

XKI-63

POUCH 805

SECRET

XARZ-28599

1 March 1946

TO: SAINT, Paris

FROM: SAINT, London *pt*

SUBJECT: *o* Marcel ZSCHUNKE

REFERENCE: XX-10955 of 21 February 1946.

W-1

1. As we stated in the reference pouch, we have prepared additional copies of the ZSCHUNKE reports, and we enclose them herewith.

2. The longer report, headed "Preliminary Report", is the British SCI Unit's statement. The shorter report is evidently based on War Room documents.

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Preliminary Report on
ZSCHUNKE Marcel @ ZONNEBLEGG Marcel

Antecedents of ZSCHUNKE

1915. Marcel ZSCHUNKE was born of German parentage at Forest, (Brussels) in 1915. He speaks little of his father who was a manufacturer of leather goods. His mother, who had lived for 25 years in Belgium, divorced her husband and remarried a German or Hungarian landowner. One of ZSCHUNKE's step-brothers in burgemaster of a town in Hungary.

The greater part of ZSCHUNKE's childhood was spent in fairly luxurious circumstances in his step-father's chateau in Germany. He studied for his degree in German Switzerland, under Swiss, German and English tutors. (He says that in the S.D. files one of the English tutors was noted as an agent of the British Intelligence Service). His religion was Protestant.

1932. At the age of 17, he joined the Swiss section of the Nazi Party. Having completed his studies he returned to Germany and joined the S.S. He received training at an S.S. Military School and was commissioned.

S.D. Career

1938. In 1935 he joined the S.D. and travelled extensively in several countries. In 1938 he was working in Spanish Morocco and Spain and later went to France on an S.D. mission. Still later he was in Switzerland posing as a German diplomat whom he greatly resembled. He was a member of the S.D. party which organised a listening watch on the conversations between Mr. Chamberlain and Monsieur Reynaud.

1939. After the French capitulation he was actively engaged in S.D. affairs in France.

1941/2. After a period in Russia during 1941-42 he was nominated, at the end of 1942, for work in Brussels where he became head of Abt. VI. and engaged himself actively in S.D. affairs recruiting many agents.

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1943. In August 1943 ZSCHUNKE married a Belgian national, Marie-Joséphine ANERIES. As his marriage was contrary to S.S. Regulations, ZSCHUNKE was punished by being sent to the Russian theatre in September 1943. His duties took him to Bialystok. In October 1944 he returned to Germany and made application to work on Belgian affairs again. He was given a post in the section dealing with T/T agents left behind in Belgium.

Handwritten: STEIMLE
Handwritten: [Signature]
During this period his immediate chiefs were Standartenfuehrer STAIML, head of Amt VI B and Obersturmbannfuehrer BERNHARD, head of Amt VI B 2. These two worked to Brigadefuehrer SCHELLENBERG, head of Amt VI and he in turn directly to HIMMLER. Working in BERNHARD's office was a certain Gefreiter VERNUNFT. It is not clear if VERNUNFT worked for BERNHARD or STAIML or for both.

1945. BERNHARD is said to have stayed in Germany to recruit penetration agents, some of whom would work against the Allies in Belgium, and would be sent to ZSCHUNKE via ROSMANS. Immediately prior to ZSCHUNKE's departure from Germany, BERNHARD was replaced by a certain ERNST (phonetic). BERNHARD was probably posted to another section of the S.F.

Departure from Germany.

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On 29th April, 1945, BERNHARD and STAIML, believing that ZSCHUNKE had a good chance of escaping to Belgium gave him final instructions. STAIML gave him an authority to cross the lines where the German armies were in contact with the Americans. ZSCHUNKE and his wife, were in possession of false Belgian identity cards in the names of ZONNEBEECQ and ZONNEBEECQ-ABEEL.

On the same day he and his wife left the S.S. Barracks at Munich in a German military lorry which carried them about 20 kilometres. They continued on foot and stopped for food at a farm where they made contact with some French refugees. With these refugees they were admitted to a D.F. camp at Fresing (phonetic spelling) where they stayed for two weeks. They were then sent on to a camp at Linz for a stay of 3 weeks. In this camp ZSCHUNKE was appointed a section leader. The final journey from Linz to Belgium took them by train via France and lasted about 7 days. They eventually arrived at the repatriation centre at Namur where ZSCHUNKE declared himself to have been a voluntary worker in Germany. Despite some obvious faults in the identity papers, they passed all the controls and were given "Index-Cards" authorising them to go to Antwerp where ZSCHUNKE had declared his address as 19 Rue du Pelican. ZSCHUNKE declared a sum of RM. 9645. (In connection with this declaration ZSCHUNKE said that, in order to explain his possession of such a large sum, he had stated that he had been sent to Germany from Belgium for trafficking in foreign currencies and that he had continued his business whilst in Germany

as a deportee. This story is in conflict with the previous statements that he was a voluntary worker. Efforts will be made to obtain an explanation of this discrepancy).

From Namur ZSCHUNKE and his wife made their way to Brussels arriving on 7th June 1945. He was arrested on 10th August 1945.

ZSCHUNKE's Instructions

The following are the instructions given to ZSCHUNKE by his direct chiefs, BERNHARD and STAIML on 29th April 1945.

ZSCHUNKE would endeavour to enlist the aid of persons whom he knew, both in Belgium and in other countries, and who had already acted as his collaborators in various affairs.

The S.D. objective was to build up centres of espionage all over the world and also in the zones of Allied occupied Germany where agents had managed to continue to exist. These espionage centres and agents would endeavour to get into communication with each other, principally by means of W/T. A group of Nazis has been formed as a central radio control station and would try to open up communication with the agents as soon as was possible.

The following were ZSCHUNKE's first objectives:-

To obtain good Belgian identity cards for himself and his wife so that he can move safely from one hiding place to another in case of need.

To leave Belgium and make his way to Caracas in Venezuela, there to contact a former agent, JELAMBY. *W B...*

Once arrived in Venezuela he would count on the support of JELAMBY to set himself up in a large way in some kind of commerce. Once set up he would put himself at the disposal of the German espionage organisation in an honorary capacity. After the blows which his pride had received during the war he had no desire to resume a post in the official hierarchy.

COMMENT. In general conversation, ZSCHUNKE has stated that he does not envisage a Germany in its pre-war state for 30 to 40 years and that therefore his own espionage collaboration may not be utilised for some years.

ZSCHUNKE has a very changeable character and it is not always possible to make a definite statement of his intentions. The possibility that he might be able to get to Spain as an intermediary stage on his way to Venezuela has provoked an incidental change in his original intentions.

He wishes to get to Spain as soon as possible and there get in touch with Germans and Spaniards whom he knows. In particular he says that he will obtain strong support from Germans engaged in Spanish commercial firms who are all known to the Spanish Government as German agents. He counts, too, on the help of a personal friend who is a German impresario (name as yet unknown) and on that of the Secretary-General of the Phalange.

With the help of these friends in Spain ZSCHUNKE counts on getting away quickly and easily to Venezuela where he will put himself in the hands of JELAMBI in whom he seems to have "blind trust".

Conclusion

From the information as far received there is no evidence that ZSCHUNKE has knowledge of, or any means of contacting, an already existing S.D. espionage organisation which has communication with a Central Control. The amount of money in his possession does not suggest that he is able to finance a new organisation. It is therefore considered that ZSCHUNKE is going out 'into the blue' and that any espionage activities which he may undertake will be dependent on his own initiative or on his chances of finding an espionage organisation in South America through the agency of JELAMBI.

APPENDIX A.

Possible agents whom ZSCHUNKE hoped
to contact in Belgium.

LOPHEVRE. Lives in Rue or Avenue des Phallenes, Brussels. Was formerly manager of one of the branches of the Societe Generale de Belgique. During the German occupation he financed dealings in tobacco in Germany and in Basle. Was Hon. Consul General for Belgium in Alexandria. During the German occupation he engaged in a large way in importing Cognac from France into Belgium. Was half owner of the firm Alimex with its head office at Cassel, Germany. Has a luxurious office in the Shell Buildings, Brussels. Formerly an agent of the 2eme Bureau. Has a mistress born in the Dutch East Indies of a Japanese mother and another mistress in Cologne. Was released from a Belgian prison about a month ago. He introduced ZSCHUNKE into Belgian business circles and supplied him with Belgian money against Reichmarks paid by ZSCHUNKE into the account of the firm Alimex with a German bank. ZSCHUNKE describes him as being exceedingly well mannered, discrete and very cultured. ZSCHUNKE still owes him 32,500 Belgian francs.

MARECHAL. Shareholder and Joint-Manager of the Phoenix works at Fiemalle Haute, Belgium. Is Germanophile by sentiment and because of his interests in Germany.

WEETS. Shareholder and Joint-Manager of the Phoenix works at Fiemalle Haute, Belgium. Is Germanophile by sentiment and because of his interests in Germany.

KATZAROFF. A friend of MARECHAL and WEETS, living at 69 Rue du Parc, Liege. Nationality Bulgarian. Also an official of the Phoenix works, he succeeded at the beginning of the war by devious means in cornering most of the commerce between Bulgaria and Belgium. He was a friend of LAWRENZ who succeeded ZSCHUNKE as head of Abt VI in Brussels, and was a great ladies' man. ZSCHUNKE described him as "an accomplished rogue".

PITTERY., living at 24 osterij, Ghent. Aged 50-55. Holds a degree of Colonial Engineering from the University of Ghent. Is an expert on colonial plantations especially cotton. Germanophile by sentiment. He introduced ZSCHUNKE to his brother-in-law WELVAERT.

WELVAERT, a specialist in Railway equipment and rolling stock and in Marine affairs, but above all a financier. In exchange for certain financial advantages WELVAERT furthered some of the projects of

ZSCHUNKE who wished to send some of his agents to the Belgian Congo. The business was being arranged with the help of FITTERRY, but failed owing to lack of interest from Berlin. WELVAERT was also supposed to have worked for the British.

Handwritten initials
GILLOT, Mathieu. Living at 47 Chaussee Arthur Goemaer, Antwerp. Born at Mulheim (Ruhr) of a German mother. Interested in the business of the Societe Generale de Belgique, and also interested in colonial trade. May possibly be in Switzerland at the moment. GILLOT was connected with an engineer named RUETZ and a certain ENGELS who was also engaged in colonial affairs. These three worked on behalf of and gave full and complete economic-information on the Belgian Congo to Korvetten Kapitain PEUCER and his assistant Von HOLLAEUFER, who were directors of the Koloniale Politisches Amt situated Rue de Namur, Brussels.

DEPREZ, living on the corner of the Avenue Louise and Rue Blanche on the same side as Place Stephanie, Brussels. In ZSCHUNKE's service his code name was EDEF. Under the protection of ZSCHUNKE he carried on an enormous black market business and in exchange for protection supplied ZSCHUNKE with economic information and reports on resistance undertakings of which he came to have knowledge. He worked in co-operation with his brother named AMAN who operated from Paris.

DUBOIS, living at Avenue Brugman, Brussels, a Rexist Barrister whom ZSCHUNKE met at the home of DEGRELLE. ZSCHUNKE is counting on DUBOIS to enable him to find NOEVICE MAX.

APPENDIX B

Possible agents whom ZSCHUNKE hopes to contact outside Belgium.

SPAIN

GRISAR. Belgian Commercial Attache at the Belgian Embassy in Spain. Has been working for the Germans for several years. Was in direct contact with a German personality whom ZSCHUNKE does not know. ZSCHUNKE however, once had the opportunity to see some of the papers from GRISAR's file, notably the copy which GRISAR regularly sent to Berlin of all the secret documents which the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. SPAAK, sent to his representatives abroad. ZSCHUNKE saw, as well, the copy of a letter sent by M. Van ZEELAND to the Belgian Ambassador to Spain, M. De THIER or DETHIERE. This last document was sent to Berlin by GRISAR on 5.1.45. GRISAR works for large sums of money.

The German IMPRESARIO. At the end of 1939 or beginning of 1940 he organised a concert given by Peter KREUDER at the Palais des Beaux Arts, Brussels.

The Secretary General to the Spanish Phalange. ZSCHUNKE will offer him his services and ask for a Passport to get him (ZSCHUNKE) to Venezuela.

FRANCE

BRUNOT & AIEK. Supposed to be in Paris at the moment (his address may be received later on). ZSCHUNKE's agent in France for economic information. Well thought of by both BERNHARD and ZSCHUNKE. Born of a German father and Russian mother. Germanophile by sentiment, he worked for the German Intelligence Service in Russia while he was in the Army Denikine. Formerly a manager with the Belgian Caisse d'Epargne.

VENEZUELA

JELANEI, Ottavio. Nationality Venezuelan. A chemical engineer who studied in Belgium. Thanks to ZSCHUNKE, was able to leave Belgium during the German occupation and since his return to Venezuela has remained in contact with Germany. Has a very important position in Caracas and has an uncle with a great deal of influence in the Venezuelan Government. He is a convinced adherent of the "new order".

APPENDIX C.

General Information given by ZSCHUNKE on the Activities of the S.D.

The S.D. is divided into Amt's 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Amt 6 is divided into 6a, b, c, d, e, f, g, Mil, S. and Z. It is concerned with the Western Countries of Europe. The Chief of Amt 6 is Brigadefuehrer SCHELLENBERG, who works directly to HIMMLER.

The head of Amt 6b is Standartenfuehrer STAIML.

STAIML's assistant is Sturmbannfuehrer REICHL. At the time of the attempt against HITLER's life on 20th July 1944 REICHL was an Oberleutnant at the Panzerschule in Berlin. He attracted attention to himself by arresting, on his own initiative, members of the organisation which made the attempt on HITLER. As a result he was transferred to the S.D.

Section VI B 2 is concerned with Belgium and France. Its head is Obersturmbannfuehrer BERNHARD. ZSCHUNKE was BERNHARD's representative in Brussels.

Working in BERNHARD's office were a certain Gefreiter VERNUNFT. VERNUNFT was a doctor of science, and highly thought of by STAIML because of his scientific, economic and political knowledge. He was a Gefreiter in the Wehrmacht as he had never wished to become a member of the S.S. through fear of the consequences to him in case of a German defeat.

Just prior to ZSCHUNKE's departure from Germany BERNHARD had been replaced by a certain ERNST (phonetic). Probably this was only an internal service change, BERNHARD having been transferred to another section.

In conversation ZSCHUNKE said he did not know how many allied agents had penetrated the German Intelligence Service, but he knows of only one case where a British subject had been used by the Germans. This was a man who was convicted for committing a crime and was sentenced by the Germans to life imprisonment. As an alternative to being imprisoned he was offered the choice of becoming an agent and was parachuted into England, from where he had worked for a considerable period, (unfortunately no further dates or details have been obtained).

The S.D. organised the surveillance on the French Armistice Commission at Wiesbaden in 1940. All the secret documents of the French Commission were photostated by an S.D. agent before they were sent on to their destinations.

SCHELLENBERG of Amt VI organised the kidnapping of the British Secret Service agents at Venlo, Holland. SCHELLENBERG was assisted by NOIAS or NOIES (S.C.I. comment: this must be MAUJOCKS) and the Professor De CRINI. Towards the end of the German occupation of Belgium NOIAS had an office at 44 Rue aux Laines, Brussels. This was probably an office of the Brussels section of Abteilung V controlled by HOFMEISTER. NOIAS was also one of the principal German agents organising agitation and disruptions in Czechoslovakia.

According to ZSCHUNKE the following W/T sets were in operation after the liberation of Western Europe by the Allies:-

- a. One in Antwerp, working to a control station at Hamburg and supplying information on military activity up to April 1945.
- b. A set in Marseilles which worked irregularly up to the capitulation.
- c. A set in Paris which the Germans believed to be controlled by the Americans.

ZSCHUNKE himself was engaged in intrugues in Spain and Spanish Morocco (especially in Tetouan), Italy and Poland. In Poland ZSCHUNKE edited a Polish newspaper in Bialystok under cover of Polish journalists. ZSCHUNKE's wife helped him in this business.

NAME: ZSCHUNKE Marcel ADDRESS (1942): Kaiserdam
DATE OF BIRTH: 18.1.1915. 86. Berlin
PLACE " " : Brussels, Belgium Chbg.
RELIGION: Ev.
SPHERE OF WORK: Foreign intelligence. (Specially suited for
intelligence requiring knowledge of French
language.)
SS NO: 111 843.
RANK: 20.4.37: Ustuf.
12.5.38: Ostuf.
9.11.42: Hstuf.
LANGUAGES: German, French (bilingual), working knowledge of
English, can translate Spanish, Portuguese and
Italian.

CAREER IN THE SS:-

1934: Called up to Fuehreranwaerter Course in Ellwanger
(Waffen SS) for Junkerschule Braunschweig.
April '35: Transferred to Braunschweig.
April '36: Transferred to SD Hauptamt. Attached to SD Ober-
abschnitt Breslau where he was able to get an in-
sight into the outside activities of the SD. Z
had special interest in the then existing "III Arbeit".
April '37: By this time had taken further courses and had
detailed knowledge of all special branches of the
SD.

From then onwards, until Amt VI was established, Z. was
attached to the then existing Central Dept. III 2 (Referats
France, Holland/Belgium and Austria) and later was appointed
Leiter of the newly established Central Dept. III 3. During
this time he had the opportunity of making official trips to
France, Spain, Spanish Morocco and Italy. His trip to Spain
enabled him to acquaint himself personally with the V-Mann net.

Z worked almost exclusively for Amt VI when this Department
was established (in the Autumn of 1939). He was entrusted with
supplying intelligence from France. When Paris was occupied, Z.,
in consequence of an agreement with the German Ambassador in
Paris (Abetz) carried out SD work within the sphere of Embassy
activities. This work was completed within four weeks and upon
his return to Amt VI he was appointed Leiter of the Referat
Frankreich. At the beginning of May 1941 he was appointed Leiter
of "Referat Schweiz."