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FROM:

NO.

EGNA 349

DATE

7 Nov '52

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		REC'D	FWD'D		
1.	EE/PP/G	DEC 23 1952			LCPROWL Apparat * Notes: 3 copies of this dispatch was first delivered to EE/FIG/CE on 5 DEC 52; Left FIG on 10 Dec and was returned to registry without <u>further routing.</u> PPG was not aware of dispatch until arrival of an info copy of EGNA 486 which referred to EGNA 349. A registry check located two copies of dispatch - one copy of which has been removed for PPG files on 23 Dec 52.
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DATE 2007

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ECNA

349

7 November 1952

Chief of Mission, Frankfurt

Chief of Base, Bonn

Operational/LCPROWL

Chronological Record of the "Apparat" Case

I. As a matter of record and for my own protection I wish to record here, in chronological order, all the events and discussions on the Apparat flap in which I was personally involved. Headquarters personnel and HICOG officials also held conversations in which I did not participate but which had a direct bearing on the counter-measures that were contemplated or adopted.

1. 23 Sept.: Dr. Otto JOHN, President of the BfV, requests an urgent appointment with [] for 1100 hrs. the next day.
2. 24 Sept.: Meeting in [] office. Present: [], [], [], JOHN. JOHN reports the following: As a result of the denunciation by a former BDJ member to the LfV Hesse on 8 September, the Hessian government claims to have received the first notice about a partisan school at Waldmichelsbach/Odenwald. On 13 September the Hessian police raided the school and confiscated a great deal of material which was found to be so incriminating that the police proceeded to arrest the principal staff members of the "Technische Dienst" (Technical Service) or "Apparat" of the Bund Deutscher Jugend (BDJ). The police searched their homes and subjected the prisoners to preliminary interrogations between 13 and 19 September. The Hessian government at first intended to bring criminal charges against the principals involved, chiefly for the illegal possession of arms and falsification of documents. From the confiscated material and from the interrogations the Hessian government obtained strong evidence of American participation in the activity of the Apparat. [] tells JOHN that the Americans have a certain interest in the BDJ, but at this moment cannot tell to what extent the Americans have sponsored the Apparat. [] will have the matter investigated immediately, while JOHN will furnish us with a copy of the Hessian police report (see Annex 1).
3. 27 Sept.: Present at the BfV in Cologne: JOHN, [], [], []. JOHN gives [] a copy of the police report which contains

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strong evidence that the Americans are deeply involved in the Apparat. JOHN suggests that some American authority issue a statement to ZINN, Ministerpresident of Hesse, admitting American sponsorship of Apparat activities. A draft of this declaration is prepared, and [] submits it to [] for approval (see Annex 2).

4. 30 Sept., Wehlen: [] tells JOHN he is willing to issue a statement but wishes to discuss the formulation with the High Commissioner. [] sees the High Commissioner, but question of wording and signature of statement is left in abeyance. On []'s promise that a statement will be forthcoming, JOHN prevails upon Federal Prosecutor to have prisoners released.
5. 1 Oct., BfV Cologne: JOHN informs [] that he had spent yesterday afternoon with ZINN who showed him certain "black lists" found among the confiscated material. These black lists contain the names of some 80 SPD members who were to be "kaltgestellt" (put on ice) in case of a Soviet invasion of western Germany. Since nearly all the officials of the Hessian government, including ZINN, belong to the SPD, this new disclosure caused a veritable outburst of indignation in the Land of Hesse. In []'s presence, JOHN calls the Federal Prosecutor, asking him to hold the prisoners in view of the latest developments. The Prosecutor tells him that the order for the release of the prisoners had already been issued and that the prisoners had probably been released. JOHN suggests that a joint German-American commission be proposed to ZINN to investigate this illegal activity of the PETERS Group in German political affairs.
6. 2 Oct., Wehlen: Following JOHN's suggestion, [] is proposed as the American member of the joint commission. [] is selected because he is not involved in the case and because he is about to return to the U. S. for a permanent change of station.
7. 6 Oct., Frankfurt: [] is briefed on the latest developments in the Apparat case. [] is able to convince Frankfurt headquarters that he should not be a member of the joint commission mainly because of his and his successor's [] cover in Bonn. [], over his strong protests, is appointed as the American member of said commission. [] calls JOHN to come to Frankfurt for a meeting with [] the following day.
8. ~~7~~ ^{2 October} October
a. 1000 hrs. Frankfurt: After a preliminary briefing, [] in the presence of [], [], [], [], [], [], informs JOHN of the American interests in the BDU and the Apparat. However, [] strongly emphasizes the fact that he had no previous knowledge of the illegal political activity of the PETERS Group and

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assures JOHN that such an activity was neither sponsored nor condoned by the Americans. JOHN again proposes a joint German-American commission to investigate the case before the Hessian government makes a public statement. He proposes BRANDT as the BfV representative and [] says [] will represent the Americans on the commission. JOHN further suggests that [] or his representative immediately discuss the matter with ZINN. [] and [] are appointed as []' spokesmen. JOHN calls Wiesbaden to make an appointment with ZINN and is told that the latter is in Frankfurt for a joint German-American conference on requisitioned housing in Hesse (sic).

- b. 1200 hrs., Frankfurt: JOHN and [], on the way to the headquarters mess, run into ZINN who says he will be glad to receive us at his office this afternoon.
- c. 1600 hrs., Wiesbaden: Present: Minister-president ZINN, State Secretary BACH, Deputy Interior Minister Dr. SCHUSTER, Legationrat Dr. Arno MANECK, Presserafarent BARTSCH (all of Hesse govt.), Dr. JOHN (BfV), [], []. ZINN and SCHUSTER open the discussion with a violent denunciation of the American-sponsored PETERS Group. They call the whole enterprise military dilettantism and point out the foolishness of the Americans to be associated with such an irresponsible bunch of SS rowdies. [] and [] agree with ZINN in condemning the illegal political activity of the PETERS Group, but point out that as early as May 1952 the Americans decided to disband the group, the final separation to be completed by 1 September 1952. ZINN demands the release of PETERS who is said to be in American custody. ZINN is assured that PETERS is free to testify at any time. There is no need here to describe the innuendos and accusations hurled at the Americans during this meeting. Suffice to say that [] and [] spent a very uncomfortable hour and a half in ZINN's office. JOHN says that in agreement with the Americans he would propose a joint German-American commission to investigate the case and asks if ZINN would agree to such a commission. ZINN agrees but remarks that he does not believe the commission can accomplish much. ZINN appoints Dr. MANECK as the Hessian representative who will also act as chairman of the commission. Former police commissar KREINE will represent the Hessian police; Mr. BRANDT the BfV, and [] the Americans. ZINN is requested to withhold a public statement until the commission has had time to investigate the case. ZINN replies that this would be almost impossible because so many people were involved in the case and that newspaper reporters had already got wind of the arrests. Moreover, the Hessian Landtag at tomorrow's session was bound to question him about the affair. [] asks ZINN to wait with his statement until we have had time to discuss it with the American authorities. ZINN agrees. [] is given a copy of the so-called "black list" (see Annex 3).

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d. 1000 hrs., Frankfurt: [] and [] report the results of the Wiesbaden meeting to []. It is decided to make one more attempt of persuading ZINN to postpone his declaration by having Samuel WEBER, Deputy U. S. High Commissioner, talk to ZINN the next morning. [] returns to Mehlem.

9. 8 October

a. 0900 hrs., ZINN's office in Wiesbaden. Present:

Americans - WEBER, [], []

Germans - ZINN, BACH, SCHUSTER, MANECK, BANTSCH, Frau von BULA

The latter is to act as interpreter but most of the interpreting is done by [].

ZINN repeats his accusations from yesterday and demands that the persons responsible for the illegal political activity against the SPD be brought to justice. [] gives a brief outline of the whole development of the Apparat, emphasizing the fact that it is now completely disbanded. WEBER asks if ZINN is willing to postpone his declaration until the joint commission has completed its investigation. ZINN replies that he feels it his duty to make some statement before the Hessian Landtag this afternoon but is willing to show it to the Americans beforehand. He suggests that the American delegation remain in Wiesbaden while the statement is being prepared. WEBER and [] inform ZINN that they have to return to Bonn immediately because of previous engagements. It is then decided that ZINN's declaration be shown to [] who will telephone the gist of it to WEBER in Mehlem. [] informs ZINN that he can be reached any time through MANECK's office. MANECK says that the statement will not be ready before about 1430 hrs.

b. 1130 hrs., Wiesbaden. [] and MANECK go to the latter's office where they meet BRANDT of the BFV and KREIBER of the Kripo. It is decided that the joint commission meet at 0900 hrs. the following day at the Frankfurt police headquarters where the confiscated material is kept by criminal police commissar ROSS. [] and BRANDT have lunch at the Nassauer Hof in Wiesbaden, and promptly at 1430 report to MANECK's office where they are told that [] is urgently wanted by ZINN.

c. 1445 - ZINN's office in Wiesbaden: State Secretary BACH reads the 11-page statement which requires about 20 minutes. ZINN then announces that he has to present the declaration before the Landtag at 1530. It is now 1515. [] raises several objections to certain passages in the statement and asks for time to telephone the gist in English to WEBER in Mehlem. ZINN shrugs his shoulders

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and says there is not sufficient time to make any changes. BACH hands [] and BRANDT mimeographed copies of the declaration, (see Annex 4), while ZINN rushes off to the Landtag. MANECK, BRANDT and [] follow in []'s car.

- d. 1535 - Hessen Landtag in Wiesbaden: Landtag President announces that Minister-president ZINN has arrived and wishes to make an important announcement. ZINN reads the declaration and is occasionally interrupted by shouts of "hear, hear", especially when referring to American involvement.
 - e. 1600 - Immediately after the Landtag session, ZINN tells [] that REBER called and wanted to know what happened to the declaration. ZINN says this must be a misunderstanding on the part of REBER because it was merely agreed this morning to show the declaration to [] beforehand. ZINN offers to call REBER and give an explanation, but [] replies that whatever explanation he can furnish now will be too late. ZINN assures [] there will be no Landtag debate on his declaration.
 - f. 1800 - Frankfurt: [] delivers ZINN's declaration which is immediately translated and submitted to []. A closer examination of the declaration shows that it is based almost exclusively on statements made by Hans OTTO who denounced the Apparat to the police.
10. 9 October - Police Headquarters Frankfurt: MANECK, KREHLE, BRANDT, [] and [] (part of the time), proceed with the interrogation of Hans OTTO which lasts from 0930 to 1900 hrs. with one hour's interruption for lunch. The interrogation is conducted almost exclusively by MANECK, and despite several objections by [], his questions are so worded as to implicate the Americans and especially Dr. LUKTH, chairman of the BWJ. The whole trend of the interrogation is to show that the BWJ is part and parcel of the Apparat. OTTO has a remarkably good memory for names and dates, is telling everything he knows about the Apparat and its members, and gives his own interpretation of the events which is included in the protocol. OTTO's answers are dictated by MANECK to Frau BIEBEL who gives each member of the commission a copy of the interrogation report (see Annex 5). MANECK proposes to question the next witness (probably RADTSMACHER) the next morning, but [] asks for time to discuss OTTO's statements with his superiors. The next session is scheduled for 1300 the following day.
11. 10 October -
- a. 0900 - Frankfurt headquarters: OTTO's interrogation report is translated and discussed. [] asks for guidance about the next session of the joint commission and is merely told to listen

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and report the results.

- b. 1300 - Frankfurt Police Headquarters: Upon arrival at the conference room, [] is surprised to find Hans OTTO present. MANECK explains that a few additional questions must be asked of OTTO (see Annex 6). About an hour later OTTO is dismissed, and MANECK asks who should be interrogated next. [], seeing a vast quantity of folders and bundles of papers on the floor, asks to see the confiscated material before proceeding with questioning the next witness. [] also asks to be permitted to take some of the material with him against signature or to get photostats to permit the appropriate American authorities to examine the material. MANECK replies that, of course, the material is available to [] provided he will deliver to the commission the material returned to the Americans by PETERS, including the financial records of the Apparat and possibly of the EDJ. He also asks if it were possible for the commission to interrogate the American []. [] replies that he cannot comply with this request before consulting his superiors, because he does not know what, if any material, has been destroyed or is still available. He assures MANECK that the Americans are anxious to cooperate in this investigation and will seriously consider the question of making material available to commission, but he doubts that this will include the financial records requested. [] also expresses serious doubts that the American authorities will consent to have [] questioned by the commission. [] asks if there is any objection to having another American assist him in the investigation since he was told that Washington intends to dispatch a legal adviser who had some previous experience with Neasian affairs. The German members of the commission have no objection to this proposal. [] asks for an adjournment of the meeting with the promise to call MANECK later in the afternoon regarding a date for the next meeting of the commission.
- c. 1530 - Frankfurt headquarters: [] reports to [] about the outcome of the afternoon's session of the commission. He also inquires from all DYCLAVER people about the records that were supposed to have been turned in by PETERS, but cannot get any satisfaction until [], []'s successor, happens to mention a suitcase with papers and a card index file that are stored in the security office. [] says this material was not turned in by PETERS but was picked up at PETERS' home after the police had evidently overlooked it in their search of his home. At [] request, the material is immediately examined and after removal of some rather incriminating papers, [] is told that the material can be made available to the commission. It is also decided that no financial records in American possession will be turned over to the commission.
- d. 1730 - Frankfurt headquarters: [] calls MANECK to inform him that the question of submitting records in American possession to the commission is being referred to the High Commissioner who,

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in due course, will get in touch with ZINN.

12. 13 October - Frankfurt headquarters: JOHN discusses with [] and staff the terms of reference to be submitted to ZINN. The terms should stipulate that the investigation be confined to the illegal political activity of the PETERS Group and that it be kept secret pending a final report by the joint commission. JOHN suggests that the investigation be raised to the federal level, but the proposal was rejected for fear of offending the Hessian government. [] informs JOHN that there are a total of 48 arms caches in the American zone of Germany, none in the British and French zones. At a suitable opportunity JOHN should inform the Interior Minister and through him the Chancellor of the existence of these caches. The Americans are prepared to disclose the locations of these caches to a responsible German official and, if so desired, will have them removed.
13. 15 October - Frankfurt headquarters: JOHN informs [] that ZINN now insists that [] be allowed to testify before the joint commission. Headquarters decides that under no circumstances will [] be allowed to be questioned by the commission, but the Americans are willing to submit information which the commission may want from [] and other Americans involved in the case.
14. 16 October - Frankfurt headquarters: German newspapers publish various items furnished by the Hessian government and obviously gleaned from the confiscated material in their possession. [] keeps urging headquarters to have the High Commissioner submit the terms of reference to ZINN, but no decision is reached on this point. [] gives [] copy of notes on ZINN's press conference of 13 October (see Annex 7).
15. 18 October - Mehlem: BRANDT submits photostat of his interim report on the OTTO interrogation (see Annex 8). JOHN informs [] that the Federal Prosecutor in Karlsruhe requested all confiscated material be submitted for his examination. JOHN and [] draft memorandum in German to be sent to ZINN by High Commissioner (see Annex 9). In the memorandum it is proposed that the joint commission cease its function while the investigation is carried out on a federal level. The High Commissioner rejects this proposal as impractical because the Americans might be accused of refusing to cooperate with the Hessian government. JOHN will issue press statement denying all rumors about an alleged lynching (Fememord) by Apparat members (see Annex 10).
16. 20 October - Mehlem: JOHN informs [] in presence of [], [], [], that investigation of PETERS Group is now definitely in the hands of the Federal Prosecutor and that further meetings of joint commission will no longer be necessary. [] declares that Americans are committed to participate in the investigation and cannot

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issue any statement that they will withdraw from the joint commission. Such a statement will have to come from the Federal government which will have to clear it with the Hessian government. JOHN will discuss this matter with Interior Minister LEHR and persuade Justice Minister DEHLER to issue a statement to that effect.

17. 21 October - Kehlheim: Lunch with GLOBKE who informs [] that the whole aim of ZINN and the SPD is to embarrass the Americans and get a chance to attack the coalition government. He also suggests that the Federal Prosecutor should have sole charge of the investigation and that the joint commission on the Hessian level should cease its activity. GLOBKE seriously doubts that any criminal charges can be brought against any of the participants in the Apparat.
18. 22 October - Cologne: JOHN briefly outlines the strategy which LEHR and DEHLER will adopt at tomorrow's Bundestag debate of the FEYERS Group in answer to an SPD interpellation. JOHN believes that the government will be able to deflate some of the sensational assertions made by ZINN and the SPD.
19. 23 October - Bonn: [] and [] listen to the Bundestag debate on the American-sponsored FEYERS Group. While Communist Deputy KENNEDY raves and attacks both the government and SPD, ZINN collars [] in the presence of [] and [] and asks why [] has not shown up at the joint commission. [] replies that there is little use for the joint commission to duplicate the investigation now being carried out on the federal level. ZINN says he has not much faith in the investigation by the Federal Prosecutor and would much prefer that the investigation be in the hands of the joint commission. After some hesitation he states that among the confiscated material there is a document which under no circumstances should be made public. He together with KANECK will discuss the nature of this document tonight at the home of []. The meeting, to which [] was not invited, was attended by [], DESROVOISE, [], ZINN, KANECK. On the steps of the Bundestag, [] and [] also met the personal secretary of OLLENHAUER, Hans HEIMSDORF, who confirmed []'s appointment with OLLENHAUER for 29 October (see Annexes 11, 12, 13).

Note: On page 10830 of the German transcript of the 235th Session of the Bundestag (Annex 11), KPD Deputy KENNEDY makes the following remark in reply to an interruption by Dr. GERSTENMAIER:

"Herr GERSTENMAIER, I presume you know several things that you have not told us here in view of the talk you had in the hall with the gentlemen from CIC. Perhaps you come up here and tell us about it." (Laughter)

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For your information, the "gentlemen from CIC" mentioned by REANER were [] and [] who had a chat with GERSTENMAIER shortly before REANER made his speech.

20. 24 October - Bonn: [] tells [] that much of this undesirable publicity regarding the Apparat might have been prevented if we had consulted him from the beginning when he could have been of real assistance to us. He mentions four points which played a decisive role in this whole affair:
- a. ZINN's personal political ambitions.
 - b. The rightist tendencies of the HDJ has always been anathema to the SPD.
 - c. Embarrassment of the Americans because the State Department always supported the CDU.
 - d. The SPD will never miss a chance of attacking the coalition government and particularly Interior Minister LEHR.
21. 25 October - Mehlem: JOHN calls [] saying ZINN had requested the Federal Prosecutor in Karlsruhe return a certain document at the request of the Americans. [] checks with [] who assures him that none of the Americans present in []'s house had made such a request to ZINN. This is communicated to JOHN who later calls back saying that the Federal Prosecutor will not release said document. As far as can be learned, this document, written in English, contains instructions how to kill "undesirables" in case of a Soviet invasion. JOHN also assures us that nothing will be published while the investigation is on a federal level, but no such assurance can be expected from the Hessian government.
22. 26 October - Mehlem: JOHN tells [] that [] and MANECK were going to Karlsruhe on 27 October to look at said document. JOHN requests that [] should not go before JOHN has had a chance to discuss further procedures with [] scheduled for tomorrow.
23. 27 October - Frankfurt headquarters: Present: JOHN, [], [], [], [], []. JOHN argues that the mixed commission should cease its function while the federal investigation is in progress. All those present agree with JOHN that ZINN's insistence upon the continuation of the commission's activity only serves to foster ZINN's own political aims. [] reiterates his previous statement that both he and Mr. DONNELLY, the U. S. High Commissioner, were committed to participate in the joint commission as long as ZINN insisted upon it and that any refusal to participate would be interpreted by the Hessian government as a sign of bad faith on the part

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of the Americans. JOHN says that he will again ask the Federal Minister of Justice DENHARDT to prevail upon ZINN to postpone the commission's activity while the federal investigation is in progress. JOHN says the Federal Prosecutor would like to have an American, not connected with the joint commission, brief him on the background and organization of the BDU and the Apparat. JOHN emphasizes the fact that this request should not be interpreted as an interrogation but merely as an informal discussion with a responsible American who will give him the American side of the story. [] says he sees no objection to this proposal and will inform JOHN through [] which American will be assigned to this job.

24. 28 October - Cologne: [] informs JOHN that [] has been selected to brief the Federal Prosecutor. JOHN makes an appointment with Bundesanwalt GUEDE in Karlsruhe to meet [] at 1400 hrs. on 29 October.
25. 29 October - Mehlem: The Hessian government published a statement in the German press that after 16 days' interruption the joint commission has resumed its activity at the police headquarters in Frankfurt with [] participating as the American member. This means that [] to his great relief, is released as a member of this commission and is no longer connected with the Apparat case except to act as intermediary between DYCLAIM and the BfV.
26. 31 October - Cologne: JOHN received a telephone call from BRANDT who reported that the meeting of the joint commission broke up because of disagreement between [] and MANECK. After MANECK, as chairman, had dictated RIETDORF's interrogation, [] protested saying that MANECK had placed a certain slant on RIETDORF's statements. MANECK insisted that the report he dictated is in accordance with the facts to which [] disagreed, whereupon MANECK said he would resign from the commission. JOHN put a call through to SCHUSTIGER in Wiesbaden who confirmed MANECK's resignation. BRANDT subsequently told [] that, if [] had not protested he would have objected to MANECK's method of handling the interrogation but probably would not have used such strong words as [] had used.
27. 4 November - Cologne: JOHN just returned from Wiesbaden where he had a long discussion with ZINN. The latter was very indignant about [] behavior during the last meeting of the joint commission when MANECK resigned. ZINN claimed to know that [] had no connection with the State Department but was sent over here as a representative of CIC in Washington for this special mission which, if he failed, would mean his dismissal from the service. ZINN seems to be convinced that CIC is responsible for the Apparat, and his conviction is strengthened by an article which appeared in the U. S. Army paper "The Overseas Weekly", in which "CIC is Criticized for Hole in 'Guerrilla' Mess" (see

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Annex 14). ZINN told JOHN [] had requested that a certain incriminating document shown to him should be destroyed and threatened to make this fact public if [] did not show a more reasonable attitude. ZINN also declared that if the government attacks against him did not cease, he would make enough disclosures to bring about a government crisis (Regierungskrise) and would request a parliamentary committee be charged with the investigation of the case. When JOHN suggested that the joint committee interrupt its work while the Federal Prosecutor was investigating the PETERS Group, ZINN replied that both REBER and DENLER were in favor of continuing the investigation by the joint commission. Later [] was informed by [] that the joint commission would meet again in the afternoon of 5 November "to wind up" its affairs.

28. 5 November - Mehlen: JOHN called [] and asks when the three State Secretaries, i. e. LENZ of the Federal Chancellery, Ritter von LEX of the Interior Ministry, and THEDIK of the Kaiser Ministry, could get together with the Americans to discuss the coordination of psychological warfare activities in Germany. Prior to such a meeting JOHN would like to discuss this subject informally with [] informs [] who says he and [] will be glad to discuss this subject with JOHN at the next opportunity when [] comes to Mehlen.

II. In support of the above chronological record, I am enclosing the following documents which happen to be still in my possession:

- Annex 1 - Police report "Technical Sub-Organization of the BDJ", dated Frankfurt/Main, 14 September 1952 (see item 3 above).
- " 2 - Draft proposal prepared by JOHN to be sent to ZINN by [] (see item 3 above).
- " 3 - List of leading politicians who were designated as particularly dangerous by the BDJ Technical Service - Land Criminal Police, Wiesbaden, 30 September 1952 (see item 8 c. above).
- " 4 - Translation of ZINN's speech before Hessian Landtag (see item 9 c. above).
- " 5 - First interrogation report of Hans OTTO before German-American Commission, dated Frankfurt, 9 October 1952 (see item 10 above).
- " 6 - Second interrogation report of Hans OTTO before German-American Commission, dated Frankfurt, 10 October 1952 (see item 11 above).
- " 7 - Photostat of interim report by BRANDT to BfV Abt. III, dated Cologne, 13 October 1952 (see item 11 above).

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EGMA 351

13 November 1952

Chief of Mission, Frankfurt

Chief of Base, Bonn

Operational/LCPCROWL

Chronological Record of the "Apparat" Case

REF- EGMA 349

Reference was written by [redacted] on his own initiative and for the reasons stated in paragraph 1. It is emphasized that this is his own report of the chronology and events in which he was directly involved.

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FROM:

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EGNA 486

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3 December 1952

Chief of Mission, Frankfurt

Chief of Base, Bonn

Operational/ICPROWL

Chronological Record of the "Apparat" Case

REF- EGNA - 349

1. The above referenced dispatch contains a clerical error which should be corrected. On page 2, paragraph 8 should read 2 October instead of 7 October, and this paragraph should follow paragraph 5 instead of paragraph 7.
2. This is important because it shows the lapse of time between our first and second meeting with Ministerpresident LINN.

Approved by

Dist:

3 - GCM
- 3 - RE

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JUL 1987

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