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ZOLLNER

Albrecht Wilhelm Ludwig

24P

25 August 1946

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I Preamble

Name: Albracht Wilhelm Ludwig ZOLLNER^{ed}
 Father: Christian ZOLLNER (Lt Z3)
 Mother: Annie ZOLLNER^{ed}
 Wife: Klte ZOLLNER^{ed}
 Children: Two daughters
 Born: 28 January 1914 at Kiel
 Education: to and including Oberrealshule

His ultimate intention was to become an officer as his father, and accordingly he joined the youth organisations Pfadfinder and Jungdeutscher Orden which he belonged to until 1932 when most of these organizations were absorbed in the Schutzstaffel (SS of NSDAP). In October 1934 he applied for a commission, but was rejected on account of an eye injury which he had received as a boy. During the fall 1934, he was made leader of the SS Guard at the Arado air plane factory in Warnemünde. However, since he was very much interested in sports, he applied to the RAD (Reichsarbeitsdienst) and obtained a transfer during the fall of 1935. By taking several courses he qualified as Feldmeister after a year's time. From 1936 to 1938 he served his compulsory military training, and was commissioned as Feldwebel der Reserve and Offiziersanwärter. Through the influence of his SS friends, he was taken up in the SD in October 1938, and by July 1939 had been placed in charge of Amt Wismar. In 1940 he was ordered to take several courses, during which time he expressed the desire to enter the "Leading Service." This resulted in an appointment for a short time in Amt III (SD) (July to October 1941) where he specialized in Balkan affairs. Among other things he was liaison officer for Colonel General Ritter von SCHEBERT (with AOK) as well as assigned to the staff of Marshal ANTONESCU on one of his visits to Germany. *to Romania*

In April 1943 he was ordered to Berlin and joined the German Foreign Information Service (AND or GND) where he became acquainted with all of the foreign representatives as well as the main representatives and influential agents of the Amt in various countries. In July 1944 he became Regierungsassessor and SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, and as such got to know many important personalities within the SS. In March 1945 he was ordered to Norway where he was to be deputy of the chief of the SD, and at the same time Leiter of Amt III. On 7 April 1945 he flew from Berlin to Oslo, remained there for three weeks, and assumed his position in Bergen on 28 April 1945

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II Reports

Subject has prepared the following reports which he believes to be of interest from information acquired within the Foreign Information Service (AND) which was under the control of RSHA. He contends that these reports will be of value to the British intelligence service on account of the attempts of Bolshevist Russia to influence all of Europe from a political and military standpoint. The reports are based on sources of the AND which were available to subject as a member of the Leading Service of this Amt. These reports expressed the truth, and by and large, consist of information for the German leaders. In this connection, an exhaustive report was submitted to the British by subject regarding eventual Russian participation in the war against Japan. This report was submitted 12 June 1945.

A. The German Invasion Net in Finland Directed against Soviet Russia

This net (W/T and information net) functioned in Finland from the end of 1943 until the Finns capitulated in 1944. Altogether there were five transmitters in operation. Communications with the station in Helsinki (illegal) were maintained until at least March 1945, at which time subject was ordered to Norway. Subject believes that the W/T operator, a Dane, could establish communications if given new frequencies provided, of course, he is still in Helsinki. Exact details can be given by the main representative for Finland, who was partly handled by Amt VI and partly by subject. The name of the main representative for Finland is SS-Sturmfuehrer Alarich BROSS. *Finland* He was last known to be stationed with Prog. Capt. *Finland* ~~GALLERUS~~ at Murwick. BROSS was married to a Finn and lived in Finland until it capitulated. He had an excellent information net within the highest circles. He also had excellent contacts with National Finns who were not National Socialists, but who will work with all anti-Bolshevists. He had great influence in Finland and submitted reports against Russia to the German AND. These reports were partly submitted from Stockholm. The main representative for Finland after its capitulation had a special position in Germany with regard to the Northern countries. BROSS sent his reports to Berlin which were in turn directed back at Finland through a secret propaganda transmitter.

This main representative, who was one of the most able men of the AND abroad and who was stationed in Flensburg during the last days of the war, had revealed the true situation of Finland to Foreign Minister von RIBBENTROP on his last visit to Helsinki. However, von RIBBENTROP did not accept his report as it conflicted with the opinion of his ambassador. Subject believes that this main representative can be found and is definitely ready to work actively against Russia in the interest of the British intelligence service.

In spite of the fact that the Russians had some inkling of the affair, the main representative was able to escape by submarine sent by Amt VI, taking along with him his staff as well as equipment, money, and documents of utmost importance. This occurred in the month of January 1945.

Subject believes that the leader of the Finnish Academic Karelia Society, Oberleutnant Helanen, is one of the most important men for Finland. By the aid of the German AND, he was brought back to Finland. The Russian KEND have and are making energetic attempts to secure HELANEN. The subject was officer-courier for the Waffen SS headquarters, and spent about four weeks in Finland during 1943 as such. Another purpose of his visit was to get acquainted with the important personalities. This was done at the request of the Leiter of Amt VI.

The exact political developments in Finland were well known to the AND. They started with the trip of Marshal WANNERHEIM to Switzerland ostensibly for his health. Meetings were arranged with the Allies through Madam KOLLONTAY (Russian ambassador to Sweden) and resulted in Finland's exit from the war. This was arranged through the AND, while the German Foreign Office was working at cross purposes.

Subject has detailed knowledge of the invasion net in Denmark and can ascertain the names of persons who were in deed SS-Fuehrers but who did not belong to the executive branch (Gestapo.) These persons are known through subject's administrative work, and concerned themselves particularly with the transmitting of information; in other words, not incriminated as SS. Subject can furnish important information on Sweden which has been obtained from agents who have penetrated the Russian Legion and who belonged to Madam KOLLONTAY's set. The main representative in Sweden is a close personal friend of subject. This is also true of those in Denmark, Rumania, and Bulgaria. In addition, reports can be obtained from these countries embracing the unofficial attitude concerning Russia's political moves against her allies, particularly England. This applies equally to the Spanish, Italian, and Greek sectors.

B. Special Mission

During the month of March, subject was entrusted with a special mission for Amt VI. An English major by the name of DODGE or DODGE (probably DODGE), who was taken prisoner at Dunquerque, was given a mission by AAD. An employee of Amt, Dr. THOST who was a correspondent of the "Völkischen Beobachter" in England before the war, was assigned to him. Major DODGE, who had been taken in the confidence of the highest quarters, was to be mediator for the German Reich. According to Major DODGE, he knew the English Prime Minister well and also had many personal acquaintances who were leading figures of the Empire. When the bombing attacks on Berlin increased in intensity, subject evacuated Major DODGE to Dresden, where he was introduced to the inspector of the SIFO and SD. Through subject Major DODGE was accredited by the superiors of the inspectorate. Dr. THOST was also placed at the disposal of Major DODGE in Dresden. The inspector acquired liberal quantities of tobacco, ration cards, etc. from Berlin. Major DODGE was also introduced to the Höheren SS und Polizeiführer. He remained here until the terrific bombing attack in the beginning of March which practically wiped out the city. The day after the attack, subject was ordered to Dresden to take Major DODGE to Weimar to safety. The Höheren SS und Polizeiführer had personally assured himself of the safety of the Major who had lived in one of the leading Dresden hotels and who was allowed to move about freely, not even accompanied by Dr. THOST. Subject found Major DODGE uninjured at the best hotel in the city. When the bombing attacks on Weimar increased in intensity, subject was to bring Major DODGE to a manor near Mecklenburg for his personal safety. Major DODGE was to be sent to London via Stockholm by order of the Führer. However, as subject flew to Oslo on 7 April, he does not know whether this took place.

The relationship between Major DODGE and subject, as well as other SS-führers, was one of great friendship. Subject was assured of this by Major DODGE when they parted.

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C Organization of the Amt for the Political Foreign Information Service Amt VI

By decree of the Reichsfuehrer SS, in his capacity as Chief of the German police, Amt VI became the sole agency for the German Information Service (political) and was known as Auslandsnachrichtendienst (AND) or Geheimen Meldendienst (GMD)--Secret Report Service.

The main offices of this Amt, comprising the office of the Leiter and other top figures, was located until April 1945 in Berlin Schmargendorf, Berkaerstr 32-35. (Some of the Referats had been moved to the suburbs of Berlin as early as 1944 on account of the stepped-up bombing attacks.) Because of the approach of the Russians, the Head Offices and most of the Amt were evacuated to Bavaria (Tegernsee) in April with the intention of setting up in Innsbruck. The Foreign Office and most of the foreign representatives were to be evacuated here also. Subject cannot state whether the plans were carried out in all details as he was transferred to Norway at the time (April 7, 1945). A partial evacuation to Central Germany of the Amt had taken place already during February; however, it was the intention that these sections were to be combined with the remainder at Tegernsee.

Her.
Her The Amt was under the leadership of the Amtschef, SS Brigadefuehrer and Major General of Police (Generalmajor der Polizei), Walter SCHELLENBERG, who in turn was responsible to the Chief of the Sipo and SD, General of Police (General der Polizei), General of the Waffen SS, Dr. WALTER BRUNNER, who also was in charge of the other Amter of the RSHA (I, II, III, IV V, VII and Amt N).

Amt VI was subdivided in so-called Gruppen, each directed by a Gruppenleiter, and the Gruppen again into Referate whose chiefs were termed Referenten.

Her Gruppe VI A - Chief, SS Standartenfuehrer Dr Martin SANDBERGER. This Gruppe comprised the Referate for Administration, Finance, Personnel, Travel and Visas, and Orientation.

Her Gruppe VI B - Chief, SS Standartenfuehrer Eugen STEINLE (also Deputy for the Amtschef). This Gruppe comprised Referate for Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal, France, Belgium, and Holland. The Referate for the various countries also embraced their colonial possessions.

Her (?) Fin (?) Gruppe VI C - Chief, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer RAPP. This Gruppe included Referate for the Soviet Union, Baltic States (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) and Poland, Japan

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~~Group VI C~~ This Referate also included Free India), Turkey and the Near East (Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Arabia, Egypt, and representation for the Minister President Galliani of Iraq as well as for the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.)

Gruppe VI D - Chief, SS Obersturmbannfuhrer, Dr. Thoe *ad*
~~PIFFOER~~ This Gruppe comprised the Referate for Great Britain (Empire), the United States of America, South America and Central America, Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland).

Gruppe VI E - Chief, SS Obersturmbannfuhrer ~~WANKER~~ *WANKER*
This Gruppe was located in Vienna since May, 1944, and included Referate for Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, and Greece.

See
Gruppe VI F - Chief, SS Sturmbannfuhrer and Oberstleutnant ~~BOHNING~~ *BOHNING*. This Gruppe was located partly in Berlin-Grunewald and partly in Berlin-Wannsee and was the technical Gruppe. It was subdivided into Referate with the following functions: acquisition of all technical matters, chemical laboratory and research, weapons and clothing, radio and radio training (communication links to the various countries), photography and broadcasting, and issue of all necessary papers for foreign travel.

Gruppe VI G - This Gruppe was the scientific Gruppe which was in the process of being formed. Name of the Chief is not yet known to Subject. The subdivision in Referate had not as yet taken on definite lines of demarkation, but they were to cover the following subjects: scientific evaluation and organization within the scope of the various case offices, information service (covering all personalities worthy of mention in Germany and abroad), special news service (all foreign newspapers), consolidation of all scientific material developed by the Referate for the various countries.

See
Gruppe VI S - Chief, SS ^{United States} Sturmbannfuhrer and Colonel of the Waffen SS ~~SKORZENY~~ *SKORZENY*. This Gruppe had only their administrative offices in Benares, the rest being located in

Friedenthal, a suburb of Berlin, as well as in other towns of the Reich. SKORZENY was often a guest at the Fuehrer's headquarters, and dealt directly with the Reichsfuehrer of the SS without having to consult with the Amtschef. SKORZENY's own following was recruited from Austrians as far as possible, and was considered beyond doubt the most influential and powerful figure within Amt VI. Exact division in Referate is not known. The main purposes of the Gruppe were missions for the various Referate (parachutists, special flights, etc), training of agents for the necessary information net. Since June, 1944, this Gruppe had its own FAK from which to draw personnel for specific missions, and this battalion consisted of the best men of the Waffen SS. SKORZENY wore the Knight's Cross of Gold and among his many feats, the kidnapping of MUSSOLINI, the arrest of HORTHY, and a spectacular demolition of a bridge on the Western Front may be singled out for particular mention. This Gruppe also had representatives in all countries occupied by German troops, who were attached to the commander of the Sipo and SD. These representatives were under the direct control of Berlin.

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Gruppe VI W1 - Chief, SS Standartenfuehrer Professor Dr. SCHMIED. This was the industrial Gruppe of the Amt whose mission was to keep themselves informed, entirely independently of the Referate of the various countries, as to the productive capacity of all sorts of industry. This information was generally obtained under cover by agents travelling abroad. This work was coordinated by discussions with the Ministry of Commerce regarding the scarcity of certain raw materials. Further, where the occasion demanded, missions were performed for the Referate of the various countries within this field. This Gruppe was divided into Referate, each covering a certain industry as, for example, heavy industries, textiles, machine tools, etc.

Gen. or Ireland

Gruppe VI T - Chief, SS Sturmbannfuehrer Dr. O'GILVIE. This Gruppe was organized at the same time as Gruppe VI W1 and concerned itself with the technical problems of industry. Technical experts were employed who had connec-

tions abroad in the same fields of endeavor so as to make the patents and secret processes available to the Third Reich. German experts who worked abroad or who had business connections in foreign countries made this form of intelligence available through carefully concealed means. This Gruppe worked in close collaboration with Gruppe VI W1 and was broken down in Referate such as Naval Construction, new chemical processes, inventions, etc.

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Gruppe VI Kult The nominal chief was Gruppenleiter SS Standartenfuhrer, Dr. Martin SANDBERGER of Gruppe VI A; however, it was actually directed by SS Sturmbannfuhrer (Waffen SS) Hans WADEL. This Gruppe concerned itself with cultural questions, and as was the case with VI W1 and VI T, only about a year old. The results were often quite good, as most artists had good foreign contacts and too often suffered from a real purpose to visit abroad. Furthermore, the male contingent of the accredited German representatives at the various legations were not at all adverse to introducing actresses as their "girl friends" and these in turn obtained all manner of information under the most intimate situations. However, within the Referate for the various countries, a rather strict evaluation was necessary as these "ladies" were prone to write novels when submitting their reports. The Referate followed the subject matter such as theater, film, etc. The Gruppe worked in close collaboration with the various agencies of the Party and State such as Ministry of Propaganda, Ministry of Culture, etc. The exact details of the organization of the various Referate are not known, since they were most complicated and in a continual state of flux, owing to the fact that each Referent had a new scheme for division of the work which he was trying to put over.

Me:
Special Ref- Dr. Martin SANDBERGER, Gruppenleiter of
erate Central VI A, was the nominal chief of this
Bureau Referate, although actually it was under
the direction of SS Sturmbannfuhrer Dr.
SCHINKOWSKY. This Referate was the newest

of the Amt and had been in existence about eight months. It reported directly to the Amtschef, and was considered one of the most important Referates. Within this Central Bureau information was compiled twenty-four hours a day which was disseminated to the various Referate. This information was gathered from the foreign press and foreign broadcasts, and they were also appraised for important information obtained by monitoring telephone conversations. The combined news digests were coordinated with the periodic reports of the agents in the various countries (important reports were submitted to the Central Bureau by the Referate as was the case with reports by Ministers to the Reichfuhrer) so that there was always a current report for the situation in Europe, the world, and geographic areas. These reports were submitted to the Fuhrer's headquarters and the various ministries. The Central Bureau also cooperated with the DNE so that it registered the slightest change in any one country and passed this information on to the various Referate.

The Referate of Amt VI were further subdivided into special Referate (cases) each in charge of a Case Officer. This division into cases was under the jurisdiction of the Referents. Generally these divisions within the Referate, which were designated by Arabic numbers, were identified by small letters. The four basic divisions were:

- a - which indicated that the Case Officer was in direct contact with the agent as well as giving the agent definite missions.
- b - which indicated that it would be cleared as to subject matter. By this means each report was first evaluated prior to being written up.
- c - which indicated that the Case Officer for individuals named in the reports had an interest in the documents.

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d - which indicated that the registry for the various countries was interested (all reports were routed through a central registry which was part of Amt VI A). In this manner one could easily tell who was the author of the report. (For example, VI D to A - Amt VI Gruppe D, Referate 2, Great Britain. Another example, VI B 3 b - Amt VI Gruppe B, Referate 3, Switzerland)

The next subdivision which was important only for the inner administration meant that the report had been processed by the Referat. (For example, VI C 1 a 2 - Amt VI Gruppe C, Referate 1, Soviet Union, Cultural)

Periodic reports were issued monthly, or more often if there was a change in the political situation. These were made by the Referate for the various countries and were disseminated to all branches of the Stapo and SD within the Reich, as well as the Commanders of Sipo and SD in the various countries. These periodic reports gave a synopsis of the existing situation and concluded by requesting information on the questions of the moment. In this matter an agent going to a foreign country was able to get a good picture of the current situation there. (Agents going on special missions were furnished with reports covering the questions of interest in connection with their mission).

The most important source of information was the Main Representatives of the Amt. There was a main representative in all countries allied with Germany, as well as neutral countries; in other words, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal, Finland and Sweden. These representatives were located in the capital of the country involved and operated under cover in the Embassy as some sort of Attache. These main representatives had direct W/T communication with the main office in Berlin; also courier service and at times teletype service. Their mission was to build an information net throughout the particular country by agents so that they could be currently informed as to the situation. Quite often these main representatives had assistants in the next largest city. For example, in Sweden the main representative was situated in the German Embassy in Stockholm but had an assistant in Götteborg under cover in the Consulate there. There were also two representatives in Turkey and Italy. In Italy and Spain in addition to the main representative there were assistants called Police Attaches. In the countries which were occupied by German troops (Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Greece, Poland, the Baltic States, Russian areas, Jugoslavia, and later Italy and Hungary) the main representative of Amt VI was also Leiter of Abt VI attached to the Commander of the Sipo and SD, exactly in the same manner as the representatives of the SSIA. These Abt Leiters also have

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their nets of agents.

Military Intelligence Services

See

In May, 1944, the Foreign Military Intelligence Service became independent. It was under the leadership of Admiral CANARIS, who was directly responsible to the General Staff. As was the case in the main offices in Germany, there was little or no collaboration between this branch of the service and the political AND. As a result of this, there was a great deal of overlapping. Towards the close of 1943 and the beginning of 1944, several instances were brought to light where personnel of the Military Intelligence Service had given information to the enemy or even entered their service and had precluded a return to Germany by placing themselves under the protection of neutral states such as Sweden and Turkey. As this sort of thing was going on "in the open", Admiral CANARIS was ordered by the Fuhrer's headquarters to resign and the entire Military Intelligence Service was put under the jurisdiction of the SS Reichsfuehrer. The Reichsfuehrer ordered the chief of the Sipo and SD to consolidate the Military Intelligence Service with the various Amt of RSHA. The Abwehrstellen were subordinated to Amt IV (secret Stapo) and incorporated in the corresponding Gruppen of this Amt. The main office of the Military Intelligence Service as well as the representatives in the various countries became incorporated in Amt VI as Mil Amt, which remained entirely independent as previously.

See

RSHA

Colonel HANSEN of the General Staff was Amtschef and his deputy, Lt Colonel ENGELHORN. The Amtschef of Amt VI (SCHELLENBERG) had some sort of supervision which he carried out in an informal manner. The Mil Amt of the RSHA retained their own Gruppenleiters. When the results of the ensuing investigation were made known, it was ascertained that the chief of Amt Mil, his deputy, and several Gruppenleiters had participated in the affair of 20 July. They were all placed under arrest and sentenced, and as far as subject knows, HANSEN and ENGELHORN were sentenced to die. Mil Amt of RSHA was then completely subordinated to Amt VI. SCHELLENBERG became Amtschef and it was termed Amt VI Mil. Gruppe VI A Mil as well as Gruppe VI B Mil were retained with their Gruppenleiters. Gruppe VI C came under the direction of Oberstleutnant OHLITZ. The Referents of the previous Mil Amt were partly exchanged for officers of the Wehrmacht and not SS-fuehrers so that independent work could be done in the Referate. This resulted in a much closer collaboration which was especially noticed abroad. In Switzerland, for example, the Referent of Amt VI Mil B 3, a **SECRET** [redacted] the Wehrmacht,

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was at the same time Referent for the political Referate (VI b 3). The division was by and large the same as for the political AND. There was some overlapping in some countries which was of no great importance as far as the work was concerned. Within the various countries the same subdivision existed. There was close collaboration between the two representatives which was of considerable help to the representative of AND, as the officers of Mil Amt for some of their work had to have considerable experience which usually could not be gotten within the scope of the political information service.

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Ind. sub. D. Intelligence Service in Finland

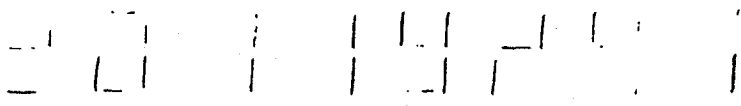
1 April 1943, subject was transferred to the German Foreign Information Service, AND of Amt VI, and was active here until 1 March 1945. He had a good insight in the work within the Scandinavian section, particularly Finland. As it was the purpose of the German AND to intensify the Foreign Information Service as far as Soviet Russia was concerned, Finland was particularly well suited because of the following reasons: it was close to Russia, and at the same time close to a neutral country, where by necessity most of the intelligence service must function. In this case it was Sweden, which was a meeting place for all agents. The Russian Legation in Stockholm was a particular target for special forms of intelligence. It was not too difficult for the Finns who had all sorts of connections in Sweden to request special information through Stockholm. In addition an important point was the fact that Finland was an ally of Germany against Russia, and the national Finns always had a pro-German feeling and considered Bolshevist Russia as the number 1 enemy. The reports could then be transmitted to Berlin without any difficulty from Finland, which was occupied by German troops. One of the cleverest operators within the Intelligence service, SS Sturmbannfuhrer *Finland* Alarich BROSS, was the main representative of the AND in Finland. BROSS built an information net by which he could watch the exact developments in Finland was able to obtain valuable information from SS Obersturmbannfuhrer August FINNE, who was stationed in the German Legation in Stockholm and was the main representative of the AND in Sweden. BROSS had cover as director of the German Travel Bureau in Helsinki and was considered quite harmless. He is at present the main representative of the German AND.

Subsidiary

The reports from BROSS to Berlin were transmitted by means of courier service or by radio communication. The transmitter was located in the organization DODT in Helsinki, which had permission to use a transmitter. He also had an information net which reached even Minister President RYTI and Marshal MANNERHEIM. BROSS was to be currently furnished with important information through Finnish agents. He also acquired important information regarding Soviet Russia through Finns who had occasion to visit Stockholm and who made official visits to the Finnish Legation there. This information came to a large extent from the Russian Legation in Stockholm. Finns who had business connections in Sweden and who were connected by the bonds of Social Democracy to the Swedes furnished information to the agents of BROSS, who in turn forwarded his reports to Berlin. The information net which BROSS had built in Finland was considered excellent in the Amt in Berlin.

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In the month of November, 1943, subject spent about four weeks with BROSS in order to clarify the most important points in connection with the form and content of reports which were to be written. This trip could not be concealed from the Finns, and as cover BROSS sent a telegram requesting assistance for the German Travel Bureau. The subject traveled under cover as courier for the Waffen SS via Reval to Helsinki, and through BROSS was able to meet and get to know various Finnish personalities such as General ~~OSTERHANN~~, Bank Director ~~NORFEN~~, ~~HEIKANEN~~, etc. Furthermore, subject also flew to Rovaniemi in order to get a clear picture of the intelligence set up along the border. BROSS was married to a Finn, which opened the possibilities to get to know a lot of the people socially.

The main representative in Switzerland was furnished the background for the reason for Marshal MANNERHEIM's trip to Switzerland, which was known to be of a political nature by his closest associates. It was said publicly that this trip was made by the Marshal for his health. The reports from the representative in Switzerland were then consolidated with the reports from Finland upon his return so that Berlin knew that MANNERHEIM had talked with Allied representative in the town of "X" and at "Y" hotel.

In spite of security, it leaked out from the Russian reports from Stockholm that Russia would not be satisfied with the defeat of Germany, but would strive to free other peoples from the yoke of imperialism and capitalism. (This was confirmed from Swedish sources close to the Financial Attache in the Russian Legation.)

In spite of the hectic conditions during which MANNERHEIM and PASSIKIVI sent their representatives to Stockholm ostensibly to conduct trade negotiations, the flight of the Finnish delegation to Moscow, the visit of Marshal KEITEL and Foreign Minister von RIBBENTROP, it was necessary for the AND and its representatives to break up the "I net" (invasion net against Russia.) Incidentally, the flight of the Finnish delegation to Moscow was reported by the AND before it took place, and the capitulation of Finland predicted.

On von RIBBENTROP's trip to Helsinki, he found that conditions were other than those reported by his ambassador, Herr von BLUCHER. This von BLUCHER is not exactly famous for his ability. The main representative of the AND presented the true state of affairs during an hour long conference with the Foreign Minister, during which the Ambassador was was conspicuous by his absence.

Invasion Net

The basis for such a net was furnished by the Amt in Berlin to the representatives consisting of aids such as W/T instructions, money, the necessary equipment, etc. In Finland it was necessary to find Finns, Danes, or Swedes who were not considered pro-German, because in the event of an occupation by the Russians, such officers would doubtless be placed under arrest. These individuals would also have to understand that they would have to remain in Finland if occupied by the Russians. These W/T operators, who also might be women, would have to recruit their own agents who could furnish information. As such individuals could not be found in Berlin as a general rule, it was necessary to send an instructor to Finland who could give the necessary training. Only the main representative, BROSS, knows the names of these agents and where they are located. Subject does know that four or five towns in Finland were used in connection with the training of these operators.

In Helsinki, for example, W/T operators started communication with Berlin only eight days after the Germans had evacuated, and this contact lasted at least until March, 1945, with excellent results. Subject cannot state whether communication was maintained since March, 1945, as he was transferred to Norway at the time. However, he does recall here that the Russians succeeded in tracing the transmitter and arresting the operator who, however, by the aid of the Finns was able to escape. Whether communication was maintained with the other transmitters is known alone to BROSS.

The W/T operators made their reports to the main station in Berlin as previously mentioned. These reports were then routed to the agencies interested, such as the Foreign Office, the Propaganda Ministry, Chief of the Sipo and SD, the Reichfuhrer, etc. Furthermore, reports concerning Finland from all other countries, particularly Sweden, were submitted to the proper Heferate within the AMD and consolidated with the reports from Finland. These consolidated reports were then given to the secret propaganda station of the Waffen SS, and by the aid of the Finns and other officers having intimate knowledge of conditions in Finland, rebroadcast as anti-Bolshevist propaganda. This propaganda station, which was located in Berlin, was moved on account of advances of the Russians. The results of these broadcasts were observed by the agents in Finland who reported these results again to Berlin via "I net" so that control could be exercised. According to reports from the "White Finns," the entire project was considered highly successful.

Sonderkommando "Nord"

The main representative in Finland was one of the last Germans to leave the country. On account of his intimate

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activities during the last phase, he was sought by the Finnish police apparently for some minor indiscretion. However, he succeeded in avoiding them and escaped to Germany by naval transport. Within the Amt there were exhaustive conferences regarding the possibility of re-establishing an information net in Finland to work against the Russians. The following plan was adopted:

A so-called Sonderkommando was set up to combine the work of the political AMD, the Mil Amt, the chief Amt of Waffen SS, and the Amt for Frontaufklärung. The project was called Sonderkommando "Nord", and had its main offices in Badheeringdorf in Pomerania. The chief of the Kommando was Frog (Kapt) CELLARIUS, who was formerly chief of the Military Abwehr in Finland. BROSS was assigned to the Kommando as political Referent, but actually was its head. CELLARIUS was named nominal chief on account of the part to be played by the Wehrmacht in the planned operations. However, BROSS was to remain in the background. Planes and submarines were at the disposal of the Kommando through the various organizations of the German Army. The direction of the Kommando was to be made from a central office of the AMD in Berlin, who were to handle the reports from and to Finland. Finns were recruited from the Waffen SS, particularly soldiers who had transferred from the Finnish Army to the German Army, and these were trained for intelligence work in Finland and were to be sent there on missions. Influential Finns who had fled to Sweden on account of the Russian occupation, were contacted through Stockholm and had agreed to cooperate. Towards the end of February, 1945, the main offices of Kommando were moved from Heeringdorf to Muerwick near Flensburg on account of Russian advances in Pomerania. CELLARIUS and his staff were to continue their work from Muerwick. Subject is unable to tell how far this progressed on account of his transfer to Norway. In January or the beginning of February, 1945, the Sonderkommando made a special mission by U-boat to Finland, in which CELLARIUS and BROSS took part. The purpose of the mission was to bring money, equipment, and W/T sets to Finland. The agent in Helsinki was advised of the mission, and the proper people notified regarding the meeting place. Apparently the Russians had gotten wind of this mission as coast guard activities were intensified in the vicinity of the designated spot. (This information was furnished by the agent in Helsinki.) However, as this report was received after the submarine had left, it was not possible to warn them on account of atmospheric conditions. However, the Finns involved managed to intercept the submarine at sea.

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Subject is of the opinion that BROSS, who has detailed knowledge of all these operations and the above all is an anti-Bolshevist, can resurrect this net for which the ground work has already been laid.

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ZÖLLNER was on the staff of the Government's Administration for Inner Affairs in Muenchen and at the Landratsamt (land office) in Bad Toelz from 1942-1943. In April 1943 he was ordered to the Foreign Information Service in Berlin. The office had the title Amt des AND No. VI and was under the control of RSHA. The name of the head of the office was SS-Brigadefuehrer und Oberst der Polizei Walter SCHLLENBERG. ZÖLLNER was employed as a Sachbearbeiter (case examiner) and deputy reporter. In this capacity he met many people and became acquainted with officials from foreign embassies and ministries, and also met them at parties. At parties the foreign representatives mostly used aliases. Socially ZÖLLNER met Finns, Japs, officials of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and of the former Minister President Galliani of Iraq.

The arrangements in ZÖLLNER's office was as follows: the case examiners, the reporters and the group leaders (die Gruppenleiter) received statements from the various countries through the Hauptbeauftragte (main representative) engaged there and placed at their disposal, or through German and foreign travellers who had good connections in the country concerned. These accounts were collected at the office, sifted and then sent as "Secret and important accounts" either to the German Foreign Office or the Chief of Sicherheitspolizei und des SD through the higher charges or they were even sent forward to the Reichfuehrer SS. The Amt VI des AND was, as a matter of fact, a perfect information office.

As SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer und Regierungsassessor ZÖLLNER took part in meetings, assemblies, etc, where important pieces of information were discussed for education purposes. They also received important statements from abroad and through intimate acquaintance with office's individual reporters or deputies whom the SS-Fuehrers trusted and therefore they were prepared to pass such. In this way the members of the department always had knowledge of the latest news. The meetings between the officials and the representatives of the different countries, the deputies and the persons who had returned from various nations took place in the inn "wannsee" of the Reichsfuehrer SS, in the rooms of the office's Dienststelle in Berlin Schmargendorf, Berkaerstrasse, in the individual apartments of the Fuehrer (the so-called Anlaufwohnungen) or in the hotels. At these meetings political, economical and cultural questions were dealt having regard to the latest news.

While at these meetings and also in the journalists' club, ZÖLLNER came into contact with the Japanese, the majority

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of whom spoke excellent German, if not they spoke English or had an interpreter available. At one of the meetings ZOLLNER discussed the general war situation with two officials of the Japanese Embassy. This meeting was in March, 1945, at the Hotel Adlon in Berlin. Both Japanese were using aliases but ZOLLNER thinks that one of them has been a Japanese officer and belonged to the Japanese Military Attache's staff. During the conversation reference was made to the heavy German fights on the East and also those inside Germany on the West. ZOLLNER asked what would Japan do if Germany was completely defeated. The Japanese replied that such a defeat would be impossible as the Fuhrer would win the war. However if by some chance, Germany was defeated, Japan would still continue the war. When asked if they thought Japan could carry on alone against England, America and Russia who might possibly enter the war against Japan, the Japanese smiled at each other and answered. 'As an official of the German AND ZOLLNER should know that Russia would never assist the Western powers in their war against Japan, because Russia was interested that the Allies war against Japan should last as long as possible and cost much blood for both sides, especially the Western Powers. The Japanese knew only too well that England had entered this war owing to her policy of the balance of power. How much more would not this balance of power be threatened by the empire policy of a Russia who will push forward its western borders to Pomerania, owns part of the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean, expects a Communistic election victory in France, governs Finland and Northern Norway, makes its influence felt in the Near East (the Dardanelles and Iraq) and who has made its program and prepares the "Bolschevisierung" of at least Europe if not the whole world.'

After this ZOLLNER asked if Japan had enough weapons for this fight against the Western Powers and if they could resist the terrific bombing battles over the Japanese motherland and if the civil population would stand up to the strain of heavy bombing as other countries had to. The Japanese reply to this was a show of sincerity and anger. They said that the whole Japanese people, men, women and children, would fight for their freedom with an exasperation, which was in accordance with the Japanese people's mythology, which an European could never understand. Besides they were firmly convinced that Russia would not only help them indirectly, for being a member of the AND ZOLLNER would know the things that were going on, but would, in the opinion of the Japanese military circles, help them directly, although not publicly, by delivery of weapons and other important raw materials which are of greatest importance to future warfare. In the Japanese Embassy in Moscow ^{and} ~~at~~ and would always sit the best men of Japan who by the most skillful negotiations already had foreseen every event during this war except the Armistice between Germany and Russia. ZOLLNER pretended that he knew of this ~~behavior~~ ^{behavior} ~~in the~~

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Japanese had, as a matter of fact, at the end of 1941, throughout 1942 and 1943 allowed the great American convoys carrying war supplies to Russia to go by untouched. (ZOLLNER states that he had already heard at Amt VI through the Japanese Foreign Record that Japan actually had allowed these convoys to pass. This information was passed to the German Foreign Office, and Japan was asked for an explanation, she however pleaded the Fishing Agreement between Russia and Japan as an excuse.)

The Japanese continued with some information that ZOLLNER had already heard, it was that the Russians had sold to Japan some bombers which came from America and were destined for Russia. Z does not know how many bombers were sold. The machines were taken to pieces and copied. Some of the machines were used against the Western Powers with Japanese crews. The Japanese further stated that Russia was no longer dependent on the production and assistance of England and America (this was according to accounts from the Japanese Secret Service) the Russian war production was already working under high pressure, particularly in Ural. In this connection the Japanese mentioned Swerdelkowsk and the heavy industry in Donetsbecken.

ZOLLNER made out an account containing the facts of the above and sent it in to Amt VI, it was forwarded to the "Japan Referate." As far as Z could find out from the reporters, a statement from this account was sent to the Reichsfuehrer SS.

During the above related conversations, Z states that the Japanese mentioned that they hoped Japan had surprise weapons at her disposal, they used the expression V-Waffen. When Z questioned them on this they changed the subject.

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F. Mr. Joyce - Lord Haw-Haw
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During the program of talks set forth by the RSHA for the various section heads, Mr. Joyce among others gave a lecture.

During the course of his talk, which lasted an hour and a half and which was conducted most informally, Mr. Joyce expressed the following thoughts: He had come to Germany with his wife because he was considered a National Socialist in England. He had tried by all means in his power to prevent this war between Germany and England, inasmuch as he considered it a tragedy that two such similar countries should be at war with each other. Mr. Joyce maintained that he would never betray England; considered himself by no means a German but always as an Englishman; and had made it his mission, by means of propaganda over German broadcasting services, to explain to the English listeners that this war had been prepared by the Jewish capitalists. England would have to accept a sound Socialism and admit that their enemies were the Jews.

Mr. Joyce characterized the English Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, as the one man in England who had resolved by all means to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion (Subject's note: This did not agree with the official German propaganda) Mr. Churchill was, furthermore, an outstanding diplomat who considered the union with Russia only as a means to win the war. Mr. Joyce maintained that it was necessary to bring men into the English Parliament who could make Churchill deviate from this course and arrive at a policy of understanding with Germany on the basis of sound Socialism.

Mr. Joyce referred to the Fuehrer with the greatest of respect and admiration and stated as a positive fact that Hitler had not the intention of leaving an enslaved England on the termination of the war, but on the other hand, would allow the Empire to remain by and large in its present form. This was a great boost in morale for Mr. Joyce in his work.

In conclusion, Mr. Joyce spoke of the internal political conditions in England, the conservative Parliament, reform of working conditions, and of his own fight and followers in England (he considered Mosley's following as a thing of the past). It will be noted from the foregoing that Mr. Joyce did not speak officially. At the time he was very little known in Germany and no pictures of him were available. The audience consisted of

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about fifty SS-fuehrers.

Subject met Mr. Joyce two or three times in the Press Club in Berlin, as he was attached only to the Propaganda Ministry. Mr. Joyce expressed the opinion that while this senseless war between Germany and England was going on, the Japanese would have the opportunity to seize English and Dutch colonies which would be unfortunate not only for England and Holland, but for the entire white race. He spoke very discreetly of his antipathies against Japan and the union between Germany and Japan.

O. Leutnant zur See HORN

Subject is closely acquainted with Lt's S HORN, both professionally and as a personal friend. He was attached to the Staff of Frg Kapt GELLARIUS, who was Chief of the Military Intelligence Service in Finland until its capitulation. HORN was the adjutant for, as well as a close collaborator with, GELLARIUS. Upon the reorganization of the Abwehr, GELLARIUS and his AND staff, Amt VI, were attached to the NSMA.

Subject also knows Mrs. HORN very well. She was originally employed as a secretary and interpreter on GELLARIUS' staff in Finland (where she was born) and got to know Lt. HORN there.

After Finland's capitulation, GELLARIUS and his staff went to Germany, where he was made Chief of Sonderkommando "Nord", with offices in Bad Herringsdorf in Pomerania (see report on Sonderkommando Nord.) Lt. HORN worked with GELLARIUS here also.

On account of her knowledge of languages, she became Auswerterin of the secret propaganda sender for Finland which was directed by the AND and the German Leitstelle of the Waffen SS.

HORN was in Sweden at the close of 1944 for an important conference, and his report was considered very good. Within the Amt, HORN was considered an able person with exhaustive knowledge of conditions in Scandinavia and Finland. When the Sonderkommando Nord was evacuated to Muerwick near Flensburg on account of the Russian advances, he accompanied it there.

HORN knows the Main Representative for Finland very well, who joined the Sonderkommando Nord as political Referent after Finland's capitulation, and who was considered the actual head of the Kommando.

H. Release of Sixteen British Officers, Held as Prisoners of War, on account of their Behavior

While this affair was not directly handled by subject, he did have knowledge of it through conversations with colleagues in the Amt involved, which was the Referate for Russia. It was also publicized in part in the periodical "Das Reich," according to which, the facts were as follows:

"In a small town in the Eastern part of Germany (which according to subject probably is Warthegau) a PW camp for British officers was attacked by a few Russian tanks which opened fire on the PWs as well as the German guards. When the German guards were killed or wounded the British officers seized the weapons, returned the fire and after a short while the Russian tanks returned. Quite by their own initiative the British officers retreated to the west, taking with them the Commanding Officer of the Camp who had been wounded.

"When this incident was made known to the Fuhrer, he decreed that they were to be returned to England, entirely apart from any exchange of prisoners, as a reward for their outstanding action. They were to be used for a small mission in Germany, originally submitted by subject, but eventually were used for another purpose. (See report covering Special Mission for Major Dodge.)

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