

DBF 4/962

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

Date: March 25, 1948

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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

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 Irmgard Ingeborg Engelsing, nee Kohler, aka Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler; Internal Security - R" in which are reported the results of recent interviews with Herbert Wilhelm Engelsing.



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Enclosure

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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 3-5-48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-8, 19-47; 2-10, 11, 12, 14-48	REPORT MADE BY DAVID E. TODD	es
TITLE GUENTHER WEISENBORN; HERBERT WILHELM ENGELSING; GUDRUN IRMGARD INGEBORG ENGELSING, nee KOHLER, aka Ingeborg Engelsing-Kohler			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: 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.				
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REFERENCE: Bureau File No. 100-352466; Report of Special Agent DAVID E. TODD dated November 20, 1947 at San Francisco.				
APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES		
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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 WEISENBORN 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 WEISENBORN, 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 WEISENBORN'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,

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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 PAHSINGER 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 LENIN'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 Murmansk 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:

HARNACK, who is a conservative Socialist, married an American girl whose maiden name was FISH. He headed his own intellectual resistance group. RUCKHOFF, WENZEL, TERWIL, ROERTJES 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 MARIE WITTEYER, actress; GUSTAV PROELICH, GLOBKE, WITZAU, GRETE WEISER, and TOMAS SCHWERIN, NIMICH and BERHOEVEN. Of the others connected with SCHULZE-BOYSEN, ENGELSING knew Dr. F. W. LANZ, SCHUMACHER and SPAUDENZ, whom he knew but slightly. He said he recalled the name of HANS COPIUS 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

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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 LIERTAS 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 KICKHOFF, 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 Prinzelbert 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

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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 MAR 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.

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 individuals 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

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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