

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

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

FROM:

ACCESSION NO.
MSB-1093
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>	BT - Detached copy for carding, MSB - fist and trace request - 4 MB
2.					
3. FBS	2137	SEP 3 1947		<i>[Initials]</i>	if you think any action should be taken on para. 6, take it up with PLW member.
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SOURCE METHOD USE EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
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FILE CLASSIFICATION
CHANGE REQUEST
ENGELSING, HERBERT DR

C
ABSTRACT
29 Aug 47
DECLASSIFIED
6-1-54-4

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	C] 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.
 4. BUSCHMANN mentioned that a certain HUSEMANN (probably Walter HUSEMANN) was present at the meeting of BUSCHMANN and SCHULZE-BOYSEN. HUSEMANN was a communist who had just been released from a con-

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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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