens nichts zu Schulden kommen lassen & ist nicht bestraft worden.

W e g g i s, den 15. Juli 1947

Siegel: Gemeinderatskanzlei
Weggis (Kt. Luzern)

Der Gemeinderatskanzler
Der Gemeindeschreiber!
gez. Unterschrift.

GOVERNEMENT MILITAIRE
PAYS DE BADE

CONSTANCE, le 4 juin 1947

COMMISSARIAT DE SURETE DE
CONSTANCE-VILLE

N° / SUR

A t t e s t a t i o n

Je soussigné HILD Léon, Commissaire de Sureté pour le Gouvernement Militaire, Cercle de Constance-Ville, certifie par la présente que le Dr H e r b e r t E N G E L S I N G m'est personnellement connu depuis le mois de juin 1945 en sa qualité d'avocat agréé près du Tribunal Sommaire de Constance.

Ses relations avec les autorités françaises du Gouvernement Militaire sont loyales et son attitude n'a jamais donné lieu à critique.

Des renseignements recueillis sur sa personne ainsi que des documents qu'il nous a présentés il ressort que son attitude sous le régime hitlérien a été celle d'un anti-fasciste. Ses relations avec des membres de la Résistance Intérieure allemande sont également prouvées.

En foi de quoi nous lui délivrons la présente attestation pour servir ce que de droit.

Léon Hild



HHT/ms
811.11

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL

Zürich, den 12. August 1949.

Herrn Dr. Herbert W. Engelsing,
Schützenstr. 8,
Kreuzlingen.

Das Generalkonsulat bezieht sich auf Ihren Visum-
antrag für die Vereinigten Staaten.

Es wird Ihnen mitgeteilt, dass es nicht möglich
ist, ein Visum in einen deutschen Pass einzutragen.
Bevor Ihr Visum ausgestellt werden kann, ist es des-
halb notwendig, dass Sie sich von den Schweizerbehör-
den einen Identitätsausweis beschaffen, welcher Ihnen
als Reisedokument dienen kann.

Hochachtungsvoll,
Für den Generalkonsul:

Hugh H. Teller
Amerikanischer Konsul

H. T.

145 East Street
New York 22 N.Y.

September 29th. 1946.

Certification.

I, the undersigned, Dr. Paul Kempner, residing 145 East 52nd Street New York City, N.Y., declare hereby the following:

Since 1938 I have been living in the United States of America, as an American citizen.

Before the mentioned moment I lived, at that time German citizen, at Berlin. I was a copartner of the Banking-house Mendelssohn and Co. in Berlin, as during some years a member of the financial Committee of the League of Nations in Geneva.

Mister Dr. Englsing, lawyer, Konstanz/Staad, Aschenweg 8, formerly in Berlin, has been known to me since many years. I have been acquainted with him during his former professional activity within the Concern of the Tobis-Film- society, as well as privately as a friend and member of a family on close friendly terms with me.

Because of this for years lasting experience I can confirm, that Mr. Dr. Englsing is a man of brave character and incontestable conviction. Mr. Dr. Englsing has insisted under great difficulties on marrying a lady of a half- Jewish family and has carried out his resolution. He has been able to execute this decision in 1927. In spite of all persecutions he stuck to his resolution, as he generally keeps to what he undertakes..

Mr. Dr. Englsing is a man of talent, of clear judgement and of sound mind. (Mr. Dr. Englsing) It is hardly necessary to call special attention to that, for if one speaks with Dr. Englsing and makes oneself an idea of his activity, then one very soon gains an impression of what a blameless character this man is. Yet may to such an impression the experience be added of those who very well know Dr. Englsing for a long time. To those I reckon myself, although I had not come into direct contact anymore with Dr. Englsing, since my emigration from Germany. But if ones exactly

145 East 52nd Street
New York 22 N.Y.

Seite 2.

knows a family and is so intimately befriended with them, as I am with the family of Dr. Englsing' s wife, who is partly living in America, then one cannot but keeping informed oneself of husband and wife and of having a very clear judgement.

I like to confirm, that Mr. Dr. E. can be met with full confidence.

C O P Y

Rosemary Robinson
(née Helliwell)
Deenhelm/Beaconsfield
B u c k s

4th November, 1946

To whom it may concern.-

I have known Frau Ingeborg Engelsing since the summer of 1933, when she paid her first visit to England.

As a result of a friendship formed then, I spent the following Christmas with her, her mother and her father Dr. Arthur KOHLER in Berlin, at the time of her father's voluntary retirement from the High Court of Justice, owing to his refusal to abuse the law and indulge in the practices already common in German law courts. He had in the previous elections voted liberal and not national Socialist.

During my six weeks spent in Dr. KOHLER'S household in 1933 and during subsequent visits in 1936 and 1939, I only met people opposed to the Hitler-régime. By August 1939, when I paid my last visit, all Frau Engelsing's relatives had emigrated to England, America or Switzerland. She and her husband told me then of their desire to join her parents in America, which they would have done previously, had it not been for the birth of their first child in June 1938. Their wish to emigrate in 1939, was rendered useless by the outbreak of the war. Before my return to England, I met members of the underground resistance movement in the Engelsing household, some of whom have since been shot by the Nazis together with other of their friends. As the Engelsings made no secret of their political attitude, they were under suspicion by the Gestapo until the final surrender of Germany.

In August 1937, Frau Engelsing (then Fräulein Kohler) took the risk of severe penalty at the hands of Government by secretly marrying Dr. Herbert Engelsing in London, at which ceremony, my father, Major General I.P. HELLIWELL, C.B.E. and Mr Angus Duncan Johnstone, Vice-Governor of the Gold Coast were legal witnesses. The marriage in Germany had been forbidden because Frau Engelsing was of Jewish extraction on her mother's side.

Many of Frau Engelsings close relatives have been accepted as British or American citizens and her cousin Charles Cahn is at present serving as the captain in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. Her sister, Hilde, was married to an American in 1932.

II.

Frau Engelsing has stayed many time in my father's house since 1933, and I always found her a person of great integrity with a genuine love of England and the democratic ideals which it upholds.

signed: Rosemary Robinson
(née Helliwell)

Die Handlung wird, wie üblich, bestätigt
Konstanz, den 2. 7. 1947.



Engelsing

Zürich, den 25. 1947

Pension Bergfrieden

Billeterstrasse

Ich versichere das nachfolgende an Eidesstatt:

Der Schriftsteller Günther Weisenborn hatte seinerzeit zwei sehr gute Bücher geschrieben: Das Mädchen von Fanö-(eine Liebesgeschichte)- und "Furie"-(eine Arztgeschichte aus Südamerika). Infolgedessen wurde der Film auf ihn aufmerksam und Weisenborn schrieb u.a. auch für meine Produktion einige Filmentwürfe, die indessen nicht verfilmt wurden. Aus dieser schriftstellerischen Arbeit stammt meine Bekanntschaft mit Weisenborn.

Während meiner Tätigkeit in der Deutschen Untergrundbewegung gehörte Weisenborn zu dem engeren Kreis um Harro Schulze-Boysen. In dem Prozess vor dem Reichskriegsgericht wurde er zu 4 Jahren Zuchthaus verurteilt. Ich habe in den Wirren des Zusammenbruches nichts mehr von ihm gehört.

Im Jahre 1946 nahm das Stadttheater Konstanz ein Stück Weisenborns: "Babel" zur Uraufführung an. Weisenborn kam persönlich nach Konstanz und erfuhr, dass ich hier tätig war. Er suchte mich auf, erzählte mir, dass er und seiner Familie wenig zu essen hätten. Er sei von früher her mit dem Schauspielhaus Zürich verbunden. Ob ich ihm nicht eine Einladung für einen Tag zur Besprechung von Verlagsfragen und Theaterfragen vermitteln könne. Ich habe dann die Erlaubnis des Französischen Sicherheitsoffiziers und des Schweizerischen Konsuls erhalten und Weisenborn war dann einen Tag in Zürich. Als er die Geschäfte in der Bahnhofstrasse sah, weinte er. Er wurde dann von den Herren des Schauspielhauses, soweit als zulässig, beschenkt und kehrte überglücklich nach Berlin zurück.

Ich habe mich mit Weisenborn natürlich über die Gruppe Schulze-Boysen, unsere Schicksale und die Fehler, die wir beiderseitig gemacht haben, und die zur Entdeckung unserer Arbeit führten, unterhalten. Weisenborn bestritt übrigens energisch, Kommunist zu sein. Er könne nur in freier Luft arbeiten und wohne in der britischen Zone Berlins. Die Russen

seien allerdings der literarischen Betätigung gegenüber besonders grosszünftig und daher unentbehrlich."

Meine Beziehungen zu Weisenborn haben mit Politik nichts zu tun. Wer meine Frau und mich kennt, weiss, dass wir aus der inneren Struktur unserer Herkunft und unserer Persönlichkeit gegen jede "Herrschaft der Minderwertigen" sind und sein müssen.

Während meiner Tätigkeit in der Deutschen Untergrundbewegung habe ich immer mit Fanatismus gepredigt, dass die inneren Gegensätze schweigen müssen, bis unser gemeinsames Ziel, das Verschwinden der Nazis, erreicht sei. Ich habe daher gerade Leute der Widerstandsbewegung aus allen Lagern zusammengebracht,

Heute muss dagegen die Trennung in klare politische Meinungen wieder voll wirksam werden. Aber es würde gegen die Grundsätze der Fairness verstossen, Hilfsbedürftigen nicht zu helfen. Der Gegensatz der Meinungen muss aber klar aufrechterhalten bleiben. Das ist im Falle Weisenborn in offener Aussprache immer geschehen.

Walter Weisenborn

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

FROM: [] ROUTINE
 TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 30 APRIL 1947
 ACTION: FBK (1-2) IN 13704
 INFORMATION: ADSO (3-4), COPS (5), REG (6), FBM (7)

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS SECRET
 CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAS 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5.

SECRET

COPY # 1

[] TO: WASHF INFO: HEID CITE: []

1. RE WASH 1314 EQUAL AND WILHELM FLICKE AND HIS BOOK.
2. BRITISH STATE "NO DOUBT DOCUMENT IS AUTHENTIC" AND "REVEALS QUITE A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT ABOUT VARIOUS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF YOUR AND OUR INTELLIGENCE SERVICES."
3. SAY IS CLEAR FLICKE HAD ACCESS LARGE QUANTITY ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.
4. BRITISH FEEL STRONGLY THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD BOOK BE ALLOWED TO BE PUBLISHED. ALSO FEEL THAT ALL DOCUMENTS IN HIS POSSESSION SHOULD BE CONFISCATED TOGETHER WITH ANY NOTES, COPIES OF BOOK HE HAS.
5. BRITISH SAY PUBLICATION COULD ONLY DO HARM WHETHER RUSSIANS KNOW ALREADY OR NOT.
6. SINCE HE NOW ENGAGED ON ANOTHER BOOK MIGHT BE ADVISABLE ALLOW COMPLETION OF THIS BEFORE GRABBING ALL.
7. MANUSCRIPT BEING RETURNED TO HEIDELBERG.

SECRET

FORM NO. 35-5
 OCT 1946

TOR 2230 30 APRIL 1947

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2007

(1340)

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FBI

20 June 1947

14-12-3415

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

Subject: Gunther WEISENBORN

In connection with the Rote Kapelle complex, Gunther Weisenborn, formerly a prominent member of the Schulze-Byssen group has been in Konstanz, Germany, recently where a play which he wrote was produced at a local theatre.

While in Konstanz, Weisenborn was in contact with a Dr. Herbert Engelsing, a German lawyer born in Konstanz 2 September 1904. Although this agency has no trace of Engelsing, a report from Bern, Switzerland, states that he was apparently a member of the Rote Kapelle group.

Engelsing's wife, Ingeborg Engelsing-Kehler is stated to be a German-American, half Jewish, born 19 July 1916. She entered Switzerland in 1946 with her two children, the eldest of whom is Thomas born 1938. She is reported to have left Switzerland 26 March 1947 for the United States by plane, presumably accompanied by both children, in order to visit her parents in San Francisco.

We would appreciate receiving any data which you may have on the Engelsing family which would indicate that they were involved in espionage activities on behalf of the Soviets.

DONALD H. GALLOWAY
Assistant Director

*ENGELSING HERBERT DR
20 JUN 1947*

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

OFFICE OF ORIGIN: **BERN**

SECRET

FIELD NO.: **RSB-1040**

REPORT MADE AT: C 2	DATE: 4 Aug 47	PERIOD COVERED: Current	MADE BY: []
SUBJECT: Dr. Herbert ENGELSING (S.S.)			STATUS: Pending
REFERENCE: C J			
SOURCE: []			

SYNOPSIS OR BRIEF REPORT:

Comment:

1. Dr. Herbert ENGELSING first came to the attention of this office through the report on Günther 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 van KIRK to interview him regarding the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group.

2. ENGELSING is writing a complete report for the Swiss Bundesanwaltschaft (Federal Police) on his knowledge of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN 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-BOYSEN 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-BOYSEN 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-BOYSEN 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 van KIRK.

ENGELSING, HERBERT DR

EVALUATION:

DISTRIBUTION:

Wash (2)
 Germany (1)
 File (2)

APPROVED BY:

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 SOURCES/METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2007

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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.

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 Aeschernweg 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, Billeterstr 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 HILD, "Commissaire de Suréte" of the French Military Government, Konstanz. Source INCORPORATE 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 asserted 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 mistresses 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 DOUGLAS, Swedish Military Attaché in Berlin. Count DOUGLAS' wife was related to SCHULZE-BOYSENS. WEISSENBOERN belonged to the inner circle of the SCHULZE-

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BOYSEN group. ENGELSING had become acquainted with WEISSENBORN through film scripts written by the latter. WEISSENBORN did not contribute much to the information of the group. However, it was WEISSENBORN who told ENGELSING that in his, WEISSENBORN'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 wavelengths 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 Dulsenspiegel" 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 née HAAS-HEYE 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. WEISSENBORN, 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, WEISSENBORN received only a four year sentence because there was no evidence of 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 PANWITZ is meant) to inquire whether or not there was any record against him, but the Gestapo were not interested in him.

9. Regarding WEISSENBORN, ENGELSING reports that he saw him for the first time since the SCHULZE-BOYSEN trial in Konstanz recently. WEISSENBORN came to Konstanz in connection with the staging of his play "Babel". ENGELSING was so moved by WEISSENBORN's difficult situation and lack of means that he arranged that WEISSENBORN be brought into Switzerland for one day. He made the arrangements on the Swiss side with Kurt HIRSCHFELD of the Zurich Schauspielhaus who get the permission

SECRET

by telling the Zurich Cantonal Police that WEISSENBORN was needed for discussion on the staging of one of his, WEISSENBORN's plays. When one of ENGELSING's contacts in the Swiss Federal Police heard of WEISSENBORN's visit, he scolded ENGELSING for bringing a Communist into Switzerland. ENGELSING states that WEISSENBORN is definitely not a Communist. WEISSENBORN 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.

SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

FROM: [] ROUTINE
 TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 4 AUGUST 47
 ACTION: FBM (1-2) IN 19740
 INFORMATION: ADSO (3-4), COPS (5), CRD (6), FBW (7), FBS (8),
 ICS (9)

PARAPHRASE NOT REQUIRED. HANDLE AS SECRET
 CORRESPONDENCE PER PARAS 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5.

SECRET

COPY # 8

TO: WASHF, [] CITE: []
 RE PARAGRAPHS 2 & 3 [] (IN 14841)
 EQUAL *Engelsing, Dr. Herbert & Ingeborg*

1. DR. HERBERT ENGELSING AND WIFE INGEBORG NEE KOHLER APPLYING FOR U.S. VISAS. ENGELSING TOLD [] FOLLOWING ON SCHULZE-BOYSEN GROUP:
2. INFORMATION COLLECTED BY ENGELSING AND WEISSENBORN SENT TO FEMALE DOCTOR ELSA PAUL (IDENTICAL WITH ELFRIEDA PAUL). SHE PASSED IT TO UNIDENTIFIED W/T OPERATOR. PAUL STILL IN BERLIN.
3. ENGELSING REPORTED TO SWISS AND FRENCH ON SCHULZE-BOYSEN GROUP. SWISS ASKED HIM TO WRITE COMPLETE REPORT. WILL GET COPY.
4. CAN INTERROGATE ENGELSING FURTHER BECAUSE WISHES TO COOPERATE IN ORDER TO GET VISAS. WILL POUCH COMPLETE STORY.
- ||| 5. SUGGESTIONS AND COMMENTS APPRECIATED.

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(X)

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200-6-1-57-2

TOR: 1607 4 AUGUST 47 [] (340)

FORM NO. 35-5
 OCT 1946

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2007

SECRET CONTROL
OUTGOING CABLE

ENGELSING

OUT

TOS _____

MSG. NR. []

TOR 060845Z

RTG 061000Z

SECRET CONTROL

5 AUGUST 47

TO: [] INFO: WASHF CITE: []

RE []

RE PARA 3. COULD YOU FIND OUT TO WHICH FRENCH SERVICE AND
INDIVIDUALS SUBJECT REPORTED AND WHEN?

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

CO / CW

AHE

DISTRIBUTION

CONFIRMATION :

INFORMATION :

SECRET CONTROL

(X)

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

(750)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE ~~GROUP~~ MICROFILMED

SECRET

FEB 7 1967

Page No.

DOC. MICRO. SER.

FROM: [] ROUTINE

TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 21 AUGUST 47

ACTION: BERN IN 21417

INFORMATION: ADSO (1-2), COPS (3), CRD (4), FBI (5-6), FBM (7), FUS (8), ICS (9)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) 69A AR-380-5

Engelsing, Dr. Herbert + Ingeborg

TO: [] INFO: WASHF CITE: []
[] (IN 19740) AND MSB 1040.

SEARCHED
INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED
RI/Files

1. ENGELSING'S STORY CONSIDERED VERY UNSATISFACTORY HERE AND PROVOCATION CONSIDERED POSSIBILITY. PARAGRAPH 6 ATTACHMENT MSB 1040 FALLACIOUS ARGUMENT PARAGRAPH 7 AND 8 HIGHLY IMPROBABLE AS GERMAN DOCUMENTS CONTAIN NO INDICATION LIBERTAS USED CONSCIOUSLY OR UNCONSCIOUSLY FOR PENETRATION GROUP. WHITE WASHING WEISENBORN ALSO VERY SUSPECT.
2. MAY WE HAVE PHOTOGRAPH AND PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION TO CHECK AGAINST EQUAL PERSONALITIES SINCE POSSIBLE ENGELSING MAY HAVE BEEN INVOLVED UNDER ANOTHER NAME.
3. IF YOU ARE SATISFIED HIS BONA FIDES HERE WITH 2 QUESTIONS.
 - A. PART PLAYED IN EQUAL BY DR. FRIEDRICH WILHELM LENZ (MASSING STATES WAS CONTACT HARNACK GROUP AND SOVIET EMBASSY BERLIN).

TOR:

SECRET

X REF FORM FILED

Copy No. 8 21 Aug. 47

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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 382B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2007

SECRET

2

LOND 1044

IN 21417

B. WAS KLAUS MEHNERT ASSOCIATED WITH HARNACK AND LENZ
(MASSING ALLEGES THIS WAS FACT. MAY BE IDENTICAL DR. KLAUS
MEHNERT WELL KNOWN TO FBI AS SUSPECT GERMAN AGENT).

4. WASHINGTON ONLY. NOW HAVE PROOF JACKPOT HAS RECEIVED
INTERROGATION REPORT ON MASSING FROM BUREAU. HAVE NOT DIS-
CUSSED LOCALLY; LEAVE ANY ACTION TO YOU.

*wlw
T.M. &
get this.*

SECRET

TOR: 2042 21 AUGUST 47

21 Aug 47

OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

SECRET

PAGE No.

To:	[]	ROUTINE
FROM:	SPECIAL OPERATIONS	21 AUGUST 47
CONFIRMATION:	FBI (1-2)	OUT 50492
INFORMATION:	ADSO (3-4), OOPS (5), ORD (6), FBS (7), ICS (8)	

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5

Engelsing, Dr. Herbert & Ingeborg
WASH 5667

TO: () CITE: WASHF

1. RE MSB 1040 ENGELSING'S STORY VAGUE AND OF LITTLE USE.
2. PRESS ENGELSING FOR EVIDENCE HIS PARAGRAPH 7 WHICH IS HIGHLY UNLIKELY.
3. EXACTLY WHAT "SITUATION REPORTS" DID ENGELSING GIVE TO SCHULZE-BOYSEN OR ELFRIEDE PAUL? PRECISE DETAILS ON CONTRIBUTORS THIS INFORMATION, ESPECIALLY TOP NAZIS' FAVORITE ACTRESSES.

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

OPERA

HR HP

R. HELMS

RECORDED

(X)

RELEASING OFFICER 1920 22 AUGUST 47 ORIGINATING AND COORDINATING OFFICERS

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

TOD:

SECRET

COPY No. 7

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-52255-1

200-6-1-54-6

SECRET

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FROM:

ACCESSION NO.
MSB-1083
DATE RECEIVED IN S. A.

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
1. FBM	2237	SEP 29 1947	SEP 3 1947	<i>[Initials]</i>	<i>BT - Detached copy for carding, MSB - fist and trace request - 4MB</i>
2.					
3. FBS	2137	SEP 3 1947		<i>[Initials]</i>	<i>If you think any action should be taken on para. 6, take it up with Plummer.</i>
4.			H		
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

[Stamp: RECEIVED, RI/Files]

[Stamp: FILE CLASSIFICATION, ENGELSMAN, HERBERT DR]

[Stamp: 29 Aug 47, DECORATED]

OFFICE OF ORIGIN: **BERN****SECRET**

FIELD NO.: MSB-1083

REPORT MADE AT: 1	DATE: 19 Aug 47	PERIOD COVERED: Current	MADE BY: C]
SUBJECT: ENGELSING and BUSCHMANN			STATUS: Pending
REFERENCE: C] MSB-1040] Wash Cable 5360, C]			
SOURCE: C]			

SYNOPSIS OR BRIEF REPORT:

1. On August 14th ENGELSING again appeared in Van KIRK's 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 SCHMIDTHEINY 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:
 1. 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.
 2. 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 con-

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DISTRIBUTION:	SECRET
Wash (2) ✓	
C] (2)	
Germany (1)	
C] (1)	
Files (2)	

SECRET

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centration camp. BUSCHMANN also said that the chief informant for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group on the Balkans was the Croatian Press Attaché 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 DOUGLAS 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 SCHMIDT-HEINY 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. As far as can be judged from his conversation, he has talked to Léon HILD, "Commissaire de Surété" of the French Military Government, Constance. ENGELSING claims that any information he has given the French has been in informal discussions with HILD and that quite often there were Americans present.

Traces: SCHMIDTHEINY or SCHMIDHEINY (BX 555).

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(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
		2. RI FILE NO.	
		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	4. DATE
		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO. 9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN	11. DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
14.			
<p>ENGELING, HERBERT /DR/</p> <p>SEX M DOB ?</p> <p>CIT ?</p> <p>OCC ?</p> <p>REQUEST AVAILABLE INFO RE SUBJ AND HIS WIFE, INGEBORG ENGELING-KUHLER.</p> <p>WAS 100-2-5-125</p> <p>R 0609021281 1/1/57</p> <p>DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007</p> <p>FILE IN</p>			
15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.			

FORM 867 9-57 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

(7-48)

SECRET

NSA-1033
(HSC/103/104)
8 September 1947

TO : FIE
FROM : C
THROUGH : C

4

RECLASSIFIED	
RI/AM	
RI/MS	
RI/Files	

REFERENCE: MSB-1040, HGHa-827, MSB-1033

SUBJECT : EQUAL: Dr. Herbert ENGELSING and *Engelsing*

1. The first mention of Dr. Herbert ENGELSING in connection with EQUAL, as far as Heidelberg files show, is in MSB-1040. If Dr. ENGELSING'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 PANSINGLER (who was one of the Amt VI officials investigating the EQUAL case) told him that he was of no interest in the affair. In the same connection, ENGELSING'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. ENGELSING's testimony on Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN varies from the accounts received from other sources. The German prosecutor in the EQUAL 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 GRADEMIZ, SCHULACKER, and HEILMAN. 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 EQUAL jury. It may be possible to investigate this point further, through SCHULZE-BOYSEN's parents, who are on good terms with CAMPER, and through Dr. PAUL, who, according to ENGELSING, performed the abortion and who is now living in Berlin (BSC-642).

3. ENGELSING 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 ENGELSING 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

Distribution:

- 2 - SC Washington
- 2 - SC [unclear]
- 1 - [unclear]
- 1 - SC [unclear]
- 4 - SC Heidelberg
- 1 - Registry

CHANGE

DATE 8 Sep 47 20061548 (X)

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECRET

MGHa-1033
(HSC/OPS/104)
8 September 1947

with a Swedish colonel, name unknown, who lived in the house of the actress Marie BARD. She committed suicide at the time of the EQUAL trial, and her husband, the actor Hannes RIEMANN (?), claimed complete ignorance of his wife's motives.

4. SCHULZE-BOYSEN and Dr. PAUL, according to MGH-1218 (PAC-77) 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 Zürich Schauspielhaus during his Swiss sojourn. The point is interesting in relation to the fact that ENGELSING made arrangements through Kurt HIRSCHFELD of the same theatre to get WEISENBORN into Switzerland. Moreover, ENGELSING's denial that WEISENBORN is a Communist is controverted by several sources who have known WEISENBORN at various times and in various situations. WEISENBORN, at present in Berlin, is known 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 EQUAL 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 Eulenspiegel 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 WEISENBORN (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 EQUAL 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 DUEBENDORFER of the Swiss group, or, and this is considered more likely, he is one of the persons who had very distant connections with the EQUAL case and now finds it useful to appear as an important member of a resistance group, relying upon published material for his information.

7. CAMPER will be questioned as soon as possible on the code-books and on which members of the German EQUAL group might have known about the Swiss codes. A copy of ENGELSING's report to the Swiss police would probably be of value in determining the truth of his assertions, if only as a basis for questioning CAMPER.

8. 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.

SECRET

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SECRET

ENGELSING

MGHa-1261
(FSC/OPS/105)
19 September 1947

TO : FBI
FROM : []
THROUGH : []

REFERENCE: MGHa-795, MSB-1083, MGHa-1070, MGHa-1033

SUBJECT : EQUAL: ENGELSING, BUSCHMANN, CAMPLER

1. The second part of ENGELSING's testimony throws no more light on his real or imaginary association with EQUAL than did the first.
2. Paragraph 3 of MSB-1083 appears to be nonsense. A very short biography of SCHULZE-BOYSEN, written by his father, Erich Edgar SCHULZE, and lent to PORTER by CAMPLER, quotes numerous articles written by SCHULZE-BOYSEN as early as 1932 which show that he did not wait until 1939 to discover his political philosophy. (It is planned to translate pertinent sections of this biography or to photostat the entire work.)
3. The fact that ENGELSING mentions BUSCHMANN is inconclusive, since the latter has been well known for some time.
4. ROEDER's story of the important documents smuggled to Sweden, quoted in MGHa-1033 to offset ENGELSING's claims that SCHULZE-BOYSEN had been in touch with the Swedish military attache in Berlin, is related in great detail in the biography. SCHULZE, who was present when the arrangements were made with KOPKOW, states categorically that SCHULZE-BOYSEN used the document story only as a ruse to delay the execution of the sentences until the end of 1943. SCHULZE now claims that the Gestapo promised to keep the bargain even after they learned that no documents had actually been sent, but that the execution was carried out at the end of 1942 by special order of HITLER.
5. CAMPLER did not believe ENGELSING's claim that the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group used Til Ulenspiegel for coding. He offers instead the following account, which he believes ENGELSING may have heard and misinterpreted. A play called Ulenspiegel, written by Dr. Adam KUCKHOFF, was read during one of the meetings, probably in 1940, at which a representative of the Soviet Trade Delegation was present. The Russian was apparently impressed and asked for a copy of the play to be sent to Moscow. When the Germans began to intercept the Brussels-Moscow traffic which eventually led to SCHULZE-BOYSEN's

Distribution:

2 - SC Washington 2 - [] 3 - COS 4 - SC Heidelberg
1 - SC Munich 1 - [] 2 - [] 1 - Registry

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

(X)

downfall, a reference to Ulenspiegel appeared in one of the messages. During a routine interrogation of KUCKHOFF's wife, she was asked whether she had ever heard of anyone of that name. Her reply that her husband had written a play by that title incriminated Dr. KUCKHOFF. It is possible that ENGELSING was somehow associated with KUCKHOFF, who was a movie director, since he stated previously that he had introduced actors and actresses into the EQUAL complex. CAMPER will try, through correspondence with Mrs. KUCKHOFF, to determine where ENGELSING fits into the picture.

6. In the matter referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of LGHa-1070, it is probably not necessary to contact Dr. PAUL, since it can be handled through CAMPER and Mrs. KUCKHOFF. It should be kept in mind that there is still an agreement between Washington and London that the British will undertake all operational exploitation unless they specifically request some action from the Americans. It is of incidental interest that Dr. PAUL appears to be quite active in women's groups in addition to her official position in the Central Administration. During the latter part of June, she attended a convention of the Frauenring of the British Zone at Pymont as an official Berlin representative, with Dr. DURAND-WEVER and Mrs. Nora MELLE.

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

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FROM:

ACCESSION NO.

1098-1186

DATE RECEIVED IN S. A.

9 Oct-1947

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
<i>1074</i>	<i>2237</i>			<i>MT</i>	
<i>P</i>		<i>OCT 10 1947</i>	<i>OCT 13 1947</i>	<i>H.P.</i> <i>WUB</i>	<i>copy detached FBI. Source held 13 Oct 47 agt.</i>
<i>FBP-1193</i>	<i>41216</i>	<i>Oct 10 1947</i>		<i>AK</i>	
<i>SB</i>			<i>13/10</i>	<i>SB</i>	
<i>R</i>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

FILE CLASSIFICATION CHANGE REQUEST

RECORDED
 INDEXED
 INDEXED

ENGELING, HERBERT DR

CC
 ABSTRACT INDEX
 9 Oct 47
 NEGOTIATE AND INDEXED

(X)

200-6-54-9

FORM NO. 51-10
SEP 1946

SECRET

(1353)

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: Air Pouch
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MSB-1186

S E C R E T

CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief of Mission, Germany

DATE: 30 September 1947

FROM

SUBJECT: GENERAL- Great Press Attaché: Informant for SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group
SPECIFIC-

SOURCE ✓ *✓ noted by [unclear] but and [unclear]*

RE ♦ MSB-1083

1. MSB-1083, Par. 4, mentioned ~~the~~ the Great Press Attaché as being the chief informant on the Balkans for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group. Checking with Source as to the identity of the Great Press Attaché in Berlin, 1941, two names were given. Luca BERTILIO or possibly Vilko KOSTELIC were Press Attachés. Source suggested, however, in case we were interested, that Marko JURINCIC, former Great Commercial Attaché in Berlin, at present held in Dachau, would know all the facts.

Distribution
Germany (1)
✓ (2)
Wash (2) ✓
✓ (1)
files (3)

m.w.g.

FORM NO. APR 1947 16-28

S E C R E T
CLASSIFICATION

200-64-54-9
7

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

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FROM:

ACCESSION NO.

MSB-1231

DATE RECEIVED IN S. A.

OCT 22 1947

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
1. FBS 2237	2237			24 H.P.	
2. HP		OCT 24	NOV 8	H.P.	
3.					Mrs. J -- I believe you did the carding and sent previous reports on Subject
4.					
5. FBS 2137		NOV 4 1947		H.P.	
6.					FILE CLASSIFICATION CHANGE REQUEST ENGELING HERBERT DR
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					ABSTRACT INDEX 22 Oct 47 200-6-1-57-10
11.					2-15: Re classification "68-0-1"
12.					
13.					(FBS) is keeping file on all reports related to
14.					EQUAL (X)
15.					

RECLASSIFIED
RI/LS
RI/LS
RI/LS

NO. 51-10
46

SECRET

3331

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: Air Pouch
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MSB-1231

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Branch M

DATE: 9 October 1947

FROM : C

SUBJECT: GENERAL

SPECIFIC: Further information from ENGELSING (S.UAL)

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)

Washington (2)

Paris (1)

20 Files (3)

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CLASSIFICATION

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:

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

*Hannack
wrote
Aug 29*
HANNACK: Conservative Socialist with a wealthy American wife nee WINT. Had his own intellectual, socialist, bourgeois, resistance group. ENGELSING remarked that the statement in A. W. BULLER's book "Germany Undergr. and" that HANNACK had had previous contact with the Russian Ambass, was nonsense, someone must have sold the story to BULLER. Executed.

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

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

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

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

RE
SCHUMMELER, 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. 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.

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.

HITZAU: Theater director.

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

SCHERRIN, Tommy: "Produktionsleiter".

KINICH: Theater director. Married to SCHERRIN's sister. Close friend of KUDRISCH.

VERHOEVEN:

6. Of the others connected with SCHULZE-BOYSEN, ENGELSING knew Dr. F. A. LENE 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 COEHL 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

S E C R E T

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 GASTAPU 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 HILSMANN who worked at an "Abtretable" 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 HILSMANN received a radio signal from Dr. PAUL which betrayed him as well as the whole system of communication.

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c. Re para. 3: Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN's mother was a Swedish noblewoman, nee JULIENBERG. 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 BARD, 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 SCHULZE-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 SCHULZE-BOYSEN to Switzerland. He thinks this could be checked in the "Lebenslauf" written by SCHULZE-BOYSEN's father.

e. Re para. 5: (also para. 5 of MORA-1261). Because so many of ENGELING's friends were working with SCHULZE-BOYSEN and because they were very insecure, ENGELING picked up bits of information when he had ceased cooperating with SCHULZE-BOYSEN, for example the name SOPPI. He often heard them mention that the play "Til EULENSPIEGEL" written by RUCHEFF who ENGELING had introduced to SCHULZE-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 "Nota Appelle". ENGELING 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 ENGELING that HUBER (used by the Germans to penetrate the radio 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 SCHULZE-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 SCHULZE-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 years.

f. Re para. 8: BERNHARD'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 BERNHARD to SCHULZE-BOYSEN.

thru y.
LANGBERN, Y. U.S.

SECRET

INTELLIGENCE REPORT
London

COUNTRY Germany

DATE:

SUBJECT EGUAL; Herbert ENGELING

INFO.

1947

DIST. 22 November 1947

ORIGIN []

PAGES:

Evaluation of source: See below

Evaluation of content:

SOURCE []

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 Hempstead Register Office. Both Engelsing and Ingeborg Kohler were at that time living at the Ormonde Hotel, Balsize Grove, London, N.W."

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

January 5, 1948

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

CONFIDENTIAL BY SPECIAL
MESSENGER

TO: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

FROM: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

SUBJECT: ROTE KAPALLE
ESPIONAGE - R

RECEIVED
DATE
TIME
BY
INITIALS

Reference is made to your memorandums of June 20, 1947 and September 16, 1947 captioned "GUNTHER WEISENBORN" and "DR. HERBERT ENGELSING," respectively.

The files of the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, reveal that GUDRUN IRMGARD INGBORG KOHLER ENGELSING was born on June 19, 1916 at Berlin, Germany and entered the United States at New York City on April 7, 1947, aboard the SS GRIPSHOLM for permanent residence. She was in possession of German Quota Immigration Visa #16816 issued on January 9, 1947 by the American Consulate General at Zurich, Switzerland.

Information appearing on this application for visa indicated that she resided in Berlin, Germany, from 1930 to 1935; in Beacons Field, Great Britain, from 1935 to 1936; in Geneva, Switzerland from 1936 to 1937; in Berlin from 1937 to 1943; in Konstanz, Germany from 1944 to 1946 and in June, 1946, resided in Switzerland. She stated her husband, HERBERT ENGELSING was born in Overath, Germany, and presently resides in Konstanz, Germany. Their son, THOMAS, was born on August 16, 1938 in Berlin, Germany, and their daughter, CATHERINE, was born on September 9, 1941, in Germany and both reside at Weggis, Switzerland. Her parents, ARTHUR and ELSE KOHLER, are presently living at 115 Hillcrest Road, Berkeley 5, California, and INGBORG upon entering the United States indicated her intention to join them at that address.

GUDRUN IRMGARD INGBORG ENGELSING, nee KOHLER, aka, INGBORG ENGELSING was registered as an alien on November 6, 1946 by the American Consul at Zurich, Switzerland receiving Alien Registration #A6646965. A notation appears on her visa indicating that a Certificate of Arrival was applied for on July 25, 1947, indicating that she is applying for her first naturalization papers.

For your further information, there are transmitted herewith two copies of a memorandum captioned "ROTE KAPALLE, ESPIONAGE - R" in which are set forth the results of a recent interview of INGBORG ENGELSING KOHLER, concerning her knowledge of the ROTE KAPALLE group.

Encl
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

January 5, 1948

ROTE KAPELLE; ESPIONAGE - R

Mrs. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler was interviewed on October 27, 29, and 30, 1947, at her home, 115 Hillcrest Road, Berkeley, California. She furnished the following information:

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

She was born June 19, 1916, at Berlin, Germany. Her father is Arthur Kohler, formerly a judge of the German Courts, and at one time a member of the Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal in London, England. Her mother is Elsa Kahn of Jewish descent and from the family of bankers, Kahn-Speyer-Ellissen. Her parents left Germany prior to the war and have resided in Berkeley, California, since 1939, and are now naturalized U. S. citizens. She has a sister, Mrs. Karl W. Milte, also a naturalized U. S. citizen, residing at 1880 Boothill Boulevard, Altadena, California.

Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler was educated in England, Norway, Italy, and Switzerland, completing her education in 1935. She was prohibited from attending school in Germany under the Nazi regime because of her part Jewish lineage. In 1937, she married Herbert Wilhelm Engelsing in London, England. He is non-Jewish and under German law, the marriage was not permitted in Germany; hence, they were married secretly in England. Herbert Engelsing was born September 2, 1904, at Overath, near Cologne, Germany. He is an attorney and a jurist and was employed until 1934 as a judge in the German courts. When the Nazi Party gained control of the courts, according to Mrs. Engelsing, he felt that there was no longer justice in Germany and left, accepting a position with the motion picture corporation, Tobis (Tonbild Syndikat). This company had branches in Germany, Italy, and France. During the war, the Germans took over the branches in France and Italy. Herbert Engelsing continued as an executive of this corporation until the defeat of Germany in 1945. Thereafter, he moved to Konstanz, Germany, in the French occupation zone, and was one of two attorneys admitted to practice before the French military courts. Ingeborg Engelsing Kohler resided in Berlin with her husband at Bettinstrasse 2B, Berlin, until 1942. After 1943 she changed her residence numerous times to avoid being drafted for compulsory military service in the German women's work unit. She lived for a short time in a home about thirty miles from Berlin, followed by short residences at Radinow, a small town on the Baltic Sea, Turpitz, Freiburg, and finally, with the aid of a former student of her grandfather, she obtained a home in Konstanz, Germany, in 1944, residing at Aeschermweg 8. Her husband joined her there in 1945. The Engelsings have two children, Thomas, born August 28, 1938, at Berlin, and Catherine, born September 9, 1941, at Berlin.

C. [Handwritten signature]
[Stamp]

Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler and her husband were active during the war in the anti-Nazi underground, their activities consisting in general of collecting and distributing food and clothing to Jews and persons without passports, ration cards, and other identification papers. They were also very friendly with and furnished information to Harro Schulze-Boysen and his wife, who were executed in Berlin in 1942 for underground activities. Herbert Engelsing attempted to intercede with the Gestapo on behalf of Schulze-Boysen after his arrest, but unsuccessfully.

Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler had applied for a visa to enter the United States in 1939, but due to the war, was prevented from leaving Germany. She re-applied for a U. S. visa and on January 1, 1947, was issued a quota visa by the U. S. Consulate-General at Zurich, Switzerland. She left Switzerland in March, 1947, and entered the United States at New York City, April 7, 1947, aboard the SS Gripsholm. She has applied for U. S. citizenship. Herbert Engelsing has written her that he has received a visa for entering the United States and expects to arrive in Berkeley, California, early in December, 1947. He is now residing at either Konstanz, Germany, or in Zurich, Switzerland.

ASSOCIATION WITH HARRO SCHULZE-BOYSEN

Upon her arrival in New York City, Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler was met by one Paul A. Kempner, formerly a prominent German banker connected with the Mendelssohn firm in Germany. Kempner presented her with a copy of a book entitled "Germany's Underground," by Allen Welsh Dulles, Macmillan, 1947. One chapter of this book deals with the Rote Kapelle (Red Orchestra) plot against the Nazis and describes Schulze-Boysen as a Russian espionage agent. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler stated that it was from reading this book that she first learned that Schulze-Boysen was connected with Russian espionage. Prior to that time, she had considered him as engaged in anti-Nazi political activities, which she described as "aufklaerung" (Enlightenment). Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler first met Harro Schulze-Boysen and his wife, Libertas, informally at a social party given at the home of one Werner von Simesohn, located at Winklerstrasse Gruenewald, Berlin, in 1938. She described von Simesohn as an anti-Nazi who was connected with a German-English export company and who had been prominent in Germany prior to Hitler's rise to power. Von Simesohn reportedly came from a family of the German nobility and his grandfather had crowned the Emperor. She said that von Simesohn had attended school with Harro Schulze-Boysen at the University of Freiburg in Baden. Von Simesohn is presently residing in England.

Subsequent to meeting the Schulze-Boysens, the Engelsings became close personal friends of theirs and they met frequently at their respective homes. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler especially became a very close friend of Mrs. Schulze-Boysen. Concerning Schulze-Boysen, she said that while a student about the time of Hitler's rise to power, Schulze-Boysen had headed a small political group comprised mostly of students and had published a paper called "Die Gegner," (The Opposition). In about 1934, Schulze-Boysen was arrested for these political

activities and sent to what she termed a house of correction for a short time. After his release from this imprisonment, he entered the German Air Corps and became a pilot in the Luftwaffe. He later gained the rank of an officer and was assigned to Herman Goering's counter-espionage division of the Air Ministry. In this position, Schulze-Boysen was able to obtain considerable information, and she recalled that he was well-posted, both on German Army plans and also on the strength of the Russian Army, the whereabouts of Russian troops, and the location of Russian war industries. He spoke Russian.

Between 1938 and 1941, the Engelsings and the Schulze-Boysens saw each other every two to three weeks. After 1941, the two families drifted apart because of the fact that Schulze-Boysen and his wife did not get along well together. They saw each other infrequently in 1941 and 1942. They usually met at the Engelsing home, which was located at Bettinstrasse 2 B, Berlin, or at the Schulze-Boysen home, located on Wautsstrasse in Scharlottenburg, Berlin, and later in a section of Berlin known as Westend. During the war, she said she was of the opinion that Schulze-Boysen had continued his anti-Nazi political activities and both she and her husband thought that Schulze-Boysen would be an important political figure after the war. She stated he was active in gathering information and spreading this information by word of mouth among other anti-Nazis for the purpose of combatting the controlled German press. She said she knew of only one paper written by Schulze-Boysen which was a leaflet comparing Napoleon to Hitler and arguing that the German invasion of Russia could not be successful. She said she did not believe that Schulze-Boysen was a Communist but rather, would classify him as an extreme liberal or socialist, and said that she thought he was motivated by his high idealistic viewpoints. She said that both she and her husband furnished Schulze-Boysen with information which they obtained in the course of their own underground activities. She and her husband were very friendly with one Hans Globke, who was a German official connected with the Ministry of the Interior and who is now the Chief of Police at Aachen, Germany. From Globke the Engelsings were able to obtain political information and information concerning the policies of the German Government which they, in turn, turned over to Schulze-Boysen. In addition, Herbert Engelsing, being employed in the moving picture industry in Germany, obtained information from leading actresses and other figures within the industry indicating the anti-Nazi tendency which existed in Berlin at the time. She said that she did not believe her husband knew any more of Schulze-Boysen's true activities at the time than she did. She said she knew that Schulze-Boysen was in touch with one Silone, a well-known Italian author who presently resides in Switzerland and who is an author of a book, the German title of which is "Brot und Wein." (Bread and Wine.)

Through the two Engelsings, Harro Schulze-Boysen was introduced to Helmuth Himpel, the Engelsings' family dentist, and Maria Terwiel, Himpel's fiancée, and to one Hugo Buschmann, who rented an apartment in a home owned by the Engelsings.

Harro Schulze-Boysen was arrested by the Gestapo in September of 1942, and Gestapo agents followed the activities of Mrs. Schulze-Boysen closely for two or three weeks thereafter until Mrs. Schulze-Boysen attempted to escape and she too was arrested. Schulze-Boysen and his wife and a number of other individuals involved with them in their activities were hanged in Berlin on December 23, 1942. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler stated there was no publicity whatever in the German papers concerning the arrest and execution of any members of Schulze-Boysen's group; that she learned of Schulze-Boysen's arrest from Schulze-Boysen's father, who is still residing in Germany. His name is E. Schulze, residing at Prinzenhoehe Muelheim-Speldorf, Germany (English zone). He is a director of the German firm ~~Donag~~ (Deutsche Maschine Aktien Gesellschaft). She spoke to E. Schulze after the execution and he told her that he then knew all about what Schulze-Boysen had done but it was better that she did not know and he would not tell her any more. It was from him that she learned of Schulze-Boysen's arrest and execution.

Concerning Mrs. Schulze-Boysen, Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler said that they did not believe that she was involved in the activities of her husband. Her maiden name was Libertas Haas-Heye. She came from a very famous German family; her grandfather was Prince Philip von Eulenberg, who had been a close friend of Kaiser Wilhelm. Mrs. Schulze-Boysen's mother was one of von Eulenberg's eight children. She eloped with an actor named Haas-Heye, whom she later divorced. Mrs. Schulze-Boysen was one of three children, two daughters and a son of this marriage. One daughter Ottora Haas-Heye, is married to Count Douglas of the Swedish nobility, and the son, whose first name Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler did not remember, was employed by the United Press during the war. After the execution of the Schulze-Boysens, Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler learned about other individuals who were also arrested and executed for complicity with them.

ASSOCIATION WITH HUGO BUSCHMANN

The Engelsings moved into the Bettinstrasse 2 B home at Grunewald, Berlin, in April, 1939, and in August of 1939, they rented an apartment in this house to Hugo Buschmann. Buschmann was manager of the Eternit Corporation, Rudow, Berlin, and his wife's maiden name was Margit Perry, who was a Rumanian by birth. The Engelsings and Buschmanns became close friends and the Engelsings introduced the Buschmanns to Schulze-Boysen. In connection with his employment with the Eternit Corporation, it was necessary for Buschmann to travel a great deal and Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler knew that he frequently made trips to Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Austria. She said that he also made several trips to Cologne, Germany. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler had heard that when Mrs. Buschmann was young, she had been a Communist and the Buschmanns had some of Lenin's books in their apartment, and on one occasion, Buschmann had lent one of Lenin's books to Schulze-Boysen, and upon the arrest of Schulze-Boysen, the Gestapo found this book in his possession and implicated Buschmann for this

reason. Buschmann, she said, was arrested by the Gestapo in 1943, and imprisoned and questioned for six weeks, but he was later released. After his release, he continued with his employment with the Eternit Corporation until the defeat of Germany. After that time, Buschmann became president of the "Zentral Stelle Verhaendelt Verzollung" in the Russian zone of Berlin, which she described as being one of the bureaus set up by the Russian Army of Occupation engaged in the distribution of food. She said he was employed in this capacity by the Russians for a short time, but apparently became disgusted with the Russians and on one occasion, criticized them for being "just like the Nazis," and so resigned from this position and returned to his old job with the Eternit Corporation in Berlin. She believes he is now residing in Berlin in the English zone. She has heard that he had been offered a position with the American military government. She said she did not think that he was a Communist. She knew of no relatives of the Buschmann's, except Mrs. Buschmann's mother, who committed suicide while Buschmann was in the custody of the Gestapo in March of 1943. She described Buschmann as being over six feet tall, blonde hair, blue eyes, usually well-dressed, and handsome, about 45 years of age.

ASSOCIATION WITH HELMUTH HIMPEL
and MARIA TERWIEL

Helmuth Himpel she described as having been the family dentist of the Engelsing's for a number of years, and Maria Terwiel was his fiancée. The Engelsing's introduced Himpel and Maria Terwiel to the Schulze-Boysens at a party at their home on one occasion. She did not know, however, that the Schulze-Boysens and Himpel continued to associate with each other until late in 1942, when she telephoned Himpel's secretary and asked for a dental appointment and the secretary replied that Himpel was out of town. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler told the secretary that she could not believe this since Himpel would have told her that he was going, and then the secretary began to cry, so Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler visited her and the secretary told her that Himpel had been arrested by the Gestapo as had been Maria Terwiel. She believed they were later executed at the same time as Schulze-Boysens were. She said she was very surprised to learn that they were implicated with Schulze-Boysens in any way.

ASSOCIATION WITH GUENTHER WEISENBORN

Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler described Guenther Weisenborn as a playwright whom she met originally at a party held at the home of Schulze-Boysens

in Berlin during the war, probably about 1940. She said she saw him once or twice thereafter at similar parties and aboard a sail-boat owned by SCHULZE-BOYSEN. She knew very little concerning him except that he is an author born in the German Rhineland; that his wife's name was SCHNABEL. WEISENBORN had lived at one time in South America, returning to Germany shortly before the war began. She met WEISENBORN again in Konstanz, Switzerland, in 1946, where he came on a lecture tour. At Konstanz WEISENBORN read a play written by him entitled "Die Illegalen," (The Illegal Ones). This play she said was based on the underground activities of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group in Berlin. She said, however, the play did not contain any indication that SCHULZE-BOYSEN was involved in Russian espionage although it did mention that some of the group were Communists. She said she has read the play and heard it read by WEISENBORN and that the names of the principals involved in the play are fictitious, but at the end of the play WEISENBORN has compiled a list of names of the actual individuals involved in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. She said that GUENTHER WEISENBORN has done research on the activities of SCHULZE-BOYSEN and that he told her about some of the individuals whom she was acquainted with who were executed as the result of their activities. Prior to her conversation with WEISENBORN, she did not know that these people were involved nor had she known what had happened to them. WEISENBORN told her that he himself was arrested by the Gestapo in 1942, and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for either ten or fifteen years, she could not remember which, but that WEISENBORN was released at the time the Allied Armies defeated Hitler. She said she did not think that WEISENBORN was deeply implicated in the activities of the group, or otherwise, he himself would have been executed and she thinks that his writing the play is only capitalization on his part of his knowledge of SCHULZE-BOYSEN. She said that WEISENBORN told her that there had been some use made of radio transmission by SCHULZE-BOYSEN and also that a code had been used in one of the plays written by one ADAM RUCKHOFF. She believed that WEISENBORN was still residing in Konstanz, Switzerland.

ASSOCIATION WITH KURT SCHUMACHER
and DR. ELFRIEDE PAUL

INGEBORG ENGELSING-KOHLER first met KURT SCHUMACHER and Dr. ELFRIEDE PAUL at a country estate owned by the family of Prince von EULENBERG, located at Giebenberg, near Berlin. She stated that one day in 1939, she and her husband drove out to visit Mrs. SCHULZE-BOYSEN at the estate, and that they remained there only about an hour. Dr. ELFRIEDE PAUL and KURT SCHUMACHER were guests of the SCHULZE-BOYSENS at the estate at that time, and they, the ENGELSINGS, were introduced to them. INGEBORG ENGELSING-KOHLER did not meet them or hear of them again until she learned that they had been executed for complicity with SCHULZE-BOYSEN. Dr. ELFRIEDE PAUL she described as a woman doctor who was well-known in Berlin, and she said both KURT SCHUMACHER and Dr. PAUL had reputations as Communists. She knew nothing more about them.

ASSOCIATION WITH HORST HEILMAN

She believed that this man's name was actually WILDER HEILMAN, and described him as a youth who was very devoted to SCHULZE-BOYSEN. She was not acquainted with him but had heard that he had been hung.

ASSOCIATION WITH _____ SCHOLZ

She said that SCHOLZ, whose first name she did not know, was a real estate agent who lived at Turpitz, who had lent his typewriter to SCHULZE-BOYSEN. SCHOLZ received a prison sentence of from five to ten years.

ASSOCIATION WITH ARVID HARNACK
and MILDRED HARNACK

ARVID HARNACK she described as being a professor from a prominent German family whose wife was an American girl named MILDRED, both of whom were executed by the German officials. She said she learned of their executions after the war when she read a newspaper article reporting an interview with a German anatomy instructor named Professor STIEVE. In this interview, Professor STIEVE stated that after the executions, the bodies of Mrs. SCHULZE-BOYSEN, Professor HARNACK, and his wife, MILDRED HARNACK, were sent to STIEVE's anatomy laboratory for dissection, but that Professor STIEVE had arranged for burial of the bodies without mutilation. She knew nothing further concerning these individuals. (It is to be noted that the book, "Germany's Underground," gives HARNACK's first name as OTTO, and identified him as a government councillor.)

ASSOCIATION WITH ADAM KUCKHOFF

She said that ADAM KUCKHOFF was an author connected with TOBIS film company, and that her husband, HERBERT ENGELSING, worked for KUCKHOFF, and that she was astonished to learn of KUCKHOFF's implication in the matter. WEISENBORN told her that one of KUCKHOFF's plays had been used as a code book.

INGEBORG ENGELSING-KOHLER knew of no other members who were involved with SCHULZE-BOYSEN's group.

It is to be noted that pages 100 and 101 of ALLEN WELSH DULLES' "Germany's Underground," contained the following information concerning the Rote Kapelle network.

"There was, however, one interesting plot in 1943 called Rote Kapelle, or Red Chapel, which originally had a political anti-Nazi tinge, and later turned into an organization to provide intelligence for the Red Army.

"The leading spirit in Rote Kapelle was a Lieutenant Harold Schulze-Boysen, who had been in politics since 1932, when he formed a small political party called Wegner (Opposition). At first he opposed both Nazis and Communists --the former he considered too bourgeois, the latter too bureaucratic. He concocted a political farrago around the idea that there was no Left or Right, that political parties did not form a straight line but an incomplete circle, which did not quite close. The Communists and Nazis, of course, were at the unclosed ends of the circle. Schulze-Boysen decided his party would fill that gap and close the circle. He was young, blond, Nordic--a product of the German Youth movement. Always wearing a black sweater, he went around with revolutionaries, surrealists, and the rag-tag and bobtail of the 'lost generation.' He had had trouble with the Nazis early in his career, and only protection in high places--his father was an admiral and his mother a friend of Goring--saved him. Finally, his mother, through Goring's influence, found a place for him in the Air Ministry.

"The Russians had seen the possibility of using him, and after Hitler attacked them Schulze-Boysen became one of their important agents in Germany. He had leads not only into the Air Ministry but also to the Foreign Office (through a certain Dolf von Scheliha) and to other important offices through Government Councilor Otto Harnack. The latter had worked closely with the Soviet Embassy during the days of the Hitler-Stalin pact and at that time had received from the Russians his instructions, radio sets, and secret codes. Rote Kapelle ended when one of the Russian agents, parachuted into Germany, sold out to the Gestapo. Seventy-eight were executed. 'It seems a habit in Europe that spiritual seeds be drenched in blood,' Schulze-Boysen wrote his parents just before his execution. He became a posthumous hero in the Russian zone of Berlin where a play about Rote Kapelle by GUNTHER WEISENBORN, one of the participants who survives, had considerable vogue."

INGEBORG ENGELING-KOHLER stated that the name, HAROLD, as given for SCHULZE-BOYSEN's first name, is incorrect, and that it is actually HARRO. She also stated that the statement to the effect that SCHULZE-BOYSEN's mother was a friend of GOERING was also incorrect, and that she knew that there was no connection whatever between SCHULZE-BOYSEN's family and HERMAN GOERING. She said she had known nothing concerning the radio sets and secret codes until her conversation with GUNTHER WEISENBORN in 1946, and that she knew absolutely nothing of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's connections with Russian agents until she had read about it in ALLEN WELSH DULLES' book.

Concerning the statement in the book attributed to Schulze-Boysen as "It seems a habit in Europe that spiritual seeds be drenched in blood," which Schulze-Boysen wrote his parents before his execution, she said she knew this was correct because Schulze-Boysen's father showed her that letter when she conversed with him after Schulze-Boysen's execution.

* * *

DR. ARTHUR KOHLER

Concerning Dr. Arthur Kohler, who is the father of Ingeborg Engelsing Kohler, available information indicates that he formerly resided at 2514 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley, California, Apartment 101. His wife is Else Kohler. They arrived in the United States in 1939 from England. He reportedly has had a personal fortune in Germany, at that time, of over \$100,000 and had considerable American stockholdings in important firms such as U. S. Steel. He was born in Germany August 16, 1878, and he arrived in the United States May 19, 1939. He presently resides at 115 Hillcrest Road, Berkeley, California. He received his United States naturalization papers, Naturalization No. 2007151, in 1945.

MISCELLANEOUS

It is to be pointed out that information was furnished to the effect that Herbert Engelsing was given an appointment as Chief Attorney in the French military courts and the German courts in the French zone and that he worked with Leon Hild, the Commissaire de Surete of the French Military Government in Konstanz, Germany. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler stated that her husband was not employed by the French military courts but that he was a practicing attorney in Konstanz, Switzerland, and that in 1946, he was one of two attorneys admitted to practice before the French courts, but that at the present time, all attorneys are permitted to practice in French courts. She stated he did not work with or for Leon Hild, who is head of the French Police in Konstanz, but then her husband was acquainted with him on a personal basis. Her husband had advised him unofficially on some matters. She said the last address she had for her husband was at Wallgut 3, Konstanz, Germany, which is his office address.

It is noted that in a previous interview with Herbert Engelsing, he advised that he was able to provide Schulze-Boysen with situation reports on future political and military actions to be taken by Germany through his acquaintances with favorite actresses of top Nazis, and that he remembered

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that all information went to Dr. Elfriede Paul, who is still alive in Berlin. Regarding this Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler stated that it was correct on the type of information furnished by the Engelsings to the Schulze-Boysens. She said, however, that no written reports were given, that the information was all turned over to them orally in conversation at their respective homes, and that writing any reports would have been too dangerous. She stated that she was not aware of any activities on the part of Dr. Elfriede Paul, and did not know the disposition of the information which was furnished by the Engelsings to the Schulze-Boysens. She did not know whether Dr. Paul was still alive in Berlin or not but it was her impression that Dr. Paul had been executed along with the others involved in the group.

Concerning her activities in the United States since her arrival, she stated that she has resided with her parents and her two children in Berkeley; that she is not involved in any political activities, nor does she desire to become involved.

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Copy being distributed to Engelsing

File equal

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

File with

Subject: ROTE KAPELLE
Espionage - R

1. Reference is made to your letter dated January 5, 1948, transmitting to us detailed information received from and concerning Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler.
2. We are deeply appreciative of this information which is of considerable value in rounding out our picture of the ROTE KAPELLE complex, and we will, of course, continue to furnish you with such information of interest which comes to our attention in connection with the above case.
3. If Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler furnishes additional data bearing on the personalities involved in ROTE KAPELLE, we would appreciate its being furnished us.

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Handwritten notes and signatures

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2006-1-54-15

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Mrs. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler was interviewed on October 27, 29, and 30, 1947, at her home, 115 Hillcrest Road, Berkeley, California. She furnished the following information:

BACKGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

She was born June 19, 1916, at Berlin, Germany. Her father is Arthur Kohler, formerly a judge of the German Courts, and at one time a member of the Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal in London, England. Her mother is Else Cahn of Jewish descent and from the family of bankers, Cahn-Speyer-Ellissen. Her parents left Germany prior to the war and have resided in Berkeley, California, since 1939, and are now naturalized U. S. citizens. She has a sister, Mrs. Karl W. Hilde, also a naturalized U. S. citizen, residing at 1880 Boothill Boulevard, Altadena, California.

Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler was educated in England, Norway, Italy, and Switzerland, completing her education in 1935. She was prohibited from attending school in Germany under the Nazi regime because of her part Jewish lineage. In 1937, she married Herbert Wilhelm Engelsing in London, England. He is non-Jewish and under German law, the marriage was not permitted in Germany; hence, they were married secretly in England. Herbert Engelsing was born September 2, 1904, at Overath, near Cologne, Germany. He is an attorney and a jurist and was employed until 1934 as a judge in the German courts. When the Nazi Party gained control of the courts, according to Mrs. Engelsing, he felt that there was no longer justice in Germany and left, accepting a position with the motion picture corporation, Tobis (Tonbild Syndikat). This company had branches in Germany, Italy, and France. During the war, the Germans took over the branches in France and Italy. Herbert Engelsing continued as an executive of this corporation until the defeat of Germany in 1945. Thereafter, he moved to Konstanz, Germany, in the French occupation zone, and was one of two attorneys admitted to practice before the French military courts. Ingeborg Engelsing Kohler resided in Berlin with her husband at Bottinstrasse 2B, Berlin, until 1942. After 1943 she changed her residence numerous times to avoid being drafted for compulsory military service in the German women's work unit. She lived for a short time in a home about thirty miles from Berlin, followed by short residences at Radinow, a small town on the Baltic Sea, Turpitz, Freiburg, and finally, with the aid of a former student of her grandfather, she obtained a home in Konstanz, Germany, in 1944, residing at Aeschernweg 8. Her husband joined her there in 1945. The Engelsings have two children, Thomas, born August 28, 1938, at Berlin, and Catherine, born September 9, 1941, at Berlin.

Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler and her husband were active during the war in the anti-Nazi underground, their activities consisting in general of collecting and distributing food and clothing to Jews and persons without passports, ration cards, and other identification papers. They were also very friendly with and furnished information to Harro Schulze-Boysen and his wife, who were executed in Berlin in 1942 for underground activities. Herbert Engelsing attempted to intercede with the Gestapo on behalf of Schulze-Boysen after his arrest, but unsuccessfully.

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Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler had applied for a visa to enter the United States in 1939, but due to the war, was prevented from leaving Germany. She re-applied for a U. S. visa and on January 1, 1947, was issued a quota visa by the U. S. Consulate-General at Zurich, Switzerland. She left Switzerland in March, 1947, and entered the United States at New York City, April 7, 1947, aboard the SS GRIPSBOLM. She has applied for U. S. citizenship. Herbert Engelsing has written her that he has received a visa for entering the United States and expects to arrive in Berkeley, California, early in December, 1947. He is now residing at either Konstanz, Germany, or in Zurich, Switzerland.

ASSOCIATION WITH HARRO SCHULZE-BOYSEN

Upon her arrival in New York City, Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler was met by one Paul A. Kempner, formerly a prominent German banker connected with the Mendelssohn firm in Germany. Kempner presented her with a copy of a book entitled "Germany's Underground," by Allen Welsh Dulles, Macmillan, 1947. One chapter of this book deals with the Rote Kapelle (Red Orchestra) plot against the Nazis and describes Schulze-Boysen as a Russian espionage agent. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler stated that it was from reading this book that she first learned that Schulze-Boysen was connected with Russian espionage. Prior to that time, she had considered him as engaged in anti-Nazi political activities, which she described as "aufklaerung" (Enlightenment). Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler first met Harro Schulze-Boysen and his wife, Libertas, informally at a social party given at the home of one Werner von Sinsohn, located at Winklerstrasse Grunewald, Berlin, in 1938. She described von Sinsohn as an anti-Nazi who was connected with a German-English export company and who had been prominent in Germany prior to Hitler's rise to power. Von Sinsohn reportedly came from a family of the German nobility and his grandfather had crowned the Emperor. She said that von Sinsohn had attended school with Harro Schulze-Boysen at the University of Freiburg in Baden. Von Sinsohn is presently residing in England.

Subsequent to meeting the Schulze-Boysens, the Engelsings became close personal friends of theirs and they met frequently at their respective homes. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler especially became a very close friend of Mrs. Schulze-Boysen. Concerning Schulze-Boysen, she said that while a student about the time of Hitler's rise to power, Schulze-Boysen had headed a small political group comprised mostly of students and had published a paper called "Die Gegner," (The Opposition). In about 1934, Schulze-Boysen was arrested for these political activities and sent to what she termed a house of correction for a short time. After his release from this imprisonment, he entered the German Air Corps and became a pilot in the Luftwaffe. He later gained the rank of an officer and was assigned to Herman Goering's counter-espionage division of the Air Ministry. In this position, Schulze-Boysen was able to obtain considerable information, and she recalled that he was well-placed, both on German Army plans and also on the strength of the Russian Army, the whereabouts of Russian troops, and the location of Russian war industries. He spoke Russian.

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Between 1938 and 1941, the Engelsings and the Schulze-Boysens saw each other every two to three weeks. After 1941, the two families drifted apart because of the fact that Schulze-Boysen and his wife did not get along well together. They saw each other infrequently in 1941 and 1942. They usually met at the Engelsing home, which was located at Bettinstrasse 2 B, Berlin, or at the Schulze-Boysen home, located on Wentzstrasse in Scharlottenburg, Berlin, and later in a section of Berlin known as Westend. During the war, she said she was of the opinion that Schulze-Boysen had continued his anti-Nazi political activities and both she and her husband thought that Schulze-Boysen would be an important political figure after the war. She stated he was active in gathering information and spreading this information by word of mouth among other anti-Nazis for the purpose of combatting the controlled German press. She said she knew of only one paper written by Schulze-Boysen which was a leaflet comparing Napoleon to Hitler and arguing that the German invasion of Russia could not be successful. She said she did not believe that Schulze-Boysen was a Communist but rather, would classify him as an extreme liberal or socialist, and said that she thought he was motivated by his high idealistic viewpoints. She said that both she and her husband furnished Schulze-Boysen with information which they obtained in the course of their own underground activities. She and her husband were very friendly with one Hans Globke, who was a German official connected with the Ministry of the Interior and who is now the Chief of Police at Aachen, Germany. From Globke the Engelsings were able to obtain political information and information concerning the policies of the German Government which they, in turn, turned over to Schulze-Boysen. In addition, Herbert Engelsing, being employed in the moving picture industry in Germany, obtained information from leading actresses and other figures within the industry indicating the anti-Nazi tendency which existed in Berlin at the time. She said that she did not believe her husband knew any more of Schulze-Boysen's true activities at the time than she did. She said she knew that Schulze-Boysen was in touch with one Silone, a well-known Italian author who presently resides in Switzerland and who is an author of a book, the German title of which is "Brot und Wein," (Bread and Wine.)

Through the two Engelsings, Harro Schulze-Boysen was introduced to Helmuth Himpel, the Engelsings' family dentist, and Maria Terweil, Himpel's fiancée, and to one Hugo Buschmann, who rented an apartment in a home owned by the Engelsings.

Harro Schulze-Boysen was arrested by the Gestapo in September of 1942, and Gestapo agents followed the activities of Mrs. Schulze-Boysen closely for two or three weeks thereafter until Mrs. Schulze-Boysen attempted to escape and she too was arrested. Schulze-Boysen and his wife and a number of other individuals involved with them in their activities were hanged in Berlin on December 23, 1942. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler stated there was no publicity whatever in the German papers concerning the arrest and execution of any members of Schulze-Boysen's groups; that she learned of Schulze-Boysen's arrest from Schulze-Boysen's father, who is still residing in Germany. His name is E. Schulze, residing at Prinzenhochall Muelheim-Speldorf, Germany (English zone). He is a director of the German firm,

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(Deutsche Maschine Aktien Gesellschaft). She spoke to E. Schmalz after the execution and he told her that he then knew all about what Schulze-Boysen had done but it was better that she did not know and he would not tell her any more. It was from him that she learned of Schulze-Boysen's arrest and execution.

Concerning Mrs. Schulze-Boysen, Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler said that they did not believe that she was involved in the activities of her husband. Her maiden name was Libertas Haas-Meye. She came from a very famous German family; her grandfather was Prince Philip von Eulenberg, who had been a close friend of Kaiser Wilhelm. Mrs. Schulze-Boysen's mother was one of von Eulenberg's eight children. She eloped with an actor named Haas-Meye, whom she later divorced. Mrs. Schulze-Boysen was one of three children, two daughters and a son of this marriage. One daughter Ottera Haas-Meye, is married to Count Douglas of the Swedish nobility, and the son, whose first name Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler did not remember, was employed by the United Press during the war. After the execution of the Schulze-Boysens, Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler learned about other individuals who were also arrested and executed for complicity with them.

ASSOCIATION WITH HUGO BUSCHMANN

The Engelsings moved into the Bottinstrasse 2 B home at Grunewald, Berlin, in April, 1939, and in August of 1939, they rented an apartment in this house to Hugo Buschmann. Buschmann was manager of the Eternit Corporation, Rudow, Berlin, and his wife's maiden name was Margit Terry, who was a Rumanian by birth. The Engelsings and Buschmanns became close friends and the Engelsings introduced the Buschmanns to Schulze-Boysen. In connection with his employment with the Eternit Corporation, it was necessary for Buschmann to travel a great deal and Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler knew that he frequently made trips to Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Austria. She said that he also made several trips to Cologne, Germany. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler had heard that when Mrs. Buschmann was young, she had been a Communist and the Buschmanns had some of Lenin's books in their apartment, and on one occasion, Buschmann had lent one of Lenin's books to Schulze-Boysen, and upon the arrest of Schulze-Boysen, the Gestapo found this book in his possession and implicated Buschmann for this reason. Buschmann, she said, was arrested by the Gestapo in 1943, and imprisoned and questioned for six weeks, but he was later released. After his release, he continued with his employment with the Eternit Corporation until the defeat of Germany. After that time, Buschmann became president of the "Zentral Stelle Verhaendelt Versorgung" in the Russian zone of Berlin, which she described as being one of the bureaus set up by the Russian Army of Occupation engaged in the distribution of food. She said he was employed in this capacity by the Russians for a short time, but apparently became disgusted with the Russians and on one occasion criticized them for being "just like the Nazis," and so resigned from this position and returned to his old job with the Eternit Corporation in Berlin. She believes he is now residing in Berlin in the English zone. She has heard that he had been offered a position with the American military government. She said she did not think that he was a Communist. She knew of no relatives of the Buschmanns, except

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Mrs. Buschmann's mother, who committed suicide while Buschmann was in the custody of the Gestapo in March of 1943. She described Buschmann as being over six feet tall, blonde hair, blue eyes, usually well-dressed, and handsome, about 45 years of age.

ASSOCIATION WITH HELMUTH HIMPEL
and MARIA TERWEIL

Helmuth Himpel she described as having been the family dentist of the Engelsings for a number of years, and Maria Terweil was his fiancée. The Engelsings introduced Himpel and Maria Terweil to the Schulze-Boysens at a party at their home on one occasion. She did not know, however, that the Schulze-Boysens and Himpel continued to associate with each other until late in 1942, when she telephoned Himpel's secretary and asked for a dental appointment and the secretary replied that Himpel was out of town. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler told the secretary that she could not believe this since Himpel would have told her that he was going, and when the secretary began to cry, so Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler visited her and the secretary told her that Himpel had been arrested by the Gestapo as had been Maria Terweil. She believed they were later executed at the same time as Schulze-Boysens were. She said she was very surprised to learn that they were implicated with Schulze-Boysen in any way.

ASSOCIATION WITH GUENTHER WEISENBORN

Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler described Guenther Weisenborn as a playwright whom she met originally at a party held at the home of Schulze-Boysen in Berlin during the war, probably about 1940. She said she saw him once or twice thereafter at similar parties and aboard a sail-boat owned by SCHULZE-BOYSEN. She knew very little concerning him except that he is an author born in the German Rhineland; that his wife's name was SCHRABEL. WEISENBORN had lived at one time in South America, returning to Germany shortly before the war began. She met Weisenborn again in Konstanz, Switzerland, in 1946, where he came on a lecture tour. At Konstanz Weisenborn read a play written by him entitled "Die Illegalen," (The Illegal Ones). This play she said was based on the underground activities of the Schulze-Boysen group in Berlin. She said, however, the play did not contain any indication that Schulze-Boysen was involved in Russian espionage although it did mention that some of the group were Communists. She said she has read the play and heard it read by Weisenborn and that the names of the principals involved in the play are fictitious, but at the end of the play Weisenborn has compiled a list of names of the actual individuals involved in the Schulze-Boysen group. She said that Guenther Weisenborn has done research on the activities of Schulze-Boysen and that he told her about some of the individuals whom she was acquainted with who were executed as the result of their activities. Prior to her conversation with Weisenborn, she did not know that these people were involved nor had she known what had happened to them. Weisenborn told her that he himself was arrested by the Gestapo in 1942 and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for either ten or fifteen years, she could not remember which, but that Weisenborn was released at the time the Allied Armies defeated Hitler. She said she did not

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think that Weisenborn was deeply implicated in the activities of the group, or otherwise, he himself would have been executed and she thinks that his writing the play is only capitalisation on his part of his knowledge of Schulze-Boysen. She said that Weisenborn told her that there had been some use made of radio transmission by Schulze-Boysen and also that a code had been used in one of the plays written by one ADAM KUCHNER. She believed that Weisenborn was still residing in Konstanz, Switzerland.

ASSOCIATION WITH KURT SCHMACHER
and DR. ELFRIEDE PAUL

INGEBORG ENGELSING-KOHLER first met KURT SCHMACHER and Dr. ELFRIEDE PAUL at a country estate owned by the family of Prince von EULENBERG, located at Griebenberg, near Berlin. She stated that one day in 1939, she and her husband drove out to visit Mrs. Schulze-Boysen at the estate, and that they remained there only about an hour. Dr. Elfriede Paul and Kurt Schumacher were guests of the Schulze-Boysens at the estate at that time and they, the Engelsings, were introduced to them. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler did not meet them or hear of them again until she learned that they had been executed for complicity with Schulze-Boysen. Dr. Elfriede Paul she described as a woman doctor who was well-known in Berlin, and she said both Kurt Schumacher and Dr. Paul had reputations as Communists. She knew nothing more about them.

ASSOCIATION WITH HORST HEILMAN

She believed that this man's name was actually Wilder Heilmann, and described him as a youth who was very devoted to Schulze-Boysen. She was not acquainted with him but had heard that he had been hung.

ASSOCIATION WITH SCHOLZ

She said that Scholz, whose first name she did not know, was a real estate agent who lived at Turpitz, who had lent his typewriter to Schulze-Boysen. Scholz received a prison sentence of from five to ten years.

ASSOCIATION WITH ARVID HARNACK
and MILDRED HARNACK

Arvid Harnack she described as being a professor from a prominent German family whose wife was an American girl named Mildred; both of whom were executed by the German officials. She said she learned of their executions after the war when she read a newspaper article reporting an interview with a German anatomy instructor named Professor STIEVE. In this interview, Professor Stieve stated that after the executions, the bodies of Mrs. Schulze-Boysen, Professor Harnack, and his wife, Mildred Harnack, were sent to Stieve's anatomy laboratory for dissection, but that Professor Stieve had arranged for burial of the bodies without mutilation. She knew nothing further concerning these individuals. (It is to be noted that the book, "Germany's Underground," gives Harnack's first name as OTTO, and identified him as a government councillor.)

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ASSOCIATION WITH ADAM KUCKHOFF

She said that Adam Kuckhoff was an author connected with Tobis film company, and that her husband, Herbert Engelsing, worked for Kuckhoff, and that she was astonished to learn of Kuckhoff's implication in the matter. Weisenborn told her that one of Kuckhoff's plays had been used as a code book.

Ingeborg Engelsing-Kehler knew of no other members who were involved with Schulze-Boysen's group.

It is to be noted that pages 100 and 101 of Allen Welsh Dulles' "Germany's Underground," contained the following information concerning the Rote Kapelle network.

There was, however, one interesting plot in 1943 called Rote Kapelle, or Red Chapel, which originally had a political anti-Nazi tinge, and later turned into an organization to provide intelligence for the Red Army.

The leading spirit in Rote Kapelle was a Lieutenant Harold Schulze-Boysen, who had been in politics since 1932, when he formed a small political party called Gegner (Opposition). At first he opposed both Nazis and Communists -- the former he considered too bourgeois, the latter too bureaucratic. He concocted a political farrago around the idea that there was no Left or Right, that political parties did not form a straight line but an incomplete circle, which did not quite close. The Communists and Nazis, of course, were at the unclosed ends of the circle. Schulze-Boysen decided his party would fill that gap and close the circle. He was young, blond, Nordic--a product of the German Youth movement. Always wearing a black sweater, he went around with revolutionaries, surrealists, and the rag-tag and bobtail of the 'lost generation.' He had had trouble with the Nazis early in his career, and only protection in high places--his father was an admiral and his mother a friend of Goring--saved him. Finally, his mother, through Goring's influence, found a place for him in the Air Ministry.

The Russians had seen the possibility of using him, and after Hitler attacked them Schulze-Boysen became one of their important agents in Germany. He had leads not only into the Air Ministry but also to the Foreign Office (through a certain Dolf von Scheffler) and to other important offices through Government Councilor Otto Harnack. The latter had worked closely with the Soviet Embassy during the days of the Hitler-Stalin pact and at that time had received from the Russians his instructions, radio sets, and secret codes. Rote Kapelle ended when one of the Russian agents, parachuted into Germany, sold out to the Gestapo. Seventy-eight were executed. 'It seems a habit in Europe that spiritual seeds be drenched in blood,' Schulze-Boysen wrote his parents just before his execution. He became a posthumous hero in the Russian zone of Berlin where a play about Rote Kapelle by Gunther Weisenborn, one of the participants who survives, had considerable vogue.'

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Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler stated that the name, HAROLD, as given for Schulze-Boysen's first name, is incorrect, and that it is actually HARRO. She also stated that the statement to the effect that Schulze-Boysen's mother was a friend of Goering was also incorrect, and that she knew that there was no connection whatever between Schulze-Boysen's family and Herman Goering. She said she had known nothing concerning the radio sets and secret codes until her conversation with Guenther Weisenborn in 1946, and that she knew absolutely nothing of Schulze-Boysen's connections with Russian agents until she had read about it in Allen Welsh Dallas' book.

Concerning the statement in the book attributed to Schulze-Boysen as 'It seems a habit in Europe that spiritual seeds be drenched in blood,' which Schulze-Boysen wrote his parents before his execution, she said she knew this was correct because Schulze-Boysen's father showed her that letter when she conversed with him after Schulze-Boysen's execution.

DR. ARTHUR KOHLER

Concerning Dr. Arthur Kohler, who is the father of Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler, available information indicates that he formerly resided at 2514 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley, California, Apartment 101. His wife is Elise Kohler. They arrived in the United States in 1939 from England. He reportedly has had a personal fortune in Germany, at that time, of over \$100,000 and had considerable American stockholdings in important firms such as U. S. Steel. He was born in Germany August 16, 1878, and he arrived in the United States May 19, 1929. He presently resides at 125 Hillcrest Road, Berkeley, California. He received his United States naturalization papers, Naturalization No. 2007151, in 1945.

MISCELLANEOUS

It is to be pointed out that information was furnished to the effect that Herbert Engelsing was given an appointment as Chief Attorney in the French military courts and the German courts in the French zone and that he worked with Leon Hild, the Commissaire de Service of the French Military Government in Konstanz, Germany. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler stated that her husband was not employed by the French military courts but that he was a practicing attorney in Konstanz, Switzerland, and that in 1946 he was one of two attorneys admitted to practice before the French courts, but that at the present time, all attorneys are permitted to practice in French courts. She stated he did not work with or for Leon Hild, who is head of the French Police in Konstanz, but that her husband was acquainted with him on a personal basis. Her husband had advised him unofficially on some matters. She said the last address she had for her husband was at Wallgut 3, Konstanz, Germany, which is his office address.

It is noted that in a previous interview with Herbert Engelsing he advised that he was able to provide Schulze-Boysen with situation reports on future political and military actions to be taken by Germany through his

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acquaintances with favorite actresses of top Nazis, and that he remembered that all information went to Dr. Elfriede Paul, who is still alive in Berlin. Regarding this Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler stated that it was correct on the type of information furnished by the Engelsings to the Schulze-Boysens. She said, however, that no written reports were given, that the information was all turned over to them orally in conversation at their respective homes, and that writing any reports would have been too dangerous. She stated that she was not aware of any activities on the part of Dr. Elfriede Paul, and did not know of the disposition of the information which was furnished by the Engelsings to the Schulze-Boysens. She did not know whether Dr. Paul was still alive in Berlin or not but it was her impression that Dr. Paul had been executed along with the others involved in the group."

3. You are particularly cautioned not to discuss the interrogation of Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler by the FBI with any British representatives, and no disseminations should be made by you of this information without prior clearance from headquarters.

cc: Heidelberg
Berlin

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TO : Chief of Station

DATE: 16 January 1948

FROM : []

XAAZ-3610

SUBJECT : General - HQ/AM
Specific - GUDRUN INGEGARD INGEBORG KOHLER ENGELSING, HERBERT ENGELSING, and others.

RELEASED
RI/AM
RI/AM
Files

1. For your further information and assistance in connection with this case, there is set out below information furnished us by the Federal Bureau of Investigation under date of January 5, 1948, concerning HERBERT ENGELSING and GUDRUN INGEGARD INGEBORG KOHLER ENGELSING, and a number of other individuals.

2. You will note that the information set out below also includes the results of interviews conducted with Ingeborg ENGELSING-KOHLER by the FBI.

The files of the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, reveal that GUDRUN INGEGARD INGEBORG KOHLER ENGELSING was born on June 19, 1916 at Berlin, Germany and entered the United States at New York City on April 7, 1947, aboard the SS GRIPSHOLM, for permanent residence. She was in possession of German Quota Immigration Visa #15316 issued on January 9, 1947 by the American Consulate at Zurich, Switzerland.

Information appearing on this application for visa indicated that she resided in Berlin, Germany, from 1930 to 1935; in Deacons Field, Great Britain from 1935 to 1936; in Gerova, Switzerland, from 1936 to 1937; in Berlin from 1937 to 1943; in Konstanz, Germany, from 1944 to 1946, and in June 1946, resided in Switzerland. She stated her husband, HERBERT ENGELSING was born in Overath, Germany, and presently resides in Konstanz, Germany. Their son, THOMAS, was born on August 18, 1938 in Berlin, Germany, and their daughter, CATHERINE, was born on September 9, 1941 in Germany, and both reside at Weggis, Switzerland. Her parents, ARTHUR and ELSE HILLER, are presently living at 115 Hillcrest Road, Berkeley 5, California, and HERBERT upon entering the United States indicated her intention to join them at that address.

GUDRUN INGEGARD INGEBORG ENGELSING, nee KOHLER, aka, INGEBORG ENGELSING was registered as an alien on November 6, 1946 by the American Consul at Zurich, Switzerland receiving Alien Registration #A5646963. A notation appears on her visa indicating that a Certificate of Arrival was applied for on July 25, 1947, indicating that she is applying for her first naturalization papers.

ENGELSING, HERBERT DR.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

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CHANGE REQUEST

ABSTRACT	INDEX
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Mrs. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler was interviewed on October 27, 29, and 30, 1947, at her home, 115 Hillcrest Road, Berkeley, California. She furnished the following information:

BACGROUND AND PERSONAL HISTORY

She was born June 19, 1916, at Berlin, Germany. Her father is Arthur Kohler, formerly a judge of the German Courts, and at one time a member of the Anglo-German Mixed Arbitral Tribunal in London, England. Her mother is Else Cahn of Jewish descent and from the family of bankers, Cahn-Speyer-Ellissen. Her parents left Germany prior to the war and have resided in Berkeley, California, since 1939, and are now naturalized U. S. citizens. She has a sister, Mrs. Karl W. Hiltz, also a naturalized U. S. citizen, residing at 1880 Boothill Boulevard, Altadena, California.

Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler was educated in England, Norway, Italy, and Switzerland, completing her education in 1935. She was prohibited from attending school in Germany under the Nazi regime because of her part Jewish lineage. In 1937, she married Herbert Wilhelm Engelsing in London, England. He is non-Jewish and under German law, the marriage was not permitted in Germany; hence, they were married secretly in England. Herbert Engelsing was born September 2, 1904, at Overath, near Cologne, Germany. He is an attorney and a jurist and was employed until 1934 as a judge in the German courts. When the Nazi Party gained control of the courts, according to Mrs. Engelsing, he felt that there was no longer justice in Germany and left, accepting a position with the motion picture corporation, Tobis (Tonbild-Sindikat). This company had branches in Germany, Italy, and France. During the war, the Germans took over the branches in France and Italy. Herbert Engelsing continued as an executive of this corporation until the defeat of Germany in 1945. Thereafter, he moved to Konstanz, Germany, in the French occupation zone, and was one of the attorneys admitted to practice before the French military courts. Ingeborg Engelsing Kohler resided in Berlin with her husband at Eottinstrasse 2B, Berlin, until 1942. After 1943 she changed her residence numerous times to avoid being drafted for compulsory military service in the German women's work unit. She lived for a short time in a home about thirty miles from Berlin, followed by short residences at Radinow, a small town on the Baltic Sea, Turpitz, Freiburg, and finally, with the aid of a former student of her grandfather, she obtained a home in Konstanz, Germany, in 1944, residing at Aescheraeweg 8. Her husband joined her there in 1945. The Engelsings have two children, Thomas, born August 28, 1938, at Berlin, and Catherine, born September 9, 1941, at Berlin.

Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler and her husband were active during the war in the anti-Nazi underground, their activities consisting in general of collecting and distributing food and clothing to Jews and persons without passports, ration cards, and other identification papers. They were also very friendly with and furnished information to Harre Schulze-Boyens and his wife, who were executed in Berlin in 1942 for underground activities. Herbert Engelsing attempted to intercede with the Gestapo on behalf of Schulze-Boyens after his arrest, but unsuccessfully.

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Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler had applied for a visa to enter the United States in 1939, but due to the war, was prevented from leaving Germany. She re-applied for a U. S. visa and on January 1, 1947, was issued a quota visa by the U. S. Consulate-General at Zurich, Switzerland. She left Switzerland in March, 1947, and entered the United States at New York City, April 7, 1947, aboard the SS GRIPSHOLM. She has applied for U. S. citizenship. Herbert Engelsing has written her that he has received a visa for entering the United States and expects to arrive in Berkeley, California, early in December, 1947. He is now residing at either Konstanz, Germany, or in Zurich, Switzerland.

ASSOCIATION WITH HARRO SCHULZE-BOYSEN

Upon her arrival in New York City, Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler was met by one Paul A. Kempner, formerly a prominent German banker connected with the Mendelssohn firm in Germany. Kempner presented her with a copy of a book entitled "Germany's Underground," by Allen Welsh Dulles, Macmillan, 1947. One chapter of this book deals with the Rote Kapelle (Red Orchestra) plot against the Nazis and describes Schulze-Boysen as a Russian espionage agent. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler stated that it was from reading this book that she first learned that Schulze-Boysen was connected with Russian espionage. Prior to that time, she had considered him as engaged in anti-Nazi political activities, which she described as "aufklaerung" (Enlightenment). Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler first met Harro Schulze-Boysen and his wife, Libertas, informally at a social party given at the home of one Werner von Sinsohn, located at Winklerstrasse Gruenewald, Berlin, in 1938. She described von Sinsohn as an anti-Nazi who was connected with a German-English export company and who had been prominent in Germany prior to Hitler's rise to power. Von Sinsohn reportedly came from a family of the German nobility and his grandfather had crowned the Emperor. She said that von Sinsohn had attended school with Harro Schulze-Boysen at the University of Freiburg in Baden. Von Sinsohn is presently residing in England.

Subsequent to meeting the Schulze-Boysens, the Engelsings became close personal friends of theirs and they met frequently at their respective homes. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler especially became a very close friend of Mrs. Schulze-Boysen. Concerning Schulze-Boysen, she said that while a student about the time of Hitler's rise to power, Schulze-Boysen had headed a small political group comprised mostly of students and had published a paper called "Die Gegner," (The Opposition). In about 1934, Schulze-Boysen was arrested for these political activities and sent to what she termed a house of correction for a short time. After his release from this imprisonment, he entered the German Air Corps and became a pilot in the Luftwaffe. He later gained the rank of an officer and was assigned to Herman Goering's counter-espionage division of the Air Ministry. In this position, Schulze-Boysen was able to obtain considerable information, and she recalled that he was well-informed, both on German Army plans and also on the strength of the Russian Army, the whereabouts of Russian troops, and the location of Russian war industries. He spoke Russian.

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Between 1938 and 1941, the Engelsings and the Schulze-Boysen met each other every two to three weeks. After 1941, the two families drifted apart because of the fact that Schulze-Boysen and his wife did not get along well together. They saw each other infrequently in 1941 and 1942. They usually met at the Engelsing home, which was located at Pettibustrasse 2 B, Berlin, or at the Schulze-Boysen home, located on Maxstrasse in Scherlockstrasse, Berlin, and later in a section of Berlin known as Westend. During the war, she said she was of the opinion that Schulze-Boysen had continued his anti-Nazi political activities and both she and her husband thought that Schulze-Boysen would be an important political figure after the war. She stated he was active in gathering information and spreading this information by word of mouth among other anti-Nazis for the purpose of combatting the controlled German press. She said she knew of only one paper written by Schulze-Boysen which was a leaflet comparing Napoleon to Hitler and arguing that the German invasion of Russia could not be successful. She said she did not believe that Schulze-Boysen was a Communist but rather, would classify him as an extreme liberal or socialist, and said that she thought he was motivated by his high idealistic viewpoints. She said that both she and her husband furnished Schulze-Boysen with information which they obtained in the course of their own underground activities. She and her husband were very friendly with one Hans Globke, who was a German official connected with the Ministry of the Interior and who is now the Chief of Police at Aachen, Germany. From Globke the Engelsings were able to obtain political information and information concerning the policies of the German Government which they, in turn, turned over to Schulze-Boysen. In addition, Herbert Engelsing, being employed in the moving picture industry in Germany, obtained information from leading actresses and other figures within the industry indicating the anti-Nazi tendency which existed in Berlin at the time. She said that she did not believe her husband knew any more of Schulze-Boysen's true activities at the time than she did. She said she knew that Schulze-Boysen was in touch with one Silone, a well-known Italian author who presently resides in Switzerland and who is an author of a book, the German title of which is "Brot und Wein," (Bread and Wine.)

Through the two Engelsings, Harro Schulze-Boysen was introduced to Helmut Himpel, the Engelsings' family dentist, and Maria Terweil, Himpel's fiancée, and to one Hugo Buschmann, who rented an apartment in a home owned by the Engelsings.

Harro Schulze-Boysen was arrested by the Gestapo in September of 1942, and Gestapo agents followed the activities of Mrs. Schulze-Boysen closely for two or three weeks thereafter until Mrs. Schulze-Boysen attempted to escape and she too was arrested. Schulze-Boysen and his wife and a number of other individuals involved with them in their activities were hanged in Berlin on December 23, 1942. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler stated there was no publicity whatever in the German papers concerning the arrest and execution of any members of Schulze-Boysen's groups; that she learned of Schulze-Boysen's arrest from Schulze-Boysen's father, who is still residing in Germany. His name is E. Schulze, residing at Prinzenhochell Muelbend-Spaldorf, Germany (English name). He is a director of the German Film,

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(Charles Machine Aktien Gesellschaft). She spoke to H. Schulze-Boysen after the execution and he told her that he then knew all about some of the... had done but it was better that she did not know and he... It was from him that she learned of Schulze-Boysen's... execution.

Concerning Mrs. Schulze-Boysen, Ingeborg Engelking-Kohler said that they did not believe that she was involved in the activities of her husband. Her maiden name was Libertas Haas-Heye. She came from a very famous German family; her grandfather was Prince Philip von Hohenberg, who had been a close friend of Kaiser Wilhelm. Mrs. Schulze-Boysen's mother was one of von Hohenberg's eight children. She eloped with an actor named Haas-Heye, whom she later divorced. Mrs. Schulze-Boysen was one of three children, two daughters and a son of this marriage. One daughter Ottora Haas-Heye, is married to Count Douglas of the Swedish nobility, and the son, whose first name Ingeborg Engelking-Kohler did not remember, was employed by the United Press during the war. After the execution of the Schulze-Boysens, Ingeborg Engelking-Kohler learned about other individuals who were also arrested and executed for complicity with them.

ASSOCIATION WITH HUGO BUSCHMANN

The Engelsings moved into the Bottinstrasse 2 B home at Grunewald, Berlin, in April, 1939, and in August of 1939, they rented an apartment in this house to Hugo Buschmann. Buschmann was manager of the Eternit Corporation, Radow, Berlin, and his wife's maiden name was Margit Terry, who was a Rumanian by birth. The Engelsings and Buschmann became close friends and the Engelsings introduced the Buschmanns to Schulze-Boysen. In connection with his employment with the Eternit Corporation, it was necessary for Buschmann to travel a great deal and Ingeborg Engelking-Kohler knew that he frequently made trips to Jugoslavia, Hungary, and Austria. She said that he also made several trips to Cologne, Germany. Ingeborg Engelking-Kohler had heard that when Mrs. Buschmann was young, she had been a Communist and the Buschmanns had some of Lenin's books in their apartment, and on one occasion, Buschmann had lent one of Lenin's books to Schulze-Boysen, and upon the arrest of Schulze-Boysen, the Gestapo found this book in his possession and implicated Buschmann for this reason. Buschmann, she said, was arrested by the Gestapo in 1943, and imprisoned and questioned for six weeks, but he was later released. After his release, he continued with his employment with the Eternit Corporation until the defeat of Germany. After that time, Buschmann became president of the "Zentral Stelle Verhaendelt Verzollung" in the Russian zone of Berlin, which she described as being one of the bureaus set up by the Russian Army of Occupation engaged in the distribution of food. She said he was employed in this capacity by the Russians for a short time, but apparently became disgusted with the Russians and on one occasion criticized them for being "just like the Nazis," and so resigned from this position and returned to his old job with the Eternit Corporation in Berlin. She believes he is now residing in Berlin in the English zone. She has heard that he had been offered a position with the American military government. She said she did not think that he was a Communist. She knew of no relatives of the Buschmanns, except

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Mrs. Brauchmann's mother, who executed a suicide while Brauchmann was in the custody of the Gestapo in March of 1943. She described Brauchmann as being over six feet tall, blonde hair, blue eyes, usually well-dressed, and of German descent, about 45 years of age.

ASSOCIATION WITH HELMUTH HIMPPEL
and MARIA TERWEIL

Helmuth Himpfel she described as having been the family dentist of the Engelsings for a number of years, and Maria Terweil was his fiancée. The Engelsings introduced Himpfel and Maria Terweil to the Schulze-Boysens at a party at their home on one occasion. She did not know, however, that the Schulze-Boysens and Himpfel continued to associate with each other until late in 1942, when she telephoned Himpfel's secretary and asked for a dental appointment and the secretary replied that Himpfel was out of town. Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler told the secretary that she could not believe this since Himpfel would have told her that he was going, and then the secretary began to cry, so Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler visited her and the secretary told her that Himpfel had been arrested by the Gestapo as had been Maria Terweil. She believed they were later executed at the same time as Schulze-Boysens were. She said she was very surprised to learn that they were implicated with Schulze-Boysen in any way.

ASSOCIATION WITH GUENTHER WEISENBORN

Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler described Guenther Weisenborn as a playwright whom she met originally at a party held at the home of Schulze-Boysen in Berlin during the war, probably about 1940. She said she saw him once or twice thereafter at similar parties and aboard a sail-boat owned by SCHULZE-BOYSEN. She knew very little concerning him except that he is an author born in the German Rheinland; that his wife's name was SCHWABEL. WEISENBORN had lived at one time in South America, returning to Germany shortly before the war began. She met Weisenborn again in Konstanz, Switzerland, in 1946, where he came on a lecture tour. At Konstanz Weisenborn read a play written by him entitled "Die Illegalen," (The Illegal Ones). This play she said was based on the underground activities of the Schulze-Boysen group in Berlin. She said, however, the play did not contain any indication that Schulze-Boysen was involved in Russian espionage although it did mention that some of the group were Communists. She said she has read the play and heard it read by Weisenborn and that the names of the principals involved in the play are fictitious, but at the end of the play Weisenborn has compiled a list of names of the actual individuals involved in the Schulze-Boysen group. She said that Guenther Weisenborn has done research on the activities of Schulze-Boysen and that he told her about some of the individuals whom she was acquainted with who were executed as the result of their activities. Prior to her conversation with Weisenborn, she did not know that these people were involved nor had she known what had happened to them. Weisenborn told her that he himself was arrested by the Gestapo in 1942 and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for either ten or fifteen years, she could not remember which, but that Weisenborn was released at the time the Allied armies defeated Hitler. She said she did not

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She said that Kohnstamm was heavily implicated in the execution of the "Night of the Long Knives" and that he himself would have been executed had it not been for the intervention of his wife, who was a friend of Schulze-Boysen. She said that Kohnstamm told her that he had been involved in the execution of the "Night of the Long Knives" by the Gestapo and that he had been one of the plays written by one ALAN KORNBERG. She believed that Kohnstamm was still residing in Geneva, Switzerland.

ASSOCIATION WITH KURT SCHWABERGER
and DR. ELFRIDE PAUL

INGEBORG ENGELHARD-KOHLER first met KURT SCHWABERGER and Dr. ELFRIDE PAUL at a country estate owned by the family of Prince von SCHWARZENBERG, located at Gieseburg, near Berlin. She stated that one day in 1939, she and her husband drove out to visit Mrs. Schulze-Boysen at the estate, and that she remained there only about an hour. Dr. Elfride Paul and Kurt Schwabeger were guests of the Schulze-Boysens at the estate at that time and they, the Engelhards, were introduced to them. Ingeborg Engelhard-Kohler did not meet them or either of them again until she learned that they had been executed for complicity with Schulze-Boysen. Dr. Elfride Paul she described as a woman doctor who was well-known in Berlin, and she said both Kurt Schwabeger and Dr. Paul had reputations as Communists. She knew nothing more about them.

ASSOCIATION WITH HORST HEILMAN

She believed that this man's name was actually Wilder Heilmann, and described him as a youth who was very devoted to Schulze-Boysen. She was not acquainted with him but had heard that he had been hung.

ASSOCIATION WITH SCHOLA

She said that Schola, whose first name she did not know, was a well-known artist who lived at Margite, who had been her lover and was a friend of Schulze-Boysen. Schola received a prison sentence of from five to ten years.

ASSOCIATION WITH ARVID HARNACK
and MILDRED HARNACK

Arvid Harnack she described as being a professor from a prominent German family whose wife was an American girl named Mildred, both of whom were executed by the German officials. She said she learned of their executions after the war when she read a newspaper article reporting an interview with a German anatomy instructor named Professor STIEVE. In this interview, Professor Stieve stated that after the executions, the bodies of Mrs. Schulze-Boysen, Professor Harnack, and his wife, Mildred Harnack, were sent to Stieve's anatomy laboratory for dissection, but that Professor Stieve had arranged for burial of the bodies without mutilation. She knew nothing further concerning these individuals. (It is to be noted that the book, "Germany's Underground," gives Harnack's first name as OTTO, and identified him as a government councillor.)

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The fact that Mrs. Hoffmann was a member of the "Red Army" is not surprising, but her husband, who was a member of the "Red Army" as well, is not mentioned in the report. It is possible that she was a member of the "Red Army" as well, but this is not certain.

It is also possible that Mrs. Hoffmann was a member of the "Red Army" as well, but this is not certain.

It is to be noted that pages 100 and 101 of Allen Dulles' "Germany's Underground," contained the following information concerning the Rote Kapelle network.

There was, however, one interesting plot in 1943 called Rote Kapelle, or Red Chapel, which originally had a political anti-Nazi stage, but later turned into an organization to provide intelligence for the Red Army.

The leading spirit in Rote Kapelle was a Lieutenant Harald Schulze-Boysen, who had been in politics since 1932, when he formed a small political party called Gegner (Opposition). At first he opposed both Nazis and Communists -- the former he considered too bourgeois, the latter too bureaucratic. He concocted a political farago around the idea that there was no left or right, that political parties did not form a straight line but an incomplete circle, which did not quite close. The Communists and Nazis, of course, were at the unclosed ends of the circle. Schulze-Boysen decided his party would fill that gap and close the circle. He was young, blond, Nordic--a product of the German Youth movement. Always wearing a black sweater, he went around with revolutionaries, surrealists, and the rag-tag and bobtail of the 'lost generation.'. He had had trouble with the Nazis early in his career, and only protection in high places--his father was an admiral and his mother a friend of Goring--saved him. Finally, his mother, through Goring's influence, found a place for him in the Air Ministry.

The Russians had seen the possibility of using him, and after Hitler attacked them Schulze-Boysen became one of their important agents in Germany. He had leads not only into the Air Ministry but also to the Foreign Office (through a certain Dolf von Scheffler) and to other important offices through Government Councilor Otto Harnack. The latter had worked closely with the Soviet Embassy during the days of the Hitler-Stalin pact and at that time had received from the Russians his instructions, radio sets, and secret codes. Rote Kapelle ended when one of the Russian agents, parachuted into Germany, sold out to the Gestapo. Seventy-eight were executed. 'It seems a habit in Europe that spiritual seeds be drenched in blood,' Schulze-Boysen wrote his parents just before his execution. He became a posthumous hero in the Russian zone of Berlin where a play about Rote Kapelle by Gunther Weisenborn, one of the participants who survives, had considerable vogue.'

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Ingeborg Engelking-Kohler stated that the name, HANSEN, as given for Schulze-Boysen's first name, is incorrect, and that it is actually HANSEN. She also stated that the statement to the effect that Weisling-Boysen's mother was a friend of Goering was also incorrect, and that she knew that there was no connection whatsoever between Schulze-Boysen's family and Hermann Goering. She said she had known nothing concerning the Valle case and except for a single conversation with Guntar Weisberg in 1946, and that she knew absolutely nothing of Schulze-Boysen's connections with Russian agents until she had read about it in Allen Welsh Dulles' book.

Concerning the statement in the book attributed to Schulze-Boysen as 'It seems a habit in Europe that spiritual needs be drowned in blood,' which Schulze-Boysen wrote his parents before his execution, she said she knew this was correct because Schulze-Boysen's father showed her that letter when she conversed with him after Schulze-Boysen's execution.

DR. ARTHUR KOHLER

Concerning Dr. Arthur Kohler, who is the father of Ingeborg Engelking-Kohler, available information indicates that he formerly resided at 2514 Piedmont Avenue, Berkeley, California, Apartment 101. His wife is Elise Kohler. They arrived in the United States in 1939 from England. He reportedly has had a personal fortune in Germany, at that time, of over \$100,000 and had considerable American stockholdings in important firms such as U. S. Steel. He was born in Germany August 16, 1878, and he arrived in the United States May 19, 1939. He presently resides at 115 Hillcrest Road, Berkeley, California. He received his United States naturalization papers, Naturalization No. 2307151, in 1945.

MISCELLANEOUS

It is to be pointed out that information was furnished to the effect that Herbert Engelking was given an appointment as Chief Attorney in the French military courts and the German courts in the French zone and that he worked with Leon Hild, the Commissaire de Service of the French Military Government in Konstanz, Germany. Ingeborg Engelking-Kohler stated that her husband was not employed by the French military courts but that he was a practicing attorney in Konstanz, Switzerland, and that in 1946 he was one of two attorneys admitted to practice before the French courts, but that at the present time, all attorneys are permitted to practice in French courts. She stated he did not work with or for Leon Hild, who is head of the French Police in Konstanz, but that her husband was acquainted with him on a personal basis. Her husband had advised him unofficially on some matters. She said the last address she had for her husband was at Wallgut 3, Konstanz, Germany, which is his office address.

It is noted that in a previous interview with Herbert Engelking he stated that he was able to furnish information concerning the activities of Schulze-Boysen and Weisling-Boysen in the French zone and military courts prior to Weisling-Boysen's death.

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acquaintances with favorite actresses of top Nazis, and that he remembered that all information went to Dr. Elfriede Paul, who is still alive in Berlin. Regarding this Ingeborg Engelsing-Kehler stated that it was correct on the type of information furnished by the Engelsings to the Schulze-Boysens. She said, however, that no written reports were given, that the information was all turned over to them orally in conversation at their respective homes, and that writing any reports would have been too dangerous. She stated that she was not aware of any activities on the part of Dr. Elfriede Paul, and did not know of the disposition of the information which was furnished by the Engelsings to the Schulze-Boysens. She did not know whether Dr. Paul was still alive in Berlin or not but it was her impression that Dr. Paul had been executed along with the others involved in the group."

3. You are particularly cautioned not to discuss the interrogation of Ingeborg Engelsing-Kehler by the FBI with any British representatives, and no disseminations should be made by you of this information without prior clearance from headquarters.

[]

cc: Heidelberg
Berlin
[]

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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

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ENGELSING, HERBERT DA

ABSTRACT * INDEX
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

2006-1-54-13

FORM NO. 51-10
SEP 1946

SECRET

(1333)

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

8 January 1948

DB-7261

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. John F. Doherty
EBI Liaison Officer

FROM: Information Control, OSO

SUBJECT: Dr. Herbert ENGELSING

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

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C O P Y

4 Aug 1947

Attachment No. 1:
Account of first interview of
Herbert ENGELSING

1. Dr. Herbert ENGELSING first came to the attention of this office through the report on Gunther WEISSBORN. ENGELSING was the man in Konstanz who had arranged WEISSBORN'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-BOYSEN.

2. ENGELSING is writing a complete report for the Swiss Bundesanwaltschaft (Federal Police) on his knowledge of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN 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-BOYSEN 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-BOYSEN 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-BOYSEN 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, Pilleterstr 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 HILL, "Commissaire de Sureté" 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 DOUGLAS, Swedish Military Attaché in Berlin. Count DOUGLAS' 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 RABO 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 Bulenspiegel" and the RABO 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-HYFF 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. Ilse PAUL. WEISSENBORN, 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, WEISSENBORN 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 PANWITZ is meant) to inquire whether or not there was any record against him, but the Gestapo were not interested in him.

9. Regarding WEISSENBORN, ENGELSING reports that he saw him for the first time since the SCHULZE-BOYSEN trial in Konstanz recently. WEISSENBORN came to Konstanz in connection with the staging of his play "Babel". ENGELSING was so moved by WEISSENBORN's difficult situation and lack of means that he arranged that WEISSENBORN 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 WEISSENBORN was needed for discussion on the staging of one of his, WEISSENBORN's plays. When one of ENGELSING's contacts in the Swiss Federal Police heard of WEISSENBORN's visit, he scolded ENGELSING for bringing a Communist into Switzerland. ENGELSING states that WEISSENBORN is definitely not a Communist. WEISSENBORN 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 ^DENGELSING again appeared in this office and this time brought with him one ^DBUSCHMANN, 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 ^Dalter 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 BERGELAS 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. He 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. SNIGELSON 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 ENGELSING

1. If Dr. ENGELSING'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 PAMMERT (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, ENGELSING'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. ENGELSING'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, SCHUMACHER, and HILLMANN. 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 ENGELSING, performed the abortion and who is now living in Berlin.

3. ENGELSING claimed that he arranged for passing information to SCHULZE-BOYSEN for forwarding to Count DOUGLAS, the Swedish Military Attaché in Berlin. ROEDER's account of the incident to which ENGELSING 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 attaché 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 RIGWANE(?), 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 1933, contacting, among others, Wolfgang LANGHOFF, who was a 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 ENGELSING made arrangements through Kurt HIRSCHFELD of the same theater to get WEISSENBORN into Switzerland. Moreover, ENGELSING'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 now

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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. ENCELSING'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 Eulenspiegel 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 WEISSENFORN (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 ENCELSING's claims. He may actually be one of the hitherto unknown links between SCHULZE-BOYSEN and RADO or DIEBENDORFER 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. W. BULLIS' book "Germany Underground" that HARNACK had had previous contact with the Russian Embassy was nonsense, someone must have sold the story to BULLIS. Executed.

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

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

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

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

BRUNAUER, 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:

MATTHESE, Heidmarie: 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.

FRÖLICH, 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.

RETTAU: Theater director.

WEISER, Grete: Comedienne. Close friend of HANKO who was later a Gaulleiter.

SCHREIER, Tommy: "Produktionsleiter".

KIMMICH: 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 HEILMANN 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 HEILMANN 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 TULSWERD. 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 PAUL, 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 LANGBEHN, 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.

e. 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 DULENSPIEGEL" 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 Ormonde Hotel, Belaise Grove, London, N.W."

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FEB 27 1948

OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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PAGE No.

To: [] ROUTINE
 FROM: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 26 FEB 48
 CONFIRMATION: FBW (1-2) OUT 59163
 INFORMATION: ADSO (3-4), COPS (5), CRD (6), FBS (7)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5

Engelsing, Dr., Herbert and Ingeborg
WASH 3172

TO: [] CITE: WASHF

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DR. HERBERT ENGELSING DURING RECENT INTERVIEW BY FBI CLAIMS
 FURNISHED COPIES DOCUMENTS SHOWING HIS PARTICIPATION EQUAL TO YOU
 WHEN INTERROGATED THERE. NO RECORD HERE ANY SUCH DOCUMENTS. POUCH
 SOONEST COPIES ANY DOCUMENTS TURNED OVER BY ENGELSING OR WIFE
 INGEBORG KOHLER ENGELSING TO YOU, YOUR PREDECESSORS, OR ANY
 LEGATION OFFICIAL.

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TOD: 2102Z 26 FEB 48

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 DATE 2007



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MAR 1 1948

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

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PAGE No.

FROM: [] ROUTINE

TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 27 FEB 48

ACTION: FBM (1-2) IN 36140

INFORMATION: ADSO (3-4), COPS (5), CRD (6), FBS (7)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5

Engelsing, Dr. Herbert

[]

TO: WASHF CITE: []

RE WASH 3172 (OUT 59163)

EQUAL

Fido Equal

ONLY DOCUMENTS HANDED OVER BY ENGELSING WERE PERSONAL REFERENCES AFFIDAVITS, RECOMMENDATIONS, ETC. ALL IN FILE OF VISA SECTION ZURICH CONSULATE. WILL REQUEST FILE AND SEND COPIES OF CONSULATE WILLING. ALL DOCUMENTS COMBED BY [] AND INFORMATION PERTINENT TO EQUAL EXTRACTED INCLUDED IN OUR MSB'S ONLY DOCUMENT EXCLUSIVELY EQUAL PRODUCED BY ENGELSING WAS SCHULZE BOYSEN GROUP LEBENSLAUF ATTACHED MSB 1278. REFERENCES CONTAINING INFORMATION ON EQUAL GIVEN [] VERBALLY BY ENGELSING: MSB 1040, 1083, 1186, 1231.

RECORDED

~~20-6-1-54~~ 17

TOR: 15212 28 FEB 48

SECRET

Copy No. 7

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-52852-1

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

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.
MSBA-674
DATE RECEIVED
24 MAR 1948

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		RECEIVED	FORWARDED		
1. FBM	2237	5/4	MAR 6 1948	<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>	<p><i>File 200</i> <i>copy from [unclear] dated</i> <i>FBM. of [unclear]</i></p> <p><i>Sent to Reg. 12/1/48</i> <i>Ret 23/5/48</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p>DECLASSIFIED</p> <p>RI/Files</p> </div> <p><i>ENGELSING, HERBERT</i></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content;"> <p>68-4-1</p> <p>OSO Registry</p> <p>APR 5 1948</p> <p>10</p> </div>
2. HP		APR 9		<i>[Handwritten initials]</i>	
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FORM NO. 51-10
SEP 1946

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: Air Pouch
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MSBA-674

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Branch M

DATE: 24 March 1948

FROM : []

SUBJECT: GENERAL

Specific
SPECIFIC: ENGELSING Documents

Re: WASH-3172; []

1. Attached herewith are the ENGELSING documents from the Zurich Consulate General's files. These papers represent the entire file on ENGELSING. Technically the Visa Section of the Zurich Consulate General should not have allowed these papers to leave their files, however, as a favor to [] we were allowed to photostat them. We urgently request that the papers be handled with utmost discretion in order not to cause the Zurich Consulate any difficulty viz-a-viz the State Department.

Written by
[]

Approved by
[]

Distribution
Wash []
Files (2)

Enclosure: Washington One copy only.

ENCLOSURE

REGISTRY COPY

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 18-28
APR 1947

(788)

SECRET

DOFC

Ref: MSBA-674

Table of Contents & Comments

1. Letter in German, dated 13 Dec., 1944, signature illegible, indicating ENGELSING had enjoyed powerful protection. Note last sentence: "I can cover for you for a few days (still)". (See Transl.)
2. Certification in English and German, dated 14 May, 1947 in Constance, Switzerland, of meritorious service as a lawyer with the French zone military government.
3. Certification of negative police record in Konstanz, covering period from 3rd May, 1945 to 7 Oct., 1947
4. Certification of negative police record in Weggis, Switzerland from 19 Sept., 1946 to 15 July, 1947.
5. Inconsequential business letter dated 10 May, 1947 from a Dr. Oskar WAELTERLIN, director of a Zuerich, Switzerland, theater.
6. Certificate of anti-Communist tendencies, dated Konstanz, Germany, 26 July, 1947 at the office of the Konstanz "Land" courts. (Landgericht)
7. Certificate of anti-Nazi and anti-Communist tendencies, dated 26th July, 1947, by the Mayor of Konstanz, Germany
8. Certificate of anti-Nazi Fascist attitude, dated Constance, 4th June, 1947 by Leon HILD, of the French Military Government
9. Certificate of admission to the French zone military courts at Constance, Germany, dated 17 Sept., 1945 and signed by J. PELTIER, Chief of the Securite Publique.
10. Certificate of anti-Nazi attitude of both ENGELSING and wife, dated 16 June, 1945 and signed by Peter H. BALBERTH, Special Agent, CIC; has known wife more than 20 years.
11. Application for registration as Immigrant at American Consulate, Zuerich, Switzerland, dated 23 July, 1947

REGISTRY COPY

SECRET

RECORDED

700-6-154-21

- 12. Certificate of solvency of Dr. Arthur KOHLER, dated 3 July, 1947, San Francisco and signed by B.E.STEWART, partner in J. BARTH and company.
- 13. Ditto, same date, signed by Elliott McALLISTER, vice-president Bank of California, San Francisco.
- 14. Certificate in re importance in Germany of KOHLER, signed Rene CAPITANT, in French Ministry of Education, 19 September, 1945
- 15. Affidavit of support, signed by Arthur KOHLER, Berkeley, Cal., 7th July, 1947
- 16. Letter from KOHLER and Mrs. ENGELSING to TELLER, American Consulate, Zuerich, requesting aid in bringing ENGELSING to USA
re KOHLER
- 17. Certificate of character, signed by John H. WENDRE, Chicago, Ill., 5 Dec., 1938
- 18. Ditto in re KOHLER signed by Roscoe POUND, Harvard Law School, 5th Dec., 1938
- 19. Letter from ENGELSING to American Consul in Zuerich, dated 25 July, 1947 enclosing papers
- 20. Letter from ENGELSING to American Consul in Zuerich, dated 23 July, 1947 announcing desire to immigrate to USA.
- 21. Letter from Mrs. ENGELSING to French Ministry of Education, Rene CAPITANT, requesting aid in leaving French zone to go to Switzerland, dated 12 August, 1945
- 22. Letter from American Consul, Zuerich, to ENGELSING advising him to obtain a Swiss certificate of identity, dated 12 August, 1947
- 23. Application for Immigration Visa and Alien Registration, dated 13 Oct., 1947
- 24. Police good conduct certificate up to March, 1945 in Berlin-Gruenewald, dated 2 July '47
- 25. Letter from BARBEL TO DEMANDOWSKY indicating protection of ENGELSING (see translation)
- 26. Certificate of anti-Fascist attitude from a director of a British woolen firm, dated 8 Aug., 1946
- 27. Certificate of anti-Nazi attitude from Lt. MATHIEU, French Military Govt in Germany, dated 27 June, 1945
- 28. Summons to appear before the Berlin Police on 24th Sept., 1938 - should bring all passes, identity documents, etc in his possession

29. Physical exam, with negative results, made at Zuerich, 12 August, 1947
30. Letter from ENGELSING to American Consul, Zuerich, forwarding Swiss identity pass, date of letter 22 Sept., 1947.
31. Marriage Certificate of ENGELSING's at Hampstead, England, dated 5th Aug., 1937
32. Birth Certificate, dated 14 June, 1947
33. Character reference from Dr. Friedrich-Carl SARRE, Berlin lawyer, dated 7 Nov., 1946
34. Ditto from Beate von MOLO-MOISSI, Munich, dated 2 Sept., 1946
35. Ditto from Alfred L. ESSERS, Weiler lawyer, dated 10 Sept., 1946
36. Explanation under oath ^{by} ENGELSING ^{of his} relations with WEISENBORN, dated 25 July, 1947
37. Character reference from Margaret BORN, New York City, dated 18 July, 1946
38. Ditto from Dr. Paul KEMPNER, New York City, dated 29 Sept., 1946
39. Ditto from Guenther WEISENBORN, author, dated 15 March, 1947
40. Ditto from Alfred MUELLER, Berlin, dated (illegible)
41. Ditto from Dr. Ing. Fritz KOLL, Stuttgart, dated 12 June, 1946
42. Ditto from E.E. SCHULZE, father of SCHULZE-BOYSEN, dated 15 June, probably 1947
43. Personal letter from Gustav FROELIHE, film actor, 18 Dec., 1946
44. Character reference from Dr. Hans GLOCKE, dated 8 Nov., 1946
45. Letter to his superior, SUHR, apparently at the time of his decision to give up his activity as a judge, dated 17 Aug., 1935
46. Character reference from Rosemary ROBERTSON, England, dated 4 Nov., 1946

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

Ab schrift

Dr. Friedrich - Carl Sarre
Rechtsanwalt und Notar
B e r l i n W 1 6
Heinestraße 11

7.11.1946

Ich, der Unterszeichnete Rechtsanwalt und Notar Dr. Friedrich-Sarre, bin 45 Jahre alt und habe weder der NSDAP noch einer ihrer Gliederungen angehört. Ich bin politisch völlig unbelastet und bin von der "Allied Commandatura" in Berlin zum Mitglied des Präsidiums der Berliner Rechtsanwaltskammer ernannt worden.

In den Jahren 1943 und 1944 war ich Verbindungsmann zwischen der Gruppe des So. Juli und dem Chef des amerikanischen Nachrichtendienstes in Bern, Schwedis - Mr. Allen Dulles. Ich habe in diesem Jahre Mr. Dulles über alle ihn interessierenden Fragen, wirtschaftliche und politische Belange in Deutschland betreffend, unterrichtet. Im Februar 1945 wurde ich durch die Gestapo in Berlin einem dreitägigen eingehenden Verhör unterzogen, jedoch wieder entlassen, da man mir nichts nachweisen konnte. Mein Schwager - Rechtsanwalt Wätjen - floh als aktives Mitglied der Gruppe des So. Juli in die Schweiz, meine Schwester - Marie-Luise Sarre - wurde bereits im Herbst 43 von den Nazis verhaftet, weil sie Juden mit Lebensmitteln unterstützt hatte. Meine Schwester blieb im Konzentrationslager Ravensbrück in Haft, bis sie von der Roten Armee im April 1945 befreit wurde.

Ich habe in meiner Eigenschaft als Mitglied des Präsidiums der Berliner Anwaltskammer ständig mit Denoffizierungsangelegenheiten zu tun und gebe daher politische Führungsergebnisse nur in sehr seltenen Fällen ab und nur dann, wenn ich überzeugt bin, dass es sich bei dem Betroffenen um einen wirklich überzeugten Antifaschisten handelt, der nicht nur mit Worten, sondern auch mit Taten für seine Überzeugung eingetreten ist.

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

-2-

Ich kenne Herrn Dr. Herbert Engelking, s.St. in Konstanz,
Wellgutstrasse 3, seit ungefähr 15 Jahren.

Ich war mit ihm beruflich in ständiger Fühlung, da ich schon
vor der Machtergreifung durch Hitler eine grössere Anwalts -
praxis in Filmangelegenheiten in Berlin hatte und insbesondere
den Tobiskonzern, an dem an Gründung ich im Jahre 1927 betei-
ligt war, abstand.

Ich habe Herrn Dr. Engelking zunächst als Richter der Kammer,
welche für Filmsachen zuständig war, kennengelernt und dann
später als Filmschriftsteller und Produktionsleiter bei der
Tobis wiedertreffend. Während der 12 Jahre des Hitlerregimes,
in denen ich Herrn Dr. Engelking, der auch in meinem Hause ver-
kehrte, in kürzeren und längeren Abständen immer wieder gesehen
und eingehend gesprochen habe, gewann ich von ersten Tage an
die Überzeugung, dass er dem nationalsozialistischen Regime
ablehnend und zwar nicht nur kritisch ablehnend, sondern auch
positiv dagegen tätig werdend gegenüberstand.

Im Jahre 1927 wagte Herr Dr. Engelking trotz der "Münchener
Gesetze" unter schweren Kämpfen, welche ihn bei den verschie-
densten Parteimitgliedern zunächst verdächtig machten, eine
Halb,ddin zu heiraten. Aus demaligen Gesprächen mit ihm kann ich
heute besagen, dass er sich über die Folgen des Schrittes voll-
kommen klar war, ja sogar Beschränkungen seiner persönlichen
Freiheit in Kauf zu nehmen willens war.

Die Aussetzung des Krieges durch Hitler hielt Dr. Engelking
ebenso wie ich für einen Wahnsinn und er war einer der wenigen,
die von ersten Tage an davon überzeugt waren, dass Deutschland
seine unrechte Sache verlieren werde, und zwar auch in einer
Zeit, als die deutschen Truppen im Kaukasus standen.

-3-

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

Als die ersten Widerstandsbewegungen in Deutschland sichtbar wurden, begann Herr Dr. Nagelsing in Berlin in Kreisen, welche nicht positiv antifaschistisch eingestellt waren, als ein Mann zu gelten, mit dem man wegen seiner antinationalsozialistischen Haltung besser keinen Verkehr pflegen sollte. Ich weise aus zuverlässigen Widerstandskreisen, dass Herr Dr. Nagelsing eine sehr aktive Rolle in dem sog. Schulze-Weppen-Kreis, von dem die meisten Mitglieder hingerichtet wurden, gespielt hat und ohne Rücksicht auf seine Person und Sicherheit diesen Kreis tatkraftig unterstützte und sich der Hinterlistigen aufopfernd angenommen hat.

Ich weise ferner, dass er in einer blauen Demozisten-Angehörigkeit, welche die damalige Schatzkammerin Marianna Simon angeheiratet hatte, eine ausgesprochen wichtige Aussage vor dem Volksgerichtshof gemacht hat, welche die Demozistin Marianna Simon angehängt und damit das System bloßstellte.

Ich war während der Zeit unserer Bekanntschaft in ständigen Gedankenkontakt mit Herrn Dr. Nagelsing und wir hatten niemals Veranlassung, gegeneinander von unserer Gesinnung irgendeinen Haß zu hegen.

Wenn allen Verstandenen bin ich der Überzeugung, dass Herr Dr. Nagelsing nicht nur niemals mit dem Naziregime sympathisiert hat, sondern im Gegenteil nach seiner Kenntnis alles getan und unternommen hat, dieses System, soweit es in seiner Macht stand, zu bekämpfen.

gez. Dr. Friedrich Carl Sarre

Die Unterschrift wird als echtlich bestätigt
Dresden, den 2. 7. 1947

 *F. Sarre*

Geburtsurkunde

(Standesamt Overath ----- Nr. 134/1904)

Herbert Wilhelm Karl Josef Engelsing -----

ist am 2. September 1904 -----

in Overath ----- geboren.

Vater: Apotheker Carl Ferdinand Max Maria Engelsing, Katho-
lisch, wohnhaft in Overath -----

Mutter: Wilhelmine Elisabeth Johanna Engelsing, geborene Göttes-
ky, katholisch, wohnhaft in Overath -----

Anderungen der Eintragung: -----

Overath, den 14. Juni 1947



Der Standesbeamte

In Vertretung: *P. Schläpfer*

Dr. Herbert Engelsing
Advokaturbureau Dr. H. Engeler
Kreuzlingen
Telephon Nr. 82371 — Postcheck VII c 481

Kreuzlingen, den 22. Sept. 1947
Schötenstrasse 8

Herrn Konsul Teller
Amerikanisches Generalkonsulat,
Z ü r i c h .

Bahnhofstr.

Sehr geehrter Herr Konsul,

in der Anlage überreiche ich Ihnen den Identitätsausweis, den mir das Konsulat in Konstanz im Rahmen seiner Zuständigkeit ausgestellt hat. Falls die Fassung den für Sie bestimmten Vorschriften nicht entspricht, ist das Konsulat bereit auch eine andere Formulierung zu wählen.

Ich bitte freundlichst um Ihre Nachricht und gegebenenfalls um Bestimmung eines baldigen Termins zur Antragstellung.

Mit ergebenen Grüßen

1 Beilage.



ÄRZTLICHES ZEUGNIS

Name und Vorname des untersuchten Person: Herr Herbert ENGELSING geb. 04
(geil. deutlich schreiben)

Adresse: Haggis

1. Ist eine der unten angeführten Krankheiten oder einer der krankhaften Zustände vorhanden? Jede einzelne Frage mit ja oder nein beantworten.

- Idiotie NEIN, Imbecillität NEIN, Epilepsie NEIN, Geisteskrankheit NEIN,
- Psychopatische konstitutionelle Minderwertigkeit NEIN Chronischer Alkoholismus NEIN Tuberkulose irgend welcher Art (Angabe der Art) NEIN, Favus NEIN, Krankheiten der Haare oder Nägel NEIN,
- Syphilis des Bartes NEIN, Aktinomykose NEIN, Blastomykose NEIN, Lepra NEIN,
- Geschlechtskrankheiten NEIN, Trachom NEIN, Ungeziefer NEIN

2. Besteht einer der folgenden abnormen Zustände? Ja oder nein.

- (a) Krankhafte Charakterveranlagung, mehr oder weniger beträdig, die schliesslich eine Spital- oder Asylpflege erfordern könnte. NEIN
- (b) Zustand, welcher, obwohl kein Hindernis zur Reize, ärztliche Behandlung erfordert. NEIN
- (c) Differenzität, welche in irgend einer Weise die Erwerbsfähigkeit des Untersuchten vermindert oder ein abschreckender Anblick wäre. NEIN

Alle Krankheiten und Differenzitäten, welche in die obigen Kategorien gehören, können hier nicht aufgeführt werden, einige der gewöhnlichsten sind: Bruchleiden, Herzkrankheiten, Ernährungsstörung, krankhafte Entwicklung der Muskulatur, Rheumatismus, Arthritis, Krankheiten des Nervensystems, Tumoren, Scrophel, Krampfadernleiden, Schätzungen, Paludismus, Ankylostomiasis, Pellagra, Beriberi, Hautkrankheiten, Eozanthema, Anemie.

NB. Unter Schätzungen versteht man jeden Zustand der Augen, welcher, unhaltbar durch Gläser, geeignet ist, die Erwerbsfähigkeit des Untersuchten zu vermindern. Wenn solche Störungen bestehen, sind dieselben zu spezifizieren.

Es besteht Kurzsichtigkeit von 2 D

3. Welche anderen Krankheiten oder abnorme Zustände, bis jetzt nicht genannt, sind zu konstatieren?

Keine

4. Bemerkungen: Farbe linke Wange

Ich, Unterschnete Werner S. H. M. M. M. M.
Doktor der Medizin der Fakultät von Zürich
Ausgabe am (Datum) 12. August 1947

Herrn Herbert ENGELSING
Firma
Funktions

untersucht zu haben und bestätige den obigen Befund.

Zürich Hohlstr 118
Adresse Unterschrift

Bitte dieses Zeugnis verschlossen dem Visumbeerber mitzugeben.

Staatliche Kriminalpolizei
Krim.Abtl.Konstanz

Konstanz, den 7. Oktober 1947

Betr. Dr. jur. Herbert Engelsing geb.
am 2. September 1904 in Overath Krs. Mülheim
a. Rhein, wohnhaft in Konstanz, Wallgutstr. 3.

Dem Obengenannten wird hiermit bescheinigt, dass in straf-
rechtlicher Hinsicht hier Rechtteiliges nicht bekannt wurde.
Es schwebt auch kein Verfahren gegen denselben. Herr Engel-
sing genießt hier einen guten Leumund. Seit 3.5.1945 ist
Herr Dr. Engelsing in Konstanz polizeilich gemeldet.





Der Oberbürgermeister
des Stadtkreises
Konstanz

Konstanz, den 26. Juli 1947

Erklärung

Herr Dr. Herbert Engel sing ist seit Mitte 1945 als Anwalt bei den Militärgerichten und den Deutschen Gerichten tätig.

Wir selbst ist Dr. Engel sing und seine Familie schon seit 1944 bekannt, wo Dr. Engel sing zu dieser Zeit in der Umgebung von Konstanz die Russenaufnahmen zu einem Film drehte und später seiner Familie hier ein Asyl fand.

Ich habe mich sehr häufig mit Dr. Engel sing privat wie dienstlich beschäftigt. Ich kann mit bestem Gewissen erklären, dass er hier in Konstanz infolge seiner Kenntnisse, seiner offenen Art, seines Geschickes, auch unter den schwierigsten Umständen Verhandlungen zu führen, sich das Ansehen und Vertrauen weiter Kreise der Bevölkerung ohne Ansehen der Konfession und politischen Überzeugung gewonnen hat.

Ich weise aus vielfachen Gesprächen vor und nach dem Zusammenbruch der Nazi herrschaft, dass er ein ebenso entschiedener Gegner des Nazismus wie des Kommunismus ist. Aus seiner ganzen freiheitlichen Gesinnung ist ihm jede Gewaltherrschaft natürlicherweise verhasst.



Kunze

Der Landgerichtspräsident

Konstanz, den 20. Juli 1947.
Cantonalstr. 18
Telefon 1234

Erklärung.

Herr Rechtsanwalt Dr. Herbert Engelsing wurde im Juli 1945 als Verteidiger bei dem französischen Militärgericht zugelassen. Am 12. Dezember 1945 erfolgte seine Zulassung auch bei den deutschen Gerichten und sodann seine Eintragung in die Rechtsanwaltsliste beim Landgericht Konstanz am 8. Januar 1946 unter Nr. 89. Nach den damaligen Bestimmungen bedeutete seine Zulassung bei einem badischen Gericht eine Ausnahme, da Engelsing nicht aus Baden stammt.

Diese bevorzugte Behandlung des Herrn Dr. Engelsing wurde von mir damit begründet, dass er von Beginn seiner Tätigkeit an durch sein anrechtes, Unwegs und Unwahrheiten scheues Wesen, durch seine vielseitigen und internationalen Beziehungen und seine Sprachkenntnisse in vielen Fällen ein gerechter, geschickter und loyaler Vermittler zwischen den Interessen der deutschen Bevölkerung und den Besatzungsbehörden war. Auch unter den verschiedenen politischen und wirtschaftlichen Strömungen in der deutschen Bevölkerung verstand er klug und ausgleichend zu vermitteln.

Bei aller Weithersigkeit und Hilfsbereitschaft seines Wesens, seine nach dem Westen orientierte scharf antikommunistische Einstellung ausser Zweifel.



POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

Kostenmarken im Werte von
10 Cts. 15. Juli 1947
Canton Luzern, Stempelmarke.

Abschrift.

B e s c h e i n i g u n g

Die unterzeichnete Amtsstelle bescheinigt anmit, dass Herrn Dr. Herbert Engelsing, geboren 2. September 1904, Deutscher Staatsangehöriger, welcher sich seit 19. September 1946 in der Gemeinde Weggis im Aufenthalt befindet & daselbst gemeldet ist.

Herr Dr. Herbert Engelsing hat in der Zeit seines hierortigen Aufenthalts sich unseres Wissens nichts zu Schulden kommen lassen & ist nicht bestraft worden.

W e g g i s, den 15. Juli 1947

Siegel: Gemeinderatskanzlei
Weggis (Kt. Luzern)

Der Gemeinderatskanzler
Der Gemeindeschreiber!
gez. Unterschrift.

GOVERNEMENT MILITAIRE
PAYS DE SADE

COMMISSARIAT DE SURETE DE
CONSTANCE-VILLE

CONSTANCE, le 4 juin 1947

Attestation


Je soussigné HILD Léon, Commissaire de Sureté pour le Gouvernement Militaire, Cercle de Constance-Ville, certifie par la présente que le Dr H e r b e r t E N G E L S I N G m'est personnellement connu depuis le mois de juin 1945 en sa qualité d'avocat agréé près du Tribunal Sommaire de Constance.

Ses relations avec les autorités françaises du Gouvernement Militaire sont loyales et son attitude n'a jamais donné lieu à critique.

Des renseignements recueillis sur sa personne ainsi que les documents qu'il nous a présentés il ressort que son attitude sous le régime hitlérien a été celle d'un anti-fasciste. Ses relations avec des membres de la Résistance Intérieure allemande sont également prouvées.

En foi de quoi nous lui délivrons la présente attestation pour servir en ce que de droit.

Léon Hild



POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

Gouvernement Militaire
Pays de Bade
Commissariat De Surete
Constance-Ville

Constance, le 4 juin 1947.

Service

I, the undersigned, Hild Leon, Commissaire of the Surete for the government of the district of the town of Konstanz confirm with the present writing, that Dr. Engelsing has been known to me since June 1945 in his capacity as admitted lawyer of the tribunal Sommaire de Constance.

His relations with the French authorities of the military government are loyal and his attitude never caused any critic. The informations taken about his person as well as the documents presented by him tell that his attitude during the Hitler regime has always been that of an anti-Fascist. His relations with the members of the resistance-movements in Germany have been proved as well.

Therefore we give him the present attest that he can use it in the proper way.

ges. Hild.



SCHEIDENRICHTER KONSULARAGENTUR
KONSTANZ

KONSTANZ, 14. Mai 1947.

Ref. FG./HA./Engelsing.

KONSTANZ
KONSULARAGENTUR
KONSTANZ

Das obige Datum in der Antwort wiederholen

B e s c h e i n i g u n g

Herr Dr. Engelsing ist seit Mitte des Jahres 1945 bei den Gerichten der französischen Militärrégierung als Rechtsanwalt zugelassen. Später erfolgte auch seine Zulassung bei den deutschen Gerichten von Konstanz und Umgebung. Vor etwa einem Jahre ist ihm das Amt eines Vertrauensanwaltes der Schweizerischen Konsularagentur Konstanz übertragen worden. In dieser Eigenschaft hat er nicht nur der Konsularagentur durch Erteilung von Rechtsankünften wertvolle Dienste geleistet, sondern auch die Interessen der ihm anvertrauten Schweizerbürger mit Umsicht und Erfolg, oft unter schwierigsten Umständen, wahrgenommen. Hierdurch, sowie durch die Geradheit und Zuverlässigkeit seines Charakters, hat er sich mein volles Vertrauen erworben.



Der Schweizerische Vizekonsul

G. Glaser

Konstanz, den 14. Mai 1947.

4 4

Certification.

Herr Dr. Engleing is admitted to the Tribunal of the French Government as a lawyer. Later followed also his admission to the German Tribunals of Konstanz and environs. About a year ago the office of a lawyer in confidence of the Swiss Consular-agency was conferred upon him. In this capacity he has not only rendered valuable services to the Consular-agency by giving legal informations, but has also acted with prudence and success for the interests of the Swiss citizens often under the most difficult circumstances. Heroby he has gained all my confidence by the straightforwardness and the reliability of his character.

Konstanz, den 14. Mai 1947.

The Swiss vice-consul

Abschrift.

SCHAUSPIELHAUS ZÜRICH
Neue Schauspiel AG. Zürich Direktion: Dr. Oskar Waelterlin.

Herrn
Dr. Engelsing
Konstanz.

Zürich, den 10. Mai 1947 - H/h

Sehr verehrter Herr Doktor!

Gestatten Sie uns, dass wir Ihnen danken für die Erledigung der Ihnen gegebenen Aufträge. Wir sind ausserordentlich froh, mit Ihnen in Verbindung zu sein und auf diese Weise klar und zuverlässig unsere Sachen erledigt zu wissen. Wir bitten Sie, auch inskünftig für und mit uns zu arbeiten und wir hoffen sehr, dass Sie uns weiterhelfen können, die Schwierigkeiten, die ein Theaterbetrieb nun einmal hat, zu überwinden.

Mit nochmaligem bestem Dank und

vorsüßlicher Hochachtung
NEUE SCHAUSPIEL AG! ZÜRICH
ges. Unterschrift.

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IMMIGRATION VISA AND ALIEN REGISTRATION

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Non-quota, Subdivision () Section 4
 Non-quota; Quota G-E-R-M-A-N
 First preference; Quota
 Second preference; Quota

IMMIGRATION VISA No. -11100-
American Foreign Service
Swiss, Switzerland Date Oct. 18, 1947

Name: Herbert Wilhelm Karl Josef FROELICH
The bearer
who is of
without
Nationality, having been born and domiciled, is classified as a SOB
SPof. QUOTA immigrant and is granted this Immigration Visa
pursuant to the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended.

The validity of this Immigration Visa expires 6 months from date of issue
unless otherwise provided.

8641
For No.
10 12

Walter H. HALL
CONSUL General of the
United States of America



Swiss Card of Identity
Herbert FROELICH
Taine C. H. 146, Constance
No. 1000 20, 1947
Sept. 21, 1947

FINGERPRINT RECORD OF APPLICANT

RIGHT HAND				
1. THUMB	2. INDEX FINGER	3. MIDDLE FINGER	4. RING FINGER	5. LITTLE FINGER
6. THUMB	7. INDEX FINGER	8. MIDDLE FINGER	9. RING FINGER	10. LITTLE FINGER
Imprints taken by <u>D. W. H. T. H. H.</u> OCT 18 1947		Imprints taken by <u>W. H. H. H.</u>		
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bescheinigt:

Die hier vorhandenen Unterlagen enthalten keine Strafen
gegenüber

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Berlin C 2, den 2. Juli 19 47



Der Polizeipräsident in Berlin

Einwohnermeldeamt

Be.

L.A.
Lammert

Gebühr (im Regelfall) RM 2.-

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

ERT/mn
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AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL
Zürich, 12. August 1947.

Herrn Dr. Herbert W. Engelring,
Schützenstr. 6,
Kreuzlingen.

Das Generalkonsulat bezieht sich auf Ihren Visum-
antrag für die vorliegenden Personen.

Es wird Ihnen mitgeteilt, dass es nicht möglich
ist, ein Visum in einem deutschen Pass einzurechnen.
Bevor Ihr Visum ausgestellt werden kann, ist es ge-
wöhnlich notwendig, dass Sie sich von den Schweizerbehör-
den einen Identitätsnachweis beschaffen, welcher Ihnen
als Beisatzdokument dienen kann.

Hochachtungsvoll,
Für den Generalkonsul

Walter H. Keller
Amerikanischer Konsul

H. J.

Zürich, "Bergfrieden"
den 21.7.1947
Tel. 246421

RECEIVED
JUL 23 1947

Dear Mr. Teller!

There is a French saying: Ce que femme veut, dieu le veut. As the French without doubt understand a great deal of women, so they will also be best informed of the presumable will of God.

At any case my wife has set me a "Ultimatum", to remember my duty as husband as well as family-father and to change the adventurous life of my present being with that of a good and industrious citizen.

Therefore God wishes so!

At the same time my father-in-law wrote that he—having lost his only son at an accident on horseback in San Francisco in 1938—expects me to compensate him in his great age his only son. That has touched me and strengthened my justification.

When I now turn up before you with an application and many documents—as once Heinrich IV. in Canossa appeared before Gregor VII—so allow me at least, to tell you, that I hope to appear in your eyes not as a deserter on Europe.

I intend—having once taken root in the U.S.A.—to do all in my power to act as well for the understanding among the "decent People" as I have done till now and not entirely without success.

Be therefore, please, once more the guardian-angel of family Engel-ling, as you have been hitherto.

Yours
very sincerely

Herbert Engelsing

*Has received
Bill 12/27*

Zürich, den 25.7.1947
s. Zt. Kreuzlingen

Sehr geehrter Herr Konsul!

Um die Sündflut des Papiers zu vervollkommen, finden Sie
in der Anlage noch einige Dokumente mit der Bitte, sie meinem Dossier
beizufügen.

Ich bleibe Ihr ergebener

11111

Anlagen

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL	
ZÜRICH SWITZERLAND	
Rec'd	JUL 28 1947
As's'd	

Herbert Kugelring

DR. ARTHUR KOHLER
118 HILLCREST ROAD
BERKELEY 8, CALIFORNIA

Handwritten initials

Handwritten note

May 23, 1947.

Dear Mr. Teller,

My daughter, Mrs Engelsing, and her children have arrived in this country. We met her in New York and took her to our home in Berkeley. I can hardly express how grateful I am that our heart's desire, to see them again, has been fulfilled so quickly.

May I also thank you for all your help during her stay in Switzerland. I naturally hope that the Engelsing-family will be reunited in the near future.

With kindest regards and again many thanks in which my wife joins me.

Yours sincerely

Arthur Kohler

Dear Mr. Teller,

I want to add a few lines to the letter of my father. I am very happy to be here and my children enjoy the American school. I cannot tell you how grateful we are. I am now applying for my first papers.

As my father indicated, we are naturally looking forward to the reunion with my husband. I would be very grateful to you, if you would grant him an interview and advise him of the steps to be taken. In the meantime we are preparing here the necessary affidavits and we will forward them as quickly as possible. Please kindly let us know, if any certificates are necessary apart from those you have in hand.

With heartfelt thanks

Sincerely Yours

Suzeleng Engelsing

177-4
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Elsie Tana Kohler
I swear that all the foregoing statements of my husband
Arthur Kohler are correct and that I approve them.

Elsie Tana Kohler.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of Alameda
On this 7th day of July A.D. 1947 before me R.C. Anderson
a Notary Public in and for the said County and State, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn,
personally appeared Arthur Kohler & Elsie Tana Kohler
known to me to be the persons, whose names are subscribed to the within instrument,
and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day
and year in this certificate first above written.

My Commission expires My Commission Expires Jan. 4, 1948
Notary Public in and for said County and State

[Signature]
Notary Public in and for said County and State

1 German Quota Registration

AMERICAN FOREIGN CONSULATE GENERAL
American Consulate General,
Bahnhofstrasse 3,
Zurich, Switzerland.
JUL 23 1947
HHT

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION
on the Waiting List of Intending Immigrants

IMPORTANT. This application, except the spaces relating to quota and registration number, should be filled out completely on a typewriter or by hand printing with pen and ink, and mailed to this office together with three stamped envelopes addressed to the applicant.

- 1. Name: Dr. jur. Engelsing Herbert William
- 2. Address: Weggis-Luzern Chalet "Daheim"
2.14. ZÜRICH Pension "Gurggraben" Bülberstr. 15
246421
- 3. Nationality: (present and past) German
- 4. Place of birth: Overath Cologne 5. Date: 2.9.04
- 6. Previous name of province, if any
- 7. Purpose of going to the U.S.A.: to join my family and my parents-in-law
- 8. Occupation: Film author Lawyer 9. Marital Status: married
- 10. Places and dates of previous residence: 1930-1944 Berlin
1944-1946 Constance
afterwards Weggis-Luzern
- 11. Are you the father, mother, husband, wife, unmarried minor child of a citizen of the United States or of an alien who has been lawfully admitted into the U.S.A. by permanent residence? YES If the answer is yes, give details:
I am the husband of Mrs. Ingeborg Engelsing-Köhler, Berkeley 5
115 Hillcrest road and the son-in-law of Mr. Dr. Arthur Köhler and
Klase Köhler. My parents-in-law are citizens of the United States.
My wife and my two children have been lawfully admitted into the
USA for permanent residence.
- 12. Name, address, and relationship, if any, of a reference in the United States:
Ingeborg Engelsing-Köhler-wife Berkeley 5, 115 Hillcrest
Dr. Arthur and Klase Köhler-parents-in-law road
- 13. Name and address of a person given as a reference in the country of application:
Prof. Huber, President of International Red Cross, Genève
Dr. Ernst Edlin, lawyer, Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 5.
Dr. Ghisler, Konsul, Kreuzlingen, Thurgau
- 14. Personal resources and source of support in the U.S.A.:
cf. affidavits

15. Number, date, nationality, period of validity, and issuing authority of passport:
Mr. II 9539'42 So.3.43 german So.3.48 Berlin
identity-card has been applied for the police department Berne

16. Service in armed forces: because the descent of my wife

17. Languages applicant can read and write: GERMAN
 French
 English

18. Husbands, wives, and unmarried minor children may be included as co-registrants in this application. List below the names and data required concerning any such persons included in this application:

Name	Age	Relationship	Nationality
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Date of Birth	Sex	Place and country of birth
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

** Parents' name of person, if any, should also be stated

19. Police or criminal record of any person named in this application:

20. State arrangements, if any, which have been made for transportation to the U.S.A.:

21. Transit visas, if any, to port of embarkation for the U.S.A.:

22. The foregoing information is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date 21. 7. 47

[Handwritten Signature]

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

J. BARTH & CO.

MEMBERS
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
SAN FRANCISCO STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK CURR EXCHANGE ASSOCIATE
482 CALIFORNIA STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIFORNIA

July 3, 1947

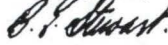
American Consul General
Zurich
Switzerland

Dear Sir:

The undersigned is a general partner of the firm on whose letterhead this is written. J. Barth & Co. have for a number of years attended to the investment problems of Dr. Arthur Kohler and Mrs. Elise Kohler, his wife, and are thoroughly familiar with their financial status. Their investments consist principally of U. S. Government bonds and of shares of stock in corporations listed on the New York Stock Exchange and/or the San Francisco Stock Exchange.

We hereby affirm that the net worth of such holdings held by Dr. Arthur Kohler and Mrs. Elise Kohler has been for a number of years, and is at present valuation, in excess of \$100,000.

Very truly yours,



S. E. Stewart, General Partner


BBB 28

Abschrift.

Dr. Herbert Engelsing in Konstanz ist mir seit der Schulzeit, in der wir das gleiche Gymnasium besuchten, bekannt. Wir trafen uns seit etwa 1935 näher als Engelsing wegen seiner beabsichtigten Eheschließung mit einer halbjüdischen Frau Schwierigkeiten hatte. Es gelang mir nach langen Bemühungen in meiner damaligen Stellung als Referent im Reichsministerium des Innern eine Legalisierung der Eheschließung auch mit Wirkung für Deutschland durchzusetzen. Der Fall verursachte in Parteikreisen, die dieser Ehe selbstverständlich mit schärfster Ablehnung gegenüber standen, unliebsames Aufsehen und starke Erregung. Die Verhandlungen waren daher für alle Beteiligten unso sehr mit erheblicher Gefahr verbunden, als sich nicht nur das Innenpolitische Amt, sondern auch ein Beauftragter des Stellvertreters des Führers gegen die Genehmigung der Eheschließung eingesetzt hatten. Da ich mich im Verlaufe dieser Ereignisse davon überzeugt hatte, dass Dr. Engelsing dem Nationalsozialismus innerlich ebenso ablehnend gegenüberstand wie ich selbst, verkehrten unsere Familien nach seiner Eheschließung in immer stärkerem Masse zusammen. Dabei stellte ich fest, dass auch die Mehrzahl der übrigen Bekannten Dr. Engelsing's oppositionellen Kreisen entstammten. So war ich nicht verwundert als ich erfuhr, dass Dr. Engelsing in Verbindung mit der Widerstandsgruppe Harnack-Schulz, deren Angehörige zum grossen Teil gehängt wurden, an der Planung und Vorbereitung des Umsturzversuchs aktiv beteiligt. Ich habe mit leitenden Leuten der Widerstandsgruppe eng zusammengearbeitet und war selbst als Staatssekretär im Sicherheitsministerium in Aussicht genommen. Mit Generalmajor Stieff, der den Sprengstoff für das von Graf Stenfanberg verübte Attentat beschafft hat, verband mich langjährige Freundschaft. Ich war daher nach dem Misserfolge des Attentats auf's schwerste gefährdet und habe zunächst Vorbereitungen für eine Flucht nach der Schweiz getroffen. Dr. Engelsing hat mir dabei aus seiner genauen Kenntnis der örtlichen Verhältnisse heraus wesentliche Hilfe geleistet, wie er mich auch in der Vorbereitungszeit durch wertvolle Informationen über die Lage in Film- und Theaterkreisen laufend unterstützt hat. Ich habe von einer Flucht in die Schweiz schliesslich deshalb Abstand genommen, weil ich einmal meine Familie dadurch in grösste Gefahr gebracht hätte, zum andern weil ich meine wegen ihrer Teilnahme am 20.7.1944 verhafteten und in Gefängnis Berlin, Lehrtheaterstrasse inhaftierten Freunde und Bekannten nach Bestechung des Wachpersonals mit wertvollen Nachrichten versehen konnte. Als aber Ende März 1945 die Situation immer gefährlicher wurde, habe ich zusammen mit Dr. Engelsing Berlin verlassen und mich nach Bayern begeben. Die Gestapo entsandte zwar noch Ende April 1945 zu meiner Verfolgung Berliner Beamte dorthin. Infolge des schnellen Vorrückens der Amerikaner konnte indes der beabsichtigte Zugriff nicht mehr durchgeführt werden. Nach dem Zusammenbruch bin ich von Dezember 1945 bis Juni 1946 bei der Central Commission for Germany (C C G) in Münde tätig gewesen und verarbeite seitdem die Geschäfte des Stadtkämmerers in meiner Heimatstadt Aachen.

Aachen, den 8 Nov. 1946

Herrn Dr. Hans Globke

W. H. Engelsing
Konstanz, den 2. 7. 1947

Engelsing

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMPANY AND NOT TO EMPLOYEES.
JOHN CROWTHER & SONS,
MILNBRIDGE LIMITED,
WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS

THE COMPANY'S HEAD OFFICE IS AT
MILNBRIDGE, WEST YORKSHIRE.
BRANCHES AT
LEEDS, SHEFFIELD, GLASGOW,
LONDON, MANCHESTER, BIRMINGHAM,
CARDIFF, NEWCASTLE, ABERDEEN,
GLASGOW, DUNDEE, INVERNESS,
GLASGOW, DUNDEE, INVERNESS,
GLASGOW, DUNDEE, INVERNESS.

TELEGRAMS "CROWTHERS, MILNBRIDGE"
TELEPHONE 22 TO 24, MILNBRIDGE



*Union Mills,
Milnbridge,
West Yorkshire.*

9th August 1946.

JY/AFB.

The American Consul,
SWITZERLAND.

Dear Sir,

It is a great pleasure to confirm my experience with Dr. Hagaling
of Schutzenstrasse 8, Kreuzlingen.

I have known him since 1929. He is a very esteemed friend of
mine, and I can confirm that he always has been a real democrat and anti-
Fascist.

He is the man who persuaded me, and a lot of my friends, to leave
Czecho-Slovakia at the right time. He tried everything possible to leave
Germany and come over to England, because he always told me he did not want
to live under the Fascist regime.

Under the most difficult conditions he was a great friend to a lot
of my acquaintances, and I can give every guarantee as to his reliability
and excellent character.

Yours faithfully,

Man.

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

TA 607726

CERTIFIED COPY of an
Pursuant to the Marriage



ENTRY OF MARRIAGE
Acts. 1811 to 1939.

Registration District **HAMPSTEAD**

1937. Marriage Solemnized at **The REGISTER OFFICE,**
District of **HAMPSTEAD** in the

Column	When Solemnized	Name and Surname	Age	Condition	Rank or Profession	Residence of the Parties at Marriage
16	16 August 1937	Hertut Ingelborg	32 years	Bachelard	Libra. Producer	Comma Hotel Belong Lyure
	1937	Ingelborg Hobler	21 year	Spinster	—	Comma Hotel Belong Lyure

Married in the REGISTER OFFICE.

This Marriage was solemnized between us: *Hertut Ingelborg* and *Ingelborg Hobler*

in the Presence of us: *J.P. Hollisworth, My Special Agent at Hampstead, A. Deming, Registrar, and the Registrar's Administrative Services*

I, **NORMAN TOLSON**, Superintendent Registrar for the District of **HAMPSTEAD**, do hereby certify that this is a true copy of the Entry No. **16** in the Register Book of Marriages No. **70** in the year **1937** on the **29** day of **May** 19**37**.

CAUTION: Any person who falsifies any of the particulars on this

ENTRY OF MARRIAGE
Acts. 1811 to 1939.

M. Cert. S.R.

Insert in this Margin any Note which appears in the original entry.

in the

Rank or Profession	Residence of the Parties at Marriage	Name and Surname	Rank or Profession of Officer
Libra. Producer	Comma Hotel Belong Lyure	Egal. Ingelborg	Shaward
—	Comma Hotel Belong Lyure	Arthur Hobler	Judge (Hampstead)

in the Presence of us: *J.P. Hollisworth, My Special Agent at Hampstead, A. Deming, Registrar, and the Registrar's Administrative Services*

NORMAN TOLSON
GENERAL REGISTRAR

in the District of **HAMPSTEAD** and the Register Book is No. **70** on the **29** day of **May** 19**37**.

I Armee Française
Gouvernement Militaire
en Allemagne.

Allmannsdorf, le 27.6. 45.

Lieutenant Mathieu officier @M. du I/RACAUQ, cantonné in the
space of Staad ,certifies that Mr. Dr. Englsing, residing in Allmannsdorf,
Lorettostr. 36, works for the best of the unity. He rendered best ser-
vices to the occupation - army-groups as well regarding the relations
with the civil population as regarding the informations about old mem-
bers of the Nazi-party.

By the way Dr. Englsing has always been a notorious anti-Fascist
and has worked with much success for th/e 12 Dragons, my predecessors in
in the cantonment.

Le Lieutenant Mathieu
Officier G.M.

I ARME FRANÇAISE
GOUVERNEMENT MILITAIRE
EN ALLEMAGNE.

Allmannsdorf, le 27.6.45

Le Lieutenant MATHIEU, officier G.M. du I/RACAOP
cantonné dans la localité de STAD-RO-ALLMANNSDORF, certifie
que Monsieur ENGELSING, Herbert domicilié à ALLMANNSDORF, Let-
tostei; 36, travaille bénévolement au bénéfice du Groupe.

Aussi bien pour les relations avec la population
civile que pour les renseignements au sujet des anciens membres
importants du parti nazi, il rend les plus grands services aux
troupes d'occupation.

Monsieur ENGELSING a d'ailleurs toujours été un
alli-nazi notoire, et il avait d'jà travaillé dans de très bon-
nes conditions pour le 12^e Régiment de Dragons, ses prédécesseurs dans
le cantonnement.

Le Lieutenant MATHIEU
Officier G.M.



Zur Beachtung!

In polizeilichen Führungszeugnissen werden lediglich Strafen und Entscheidungen und auch diese nur in einem durch Gesetz und Verwaltungsvorschriften bestimmten Umfang vermerkt. Polizeiliche Führungszeugnisse geben kein Urteil über den Leumund oder über das Allgemeinverhalten des Inhabers.

Das Führungszeugnis bezieht sich auf die ganze Zeit, in der der Inhaber im Inland — auch außerhalb Berlins — polizeilich gemeldet war.

Alle polizeilichen Führungszeugnisse werden nur nach diesem Einheitsvordruck erteilt.

Polizeiliches Führungszeugnis

(Die Rückseite ist zu beachten)

Herrn — ~~Franz Fröhlich~~ Dr. Herbert Engelking

(Vor- und Familienname, bei Frauen auch der Geburtsname)

zuletzt bis März 1945

polizeilich gemeldet in Berlin -Grunewald, Bettinastr. 2 b

(Wohnort, Kreis, Straße und Hausnummer)

geboren am 2. September 1904 in Overath Kreis

wird zum Zwecke der Vorlage bei Behörden

Vordruck Nr. 100 283 100 000 11. 48

(Reg.-Nr. 17) M 20 Hauptdruckerei des Pol.-Präs., Bonnensstr. 10



898/17

Copy.

Ingeborg Engleing
Constance, Lorettosteig 36.

Constance, August, 12th. 1945.

To
the Ministry of Instruction
Monsieur René Capitant

le
Monsieur Ministre I hope you have got news from my parents Mr. and Mrs.
Arthur Kuhler, Berkeley, California. I remember very well that you and
your wife visited us in a better and quieter time.

I am the only one of my family, remained in Germany. The
war has prevented me from joining my parents. We had to stand most
difficult years. There were not only the bombs that destroyed our
house and property, but also our lives were ruined by the Nazis. My
husband has always been in peril of life. Now that the danger is over
I do not know, how we managed to get rescued. We are residing in Con-
stance. My husband is an advocat at the tribunal militaire. Now I
should like to accomplish my plan I had in mind at that time of
joining my parents, and my children, six and three years of age.
There are no American authorities here. That's why I have to go to
Switzerland to meet the American consul and to settle some details of
our emigration. I should be deeply grateful if you, who knows me and
our family, could give me a recommendation.

I ask you to send on this letter to commandant Cusson,
section of justice, Military Government. Commandant Cusson will be so
kind as to send my letters to you.

Receive Sir, my greatest esteem

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

Ingeborg Engelsing
Constance, Lorettstraße 54

C. P. A. C.

Constance, le 12 août 1945

Au
Ministre de l'Instruction publique
Monsieur René Capitant

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'espère, que vous avez reçu des nouvelles de mes parents, M. et Mme Arthur Kohler, Berkeley, California. J'en rappelle encore très bien que vous et votre femme sont venus nous voir dans un temps plus calme et heureux.

Je suis la seule de notre famille, qui est restée en Allemagne. La guerre ne m'a empêché de rejoindre mes parents. Nous avons subi des années terriblement difficiles. Ce n'était pas seulement les bombes qui ont détruit notre maison et notre propriété, mais le Nazisme a détruit notre vie. Je me souviens très bien de combattre les Nazis et tout mon mari était presque toujours un ami de mon mari. Aujourd'hui je ne sais pas comment nous nous sommes séparés. Nous vivons en exil à Constance. Mon mari est avec les tribunaux militaires. Maintenant je désire accomplir mes projets d'autrefois, je veux rejoindre mes parents avec mes deux enfants de dix et trois ans. Ici il n'y a pas des autorités américaines. C'est pourquoi il me faut aller en Suisse pour y rencontrer le Consul américain et mettre au point quelques détails de notre migration. Je serais très reconnaissante si vous, qui connaissez moi et notre famille, pourriez me donner une recommandation.

Je vous prie, d'envoyer cette lettre au Commandant Gosson, Section de Justice, Gouvernement Militaire, Le Commandant Gosson a la bonté d'envoyer ma lettre à vous.

Recevez, mon Ministre, l'expression de ma considération distinguée.

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

C o p i e.

Ministère de l'Education

Cabinet du Ministre

S c h m i t t l e i n :

Le Dr. K o h l e r est un des premiers juristes allemands & l'oeuvre
encyclopédiques.

Il m'a aimablement reçu, autrefois à Berlin.

Je vous prie d'entrer en relation et porter aide à sa fille et à
son oncle, dont il est question dans sa lettre.

Paris, 19 Septembre 1945

signé: René Capitant

Dr. Kohlert
Ministère de l'Education
Cabinet du Ministre

Copy.

Ministère de l'Éducation

Cabinet du Ministre

Schnittlein.

Doktor Kohler has been one of the first juristic encyclopedic in Germany.

He has once received me very kindly.

I ask you to get in relation with his daughter and his son-in-law, who are mentioned in his letter and to assist them.

Paris, 19 September 1945.

gez. René Capitant.

C o p i e.

Gouvernement Militaire
Sécurité Publique
Constance

Constance, le 17 Septembre 1945

A t t e s t a t i o n

L'avocat aux tribunaux militaires du Gouvernement Militaire de Constance, Monsieur le Dr. E n g e l s i n g, Passeport No. II 9539/42, entretient les meilleurs relations avec les autorités d'occupation et leur a rendu des services importants.

Les militaires des Forces Alliées sont priés de lui prêter aide et protection en toute circonstance.

Dr. Herbert Engelsing Passport No. II 9539/42 of Constance is a barrister admitted to the military court by the Militaire Government at Constance; he enjoys the best relations with the occupation authorities and has rendered them important services.

The allied forces are asked to help him in every way possible.

signé: J. P e l t i e r
Chef de la S.P.

Le Major ...
Constance, le 21. 9. 1945.



Engelsing

Peter H. Bamberth
970-15 CIC Detachment
Headquarters 1st Army Group
APO 655, U.S. Army

16 June 1945

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Roseberg Kohler Engelring for more than twenty years.

Mrs. Engelring is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Kohler, 115 Hillcrest Rd. Berkeley, California, American citizens.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Engelring are trustworthy in every regard and have risked their lives in the past fighting the Nazis. They can be relied upon to help Allied occupation troops in every way possible.

Mr. and Mrs. Engelring and family are hoping to be able to return to the U.S.A. as soon as possible and in the mean time every courtesy which may be extended to them is personally appreciated.

Peter H. Bamberth
Peter H. Bamberth
Special Agent CIC

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SECRET



TOBIS FILMKUNST G.M.B.H.

PERNUM: 14671
TELEGRAMM: TOBISFILM

BERLIN NW 1
FRIEDENSHOF 13

d.13.12.1944

Vertraulich

Lieber Dr.! Die Sache D. steht faul. Setzen Sie sofort Ihre
"Freunde in Bewegung. Sonst ist Hase oder Witte nicht zu umgehen. Ver-
stärken Sie auch Ihre Frau. Ich habe etwas von Aurfürstenstrasse
gehört, die eingeschaltet werden soll. Was wäre ja das Schlimmste.
Ankreiß dafür, dass D. wirklich ein Biest ist, unerlässlich. Es scheint,
dass große Hintermänner, wahrscheinlich der Duce-Team, am Werke sind,
die nicht Ihr Opfer haben wollen. Acwa ist weniger gefährdet, Uhlig
wird vom A. gestützt. Tun Sie was Ihrige. Verreisen Sie, wenn es nicht
anders geht. Minze Tage kann ich Sie schon decken.

Handwritten signature

Tomed SCHOWGUROW

SECRET

Copy.

Dr. Friedrich - Karl Sarre
lawyer and notary.
Berlin W. 15.
Meinckestrasse 15.

I, The undersigned lawyer and notary Dr. Friedrich Sarre 45 years old, have neither belonged to the N.S. D. A. P. nor to any of its organizations. I am entirely guiltless in political way and have been nominated by the Allied Commandature in Berlin as a member of the lawyer chamber of justice of Berlin.

In 1943 and 1944 I was the liaison man between the group of the July 20th. and the chief of the American intelligent service in Bern, Switzerland - Mr. Allen Dulles. During these years I have informed Mr. Dulles of all questions, interesting for him concerning economical and political interests in Germany. In February 1945 I had to undergo a thorough trial by the Gestapo of Berlin, lasting for three days. I was released however, as nothing could be proved. My brother-in-law, solicitor Wätjen - fled as an active member of the group of the July 20th. to Switzerland, my sister - Marie - Louise Sarre - was already arrested by the Nazis in the autumn 1943, because of having supported some Jews with victuals. My sister had to remain in imprisonment in the concentration-camp of Ravensbrück, till she was delivered by the Red-Army in April 1945. I have in my capacity as a member of the Presidency of the chamber for lawyers of Berlin continually to do with Denazification-affairs and therefore give political certificates of good conduct only in rarest cases and only then, if I am convinced that the person concerned I have to deal with is a true persuaded anti-Fascist, who not only with words but also with deeds has fought for his conviction. I have known Dr. Herbert Engelsing, just now residing in Konstanz 5. Wallgutstrasse, since nearly 15 years. I was in continual professional contact with him, as I had already got a greater practice for lawyers of film-affairs in Berlin before the third Empire and was especially in close touch with the Tobis-Concern

Seite 2.

Dr. Friedrich -Karl Sarre
lawyer and notary.
Berlin W. 15.
Meinckestrasse 15.

the foundation of which I partook in 1927.

I next have been acquainted with Mr. Dr. Englsing as a judge of the chamber, that was competent for film-affairs, and then later I met him again as a film-author and producer at the Tobis. During the twelve years of the Hitler regime, in which I had now and again the chance of seeing and speaking in shorter and longer intervals Mr. Dr. Englsing, who had also social intercourse in my house, I gained the conviction from the very first day, that he opposes the national-socialistic system not only critically declining, but that he also became positively active.

In the year 1937 Mr. Dr. Englsing dared to marry a half-Jewish lady in spite of the "Nuremberg-laws" under hard struggles, that made him utterly suspicious at the various instances of the party. Gathering from the speeches with him I can now certify that he was entirely clear-sighted about the consequences of his doing and was even willing to accept the restrictions of his personal liberty.

The plot of the war by Hitler was considered by Dr. Englsing as well as by me to be madness and he was one of the few, who had been convinced from the very beginning, that Germany will be going to lose her injustice cause. Both of us stuck to this belief, even at the time, when the German troops were advancing in the Caucasus.-

When the first resistance movements in Germany were observed, Mr. Dr. Englsing began to be regarded as a man with whom one ought rather not to have any social intercourse on account of his anti-national-socialistic attitude and so he was avoided by the circles of Berlin being not positively anti-fascistic.

Seite 3.

Dr. Friedrich-Karl Sarre.
Lawyer and notary.
Berlin W. 15
Meinckestrasse 15.

I know from reliable circles of resistance, that Mr. Dr. Englsing has played an active part in the so-called Schulze-Boysen circle, most members of which were executed, and that he violently supported this circle without any consideration and safety for his own person, moreover he looked after the survivors in a very sacrificing way.

I know furthermore that he has given an extraordinary brave deposition before the People's Court in a bad denunciation-affair, plotted by the actress of that time Marianne Simon, that pilloried the informer Marianne Simon and compromised the system.

I was in permanent change of thoughts with Mr. Dr. Englsing during the time of our acquaintance and there was never any reason of making a secret of our opinions.

Concluding from the preceding I am convinced, that Dr. Englsing never sympathized with the Nazi-system, on the contrary, as far as I am informed has he done all in his power to fight against this system.

ges. Dr. Friedrich Carl Sarre.

Beate von MOLO-MOISSI

Geiselgasteig / München
Robert Koch-Str. 13
den 2. September, 1946

I am the daughter of Alexander Moissi, whose name as an actor is linked with that of Max Reinhardt, and who died in 1939 well famed as Anti-Nazi.

I myself have left Germany in 1933 and have lived in voluntary emigration in America, England and France. Finally, when war broke out, I found myself cornered in Italy. It was there that I met Mr. Dr. Robert ENGELSING, whom I had known before, at the beginning of war in Rome.

We had long talks about the interior German situation and I was under the belief, that every German had become a Nazi, because such was the impression one had got from abroad. But Mr. Engelsing explained with such fervour, that there were still a great many groups existing in Germany, that were absolutely against the Nazis and in spite of propaganda and terror trying intently to put an end to the Nazi-regime. He declared himself a member of such a group and he was full of hope that the war and its entanglements would give the Anti-Nazis an opportunity to win their battle.

I remember distinctly, that both, my husband and myself, were uncommonly impressed upon the fact that very active Anti-Nazis existed still in Germany and furthermore that Mr. Engelsing risked the outspoken and frank statement of such ideas and even risked making propaganda for these groups.

Beate von Mollo

(Beate von MOLO-MOISSI)

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Dr. jur. Alfred L. Meers
Bochtersmuhl

Waller, am 10. Sept. 1946

Ich kenne Herrn Bochtersmuhl Dr. Ingelberg, Kempten, seit dem Jahre 1912, also seit 34 Jahren persönlich, da wir gemeinsam die Schule, die Universität und pol. Vereinnahmungen besucht haben. Insbesondere waren wir gemeinsam Mitglieder des bayrischen katholischen Studenten und anderer demokratischer Organisationsen. Ferner waren wir Lehrer an Bildungsinstituten der SPD für Arbeiterstudenten.

Über die Schularbeiten, die Dr. Ingelberg während des hiesigen Regimes hatte, ist mir an Einzelheiten nichts bekannt. Besonders erinnere ich mich folgender prägnanter Verträge:

An einem Stammtisch in "Voll-Garten" wurde im Jahre 1942 über die Filialität Dr. I's gesprochen. Dabei erklärte der ausnahmsweise Seiner, der sich später als Staatsanwalt herausstellte, dass genügend Material gegen Dr. I. vorliege, um ihn zur Strafe zu verurteilen.

Er sei "politisch völlig unanverwundlich".

1943 lernte ich durch meine Frau ein Datum in Loggort kennen. Diese gehörte ebenfalls zu dem Bekanntenkreis von Dr. I. Die unterrichtete mich über seine politische Abwehrkräfte, die Dr. I. bereitet wurde und versprach, ihn nicht zu verraten.

Die klare antisemitische Karte von Dr. I. war also nicht nur Kringwissen, sondern auch weiteren Kreisen bekannt gewesen. Erwin Ullmer gab mir diesen Hinweis bei Dr. I. selbständig nicht bekannt.

Diese Mitteilung verleihere ich an Klagesatz.

gen. Dr. Alfred Meers

Die Vorlage wird als Kopie
übergeben, am 2.1.1947



Alfred Meers

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Dr. jur. Alfred L. Essers
lawyer

Weller, Sept. 10th. 1946.

I have known Mr. Dr. Englsing, lawyer, Konstanz, since 1912, exactly 34 years, as we have attended together school, university and political meetings. Especially we were together members of the republican association of judges and other democratical organisations. Furthermore we have been teachers for work-students of courses for education of the SPD.

About the difficulties, that Dr. Englsing had during the national-socialistic regime, is known to me much of details. I especially remember following characteristic incidents:

At a table reserved for regular guests in "Weiss-Casuarie" the film activity of Dr. Englsing was discussed. Hereby the leader of the shootings, Zeiske, turning out later as a Gestapo-agent, declared, that there were sufficient material against Dr. Englsing to bring him to bag. He would be entirely unreliable in political regard.

1945 my wife introduced me to a lady in Zoppot. This lady also belonged to the acquaintances of Dr. Englsing. She informed me about new political difficulties, that were given to Dr. Englsing and promised to warn him immediately.

The clear anti-fascistic line of Dr. Englsing has not only been known to persons being in the secret, but to other circles too. In spite of this dangerous situation Dr. Englsing has not changed his attitude. I affirm in lieu on a n oath this declaration.

ges. Dr. Alfred Essers.

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Zürich, den 25. 1947
Pension Bergfrieden
Billeterstrasse

Ich versichere das nachfolgende an Hidesstatt:

Der Schriftsteller Günther Weisenborn hatte seinerzeit zwei sehr gute Bücher geschrieben: Das Mädchen von Paná-(eine Liebesgeschichte)- und "Marie"-(eine Arztgeschichte aus Südamerika). Infolgedessen wurde der Film auf ihn aufmerksam und Weisenborn schrieb u.a. auch für meine Produktion einige Filmentwürfe, die indessen nicht verfilmt wurden. Aus dieser schriftstellerischen Arbeit stammt meine Bekanntschaft mit Weisenborn.

Während meiner Tätigkeit in der Deutschen Untergrundbewegung gehörte Weisenborn zu dem engeren Kreis um Harro Schulze-Boysen. In dem Prozess vor dem Reichskriegsgericht wurde er zu 4 Jahren Zuchthaus verurteilt. Ich habe in den Wirren des Zusammenbruchs nichts mehr von ihm gehört.

Im Jahre 1946 nahm das Stadttheater Konstanz ein Stück Weisenborns: "Babal" zur Uraufführung an. Weisenborn kam persönlich nach Konstanz und erfuhr, dass ich hier tätig war. Er suchte mich auf, erzählte mir, dass er und seiner Familie wenig zu essen hätten. Er sei von früher her mit dem Schauspielhaus Zürich verbunden. Ob ich ihm nicht eine Einladung für einen Tag zur Besprechung von Verlagsfragen und Theaterfragen vermitteln könne. Ich habe dann die Erlaubnis des Französischen Sicherheitsoffiziers und des Schweizerischen Konsuls erhalten und Weisenborn war dann den Tag in Zürich. Als er die Geschäfte in der Bahnhofstrasse sah, weinte er. Er wurde dann von den Herren des Schauspielhauses, soweit als zulässig, beschenkt und kehrte überglücklich nach Berlin zurück.

Ich habe mich mit Weisenborn natürlich über die Gruppe Schulze-Boysen, unsere Schicksale und die Fehler, die wir seinerzeit gemacht haben, und die zur Entdeckung unserer Arbeit führten, unterhalten. Weisenborn bestritt übrigens energisch, Kommunist zu sein. Er könne nur in freier Luft arbeiten und wohne in der britischen Zone Berlins. Die Russen

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sein allerdings ~~der~~ literarischen Betätigung gegen ~~er~~ besonders gross-
süßig und daher unentbehrlich.

Meine Beziehungen zu Weisenborn haben mit Politik nichts zu tun. Wer
meine Frau und mich kennt, weiss, dass wir aus der inneren Struktur unserer
Herkunft und unserer Persönlichkeit gegen jede Herrschaft der Minderwer-
tigen sind und sein müssen.

Während meiner Tätigkeit in der Deutschen Untergrundbewegung habe ich
immer mit Maximalismus gepredigt, dass die inneren Gegensätze schweigen müs-
sen, bis unser gemeinsames Ziel, das Verschwinden der Nazis, erreicht sei.
Ich habe daher gerade Leute der Widerstandsbewegung aus allen Lagern zu-
sammengebracht.

Heute muss dagegen die Trennung in klare politische Meinungen wieder
voll wirksam werden. Aber es würde gegen die Grundsätze der Fairness ver-
stossen, Hilfsbedürftigen nicht zu helfen. Der Gegensatz der Meinungen muss
aber klar aufrechterhalten bleiben. Das ist im Falle Weisenborn in offener
Aussprache immer geschehen.

Walter Ulbricht

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MARGARET BORN

I, Margaret Born, residing at 206 East 60th Street, New York, N. Y., being duly sworn, do, see and say:

I was born in Germany as a national of that country and lived in Berlin with my mother Mrs. Johanna Born. We had to leave Germany on account of racial reasons and arrived in this country in 1941. We are to receive our final citizenship papers during this month. (p. 154)

Several years before Hitler came to power - in or about 1929 - we met Dr. Herbert ENGELRING. He was a young lawyer and shortly after a judge at a Berlin court. In the course of time a close friendship developed between us. Dr. Engelring, who was not married at this time, was a frequent guest in our home. He became legal adviser of my mother who owned interests in real property.

When Hitler came to power our friendship with Dr. Engelring became closer than ever. This was remarkable as he was an "Aryan" and under the circumstances endangered his career by keeping in contact with us. In order to leave Germany we had to overcome serious obstacles, and I am convinced that we would never have succeeded in overcoming these but for the unselfish help which was given to us by Dr. Engelring.

Dr. Engelring was equally faithful in his friendship to my cousin Dr. Arnold Wolfsohn. After we had left, we received word that Dr. Engelring had given him refuge and help under most dangerous circumstances.

In view of Dr. Engelring's conduct it is hardly necessary to mention that he hated the Nazis and was deeply worried about the situation they created in Germany. Frequently he expressed his hope that conditions would permit an uprising and overthrow of the Nazi regime.

When Dr. Engelring married Miss Inge Kohler, we extended our friendship to her and she proved to be of the same spirit as her husband.

OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF
SWORN AND SURETY TO
RECEIVED THIS 18 MAY 1946
J. J. [Signature]
M. B. [Signature]

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED TO
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
MAY 18 1946
NEW YORK OFFICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Margaret Born

145 EAST 52ND STREET
NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Den 29. September 1946

Bestätigung.

Ich, der Unterzeichnete, Dr. Paul Kompner, wohnhaft 145 East 52nd Street, New York City, N.Y., erkläre hiermit folgendes:

Ich lebe seit 1938 in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika und bin amerikanischer Staatsbürger.

Vor dem genannten Zeitpunkt lebte ich, damals deutscher Reichsangehöriger, in Berlin. Ich war Mitinhaber des Bankhauses Mendelssohn & Co. in Berlin, sowie einige Jahre hindurch Mitglied des Finanzausschusses des Völkerbunds in Genf.

Herr Rechtsanwalt Dr. Herbert Engelsing, Konstanz-Staat, ~~Gaschenweg 6~~, früherer Berlin, ist mir seit langen Jahren bekannt. Ich habe ihn sowohl in seiner früheren Berufstätigkeit innerhalb des Konzerns der Tobis-Film-Gesellschaft als auch privat als Freund und Mitglied einer mir nahbefreundeten Familie kennen gelernt.

Aufgrund dieser jahrelangen Erfahrung kann ich bestaetigen, dass Herr Dr. Engelsing ein Mann von autigen Charakter und einwandfreier Gesinnung ist. Herr Dr. Engelsing hat unter grossen Schwierigkeiten darauf bestanden und den Entschluss durchgefuehrt, ein Maedchen aus halbjudischer Familie zu heiraten. Er hat diesen Entschluss im Jahre 1934 vollziehen koennen. Trotz allen Anfeindungen blieb er bei seinem Entschluss, wie er ueberhaupt bei denjenigen zu bleiben pflegt, die er sich vornimmt.

Herr Dr. Engelsing ist ein Mann von Begabung, klarem Urteil und gesundem Herzen, welches bei ihm auf dem rechten Fleck sitzt. Es ist kaum notwendig, dies hervorzuheben, denn wenn man mit Herrn Dr. Engelsing spricht und sich ueber seine Testigkeit ein Bild macht, dann gewinnt man recht schnell einen Eindruck darueber, dass das ein Mann von untadeligem Wesen ist.

146 EAST 82ND STREET
NEW YORK 28, N. Y.

Seite 2.

Doch kann zu einem solchen Eindruck die Erfahrung derjenigen hinzutreten, die Herrn Dr. Engelsing lange und genau kennen. Zu diesen rechne ich mich, obgleich ich seit meiner Auswanderung aus Deutschland keine direkte Berührung mit Herrn Dr. Engelsing mehr hatte. Wenn man aber die Familie eines Menschen so genau kennt und mit ihr so intim befreundet ist, wie ich mit der Familie der Ehefrau des Herrn Dr. Engelsing, die teilweise in Amerika lebt, dann kann man garnicht umhin, sich ueber den betreffenden Ehegatten informiert zu halten und ein sehr klares Urteil zu haben.

Ich bestaetige gern, dass man Herrn Dr. Engelsing mit vollem Vertrauen begegnen kann.

H. Paul Herrmann

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145 East Street
New York 22 N.Y.

September 29th. 1946.

Certification.

I, the undersigned, Dr. Paul Kompner, residing 145 East 52nd Street New York City, N.Y., declare hereby the following:

Since 1938 I have been living in the United States of America, as an American citizen.

Before the mentioned moment I lived, at that time German citizen, at Berlin. I was a copartner of the Banking-house Mendelssohn and Co. in Berlin, as during some years a member of the financial Committee of the League of Nations in Geneva.

Master Dr. Englsing, lawyer, Konstantin/Stein, Aschenweg 8, formerly in Berlin, has been known to me since many years. I have been acquainted with him during his former professional activity within the Concern of the Tobac-Film- society, as well as privately as a friend and member of a family on close friendly terms with me.

Because of this for years lasting experience I can confirm, that Mr. Dr. Englsing is a man of brave character and incontrovertible conviction. Mr. Dr. Englsing has insisted under great difficulties on marrying a lady of a half-Jewish family and has carried out his resolution. He has been able to execute this decision in 1927. In spite of all persecutions he stuck to his resolution, as he generally keeps to what he undertakes..

Mr. Dr. Englsing is a man of talent, of clear judgement and of sound mind. (Mr. Dr. Englsing) It is hardly necessary to call special attention to that, for if one speaks with Dr. Englsing and makes oneself an idea of his activity, then one very soon gains an impression of what a blameless character this man is. Yet may it be such an impression the experience be added of those who very well know Dr. Englsing for a long time. To those I reckon myself, although I had not come into direct contact anymore with Dr. Englsing, since my emigration from Germany. But if one sees exactly

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145 East 52nd Street
New York 22 N.Y.

Seite 2.

knows a family and is so intimately befriended with them, as I am with the family of Dr. Engleing's wife, who is partly living in America, then one cannot but keep informed oneself of husband and wife and of having a very clear judgement.

I like to confirm, that Mr. Dr. E. can be met with full confidence.

A b s c h r i f t

Alfred Müller.

Berlin-Dahlem, den 20. Mai
Anselstr. 15

WIDERSÄTZLICHE ERKLÄRUNG

Herr Dr. Herbert Engelsing, wohnhaft in Konstanz, Aeschenweg bis kurz vor Kriegsende in Berlin - Grunewald, Bettinastr. 2b - gehörte zu den schärfsten Gegnern des nationalsozialistischen Systems.

Diese reine Einstellung ist an sich schon in seiner "Mischehe" (seiner Gattin Inge geb. Kohler galt nach den Nürnberger Gesetzen als "Mischling I. Grades"), vor allen aber seiner gesund-demokratischen und menschlichen Auffassung begründet.

Mit einem in Nazi-Deutschland seltenen Mutesmut hat er unter Nichtachtung der ihm beruflich und persönlich drohenden Gefahren allen Freunden und Bekannten, die durch den Nationalsozialismus verfolgt waren, unermüdet mit Rat und Tat beigestanden.

Es ist als ein Wunder zu betrachten, dass er nicht von den Häschern Adolf Hitlers gegriffen worden und dass er mit dem Leben ohne Einkerkierung durch die Hitler'sche Tyrannei hindurchgekommen ist.

Als Beweise für die antifaschistische Haltung Dr. Engelsings führe ich an:

An der 1945 gegen das Nazi-System gerichteten Putschaffäre Schultze-Boysen war er beteiligt. Sie endete mit der Hinrichtung des Ehepaares Schultze-Boysen. Seltsamer Weise ist die GEMAPO nicht auf die Spur Dr. Engelsings gekommen, sodass er damals nicht das gleiche Schicksal wie das unglückliche Ehepaar erlitten hat. Trotz der über ihm schwebenden Gefahr hat er den Anverwandten des Dr. Schultze-Boysen unmittelbar nach dessen Enthauptung Unterkunft und Beistand gewährt.

Darüber hinaus hat er die Befreiung des in Verbindung mit diesem Putsch verhafteten Ehepaares Buschmann - Dr. Buschmann ist s.Z. Präsident der Zentralverwaltung für Handel und Versorgung in der sowjetischen Besatzungszone/Berlin - mit ausserordentlichem Mut und Geschick betrieben.

Der Schwiegermutter Dr. Buschmanns, Frau Ferry, die - weil Jüdin - während der Inhaftierung ihrer Kinder in Ihrer Not sich durch Vergiftung dem Abtransport durch die Gestapo in ein Todeslager entziehen hat, hat er buchstäblich bis zu ihrem letzten Atemzuge seine Hilfe angedeihen lassen.

Einen seiner Freunde, Herr Dr. Koss/Stuttgart, dem als "Mischling I. Grades" Zwangsarbeitslager drohte, hat er bei sich beherbergt und dadurch vor dem Zugriff der Gestapo geschützt.

Mir persönlich - lt. Anlage "anerkanntes Opfer der Nürnberger Gesetzgebung (Opfer des Faschismus)" - wegen seiner Mischehe - seiner Frau Marie geb. Binow, die nach den Nürnberger Gesetzen als "Jüdin" galt und unserer Tochterchen, die zu Mischlingen I. Grades gestempelt waren, hat Dr. Engelsing in rührender Weise alles in seiner Macht stehende und treueste Unterstützung gewährt. Dass meine Frau der Inhaftierung und dem Abtransport nach Auswitz oder Theresienstadt entging, ist seinen klugen Ratschlägen und Handlungen zu verdanken, mehrfach hat er ihr in Zeiten besonderer Gefährdung in seinem Haus vor dem Zugriff der Gestapo ein Asyl eingeräumt, dass sie heute noch lebt, ist seinen klugen Ratschlägen zuschreiben. Ich selbst verdanke seinen wertvollen und geschickten Massnahmen die vorzeitige Entlassung aus der Zwangsarbeit in den Konzentrationsarbeitslagern Weissenfels a.d.S. und Halle a.d.S.

II.

Diese Beispiele dürften den Beweis erbracht haben, dass Herr Dr. Engelking ein Antifaschist reinerer Prägung war und, wo auch immer, deshalb gerechte Würdigung und Unterstützung verdient.

Seiner Gattin Inge geb. Kohler, die gleich ihrem Mann - trotz eigener Diffamierung und Qualereien durch das Hitler-System - allen Verfolgten in selbstloser Weise geholfen hat, wie Dr. Engelking bin ich mit meiner Familie zu demselben Danke verpflichtet, und unsere Wünsche für dieses jederseits hilfsbereite Ehepaar gehen dahin, dass die Zukunft es reichlich für die sich während der Nazi-Herrschaft freiwillig in der Bekämpfung des Faschismus auferlegten Gefahren entschädigen möge.

AN ERIDES STATT:

ges. Alfred Müller

1 Anlage

Die Handlung ist, als ob ich selbst
München, den 2. 7. 1947



Alfred Müller

Copy.

Alfred Müller.

Berlin-Dahlem, 20. March
Amelweg, 1 5th.

Affidavit Declaration.

Mr. Dr. Englsing, living in Konstanz, Aeschenweg, -till a short time before the war in Berlin, Grunewald, Bettinastrasse 2b- belonged to the acutest adversaries of the Nationalsocialistic system. This, his attitude is already to notice by his mixed marriage (his wife Inge geb. Kohler meant after the laws of Eurenberg a mixed - marriage of first degree) and chiefly by his sound democratical and human apprehension. With a courage seldom in Nazi-Germany he has assagated with advice and deed all his friends and acquaintances, being persecuted by the Nationalsocialism, without observing professional and personal threatening dangers.-

It seems to be a miracle that he was not captured by Adolf Hitler's catchpools and that he escaped imprisonment by the tyranny of Hitler. As a proof for Dr. Englsing's anti-fascistic attitude I allege: He partook of the revolutionary - outbreak Schulze-Boysen, directed against the Nazi-system. It ended with the execution of the couple Schulze-Boysen. The Gestapo, it is strange to say, has not been able to follow Mr. Englsing's trace, so that he has suffered the same fate as the unhappy couple. In spite of the impending danger he has granted the relations of Dr. Schulze Boysen shelter and assistance after the execution. Moreover he has carried on with extraordinary courage and skill the release of the arrested married couple Dr. Buschmann, connected with this revolutionary outbreak. Dr. Buschmann is now President of the Central Administration for Commerce and Provision in the Soviet occupied Zone of Berlin. He conferred to Dr. Buschmann's mother-in-law-, till to her last breath his help, who, on account of being a Jewess, escaped the Gestapo, who intended to bring her in a death-concentration-camp, by committing suicide,

Seite 2.

Alfred Miller

Berlin-Dahlem 20. March
Amelstrasse 15.

during the arrest of her children.

One of his friends, Mr. Dr. Kohn/Stuttgart whom as a half-breed I. expected hard labour camp, he has sheltered and so protected before the persecution of the Gestapo-

Dr. Engling has granted assistance in the most valuable and faithful way to me personally, being an acknowledged victim of the Nuremberg legislation (victim of the Fascism) on account of my mixed marriage, furthermore to my wife Marie, born Simon, passing for a Jewess according to the Nuremberg laws and to our little daughter, being marked as half-breed of first degree. That my wife escaped the imprisonment and deportation to Auschwitz and Theresienstadt is to owe to his prudent advice and deeds. Several times he has given her in times of special danger an asylum before the persecution of the Gestapo, so that her rescue is due to his shrewd helping. I myself owe his courageous and skilful measures my premature release of hard-labour in the concentration-camps Weissenfels a.d.S. and Halle a.d.S.

These examples might have given proof, that Herr Dr. Engling was a very true anti-Fascist and merits therefore acknowledgement and protection. I and my family have always to thank his wife too, - Inge born Kehler - who like her husband has assisted in an unselfish way to all persecuted persons, in spite of their own persecutions and worries by the Hitler system.

We wish the always helpful couple that they may be fully rewarded for all the dangers they had to stand voluntarily in combatting the Fascism.

in lieu of an oath

ges. Alfred Miller.

Abschrift.

Dr. Ing. Fritz Koss
vom Military Government
zugelassener Freuhänder

Stuttgart-Sonnenberg, den 12.6.46
Haldenwaldstr. 3

Ich habe Herrn Dr. Engelsing im Jahre 1943 anlässlich des Brandes seines Hauses kennengelernt. Er hat sich einige Zeit nachher darauf angesprochen, dass ich sicher "nichtarischer Abstammung" sei, und mich darüber unterrichtet, dass das Gleiche bei seiner Frau der Fall sei. Als ich im Dezember 1943 infolge Fliegerbeschadens wohnungslos wurde, hat mir Dr. Engelsing in seinem Hause Unterkunft angeboten mit dem Hinweis, dass seine Frau und er dies nur täten, weil sie meiner ablehnenden Einstellung gegen den Nationalsozialismus sicher seien und dass sie nur mit Menschen zu verkehren wünschten, bei denen diese Voraussetzungen vorliegen. Ich bin später von Angehörigen meiner damaligen Firma, deren Büro im Nebenhaus sich befand, darauf angesprochen worden, ob ich wisse, dass ich in ein politisch verdächtiges Haus gezogen sei.

Als ich im Herbst 1944 damit rechnen musste, von der sogen. Aktion Mitte als Zwangsarbeiter zur OT oder zum Volkssturm eingesetzt zu werden, haben mir die zahlreichen Verbindungen von Herrn und Frau Dr. Engelsing zu antinational-sozialistischen Personen in den verschiedensten Stellungen wesentlich geholfen, der Erfassung durch diese Aktionen immer wieder zu entgehen.

Nach dem missglückten Attentat vom 20. Juli 1944 wurde mir klar, dass Ministerialrat Dr. Globke vom Reichsinnenministerium, der uns laufend über den neuesten Stand der Juden- und Mischlingsverfolgung informierte, mit den Sürdelerleuten in Verbindung gestanden sein musste, Dr. Engelsing übermittelte ihm jeweils Nachrichten über die fortschreitende innere Zersetzung, wie sie sich in den Theater- und Filmkreisen abspielte und wie ich sie ihm aus Bauindustrie-, OT- und sonstigen technischen Kreisen verschaffen konnte.

Ich habe im Dezember 1944 die schwere Gefahr miterlebt, in die Dr. Engelsing seine Familie und sich dadurch gebracht hatte, dass er gegen die Demniskantentätigkeit der Schauspielerin Marianne Simon aufzutreten und vor einem Kriegsgericht aussagen wagt. Bei diesem Anlass haben wir wiederum Bekannte aus Theater- und Filmkreisen geraten, schnellstens aus dem Haus der Familie Engelsing auszusuchen, da er von SS-Gruppenführer Winkel persönlich für diese Angelegenheit als geistiger Urheber verantwortlich gemacht werde und ein geschnitzter Mann sei. Ich bin in klarer Erinnerung an die Jahre, die sich als sogen. "jüdischer Mischling I. Grades" verbracht habe, Herrn Dr. Engelsing und insbesondere seiner Frau dankbar für das eindeutige Beispiel der konsequenten Ablehnung des Nationalsozialismus und für das daraus sich ergebende Gefühl der gegenseitigen Rückendeckung in ausweglos scheinender Lage.

ges. Fritz Koss

Dr. (H. Koss) er ist nichtig bestätigt
Konnanz, den 2.7.1947



Fritz Koss

Dr. Ing. Fritz Koss
from Military Government
admitted trustee

Stuttgart-Sonnenberg, 12.6.46.
Haldenwaldstrasse 3.

Copy.

I have been acquainted with Dr. Engleing since 1943 on the occasion of the fire in his house. Some time later he asked me, if I was a No-Aryan and told me, that his wife is also a half-Jewess. When I lost my dwelling in a n air-raid, Dr. Engleing offered me accommodations in his apartments with the hint, that he and his wife would do that, because they were sure of my refusing attitude against National-socialism and that they wanted only to meet people with the same present suppositions. Later I was addressed on account of this by people of my firm, whose office was in the adjoining house, and who asked me if I knew that I had moved in a political suspicious house, when in the autumn 1946 I had to reckon with my being called in for hard-labour to Of or Volksturn by the so-called action giddle, the numerous relations of Mr. and Mrs. Engleing with anti-national-socialistic persons in different positions have helped me a great deal to escape the hold of these actions.

After the failure of the attack from July 20th 1944 it was clear to me, that Ministerialrat Dr. Glucke from the Ministry of the Reich, who kept on informing us about the situation of the persecution of the Jews and the Jewish half-breed, must have been in contact with the Gauleiter-people. Dr. Engleing occasionally transmitted news about the progressing decay as it was marked in theatre and film circles and as I could provide them from building industry of and other technical circles.

Seite 2.
Dr. Ing. Fritz Koss
Military Government
admitted trustee

Copy

I have experienced the terrible danger Mr. Engelsing had involved his family and himself by daring to act against the denunciation activity of the actress Marianne Simon and by deposing before the court-martial. On this occasion acquaintances of theatre and film circles have again advised me to leave quickly the house of family Engelsing, as he would be made responsible by SS-group-leader Hinkel himself for having been the spirital author of this occasion and that Dr. Engelsing would be a marked man.

I will always remember well those years I spent as a so-called Jewish half-breed I. in Dr. Engelsing's house and shall never forget to be deeply thankful to both of them, also for the good example they have given by the consequent refusal of the Nationalsozialismus and the comforting feeling of reciprocal protection in hopeless situations people received by them.

A b s c h r i f t:

Milheim/Ruhr-Speldorf, am 15.6.
Prinzenhöhe 11.

Eidesstattliche Erklärung

Ich kann aus genauer eigener Kenntnis versichern, dass Frau Ingeborg Engelsing zu jeder Zeit schärfste und überseugte Gegnerin des Nationalsozialismus gewesen ist.

Sie war ebenso wie ihr Gatte auf das Engste befreundet mit meinem Sohne Harro S c h u l t z e - B e y e n und seiner Frau Libertas geb. Haas-Beye. Es dürfte aus Presse und Rundfunk bekannt sein, dass mein Sohn und meine Schwiegertochter wegen einer gross angelegten Verschwörung gegen das Leben Hitlers und der anderen Parteiführer zum Tode verurteilt und am 22. Dezember 1942 hingerichtet worden sind. Das Haus von Herrn und Frau Engelsing in Berlin war vorher Aufdeckung der Verschwörung einer der Haupttreffpunkte der Gruppe. Nach der Verhaftung meines Sohnes haben Herr und Frau Engelsing, obwohl sie selbst sehr gefährdet waren, alles Erdenkliche versucht, um Hilfe für meinen Sohn zu schaffen, sie mit Lebensmitteln zu versorgen und eine Verteidigung der Angeklagten zu erlangen. Meine Frau und ich haben sie, als wir in den schweren Tagen nach der Verhaftung unserer Kinder in Berlin waren, und von vielen Anderen, die uns bis dahin nahe gestanden hatten, ängstlich gemieden wurden, mit grösster Herablichkeit und Freundschaft aufgenommen.

Es ist nur besonderen Glückes Umständen zu verdanken gewesen, dass Herr und Frau Engelsing unter den wenigen Überlebenden aus dem Freundeskreis meines Sohnes gewesen sind.

ges. Erich Edgar S c h u l t z e
Durch das Military Government
gezeichnet Director der Kom.
A.G. Bismarck

St. 46/1000 10-10 als richtig bestätigt
München, den d. 7. 1947



E. Engelsing

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
1944/07

COPY.

Mühlheim/Ruhr-Speldorf, 15.5th.
Prinzenhöpe ...

Affidavit declaration

I can confirm of my own experience, that Mrs. Ingeborg Engleing has been at any time an acute and convinced adversary of National-socialism.

She was like her husband on close friendly terms with my son Harro Schulze-Boysen and his wife Libertas, born Haas-Hoye. It will be known from Press and broadcast, that my son and daughter-in-law had been condemned to death and on 22th. december 1942 executed on account of a conspiracy against the life of Hitler and the other leaders of the party. Mr. and Mrs. Engleing's home in Berlin was one of the chief rendez-vous of the group before the discovery of the conspiracy. After the arrest of my son Mr. and Mrs. Engleing have tried everything to assist my son, although they themselves were very much endangered. They provided them with food and even tried to obtain a defence for the accused. My wife and myself were received with greatest cordiality and friendship by Mrs. and Mr. Engleing, while being in Berlin during the difficult days of the imprisonment of our children, whilst we were avoided by many other friends, with whom we had till now been on close friendly terms.

It was due only to special lucky chances, that Mr. and Mrs. Engleing were among the few survivors from my son's circle of friends.

ges. Erich Schultze

agreed manager of the Benagungs. Duisburg.
by the Military Government

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

U l e n s p i e g e l
Literatur - Kunst - Satire
Herausgegeben von Herbert Samberg,
und Günther Weisenborn

Berlin - Danien, dem 16. März 1947
Seidowstrasse 6.

E r k l ä r u n g

Ich, der unterschriebene Schriftsteller Günther Weisenborn, habe weder der NSDAP noch einer ihrer Gliederungen angehört. Ich gehörte von 1937 - 1942 einer illegalen Widerstandsorganisation, der Gruppe Schulze - Boysen - Hamack an, wurde 1942 mit rund 600 Anderen verhaftet, von denen etwa zwei Drittel die Todesstrafe erhielten. Ich selbst wurde von der Gestapo vor das Reichskriegsgericht gestellt, das gegen mich wegen Hochverrat die Todesstrafe beantragte und mir wegen Mangel an Beweisen drei Jahre Zuchthaus erteilte. Ich war von September 1942 bis zu meiner Befreiung durch die Rote Armee im April 1945 in Gestapo - und Zuchthaushaft, wurde 1945 vom Kriegs-Kommandanten zum Bürgermeister bestimmt, kehrte später nach Berlin zurück und wurde hier Vorsitzender des Schutzverbandes deutscher Autoren, Leiter der Sektion Literatur im Kulturbund zur demokratischen Erneuerung Deutschlands, Dramaturg des Hebbel-Theaters, kultureller Berater der Zentralverwaltung für Volksbildung, Leiter der Abteilung Literatur in der Kammer der Kunstschaffenden und amerikanischen Eisensträger (Herausgeber der Zeitschrift "Ulenpiegel").

Obwohl zahlreiche Gesuche über politische Führungszeugnisse an mich gerichtet wurden, habe ich nur in Ausnahmefällen einen solchen Gesuch entsprochen. Ein solcher Ausnahmefall liegt bei Herrn Dr. Engelking vor, den ich seit etwa zehn Jahren kenne.

Engelking war ein entschiedener Antifaschist, der seine zahlreichen Möglichkeiten, die ihm in seiner Stellung als Produktionsleiter der Zeitschrift zur Verfügung standen, stets zur Deckung und Tarnung von illegaler Widerstandstätigkeit auszunutzen bereit war. Der Chef unserer Organisation, der Oberleutnant der Luftwaffe Harro Schulze - Boysen, der als einer der gefährlichsten Kommandanten des Widerstandes gegen Hitler galt, stand in engen Kontakt mit Engelking. Er war häufig in dessen Wohnung, ebenso habe ich Engelking häufig in Schulze - Boysens Wohnung getroffen. Engelking war über viele Vorgänge in unserer Organisation unterrichtet und hat die ganzen Jahre geschwiegen, unsere Arbeit geduldet und, wo er konnte, gefördert. Er

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
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war ein sogenannter Kontakt-Mann, d.h. unsere Organisation nutzte die Verbindung, die er zu massgebenden Persönlichkeiten des Dritten Reiches hatte, aus. Er machte Schmalen - Boyesen mit zahlreichen sehr wichtigen Beamten, Offizieren und führenden Persönlichkeiten des Hitler-Regimes bekannt. Auf diese Art spielte er eine sehr wichtige Rolle für uns. Ferner gab er Nachrichten an uns weiter, die wir über den Geheimstand gehen liessen.

Aus diesen Tatsachen geht hervor, dass Dr. Engelsing eine klare antinazistische Haltung während der Berichtszeit einnahm. Es sei am Schluss darauf hingewiesen, dass Engelsing während der ganzen Zeit treu zu seiner Frau hielt, die "Nicht-Arierin" war.

Es ist mir eine Genugtuung, diese Erklärung über einen untadeligen Antifaschisten abzugeben.

15.3.47.

gez. Günther Heisenborn

W. Heisenborn
München, den 12. April 1947



Heisenborn

Uhlenpiegel
Literatur- Art-Satire
published by Herbert Sandberg
Günther Weissenhorn.

Berlin-Dahlem, March 15th, 1947
Selchowstrasse 6.

Declaration.

I the undersigned author Günther Weissenhorn have neither belonged to the NSAP nor to anyone of its organizations. I belonged from 1937 till 1942 to a group illegal resistance group, the resistance organization Schulze-Boysen-Harnack. In 1942 I was arrested with 600 others, about two thirds of whom suffered capital punishment. I myself was put before the Supreme Court of the Empire, that proposed capital-punishment for me because of high-treason. For want of proofs I got three years jail. I was from September 1942 - till to my release by the Red Army in April 1945 - in Gestapo and jail imprisonment. In 1945 I was intended to be major by the commander of war, returned later to Berlin and became president of the protective-association for German authors, leader of th/e section literature in the association for culture for the democratical renewal of Germany. Dramatist of the Hebbel -theatre, educational adviser of the central administration for national education, leader of the section literature in the chamber of the artists and the American bearer of licence. (Publisher of the Zeitschrift "Uhlenpiegel")

Although numerous petitions were sent to me, concerning certificates of good conduct, I have only met such requests in exceptional cases. Such an exceptional case in question is Dr. Engelsing, whom I have known since ten years.

Dr. Engelsing was a determined Anti-Fascist, always being prepared to use as camouflage and security of illegal resistance work his numerous possibilities, that stood to his disposal in his position as a producer of the Tobis. The chief of our organization, lieutenant of the air-force Harro Schulze-Boysen, being one of the most dreaded organizers in of the resistance against Hitler, was in close contact mit Dr.

Seite 2.

Berlin-Dahlem, March 15th 1947
Seehowstrasse 6.

Uhlen
Literatur, -Art-Satire
published by Herbert Sandberg
Günther Weissenborn

Declaration.

Dr. Engleing. He often was in his apartments, as I often met Dr. Engleing in Schulse Boyesen's. Dr Engleing was informed about many proceedings in our organization and has kept silence all the years, suffered our work and promoted it, wherever he could. He was a so called contact-man, that means, our organization used the connection, that he had with authoritative persons of the third empire. He introduced Schulse Boyesen to numerous very important officials, officers and leading personalities of the Hitler regime. In this way he played an important part for us. Furthermore he handed us informations, that we put through the secret sender.

From these facts it to be concluded, that Dr. Engleing possessed a clear, antifascistic attitude during the time of report. At the end it may be referred to Dr. Engleing's faithfulness to his wife and how he always kept to her side, in spite of her being not an Aryan. It is a great satisfaction for me to give this declaration about a blameless Anti-Fascist.

15.3.47.

Ges. Günther Weissenborn.

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GUSTAV FRÖHLICH

MÜNCHEN, SCHWABING
KINGSDORFER STR.
MÜNCHEN 40
18 November 40

Lieber Herbert Egelring -

...eine Einstellung zu den Kriegsgeschehnissen ist durch meine
persönlichen Affären mit Dr. Goebbels weitgehend geworden,
und heute fehlt es nicht an Personen, die sich damit im Ge-
eignet halten, durch einen schamlos "Führungskreis" ihrer
grauen über Nachtigen Seite die notwendige Einheit zu verlei-
hen. Du gehörst aber zu den wenigen, denen ich bestätigen
zu kann und demnach es zu bestätigen, dass ich sie für
ebenso erbitterte Feinde jeder Lüge halte, wie ich
selber es zu sein glaube. Du hast es auch besonders schwer
denn wegen Leins nationalsozialistischer Arbeit und weil sie
von vorkriegszeiten bis heute sich bemüht hat, genau
und es ist ein Zeichen seiner persönlichen Mündigkeit, dass
du keine antisemitische Einstellung, die mir aus verletzten
Gesprächen bekannt war, verfolgen möchtest. Du hast den letzten
Tag. Aber wie es umher ging, dass von einer antisemitischen
Verurteilung dann (es handelt sich um gewisse Klassen und
nicht um einzelne Personen) als antisemitisch zu betrachten und um
den sicheren Tod zu gehen!) zu entscheiden, dass du die
Zeuge bist, dass die Juden die Verantwortung tragen
und das Verbrechen ist. Auch im letzten Kriegsjahr
war eine solche Haltung mit Heiligkeit verbunden, denn das
Propagandaministerium stand hinter der Verurteilung und
würde die Verurteilung des Angeklagten.
Ich habe einige Jahre mit dir zusammen gearbeitet, habe dich
für einen ausgezeichneten "Weltbürger", dem alles was nach
Gerechtigkeit schreit so selbstverständlich wichtig ist wie der
Schicksal des "Auf-dem-Flückenliegen" und der daher steh
und aufrecht zu die Opposition geht, wenn sich dieser
Beigungen politisch oder menschlich um ihr herum zeigen.
So warte ich schon auf Leiner Antwort ein Feind Hitlers.

Ich habe eben mein erstes Film nach dem Zusammenbruch
in Berlin gedreht, entschuldige, dass ich eine so alberne
Maschine für diesen Brief verende, aber ich fand keine
bessere, wollte dich auch nicht warten lassen. Grusse Leine
reizende Frau und Leine beide von dir hören. Ich bin ab 27.11.
wieder in München, komme auch wieder nach Konstanz.

Herzlichst dein

Gustav Fröhlich

Gustav Kröhlich

Munich-Schwabing
Kunigundenstrasse 54
Telephon 32 292
18 Dezember 48.

Dear Herbert Englsing:

My mentality to the Nazi regime has been world-known by my personal affairs with Dr. Goebbels and persons are not missing who think me therefore fit to give them a certification of good conduct for their grey and spotty waist to get back their liberty. But you belong to the few, whom I have to confirm and whom I like to confirm that I think them as embittered enemies of every Nazi-ideology as I myself think to be. You had it not especially difficult, for on account of your half-Jewish wife the Nazi-administrations were suspicious from the very beginning. They kept an eye on you, so that it is a sign of personal ability, that you could conceal your anti-Fascistic mentality till the end, that was known to me from confidential discourses. But as it came to saving a man denounced by a Nazi-actress (Ms. Simon, Marianne and a man, whose name I have forgotten) from the certain death (People's Court) it was you then, who as a witness caused the Simon to be known unworthy of belief and the denounced man to be set free. In the last year ^{of war} such an attitude was risky too, for the Ministry of Propaganda protected the informer and wished the condemnation of the accused.

I have made some films ~~with~~ with you, think you for an enlightened "cosmopolitan", whom everything that tastes of dictatorship is as hateful, as the tortoise the "lying on its back" and who therefore always objects against such inclinations around him in political or human way. So you were an enemy of Hitler by your very nature. I have just been shooting my first film in Berlin after the breakdown. Excuse me for having used such a bad machine for this letter, but I have found no better-one and did not want to keep you waiting.

Kind regards to your charming wife and send me word soon.
I am again in Munich after 27.2. and intend coming to Konstanz once again.
Yours, affectionately

Copy.

Dr. Herbert Engling of Konstanz has been known to me since our schooltime, in which we attended the same gymnasium. We came in close contact, when Dr. Engling had difficulties because of his marriage with a half-Jewess. As a referent in the Reich-Ministry I succeeded in carrying through a legitimacy of marriage with the validity for Germany too. This case caused a disagreeable sensation and much excitement in the circle of the party, who as a matter of course objected against this marriage with a vehement refusal. The trials were therefore connected for all persons concerned, with considerable danger, the more so because not only the Race-political-office, but also a deputy of the Deputy - Leader had stood up against the authorization of the marriage. As I had myself convinced in the course of the events that Dr. Engling opposed the National-socialism in the same refusing way as I did, our families became very good friends after the marriage of Dr. Engling.

Hereby I found out that most of Dr. Engling's acquaintances belonged also to the resistance circles. So I was not astonished, when I learnt, that Dr. Engling was in close contact with the resistance group: Harnack-Schulze - Buysen, whose adherents were to a great extent executed. I myself had taken an active part of the planning and preparation of the revolutionary experiment of the July 20th. I have worked close with leading people of the civil leader-group and was myself proposed as a Secretary of State in the Ministry for Education. With the major-general Stieff, who had provided the explosive for the assault on Hitler's life, (committed by Count Stauffenberg), connected me a friendship, lasting for many years. I myself was very much endangered after the failure of the attack and have taken measures for an escape to Switzerland. Dr. Engling, being acquainted with the local conditions there helped me, as he also has continually assisted me during the time of my preparation by valuable information about the situation in film and theatre circles. I have at last desisted from an escape to Switzerland, because on the one hand refraining

I might have very much endangered my family and on the other hand I should have not been able to provide my friends arrested in the prison of Berlin, Lehrterstrasse with valuable informations, who on account of their participation at the 20.7.44 were put into prison and could only be visited by me by corrupting the personal on guard. But when at the end of March 1945 the situation became more and more dangerous, I have left Berlin for Bavaria together with Dr. Englsing. The Gestapo sent still officers there to my persecution at the end of April 1945. As a result of the quick advancing of the Americans, the intended persecution could not be carried out anymore. After the breakdown I have been appointed at the Control Commission for Germany (C.C.G.) in Bünden from Dec. 1945 til June 1946. Since then I perform the affairs of the town-chamberlain of Aachen. Aachen, Nov. 8th. 1946.

ges. Dr. Hans Globke.

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C. A. P. Z.

Reverend Kathleen
(nee McMillen)
Pennington/Beechcroftfield
B u o k s

4th November, 1946

So when it may concern--

I have known Frau Imgeborg Engelking since the summer of 1935, when she paid her first visit to England.

As a result of a friendship formed then, I spent the following Christmas with her, her mother and her father Dr. Arthur ENGELER in Berlin, at the time of her father's voluntary retirement from the High Court of Justice, owing to his refusal to abuse the law and indulge in the practices already common in German law courts. He had in the previous elections voted Liberal and not national Socialists.

During my six weeks spent in Dr. ENGELER'S household in 1935 and during subsequent visits in 1936 and 1939, I only met people opposed to the Hitler-regime. By August 1939, when I paid my last visit, all Frau Engelking's relatives had emigrated to England, America or Switzerland. She and her husband told me them of their desire to join her parents in America, which they would have done previously, had it not been for the birth of their first child in June 1936. Their wish to emigrate in 1939, was rendered useless by the outbreak of the war. Before my return to England, I met members of the underground resistance movement in the English household, some of whom have since been shot by the British together with other of their friends. As the Engelings made no secret of their political attitudes, they were under suspicion by the Gestapo until the final surrender of Germany.

In August 1937, Frau Engelking (then Frawlein Kohler) took the risk of severe penalty at the hands of Government by secretly marrying Dr. Herbert Engelking in London, at which ceremony, my father, Major General I. P. MILLERICK, C.B.E. and Mr Angus Duncan Johnston, Vice-Governor of the Gold Coast were legal witnesses. The marriage in Germany had been forbidden because Frau Engelking was of Jewish extraction on her mother's side.

Many of Frau Engelking's close relatives have been accepted as British or American citizens and her cousin Charles Cahn is at present serving as the captain in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps. Her sister, Hilde, was married to an American in 1932.

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II.

Frau Engelsing has stayed many times in my father's house since 1933, and I always found her a person of great integrity with a genuine love of England and the democratic ideals which it upholds.

signed: Rosemary Robinson
(née Helliwell)

*The Hon. Mr. Justice
Robinson, etc. 2.7.1947.*



Robinson

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B.d.17.6.1935

Lieber Herr Sahrl

Ich habe Ihnen nun meine Situation mit aller Offenheit
klargelegt. Ich kann, wenn ich ein anständiger Mensch bleiben
will, mich nicht anders entscheiden. Da ich meine Tätigkeit
als Richter so wie sie nicht weiter ausüben kann und auch nicht
mehr will, kommt es auf etwas mehr oder weniger bürgerliche
Situationen nicht mehr an. Ich sehe mich nicht in der Lage,
die Abtötung meiner Verlobten zu verschweigen, außerdem
kann ich verstehen, dass an den Prinzipien der Partei nicht
zu rütteln ist. Ich ermächtige Sie also, wie wir es besprochen
haben, den übergeordneten Stellen formell mitzuteilen, dass
ich glaube, die Treue gegenüber einem gegebenen Wort höher
zu stellen als alles andere. Es war mir jedenfalls eine tiefe
menschliche Befriedigung, festzustellen, dass Sie Verständnis
haben. Hamburger sind noch besondere Leute. Wenn der Kreis-
oder noch höhere Instanzen die Formalien über das Mensch-
liche setzen, so muss ich die Konsequenzen tragen.

Ich bleibe jedenfalls Ihr stets aufrichtig ergebener

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Berlin, 17.8.1935.

Dear Mr. Suhr!

Now I have cleared you up my situation with all frankness. I cannot decide otherwise, if I intend to remain a decent man. As I cannot practise my profession as a judge anymore and am also not willing to do so, it is a matter of no consequence to me, having more or fewer civil situations. I am not able to conceal the certificate of descent of my fiancée any longer, although I cannot understand the impossibility of shaking the principles of the party. I authorize you hereby, as already discussed, to inform the superior administration, that in my opinion it is higher to be placed to keep faithfully to a word once given than anything else. It was at any case a deep satisfaction to me to feel your understanding. People from Hamburg are still extra people. If the circle or yet higher instances place the formalities over the human, I must bear the consequences.

I remain
Yours ever sincerely

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BON COPY

The Bank of California

National Association
400 CALIFORNIA STREET

San Francisco, 20, California

WALKER BARRON
MAN OF CALIF. - SAN FRANCISCO
BARRON WORK
WALKER
WALKER BARRON
ENTITLED TO OWNERSHIP
BY THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA
SAN FRANCISCO
CALIF.

July 3, 1947

The Consul General,
Berne, Switzerland.

Dear Sir:

Our valued client, Mr. Arthur Kohler, informs us that he is sponsoring the application for entry into this country of Mr. Herbert Kneeling.

We are pleased to advise you that Mr. Kohler has maintained an account on our books since 1939 and that this has been conducted in an entirely satisfactory manner at all times since then. Average balances have been running at somewhat better than \$1,000, but in recent months have averaged approximately \$2,000. We believe that Mr. Kohler could not enter into any contract which he could not see fit to fulfill.

Very truly yours,

Walter J. Barron
Walter J. Barron
President

WMA 3

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Minister of Immigration

Dear Sir:

I am advised that Mr. Arthur Kohler of Berlin, Germany, is in this country, and am writing you on his behalf, and also furnishing him a copy of this letter. Dr. Kohler is the son of Josef Kohler, Professor of Law at Berlin, who died in 1919. Professor Josef Kohler was one of the very great men in the science of law of his generation, a man universally respected and admired by all who are interested in the science of law. Dr. Arthur Kohler is a worthy son of his distinguished father, and has held the important position of Law Professor at Berlin. Now he feels compelled to leave Germany and come to this country where his daughter has been domiciled for some time.

I have no hesitation in assuring you that no one could be more worthy of being received in this country than Dr. Arthur Kohler. He is the type of learned, cultivated gentlemen who would be welcome in any community.

Yours very truly,

Roscoe Pound
Roscoe Pound
University Professor

To the
Administrator General of Immigration

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of Dr. Kohler

To the American Consul,
Berlin, Germany.

This statement of mine refers to Dr. Arthur Kohler, of Berlin, Germany, who has for thirty years or more been personally known to me.

I knew his father Prof. Joseph Kohler even longer. He was the most famous world-authority on Comparative Law, and his repute extended around the world, his name being almost a household word in the Universities of Japan, China, India, etc. He had visited this country, and was given the honorary degree of Ph.D. by the University of Chicago about 1910. I visited his home in Berlin in 1905, and corresponded frequently with him.

Dr. Arthur Kohler the son, has been a judge of eminent repute in Berlin. He has a married daughter in San Francisco. His son came to this country in 1933 (I think that was the year), entered the Law School of Northwestern University, studied hard, graduated, and went to California to settle.

Dr. Arthur Kohler in his life has come a second time to this country about two years ago to visit his daughter, and was visited by me at my apartment in Berlin.

So I know all about the Kohler family. I know that he and they have ample personal means available, and that there is no possibility of their becoming a public burden in the United States.

I should regard him as a natural citizen, of whom the United States may well be proud.

John H. Moore

Personally appeared before me the undersigned, I, one, known to me to be the person named and known by the above name, that the above signature is his and that the hereinbefore contents are personally known to him to be correct.

Der Reichsintendant

Berlin, 15
Schlüterstrasse 45
Peraraf 22 6/ 11

Herr von Demandewaky:

Dr. Engleing is not to keep anymore. The chief has learnt of the affair Schulse-Boysen and is astoished that Dr. Engleing is still in freedom. I request you therefore to discharge him of all his tasks as far as you can do without him, and prevent him at any case from showing himself by signature and the like. After some time you will entirely have to give him up. Provide therefore for a compensation in time. With all acknowledgement for his talent, writings of representation from him are useless.


Kind greetings and Heil Hitler!

gez. Barbel.

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
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Herrn v. Demandowsky:

Dr. E. ist nicht sehr zu halten. Der Chef hat's
von der Sache Sch. gehört und ist erstaunt, dass er überhaupt
noch in Berlin ist. Ich würde Sie bitten, ihn sofort aus
Berlin zu entfernen. Sie werden ihn in Augenblick
nicht entfernen können, Sie können in Berlin eine durch Über-
sicht über die Polizei zu lassen hin in die Ascheung-tro-
ten zu lassen. Nach einiger Zeit werden Sie ihn ganz abgeben
küssen, sorgen Sie also für die Zeit für die einen Kräfte. Verste-
lung schreiben Sie es in der bei E. geschehen ist, sind bei aller
Anerkennung seiner Begabung nutzlos.



Frdl. Gruss und Heil Hitler!
gen. Perbel

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
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Affidavit of support

I, Arthur Kohler, residing 115 Hillcrest Road, Berkeley 5, California being duly sworn depose and say :

1. that I am 72 years of age, born August 16, 1874, in Mannheim, Germany and that I am a naturalized citizen according to the certificate of naturalization No. 5927026 of the U.S. District Court of Northern California of November 16, 1944.
2. that my wife, Else Fann Kohler, living with me, 61 years of age, born January 31, 1886 in Bonn, Germany, is also a naturalized citizen, according to the certificate of naturalization No. 5925258 of the same court of July 3, 1944.
3. that I was a German presiding judge (Landgerichtsdirektor) and for some time German Member of the Anglo-German-Mixed-Arbitral-Tribunal in London, and that I am retired since 1934, a short time after Hitler came to power.
4. that the value of my and my wife's property, consisting mainly of U.S. bonds and American shares is more than \$100,000.
5. that my wife and I are in good health.
6. that we have only two children, both daughters. Our elder daughter, Mrs. Edith Kley, a resident of California since 1930 and an American citizen since 1935, lives with her husband and two children 2800 East Boothall Blvd., Altadena, California. She is not dependent for our support.
7. that my other daughter, Mrs Ingeborg Engelsing, living with her two minor children in my house, has immigrated into U.S.A. on April 7, 1947 and that she has taken out her First Papers. Only she and her children are dependent on my support.
8. that the undermentioned alien of German nationality, Dr. Herbert Engelsing, born September 2, 1904 in Overath, Germany, living for the time being in Switzerland, husband of my above mentioned daughter, Ingeborg Engelsing, also desires to immigrate into U.S.A. and to join his family.
9. that my wife and I came to U.S.A. 1939 partly because we did not agree with the Hitler regime, partly because my wife is of Jewish descent.

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARD COPY

10. that my daughter Ingeborg Engelking and my-son-in-law Dr. Herbert Engelking also wanted to immigrate already 1939, but were not able to leave Germany in time.
11. that Dr. Herbert Engelking was opposed to the Nazi Government, that he even was involved in an Underground Movement and persecuted by the Gestapo.
12. that my son-in-law had a regular income as a lawyer in Germany, that he is not deformed or crippled or has any physical or mental defects and that he is in good health.
13. that Dr. Herbert Engelking is acquainted with the English language.
14. that my wife and I are able and willing to support him with any amount he needs, as soon as he is admitted to the U.S.A. and that I guarantee that he will never become a public charge.

This affidavit is made for the specific purpose of facilitating the admission of the above mentioned into U.S.A. and is made with the understanding that I am not making any statement in any way affecting or prejudicing the rights of an alien to admission to U.S.A.'s territories.

I refer to my financial status declarations of the year 1939 in San Francisco, where I have my commercial account at the bank of the leading stockbroker firm J.Barth & Co. which firm had attended since 1939 to the investment problems of myself and my wife and which is thoroughly familiar with my financial status.

In the files of my daughter Ingeborg Engelking you will find two photostatic of declarations of my late friend Prof. John E. Blagore, Dean Emeritus of the Northwestern University Law School in Chicago and of Prof. Leocee Freund, Dean Emeritus of the Harvard Law School, both outstanding American jurists, sent to American authorities before our immigration 1939.

I refer furthermore to another letter which my friend, Prof. Max Radin, of the University of California in Berkeley, also an outstanding American jurist, sent to the American Consulate General in Zurich on behalf of my daughter.

Arthur Kotler

DBF 41961

~~SECRET~~ SECRET

Ref: FBI Report File No. 100-27922, 25 March, 1948 date sent to CIA

Subject: Herbert ENGELSING

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DATE 5/24/07 BY 60309UCTAM/BSA/BNF

There appear to be two statements among the many made by ENGELSING which are open to a good deal of doubt. It may be noted that the major portion of what ENGELSING states is based, according to his own testimony, on hearsay; very seldom does he make a positive statement based on his own knowledge. Moreover, judging from what he does state, it may be conjectured that he could provide more information than he has provided on the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group if he were willing.

The first of the above-mentioned two statements is concerned with the information gathering side of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's activities and ENGELSING's contribution to them. On page two of reference report, paragraph three, ENGELSING reports that SCHULZE-BOYSEN explained one of the two main duties of his group as being that of "gathering information concerning political conditions within Germany itself, showing the most vulnerable spots of the Nazi Party whereby the Nazi Party could best be attacked and discredited among the German populace." As to ENGELSING's share in this work, on page three, paragraph one, ENGELSING quotes SCHULZE-BOYSEN as follows: "He specifically requested two types of information, the first being any evidence on signs of Germany's internal collapse and the second being the names of individuals or organizations which were Anti-Nazi and which would be capable of governing Germany after the defeat of the Nazi Party.

In conflict with the above testimony, however, is a statement of ENGELSING's (contained in MSB-1040) made during the first interview with him on the 4th of August, '47. At that time he stated the following which we quote: "The SCHULZE-BOYSEN group started as a discussion group - - - with no program and little talent for action. ENGELSING himself was largely responsible for bringing the group into contact with persons having

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DATE 2007

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

DBF 41961

access to information and for clarifying SCHULZE-BOYSEN's line of action. SCHULZE-BOYSEN could get information only from the Luftwaffe in whose offices he was employed. ENGELSING, through his acquaintance with favorite accesses 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." It may be noted that several sources have indicated that ENGELSING was active in the group up to the time of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's arrest in the fall of 1942.

The second doubtful statement of ENGELSING's concerns a supposed break between himself and SCHULZE-BOYSEN; he reported this break in the following terms, ~~xx~~ quoted from page 6, paragraph 2 of reference report: "ENGELSING said that he broke with SCHULZE-BOYSEN when SCHULZE-BOYSEN turned more to the extreme Left groups and that after the break, ENGELSING heard only of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's activities indirectly." As noted however in the paragraph directly above, our only information in this regard is that ENGELSING not only was active in the group up to SCHULZE-BOYSEN's arrest but also actively aided survivors of the group, obtained the release of several at least from the police and even attempted to arrange defense for SCHULZE-BOYSEN. There can be little doubt that the statement of 1. ~~xx~~ quoted above is not a statement of the actual facts.

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ON 5/24/07

DBF 4/962

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Date: March 25, 1948

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: ROTE KAPELLE
Espionage - R

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Reference is made to your memoranda of June 20, 1947, and September 15, 1947, captioned "Gunther Weisenborn" and "Dr. Herbert Engelsing," respectively, as well as to our memorandum of January 5, 1948, bearing the above caption.

For your further information, there is transmitted herewith one copy of the report of Special Agent David E. Todd dated March 5, 1948, at San Francisco, captioned "Guenther Weisenborn; Herbert Wilhelm Engelsing; Gudrun Inrgard Ingeborg Engelsing, nee Kohler, aka Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler; Internal Security - R" in which are reported the results of recent interviews with Herbert Wilhelm Engelsing.



Enc

Enclosure

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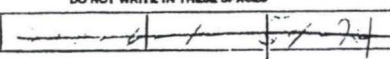
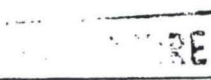
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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN FRANCISCO**

FILE NO. 100-27922

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE 5-5-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-8,19-47;2-10,11,12,14-48	REPORT MADE BY DAVID E. TODD
TITLE GUENTHER WEISENBORN; HERBERT WILHELM ENGELSING; GUDRUN IRMGARD INGEBOG ENGELSING, nee KOHLER, aka Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>HERBERT ENGELSING states he has no first hand knowledge of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's activities in connection with Russian espionage. He believed that SCHULZE-BOYSEN's activities were confined to the Nazi Underground Movement in Germany. ENGELSING furnished SCHULZE-BOYSEN information of two kinds; one, indications of Germany's internal collapse, and two, the names of individuals and Anti-Nazi organizations capable of governing Germany after the defeat of the Nazi Party. SCHULZE-BOYSEN circulated information of this type among the Anti-Nazis in Berlin by way of typewritten leaflets. ENGELSING severed his association with SCHULZE-BOYSEN in the winter of 1941 or the spring of 1942, giving two reasons for it, one being that SCHULZE-BOYSEN had drifted considerably to the left and second, that SCHULZE-BOYSEN and his wife had separated and associating with them was unpleasant personally. After SCHULZE-BOYSEN's execution in Berlin, ENGELSING learned something concerning their espionage activities from SCHULZE-BOYSEN's father, E. SCHULZE. GUENTHER WEISENBORN and HUGO BUSCHMANN.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- C -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 100-352466; Report of Special Agent DAVID E. TODD dated November 20, 1947 at San Francisco.</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold;">ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE <u>5/24/07</u> BY <u>60305UC/AM/BJA/DK</u></p>			
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DETAILS: HERBERT ENGELSING was interviewed on December 13, 1947 by Special Agent RALPH M. LINDSEY and the writer. The interview was conducted in the German language. ENGELSING furnished substantially the same information as his wife, which was set out in referenced report with the following additional details:

ENGELSING was issued a quota visa for the United States for permanent residence by the American Consulate General at Zurich, Switzerland. At the time he made application for the visa, he furnished to an officer of the consulate, detailed information concerning his knowledge of HARRO SCHULZE-BOYSEN. The information was supplied in three interviews over a period of about a month and he also submitted some photographs and a written biography of SCHULZE-BOYSEN, which had been prepared by the latter's father, one E. SCHULZE. Also present during one of the interviews was HUGO BUSCHMANN, who had also been involved with the activities of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's group in Berlin and BUSCHMANN furnished information concerning the activities of this group. ENGELSING stated that to his knowledge SCHULZE-BOYSEN was not a Communist but rather a liberal Anti-Nazi leader of the opposition movement. He stated that SCHULZE-BOYSEN may have been utilized by the Communists to further their own ends but the SCHULZE-BOYSEN Circle as it was termed in Europe, did not consist of Communists with two exceptions, namely; KURT SCHUMACHER and WALTER HUSEMANN. He said that Dr. ELFRIDE PAUL may have been a Communist but he would more preferably describe her as a Socialist. He stated that she was presently in the Russian Zone in Berlin employed as a city official. SCHUMACHER and HUSEMANN were both executed by the Germans for their espionage activities. ENGELSING said that he had had two long discussions with SCHULZE-BOYSEN of which his wife was not cognizant. The first of these occurred in 1939. At this time SCHULZE-BOYSEN was engaged in collecting and distributing small typewritten leaflets and pamphlets which were directed against the Nazi Party propaganda and aimed to discredit it and set up opposition to the Nazis. He said that the SCHULZE-BOYSEN Circle was a group of diligent workers in collecting and distributing these leaflets. However, he said that the effect of the publication and distributing was negligible and very minor in opposing the Nazi Party.

In his discussion with SCHULZE-BOYSEN in 1939 shortly after the entry of England into the war against Germany, SCHULZE-BOYSEN told ENGELSING that he felt that his group had two main duties, one being the distribution of these leaflets in which he was engaged at the time, and the other being the duties of gathering information concerning political conditions within Germany itself, showing the most vulnerable spots of the Nazi Party whereby the Nazi Party could best be attacked and discredited among the German populace. At that

time SCHULZE-BOYSEN told ENGELSING that he desired to make a contact with the British Government and make some arrangement to furnish information of this type to England. He specifically requested that ENGELSING furnish two types of information to him for this purpose; the first being any evidence on signs of Germany's internal collapse and the second being the names of individuals or organizations which were Anti-Nazi and which would be capable of governing Germany after the defeat of the Nazi Party. At the time of this conversation ENGELSING stated that SCHULZE-BOYSEN exhibited no Communist or Russian inclinations whatsoever. ENGELSING said that his advice to SCHULZE-BOYSEN at that time was that the two functions described must necessarily be separate and distinct and that if SCHULZE-BOYSEN desired to follow one he must give up the other or in other words, the Anti-Nazi propaganda activities could not be continued simultaneously with any political activities in the furnishing of information to England. Subsequent to the conversation, SCHULZE-BOYSEN had continued with an anti-Nazi publication. ENGELSING said that he later learned that SCHULZE-BOYSEN had made an attempt to offer his services to the British through the intermediary of his wife's relative, one Count DOUGLAS of Sweden, and reportedly Count DOUGLAS had approached the British Government with the offer of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's services, but the British Government ignored the offer. ENGELSING said he thought he had learned of this from SCHULZE-BOYSEN's father after the execution of SCHULZE-BOYSEN. According to SCHULZE-BOYSEN's father, this incident disillusioned SCHULZE-BOYSEN and he felt that the British Government had failed to appreciate the value of his offer.

The second conversation between ENGELSING and SCHULZE-BOYSEN occurred either in the fall of 1941 or in the spring of 1942, at a time when Germany and Russia were at war. At this time, SCHULZE-BOYSEN exhibited a definite pro-Russian philosophy. ENGELSING said that the second conversation did not deal with the policies of SCHULZE-BOYSEN group activities but rather it was a philosophical discussion and SCHULZE-BOYSEN at the time stated that he felt that Germany must collaborate with Russia and such collaboration would not necessarily make Germany Communist but that the collaboration could be done in such a way that there would be no reasons for Germany accepting Communism. ENGELSING said that this was a political theory which was not original with SCHULZE-BOYSEN but was originally a political theory of a General SEECKT, propounded in 1919 after the close of the first World War. ENGELSING said that at that time he told SCHULZE-BOYSEN that not only was such a theory ridiculous because the Russians would not desire German collaboration without influencing Germany toward Communism, but also even the discussion of such a theory was dangerous at such a time in view of the war against Russia. ENGELSING said that as a result of this conversation he was able to see

the present drift of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's philosophy and that he, ENGELSING, did not desire to become further involved with the activities of SCHULZE-BOYSEN and that thereafter he had very little to do with him. He said his separation from SCHULZE-BOYSEN was further influenced by the fact that SCHULZE-BOYSEN and his wife, LIBERTAS, were not getting along and association with them was unpleasant from a personal point of view.

In response to specific questioning, ENGELSING said that any connection between the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group and the United States was an absolute impossibility. He said that he did not know of the Russian principals of SCHULZE-BOYSEN. In fact, he said that he, himself, had no definite proof indicating that SCHULZE-BOYSEN had been utilized by the Russians in any way and that he was not wholly convinced that he had. He said that of his own personal knowledge SCHULZE-BOYSEN had only been engaged in Anti-Nazi underground activities and the extent of any pro-Russian influence known to him was only that indicated in his conversation with SCHULZE-BOYSEN in 1942. He said that recently in Switzerland he had learned from the Swiss Press and from GUENTHER EISENBORN and from SCHULZE-BOYSEN's father that there had been some ramifications of the group's activities which had extended to Belgium, Sweden and Italy, and that it was suspected that their activities may have extended to Switzerland. He could not elaborate upon the details of this although he said the case had been given considerable publicity in the Swiss newspapers. ENGELSING said that he thought he had clipped some of the newspaper articles from the Swiss papers and that they might be contained in his luggage which had not yet arrived from New York.

Concerning the work of the Gestapo in apprehending the entire SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group, ENGELSING said that he had learned from GUENTHER EISENBORN, FUSCHMANN and E. SCHULZE that Mrs. SCHULZE-BOYSEN had broken down under the questioning of the Gestapo and had named the other members of the Group. He said that he believed that the extremely close personal friendship that had existed between Mrs. SCHULZE-BOYSEN and his wife INGEBORG ENGELSING had probably been the sole factor in the ENGELSING's not having been arrested, as he felt that Mrs. SCHULZE-BOYSEN had withhold naming them to the Gestapo. ENGELSING said that he has always felt that the importance of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group has been greatly over-estimated and that this was due to the great amount of publicity given to it by GUENTHER EISENBORN's play "Die Illegalen" and by European newspapers. ENGELSING said that so far as he knew SCHULZE-BOYSEN had had no influence on the outcome of the war.

Following the above interview with ENGELSING, the Bureau obtained from Confidential Informant T-1, further information concerning the three interviews mentioned by ENGELSING between him and an official of the American Consulate General at Zurich,

SF File 100-27922

Switzerland. These occurred on August 4, 19 and October 9, 1947. A summary of this information follows: The SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group started as a discussion class of assorted Bohemian and revolutionary elements with no program and little talent for action. ENGELSING was largely responsible for bringing the group into contact with persons having access to information. ENGELSING, through his contact 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 on to the Allies by way of Count DOUGLAS, Swedish Military Attache' in Berlin. Count DOUGLAS' wife was related to SCHULZE-BOYSEN. GUENTHER WEISENBORN belonged to the inner circle of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group. ENGELSING had become acquainted with WEISENBORN through film scripts written by the latter. WEISENBORN did not contribute much to the information of the Group. However, WEISENBORN told ENGELSING that it was his opinion that the Western Allies were not doing much to defeat Germany and that it would be more effective to give their information to the Russians.

When the SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group was brought to trial, WEISENBORN received only a four year sentence. ENGELSING was never involved. He fully expected to be called in to the Gestapo but finally out of desperation he went to see one PARSIFGER to inquire whether or not there was any record against him but the Gestapo was not interested in him.

On August 19, 1947, HUGO BUSCHMANN was present during the interview of ENGELSING and BUSCHMANN furnished the following concerning the SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group:

ENGELSING introduced BUSCHMANN to SCHULZE-BOYSEN in 1939 and at that time SCHULZE-BOYSEN had no indoctrination in Communism and it was in BUSCHMANN's house that he had the opportunity to read LEWIN's works. BUSCHMANN had a good collection of these writings. BUSCHMANN thought that this reasoning may have given SCHULZE-BOYSEN's thinking a clear political direction. BUSCHMANN said that WALTER HUSEMANN was also present at the meeting between BUSCHMANN and SCHULZE-BOYSEN and that HUSEMANN was a Communist who had just been released from a concentration camp. BUSCHMANN said that the chief informant for the SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group on the Balkan situation was the Croatian Press Attache' in Berlin whose name BUSCHMANN could not remember, but who although on a diplomatic mission, was very much to the Left. BUSCHMANN also agreed with ENGELSING that the Swedish delegate, Count DOUGLAS, was the channel to the Western Allies, but said that SCHULZE-BOYSEN tired of the attitude of the Western Allies and became eager to work with the

Russians. BUSCHMANN said he had supplied the Group with information concerning the raw material situation in Germany, since he was in an excellent position to obtain this information. BUSCHMANN said that he had heard that similar groups had existed in Holland and Belgium but that he knew nothing of the details.

BUSCHMANN said that very definitely SCHULZE-BOYSEN had given the Russians information that the German Air Force knew of English convoys enroute to Kurmansk but the Russians did not pass on this information since they thought the English deserved to suffer more losses.

At the time of the third interview with ENGELSING, on October 9, 1947, ENGELSING made the statement that SCHULZE-BOYSEN was never a practical intelligence head, but that he was only intensely fanatic and so attracted all types of Anti-Nazi Germans. ENGELSING said that he broke with SCHULZE-BOYSEN when SCHULZE-BOYSEN turned more to the extreme Left groups and that after the break, ENGELSING heard only of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's activities indirectly. ENGELSING listed the following members of the Group, who informed SCHULZE-BOYSEN on plans of the German Foreign Office and of VON RIBBENTROP's activities:

EARNACK, who is a conservative Socialist, married an American girl whose maiden name was FISH. He headed his own intellectual resistance group. RUCHHOFF, WITTEL, BERWIL, BOENTJES VAN BEECK, ODI, SCHOTMUELLER, all of whom were introduced to SCHULZE-BOYSEN by ENGELSING.

ENGELSING's own contacts from whom he collected information were named as follows: HELENE PIEHATTEYER, actress; GUSTAV ROELICH, GLOBKE, WITTEAU, GRETE WEISER, and TOMAS SCHWERIN, NIMICH and TERHOEVEN. Of the others connected with SCHULZE-BOYSEN, ENGELSING knew Dr. F. W. LANZ, SCHUBACHER and SPAUDENZ, whom he knew but slightly. He said he recalled the name of HANS COPIAS having been mentioned, but he never saw the man. He said that SCHULZE-BOYSEN once mentioned that his Group had a man working on radio matters.

Concerning ENGELSING's relations with the Gestapo, he said 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. Consequently, when the arrests began in the ROTE KAPELLE Group, ENGELSING feared that his name might have been mentioned and took advantage of his police contacts to make inquiry, presenting his queries in the usual form, asking

about the people who he knew and offering to help or give testimony. By doing this he hoped to catch some hint as to the attitude or the intentions of the police towards himself. The officials to whom he spoke smiled sarcastically and told him that they were not interested in ENGELSING. ENGELSING furnished information during this interview that LIBERTAS SCHULZE-BOYSEN was used by the Gestapo to complete information already in their hands, and that this was done after the arrest of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group. ENGELSING furnished information to the effect that concerning the final break up of the Group, that it was due to carelessness by HEILMANN who worked at a radio listening post in Wildpark and this gave the Gestapo the final proof to the extent of the Group's activities. ENGELSING could not recall exactly what the mistake was but he was under the impression that HEILMANN received a radio signal from Dr. PAUL, which betrayed him as well as the whole system of communication.

ENGELSING said that Count DOUGLAS received the first information from the SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group but no answer was ever received from the Western Allies and SCHULZE-BOYSEN was disappointed. ENGELSING had heard that the play, "Til Eulenspiegel", written by KUCKHOFF, was the code book for the Group.

On the basis of the above information, ENGELSING was reinterviewed by the writer on February 12, 1948, specific attention being given to the facts that ENGELSING at the time of his interviews in Switzerland, had known something of the radio and codes used by the SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group, which would indicate he had known more concerning the Group's activities than he had previously admitted. ENGELSING clarified this as follows: He stated that during the time he had known and personally associated with SCHULZE-BOYSEN, he had known nothing whatsoever concerning the radio communications or codes or other activities of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group. However, at the time SCHULZE-BOYSEN was arrested in the fall of 1942, SCHULZE-BOYSEN's father, E. SCHULZE, resided at the ENGELSING home in Berlin. While SCHULZE-BOYSEN was in custody, E. SCHULZE was permitted to visit his son and that during the course of these visits the father learned considerable concerning the activities of SCHULZE-BOYSEN, which he later told to ENGELSING. ENGELSING said also that after the trial, that naturally he and everyone else who had known SCHULZE-BOYSEN were greatly interested in learning more as to what SCHULZE-BOYSEN's activities had been, and that he had discussed this with other individuals who had known SCHULZE-BOYSEN, namely HUGO BUSCHMANN and GUENTHER WEISENBORN, and that it was from these persons that he first learned that SCHULZE-BOYSEN had been suspected of furnishing information to the Russians by code and radio. He summarized for the writer his entire knowledge of the codes used. He said it was not until 1947 when he was residing at Konstanz, Germany

that HUGO BUSCHMANN told him that KUCKHOFF's play, "Til Eulenspiegel" was the code book used by the Group. ENGELSING said that he was greatly shocked on receiving this information because he had received a copy of "Til Eulenspiegel" as a gift from KUCKHOFF and that that book was in his apartment in Berlin at the time of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN trial. He said that he felt that if the Gestapo had found that book in his apartment which they did not, since they had not searched his home, that he, himself, would have been involved in the trial. BUSCHMANN had learned that this was the code book from questions asked him when he was questioned by the Gestapo.

ENGESLING said that concerning radios, he had heard the following rumors after the SCHULZE-BOYSEN trial, the rumors coming from SCHULZE-BOYSEN's father, BUSCHMANN or EISENBORN: They were first, a radio transmitter had been located in a closet in the home of Dr. ELFRIEDE PAUL. Secondly, that a radio transmitter was located in a sailboat owned by SCHULZE-BOYSEN, which was located at a Yacht Club on the Wannsee near Berlin; that Dr. PAUL received some sort of a warning two days before the Gestapo raided her home and was able to dispose of the radio in some manner so that it was not found. He stated he had never heard that ODA SCHOTTMUELLER had a radio.

Concerning ENGELSING's dealings with the police as set forth in the information received from Informant T-1, ENGELSING was questioned closely. He stated he had never voluntarily gone to the police with respect to the SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group. He said, however, that one day in the fall of 1942 he received a telephone call at his office which ordered him to appear at the offices of the Gestapo located in Prinzalbert Strasse, Berlin. He stated he immediately went there and he was forced to sit in an anteroom for several hours before being interviewed. He said he recalled that the Chief Gestapo Agent at that station was one PANSINGER. ENGELSING said he, himself, did not speak to PANSINGER, but that he was interviewed for several hours by one of PANSINGER's assistants, and that he was closely questioned about the extent of his association with SCHULZE-BOYSEN and SCHULZE-BOYSEN's friends and that he was asked whether he had ever heard this Group discuss or criticize the Nazi Government and whether he had any knowledge of their activities. ENGELSING said that the reply which he believes influenced the Gestapo to release him more than any one thing was the fact that he admitted that SCHULZE-BOYSEN and his friends were what might be termed a Liberal

SF File 100-27922

Bohemian Group and that he had often heard them criticize various Government policies and Government officials but that he had no positive knowledge of any direct action taken by any member of the Group.

ENGELSING furnished the following supplementary information with respect to individuals previously mentioned as members of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group:

Concerning the individuals listed in the information supplied by Confidential Informant T-1 as being those persons from whom ENGELSING himself received information, he stated that he had been asked to furnish a list of names of those persons who were Anti-Nazi and that he had furnished the following list of names:

HEIDEMARIE HATTEYER, an actress
GUSTAV FROEHLICH
HANS GLOBKE
GUENTHER RITTAU
GRETA WEISER
THOMAS SCHWERIN
PAUL VERHOEVEN

ENGELSING stated he had been associated with the above persons in connection with his work in the film industry and he said that he was instrumental in obtaining from them information of the type desired by SCHULZE-BOYSEN and that he had furnished this information to SCHULZE-BOYSEN, but that none of these individuals were aware that what they told ENGELSING was passed on to anyone. ENGELSING stated he had furnished the name of MAN KIMICH as being a Nazi who was connected with the film industry.

ENGELSING said that with respect to the members of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group itself, that ADAM KUCKHOFF was an author employed with the Tobis Film Company. KUCKHOFF was executed for his activities, however, his wife, GRETE KUCKHOFF, is, according to ENGELSING, presently residing in the Russian Zone in Berlin where she is connected with the Education Department of the Russian authorities governing that section. He stated that he believes she is German born and has a nine year old son who is also residing in Berlin. He did not know the name of the boy. He said that ADAM KUCKHOFF was first married to the sister of GRETE KUCKHOFF; that they were later divorced and that he married GRETE but that the three of them continued to reside together in the same home. He believes that the sister is also in the Russian Zone in Berlin.

SF File 100-27922

He said that BOENTJES VON BEECK and his daughter, KATJE, were Dutch, the father being a pottery maker. He said he was not very well acquainted with them but that they were both convicted by the Germans for their activities. He said he had heard that the father had served a prison term and been released but he did not know anything concerning the present whereabouts of the daughter.

JOHANNES GRAUDENZ he described as a merchant. He said that he had never met him but that one Sunday he, accompanied by his wife and two children, visited SCHULZE-BOYSEN at his home and that as they arrived, an individual was also present at SCHULZE-BOYSEN's home who left immediately and SCHULZE-BOYSEN made no effort to introduce him to ENGELSING and ENGELSING was under the impression that SCHULZE-BOYSEN did not desire it known that this individual had visited him. He determined later that this person was GRAUDENZ.

He said he had met ARVID HARNACK only once at the home of SCHULZE-BOYSEN. He could furnish no additional information with respect to HELMUT HIMPEL which was not previously furnished by his wife except to state that HIMPEL's brother is presently residing in Germany. ENGELSING stated that he had talked to the brother and the brother himself stated that he had known nothing of HELMUT HIMPEL's activities. He said that MARIE TERWIEL was the fiancée of HIMPEL. He said she came from a well known German family and that her father had been a high ranking Germany Army Officer but that he had been retired from active duty by the Nazis because of the fact that his wife was a Jewess.

ENGELSING stated he had not been acquainted with HEILMANN but that he knew he had been a close friend of SCHULZE-BOYSEN. He stated that his first name was definitely HORST and not WILDER as had been the impression of ENGELSING's wife.

ENGELSING said he knew that ODA SCHOTTMUELLER was an acquaintance of SCHULZE-BOYSEN but that he personally had never been introduced to SCHOTTMUELLER. ENGELSING stated that SCHULZE-BOYSEN had never told him directly that he was in any way inclined to aid the Russians or that he desired to furnish information to the Russians and ENGELSING stated he did not believe that SCHULZE-BOYSEN had been paid by the Russians for the information he furnished them as was claimed by the German prosecutor in the trial. He stated that SCHULZE-BOYSEN was an idealist; that he always lived in poverty and that to his knowledge there was no indication that he had received any money of a substantial amount, at any time of his life.

After the trial E. SCHULZE had told ENGELSING that SCHULZE-BOYSEN, after his arrest, told the Gestapo that he had sent several confidential documents to Sweden and he told the Gestapo that if they would not execute him for two years he would arrange to suppress the publication of these documents and that the Gestapo agreed to this. However, SCHULZE-BOYSEN later admitted to the Gestapo that such documents did not exist and the Gestapo followed this admission with the immediate execution of the entire group.

ENGELSING is described as follows:

Name: HERBERT WILHELM ENGELSING
Age: 44 (1948)
Born: September 2, 1904, Cologne, Germany
Height: 5'9"
Weight: 150 pounds
Build: Slender
Hair: Blond
Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Light
Teeth: Irregular and discolored
Occupation: Attorney and moving picture producer
Citizenship: German
Entered U.S.: At New York City, November 20, 1947 by
Clipper from Brussels, Belgium
Relatives: INGEBORG ENGELSING (wife)
Two minor children

Name: INGEBORG ENGELSING, nee Evelyn Kohler
Age: 32 (1948)
Born: June 19, 1916, Berlin, Germany
Height: 5'4"
Weight: 115
Build: Slender
Hair: Dark Brown
Eyes: Brown
Complexion: Medium
Occupation: Housewife
Citizenship: German
Entered U. S.: New York City, April 7, 1947 aboard
the USS GRIPSHOLM

DBF 41962

SF File 100-27922

She has applied for first papers.

Relatives: Husband, HERBERT WILHELM ENGELSING
 Two minor children
Father: ARTHUR KOHLER, residing 115 Hillcrest
 Road, Berkeley, California.

C L O S E D

-12-

C]

OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SECRET

PAGE No.

To:	[]	ROUTINE
FROM:	SPECIAL OPERATIONS	21 APR 48
CONFIRMATION:	FBI (1-2)	OUT 61766
INFORMATION:	ADSO (3-4), COPS (5), CRD (6), FBS (7)	

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Pars. 51 (1) 60A AR-380-5

WASH 5962

TO: [] CITE: WASHF

RE EQUAL

1. RE []

2. COPIES ENGELING DOCUMENTS ORIGINALLY REQUESTED OF US BY FBI. IN VIEW CAVEATS YOUR REFERENCE, WE DO NOT FEEL FREE PASS THESE DOCUMENTS TO FBI. WILL YOUR POSITION VIS-A-VIS CONSULATE BE COMPROMISED BY OUR ADVISING FBI ENGELING FURNISHED DOCUMENTS NOT TO US BUT TO CONSULATE ZURICH AND SUGGEST FBI TAKE UP DIRECTLY WITH STATE DEPARTMENT? ADVISE SOONEST.

(OPERA
RELEASING OFFICER

WKH HP
ORIGINATING AND COORDINATING OFFICERS

R. HELMS
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

TOD:

0258Z 22 APR 48

SECRET

COPY No. 1

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHODSEXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

MAY 4 1948

(750)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

SECRET

PAGE No.

FROM: [] ROUTINE
 TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 3 MAY 48
 ACTION: FBM (1-2) IN 41810
 INFORMATION: ADSO (3-4), COPS (5), CRD (6), FBS (7)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) 60A AR-389-5

Engelsing, Dr. Herbert and Ingeberg

TO: WASHF CITE: []
 RE WASH 5962 (OUT 61766)
 EQUAL

NO OBJECTION YOUR PASSING ENGELSING DOCUMENTS TO FBI INDICATING THEIR ORIGIN.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 302B
 NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
 DATE 2007

REGISTRY COPY

SECRET

TOR: 2112Z 3 MAY 48

SECRET

COPY No. 7

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**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.**



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

Begining copy
copy to:
FBI

CONFIDENTIAL BY SPECIAL MESSENGER	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 13 1948	
FBI - WASHINGTON	

BE - 190 96

Date: May 6, 1948

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: HERBERT ENGELSING
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

Reference is made to your memorandum of September 15, 1947, and subsequent communications in this matter.

On April 13, 1948, Mr. Herbert Engelsing advised that he had applied for permission to return to Germany for a two-month period to settle personal business matters. He stated that his father, Karl Engelsing, who formerly resided at Bardenberg bei Aachen, died shortly after he, Herbert Engelsing, had left Europe in November, 1947. Engelsing stated that he had been named executor of his father's estate which consists of considerable property located in Kohlschied bei Aachen, Holbach bei Aachen, and Burgsteinfort bei Muenster, and which has a pre-war valuation of some 300,000 gold Reichsmarks although no estimate of its present value can be made.

He stated that the heirs to this estate consist of his brother, Max Engelsing, residing in Holbach bei Aachen; his sister, Berna Birmanns, also known as Mrs. Joseph Birmanns, who resides in Bardenberg bei Aachen; and a sister-in-law Marga Engelsing, nee Mueller, who resides in Kohlschied bei Aachen. He said that his presence in Germany to settle this estate was essential and that it was of great personal interest to him inasmuch as his sister, Berna Birmanns, is suffering from acute tuberculosis.

Engelsing advised that he is traveling on an identity card issued by the Swiss Government and stated that he had already filed application for a reentry permit into the United States. He is presently applying for a visa from the British Consulate in San Francisco inasmuch as all of the above-named cities are located within the British Zone in Germany.

This data is being submitted for your confidential information and for such action as you feel may be appropriate. It is not to be distributed outside of your Agency.

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

RECORDED
AND
INDEXED

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 60309 UCTAM/ESA/DHF
ON 5/24/07

DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

REF 41960



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NUMBER _____

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

RECLASSIFIED	
RI/	
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RI/Files	

Date: May 6, 1948

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

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INTERNAL SECURITY - R

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This data is being submitted for your confidential information and for such action as you feel may be appropriate but is not to be distributed outside of your Agency.

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ON 5/24/07

60309 UCTAM/BSA/JDK
1/15/28

REGISTRY CROSS-REFERENCE FORM

This cross-reference form is used when a document contains pertinent data on two or more files and sufficient copies of the document are not available for cross-filing. The form is not necessary when an index card reference will suffice.

Station number of document : MKG-A-1715

Date of document : 24 June 1948

Title of document : Communist Personalities in French Zone

Document to be filed in : _____

Cross-reference form to be filed in : _____

* Excerpt of pertinent information : A lawyer in Konstanz. Works closely with French in industrial trials - handles cases only for French. Recently won denazification proceedings against Obering. SCHINDLER, notorious Nazi of Singen, for French as they wanted him free and indebted to them. Claims to have put SCHULZE-BOYSEN in touch with theatrical agents - yet Gestapo gave him clearance. Denies that WEISENBORN is CP. He is thought to be only a distant member of the Rote Kapelle group, now trying to appear important. Defense lawyer in Konstanz; HILD largely responsible for his appointment.

NOTE: ENGELSING is particular interest inasmuch as he daims to have been in touch with the Rote Kapelle.

* Optional

154
[]

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECRET

Via: Air

Dispatch No. MSZA-118

To: Chief, FBM

Date: 21 December 1948

Subject: General - EQUAL
Specific - Dr. Herbert ENGELSING

Ref: MSZA-117

1. The information below was derived as follows: Franz SCHMIDT, Bupo Inspector for the Canton of Turgau, who had been handling ENGELSING's case previous to the latter's departure for the US, was contacted by ENGELSING after his recent return to Europe. SCHMIDT had a long discussion with ENGELSING, the contents of which were relayed by SCHMIDT to his colleague [redacted] who in turn passed the information along to [redacted] for our consumption.

2. ENGELSING returned to Konstanz from the US some time during October 1948, (Before leaving Europe in November or December of 1947, he had told [redacted] that he was going to keep his law offices in Konstanz functioning so that if he ever came back he would still have his business.) He immediately took up his old law practice again and appeared to be considering his return to Europe as at least semi-permanent. He had little to say about his stay with his wife and children in California but gave the impression that it had been satisfactory. He told SCHMIDT that he had been questioned while in the US about his connections during the war with the Rote Kapelle group.

3. -ENGELSING, in speaking of his present political activities in Konstanz, told SCHMIDT that a wealthy manufacturer in Radolfzell had been enlisting ENGELSING's support in attempting to get the leading Communist figure of Konstanz, Rudi GOGUEL, to come over to the democratic side and to cooperate with the French police commissar, Léon HILD.

(Comment: [redacted] authorities, as well as ourselves, regard this as a very questionable story. GOGUEL, who was recently removed from the French-sponsored all-party newspaper, Südkurier, has because of this become a more rabid figure than ever and is now being played up as the Communist martyr of the French Zone. HILD, former Sureté Commissar for Konstanz, was long suspected of acting where possible in favor of the Communists and had as a secretary a known Communist, WEBER, fnu, who was one of DEGLIAME's protégés. WEBER is still working for the Sureté in Konstanz. HILD has since been moved to Freiburg im Breisgau where he has the job of Chief of the Sureté for the whole South Baden sector. HILD's place in Konstanz has been taken by FAURY, fnu, whom INANITION sources think to be a rightist, along with the new governor of Konstanz, NOEL. HILD had been the man chiefly responsible for ENGELSING's rehabilitation as a lawyer free to practice under French protection.

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECRET

- 2 -

MSZA- 118

4. ENGELSING admitted to SCHMIDT that he had taken up contact again with Hans KUKOWITSCH, Communist chief in Lindau and Spanish Civil War veteran. KUKOWITSCH is doubly suspect to Swiss police because of his contacts with the AMERICAN LLOYD complex, which the Swiss at present are asking us to investigate (MSZA-117). ENGELSING told SCHMIDT that he had learned from KUKOWITSCH that a woman known as Frau MARIA was being used as a courier between Lindau and Berlin. This Frau MARIA is thought by [] to be identical with a Frau Dr. Marie GUNTHER, nee UFER, who is the daughter of a baker in Berlin-Neukölln, and is married to a doctor in Berlin. GUNTHER spends half her time in Berlin and half her time with KUKOWITSCH in Lindau.

5. [] who had previously attempted through SCHMIDT to get all possible Rote Kapelle information out of ENGELSING in the attempt to clarify the connections between Rote Kapelle and the Rote Drei, is extremely anxious now to establish the real reasons for ENGELSING's return to the still uncomfortable environment of Konstanz after he had been united with his wife and children in circumstances of some affluence in California. [] has been asked by [] and by us to investigate this matter in Konstanz.

Dist: Wash (2)
Karl (2)
[] (2)
[] (2)
files (2)

SECRET

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OUTGOING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

SECRET

PAGE No.

To: *C J* ROUTINE
 FROM: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 6 DEC 49
 CONFIRMATION: FDM (1-2) OUT 94828
 INFORMATION: ADSO (3-4), STA (5), STD (6), IID (7)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (I) 60A AR-380-5

WASH 4788

Engelsing, Dr. Herbert

To: *C J*

CITE: WASHF

1. GLOBKE MENTIONED MSB-1231 BELIEVED I/W HERBERT GLOBKE, POSSIBLY SLATED FOR ASSIGNMENT INTERIOR MINISTRY REPRESENTATIVE IN WEST GERMAN FEDERAL CHANCELLORY.

2. VIEW POSSIBLE ASSIGNMENT SENSITIVE POSITION, COULD YOU REQUEST ENGELSING BE QUESTIONED IN DETAIL GLOBKE'S EQUAL ROLE?

PC returned to file

C J

HTC WH SBB

RICHARD HELMS

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AND
INDEXED

RELEASING OFFICER

ORIGINATING AND COORDINATING OFFICERS

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

TOD: 0132Z 7 DEC 49

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C J
240-1-5-30

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

SECRET

PAGE No.

FROM: [] [] ROUTINE
 TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 23 DEC 49
 ACTION: FDM (1-2) IN 12309
 INFORMATION: ADSO (3-4), STA (5), STD (6), IID (7)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Pars. 51 (I) 60A AR-380-5

BERN 2490

TO: WASHF

CITE: [] []

RE WASH 4788 (OUT 94828)

Handwritten signature

1. [] [] ARRANGED QUESTIONING ENGELING THROUGH [] [] ON 16 DECEMBER, DAY ENGELING FLEW TO U.S.

2. ENGELING STATED GLOBKE STRICT CATHOLIC AND ADHERENT RIGHTWING CENTRUM PARTY BUT NO NAZI. GLOBKE PARTICIPATED IN 20 JULY PUTSCH AND SLATED FOR JOB IN PROPOSED 20 JULY GOVERNMENT. ENGELING HELPED HIM ESCAPE AFTER FAILURE PUTSCH. GLOBKE NOT CONSCIOUS EQUAL COLLABORATOR BUT CLOSE FRIEND AND INFORMER OF ENGELING.

3. ENGELING RETURNING EUROPE 1 FEBRUARY IF FURTHER QUESTIONING DESIRED.

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

Handwritten signature

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AND
INDEXED

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SECRET

TOP 22112 23 DEC 49

COPY No. 6

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VIA: AIR
(SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

DIS. CH NO. MGL-A-2581

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, Foreign Division M

DATE: 13 July 1950

FROM : Chief of Station, Karlsruhe

SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational

SPECIFIC— OFFSPRING - Dr. Herbert ENGELSING

1. OFFSPRING's GV L has reported, as of 8 March 1950, the following information:

2. Dr. Herbert ENGELSING, born 2 September 1904 in Overath, Muelheim/Ruhr, is a lawyer in Constance, Bodensee, with offices at 3 Wallgutstrasse (tel. 697). He resides at 8 Aschenweg (tel. 1640). His wife, Ingeborg, nee KOHLER, was born 19 June 1916 in Berlin.

a. Subject left the government legal career in 1933 since his wife is said to be Jewish. During the war he occupied himself in Berlin as a journalist, in contact with the film industry. During the war he was connected with members of the ROTE KAPELLE; he is described as a helper of the ROTE KAPELLE in the book, Die Illegalen, by Guenther WEISENBORN, a close friend.

b. Since 1945, Subject has been located in Constance. There, from mid-1945, he allied himself with the then strongly Communist penetrated French Military Government, in which he had excellent contacts. Thus, he was one of the few Germans in the early days of the French occupation to obtain a pass for Switzerland, not only for himself but also for his proteges. For a long time, he obtained blank passes from French MG.

c. Subject has a very good civil and criminal law practice in Constance. He is extremely intelligent, very clever, with a tendency toward brutality, which, however, he knows how to control. He is a prominent defender of former Nazis as well as Communists who find themselves in difficulties. He has been seen often in lively conversation with the well-known Communist Party leader, KUKOWITSCH, in Lindau.

3. Subject is supposed to have obtained from the American Consulate in Zuerich a long-term visa for the USA, to which Subject and his wife made a trip in 1948 to visit her parents. Her father, Mr. KOHLER, is said to be a university professor at "Berkley" (California), USA, which is said to be an American atomic research center. Subject visited Hollywood inasmuch as he is supposed to have planned to produce a film in Constance. Mrs. ENGELSING stayed in the USA.

*De 4/6/50
in copy
make*
FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

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CLASSIFICATION

HB COPY

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SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: _____
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MGK-W-6638

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : CHIEF OF STATION, KARLSRUHE

DATE: OCT 31 1950

FROM : CHIEF, FIM

SUBJECT: GENERAL - **EQUAL**
SPECIFIC - ⁰ **Dr. Herbert ENGELSING**

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

REF: MGL-A-2581

1. The information furnished by GV L on subject is essentially correct and has been known to us for some time.
2. For your information only, at the time that subject first made application for a US visa in 1947, it was possible for our Zurich representative to interview him extensively under cover on his knowledge of the EQUAL complex and personalities connected therewith. At this time, subject was also engaged in writing a complete report for the Swiss Federal Police on his knowledge of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group as the Swiss were most anxious to establish the connecting link between this group and the Rote Drei network.
3. After subject's arrival in the United States, both he and his wife were interviewed by the FBI and the results made available to us.
4. After subject's return to Konstanz, the Swiss police, as well as ourselves, continued to keep an eye on him through available facilities. As of possible interest, we approached subject indirectly in 1949 for his opinion on the political orientation of Herbert GLOBKE who was then being considered for a sensitive position in the West German government.
5. GV L's growing pre-occupation with former EQUAL characters has been a matter under consideration here for some time. Our views on this will be set forth in some detail in our reply to that part of MGL-A-3036 which deals with the present scholarly activities of Heinrich REISER.

W. K. HARVEY
RELEASING OFFICER

JAW:cjw

VW
COORDINATING OFFICER

JAW
R. H. HELMS
AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

INCOMING CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

NOV 9 1950

SECRET

PAGE NO.

FROM: KARLSRUHE ROUTINE
 TO: SPECIAL OPERATIONS 8 NOV 50
 ACTION: FDM (1-2-3) IN 48607
 INFORMATION: ADSO (4-5), STA (6), STC (7), IID (8), S/C (9-10-11)

Paraphrase Not Required. Handle as SECRET Correspondence per Para. 51 (1) 68A AR-388-5

KARL 0244 *Dr. Herbert Engelsing*

TO: WASHF, *C D* INFO: HEIDF CITE: KARLF
 RE: MSZA-490 (NOT TO HEID) *Paul*

1. HEID ASKED ON 8 SEPTEMBER TO SEE WHAT COULD BE DONE TO REMOVE ENGELSINGS FROM CTB BLACKLIST. ON 8 NOVEMBER HEID ADVISED US THAT EUCOM REGARDS IT AS BEYOND THEIR SCOPE TO QUERY THE BRITISH FOR REASON OF PLACING INDIVIDUALS ON LIST OR TO INTERCEDE FOR TAKING THEM OFF.
2. TO GET ACTION, WE HAVE TO TELL MORE AND MAKE STRONGER CASE WITH EUCOM. SUGGEST BERN SUPPLY WRITTEN STATEMENT FOR EUCOM TO PASS TO BRITISH.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

200 *6* *1* *54-34*
 INTELLIGENCE
 JAN 8 1951
 INTEGRATION DIVISION
 ABSTRACT IND. I

TOR: 1754Z 8 NOV 50 **SECRET**
IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE

WCHA-8136

18 December 1950

Chief of Station, Karlsruhe

MICROFILMED
FEB 7 1967
DOC. MICRO. SER.

Dr. Herbert Wilhelm ENGELSING &
Gudrun Irmgard Ingeborg ENGELSING

Reference: KARLP 0244, 8 Nov. 50.

1. An inquiry from ID, EUCOM to the British as to why Subjects were placed on the CTB Blacklist has produced the following reply from the British:

"a. The above named Subjects have applied for entry permits to visit Germany from ZURICH and clearance has been given. Before this was done, however, we requested Combined Travel Board to supply us with more particulars of Subjects including their destination, since it appeared that they were identical with two persons on whom we had adverse traces. This has subsequently been supplied.

"b. Previous to this application for entry into Germany we had been attempting to procure more information on a Herbert W. ENGELSING who is recorded as having entered Germany on 9 August 1949 but had been unable to trace the application.

"c. As a result of our enquiries the U.S. authorities have asked us for the reasons for our interest in Subjects. (Their reference is EUCOM S-2326 dated 14th September 1950 addressed to Combined Travel Board).

"d. Our information on Subjects came from LONDON records on members of the ROTE KAPFLE in which Dr. ENGELSING is described as a self professed informant for the Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN Group during the war submitting reports through Dr. Elfriede PAUL to Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN. Gustav FROELICH was one of his sources. He escaped detection by the Germans. His wife is also stated to have collaborated with him in acquiring Intelligence and submitting it to Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN."

2. As far as can be ascertained at ID, EUCOM, Subjects are still on the CTB Blacklist.

DISTRIBUTION:

- 2 - []
- 1 - FDM
- 1 - COS
- 1 - ELS

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18 DEC 50
J.C. []
707m
701-264.773
19 Dec 50
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECURITY INFORMATION

SOB 46326A

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: ENGELSING, Herbert

1. Reference is made to your SI memorandum AMU/784 dated 5 April 1951, subject as above, which was returned to you in our SO DB-36858, dated 18 April 1951. Your attention is directed to the reply of no derogatory information concerning subject, which should have read no derogatory subsequent to 1943.

2. Information contained in the files of OSO/CIA indicates that Herbert ENGELSING was a self-professed informant for the Schulze-Boysen group during the early part of World War II. The Schulze-Boysen group was known to have been engaged in intelligence activities for a Soviet Intelligence network in Germany. Subject has been thoroughly debriefed by representatives of this Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

3. The files of OSO/CIA do not reflect any current information concerning Subject.

FILE CLASSIFICATION
CONFIDENTIAL

NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED FURTHER OR EXHIBITED
TO ANYONE WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY. ENGELSING, HERBERT DR

SEARCHED	SERIALIZED	INDEXED	FILED
INTELLIGENCE			
INTEGRATION DIVISION			
ABSTRACT		INDEX	

SECRET

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

SECRET

5893 5

DST 6-961
762...

FOREIGN SERVICE DEPARTMENT
FROM: HICOG FRANKFURT
TO: THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
REF: [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION OF HERBERT ENGELING

RETAIN OR DESTROY

56
For Dept.
Use Only
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22846

The following information concerning subject was provided by the Federal Agency for the Protection of the Constitution in connection with a report on organization Rote Kapelle:

"Attorney Dr. Herbert Engelsing is in contact with Feuerzange (Fire Tongue). Born September 2, 1904, Overath, Kreis Mülheim, Ruhr. Residence: Constance, 8 Aachenweg, telephone 697. Left the court system in 1933 because of his Jewish wife. During the war, active as a journalist in connection with the film industry, Berlin. Has lived in Constance since 1945 where he took up connections with the communist-infiltrated French military government, where he had an excellent entree. Thus he was one of the few Germans who, during the early days of French occupation, constantly received permits to enter Switzerland, not only for himself but for other persons who were his proteges in this respect. For a long time he received blank signed permits. In Günther WEISSENBORN's book Die Illegalen (The Illegal Ones), Engelsing is portrayed as an assistant of Feuerzange. Engelsing is a close collaborator of Weissenborn. After 1945 Weissenborn provided Engelsing with a testimonial to document the latter's anti-fascist attitude. In this document Weissenborn describes Engelsing as a member and promoter of Feuerzange.

"Engelsing maintains a very good law practice in criminal and civil law in Constance. He gives preference to the defense of former NSDAP members and Communists who are in trouble. In December 1948 Engelsing represented the interests of the Communist editor GOGUEL, who had been removed from the daily, Stärker.

"Dr. Engelsing and his wife travelled to the United States to visit Mrs. Engelsing's parents, 1948. Mrs. Engelsing's father is said to be a professor in Berkeley, California. Upon his return to Germany from the U.S. Engelsing "happened to meet" Günther Weissenborn in Bremen, who had just returned from Moscow. Engelsing has made a number of trips to the U.S. since then.

"The former Air Attaché at the German Legation in Sofia, General SCHOENEBECK, is in contact with Engelsing. Schoenebeck is the brother-in-law of SCHULZE-BOYSEN and is living in Styria, Austria."

Wow! (HICOG comment: Schulze-Boysen may be Hartmut S-B, 21 Blumenthalerstr., Heidelberg, a candidate in training at the Speyer Foreign Service School as of October 1950).

According to CTS records... and arrived in Switzerland with an... the Department (interia...
wgm
W.H. Müller, 25

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

FOR COORDINATION WITH State

DECLASSIFIED
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL105-246

By: hwtz Date: 5/7/77

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

SECRET

2 HICOG FRANKFURT 2297

DST 6961

Office of German Consular Affairs) in January (?) 1950. He then attempted to enter Germany in June 1950 but was placed on the Travel Restriction List at the request of the British Legation in Bern. The OTB does not have the facts on record which would clarify the British objections. However Engelsing did receive an entry permit for Germany in October or November 1950. In view of this conflicting information and the possibility that Engelsing may be an agent, it is requested that the Department examine the records to determine the circumstances of Engelsing's alleged travel documentation and any other data that would throw light on the case. Please forward a copy of the findings to HICOG.

Any further information obtained here on the case will be submitted to the Department immediately.

B.R. Shute
B.R. Shute
Director

Office of Intelligence


SECRET

[Handwritten signature]
36

DST 6961

Office of German Consular Affairs) in January (?) 1950. He then attempted to enter Germany in June 1950 but was placed on the Travel Restriction List at the request of the British Legation in Bonn. The OTH does not have the facts on record which would clarify the British objections. However Engelsing did receive an entry permit for Germany in October or November 1950. In view of this conflicting information and the possibility that Engelsing may be an agent, it is requested that the Department examine the records to determine the circumstances of Engelsing's alleged travel documentation and any other data that would throw light on the case. Please forward a copy of the findings to HICOG.

Any further information obtained here on the case will be submitted to the Department immediately.


S.R. Shute
Director
Office of Intelligence

C 100-1-54-36]

Secret

SECURITY INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM

March 24, 1952

To C]

From :

Subject: Dr. Herbert ENGELSING

1. Reference is made to secret memorandum dated March 3, 1952, from the Department of State which instructed the Consulate General in Zurich to re-interview Dr. ENGELSING who resides at present in Kreuzlingen, Switzerland, and is applying for a 4(b) visa to the United States. The Department wished that ENGELSING be questioned on the following points:

- (a) To what extent did Dr. ENGELSING participate in the activities of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group which engaged in intelligence activities for a Soviet intelligence network in Germany?

(It was considered necessary to determine ENGELSING's position in this respect and to know whether he was aware of the group's real aims.)

- (b) What was the nature of Dr. ENGELSING's contacts with Gunther WEISSENBORN?
- (c) What information can be learned concerning the organization Feuerzange with which Dr. ENGELSING was in contact according to WEISSENBORN?
- (d) The Department was informed by Dispatch 2967, dated March 16, 1951, from HICOG at Frankfurt, that Dr. ENGELSING was placed on the Travel Restriction list by the British Legation in Bern, with a view to preventing his entering Germany. The Department suggested that the Consulate General contact the British Legation in order to determine the nature of the British objection to ENGELSING's entry into Germany.

2. On March 24, 1952, the undersigned interviewed Dr. ENGELSING on points (a), (b) and (c) with the following results:

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

Secret

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SECURITY INFORMATION

-2-

Regarding (a): Dr. ENGELSING stated that he met Harro and Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN socially in Berlin before the outbreak of World War II. At that time, Dr. ENGELSING wrote for a Dutch film company in Berlin named TONBILD A.G. He and his wife had a wide circle of friends among artists and writers in Germany, and they entertained frequently at their home in Berlin or at a country house. About 1938 or 1939, Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN, who was an Oberleutnant in the German Luftwaffe, informed ENGELSING that he (SCHULZE-BOYSEN) was working against the Nazi regime and he asked ENGELSING to report to him matters of interest which might come to his attention in the artistic world. ENGELSING, who was also anti-Nazi, supplied such information to SCHULZE-BOYSEN up to the Fall of 1941 when the connection was broken. The most useful service which ENGELSING was able to render for SCHULZE-BOYSEN was to provide a convenient meeting place in his own home. ENGELSING and his wife frequently had friends from various social groups at their home, including among others the SCHULZE-BOYSENs, Gunther WEISSENBORN, Lt. HEIMANN of the Luftwaffe, Dr. and Mrs. Adam KUCKHOFF, General Director BUSCHMANN and his wife, of the firm ASBESTZEMENT A.G., and many others. These social gatherings, which also included many persons who had no connection with the group, provided a good cover. ENGELSING emphasized the fact that he himself was not an important member of the group and it was only years later that he learned the group had several hundred members and received financial support from the Russians. ENGELSING knew that among the members of the group were persons sharing extremely variegated political views. Some were sympathetic to Communism while others like himself were opposed to Communism (ENGELSING comes from a Catholic background). The common conviction of these persons was their hatred of Nazism.

ENGELSING recalled that Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN tried to obtain support for his organization from Winston CHURCHILL, and allegedly a message was sent to the British via Count DUGLAS, the Swedish Military Attache in Berlin, who was a relative of SCHULZE-BOYSEN's wife. ENGELSING was informed by SCHULZE-BOYSEN that the British reaction had discouraged him since the British had stated they would only consider Germany's unconditional surrender. Thereupon in the Fall of 1941, SCHULZE-BOYSEN stated that he planned to establish contact with the Russians. ENGELSING criticized SCHULZE-BOYSEN for this attitude stating that it was impossible to drive out one

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SECURITY INFORMATION

-3-

dictatorship with another. ENGELSING remembered distinctly having used the expression, "You cannot drive out the Devil with Beelzebub". ENGELSING also recalled using the expression to SCHULZE-BOYSEN, "Qui mange du pain, en meurt". ENGELSING explained that these expressions were indications of his ideology and hostility towards Communism which was the reason for his breaking the connection with SCHULZE-BOYSEN in the Fall of 1941.

A secondary reason for the above decision was that ENGELSING and his wife disapproved of the conduct of Libertas SCHULZE-BOYSEN. The latter was openly maintaining a liaison with a high-ranking Nazi. ENGELSING condemned her conduct not only on moral grounds but also because he felt that it seriously compromised the security of the group. In general, ENGELSING criticized the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group for its insecure method of operation which was more typical of dilettantism than a convinced political movement.

After the arrest of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group, ENGELSING was interrogated on 5 or 6 occasions by a Gestapo official named NEBE, fnu. ENGELSING claimed that he escaped any serious difficulties since he proved that he had dropped his connection with the group months previously. He was able to allay suspicions by pretending that his interest in the group was only that of a film writer looking for material.

Concerning the anti-Nazi activities subsequent to the dissolution of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group in 1942, ENGELSING claimed that he was associated with two participants in the attempted putsch of July 20, 1944. Both of these men are described as important members of the Adenauer government in Bonn at this time. The men are Staatssekretär LENZ, fnu and Ministerialdirektor Hans GLOBKE. ENGELSING claimed that when they were in danger, because of their connection with the attempt to assassinate HITLER, both men fled with ENGELSING in the latter's car from Berlin to Bavaria.

Regarding (b): ENGELSING stated that Gunther WEISS ENBORN is a talented poet and writer. He first met him in 1937 or 1938 when ENGELSING was interested in making a film from a novel of WEISSENBORN's called "Das Madchen von Fanö". Although this plan never materialized, WEISSENBORN wrote several scenarios for ENGELSING's film company. ENGELSING was never on intimate terms with WEISSENBORN but invited him occasionally to his home

Secret

SECURITY INFORMATION

-4-

in Berlin and knew that WEISSENBORN was a member of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group. ENGELSING was not in contact with WEISSENBORN from 1941 until 1946 when WEISSENBORN visited Konstanz in connection with the staging of one of his plays. ENGELSING got in contact with him in order to discuss the old days and, as a special favor to WEISSENBORN, he arranged for WEISSENBORN's entrance into Switzerland for one day. WEISSENBORN wished to see some of his associates in Zurich at the Schauspielhaus. ENGELSING recalled that during the period 1940-41, WEISSENBORN had appeared to him to be of Communist sympathies. In 1946, however, he believed that WEISSENBORN had some doubts about the Communist system, since WEISSENBORN remarked that "STALIN had falsified Communism". ENGELSING learned that WEISSENBORN had later visited Moscow. He understood that WEISSENBORN had subsequently broken with Communism and had gone to Western Germany but he did not know WEISSENBORN's present whereabouts. When asked whether he had met WEISSENBORN after the latter's return from Moscow, ENGELSING replied that he had never requested a meeting with him after 1946. ENGELSING admitted that he had bumped into WEISSENBORN accidentally in a bar in Konstanz, at some date subsequent to 1946. ENGELSING claimed that he had greeted WEISSENBORN very briefly on this occasion but had not made any effort to continue the association.

Regarding (c): ENGELSING claimed no knowledge of an organization called Fuerzange. He knew that WEISSENBORN is the author of a play called "Die Illegalen", which ENGELSING has neither read nor seen performed. This play is said to be a glorification of Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN's resistance group. WEISSENBORN also has published a book entitled "Memorial" which deals with the same topic. ENGELSING has read this last work, but claimed that there was no mention of him in it.

3. Regarding (d): The files of a controlled American source in Bern indicate that as early as 1947 ENGELSING voluntarily informed the American authorities in Switzerland concerning his association with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN network. This information was passed through the proper channels to the British authorities in London. It is believed that the British informed various British agencies abroad of Dr. ENGELSING's membership in the network without indicating the fact that ENGELSING himself had supplied the information to the Americans. This appears to be the explanation for the opposition which the British Legation in Bern expressed in regard to Dr. ENGELSING's request to travel to Germany.

SECURITY INFORMATION

VIA: AIR
(Specify air or sea pouch)

Dispatch No. MSZA-743

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

To : Chief, EE

Date 27 March 1952

FROM : []

SUBJECT: GENERAL- Operational
SPECIFIC- Dr. Herbert ENGELSING

1. Attached is a memorandum prepared by [] for the Visa Section of the Consulate General in Zurich, where Dr. ENGELSING is applying for a 4(b) (returning resident) visa. [] in his capacity as [] interviewed Subject in Zurich on 24 March 1952. We are forwarding a copy of this memorandum to Frankfurt, in view of HICOG Dispatch No. 2967, dated 16 March 1951, on ENGELSING, since it appears that the information contained in the HICOG report may have been obtained from our German station.

2. ENGELSING's debriefing by [] in 1947, and [] subsequent intervention in favor of granting to ENGELSING permission to enter Germany, have been the subject of previous correspondence. (MSZA-118, MSB-1231, MGHA-1033, MSB-1083, MSB-1040 and MSZA-490.)

3. Any new and pertinent information affecting Subject's present effort to return to the United States should be called at once to the attention of the proper authorities in Washington, since a final decision on this case will be reached within the next few weeks. Subject's wife, Ingeborg, and their two minor children are now residing in the United States at the home of Mrs. ENGELSING's parents, Dr. Arthur and Else KOHLER, 115 Hillcrest Road, Berkeley 5, California.

4. In the course of GASSON's interrogation of ENGELSING, [] noted a number of discrepancies between ENGELSING's statements to [] in 1947 and his present story. The following specific points are noted:

Distribution:

Wash (3) with 2 attachments
Fran (2) with 1 attachment
[] (2) with 1 attachment
files (2) with 2 attachments

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR 1946

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CLASSIFICATION

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

Secret

MSZA-743
27 Mar 52

-2-

- a. ENGELSING originally informed [] that he was never formally interrogated by the Gestapo in connection with his association with EQUAL. He stated that finally out of nervousness he went to see the Gestapo official PANSINGER who told him that he was of no interest in the affair.

ENGELSING's more recent statement is that he was summoned on 5 or 6 occasions by a Gestapo official named NEBE. [] specifically asked whether ENGELSING had had anything to do with PANSINGER. ENGELSING replied that he did not know PANSINGER but had heard that PANSINGER was the official who interrogated Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN.

- b. Apparently ENGELSING informed [] in 1947 that Gunther WEISSENBORN did not appear to him to be a Communist. Heidelberg, in MGHA-1033, questioned this.

When interrogated by [] ENGELSING stated his belief that WEISSENBORN was a Communist back in 1941. ENGELSING went on to claim that WEISSENBORN's Communist convictions seemed to have been shattered by 1946 and that he has now abandoned the Communist cause.

(Comment: It is not clear from the reports which we have whether ENGELSING meant to inform [] that WEISSENBORN had never been a Communist, or that by 1946 he had abandoned his Communist beliefs.)

5. In view of ENGELSING's record of cooperation with [] has not done anything to hold up granting of the visa to ENGELSING. The case will probably be favorably referred by the Consulate General here to the Department for a final decision. Inasmuch as all available facts on ENGELSING have presumably been forwarded to Headquarters, any influence which our organization wishes to bring to bear, either in favor of or against his case, should be done so as expeditiously as possible. //

Attachment:
As stated in paragraph 1

Secret

SECURITY INFORMATION

Chief of Station, Zurich

2 May 1952

Chief of Station, Frankfurt

Operational

ENGELSING, Dr. Herbert

1. Attached find copy of the NICOG dispatch requested in connection with reference.

2. A check with NICOG Biographic Division revealed no additional information, and Berlin Documents Center offered only the following: Subject joined the NSDAP on 1 May 1933 (No. 2633360). He had left the party by February 1940, as reported to the NSDAP Reichsleitung by the Berlin Party District.

3. FOB files contain no information on subject.

[]

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SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

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3-FOB w/att

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SECURITY INFORMATION

[]
~~2006-1-24-40~~

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

WETA-6489

SECURITY INFORMATION

2 May 1952

[]
Chief of Station, Frankfurt

Operational

ENGELING, Dr. Herbert

1. Attached find copy of the NICOG dispatch requested in connection with reference.

2. A check with NICOG Biographic Division revealed no additional information, and Berlin Documents Center offered only the following: Subject joined the NSDAP on 1 May 1933 (No. 2633360). He had left the party by February 1940, as reported to the NSDAP Reichsleitung by the Berlin Party District.

3. FOB files contain no information on subject.

[]

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~~1-SS w/2 atts~~
3-FOB w/att

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SECURITY INFORM

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~~201-6489-10~~
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HICOG FRANKFURT

2967

March 18, 1951

AIR POUCH

REQUEST FOR INVESTIGATION OF HERBERT ENGELSING

The following information concerning subject was provided by the Federal Agency for the Protection of the Constitution in connection with a report on the organization Rote Kapelle:

"Attorney Dr. Herbert Engelsing is in contact with Feuersange (Fire Tongs). Born September 2, 1904, Overath, Kreis Muehlheim, Ruhr. Residence: Constance, 8 Aschenweg, telephone 697. Left the court system in 1933 because of his Jewish wife. During the war, active as a journalist in connection with the film industry, Berlin. Has lived in Constance since 1945 where he took up connections with the communist-infiltrated French military government, where he had an excellent entree. Thus he was one of the few Germans who, during the early days of French occupation, constantly received permits to enter Switzerland, not only for himself but for other persons who were his proteges in this respect. For a long time he received blank signed permits. In Guenther WEISSENBORN's book Die Illegalen (The Illegal Ones), Engelsing is portrayed as an assistant of Feuersange. Engelsing is a close collaborator of Weissenborn. After 1945 Weissenborn provided Engelsing with a testimonial to document the latter's anti-fascist attitude. In this document Weissenborn describes Engelsing as a member and promoter of Feuersange.

"Engelsing maintains a very good law practice in criminal and civil law in Constance. He gives preference to the defense of former NSDAP members and Communists who are in trouble. In December 1948 Engelsing represented the interests of the Communist editor GOGUEL, who had been removed from the daily, Suedkurier.

"Dr. Engelsing and his wife travelled to the United States to visit Mrs. Engelsing's parents, 1948. Mrs. Engelsing's father is said to be a professor in Berkeley, California. Upon his return to Germany from the U.S. Engelsing "happened to meet" Guenther Weissenborn in Bremen, who had just returned from Moscow. Engelsing has made a number of trips to the U.S. since then.

"The former Air Attache at the German Legation in Sofia, General SCHOENE-BECK, is in contact with Engelsing. Schoenebeck is the brother-in-law of SCHULZE-BOYSEN and is living in Styria, Austria."

(HICOG comment: Schulze-Boysen may be Hartmut S-B, 21 Blomenthalerstr., Heidelberg, a candidate in training at the Speyer Foreign Service School as of October 1950).

According to CTB records, Engelsing was living in the U.S. and arrived in Switzerland with an identity document issued to him by the Department (Interim

WJMuller/gg

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2 HICOG FRANKFURT 2967

Office of German Consular Affairs) in January (?) 1950. He then attempted to enter Germany in June 1950 but was placed on the Travel Restriction List at the request of the British Legation in Bern. The CTB does not have the facts on record which would clarify the British objections. However Engelsing did receive an entry permit for Germany in October or November 1950. In view of this conflicting information and the possibility that Engelsing may be an agent, it is requested that the Department examine the records to determine the circumstances of Engelsing's alleged travel documentation and any other data that would throw light on the case. Please forward a copy of the findings to HICOG.

Any further information obtained here on the case will be submitted to the Department immediately.

B. R. Shute
Director
Office of Intelligence

SECRET

[244-6-154-40]

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA: AIR
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. MSBW-3636

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION
CLASSIFICATION

9 May 1952

TO: []
FROM: Chief, EE

DATE: _____

SUBJECT: GENERAL: Operational
SPECIFIC: Herbert ENGELSING (S)

REFERENCE: MSZA-743

We appreciate your advising us of Subject's plans. Headquarters had no new information on the case, however, and no reason to interfere one way or the other with State's normal reaction to Subject's application. Both State and the FBI were advised over a year ago of Subject's services to us. No action was taken, therefore, on the basis of reference.

COPIES

Robert S. Boyd
Robert S. Boyd

FILE CLASSIFICATION
CHANGE REQUEST

ENGELSING HERBERT DR

6 1 54 71
INTELLIGENCE
AUG 3 1952
INTEGRATION DIVISION

[]
RELEASING OFFICER
EE/SO

STC []
COORDINATING OFFICER

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER
MME

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SECURITY INFORMATION
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 81-25
JUN 1949

(728)

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

Form ENF-24

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service
San Francisco, California.

JUN 5 1952

Director, Central Intelligence Agency
2430 E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Attention: C

File No.: A6 646 965 Inv. A
Date: May 12, 1952.

Assistant Director

Please furnish this Service with any derogatory information that may be contained in your files concerning the following person:

Name: ENGELSING Ingeborg (Surname) (Given name) (Middle and other names)

Aliases: Gudrun I. ENGELSING nee Gudrun Irmgard Ingeborg KOHLER

FBI No.: A Alien Registration No.: A6 646 965
or Visa Application No.: 661

Date of birth: June 19, 1916 Birthplace: Berlin G ermany
(Month) (Day) (Year) (Town) (Country)

Marital status: Married Name of spouse: Herbert Engelsing
Race: German Color: white Sex: female Occupation: Student
Complexion: Fair Eyes: Green Hair: Brown Height: 5'4 Weight: 115
Visible marks: None

Names, residence and nationality of parents: Mother: Elsie Kohler, Berkeley, Calif.
Father: Arthur Kohler, Berkeley, Calif.

Places of residence last five years (including street and number):
1937-1946, Berlin, Germany, 1944-1946 Konstanz, Germany; 1946 to 1947, Switzerland
1947 to present, 115 Hillcrest Rd. Berkeley, Calif.

Places of employment last five years:
Student, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

The subject is) Under deportation proceedings.
) An applicant for naturalization.
) An applicant for a certificate of lawful entry.
) An applicant for admission.

X Under investigation to establish possible deportation proceed-
Please mail the attached copy of this request with your reply on the reverse side to the address shown below.

(Name of officer requesting report)
W. W. Wiggins, Chief,
Investigations Section.

(In duplicate)

(Title)

Mail to - - -
Chief, Investigations Section
Immigration and Naturalization Service
19th and East Capitol Streets
Washington, D. C.

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

ENCL 11

DECLASSIFIED
Nazi War Crimes Disclosure Act
PL105-246

FOR COORDINATION WITH

INS

By MM Date: 5/17/7

SECRET
Security Information

6 JUL 1952

TO: Immigration and Naturalization Service
Attention: Mr. Raymond F. Farrell, Assistant Commissioner

FROM: Lyman B. Kirkpatrick
Assistant Director

SUBJECT: Lageberg ENGELSING

1. In reply to your request of 12 May 1952 (File No. A6 646-965 Inv. A), a check of the files of CIA reveals the following information on Subject:

2. Ingeborg ENGELSING's husband, Herbert ENGELSING, has stated that she collaborated with him in his intelligence activities in connection with the "Rote Kapelle", for which activities he was placed on the British CTB blacklist. CIA files indicate that he was a distant member of this organization and that he was fully cooperative in supplying this agency with information concerning it. In 1950 it was recommended by this agency that he be removed from the blacklist.

3. For further information you are referred to the FBI and the Department of State.

SO DB-55486

[] Henry D. Heckaher, Acting Chief

C ✓ "] = []

EE/SO/G/DK
15 July 1952

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3828
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

IP 600

SECRET
Security Information

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ENCL

POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

A 4245

Confidential

CO, Iq 66th CG Group, USARVN, APO 154, US Army
Attn: Mr. Gernand, CG Office 23 April 1954

S. Franks, OCA
VNO 201 VNO 201
Friedrich WINNIG, alias GATIS, born 20 May 1909 in DRESDEN,
residing at 38 Lueneburger Damm, HANNOVER-BERGFELD.

Under date of 13 April 1954, file IPR/61, 3.537/54, SUBJECT
as above, this office received from the Bundesamt fuer Verfassungsschutz
information pertaining to SUBJECT which may be translated as follows:

"The BIV has been investigating WINNIG, who until now has been known by
the name of G. GATIS, since the summer of 1953. WINNIG is a musician who
resides in HANNOVER, and reportedly maintains intensive connections with
persons in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

"According to a photostat of an excerpt of the Organizational Register
of the HANNOVER District Court (which is available at this office), WINNIG
is a staff member of the 'Association of German Authors' in HANNOVER (a
writers and composers association).

"According to his own statements (B-2), all his student friends reside in
the Soviet Zone. He is in constant contact with leading musical groups
there; also with the 'Arwa' the counter part of 'Gema' in the Federal
Republic. (B-6) Subsequent to his presence at the HANDEL Festival in
East BERLIN in July 1953, he visited the SCHUBERT Festival in the same
city. He presently has an invitation to attend the HANDEL Festival which
is to be held in HALLÉ in June, 1954. He wrote a piece of music for the
HALLÉ symphony orchestra, and it is allegedly for this purpose that he will
visit the city.

"On a separate page to the 19 June 1953 edition of the newspaper "Die Wahrheit",
there appeared in print a telegram written by WINNIG in which he stated that
the 17 June unrest in East BERLIN was arranged for by the West. WINNIG added
in this telegram that if & when the workers of the GDR had arrangements to
make with their government, then a third party (the Americans and the Federal
Republic) had no right to interfere. (B-2)

"This matter is reported for your kind attention, because WINNIG is also
working for RIAS and has a good income from this source (B-2)."

The BIV forwarded the above report as a matter of information, and
your attention is invited to the statement that WINNIG received an income
from RIAS. For your information, the organization reported as Gema, is
the German "Society for Musical Production Rights" (GEMA - Gesellschaft fuer
Musikalische Auffuehrungsrechte).

Copies to:
OCA (3)
OTL (2)
C
2-1-1
2-2-21 H/W ATTI TO EGNH 4245

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POOR QUALITY DOCUMENT
SEE 201 FOLDER FOR HARDCOPY

CG, Hq 66th SIG Group, USAREUR, AF.
Attn: Capt FAILAY, CE Office

E. Franke, OCA

201-264773
ENGELSING, Dr. Herbert, born 2 Sep 1904 in OVERATH.

Under date of 5 May 1954, file II/G-a-3 0950/54, SUBJECT: KUKOWITSCH, Hans (CHOCHLOW's German Assistant), OCA received from the Bundesamt fuer Verfassungsschutz a report which may be translated as follows:

- "1. During an investigation of certain individuals who were in connection with the inner circles of the 'Rote Kapelle' (Red Chapel) during the last war, the name KUKOWITSCH, residing in LINDAU, was noticed.
- "2. In 1948 KUKOWITSCH was observed to have held confidential discussions with Dr. Herbert ENGELSING, born 2 September 1904 in OVERATH, Kreis MUELBELM/Ruhr.
- "3. Until 1952, the following information regarding Dr. ENGELSING was obtained by II/G:

During the dissolution of the 'Rote Kapelle' in the year 1942, ENGELSING was made known, and was suspected of having been engaged in high treason, or treasonable activities, in connection with Harso SCHULZE-BOYSEN, Guenther WELLSCHLAGER, and the married couple RIFKINSTEIN. Those arrested from the circle of individuals presented the relationship with ENGELSING in such a manner as to indicate that the acquaintance was on a social basis only. Because no further evidence against ENGELSING was available, he was not arrested at that time.

Greta KUCKHOFF, Formerly active within the 'Rote Kapelle' organization, and presently the president of the Soviet Zone Issuing Bank, made a statement for the record of the LUERHENDORF District Attorney, in the case against the accuser Dr. ROEBER, which among other things revealed that in 1936 - 37 Dr. ENGELSING made the acquaintance of SCHULZE-BOYSEN through the editor of the 'Rote Fahne' (Red Flag) in BERLIN, Johann SIEG. Frau KUCKHOFF also met ENGELSING personally in the same house. She contended that ENGELSING was without a doubt well informed about the activities of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN circle through the close ties existing between ENGELSING and SCHULZE-BOYSEN, and that he (ENGELSING) worked in close cooperation with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN circle.

Another former member of the 'Rote Kapelle', Dr. Hugo BUCHHEIM, HAMBURG, in his statement to the District Attorney in LUERHENDORF, revealed among other things that ENGELSING was knowledgeable of the activities of SCHULZE-BOYSEN, and that SCHULZE-BOYSEN had used the hospitable home of ENGELSING as a cover for his activities.

H/WATTS TO CGA 4245

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Encl. A 4245

CO, Hq 66th CG Group, USARVN, APO 154, US Army
Attn: Mr. Gernand, CG Office

23 April 1954

L. Franke, OSA

Friedrich WINNIG, alias GATTIS, born 20 May 1909 in DASSAU, residing at 30 Luensburger Damm, HANNOVER-KLEEFELD.

Under date of 13 April 1954, file III/61, 3.537/54, SUBJECT as above, this office received from the Bundesamt fuer Verfassungsschutz information pertaining to SUBJECT which may be translated as follows:

"The BFV has been investigating WINNIG, who until now has been known by the name of GATTIS, since the summer of 1953. WINNIG is a musician who resides in HANNOVER, and reportedly maintains intensive connections with persons in the Soviet Zone of Germany.

"According to a photostat of an excerpt of the Organizational Register of the HANNOVER District Court (which is available at this office), WINNIG is a staff member of the 'Association of German Authors' in HANNOVER (a writers and composers association).

"According to his own statements (B-2), all his student friends reside in the Soviet Zone. He is in constant contact with leading musical groups there; also with the 'Arwa' the counter part of 'Gema' in the Federal Republic. (B-6) Subsequent to his presence at the HANDEL Festival in East BERLIN in July 1953, he visited the SCHUBERT Festival in the same city. He presently has an invitation to attend the HANDEL Festival which is to be held in HALLE in June, 1954. He wrote a piece of music for the HALLE symphony orchestra, and it is allegedly for this purpose that he will visit the city.

"On a separate page to the 19 June 1953 edition of the newspaper "Die Wahrheit", there appeared in print a telegram written by WINNIG in which he stated that the 17 June unrest in East BERLIN was arranged for by the West. WINNIG added in this telegram that if & when the workers of the GDR had arrangements to make with their government, then a third party (the Americans and the Federal Republic) had no right to interfere. (B-2)

"This matter is reported for your kind attention, because WINNIG is also working for RIAS and has a good income from this source (B-2)."

The BFV forwarded the above report as a matter of information, and your attention is invited to the statement that WINNIG received an income from RIAS. For your information, the organization reported as Gema, is the German "Society for Musical Production Rights" (GEMA - Gesellschaft fuer Musikalische Auffuehrungsrechte).

Copies to:

OSA (3)

OTL (2)

C

2-1-1

2-3-21 H/W ATTI TO EGNA 4245

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CG, Hq 66th CIC Group, USARMC, AB.
Attn: Capt FAULKY, CE Office

E. Franke, OCA

✓ 201-264773
ENGELSING, Dr. Herbert, born 2 Sep 1904 in OVERATH.

Under date of 5 May 1954, file II/G-a-3 0930/54, SUBJECT: KUKOWITSCH, Hans (CHOCHLOW's German Assistant), OCA received from the Bundesamt fuer Verfassungsschutz a report which may be translated as follows:

- "1. During an investigation of certain individuals who were in connection with the inner circles of the 'Rote Kapelle' (Red Chapel) during the last war, the name KUKOWITSCH, residing in LINDAU, was noticed.
- "2. In 1948 KUKOWITSCH was observed to have held confidential discussions with Dr. Herbert ENGELSING, born 2 September 1904 in OVERATH, Kreis MUELHEIM/Ruhr.
- "3. Until 1952, the following information regarding Dr. ENGELSING was obtained by II/G:

During the dissolution of the 'Rote Kapelle' in the year 1942, ENGELSING was made known, and was suspected of having been engaged in high treason, or treasonable activities, in connection with Hans SCHULZE-BOYSEN, Guenther WEISSBORN, and the married couple ALFRED and Greta KUCKHOFF. Those arrested from the circle of individuals presented the relationship with ENGELSING in such a manner as to indicate that the acquaintance was on a social basis only. Because no further evidence against ENGELSING was available, he was not arrested at that time.

Greta KUCKHOFF, formerly active within the 'Rote Kapelle' organization and presently the president of the Soviet Zone Issuing Bank, made a statement for the record of the LUXENBURG District Attorney, in the case against the accuser Dr. ROEDER, which among other things revealed that in 1936 - 37 Dr. ENGELSING made the acquaintance of SCHULZE-BOYSEN through the editor of the 'Rote Fahne' (Red Flag) in BERLIN, Johann SIEG. Frau KUCKHOFF also met ENGELSING personally in the same house. She contended that ENGELSING was without a doubt well informed about the activities of the SCHULZE-BOYSEN circle through the close ties existing between ENGELSING and SCHULZE-BOYSEN, and that he (ENGELSING) worked in close cooperation with the SCHULZE-BOYSEN circle.

Another former member of the 'Rote Kapelle', Dr. Hugo BUSCHMANN, KANBURG, in his statement to the District Attorney in LUXENBURG, revealed among other things that ENGELSING was knowledgeable of the activities of SCHULZE-BOYSEN, and that SCHULZE-BOYSEN had used the hospitable home of ENGELSING as a cover for his activities.

H/W ATT 2 TO EGMA 4245
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Handwritten: Zurich
American Embassy
Bern, Switzerland
July 12, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO : Consul Fred. M. Wren
FROM : Henry Pleasants
SUBJECT: Dr. Herbert ENGELSING - Visa Applicant

1. Our files indicate that subject applied in Zurich for an immigration visa in 1947, and that information on his background was made available to your office at that time.
2. It appears that subject was remotely connected with the Soviet espionage network known as "Rote Kapelle" during the war, that he was interviewed on this subject by a member of the Zurich Consulate General, and that the results of the interview were furnished to the FBI in 1948.
3. We have a notation in our files that subject and his wife were on the blacklist of the Military Permit Office which then existed in Bern, but the reason is not given.

H. P.

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SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

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(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE			
SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT		DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION	
CAUSA		2. RI FILE NO.	
		3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.	4. DATE
		7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM	8. DATE OF INFO.
5. ANALYST	6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN	11. DATE
DOCUMENT DISPOSITION			
12. CROSS REFERRED TO THIS FILE		13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.	
PERTINENT INFORMATION			
14. <p>ENGELSING, HERBERT () IN PARAGRAPH 5 OF MSB-1231, SUBJ LISTS A GROUP OF PERSONS FROM WHOM HE COLLECTED INFO WHICH HE CLAIMS TO HAVE PASSED ON TO HARRO SCHULZE-BOYSEN. THE PERSON ALLEGEDLY DID NOT KNOW WHERE THE INFO WENT. THIS LIST INCLUDED SUBJECT, DESCRIBED AS FORMER OFFICIAL IN MINISTRY OF INTERIOR, BERLIN. CLASSED AS ONE OF FOSSILIEN ALONG WITH BUSCHMANN. ALWAYS PASSED WARNINGS ON ARRESTS, RAIDS, ETC., FROM HIS DEALINGS WITH POLICE AFFAIRS. WAS INVOLVED IN THE JULY 20TH AFFAIR AND WHILE WAITING TO BE CALLED IN FOR QUESTIONING, ESCAPED WITH ENGELSING WHO DROVE HIM OUT OF BERLIN IN A CAR WHICH HAS BEEN CONCEALED ON THE OUTSKIRTS. IS NOW EMPLOYED IN A GOVERNMENT POST IN THE BRITISH ZONE. THE IDENTITY IS DEFINITE. THE FOSSILIEN WERE OTHERWISE DESCRIBED BY ENGELSING AS A GROUP OF OLDER AND MORE EXPERIENCED MEN WHO JOINED THE SCHULZE-BOYSEN GROUP AND WHO WERE HUMOROUSLY CALLED THE FOSSILIEN. THIS DESCRIPTION PLUS THE NECESSARY SUBJ MATTER OF INFO CAUSA REPORTEDLY OBTAINED FROM POLICE CONTACTS FOR ENGELSING'S STATEMENT THAT THE GROUP CAUSA BELONGED TO DID NOT KNOW WHERE THE INFO WENT. SEE DOC FOR FURTHER INFO ON ENGELSING.</p>			
15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. ➡ ()			

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 382
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

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(7-46)

SR/3/E

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR
(Specify Air or Sea Pouch)

DISPATCH NO. EGLW-1177

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief of Mission, Frankfurt
Attn: Chief of Base, Pullach
FROM Chief, EE

DATE _____

SUBJECT { GENERAL Operational/CART/UJ DRIZZLY
SPECIFIC Dr. Hans GLOBKE []

SECRET
DR EM 443-28

REF: EGLA-10917

1. Traces have been run on Dr. Herbert ENGELSING in an effort to uncover evidence that he was actually a member of the Rote Kapelle and, if so, to determine his specific role. We have also tried to determine, on the basis of files available at Headquarters, the extent of Hans GLOBKE's connections to the Rote Kapelle, and his relationship to ENGELSING.

2. Unfortunately, most of the information available on ENGELSING has been supplied by him directly; or comes from documents furnished by him. Moreover his story as to his participation in the SCHULZE-BOYSEN group has undergone certain changes since his statement cited in MSB-1231 in 1947; significant differences are to be found in his subsequent statements to ODENVY in 1948 and to the Consulate General in Zurich in 1952 (MSZA-743).

3. However, certain documents which he submitted to the Zurich Consulate General in 1947 in support of his visa application are of interest, since they are character references made by a number of individuals (including GLOBKE) and make specific mention of ENGELSING's wartime resistance activities. Summarized translations are as follows:

a. Character reference from Hans GLOBKE, dated 8 Nov 1946. ENGELSING has been known to me since school days, when we went to the same gymnasium. We got better acquainted in 1935 when E. had difficulties because of his wish to marry a half-Jewess. In my position as Referent in the Interior Ministry, I succeeded in arranging a legalization of the marriage which was valid also for Germany. This case produced a strong reaction in party circles which naturally strongly opposed this marriage. The proceedings were for all concerned fraught with danger, as not only the race political office, but also a representative of the deputy of the

(Releasing officer)

(Coordinating officer) **US COPY**

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ABSTRACT INDEX
NO2LRVC INDEX
DATE 115 Nov 54

FORM NO. 51-29
JUN 1949

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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3020
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

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EGLW-1177

Page two

Fuehrer had opposed authorization of the marriage. Since I had become convinced in the course of these events that Dr. E. was as inwardly opposed to Nazism as I, our families had more and more contact after his marriage. In that way I found out that the majority of E's friends belonged to the opposition circles. Therefore I was not surprised when I learned that E. was in close contact with the JARNACK-SCHULTZE-BOYSEN resistance group. I myself took an active part in the planning and preparation of the 20th of July revolutionary attempt. I worked very closely with leading people in the civilian leader group and was myself proposed as State Secretary in the Ministry of Education. Major General STIEFF, who provided the explosive for the assassination attempt, was a friend of many years standing. I was therefore extremely endangered after the failure of the assassination attempt and began to make preparations for fleeing to Switzerland. E. gave me substantial help in this through his good knowledge of local conditions there, and also assisted me during the period of preparation through valuable information on the situation in film and theatre circles. I finally decided against flight to Switzerland because I would have endangered my family, and because on the other hand I could, after bribing the guards, give valuable information to my friends and acquaintances who had been imprisoned in Berlin, Lehrtherstrasse, because of their participation in the 20th of July plot. But as the situation became more and more dangerous, I left Berlin at the end of March 1945 together with E. and went to Bavaria. The Gestapo sent a Berlin official to arrest me there about the end of April 1945. Because of the quick advance of the Americans the intended arrest could not be carried through.

b. Character reference from Dr. Ing. Fritz KONZ of Stuttgart-Sonnenberg, Haldenwaldstr. 3. Date: 12 June 1946. Got to know E. in 1943 when his house burned. Some time afterwards he told me I certainly was not of Aryan descent, and the same was true of his wife. When my house was destroyed in December 1943, E. offered me shelter in his house, saying that he and his wife did it only because they were sure of my opposition to Nazism and that they only wanted to frequent people who held these views. I was told later by members of my firm, the office of which was in a nearby house, that I had moved into a politically suspect house. ...After the failure of the 20th of July assassination attempt, it was clear to me that Dr. GLOBKE, who kept us informed of the current status of the persecution of Jews and Mischlings, must have been in contact with the GOEDELER people. Dr. E. sometimes furnished him news about the progressive internal disintegration as it was evidencing itself in theatre and film circles, and as it could be provided to him from building industry, Todt organization and other technical circles.

c. Affidavit from Erich Edgar SCHULTZE (father of SCHULTZE-BOYSEN), Mulheim/Ruhr-Spaldorf. Date: 15 June (1946?). Mrs. E. as well as her husband were on extremely friendly terms with my son Harro SCHULTZE-BOYSEN and his wife. The house of Mr. and Mrs. E. was, before the discovery of the conspiracy, one of the chief meeting places of the group. After the arrest of my son, Mr. and Mrs. E., although they were themselves in danger,

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Page three

tried in every possible way to get help for my son, to provide him with food and to obtain a defence for the accused. They acted with the greatest kindness and friendship towards my wife and me when we were in Berlin in the difficult days after the arrest of our children.

d. Character reference from Dr. Friedrich-Carl SEERE, lawyer, Berlin W 15, Meinekestr. 12. Date: 7 Nov 1946. I was appointed member of the Praesidium of the Berlin Rechtsanwaltskammer by the Allied Kommandatura. Was in the years 1943 and 1944 the contact man between the 20th of July group and Ascham. I have known E. approximately 15 years. In the 12 years of the Hitler regime in which I often saw and spoke with E., I was from the beginning convinced that E. was against the regime and active against it. I know from reliable opposition circles that E. played a very active role in the so-called SCHULZE-BOYSEN circle, and without concern for his own person or safety, supported this circle actively and was self-sacrificing in his aid to the survivors.

e. Reference from Beate von MOLO-MOISSI, daughter of Alexander MOISSI, actor. I met E., whom I had known before, at the beginning of the war in Rome. E. explained that there were many groups in Germany that were against the Nazis and declared himself a member of such a group.

f. Affidavit by Alfred MUELLER, Berlin-Dahlem, Ansgarstr. 15. Dated: 20 May (year not given). E. took part in the SCHULTZE-BOYSEN attempt in 1943 to overthrow the Nazi system. It ended with the execution of the S-B couple. In spite of the danger hanging over him, he gave relatives of S-B shelter and assistance after S-B's execution. Moreover, he arranged with extraordinary courage and skill the release of the BUSCHMANN couple who had been imprisoned in connection with this putsch. (Dr. BUSCHMANN is now president of the Central Administration for Trade and Provisions in the Soviet Sector of Berlin.)

g. Character reference from Günther WEISENBORN, Berlin-Dahlem, Selchowstr 6. Date: 15 March 1947. I belonged from 1937-1942 to an illegal resistance organization, the SCHULZE-BOYSEN-HARNACK group; was arrested in 1942 with about 600 others, of whom about two-thirds got the death penalty. I have known E. for about ten years. E. was always ready to use the numerous possibilities at his disposal as production head of Tobis for covering and camouflaging illegal resistance work. The chief of our organization, S-B, was in close contact with E. He was frequently in his home, and I often met E. in S-B's home. E. was knowledgeable about many proceedings in our organization, and through all the years kept silent, tolerated and, where he could, furthered our work. He was a so-called contact man, that is, our organization used fully the connections which he had to leading personalities of the Third Reich. He introduced to S-B numerous very important officials, officers and leading personalities of the Hitler regime. In this way he played a very important role for us. Besides, he passed on information to us which we sent out over the secret radio.

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Page four

4. Included in the group of documents submitted by ENGELSING to the Consulate were character references from the following persons:

- a. Dr. jur. Alfred L. ~~ESSERS~~, lawyer, Weiler. Date: 10 Sept 1946;
- b. Gustav ~~KROELICH~~, Munich-Schwabing, Kunigundenstr. 54, 18 Dec 1948;
- c. Mayor of Konstanz (name illegible). Date: 26 July 1947;
- d. Leon ~~HELD~~, commissioner in the Surete, Konstanz. Date: 4 June 1947;
- e. Lt. ~~MATHIEU~~ of the 1st French Army, Military Government, Allmannsdorf, Date: 27 June 1945.

5. It is not possible to determine here if there is in your file a copy of a dispatch addressed to London and dated 16 January 1948. It concerns interviews which ODENVY held with Mrs. ENGELSING in October 1947. In the course of these interviews, Mrs. E. said she and her husband were very friendly with and furnished information to SCHULZE-BOYSEN and his wife. Her husband attempted to intercede with the Gestapo on behalf of S-B after his arrest, but unsuccessfully. She claimed that it was only upon reading DULLES' book "Germany's Underground", published in 1947, that she first learned that SCHULZE-BOYSEN was connected with Russian espionage. She said she first met the S-B's in 1938, that between 1938 and 1941 the S-B's and the E's saw each other every two or three weeks, but later drifted apart because S-B and his wife did not get along well together. She said she did not believe that S-B was a Communist, but rather would classify him as an extreme liberal or Socialist. She said that both she and her husband furnished S-B with information which they obtained in the course of their own underground activities. She and her husband were very friendly with Hans GLOBKE. From GLOBKE the E's were able to obtain political information and information concerning the policies of the German Government which they, in turn, turned over to S-B. She said she did not believe her husband knew any more of S-B's true activities at the time than she did.

6. ODENVY interviewed ENGELSING himself in December 1947. During the course of this interview, E. stated that to his knowledge S-B was not a Communist, but rather a liberal Anti-Nazi leader of the opposition movement, that S-B may have been used by the Communists to further their own ends but the S-B circle did not consist of Communists with two exceptions: Kurt SCHUMACHER and Walter HUSEMANN, both of whom were subsequently executed by the Germans for their espionage activities. He said that Elfriede PAUL may have been a Communist but he would more preferably describe her as a Socialist. He stated she was now in the Russian Sector of Berlin employed as a city official. E. said he had two long discussions with S-B of which his wife was not aware. They were as follows:

a. The first occurred in 1939 when the S-B group was engaged in collecting and distributing small typewritten leaflets which aimed to discredit the Nazi Party and work up opposition to the Nazis. Shortly after

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Page five

England entered the war against Germany, S-B told E. that he felt his group had two main duties, one being the distribution of the leaflets, and the other being the gathering of information concerning political conditions within Germany itself, showing the most vulnerable spots of the Nazi Party whereby it could best be discredited among the German populace. At that time, S-B told E. he desired to make a contact with the British government and make some arrangement to furnish information of this type to England. He specifically requested that E. furnish him with any evidence of signs of Germany's internal collapse, and with the names of individuals or organizations which were anti-Nazi and which would be capable of governing Germany after the defeat of the Nazi Party. At the time of this conversation, E. stated, S-B exhibited no Communist or Russian inclinations whatsoever. E's advice to S-B was that the two functions must be separate, and that the anti-Nazi propaganda activities could not be continued simultaneously with any political activities in the furnishing of information to England. E. said he later learned that S-B had attempted to offer his services to the British through Count DOUGLAS, but that the British government ignored the offer made. E. said he thought he had learned of this from S-B's father after the execution of S-B. According to S-B's father, this incident disillusioned S-B and he felt that the British government had failed to appreciate the value of his offer.

b. The second conversation took place in the fall of 1941 or the spring of 1942, at which time S-B exhibited a definite pro-Russian philosophy. E. said that this conversation did not deal with the policies of the S-B group, but was rather a philosophical discussion during which S-B stated he felt that Germany must collaborate with Russia, that such collaboration would not necessarily make Germany Communist, but that the collaboration could be done in such a way that there would be no reasons for Germany to accept Communism. E. said that as a result of the conversation he was able to see the drift of S-B's philosophy and that he, E. did not desire to become further involved with the activities of S-B and thereafter had very little to do with him.

In response to specific questioning by ODENVY, E. said he did not know the Russian principals of S-B - in fact, he, himself, had no definite proof indicating that S-B had been utilized by the Russians in any way and that he was not wholly convinced that he had. Of his own personal knowledge S-B had only been engaged in anti-Nazi underground activities and the extent of any pro-Russian influence known to him was only that indicated in his conversation with S-B in 1942.

E. further told ODENVY that he had been asked to furnish a list of those persons who were anti-Nazi and had given the following names: Heidemaria HATTEYER, actress; Gustav FROELICH; Hans GLOBKE; Guenther RITTAU; Greta WEISER; Thomas SCHWERIN; Paul VERHOEVEN. E. said he had been associated with these persons in connection with his work in the film industry and that he was instrumental in obtaining from them information of the type desired by S-B. He maintained, however that none of these individuals was

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aware that what they had told to E. was passed on to anyone.

E. stated that S-B had never told him directly that he was in any way inclined to aid the Russians or that he desired to furnish information to the Russians; E. further said he did not believe that S-B had been paid by the Russians as was claimed by the German prosecutor in the trial.

7. In December 1949 when E. was questioned in Switzerland via ODACID channels specifically about GLOBKE's role in EQUAL, he stated that GLOBKE was not a conscious collaborator in EQUAL, but was a close friend and informer of E's. He further described GLOBKE as a strict Catholic and adherent of the Rightwing Zentrum party, but no Nazi.

8. In MSZA-490 of 19 October 1950, one finds the comment, "Of these (the persons E. had named in Germany whose connections to EQUAL had previously been unknown) the one whom E. had always claimed was closest to him and to a great extent had shared his own participation in EQUAL is still most readily available should any inquiry be undertaken concerning EQUAL. He is Hans GLOBKE."

9. A 1950 biographical sketch of GLOBKE issued by ODACID contains the following: He applied for membership in the NSDAP October 1940, but membership was refused in November 1941 on grounds that he was not politically reliable. He had been a member of the Zentrum Party 1922-1933, was considered an ardent Catholic, and was personally acquainted with Cardinal PREYSING. GLOBKE joined the Reichsbund der Beamten, the NSRB (National Socialist Lawyers' League), and was a contributing member of the NSKK. It is known that he enjoyed the confidence of several of the high ranking officers who took part in the July 20th plot.

10. Additional information on ENGELSING may be found in the following documents which we believe are available to you: MSZA-118 of 21 December 1948, MGHA-8136 of 18 December 1950, HICOG dispatch 2967 of 16 March 1951, MSZA-743 of 27 March 1952, and MGFA-6489 of 2 May 1952. The most recent information in our files as to the whereabouts of E. is MSZA-743 where he was reported to be living in Kreuzlingen, Switzerland and applying for a visa to the United States (where his wife and children were residing). A communication from ODIBEL, dated 5 June 1952, indicated that Mrs. E. was under investigation to establish possible deportation proceedings.

11. In interpreting the foregoing traces on ENGELSING and GLOBKE several things are apparent:

a. Assuming that the GLOBKE document mentioned in paragraph 3 is genuine (what we have at hand is a photostat of the copy (Abschrift) notarized in Konstanz in 2-7-47), then GLOBKE was well aware that E. was closely connected with the S-B group. It is also obvious from the document that E. and GLOBKE were on terms of close friendship. But the tantalizing question of whether GLOBKE himself was actually a member of the Rote

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Kappelle remains unresolved. At the very least, it appears from the KONZ testimonial, that GLOBKE was a witting informant of E.

b. As for E., evidence of his connections with the S-B group shows up in statements made by himself and his wife, and in the character references given by GLOBKE, Dr. Fritz KONZ, Erich SCHULTZE, Friedrich-Carl SERRE, Alfred MUELLER and Günther WEISENBORN. These character references show that E. played an active role in the S-B group, and give no indication he dropped from the group in 1941. On the contrary, the references mention his efforts to help S-B when the latter was arrested in the fall of 1942, his assistance to the survivors, to S-B's parents, and his arranging of the release of the BUSCHMANN couple. (As stated in MSB-1231, however, E. claimed to have broken with S-B when the latter turned more and more to the extreme left groups; in MSZA-743 the breaking of the connection is specified as occurring in the fall of 1941.)

12. Of interest in connection with E's attempt to portray S-B as showing pro-Russian tendencies only in the fall of 1941 or early 1942 is a CIC interrogation report of Manfred ROEDER, chief prosecutor of the German EQUAL trials. "S-B, the principal figure of the CORO (i.e. S-B-HARNACK espionage group) was a convinced radical of long standing, who made his first contact with a representative of the Soviet Intelligence in the person of Alexander ERDBERG, an employee of the Soviet Trade Delegation in Berlin. ERDBERG left Berlin in May 1941 for Russia and maintained his contact with S-B. by wireless; however, the R/K investigation did not find any evidence indicating espionage activities of the CORO group prior to the outbreak of hostilities between Germany and Russia in June 1941." Also of interest is Manfred ROEDER's belief (as quoted in MGH-1218) that "it (was) highly unlikely that WEISENBORN did not know about S-B's Russian connections, as all S-B's other close friends were initiated into the secret".

13. As for traces on Dr. Kurt BEHNKE, we have little beyond those POB traces attached to reference. What we do have is as follows:

a. His name was checked (along with others) with [] to determine if he had any knowledge of BEHNKE or had ever heard of his name in connection with RIS operations. [] disclaimed any knowledge of BEHNKE.

b. FRANF 1864, 4 January 1940. [] will try to appoint a head to the VfS who will probably be []. He also wants to include fmu BEHNKE of the Personnel Section of his ministry.

c. BEHNKE, fmu, was listed on a SHAEF card dated 29 March 1945 as Kriminal Sekr, probable Gestapo stay behind agent. Trier.

d. According to Die Bundesrepublik - Taschenbuch für Verwaltungsbeamte, Dr. BEHNKE is listed as president of the Bundesdisziplinarhof which is located at Berlin-Charlottenburg 2, Hardenbergstrasse 31.

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14. The present dispatch, although long, does not pretend to be a complete study of the ramifications of ENGELSING's EQUAL contacts. We have tried, however, to give information on ENGELSING not available to you, plus information on GLOBKE's wartime activities and all possible traces on BERNECK.

C C]]

Distribution:
3 - Pullach (DIRECT)
2 - Frankfurt
1 - MI
1 - [unclear]
1 - [unclear]
10 November 1954

2:11

[]
1/3400

C . "]
EYK/a

[]
1/120/10

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(When Filled In)

PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST				NOTE: Consult the 201 Control System Reference Manual before completing this form. Form must be typed or printed in block letters.			
TO: RID/201 Section			DATE: 9 OCT 59		ACTION: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPEN <input type="checkbox"/> AMEND <input type="checkbox"/> CLOSE		
FROM: SR/3-CE			ROOM: 1509 J		TELEPHONE: 3839		
SECTION I							
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SENSITIVE <input type="checkbox"/> NON-SENSITIVE			SOURCE DOCUMENT: MSB-1040, 4 Aug 1947				
NAME (Last): ENGELRING,		(First): Herbert		(Middle): Wilhelm		(Title): (Dr.)	
3. SEX: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M <input type="checkbox"/> F							
NAME VARIANT							
2. TYPE NAME (Last)		(First)		(Middle)		(Title)	
4. PHOTO: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		5. BIRTH DATE: 02 09 04		6. COUNTRY OF BIRTH: GERM		7. CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH: Overath (near Koeln)	
CITIZENSHIP: Germany						8. OTHER IDEK CODE: 1. 2. 3.	
OTHER IDENTIFICATION						9. OCC/POS CODE	
OCCUPATION/POSITION: Lawyer							
SECTION II							
CRYPTONYM				PSEUDONYM			
SECTION III							
10. COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE: W GER		11. PRIMARY DESK INTEREST: SR/3-CE		12. 2ND COUNTRY INTEREST		12A. 3RD COUNTRY INTEREST	
COMMENTS: Husband of Ingeborg KOHLER (Gudrun Irmgard Ingeborg KOHLER; aka Ingeborg ENGELSING-KOHLER); during WWII, was an informant (self-professed) for the Harro SCHULZE-BOYSEN group of the "Rote Kapelle" in Berlin; close associate of Guenther WEISENBORN. 200-6-1/54 on Subj, <u>closed</u> .							
PERMANENT CHARGE: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		RESTRICTED FILE: YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		SIGNATURE: [Signature]			

FORM 12-58 831 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE/METHOD/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SECRET
(When Filled In)

CASE FILE REQUEST					
TO: RI/ANALYSIS SECTION			DATE 4 Feb 1960		
FROM: <small>(Requester Name)</small>		COMPONENT	BUILDING	ROOM NO.	TELEPHONE
		SR/3-CE	J	1509	3839
1. CASE TITLE		4. ACTION REQUESTED			
EQUAL - ENOELSING, (Dr.) Herbert & Ingeborg		<input type="checkbox"/> OPEN FILE AS INDICATED.			
		<input type="checkbox"/> AMEND FILE AS INDICATED.			
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLOSE FILE			
		<input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICT FILE TO (DESK).			
2. COUNTRY AND NUMBER	3. CATEGORY AND NUMBER	PERMANENT CHARGEOUT TO (DESK).			
200 - 6	1 / 54	PREPARE FILE FOLDERS AND SEND TO REQUESTER.			
5. COMMENTS: <small>(Include brief description of file or project)</small>					
<p>Please close 200-6-1/54 and reclassify all documents into:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> on ENOELSING, Herbert Wilhelm (Dr.)</p>					
6. FOR RI USE ONLY					
<p style="font-size: 2em; opacity: 0.5; transform: rotate(-15deg);">INFORMATION COPY</p> <p style="font-weight: bold; text-align: right;">DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT DATE 2007</p>					
7. ENDORSEMENT		8. APPROVAL			
THIS REQUEST SATISFIES RECORDS REQUIREMENTS.		REQUEST APPROVED			
_____ RI/ANALYSIS		_____ FOR CHIEF, RI			
EFFECTIVE DATE		RI CASE TITLE NUMBER			
		200 - 6 1 / 54 N.S.			

FORM NO. 812 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.
1 DEC 56

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