

# SECRET

THE APPARAT

24 September 1951

## INCEPTION

The APPARAT is the name for the fourth phase of project LCPROWL , which established an OPC subsidy to the BUND DEUTSCHER JUGEND. The fourth phase of this project envisaged the training of selected members of the BDJ in guerilla warfare, sabotage and general resistance techniques. Implementation of Phase Four was approved 29 August 1950 by Robert Taylor III, SAA. No budget allotment was requested at that time , since expenditures were expected to be negligible in the initial stages.

## Aims and Mission

(As described in Project Amendment No.2, Project LCPROWL).

1) Rapidly expanding U.S. military commitments in Western Europe make it essential that German manpower be drawn upon to provide a source of reliable resistance , guerilla and sabotage personnel for the pre and post D\*Day requirements of the NATO forces. In the absence of an organized pro-western German military establishment, either overt or clandestine, it has devolved upon OPC to take the initiative in recruiting , training, indoctrinating , supplying and maintaining a German paramilitary resistance network. LCPROWL APPARAT provides the most practical mechanism available to OPC for this program.

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2) Before D-Day it will be the mission of the Apparat to train its members in tactics, communications, sabotage methods and increase their knowledge of the terrain in their areas. As a secondary mission the APPARAT will be organized to cope with attempts on the part of unfriendly elements and hostile organizations to penetrate the organization.

3) It is planned to organize 7000 members of the BDJ for the above purposes. On D-Day and immediately following, approximately 3000 of these will engage in retardation activities the remaining 4000 to be organized into small units for general resistance activities or to assemble in previously designated mountain areas which will serve as bases for guerilla activities and operations.

4) After D-Day and during subsequent Soviet occupations, active resistance of the APPARAT will be coordinated with the strategic operations of the U.S military forces. Apparat operations will include raids, ambushes, sabotage, psychological warfare and other activities of a resistance nature.

PROGRESS MADE IN DEVELOPING ABOVE STATED MISSION

ORGANIZATION

By cable August 31, 1950 Washington ordered the complete separation of the APPARAT from the overt activities of the BDJ.

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The only connection permitted was to be between the chief of the APPARAT - [ ] with ~~ORC~~<sup>ORC's</sup> chief contact man in the BDJ - Hollocks.

On May 11, 1951 it was decided in the field to reorganize the APPARAT in ~~the~~ ~~original~~ manner - differing somewhat from the originally contemplated organization: LCPROWL APPARAT will be divided into 2 separate groups - <sup>"A" + "B"</sup> each group separate from the other- and each group to have its own- and separate commander. Both commanders will be under supervision of [ ] [ ]

The 1st group or "A" group will have as its mission ~~the~~ ~~the~~ rail and communication interdiction on and immediately after D-Day. The targets assigned to this group will be specified by DTElder. ~~They~~ ~~will~~ will be trained at Grafenwohr and only to the extent necessary to assure efficient target destruction. For planning purposes the "A" group will be considered completely expendable. [ ] [ ] will furnish DTElder selected targets for "A"'s missions and cache their supplies. At the time of this report, plans for creating "A" group <sup>al</sup> - though no definite decision had yet been made to establish separate "A" groups- had progressed to the extent of selecting its leader and his three deputies; one for the Hamburg area, one for the Kassel area- and one for the Nurnberg area.

Group "B" will have as its mission that which was originally set forth as the mission of the APPARAT as a whole. It will still be divided into two main parts- a) the fighting ~~th~~ force and b) ~~RESISTANCE~~ <sup>Sabotage</sup> force. Both parts are to be headed by the chief of the APPARAT and the assistant-chief, to whom they are responsible for their guidance and general mission.

#### INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

The fighting force is subdivided by LAENDER - with nine Laender Fuhrer's in Western Germany. Each Laender fuhrer will have a subleader in each of his Kreis districts. Each Kreis leader will have a ten man fighting force.

The sabotage force will be composed of a minimum of 50 trained individuals who will contact the workers in the basic industries and teach them the methods of ~~SABOTAGE~~ <sup>SABOTAGE</sup>, offensive and defensive whichever the command decides is best for the particular industry or factory.

In the Soviet zone the subdivision of the Apparatus will be the same as in Western Zone. There is an Assistant Chief (under the guidance of the Chief of the Apparatus) who is in a position to travel throughout the Soviet Zone. This man will guide the Soviet Zone Laenderfuhrer and the Kreis leaders on orders of the Chief of the APPARAT.

Training, communications, supply and a "Dienst" which will furnish documentation for members of the Apparatus all are responsible to Pask and his Assistant. They will be discussed in ~~\*\*\*\*\*~~ subsequent pages.

As of July 20, 1951 the following progress had been made:

- 1) the organization of three groups of 40 men each as protection and demolition teams on the Emperor William Canal in Schleswig Holstein was initiated. In that area 4 Kreis leaders have been selected with approximately 30 men each.
- 2) Nauser was selected a leader of a special group of 10 men for peace time raiding activities along the border of the Soviet zone- should such action be desirable.
- 3) In order ~~to~~ to provide for debarking and embarking APPARAT agent personnel via the North Sea-, a series of 15 rubber boat teams is to be established along the coast of Schleswig-Holstein. Establishment of the group was begun early in June and the 15 chiefs have been selected. They are exgerman naval officers or fishing skippers. The teams are based on a five man crew system for each of the 15 points -with the primary mission of furnishing entrance and exit to Apparat personnel in the case of Soviet occupation
- 4) 25 Bavarian mountaineers , familiar with a list of passes connecting Germany with Austria+ Switzerland ~~mentioned~~ - mentioned in attachment "E" of July 20<sup>5</sup> report- have been recruited.

As of June 30, 1951 the strength and disposition of the

Apparat was claimed to be as follows:	W. Zone fighting men	2,649
	leaders	55
	East Z. fighting men	31
	individual workers	4

As of July 14, 1951 all recruiting for P.M activities (except for specialist) was stopped on orders of Scudder- due to danger of a compromise.

" C "

Personnel

Case Officer : [ ]

Contact Officers: [ ]  
[ ]

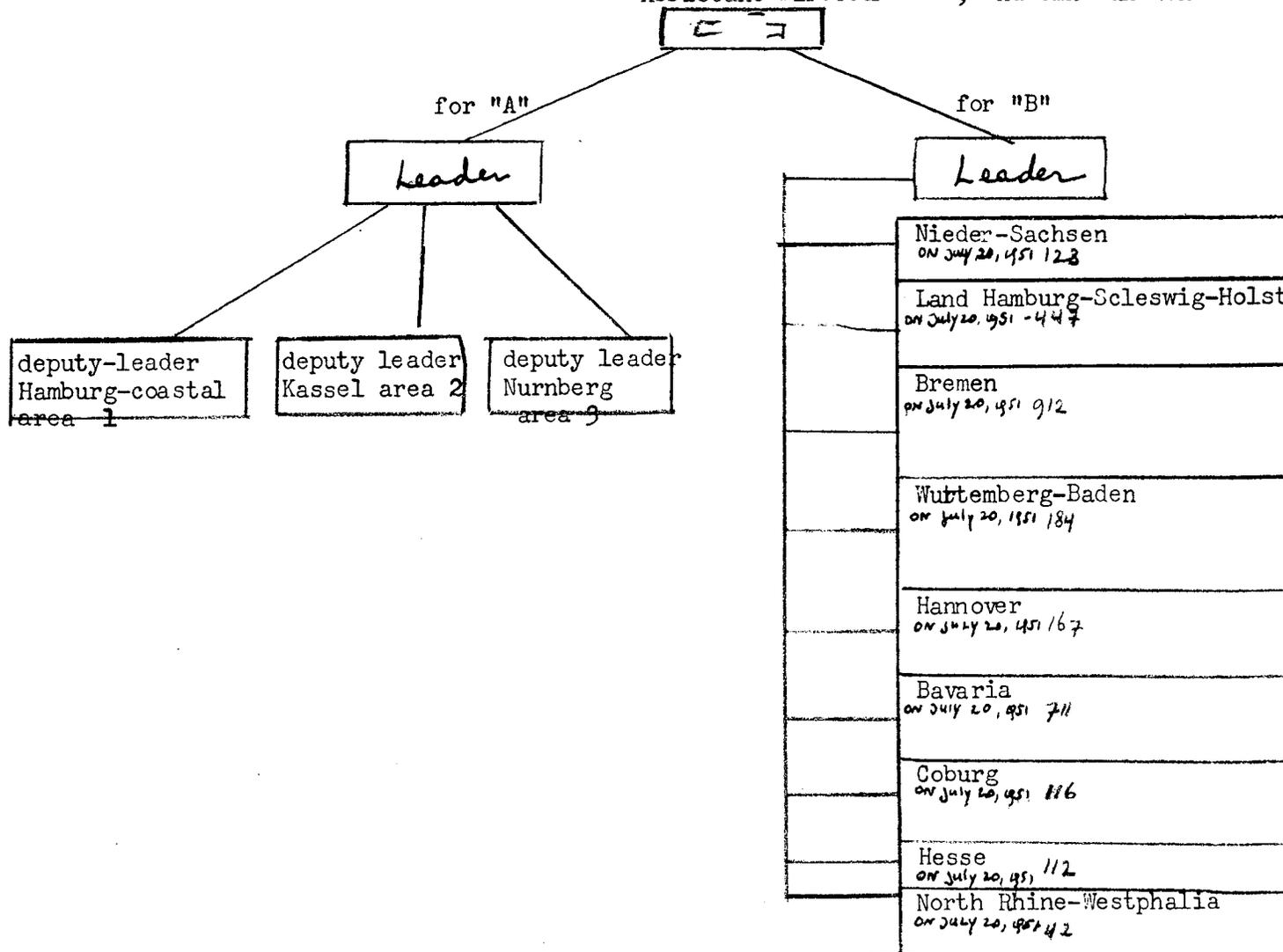
Training officers: [ ]

requested but as yet not assigned: LaPointe  
for training  
"B" group

2 PM's for "A"

8 G.I.'S

Indigenous personnel: Director of Apparatus ; Peters  
Assistant Director ; Austin Dunsden



PERSONNEL AND CONTROL

Lawrence L. Pask was chosen by Hollocks to head the Apparat. He, Pask, is in direct contact with the control officer- [ ] [ ] who is on [ ]'s staff. No relationship exists between Hollocks and the control officer. All Guerilla warfare and sabotage is handled between the control officer and Pask. In a cable dated Aug. 30, 1950 it is suggested that the control officer deal only regularly with the chief of the APPARAT- Pask- whom he will meet clandestinely outside the training area - ~~that~~ He might also meet occasionally with the permanent instructor personnel to acquaint them with new developments in special devices and techniques.

Further control is maintained through absolute control of all finances, supplies, the communication net and the motivation of the members. As the majority of activity at the moment must of needs take place in the Western German zones- possibility of monitoring telephone conversations and letter intercepts- give further control possibilities.

~~It~~ ~~is~~ Pask picks the regional chiefs. who are responsible to him + report to him. He also picks the deputies in each city.  
In case of emergency some of the key members of the Apparat can be contacted by using passwords described in memo FH 1713 dated Jan. 1951.

As of June 30, 1951- the strength and disposition of the Apparat was claimed to be as follows:

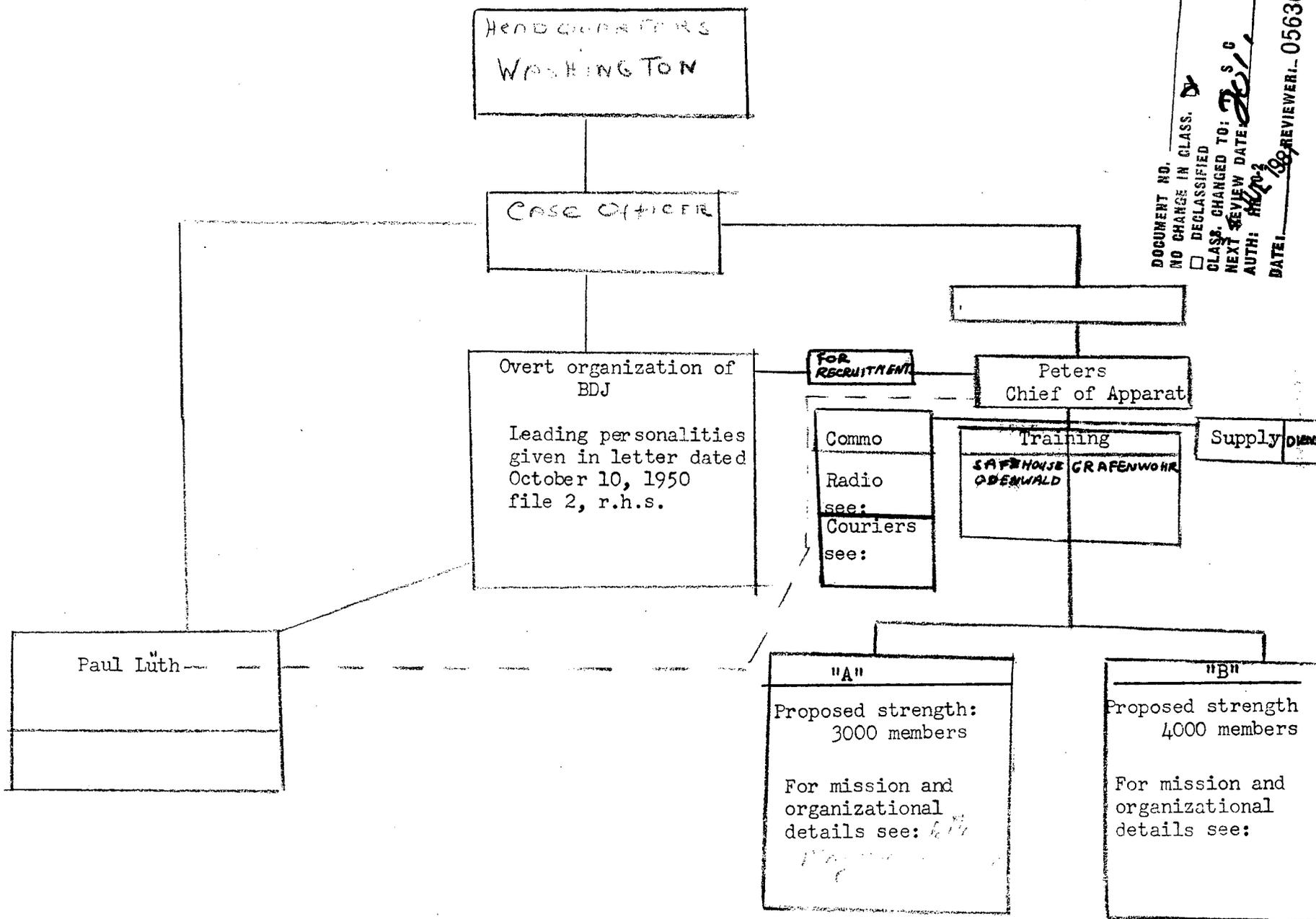
W. Zone fighting men	2,649
leaders	55
E. Zone fightingmen	31
individual workers	

As of July 14, ~~all~~ ~~members~~ ~~for~~ ~~para~~ ~~military~~ ~~activities~~ ~~ordered~~ ~~for~~ ~~Pask~~  
~~called~~ ~~of~~ ~~order~~ ~~of~~ ~~Pask~~ ~~due~~ ~~to~~ ~~danger~~ ~~of~~ ~~compromise~~

CONTROL OF APPARAT

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TRAINING

Implementation of phase four of LCPROWL - the APPARAT was authorized 29 August 1950. Even before authorization had been given, a secure training area was being searched by Pask- where 4 or 5 indigenous instructors were to live permanently. It was planned to train instructors- who in turn will be sent out to regional branches (LAENDER level). The plan thus is to have the regional chiefs have their own trained instructors. ~~Pask was instructed to recruit at least one deputy in every city where the BDD has a branch.~~

To get phase four going as soon as possible, the field requested that a trained instructor and contact officer be sent over - to be there by October 2, 1950. Due to the War Department's refusal to release the person contemplated for the job, the field was notified on November 30 that no one was available and that a qualified person was still being sought. <sup>L</sup> <sup>U</sup> <sub>C</sub> <sub>I</sub> - the man chosen for the open spot- arrived in the field around middle February 1951.

End of March 1951 a 2 year lease was signed for a training site near Odenwald and middle April, ~~██████████~~ <sup>L</sup> <sup>U</sup> a PM instructor arrived in the field to expedite training.

Not until June 9th did the first training cycle start. Instruction was given to 13 indigenous personnel at the Grafenwohr training center. i.e. the agent in charge, his deputy, an instructor interpreter and 10 regional chiefs.

The course lasted 6 days , was taught by [ ] and [ ] and [ ] and consisted mostly of weapon instruction. It was incomplete due to a lack of sabotage supplies, and some ammo deficiencies. Another course was started after the first group completed its training, and it was expected to make it into a two week training period.

On July 14 1951 [ ] was instructed to break off all paramilitary training and to stop recruiting for the Apparat due to danger of compromise. Reports on training at Odenwald are not available here.

SECURITY AND COVER

The separation of the APPARAT from the BDJ was ordered for security reasons. All prospective members of the Apparat must be cleared by the Chief and the Assitant Chief before they are given a questionnaire. The completed questionnaire is given to Pask, who checks them with the <sup>BDJ</sup>Trade files and blacklists. Pask then gives them to [ ], who passes it on to Staley for BGHABIT QKnight and HTCurio clearance; Dunston, the assistant chief is responsible for internal security. He checks with the BDJ member from the same area, and clears prospective members as completely as possible. ?

On June 1, 1951 one Otto Kruggel was arrested in the Soviet Zone.

He was ~~the~~ BDJ leader of Magdeburg-Halle. He knew Holloks ~~and~~, Pask- the ~~two~~ leaders of the Soviet Zone BDJ (Free Parliament) as well as plans for the Apparat.

Due to the danger of compromise the field received orders to overhaul the security system of the Apparat- which at the time of this report is probably still in progress.

Cover: the Leading members of the Apparat will be estensibly employed by a plyboard manufacturing company. The funds of the plywood company can be covered for tax puposes- and this company has the advantage over the previously proposed coverfirm which was to manufacture records- in that its prospects of making money to pay for itself are greater.

Army cover is provided for the indigenous personnel training at Grafenwohr.

□ I is in Germany under commercial cover- ostensibly as a business man - and presented to his instructors as ~~an~~ a weapons collector and technician.

E,

COMMUNICATIONS

A courier net furnishes the normal means of communication for the organization. This net reports to the command committee through a chief courier. Herschel Aisles, the chief courier is in this case acting as cut-out between the courier net and the command committee.

There will be a radio net for further communications support of the Chief of the Apparat. Proposed set up of the net is as follows:

- 1) The net control man will be in contact with the Chief of the Apparat through a cut-out and through Siff.
- 2) 1 small mobile powerful central station in the Alps-consisting of 3 JBRADDLE maintenance man, cryptographer and net control man.
- 3) In each ~~Laende~~ there will be a ~~Laende~~ JBRADDLE team - who will contact only 2 Kreis level stations and the net control man.
- 4) Each Kreis leader will have JBRADDLE contact with 1 other Kreis set or the ~~Laende~~ Set - but not with both.
- 5) In emergency the Kreis set may contact the net control station.
- 6) The Chief of the Apparat will contact only the net control station and give his directions to the ~~Laende~~ level through that station.
- 7) The net control will contact the outside and act as relay.
- 8) Net control could furnish current weather and target data to allied forces, drop zone directions and homing for supply drops.

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E<sub>2</sub>

ESTIMATED NO. in the net: 16 Laende teams - 48  
4 Kreis teams per Laende - 192  
1 net control slot - 6  
Total 246 men

*Inv.* letter of 1 June 1951 - 65 radios SSTR-1 for land level

comms are requested. For the Net Central Station a C. W.

transmitter RT-1 was requested, <sup>as were 1)</sup> (HRO receiver and 1 URC-4 for air-  
drop. )

*Personnel  
Progress* →

As of 4 April 1951 there were - 2 couriers in West Germany  
1 net control man  
1 courier for Soviet Zone.

As of 20 July 1951 - Herschel G. Ailes, Chief Courier in  
West Germany  
4 couriers in Soviet Zone.

Communications

Progress made in commo as reported by 1087-CFRFG ,20July 1951:

- 1) Herschel G. Ailes will take over DTDAAILY Courier net.

Ailes now has 4 couriers in Soviet Zone

Charlotte Schonhoff appointed chief of Soviet zone net. She maintains a safe house in BCQueen and services the couriers thru a cut out. The safe house will also be used as a recording station where telephone and telegraph reports are received on the agents along the courier route. Thus any deviation in the agent's time schedule is received within a few hours enabling thereby emergency action to be taken, that is to close out all contacts. None of the local apparat activities have any direct concern with Charlotte Schonhoff or the safe house- the latter being purely a courier net arrangement.

- 2) Radio net progress:

a) several instructors have been named and the positions of Commo chiefs for various areas have been filled. Radio net had been supplemented by a courier system employing elderly and crippled people , as well as a letter drop system, the latter is using a self-destroying element which destroys the box and its contents if the pickup is not made in ~~time~~ the previously specified time.

b) the radio sets to be utilized are provided with 180 second switch. All transmissions from any one frequency will be held to a minimum. A sample of a local manufactured set-thought to be superior to the SSRT-1 ,will be ready shortly. For specifications see:Att."D" July 20, 1951 progress report.

E4

Communications

~~Escape and entrance~~

Communication with the outside in case of Soviet occupation was being prepared for according to the 20 Jul. 1950 report by the establishment of 15 - 5 screw rubber boat teams on the North Sea Coast of Schleswig-Holstein. At the time of the report the 15 head men for the 15 different points had been recruited.

Supplies

<u>Brief description of supplies requested</u>	<u>Date requested</u>	<u>Date received</u>
Foreign rifles, pistols, machine guns both russian and german- with ammo. to be used on arrival in training.	Dec.22,'50	March 1951
roll of hemp and an axe , explosives, crimpers, carps	Jan. 9,'50	March 1951
pistols and ammo to be shipped by airmail	Feb. 9, 1951	Feb 16, 1951
small arms 6 Weckillass rifles + 3 bayonets + AMMO	April 7, 1951 MAY 3, 1951	
abrasives oil containers airshipped	May 14, 1951	May 24, 1951
Russian arms to be used in training	May 17, 1951	
Radios (65 of SStr-1) + others	June 1, 1951	
Training manuals (mostly army)	June 22, 1951	Aug. 13, 1951
5 2½ ton trucks 10 Jeeps 6 one ton weapon carriers	June 6 to, 51	
Supplies for caching Mostly explosives - to be packed for long-time storage. Proposed; 25 caches in W. Germany 175 " in Soviet Zone	July 14, 1951	

Estimate of weapon and ammunition expenditure per day listed in letter 25 April 1951.

T/E for 100 men groups and for the entire 7000 man group can be found in LCPR TOWL Amendment no.2 file.

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F<sub>2</sub>

SUPPLIES

Progress reported in 20 July 1951 report in the caching of supplies is as follows: Siff feels that there is only one region in Germany where large stocks of supplies can be dispersed in caches secure from disc easily protected by small numbers of men- and easily replenished. This is in the Kempten mountains. Here [ ] plans to cache supplies for long term ZRHOODOO and has requested a quantity of weapons heavier than normally used in FJBOUND operations, 81 mm mortars, 75 mm. <sup>(57 mm)</sup> rifles. This would enable the remnants of the Appar to hold the supply area from small "counter "DTPALSY" forces and later disperse the supplies to other alternate cache sites or hold the passes open long enough to permit fighting forces to escape entrapment.

FINANCES

On December 21, 1950 for initiation of the Apparatus from DM £ 2  
OPC funds are authorized

BGRHYTHM funds allocated and expended in procurement of # £ 1  
training equipment and preparation for permanent training  
sites.

27 July 1951 telegram approves budget submitted April 5 \$ £ 1  
for thirteen month period starting 1 June 1951

J

OPERATIONS ASSIGNED

On Dec. 11, 50- Peters instructed to obtain detailed info  
on 4 airfields- so detailed that sand tables could be  
built with the information obtained

On Jan. 29 Peters submits first report: DORCK- Berlin-Wilmersdorf-  
Badenestrasse.15 is placed  
in charge of project 1  
airfields in section 1

Dorck left middle January to "section 1" where he will  
instruct persons in target areas to report specific info  
to him- which he will pass on to Peters when the latter  
makes his monthly visit. KORCH to obtain his info thru  
deaddrops or courier.

Possibility of obtaining info on 5 other airfields was  
suggested at meeting between Peters and DORCK.

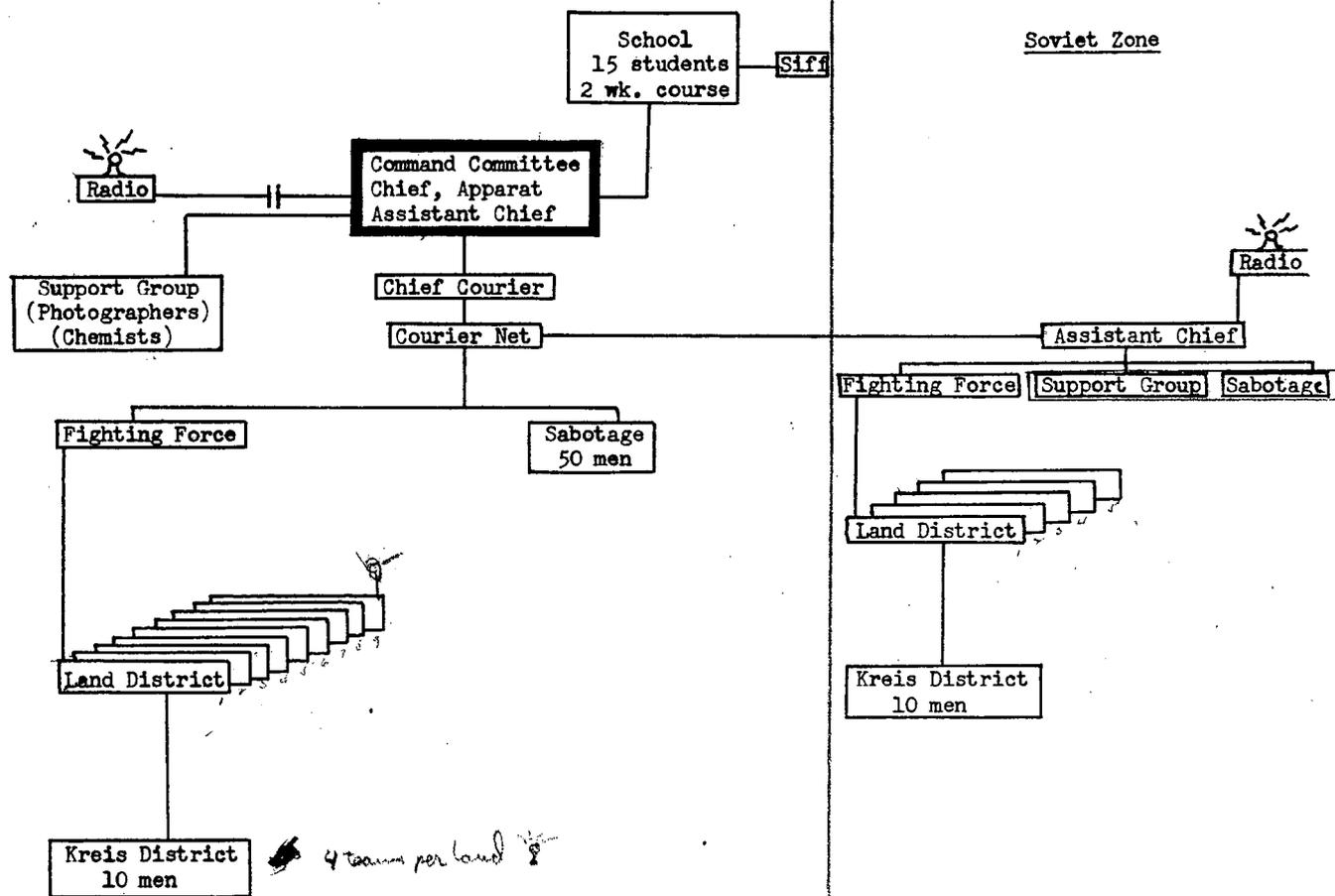
June 20, Peters hands the report to [ ]

SECRET

APPARAT  
(7,000 members)

Western Germany

Soviet Zone



SECRET