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| INFO | | | NO INDEXING REQUIRED | |
| FROM | Chief, WE | | ONLY QUALIFIED HEADQUARTERS DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING | |
| SUBJECT | [] - Erik HEINE | | ABSTRACT | |
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ACTION REQUIRED REFERENCES

ACTION: Discussion with SMABOVE

REFERENCE: OTTA-0839, paragraph 3

1. The bases of KUBARK suspicions of Erik HEINE are
 - a. His fantastic story of his life during World War II, his numerous arrests and escapes from Soviet prison camps, and finally his escape from the U.S.R. (Estonia) to the West
 - b. The allegations of Estonian emigres
 - c. His seemingly over-zealous anti-communist activities since his arrival in Canada
 - d. His eagerness to move permanently to the United States
 - e. His more recent creation of dissension among Estonians, particularly emigre group leaders, during his current trip in the United States.

HEINE's file has been reviewed and discussed with analysts for the purpose of preparing a paper that could be given to SMABOVE for their guidance in the future handling of this case.

2. Attached are three versions that HEINE has given of his life. The first was given in Germany before his immigration to Canada; the second is the [] debriefing and the third was given recently to a KUBARK source. These are passed to you as background for the following analysis of HEINE's story. (Copies of these three versions may be passed to SMABOVE.) This analysis is based on the premise that HEINE was recruited by the Soviets in 1940, that his RIS mission was to ferret out members of anti-Soviet elements in the prison camps and later among Estonian partisans. As a reward for having completed his "informant" mission successfully, he was dispatched to the West in late 1956. The bases of this premise are the similarity of HEINE's story with that of other known RIS-dispatched agents and the obvious discrepancies in his story. Keep in mind, while reading the analysis, that certain elements of HEINE's story are

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bits of truth intermingled with RIS legend. (Historical Note: Estonia became an independent republic on 24 February 1918; joined the non-aggression pact with Germany in 1939; was occupied by the Russian Army in June 1940; was annexed as the Estonian SSR on 3 August 1940; was overrun by the Germans in 1941; and was retaken by the USSR in 1944.)

3. HEINE probably told the truth about his childhood and the circumstances concerning his first arrest in June 1940 for tearing down the Soviet flag and replacing it with the Estonian national flag. He claimed that he spent nine months in an NKVD prison for this incident.

4. During his imprisonment his parents moved to Germany. Through their intervention, according to HEINE, he was released from prison with a "special transport of prisoners" and resettled in Germany in April 1941. This part of his story is beyond credulity. His parents, living in Germany, in no way could have secured his release from an Estonian NKVD prison. It is believed that during those nine months in prison, HEINE was recruited by the RIS as an informant.

5. In August 1941 HEINE stated that several Estonian volunteer units were formed in Germany. He claimed he joined one of these units and fought against the Soviets from 1941 to 1944. From August 1943 to March 1944 he attended an Officers' Training Course in Bad Tolz, Germany. HEINE has since been unable to recognize pictures of instructors and students who are known to have been at this training center during the time that HEINE claimed he was there. Further, members of these Estonian units claim that very little, if any, of HEINE's story about his military service or his exploits is true.

6. HEINE stated that in August 1944 he was shell-shocked during fighting near Tartu, Estonia; and while unconscious, he was taken prisoner by the Soviets. Apparently at that time he was in the uniform of a junior-grade SS officer. According to emigre sources, it seems that HEINE never tells this part of his story the same way twice. The story, not a new one, has the familiar ring of an RIS legend created to give plausibility to the transfer of an agent from one scene of action to another. It seems too unbelievable for HEINE, in a German officer's uniform, to have acknowledged, after capture, that he was an Estonian. For, at this time, the Soviets had occupied Estonia and considered Estonians Soviet citizens. Therefore, HEINE would be considered a traitor (that is, a Soviet citizen in German uniform fighting against other Soviets) and would have been ordered executed promptly. Yet, according to HEINE, though he was considered a traitor, he was moved to a POW camp near Moscow — but in March 1945 he escaped. (You will note that the version of this part of his story that he gave in Germany differs from the [] version.) After a short period of freedom he was recaptured and sent to the vicinity of Leningrad. In 1946 he escaped again and was able to get back to Estonia.

7. The recount of these numerous arrests, escapes and transfers during this period follows the classic pattern of the legend given by the RIS to agents whose mission was to ferret out anti-Soviet elements. By playing the role of a POW HEINE was obeying his RIS orders but at the same time — while undergoing ostensibly what the other POWs were — he was winning the prisoners' confidence and sympathy. The frequent "escapes" from camps gave him the opportunity to inform on the POWs and then to escape from their reprisal should his camp informant activity have been blown.

8. According to HEINE, from June 1946 to 1950 he worked with the Estonian partisans. By using false documentation he was able to travel even to Siberia to bring back displaced persons. "The persons I was supposed to bring refused to come with me and therefore I brought others." Two points are worth of note here: (a) at this time travel, even for Soviets, was rigidly controlled; and (b) the substitution of persons. This suggests that his travel to Siberia (if indeed he went) would go undetected only if he were on an RIS mission to assist in the transfer of other penetration agents from one scene of action to another.

9. On 22 June 1950 he was arrested once more and found to have a weapon on his person. Once again the versions of this "arrest" differ. In the [] version he related that he was at first given the death sentence, which was later commuted to life imprisonment. In the German version, he was given ten years' forced labor. Then he claims (in both versions) to have bluffed the Soviets into

giving him a release because of his German nationality. This part of his story lends plausibility to the supposition that by this time HEINE had proved his worth to his RIS officers and that the latter were considering his future. It is thought that the years that HEINE claims he spent in the Arkangel'sk Oblast were actually spent in training for his dispatch to the West.

10. On the basis of available information, we can speculate that the mission assigned by the RIS to HEINE consisted of immigrating to Canada where his parents resided and where he could expect to receive assistance in establishing himself. After establishing himself there as a model anti-Communist, he would have the tasks of reporting to the Soviets on his fellow countrymen - the Estonians, and to create discord among them. Further, it is our opinion that, on the basis of information gathered about his intentions in 1957, HEINE's mission included moving to the United States probably to pursue the same activities there for the RIS.

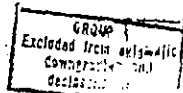
11. Our knowledge of HEINE since his immigration to Canada is based almost entirely on press and emigre reports. The Canadian Estonians claim that he has been a model citizen and has been popular enough to have received the most votes in the last National Council (of Estonians) election. However, since the election there has been a split in the Council and HEINE has been accused of being the behind-the-scenes instigator of this split. Such activity follows the usual pattern.

12. According to a recent unsubstantiated emigre report, HEINE, using a false name, made a trip to West Germany in the last year or two. He was seen there by someone who recognized him. We are trying to verify this information. Would SMABOVE be able to give us any information concerning HEINE's absences from Canada during 1957 to 1962? We do know that HEINE made trips to the United States in 1957, 1961 and 1963; but it is possible that he crossed the border more often. It is also possible that if he indeed did make the trip to Germany, he could have left from and returned to the United States, using false documentation.

13. In addition, could SMABOVE provide us information on HEINE's activities since his arrival in Canada. We are particularly interested in reports from Estonians concerning discord among them that could be traced back to HEINE's instigation. We would also be interested in SMABOVE's comments re this analysis.

14. We have just been notified that ODENVY is furnishing SMABOVE directly information on HEINE's activities during his current trip in the United States.

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German Version

att. To: OCOW - 4356 - 22 July 63

BERIK HEINE made the following statements concerning his life story:

I was born on 11. Sept. 1919 in Tartu, Estonia; my parents had a small piano-factory there. My father came originally from the island Saaremaa and his name was originally "HEIN".

I went to school in Tartu, grammar school and gymnasium "Treffner". I was a very unruly pupil with bad manners and I was forced to change school for disciplinary reasons. I went to the college in Tartu (Estonian: kolleazh). I was a student in the last grade when the great political happenings took place in Estonia and the Russians occupied the country. Already as a student I was active in an Estonian youth-organization for several years. ("Noored Kotkad"). I was especially active in the department: horseback riding. Horses and instructors came from the first cavalry regiment stationed in Tartu.

The last but one commandant of the regiment, colonel Jaan Kurvits (he was already dismissed by the Russians and major Felix Junes was in command) started to organize an underground-organization immediately, in which he included also the riding-department of the youth organization. Without an order of the underground organization, I went with two friends of the same age to the town hall in Tartu during daylight hours and removed the red flag and hoisted the Estonian national flag. This happened in June 1940. I was able to escape my Russian pursuers. But my parents were thrown in jail as hostages. On 28. of August I surrendered to the Russians and my parents were dismissed.

Ahti Pae in Sweden will remember this episode of my life. He was one of the organizers of the underground-movement in Valga.

I was in the NKVD-prison in Tartu for 9 months. My parents were resettled in Germany towards the end of 1940. In the same cell with me were Walfried Krastin, town official of Vaana-Kuuste Pruuli, colonel Aemus a.s.o. My parents had helped from Germany so that I could leave the prison with the "special transport of prisoners" and resettle in Germany. This was April 1941.

Immediately after the outbreak of the war between Germany and Russia, a police-battalion was formed of those Estonians who were resettled as "Germans". The organizer was the Estonian colonel Soodla. It was said, that this battalion would go immediately to Estonia and fight for Estonia. This was a deception. The battalion was sent to the Ukraine- to Kiev. I joined this unit immediately and landed in the Ukraine, where we fought against partisans. I am known to hundreds of the free world from this period. For example: the teacher Karl Hintzer in Lübeck, the pastor V. Viks in Chicago, the officer V. Pärtel in London a.s.o.; a.s.o.

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The only possibility to get out of the Ukraine was, if somebody used personal influence and suggested that this or that one is needed in a more important position for the war. In my case, I was dismissed from this

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police unit, because the Estonian autonom government had asked for it under the condition that I would serve with the political police in Estonia. That is exactly what happened, I became a member of the police force in Tallinn from February 1942 to September 1942.

When the first Estonian legion was formed I volunteered, because I did not like the police-work. I received my training in the south of Poland (Debica) and joined the battalion "Harva" after my training. Afterwards I was sent to Bad Tölz, where I went to an officer-school and was promoted to lieutenant. This was February 1944. In March 1944 I was detached to the 45. Estonian regiment where I served as orderly officer to the regiment commandant (colonel Vanat (died in battle) and Lt. Col. H. Riipalu, presently England.) With this regiment I was involved in the heavy fighting around Narva (battle of Sinimägi). Later on, we fought around Tartu. At Kambja we had great losses (August 1944). Close to Tartu, at the bridge Jänese, I lost consciousness through the effect of a bomb. When I regained my senses I found myself prisoner of the xxx Russians. I was dragged from one staff to the other and continuously interrogated.

The first camp, where I was sent to, was a prison-camp for officers close to Moscow. In December I was "separated" from this camp as a "traitor" and "enemy of the fatherland" and I was sent to the Ural to a special camp "KISELA". I tried to escape all by myself (March 1945). I landed in the neighborhood of Leningrad. In April 1945 I was discovered and placed under arrest and brought to a prisoner-of-war camp around Leningrad. There, I was among soldiers, no officers. Among the prisoners were Latvians and Lithuanians. I had given a different name and stated to be an ordinary soldier, but I had admitted to be Estonian. In 1946, all Estonians were brought to Estonia, because it was assumed to get a more detailed information about each individual. About 400 men were put into the former building of the Bekker-factory in Tallinn. There, I met many of my former regiment and my real name and rank was revealed. I was able to escape from this camp with Endel Uudeküll. We fled to central Estonia, district of Järva, where I lived as a free man and partisan in the forrest between July 1946 - 1950. Our headquarters was mainly the village Uudeküla, about 5-6 km from the railroad station Tamsala. Later on, we lived in the neighborhood of the village Saunaküla. Our group consisted of 10 men. We lived partly in the forrest, in bunkers and in single farmhouses. Several times we attacked communist functionaries and militia. Both sides had losses.

After a time, we were able to get falsified documents and could move more freely. I undertook trips to Tallinn, Tartu, Pärnu a.s.o. From there, I even made a long trip to Siberia to bring back some displaced persons. This undertaking was financed in gold (by Frau Kore-Kraus, whose son lives in Canada) and with Rubels, given by the relatives of the people I brought back. The persons I was supposed to get refused to come with me and therefore I brought others,

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On the 22. June 1950, I was placed under arrest in Tallinn, during the big singing festival. I assume, that a certain JOAB has revealed my identity. Joab, who worked in Narva, knew me well and he knew also, that I was in Tallinn at that time. The militia officials, who placed me under arrest were from Narva. When searched, a weapon was found. In turn, I was in the central prison in Tallin ("Patari") and in the NKVD-house ("Pajari") until March 1951. I constantly repeated, that I was a German National (according to the resettlement-contract). One day, I received the sentence of the "special commission" (Sonderkommission). I was sentenced according to para. 59/4 and 182 to 10 years forced labor. With this, my German nationality was recognized. From Tallinn, I was sent to the camp Kargopol, in the Archangelsk-oblast. The last camp was Solikansk. I was released to go "home" towards the end of 1946.

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Erik H E I N E

2 January 1957

Subject was taken as a POW by the Cavalry of the Soviet Army on 25 or 26 August 1944. At a later date he was injured in an air bomb attack near the bridge of Jaenese (crosses Emajogi near Tartu/Estonia). Subject served with the 1st Battalion of the 20 Waffen SS Division under the command of Major MAITLA, an Estonian.

After Subject's capture he was taken to the headquarters in Tartu located on the corner of Saeveski and Tache Streets. Interrogations were conducted in Russian through an interpreter for a period of 2-3 hours. Subject was questioned on personal data, technical details, the strength and arms of the 20th Division and the names of the higher ranking officers. Subject admitted to being of Estonian origin.

Subject does not remember names of anyone during this period. He was interrogated by a captain and two lieutenants of the Soviet Army.

Subject was sent to the assembly point for POWs located in Ropka six or seven kilometers from Tartu. There were about 700 Germans and 50 Estonians. (Subject remembers one Endel KULJUS, Kreis Harjumaa). After two or three days all prisoners were transferred via Voru to Petseri (about 90-100 km). Since subject was in a weakened condition, he was carried by his comrades as far as Voru and later transferred to a horse drawn cart.

In Petseri (southeast of Estonia) the prisoners were sent to a transient camp located circa 4-5 km from Petseri. The exact name and location of this camp is unknown to subject. After about seven or eight days at this place the prisoners totalled 1500 men--subject doesn't remember any of their names--all of whom were loaded on a train and after travelling for 1 1/2 days the transport of prisoners arrived in Leningrad. This was mid-September 1944. Officers were separated from enlisted men and sent to another camp near Moscow. During the trip the officers (there were only 4) were escorted by one sergeant and 2 sentinels, and were detained in a separate train compartment apart from civilian travellers.

and
Subject hid his Soldbuch, pocket map, EK II under a tree near Laitikueia (a village) in Estonia.

In the camp near Moscow there were about 2,000 Germans, 14 Finns, 1 Lithuanians, a few Hungarians and one Estonian. Subject does not recall the name or number of that camp, all he knows is that the camp is located near a former monastery and that in the vicinity are a large number of barracks.

Subject suffered some aftereffects of the air bomb explosion (first para above) and remained in this camp until December 1944.

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att. to OCU W-4356
22 July 1963

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When subject was asked by us the names of other prisoners with whom he was interned, he maintained he could not remember.

In the monastery the beds were 4-5 tiers and in the barracks only 2 tier beds.

The prisoners were not required to work but had to participate in the police-call for the camp area. The Finnish prisoners worked voluntarily in the sawmill.

Subject and the Lithuanian prisoner were interrogated 2-3 times in the camp. The interrogator was an older (50 years) Russian, wearing glasses with metal frames, circa 175 cm tall, moustach, very little hair and in military uniform without seaulettes. Interrogations were conducted in the office of the camp and the questions dealt with subject's time in the SS.

"Bewegung freies Deutschland" was working among the Germans. (Subject never heard of "Antifa"). BfD carried out the investigations with the Germans. Other nationalities were not interrogated.

In the course of Subject's internment at the camp, 4 Latvian officers-- 1 colonel and 3 of lower rank--arrived. Subject does not remember the names.

Near Moscow (a 3-4 hour trip by train) a Roumanian officers camp is located. The camp is in very good condition and the barracks are built part way into the ground.

Before Christmas 1944 the 6 Balts and 30 Hungarian officers escorted by 6 sentinels were transported by truck to the Roumanian officers camp. Subject stayed at this camp over Christmas and after the holidays all the Balts were transferred to Kizel in the Ural Mountains. This trip took 3-4 days by carriage and they were escorted by 3 sentinels. Kizel is a large coal mining town. First they were placed in a transient camp where there were about 800 other prisoners--Russian political prisoners, members of Vlassov Army, some Latvians and a Lithuanian. The Lithuanian was one Napoleonis CERNIUS, born circa 1920, who was the son of the former chief of the Lithuanian General Staff. CERNIUS was a second lieutenant. The work at this camp was done in three shifts. Subject worked in a brigade of 20 men who loaded and unloaded the incoming wood and other materials. The area of the mine in which subject worked had a diameter of 300-400 meters.

At the beginning of March 1945 Subject escaped from POW camp and attempted to get back to Estonia. Subject originally planned to flee with CERNIUS but CERNIUS could not go because of badly swollen legs.

Of the 800 men who were interned with Subject 500 had died by March 1945. There was a constant flow of new prisoners into the camp during Subject's internment.

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At the beginning of March 1945 during a bad snow storm when visibility was bad and with the aid of CERNIUS, Subject made his escape from the camp. Subject was wearing a Russian type kersey-lined jacket and trousers, felt shoes. For food he had 2 pieces of bread (ca 400 grams) and 10 boiled potatoes. Because of the weather train movements were temporarily stopped. The mines are about 4-5 km from Kizel. Subject hid in the forest, about 2-3 km from camp, for 1½ days until the resumption of train traffic at which time Subject hid in a coal train and concealed himself under the coals. The train personnel consisted of 3 persons. After a 2 day trip, the train arrived in a town called Molotow.

Half frozen subject left the train and walked along the tracks. He had no documentation. He spent a few days sleeping in waiting rooms and stealing food to keep alive. In mid-April 1945 in a small town between Volkhov and Leningrad subject was caught stealing a loaf of bread from a truck while workers were unloading to a warehouse. Subject was apprehended, taken to a military command and questioned. At this inquisition subject gave his name as H E I N and not HEINE, and claimed he was an Estonian soldier on his way to Estonia. Subject was caned by two sergeants in the presence of an officer. The interrogations were conducted in Russian with an interpreter who was of Finnish origin from Ingeriland. At this internment point the food was good, probably from the military kitchen. After two days here, subject was transferred to a POW camp located in a bombed factory area somewhere between Leningrad and Moscow, circa 10-15 km from Leningrad. There were about 20 different buildings in this compound and the POW camp was located on the 3rd floor of a factory building. In this factory building the prisoners performed such jobs as installing air-compressors (Swedish made), cleaning and repairing the buildings of the factory, and some POWs made aluminium kitchen ware. A demontaged factory from Germany arrived and was reconstructed in this area. All together there were about 3,000-4,000 POWs in this camp. Subject does not remember the name of the factory area in which the camp was located. Another Estonian, name unknown to subject, arrived at this camp. This Estonian was a blacksmith with the 1st Battalion of the 20 SS Division.

At the end of December 1945 Subject was transferred with 300-400 other Estonians to Port of Beckeri in Tallinn/Estonia, where he remained until June 1946. The camp was located on the seashore near Tallin-Kopli.

Subject remembers the following Estonian prisoners interned at this camp:

1. X JURS, Richard, born in Tartu, at present in Vorkuta or Narilski. JURS was a school friend of Subject. Wife's name is Erika, blond hair. Possibly in Germany.

(Interrogators Note: There was a dentist (Estonian) serving with the US Air Force in Hahn, Germany, later stationed in Fuerstenfeldbr, whose name was JURS, born in Tartu/Estonia. Possibly a brother of Richard JURS.)

2. X UDEKULL (?), Endel, born in Jaervamaa

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3. (Lt) ^X Helmet, ?? from Tartu.

There were about 400-500 prisoners in the camp in Beckeri. The camp was guarded by Estonian soldiers from the Red Army. Subject does not remember any of the guards names. The sentinels were kind and lenient. The prisoners' families were permitted to visit and also send parcels which were at times strictly examined. The food at this camp was better than the food subject had received in the Russian POW camp. Subject was employed unloading sand and gravel trucks for a port bridge construction near the camp. His friend Endel UDEKUELL was working in the saw mill outside of the camp. Some of the prisoners were permitted time off during the evening to go to town at which time they could wear civilian clothing but in the camps they had to wear the uniforms issued by the Red Army.

On 28 or 29 July 1946 subject and Endel UDEKUELL fled from the camp in Beckeri. Subject's reason for escape is that since the prisoners had a good relationship with the populace of the city the Russians started new investigations and subject was afraid that his identity might be found out even though he was registered as Erik H E I N and not as Erik HEINE. Endel UDEKUELL was formerly an agent of the Political Police in Rakvere. UDEkuell received a parcel with civilian clothing which he used for his escape and Subject stole civilian clothing from Lt. Helmet. Later Subject wrote a letter of apology to Lt. Helmet for the theft.

One day Subject went with the crew to the saw mill and took with him the stolen civilian clothing. In a concealed portion in the saw mill the two men changed into the civilian clothing and went to the seashore to Tallin. The saw mill was not closely guarded but had only moving patrols so escaping was not too difficult. When the two men arrived at the main station of Tallinn (called: Balti jaam), an aunt of UDEKUELL was there with two train tickets to Rakke/Est.

This aunt resided in Tallinn-Kopli, exact address and the name are unknown to subject, although subject claims visiting her one or two times later.

The two men boarded a train headed south before noon and before sunset of the same day they disembarked in Vaageva. This was on the last day of July. For some unknown reason to subject, the train was not checked. This was very much out of the ordinary.

The men were not documented. In the vicinity of the railroad Rakke Vaageva was a farm that was owned by one OEUNAP (Not positive of spelling) who was obviously prepared for this visit of the two men by UDEKUELA's aunt during her visits to Beckeri camp. The two men spent about 2-3 days at the farm and departed in the direction of Tamsalu. From Tamsalu the two went to a village called Udekuela where Endel UDEKUELA's uncle lived also named UDEKUELL.

In Tamsalu Subject became acquainted with a girl one Rosa ^X OLUP who was also known to Endel UDEKUELL. She was employed as a switchboard operator in Tamsalu. Subject corresponded with OLUP and has kept this correspondence until the present time.

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Rosa OLUP through her employment as a switchboard operator was able to monitor conversations between certain NKVD officials and several times warned Estonian Partisans before Razzias (possibly raids).

While subject was in Potma and Puykova, he allegedly had a s/w commo setup with Rosa OLUP. Subject would take a sheet of white paper which he submerged in cold water and while still wet put it on a desk or desk glass. On the wet paper he would place a sheet of dry paper and with a gray pencil he would write his secret message. When the wet paper was dry again he pressed the indented letters back so that the paper was again smooth and wrote another letter in ink on that now dry paper. When OLUP received the letter she put the paper in water again and held it against a window which enabled her to read the secret letter.

The letters were addressed to Rosa OLUP under the name: Erika KUUSIK, Tamsalu/Est. Subject explained that all the personnel of the post office knew that the letters coming in for KUUSIK were intended for OLUP.

UUDEKUELA's uncle's farm was maintained by the wife since the sons were living as Partisans in the forest. The sons had a bunker about 500 meters from the farm in which they slept and secretly during the night they would assist on the farm.

These sons were:

1. Artur^{DOB} UUDEKUELL (1900), lived in 1950 as a Partisan
2. ??? UUDEKUELL (1918), left for kivioeli in 1948-49.

September 1946 they left the farm and moved on to the village of Vahukue. Subject and UUDEKUELA travelled by train to Rakke and from there walked about 7 km west. In Vahukuela the two men visited UUDEKUELA's uncle, one fnu JUERIMAE, and his family.

At home were JUERIMAE's wife, originally from Ingeriland and a young boy (possibly SOOMUSTE ?? --his father was an officer in the Estonian Army who was deported to the Soviet Union in 1941.)

(Note by Interrogator: There were two officers in the Estonian Army with the name SOOMUSTE--a major and a captain).

One of JUERIMAE's sons was a supervisor in a government operated farm previously owned by an Estonian Navy (Captain) KORE. KORE's son was also a Navy Captain during World War II.

(Note by Interrogator: A captain KORE was personally known to interrogator but he was in Estonian Army and not Navy. KORE junior is presently in Canada).

There were no Partisan activities in Vahukuela that one heard about. Subject and UUDEKUELL passed themselves off as students on leave. Subject and UUDEKUELL on several occasions worked on the government operated farm for which they were paid food and clothing. Subject does not remember the name the farm took on after the departure of KORE.

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Shortly before Christmas subject travelled by train to Tartu because he had heard a rumor that it was possible to buy certain types of documents there.

While there, Subject met two old school friends:

1. ^{""}VAARSI, Tartu - Tammelinna
2. Oditi (this is a first name, subject cannot remember her family name). Oditi also lives in Tartu-Tammelinna.

When subject first approached Oditi's residence, she had visitors so subject waited outside until the visitors departed. As Oditi and her sister were leaving the house they noticed subject standing there and thought at first that he was a prowler and when they discovered who he was they were surprised. Later they were all together for Christmas Eve. They had a Christmas tree and candles?????

Later while in Oditi's apartment subject inquired into the possibility of buying documentation and Oditi promised her assistance in this matter. After Christmas subject met VAARSI in Oditi's apartment, and this same meeting included Oditi and her sister (name unknown to subject) who was studying at the University.

^{""}VAARSI also gave her promise to help subject buy documentation and quoted the price of 1.000 rubles and 20 liters of liquor.

^{""}VAARSI had a brother who was employed in the "Vanemuine" theater in Tartu. Subject returned to Tamsalu where Endel UDEKUELL was waiting. The family JUERIMAE supplied the money and liquor and on the next trip to Tartu subject purchased the documents under the name Priit POLTSAMAA. The documents actually at one time belonged to a Priit POLTSAMAA who was a performer in the "Vanemuine" theater. The passport had a black wax like cover and about 10 letters inside.

The photograph of POLTSAMAA in the passport was certified with a pressed seal and also with a rubber seal.

(Subject's technique for putting his picture in POLTSAMAA's passport will be explained in a special report prepared by MKTOPAZ).

Priit POLTSAMAA, the former owner of the passport, was a ballet dancer. The military certificate was green and no photograph was required.

It was rumored that one could buy passports through the passport desk.

February 1947 subject bought a passport for Endel UDEKUELL from a Militia man at the price of 2.000 rubles. Subject again changed photo so that UDEKUELL's passport contained his own picture.

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March 1947 subject met two partisans in Tamsalu:

1. RANNISTE, Edgar from Wirumaa
2. PARTS (?), Endel, captain and his brother both participants in World War I at which time PARTS was only 15 years old.

(Note by interrogator: Endel PARTS was born circa 1904. His first name was not Endel at birth but he took this on later as his first name).

These partisans hid out in the village of Saunakuela in the cellars of two separate farm houses.

One farm was owned by Dami KUKK and the other owner cannot be remembered by subject.

Subject and UDEKUELL joined RANNISTE and PARTS going from place to place, sometimes alone and sometimes in a group. They would stop in different farms, villages and in forests. The last time they were in Saunakuela was over Christmas 1949.

In Saunakuela they met:

1. VAINOMAE, fnu known as "Habe" a former police officer from Vajangu
2. PUSSAAG (?) known as "PUSA"
3. Karin LNU, female, a wife of a police sergeant from Viljandi.

Subject carried a Russian machine pistol and a German "Parabellum" both 9 mm. Subject got the "Parabellum" from OUNAP and the machine pistol in the village of SAUNAKUELA.

Subject wore the "Parabellum" in a small gun holster.

PARTS had the same weapons.

VAINOMAE had a Parabellum and a rifle.

Enu VASK, a farmer residing in Varangu near a school house, was a friend of all 7 of the partisans. VASK had a daughter and two grandchildren who were deported to Tomsk in 1941. VASK had known RANNISTE previously.

The partisans decided to do a good deed for VASK, and subject, because he was a Russian speaker, consented to go to Siberia and bring back the daughter and grandchildren of VASK.

Subject took with him 10,000 rubles, part which was given by VASK and the rest collected by the partisans. Subject travelled by train to Tallinn, and from there purchased a one way ~~ticket~~ plane ticket to Moscow, departing on 9 August 1947 at 0900 hours from the Tallin-Uelemiste

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airport. The only stop in the course of the trip was in Leningrad. In the Moscow-Kasanki railroad station subject purchased a ticket on the black market for 500 rubles (normal price 200 rubles) going to Novo-Sibirski.

Subject changed trains in Tatarski for Tomsk.

From Tomsk subject took the steamer to Bodgornoe and from there via the river Pantsari travelled by steamer to Kolpashevo. In Kolpashevo subject met circa 20 Estonian families (mostly women and children). From Kolpashevo subject walked and hitchhiked (had rides in American made Studebaker trucks--in civilian use) circa 100 km until he reached Pantschar. On several occasions throughout the trip subject was checked by NKVD men for his documentation, still posing as POLTSAMAA he told them he was visiting his sister, and was left alone.

Subject found VASK's daughter working in one of the several "kolkhozes" in Pantschar and remained with her in the "kolkhoze" for the entire day. That evening he was ordered to the main office of the "kolkhoz" and questioned on why he came here and from where he came and also his documents were again checked. The investigator was a Soviet major who happened to be at the "kolkhoz" to check on a delivery of corn. Subject continued to claim that he was visiting his sister.

Subject slept in his "sister's" apartment and the next morning he was ordered to go to Pantschar where he was interrogated on the same subjects of the previous day. When he told them he had come to take his "sister" and her children back to Estonia, he was informed that he had to have a certificate issued by the Estonian militia which explained who was going to be responsible for the children when they were back in Estonia. When it was noticed that subject was listed as an actor, he was ridiculed and accused of being a Nazi who entertained Nazi troops. He returned again to his "sister's" poorly furnished and unheated one room apartment. His "sister" possessed an under nourished cow which gave only 2 liters of milk daily. She was employed in the "kolkhoz" as a cattle-woman.

Subject had a passport for his "sister" but in spite of this she would not accompany him to Estonia.

Subject returned to Kolpashevo where he remained for a week.

Here subject met the following Estonians:

1. (Mrs.)^X RAHA, former wife of the director of the lime factory in Tamsalu/Est.
2. (Mr.)^X KIRIK
Meeri
3. (Mrs.)^X KIRIK, daughter of Mrs. RAHA
4. (Mrs.)^X REIDAK, a dependent of chaplain POLO.

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5. Linda LUIK, a young girl from Viljandi
6. Family TAMM (husband, wife and child)
7. (Mrs) EENPALU and 2 daughters. Mr. EENPALU was the last Estonian Prime Minister. He starved himself to death.

Subject convinced a group of Estonians in the "kolkhoz" to travel with him to Estonia. Among those who agreed to go were:

Family KIRIK 2 persons
Mrs. REIDAK 1 person
Linda LUIK 1 person
1 girl and 1 boy
2 people from Viljandimaa
1 7-8 year old girl was given up by
her mother at one of the stops.

Total 7 persons - all Estonians.

Subject explained that there is a restricted area in which deported people must remain and that periodically, some weekly and some monthly, these people must report to the NKVD. This group of deported people travelling with subject were permitted to go as far as Bodgornoe because in that area, about a 2 days walk, there is a control point. Between Koldpaschevo and Bodgornoe the group ^{travelling} on a small ship and beyond Bodgornoe they travelled via steamer on the Ob River. The Ob River is noted for fishing although fishing is prohibited for the civilian population.

On the second day of the trip the ship ran into an underwater sandhill and was delayed for 6 hours. Because of this delay subject explains that the captain was permitted to bypass the control ^{point} to make up the lost time. In Novo-Sibirsk, another control point, documentation was again not checked. After a two day delay in Novo-Sibirsk because of the inability to get tickets, the group finally purchased through tickets to Tallinn.

In the waitingroom of the Moscow railroad station was another control point. Two militia men were stationed at the door, one checked documents and the other stood guard.

In order to get the group through the door without having a documents check, subject approached the guarding militia man telling him subject was from the Education Ministerium and that the militia man was to report there immediately. The militia man followed subject leaving the door unguarded and the travelling group took this moment to exit from the waiting room omitting the document check. The travelling group originally purchased tickets via Leningrad to Tallin, but subject later exchanged these tickets for ones via Riga to Tallin his explanation being documentation check were less apt to happen on the latter route. Subject claimed that so many beggars travel on the first route there is a constant check.

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From Riga the group walked to Tamsalu/Estonia. At this point they split up, Family KIRIK and Mrs. REIDAK went to Tallinn and the others travelled via Tuuri to Viljandi. Later subject heard that Linda LUIK was apprehended and sent back to Kolpaschevo.

October 1947 subject returned to Saunakuela. Subject alleges that he was involved in robberies of the distillery in Aavere in order to get money which he did by selling the stolen liquor.

On 13 February 1948 subject went to Viljandi. Subject's friend, Ilmar ILVES was killed while driving a bus. His documents were taken by official

Subject was informed that it is possible to buy passports in Viljandi, so subject decided to buy a passport for ILVES.

In Viljandi subject entered the office building (a white house formerly owned by an Estonian advocate located near a playground) of the NKVD pretending he was Ilmar ILVES. When subject entered the office of the NKVD he was still carrying the passport of POLDSAAR and also the Parabellum (pistol) both concealed in his pockets. He told them that he had been a partisan and after the rule of amnesty he wanted to legalize himself and also needed a passport. Before he was questioned re documents he requested a red haired strong built Russian rushed into the room and started firing questions at subject--what play subject was in, where subject's documents were, etc. Subject showed them the documents he had in the name of Pritt POLDSAAR. Subject was interrogated by several different people, and he finally confessed that his real purpose in being there was to get documents for a friend. Subject's documents were confiscated and he was sent to a room on the ground floor near the guard room. Fortunately they didn't find the pistol while searching subject. A sentinel with a rifle was guarding subject. Subject asked the guard for a cigarette and with the pretense of getting a match in his pocket he instead pulled out his pistol, told the guard to be quiet and open the door, and through another door subject fled to the street.

Before the above incidents subject lived in a hotel with one Lt. KIKAS, whom he never saw again, and Ilmar ILVES, who was later arrested in the hotel.

15 February 1948 subject walked back to the village of Saunakuela.

Subject was again without documents and as far as he knows the real Pritt POELDSAAR was subsequently arrested.

(Note by Interrogator: Subject needs a longer time to think before he continues).

New Documentation

In the summer of 1948 subject set himself up in Vaageva as a pass control officer. During darkness he ordered some peasants with "Stoi - passcontrolle" to stop while he examined their documents. When he found a man who had a passport whose birthdate was listed about the same as subjects, he took this passport and fled.

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Subject used these documents until he was apprehended in Tallinn July 1950.

?? { Subject does not remember the name under which he lived from the Summer 1948 until Summer 1950 nor does he remember the birth date and birth place listed on these stolen documents. Subject worked as an agent of the government economic department.

Subject again substituted his own picture for the one to whom the stolen passport originally belonged. (As explained on page 6, this procedure will be explained in detail by MRZOPAE).

(Interrogators Note: During the interrogation subject kept attempting to change the course of questioning by going off on other subjects such as the people he knew while he was a partisan some of whom are listed below:

Subject visited Family GRUNBAUM of Tallinn, Raudtee Street (number unknown) occasionally before he was apprehended in Viljandi.

Family VASKO of Tallin-Kivimae was visited by subject until 1950.

Hugo TREFFNER, Tallinn, Tataristreet, the son of the former director of gymnasium Treffner in Tartu.

Alfred KEERD (?), of Tallinn

Elvi KUKK of Elva near Tartu

Battle in marshy place near Lake of Endla

Subject's group of partisans "requisitioned" a civilian truck and attacked a dairy to get cheese and butter. NKVD was informed of the theft of dairy foods, appeared to make an arrest and seeing that the partisans had fled followed the partisans to the marshes of Endla at which point, according to subject, a battle began which lasted 2-3 hours. The partisans suffered no casualties but subject noticed several NKVD men on stretchers later.

After this episode Endel UDEKULL and Edgar RANNISTE became separated from the partisan group. Subject later found out through Rosa OLUP that Endel UDEKULL was possibly in Vorkuta and Edgar RANNISTE was in Karaganda.

Rumors were circulating that the Russians were about to start a new mass deportation.

The partisans warned the people of Estonia of this possibility.

The Russians started the deportations in March 1949. According to subject nothing of significance took place between the battle of Endla and the deportation order. VASK, whose daughter subject attempted to bring back to Estonia (see page 8), was deported.

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One person who was allegedly saved from deportation by the partisan's warning action was one Karna VAAR, Tallinn-Hiiu, Hiiu Street. Her brother was employed by Ale-Coq brauereri in Tartu.

Subject was informed in May 1949 that in the forests of Pada, opposite side of Varangu, there was another partisan group in hiding. Subject's group decided they wanted to make contact with the other partisans in the forest so a school teacher from Pada (leader of the group HEINE, PUUSAAG, and PARTS) went to the house of the forest gamekeeper and requested the gamekeeper to arrange the meeting. Subject's group was instructed to wait in a lighted room so that the other partisan group could observe them through a window to make sure that subject's group was not actually anti-partisans. (Anti-partisan groups were stationed in larger villages and towns to crush any partisan movement which might arise.) Subject knows of one such anti-partisan a fnu LATTIK.

At this particular time they did not make contact with the other partisan group, but the gamekeeper informed them that they would be notified later as to when the actual meeting would take place.

Subject's group moved to Vahukula (a small village) to visit with family JURIMAE. Near Liigvalla subject's group became involved in fighting with anti-partisans at which time PUUSAAG was killed. Subject remained in the village of Vahukula until September 1949.

Subject attempts to flee to Finland

Subject, travelling mostly at night, went as far as Leningrad; from here travelling by train in the direction of Murmansk, he got off at a station on the north shore of the Ladoga Lake. After dressing in warm clothing and discarding his suitcase in some bushes he started to walk a distance of 500 km. About 30 km before reaching the Finnish border he became very ill and decided to return to the nearest station (name of which subject cannot remember), took a train to Leningrad and then back to Estonia. This took place at the end of September 1949.

In October 1949 PARTS became separated from the rest of the group. Circa December 1949 the NKVD attempted to break up the group of partisans hiding in the bunker in Saunakuula (see page 7, the reference to the group hiding in the cellars of farm houses). Subject again visited Rosa OLUP at this time. VAINOMAE's participation in this bunker group was discovered by the NKVD.

How VAINOMAE was apprehended by the NKVD: Subject and VAINOMAE travelled to Ambla on getting a message from Ambla that VAINOMAE's mother had died. When they arrived in Ambla, they discovered VAINOMAE's mother was alive and living in a farm house in one room along with two other women who occupied another room. It was impossible to get to the mother's room

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without first going through the room of the two old women, so subject and VAINOMAE decided to enter the mother's room by climbing in a window. On hearing the commotion caused by this method of entry, the two old women, thinking it was burglars, alerted the militia control post who immediately surrounded the farmhouse and captured VAINOMAE. Subject managed to escape and until July 1950 went from one friend to the other for short periods of time.

On 22 July 1950 Subject attended a singing festival in Tallin. At this festival he met an old friend PASTAK who attended with subject Junkerschule in Bad Toelz and was also a member of the 20 SS Division. Subject alleges that he did not discuss with PASTAK his renewed plans to flee to Finland. PASTAK was never imprisoned for his membership in the 20 SS Division. One day while subject was sitting on the ground, he was apprehended and pinned down by 4 militia men. He was taken to the militia station near festival square, searched and relieved of his documents, pistol and some gold coins. After 2 hour of questioning he was taken to the NKVD investigation's prison (formerly the Estonian War Department) located on Pagaris Street in Tallinn.

.....
Additional information on KORE (previously mentioned on page 6)

Navy Captain KORE was by profession a numismatist. He was allegedly killed in prison in Viikandi at the end of 1945 or beginning of 1946.

In 1946 Mrs. KORE gave subject and Endel UDEKUELL about 7 kg of silver coins, platinum coins and rings. Subject and UDEKUELL hid the coins in a bath house (subject later corrected this to hen house) and each was authorized by the other to use the coins as they needed them. Subject claimed that UDEKUELL drew from this source of income more often than subject did.

.....
In the prison in Tallinn subject was again searched and sent to a cell. On the third day he was called for and interrogated by a Russian Major in Russian with the aid of an interpreter. The Major's description is strong build, ca 180 cm, hair cut off, ca 100 kg. The interpreter's description is well dressed, 174 cm, ca 70 kg, dark hair.

Subject was instructed to tell the truth. He was sent back to his cell for the night and the next day interrogated by the same major but this time the interpreter was a Jewish looking woman. He was again told to tell the truth, given cross examinations and asked questions on the 20 SS Division, all of which subject answered negatively. The major was relieved by another Russian man who confronted subject with a roster of officers belonging to the 20 SS Division. The name Erik HEINE was pointed out and subject seeing it was hopeless to give false information at this point told all about the 20 SS Division. The interrogation lasted the entire night.

(in 1950)

Subject was repeatedly told to tell everything he knew. The papers from several investigations in which subject participated while he was

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a member of the Political Police in Tallinn bearing subject's signature were shown to subject and he was asked if the signatures were his.

More interrogations were conducted the next night and subject was asked if he participated in the torture of Soviet citizens while he was an agent of the Political Police.

After 2 weeks subject was transferred to cell No. 3 along with 2 other Estonians, one imprisoned for distributing anti-Soviet leaflets and the other, a younger man, imprisoned for his membership in the underground organization known as "Vaba Eesti" (Free Estonia). Subject does not remember the names of these two prisoners. Subject remained in this cell for 3 days during which time he was again questioned on his activities of the last 4 years.

Subject was then transferred to cell No. 13 also containing 2 Estonian prisoners (one of them a fnu PEDAK formerly in the German Wehrmacht).

In December subject was transferred to the prison in Tallinn on Patarei Street (formerly Estonian central prison). [Note on previous page subject identified this building as the former Estonian War Department]. Subject was again questioned about his past, where and how he lived since his escape from the Seckeri prison camp (see page 2).

Subject said he received money from his father a story similar to the one he previously told about the coins which were hidden in Tartu, Lille Street and which previously belonged to Captain KORE. Subject explained that during most of his winter travels he spent most of the nights sleeping in railroad station waiting rooms and occasionally he would stay in hotels. He also told his interrogators how he bought and stole documents.

Subject was sent to cell No. 7 with 18 other men, 3 of whom subject remembers:

- Y KIVI, Ants - from Tallinn, a journalist, was imprisoned for trying to flee to Finland
- Y BRANT - A German parachutist who was captured during WWII behind Soviet lines.
- X KRUS, Artur
- Y TÜVIKE - A chaplain in Oleviste Church arrested for an anti-Soviet sermon.

The council of the city of Tallinn Fire Department was an anti-Soviet organization.

In one of the cells in the prison on Patarei Street in Tallinn the prisoners awaiting the death sentence were interned. Subject was sent to this cell for which he says were psychological reasons.

Subject decided to tell his interrogators that he was not really an Estonian but of German origin and proof of this was his transfer in 1941

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From Estonia to Germany as a Folk German.

At first the interrogators did not believe this new story of subjects but after sending subject back to his cell for 2 to 3 hours and then later reinterrogating subject to clear his citizenship and nationality, he was acknowledged as German.

In February 1951 subject's file was assigned the 206 which meant that the investigation on subject was closed. Subject's ten year sentence was pronounced by a special commission and he had to sign a paper which certified that he had been told and accepted his sentence.

There was no possibility for an appeal.

At the end of April 1951 subject was sent to Peresilka in Lasnamae-Tallinn and after one week he was transferred to Leningrad where he was interned in a 5-story building located near a park.

Subject met the following people at this prison:

- XAMBRE, Heino - From Tartu, served with the criminal police.
- X ^{free} LEPITS - Served with police.
- (Lt) KAGU - Was with German Army
- XREBANE, Irene - An Estonian girl, born 1923, was employed before as an editor on the Soviet Estonian newspaper "Ohtu leht" (Evening Post).

After two weeks here Subject was sent in a prison convoy via Volodka, Kirov, Molotov to Solikamsk. At the collection point in Kirov subject met one Lembit PENSEA, an Estonian, born 1923, they travelled together to the Kalavnaja in Solikamsk.

An Estonian doctor, a fnu X KASK, was employed in the dispensary of Kalavnaja; he was the only doctor in the dispensary who refused to follow orders of the NKVD to send sick prisoners to work on extremely cold days. Fnu KASK had formerly had a program on the Estonian radio during which time he gave a five minute lecture on health.

Irene REBANE was released and she and subject continued a correspondence. (Subject had a letter from REBANE in Russian).

In August-September 1951 subject was sent to Palom where he remained until October 1952.

Here he cut fire wood for a steam engine of an electrical station and later he was assigned to a railroad maintenance team building a new railroad bed to the forest.

In Palom subject met an Estonian, Uno X OLL, born 1928 in Kuressaare who was imprisoned for his activities in the underground movement in Kuressaare.

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October 1952 subject was transferred to Dolgoe where he stayed until January-February 1954.

.....
Additional information on the transfer from Kargopol to Solikamsk:

In Kargopol subject devised a primitive type compass which he intended to use during a planned escape. When he went to the forest to perform his daily work he took some bread, sugar and his compass. For some reason he was searched and when the items were discovered he was apprehended and sent back to Solikamsk. Solikamsk and the other prison camps were known in Russian as "Vse Sojusnoi Strafnak".

.....
In the meantime a fnu PENSA arrived in Dolgoe and was assigned as a first aid man in the dispensary. From July through January/February 1954 subject was assigned to the dispensary as a handy man.

From October 1952 to July 1953 subject worked in a brigade of 5-6 men in the forest cutting fire wood.

While subject was working in the dispensary he observed one doctor who charged the prisoners for treatments. The price for one day treatment was 3-5 rubles, a week was 25 rubles, a month 50-60 rubles, and if a prisoner needed hospital care the doctor requested 150 rubles before he would recommend the prisoner be sent to the hospital.

The doctor frequently received parcels from home which were not checked by the guards, since doctor's packages rarely were checked, and these packages contained narcotics which the doctor sold for blackmarket prices to the prisoners. "Plan", a narcotic in a small bullet form with a diameter of 2-3 mm, was sold for 9-10 rubles; 1 gram of morphine sold for 400 rubles. Government issued penicillin was given only on receipt of payment from the patients.

In the camp a package of black tea sold for 10-15 rubles the normal price in the shops being 3 rubles; vodka sold in the camp for 45 rubles and in the shop for 21 rubles.

Subject met two Estonians in Dologoe:

1. Richard ^XINTER - born 1903, who was serving a 25 year sentence for trying to jump ship in a Finnish port.
2. Oskar ^XKARJAHARN - born 1914, repatriated from West Germany, sentenced 20 25 years because he failed to get documentation on his return from West Germany.

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Two more Estonian acquaintances of Subject in Dolgoe:

1. Mihkel KLAUS - born 1897, a police Sergeant from Tallinn, sentenced to 25 years.
2. Karl BRETT - born 1921, a member of the 20th SS Division, sentenced to 25 years.

During the winter 1953/54 subject was transferred to Perevalka where he stayed until August 1955 when the political prisoners were separated from the criminal prisoners.

First subject was put to work on railroad construction and maintenance teams, later he was assigned to the forest cutting fire wood.

From November 1954 until May 1955 subject was confined to the hospital of the prison camp in Perevalka with yellow fever.

In Perevalka subject had a German friend, one Otto KNISPEN, who at the present time is somewhere in West Germany.

August 1955 subject was transferred to Olp Kusmanski.

Note: Prison camps in Kalavnaja, Palom, Dolgoe and Perevalka belong to Olp of Simsk. The administrative structure in the "Vse Sojusnoi Strafnak" is as follows:

- Komandirofka (camp) - 600-700 prisoners (Palom, Dolgoe, Perevalka)
- Olp - 10 Komandirofkas; (Simsk, Kusmanski)
- Kolp - 5-6 Olps; office in Solikamsk
- Ulag (Gulag) - location in Moscow; all prison camps in Soviet Union are under the command of this body.

The attached sketch is subject's interpretation of the system.

Subject's mailing address in Simsk and Kusmanski during this period was Erik HEINE, Komi ASSR Solikanski raion, Mailbox 244.

Subject cannot remember the name of the Komndirofka where he was in Olp Kusmanski.

He worked with a railroad construction brigade building the railroad bed as far as the Kama River. This point was the main loading area for wood.

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Subject met the following Estonians in the Komandirovka under OLP Kusmanski:

1. XESSENSON, fnu - born 1910, sentenced to 25 years in 1941 for his partisan activities in Estonian forests.
2. XRAAGMETS, Jaan - born 1934, from Tallinn, sentenced to 25 years for participation in underground activities and pamphlet distribution.
3. (LNU), Ants - born 1896, formerly Burgermeister of Poltsamaa/ Estonia
4. XTUNGAL, fnu - born 1950, from Tallinn, was a student in Moscow when he and 5-6 of his friends were arrested for preparing a roster of people deported in 1949 and accused of handing this list of names and an analysis of the deportation of 1949 over to British intelligence. TUNGAL explained to subject that the contents of a British diplomatic pouch which contained this material had been photographed by Russian Secret Police. TUNGAL and his 5-6 friends received 25 years for this act.

During September 1955 in the camp in Kusmanski Subject became acquainted with Ivan Grigorevitch XALJOCHIN, born 1920, 165-170 cm tall, brown eyes, dark blond hair, had a beard like Trotsky (later shaved off), good teeth. Subject and ALJOCHIN worked in the same brigade and slept in the same barracks. At the end of September ALJOCHIN revealed that he had been observing Subject for a period of time and he was collecting information on Subject. ALJOCHIN further explained that he is a member of a Russian underground movement with about 70,000 members called "National Demokrat Titsckskaja Partija Rossia". ALJOCHIN felt that subject, as a former German officer, would be discharged from camp and in turn be able to tell the free world, especially German or American officials, about this organization.

Main Problems:

1. Contact
2. Support

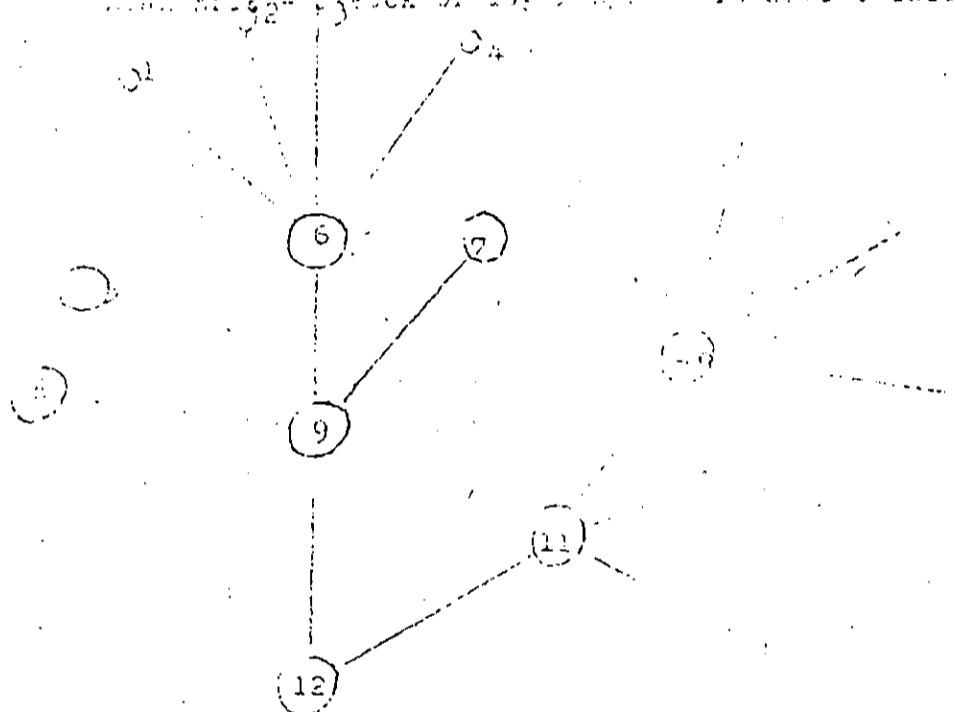
ALJOCHIN explained to Subject that when making contact with this organization one should write to Georgi Pavlovitch XKORSCHILOV, Orlovskaja Oblast, Dmitrovski Raion, Derevna Stolbische; or when making a contact through a messenger this contact should be made during 1957 or 1958 during the months of May or August only.

In support the organization is in need of technical equipment for communications (radio, printing rotators etcl).

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... System of ... Soviet Union.



1, 2, 3, 4 Komandirovka (Comm.) Milov, Dolgoe, Perevilan etc. there were 7-8 Komandirovki

5, 6, 7, 8, OLPs (OLP is a Russian name, from Russian title of the camps system); Milov, Kuzmanski etc., there were 4 or 5 OLPs

9, 10/ KOLP (shorting), administrative centre of sub. camp. KOLP was located in Solikamsk

12 (K)OVLAS - probably "KOLP" UPRAVLENIE LAGROI

The area containing the Komandirovki (1, 2, 3, 4), OLPs (5, 6, 7, 8) and KOLP (9) was called USOLAS (probably URALSKI-SOLIKAMSKI LAGROI)

8) and KOLP (9) was called USOLAS (probably URALSKI-SOLIKAMSKI LAGROI)

11 - probably "NEUROPLAS"; KOLP is a KOLP in "Neuroplag" system.

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June 1953 when the first group of German POWs were discharged, subject, on several occasions, sent his name and parent's address to the Deutsches Rotes Kreuz through one of these returnees, a Walter ENDE who is possibly working with the University of Heidelberg.

Subject's first reply from these attempts was a card sent by DRK in Hamburg 26 June 1956.

Subject's discharge was arranged by the DRK.

Rumors of the discharge were circulated around in Potma.

Subject left Potma 13 November 1956 and was sent over to Ruykova where he stayed until 26 November 1956. On this date they departed for Berlin and upon arrival here they numbered 29 persons (24 men and 5 women) all of whom were handed over to German authorities.

From the 29 persons subject remembers the following:

1. Dengoe ^XKALOUS - Rheydt 4 am Sternfeld 27 F, known by subject since February 1956.
2. Burghart ^VSCHIDLAVSKI - Berlin Wilmersdorf, Harbacherstrasse 18, known by subject since 1952 and also spent a lot of time together.
3. Aleksander ^VMEYER - Weissenfels, Post Ruhms ueber Linz/Rhein, known by subject since February 1956.
4. Stefan ^XMEYER - Obereisenbach, St. Julian, Kreis Kusel/Pfalz, known by subject since February 1956.
5. Edwin V. ^XEULENBERG - Lauenbrueck (im Stell) Kreis Rothenburg-Hannover.

Subject tells of two melodies allegedly composed by the prisoners in the Paterei prison--one walk and one song. Subject would like to give the tunes to a composer and have them played over Voice of America. Subject says that these melodies are known by thousands of Estonians.

In Potma II subject met an old German Communist, Victor ^XPRIEST, presently living in Hamburg, who fled Germany in 1933 and escaped over Spain, Denmark and then to the Soviet Union (?). PRIEST worked for the Communist Party until 1946 and after World War II was imprisoned by the Russians spending part of his time at Vorkuta. PRIEST has a weak character, ca 185 cm tall, and circa 45 years old.

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SECRET

ERIK HEINE - PERSONAL HISTORY

I was born 11 Sept 1919 in Tartu, Estonia where my father owned a piano factory.

In Tartu I attended High School and also participated in the Estonian Youth movement "Hoored Kotkad". (Note - an organization sponsored by the Estonian National Guard; similar to Boy Scouts.) I also served in the National Guard as the Recruit Training Platoon Leader of Tartu Maleva. (Note - Tartu Maleva: NO Regiment of Tartu.)

After Russian forces occupied Estonia I joined a resistance organization led by Lt Col Kurvits (former CO of the Estonian Cavalry Regiment). We attempted to form a nationwide resistance movement. On 22 Aug 1940 I was arrested by Soviet authorities and charged with resistance activities as a "counter-revolutionary".

In the meantime my parents had immigrated to Germany. (Note - One stipulation of the German-Russian agreements of 1939 allowed all those individuals claiming German ancestry in the occupied Baltic States to immigrate to Germany. Many people took advantage of this clause to escape Russian terror.) My great-grandmother had been a German. My parents were able to obtain my release and in Apr 1941 I was handed over to German authorities.

In 1941 I volunteered for the Osten Bataillon which was made up of Estonians in Germany. We were dispatched to the Ukraine to combat Communist guerrillas. I was slightly wounded during this campaign.

In February 1942 Estonian authorities demanded my return to Estonia and the Germans complied. For the next eight months I was employed by the Estonian Police (Note - "Politiline Politsei") where I specialized in interrogating captured Communist agents.

I resigned in the latter part of 1942 when the Germans arrested a group of Estonian patriots, and volunteered for the Estonian Legion which was being trained at Debica, Poland. As a member of the Estonian Battalion "Narva" I participated in some of the bloodiest fighting in the Ukraine. I was selected to attend German Officers Candidate School at Bad Tölz and graduated as a Second Lt. I was assigned to the Estonian Division on the Narva Front. I served in I Bat, 45 Inf Regt in various capacities including Company Commander and Bat Adjutant. I was wounded during the Battle of Auvere and sent to Tartu Hospital from which I escaped when the Russians threatened the city. I rejoined my unit which participated in the defense of Tartu. In these battles our battalion was almost completely annihilated. I was cut off for 3 days and while attempting to reach friendly lines I was knocked unconscious by a bomb, and taken prisoner by the Russian Army.

I was taken to a POW camp near Russia's capital. Three months later I was sent to a special camp in the Northern Urals. In March 1945 I escaped, attempting to reach Estonia.

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I managed to make my way as far back as Leningrad where I was recaptured. In 1946 many Baltic nationals were brought back to their homelands and I was taken to a camp at Kopli (by Tallinn). With the assistance of some civilians I was able to escape during Spring of 1946.

From 1946 on I fought as a member of a platoon size Estonian guerrilla unit. When our group leader was killed I took over command. We conducted in numerous raids and ambushes against Russian forces as well as carrying out sabotage and terror acts. By 1950 I was the only member of the unit to remain at large (the rest were either killed, were sent to Siberia or disappeared during missions) and while nourishing escape plans to Finland I was apprehended by the security forces, probably through betrayal or recognition.

I spent 1 year in Patarei and Pagarl Street prisons in Tallinn where I was under constant interrogation. I stubbornly claimed German citizenship (which I have never had) and my death sentence was changed to 25 years at hard labor. I was in numerous camps in Russia until Nov 1956 when I was released to West Germany as a German POW. Upon reaching West German soil I admitted my Estonian citizenship and requested permission to remain in West Germany which was granted.

Since 1957 I have been living in Canada where I now reside in Toronto.

Prepared by Priit Parming - all notes in this resume have been added by R.P. This resume has been prepared from a tape made by Erik Heine.

*Erik Heine
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*Info read from
J RAUS,
11 Dec 62*