

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

7 Dec 66

The Eerik HEINE Case

F O R E W O R D

By October 1955, primarily as a result of information [] it was evident that the entire partisan complex (popularly referred to as the FOREST BROTHERS) in Estonia was controlled by the KGB -- probably from the beginning but certainly not later than 1949. As a result of this information, an Agency operation, which relied to a significant degree on internal support to be provided by the partisans, was cancelled. [] continued its interrogations of "couriers from the partisans" who had arrived in England during the spring and summer of 1955. The results of these interrogations supported the earlier conclusions -- all of which was further confirmed in 1961 by Agency debriefings of a defector and in 1962 by Agency debriefings of Arthur HAMAN who re-defected to the Soviet Union in 1963. In March 1957 Moscow Radio announced the capture of Swedish and American agents who had been sent into Estonia and who utilized the partisans as a support base. A short time later the Soviets surfaced, in detail, their penetration and control of the FOREST BROTHERS (so named) through a serialized spy story published in the magazine OGONYOK. In 1962 the Soviets released a movie, DOWN

SECRET

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2006

BEST AVAILABLE COPY
SECRET

the BLACK PATH, which was the story of attempts by the West to exploit citizens of the Baltic and other USSR Republics and the success of the Soviets in counter-ing these efforts. Some of the Swedish and American agents sent into Estonia appeared in the film. All available evidence indicates that the "partisan operations" in Estonia were directed and controlled from Moscow.

Eerik HEINE originally came to the attention of this Agency when he appeared at the American Embassy, Bonn, Germany, on 30 November 1956. He identified himself as a recently repatriated German POW. He stated that the purpose of his visit was to volunteer information on the partisan movement in Estonia which was still active, although somewhat reduced; and on an active anti-Soviet resistance organization in Soviet labor camps whose leader had commissioned HEINE to contact American authorities upon HEINE's arrival in the West. A summary of the information provided by HEINE was cabled to Headquarters.

The information provided in the summary was compared with the information [] and other sources, including legends of agents dispatched to the West as (1) couriers from the partisans, (2) German POW repatriates, and (3) escapees who claimed to be

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

representatives of anti-Soviet resistance groups. An analysis of the information indicated the very strong probability that HEINE was dispatched by the KGB and that a further debriefing of him was warranted.

The follow-up debriefing was done by Frankfurt Operations Base, the results of which strongly supported our earlier prognostication. HEINE's entire story emerged as a composite of selected features from cover stories used by the KGB in operations described in the above paragraph. While HEINE stated that he was a repatriated German POW, he emphasized his heroic role with the partisans in Estonia but removed himself from the movement (and the area) by his arrest in July 1950.

(NOTE: We have recently learned that on 5 December 1956 -- which is nine days after HEINE says he arrived in West Germany -- the Estonian Legation in London received an English-language cable, signed Eerik HEINE, asking "where are my parents" and stating that he had "escaped from the USSR via Estonia". This contact, and the follow-up contacts, appear to have been solely for the purpose of acquiring an Estonian passport. HEINE made no mention of his service with the partisans in Estonia -- an omission which takes on added significance when analyzed with the fact that the Estonian Minister-in-Exile (in London) was used by [] in a figure-

3
SECRET

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

head role, in its Estonian operations. It appears that HEINE's description of himself as an "escapee" in this instance probably was based upon the Soviets' realization that MI-6 had discovered the extent to which its "partisan operations" were controlled.)

It is difficult to comprehend HEINE's (and, by extension, the KGB's) objectives in ignoring the facts about the status of the partisans and continuing to maintain his heroic role as a partisan. It is conceivable that the KGB in late 1956 was frantically trying to avoid the collapse of the intricate Baltic partisan complex and directed HEINE to approach the Americans

[] hoping that HEINE would emerge untainted and eventually be accepted as an oracle of sorts to the Estonians in the West. His contradictory statements have enmeshed him in a web of fabrications most aptly described as a Gordian Knot.

The attached study, Attachment B, is an operational review of that portion of HEINE's life story beginning with August 1940 when he was arrested by the Soviets, his life with the partisans from late June 1945 until July 1950 when he was again arrested and sent to Soviet prison camps from where he was released as a returning German POW in November 1956.

Attachment A - Biography (and Commentary)

Attachment B - Operational Review (and Commentary)

Attachment C - Documentation (and Commentary)

- 4 -

SECRET

SECRET

Attachment A

The Erik HEINE Case

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

BIOGRAPHY

- (a) DPOB: 11 September 1919, Tallinn, Estonia
- (b) Parents: Father - Oskar HEINE (deceased)
Mother - Margarete HEINE (nee: KUSSIK), now
residing in Canada
- (c) Education: Treffner's Gymnasium (high school level), Tartu
Tartu College (high school level), Tartu
- (d) Military Service:
"Ostland Battalion", Germany Army, July 1941/February 1942
(served in Kiev, Ukraine)

(COMMENT: Berlin Document Center (BDC) records reflect that an Erik HEINE was a member of the German police from July 1941 until March 1942.)

Estonian Political Police, February 1942/September 1942
(served in Tallinn and Haapsalu, Estonia)

(COMMENT: According to the 1965 deposition, HEINE testified, under oath, that his service with the Estonian Political Police was the result of "demands made by Estonian authorities to the Germans" for his return to Estonia. Since the Germans were occupying Estonia (the President of which was a Quisling-type), it is unlikely that Estonian authorities were in any position to levy demands upon the Germans. In statements made to this Agency in 1957, HEINE said that he returned to Estonia because he was "unhappy" with his unit in the Ukraine. While this is at variance with the statement made by HEINE in 1965, it is equally as ridiculous. HEINE has described his duties with the Estonian Political Police as "interrogation of captured Communist agents" -- an assignment of significant stature within the SD and one for which HEINE was totally unqualified, lacking both training and experience.)

SECRET

SECRET

Estonian Legion, Waffen SS, "Narva Battalion", September 1942/May 1943 (trained in Debica, Poland; September 1942/March 1943; served in Isjum, Ukraine, March 1943/May 1943)

Bad Tolz Officers' School, Germany, May 1943/February 1944

(COMMENT: BDC records reflect an Eerik HEINE was at Bad Tolz from 6 September 1943 until 11 March 1944 where he attended the 11th. War-Junker Course.)

20th. Estonian Division, 45th. Regiment, First Battalion, Waffen SS, February 1944/August 1944 (when he was wounded by a bomb explosion and captured by the Soviets.)

(e) Marital Status: Married in Canada on 28 December 1957 to Elsa VARRES

(f) Citizenship: Current - Canadian (Naturalized in 1964)

Previous - German

Estonian (by birth)

(g) Current Residence: 121 Mount Olive Drive, Rexdale, Toronto, Canada

(h) Current Employment: Artistic Woodwork Company
23. Tinsley Avenue
Toronto, Canada

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

- 2 -

SECRET

SECRET

Attachment B

OPERATIONAL REVIEW

I. HEINE's arrest by the Soviets in 1940 and his resettlement in Germany in April 1941

HEINE took part in some patriotic papers in Tartu in early July 1940 (shortly after the first Soviet occupation of Estonia). To avoid being arrested for these anti-Soviet activities (which included an attempt to tear down the flag from the city hall in Tartu and replace it with the Estonian flag), HEINE escaped to Elva (about 20 miles from Tartu) where he immediately resumed his anti-Soviet activities by organizing and directing partisan groups. One of which, traveled to Valga, Tallinn, Haapsalu, and several other towns (although HEINE has admitted that the Soviets were looking for him). After learning that his parents were being held as hostages in Tartu (although he has not explained how he learned of this), HEINE surrendered to the Soviets on 28 August 1940. He was incarcerated in an NKVD prison where he underwent intensive interrogations which included generous applications of torture. His parents were, in the meantime, permitted to re-settle in Germany--while he was still undergoing interrogation. Quite suddenly the interrogation ceased and HEINE was transferred to a prison in Tallinn. In April 1941 he was permitted to re-settle in Germany although he had consistently maintained during his interrogation that he was not a German.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

END OF FILE

SECRET

SECRET

and had stubbornly insisted that he was an Estonian. During his interrogation by the NKVD, HEINE admitted to some anti-Soviet activities although he never did confess all of the facts.

(COMMENT: HEINE has provided varying and contradictory versions of the story about lowering the Red flag and raising the Estonian flag. Verification that such an incident did occur and that HEINE did participate in it has been obtained from one source who claims to have participated in the incident with HEINE. Other sources have stated that the incident did occur and that they had heard rumors that HEINE was a participant. One source, who claims he was in Tartu at the time, claims that HEINE was arrested for handing out tri-colored lapel flags in the Estonian national colors. By allowing for human errors, i.e., language difficulties, faulty memories, ego, etc., it will be assumed that HEINE has presented a fairly factual account of the "flag" incident. It will also be assumed that HEINE did engage in anti-Soviet activities immediately following his "escape" to Valga after the "flag" incident. Verification of it is, however, limited to one source who has stated that he was contacted by HEINE in Valga in behalf of organizing partisan groups. HEINE's statements that his parents were permitted to re-settle in Germany while he (their

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

son) was still being interrogated by the NKVD is contradictory to the situation that existed in Estonia at that time. HEINE's parents had no real legal claim to German citizenship (his maternal grandmother had come to Estonia from Germany according to HEINE). Even if his parents had a claim, it is unlikely that the Soviets would have honored the claim while their son was still being interrogated by the NKVD. Furthermore, at that time, the Soviets were engaged in a massive round-up of Estonians (who were judged to be politically unreliable and who were deported to Siberia) rather than carrying out the terms of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact. HEINE's statements that he was granted permission to re-settle in Germany a few months after his parents had gone to Germany has been contradicted by a source who was in charge of the Intelligence Division of the Estonian Security Police during the German occupation of Estonia. According to the source, who obtained his information from a Double Agent, HEINE was recruited by a special branch of the NKVD which was charged with recruiting agents for work outside of Estonia at the time of HEINE's arrest (in 1940); HEINE was put in a special detention cell of this special branch where he was treated well, a short jail sentence having been arranged for him, and

- 3 -

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

recruited for work in Germany. HEINE was then (according to the source) transferred to Germany for espionage under the cover of a German national. Information available in the files of this Agency, through an analyses of data obtained from debriefing of defectors and interrogation of couriers from the resistance organization, reflects that the NKVD had penetrated the partisan groups in the early days of their formation; recruited agents from within the groups; dispatched these agents to the West; principally to Germany and Finland where they joined the German and Finnish armies; and, after the German occupation of Estonia in 1941, many of the agents were returned to Estonia where they served in the German Army and collected information on German troop movements which they transmitted to the NKVD.)

II. HEINE's capture by the Soviets in August 1944 and transfer to a Soviet labor camp in the Urals (Kisela)

According to HEINE's testimony, under oath, he was captured by the Soviets on 25/26 August 1944 near the Janese river bridge in the village of Kambija, about 20 miles from Tartu. He had suffered a concussion from an aerial bomb attack (probably German) and lost consciousness. When he woke up, he was being searched by Soviet soldiers who were going to shoot him; however,

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

he was saved through the intercession of a Russian-Estonian soldier who was one of his captors. They took his watch and wallet which contained some money and letters from his mother. Because the envelopes were not in his wallet and because he had earlier hid his Soldbuch, medals, "dog tags", etc., the Soviets had no access to his true identity. At the time of his capture, he was wearing the Waffen SS uniform with Estonian Legion insignia. He admitted to being an Estonian but identified himself by the surname of HEIN (rather than HEINE) because he did not want the Soviets to know that he had been arrested by them in 1940. HEINE was taken to Tartu where he was interrogated by officers of the Soviet Army. Later he was sent to a POW assembly point located about six or seven kilometers from Tartu, then transferred to Petseri where a transient camp was located. From the transient camp, HEINE and other prisoners were loaded on a train which arrived in Leningrad in mid-September 1944. Upon arriving in the Leningrad area, the officers were separated from the enlisted men and sent to another camp on the outskirts of Moscow. During his stay in the latter camp, HEINE was interrogated (and beaten), declared to be a traitor of the Soviet Union and transferred to a labor camp in Kisela (in the Urals). HEINE remained in this camp until March 1945.

- 5 -

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

(COMMENT: When HEINE was interviewed by this Agency in 1957, he made no reference to having used the name HEIN when he was captured in 1944 (Note: He first referred to having done this in telling of his arrest in 1945.) Regardless of when he used it for the first time, the idea that he identified himself as HEIN and was thus able to fool the Soviets can lead to one assumption only, i.e., that his Soviet interrogators had an average I.Q. of approximately minus 20. When HEINE was interviewed by the Canadians in 1964, he denied that he had ever worn an SS uniform. Moreover, he denied that he had ever said that he did (yet, in his testimony a year later (in 1965) HEINE not only admitted that he wore an SS uniform but described it in detail). HEINE's description of what happened to him in the period immediately following his capture in 1944 can not be specifically disputed but his statements do not at all fit into the picture of Soviet reality as it existed in the Baltic States at that time. It does, however, fit into the legend theme used by numerous Soviet agents who posed as bona fide representatives of the Estonian partisan movement in seeking contact with and support from Western Intelligence Services in the post World War II period. HEINE probably intends that this information will add support to his role as an Estonian hero.)

⁶
SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

III HEINE's escape from the labor camp in Kisela, March 1945, and his arrest near Leningrad in mid-April 1945

In early March 1945 HEINE escaped from the labor camp in Kisela, intending to return to Estonia because he had heard that a big anti-Soviet partisan movement had started there (although he has not explained how he heard of this). HEINE was assisted in his escape by a fellow prisoner (a Lithuanian who had also served in the Waffen SS) who intended to escape with HEINE but was unable to do so because of badly swollen legs. A snow storm of blizzard proportions probably prevented the guards from detecting HEINE as he crawled under a four-strand, non-electrified barbed wire fence. HEINE dug a bunker in the snow drifts where he stayed for 1 1/2 days and he then hopped on a coal train leaving the mining area, hid under the coal and got off the train near Molotov (now Perm). He walked along the railroad tracks where he picked up an oil can and made believe that he was an oiler on the railroad. This oil can served as the "best cover" he ever had. HEINE made the mistake of trying to steal food from an old man in the rail station whose shouts brought HEINE to the attention of the militia who started to chase HEINE. He got away, however, walked along the railroad tracks and jumped on a passenger train going toward Molotov. Not having any documents, he soon jumped off and walked to an area where

- 7 - SECRET []

of Molotov where he entered the station and stole a suitcase containing food and raggy clothes. He then hopped on a train going toward Kirov and entered a passenger car. No tickets were collected from the passengers but the NKVD began to check documents. To avoid an encounter with the NKVD, HEINE jumped off this train between Kirov and Vologda. After jumping on and off several more trains going toward Leningrad, HEINE finally arrived in an area between Volkhov and Leningrad. In mid-April 1945 he was arrested by the local militia for stealing bread from a bakery truck. He was interrogated (and beaten) during which he said his name was HEIN and that he was an Estonian POW from a nearby camp looking for food. After two days of interrogations, HEINE was transferred to a POW camp about 10-15 kilometers from Leningrad in the direction of Moscow. He remained in this camp until the end of December 1945 when he was transferred to Tallinn.

(COMMENT: This segment of HEINE's story is highlighted by his usual good luck and success in fooling the Soviets again and again, thus adding to his stature as a hero. In spite of the confusion that did exist at that time in the Soviet Union, document checks and other controls were rigidly enforced. It is unlikely that HEINE would have been

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

able to consistently evade them. It is also unlikely that he could have convinced the NKVD to accept the story of his being an Estonian POW who had left a near-by camp in search of food or that they would then transfer him, after two days of interrogations, to another POW camp. It is more likely that he would have been (once more) declared an enemy of the Soviet Union and, because he had served in the German Army, his true identity would have been established. His story does, however, fit into the pattern of agent legend material used by the KGB in the 1950's.)

IV. HEINE's return to Tallinn in early January 1946 and his escape from Port of Beckeri prison camp in late June 1946

In November 1945 there were rumors circulating in the prison camp in Leningrad (where HEINE then was) that all Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians were being returned to their homelands. At the end of December HEINE and 800 Estonians were transported, via train, from the Leningrad area to Estonia. Upon arriving at a Tallinn freight station, the prisoners marched, under Soviet guards, to a labor camp at the Port of Beckeri on the out-

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

skirts of Tallinn. They were assigned to construction activities in the port area; HEINE being assigned to a pier construction project. At first the prisoners were guarded by Russians who were eventually replaced by Estonians serving in the Soviet Army. The Estonian guards assumed a friendly attitude toward the prisoners and even took out letters to the prisoners' relatives, although HEINE made no attempt to contact anyone. Interrogation of the prisoners was initiated soon after their arrival. Some of the prisoners were fortunate enough to convince the interrogators that they had been involuntarily mobilized into the German Army which resulted in their being placed into special labor battalions which permitted them a limited degree of freedom. HEINE's first (and only) interrogation did not take place until early May 1946. It lasted about one-half hour during which he had to write down information concerning himself and his family--most of which he lied about, including his name which he gave as HEIN (rather than HEINE) to fool the NKVD and a non-existent street address in Tartu as his last place of residence before the war. He admitted that he served in the Waffen SS but added that he was involuntarily mobilized. He got the impression that his interrogators were not convinced

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

that he was telling the truth and realized that it was simply a matter of time before his true identity would be discovered. He withheld the information that he had been in a POW camp in Kisela and that he had escaped from it. HEINE and a friend (also a prisoner), who knew HEINE's true identity, began to plan their escape. From relatives and other callers who visited with him in the guardhouse, HEINE's friend learned that most of his relatives were with the partisans and were waiting for him to join them as the "fight had to be carried on". HEINE's friend obtained a package of civilian clothing from his visitors. HEINE stole some civilian clothing from another prisoner. They escaped, (by acting as if they were civilians), undetected, about a month after HEINE's interrogation, i.e., first part of June 1946. They made their way via Tallinn seashore to the railroad station in Tallinn where they met an aunt and several male and female acquaintances (not further identified) of HEINE's friend. These people provided HEINE and his friend with small amounts of money and train tickets for their travel to Vageva, half way between Tallinn and Tartu, where arrangements had been made for them to join a partisan group. Neither of them had any documents but, fortunately, they encountered no checks. Upon arrival at their destination, they made their way

- 11 -
SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY
SECRET

to the home of his friend's relatives. The following day, accompanied by a guide (not further identified), HEINE and his friend walked approximately ten miles to an area just north of Rakke where they joined the partisan group, the leader of which was Captain Endel PARTS.

(COMMENT: (1) In 1957 when HEINE was interviewed by this Agency, he stated that some of the prisoners in the labor camp at the Port of Beckeri were permitted time off during the evening to go to town at which time they could wear civilian clothing. His friend (whom he identified) worked in a saw mill outside of the camp (he was one of the Estonian prisoners who were returned to Estonia on the same train with HEINE). Even though HEINE was not assigned to the labor crew at the saw mill, he went there one day, carrying civilian clothing which he had stolen from another prisoner (and to whom he later wrote a letter of apology). HEINE and his friend dressed in their civilian clothing and walked to the main Tallinn railway station. The saw mill was not too closely guarded; it had only moving patrols which made their "escape not too difficult". At the railway station they were met by the aunt of his friend who provided them with train tickets to Rakke. Just before noon they boarded the train

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

going south, disembarking in the area of Vageva where they located the farm whose owner obviously had been prepared for their arrival by the aunt of his friend. This happened on the last day of July 1946, i.e., 31 July 1946.

(2) The Beckeri shipyard on the eastern side of the Kopli Peninsula was and still is part of the port of Tallinn which is the Headquarters of the Baltic Fleet. At the time HEINE claims he worked there, under rather loose security measures, the area was one of the most sensitive sites in the USSR and was one of the top priority targets of the United States intelligence community. Our most recent information indicates that it is the site for the servicing and repairing of submarines. As far as it is possible to ascertain, the entire port area was then and still is patrolled by Soviet Border Guards. When United States Naval Attaches were in the area of the Beckeri shipyard in late 1963, a Border Guard sentry instructed them to leave the area and followed them up the hill as they departed. In view of the importance attached to the area, HEINE's story falls within the pattern of legend material used by the KGB to dispatch agents who have claimed to have valuable information on the ports of Tallinn,

- 13 -
SECRET

SECRET

Ventspils (in Latvia) and Kleipeda (in Lithuania), making the agents especially attractive to their Western Intelligence Service contacts.

(3) HEINE's story of the circumstances related to his return to Estonia in 1946 is contradictory to the information we have on the procedures used by the Soviets in permitting Estonian POWs to return to their Homeland. The results of exhaustive interrogations were screened carefully after which a considerable number of them were returned. However, this program began in December 1946 (and not December 1945, as HEINE had indicated). Those who were permitted to return were given letters to the Repatriation Commission in Estonia to whom they were required to report and from whom they got their final papers which required the returnees to register in the village, town or city where they were going to live-Tallinn, Haapsalu and the islands being places they could not live. Many of the returnees were contacted and recruited as internal informants, and subsequently became a part of the KGB-controlled partisan organization.)

V HEINE's life as a partisan, June 1946-July 1950

Within a couple of days after their escape from the

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

labor camp in Tallinn harbor, HEINE and his friend joined a partisan group whose leader was Endel PARTS. They lived mostly in bunkers in the forests near Vageva (in south central Estonia) although they occasionally visited farm houses in the area whose sympathetic occupants furnished them with food and other supplies. Mainly, though, in order to subsist they foraged for food and robbed state-owned dairy farms and distilleries. HEINE and his friend, however, had access to independent financial resources through the friend's relative (an elderly lady now living in Sweden) who owned a sizeable collection of gold, platinum and silver coins which were available to them as they saw fit. Soon after arriving in the area, HEINE recruited a girl friend who, because she was employed by the local telephone exchange, was able to monitor NKVD conversations and forewarn the partisans of NKVD actions directed against them.

Early in July the group engaged in a skirmish with NKVD troops who had arrived in the area to ferret out anti-Soviet elements known to be hiding in the forests. While several NKVD troops were killed in this encounter, the partisans suffered no losses although HEINE received a bullet wound in his leg. In August NKVD troops again arrived in the area, one of whom was an officer from Viljandi.

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

HEINE went directly to this officer's automobile and fatally wounded the officer by shooting him in the face. During the Christmas holidays, HEINE went to Tartu where he visited two girls he had known from pre-war days. When the girls learned that HEINE had no documents, they offered to obtain the appropriate papers, including an internal passport, for him. The girls advised HEINE the cost of this transaction and HEINE returned to his operational area to obtain the required amount of money and liquor. He then went back to Tartu where he was given blank military documents, travel orders and an internal passport in the name of Priit POLTSAMAA, a ballet dancer from the state-owned theater in Tartu. HEINE made the necessary changes in the passport by substituting his picture and touching up the cachet seals so that his alterations would not be evident to anyone who examined them. In February 1947 HEINE traveled to Viljandi where he obtained a passport for his friend (the one with whom he had escaped), via a black market transaction with an NKVD officer. In the spring of 1947 the partisan band attacked a Soviet Army convoy which had arrived in the area (where the band operated). The convoy consisted of four cars and trucks; HEINE killed the drivers and the trucks and cars were burned.

SECRET BEST AVAILABLE COPY

In August 1947 HEINE traveled to Siberia to bring back to Estonia the deported daughter of an Estonian farmer who lived in the area where the partisan group was and who had been most helpful. HEINE used the internal passport and other papers he had acquired in the name of Priit POLTSAMMA, the ballet dancer, who, according to the travel documents, was ordered to travel to Siberia (presumably to perform in a ballet). HEINE went to Tallinn by train, from Tallinn to Moscow by plane, and to the Pakstar area (in Siberia) by train and steamboat. HEINE was the first Estonian who visited this highly controlled detention area. Even though there were numerous document checks along the way, HEINE encountered no difficulties. The deported Estonian woman was employed at a near-by kolkhoz and when she was contacted by HEINE, she refused to accept his offer to help because "she was afraid". While staying with this woman, HEINE was first questioned by the kolkhoz chairman and the next day by the local NKVD. HEINE explained to each of these persons that he was visiting his "sister" (although HEINE has not explained how he managed to convince them that this truly was his purpose--he was documented as Priit POLTSAMAA and his "sister's" maiden name was VASK, a fact which would be readily obvious to any one).

SECRET

Because he did not succeed in having his "sister" return to Estonia with him, HEINE left the kolkhoz on the return journey. In Pakstar he collected seven Estonians--two of whom were children (and none of them previously known to HEINE) who were eager to return to Estonia. None of these persons had documents except for papers permitting them to travel within a limited and specified area. Through a series of ruses, HEINE managed to avoid all document checks for these persons although his documents were frequently checked. The entire group finally arrived in Estonia, returning by way of Moscow, Leningrad and Latvia. Much later HEINE learned that most of them were re-deported. HEINE also later learned that the ballet dancer whose documents HEINE used for his "journey to Siberia" had been deported (presumably both incidents were the result of HEINE's activities, although HEINE has not so indicated). HEINE re-joined his partisan group in October 1947.

A family friend from Tallinn, Ilmar GRUNBAUM, had been involved in a traffic accident while employed as a dispatcher in a bus terminal. GRUNBAUM had taken one of the vehicles (probably a truck) from the terminal for his personal use and was in an accident which resulted in the accidental death of a Russian soldier. Realizing that this

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

was a serious offense which would result in a prison sentence of several years, GRUNBAUM escaped from his arresting officers who were taking him to police headquarters. Because the arresting officers had taken his passport, GRUNBAUM arranged with two friends in the Viljandi office of the NKVD to obtain a new passport by paying 4,000 rubles in a "under the counter" transaction. GRUNBAUM asked HEINE to accompany him to Viljandi for protective purposes in case any check points were encountered. GRUNBAUM and HEINE arrived in Viljandi in February, with HEINE documented as Priit POLTSAMAA, the ballet dancer. They met GRUNBAUM's friends to whom GRUNBAUM paid the 4,000 rubles. GRUNBAUM was advised by them that it would be necessary for him to visit the local (NKVD) office where he would be superficially interrogated in order to have an official basis for having issued a new passport to him. At the last minute GRUNBAUM became frightened and refused to pursue the matter. However, HEINE was determined to get the passport for GRUNBAUM. When he arrived at the NKVD office HEINE (who was still using the documents he had carried when he made a clandestine journey to Siberia in the summer of 1947) was met by one of

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

the two "officials" who had accepted the 4,000 rubles from GRUNBAUM. The superficial interrogation began. It was interrupted by the appearance of the local chief who arrested HEINE and took his documents. (HEINE later learned-no further details provided-that one of the two officials who had accepted the 4,000 rubles was dissatisfied over the division of the money and betrayed the entire scheme to his chief.) HEINE was placed under detention. In spite of the body search to which he was subjected, HEINE had managed to conceal the Luger he carried with him. He realized that the most decisive moment of his life had arrived because the NKVD would soon find out that he was Eerik HEINE. He terrorized the guard on duty, managed to shoot his way out and escape from the sergeant of the guards. He then escaped through an unlocked door in the guards' room and returned to his home bases with the partisans. HEINE heard (although he did not state how he learned of it) that his friend Ilmar GRUNBAUM was arrested as a result of the general alarm sounded at the time of HEINE's escape and was sent to Siberia. HEINE also heard (from a friend he met in Leningrad prison in 1950) that Priit POLTSAMAA (whose documents HEINE was carrying) was also arrested and sent to a prison in Siberia near the Arctic Circle.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

While HEINE was on his trip to Siberia (August-October 1947), two members of his partisan band were killed during an NKVD attack which forced the surviving partisans to relocate in a bunker about 15 miles from Tamsalu. HEINE rejoined the group when he returned to Estonia from his trip. They were fairly inactive during the winter months except for HEINE's trip to Viljandi in February 1948. (Note: details of this trip described in above paragraphs). In the spring of 1948 HEINE obtained a passport in the name of Helmut HELENURM from a farm woman in the area who had stolen it from HELENURM during HELENURM's visit to her farm. HEINE made the appropriate alterations to this passport which he retained until his arrest in July 1950. (Note: the documents HEINE had in the name of Priit POLTSAMAA had been taken from him by the NKVD in Viljandi.) HEINE traveled frequently to Tallinn, using the HELENURM passport; but, while he was frequently checked by the militia, he encountered no unpleasant incidents.

The leader Endel PARTS became separated from the group in May 1948 and was assumed to have been arrested and probably killed. HEINE then became the leader. HEINE killed an NKVD officer in June by waylaying the officer on the highway and shooting him. In late June or early

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

July the NKVD surrounded their bunker. Four of the band were absent but HEINE and the other two were inside. The NKVD set the bunker on fire, one of the group was badly wounded and was thrown into the burning bunker by the NKVD. HEINE was captured and the NKVD began an on-the-spot interrogation during which he was brutally beaten. This lasted only about 15 minutes when it was interrupted by the return of the absent members who were accompanied by members of a neighboring partisan group. About half of the NKVD troops were killed and the remainder ran away. Once more HEINE and his group were forced to relocate. They went to live in a bunker located in the Varangu' area (west of Tamsalu) where they remained for the balance of the winter. The band was further reduced in size in September by the arrest of another member while he was on his way to visit a girl friend.

The second wave of deportations started in March 1949. HEINE decided to help those who were scheduled to be deported and clashed twice with Soviet troops who arrived in convoys to take the deportees to the railway station. The trucks were destroyed, the troops killed and the people released. Two of the remaining members of HEINE's band were arrested in May 1949 which

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

resulted in HEINE and the other member relocating in a bunker near Vajangu (east of Tamsalu). They remained there until December when the other member was killed during an NKVD attack on the bunker during HEINE's absence; HEINE having gone to Tamsalu to visit a girl friend. HEINE believes that the group had been betrayed by an informant.

HEINE went to live with the family of a girl friend in January 1950. He lived there, in hiding, until July 1950 when he went to Tallinn with the idea of escaping over the border into Finland. He planned to take the train from Tallinn to Leningrad from where he would take another train for Petrozavodsk, getting off near Lodeynoye Pole, go west along the shore of Lake Ladoga, cross the border into Finland and contact the American Consul in Helsinki. HEINE had figured this entire escape route by himself. His girl friend did not know of his plans (HEINE has corresponded with this girl since he came to Canada).

Before starting on his escape journey, HEINE spent several days in Tallinn. He visited his former high school principal and decided to attend the Song Festival. On or about 21 or 22 July 1950, while on the Song Festival grounds, HEINE met a former acquaintance, an Estonian with whom HEINE had been at Bad Tolz Officers' school, who knew HEINE's true

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

identity. HEINE is convinced that this person is the one who was responsible for HEINE's arrest which followed in minutes after the person excused himself for a brief period.

(COMMENT: (1) HEINE's story covering this period of his life is replete with numerous facets of legend material used by the KGB. Specific examples are: (a) having available almost unlimited financial resources via a cached collection of platinum, gold and silver coins; (b) frequent clashes with NKVD troops from which he always emerged unscathed except for some superficial wounds; (c) traveling to [redacted] and Viljandi where he obtained documents through black market transactions with NKVD officials; (d) shooting his way out of an NKVD cell, having managed to conceal a gun at the time of his arrest; (e) naming a friend who had killed a Soviet citizen while driving a bus (or truck) and had evaded arrest by joining the "Forest Brothers"; (f) frequently relocating their bunker, always within an area of a few square miles of the previous one; and (g) managing to be the sole survivor of his group (in spite of the arrest of several members who obviously would have been compelled to identify HEINE to their

SECRET

interrogators .

(2) HEINE's story of his approximately 2,500 miles trip to Siberia during the time he was with the partisans is presented by him as something that could be accomplished without too much difficulty. The fact is that it is totally unrealistic. He could not even have managed the luxury of a plane trip from Tallinn to Moscow, much less the balance of the journey. Even within Estonia at that time, travel was controlled and travelers were confronted with strict document checks. Even though he has stated that he had managed to acquire documents in the name of a ballet dancer and that his travel orders instructed him to travel (from Tartu) to Siberia, the Soviets were not indulging the prison camp inmates by transporting entertainers to perform at the camps. According to HEINE, the purpose of this trip was to rescue an Estonian woman, the daughter of one of the partisans' benefactors, who had been deported to Siberia along with her two children. Since HEINE was traveling in the name of the ballet dancer, whose name obviously was different than the woman's maiden name (which would be listed in Soviet records), HEINE has not explained how he managed to convince this woman to pose as his "sister"

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

when he contacted her at the kolkhoz where she was employed. Neither has he explained how he convinced the kolkhoz chairman and the NKVD officials that he really was visiting his "sister". The details HEINE has provided about his departure from the kolkhoz, his stop-over in Pakstar where he picked up seven Estonian deportees (none of whom he knew) and managed to return with them to Estonia, evading document controls for the deportees through a series of low-comedy antics, is completely unrealistic with the situation that existed in the Soviet Union at that time. Based on HEINE's statements of what happened to the deportees after he brought them back to Estonia, the only thing he accomplished was to get them into more trouble. According to his testimony, the majority of them were re-deported.

(3) HEINE named Endel PARTS as the leader of the partisan group he joined in 1946 and testified that PARTS became separated from the group in May 1948, was assumed to have been killed by the Soviets, and that the group's leadership was then taken over by HEINE. (In 1957 HEINE stated that PARTS was killed in October 1949.) PARTS' death was re-

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY
SECRET

ported early in 1950 by the partisan-operated (and Soviet controlled) W/T station to its home base in Sweden. PARTS also has been identified in his role as a partisan by most of the "couriers" with whom MI-6 was in contact. Consequently, the information that HEINE has provided concerning PARTS is significant only in that it is a repeat of information provided by numerous other sources, all of whom have been identified as being under the control of the Soviet Security Service. During a debriefing by this Agency in 1962, Arthur HAMAN stated that in 1953 he met PARTS in Tallinn during an illegal trip to Tallinn from Riga, Latvia; that he (HAMAN) was introduced to PARTS by his (HAMAN's) uncle who also supported the partisans in Estonia by providing documentation obtained by his uncle from sources unknown to HAMAN; and that PARTS was still actively engaged in partisan work in 1954.

(4) During a debriefing by this Agency in 1957, HEINE stated that he had attempted to escape from Estonia in September 1949, that he actually had arrived within 30 kilometers of the Finnish border when he was taken ill, forcing him to abandon his plan and return to Estonia, via Leningrad. During his testimony in 1965, HEINE stated that he was arrested in July 1950 by the NKVD in Tallinn where he had stopped over for a few days to attend the Song Festival, being enroute

SECRET

to Leningrad from where he planned to escape to the West, via Finnish border, and that he planned to contact the U.S. Consulate in Helsinki. He further testified that he alone had planned the escape route and the contact with the U.S. Consulate--which, coincidentally, is identical with the exfiltration plan provided by this Agency to an Estonian REDSOX agent who was captured shortly after his arrival in Estonia, via air operation dispatched from Germany, in May 1954. An unresolved but significant factor related to this Agency operation are the remarks made by HEINE in 1963 to an Estonian emigre now living in Chicago, Illinois. According to this information, obtained from an FBI source, HEINE said that the operation did not succeed because several of the agents got drunk and were captured by the Soviets.)

VI HEINE's Arrest in Tallinn, July 1950.

HEINE was arrested on the Song Festival grounds in Tallinn on approximately 22 July 1950. His arrest was witnessed by several hundred of the spectators. He was taken to the militia station where his documents, gold coins and pistol were taken from him. He was then taken to the NKVD prison where his interrogation took place. At first, he tried to retain the identity of Helmut HELENURM (whose documents he carried) but he soon realized this would not work. He decided

SECRET

to tell them he was Eerik HEIN, whose father was a coal miner and his mother a wash woman, giving a non-existent street address in Tartu as his residence. He also told them that he had been in a labor camp in the Port of Beckeri from which he had been released. HEINE believes that the labor camp officials actually did record that Eerik HEIN had been released rather than record that he had escaped in order to save themselves from the wrath of their superiors. In any event, and strangely enough, the NKVD records showed that he was released. HEINE further told the interrogators that he had stolen the HELENURM passport and that he had lived as a black marketeer. After a time it became evident to HEINE that his interrogators did not believe this story either. Finally HEINE was confronted with interrogation reports that he had signed in 1942 while serving with the Political Police. Obviously, the NKVD knew who he really was. He was instructed to countersign the papers for purposes of comparing the handwritings. This proved to their satisfaction that he was Eerik HEINE. At this point, HEINE decided to tell all--with deletions about his having been repatriated to Germany in 1941 and the period he spent with the partisans. To account for the time he was with the partisans, HEINE told his interrogators that he lived in various hotels in various towns--supported by gold coins belonging to his parents. The NKVD then brought in the principal of Treffner's

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

BEST AVAILABLE COPY
SECRET

Gymnasium (the high school he attended in Tartu) who identified HEINE. HEINE was sentenced to death, taken from the NKVD prison and transferred to death row in Central Prison, Tallinn.

HEINE decided to appeal his death sentence and advised the prison officials that he had something to tell them. HEINE then told his interrogators that he was a German citizen who had been repatriated to Germany in 1941 because his parents had been permitted to go there earlier, his maternal grandmother having been a German. HEINE had no documents to prove or support his statements and the NKVD did not believe this story at first. HEINE was returned to his cell in death row. However, after a few hours, the interrogation was resumed and HEINE told his entire story, beginning with the flag raising incident in the summer of 1940, except that he did not divulge anything about his service with the partisans--being prepared to die rather than disclose this. HEINE was finally acknowledged to be a German. He was removed from death row in December 1950 and transferred to an ordinary cell which was changed frequently. His death sentence was commuted to 25 years of forced labor in March (or April) 1951. He was taken to the railway station in Tallinn where he was put into a cage-like prison car and transported to a prison in Leningrad.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

(COMMENT: HEINE's description of the manner in which his interrogation was conducted is totally unrealistic with the situation that existed in the Soviet Union and, specifically, in the Baltic States. It can only be concluded that this portion of HEINE's story is intended to support the earlier portions of a KGB legend.)

VII HEINE's Life in Soviet Prison Camps, Spring 1951-
October 1956

After he arrived in Leningrad, HEINE was assigned to a prison camp where he worked as a laborer, cutting trees in the forests--all of the time planning to escape. Unfortunately, he was caught trying to make a compass by magnetizing a needle and was transferred to a prison camp in Solikamsk and, later, to Palom. He worked as a wood cutter and on a railroad maintenance team. HEINE was transferred from Palom in October 1952 to Dolgoe where he was assigned to the camp dispensary as a first aid man. In the summer of 1954 he was transferred to the Molotov area near the Kama River where he stayed in various camps until January 1956. During this time he was hospitalized for jaundice and put into solitary confinement for refusing to do the tasks assigned to him. In January (or February) 1956 he was sent to Camp Potma, a staging area near Moscow

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

for German POW's who were scheduled to return to Germany. He remained at Potma until September 1956, spending some two months in a detention camp for staging a hunger strike. He and ten German POW's were taken to the West German Embassy in Moscow in early October. They were interviewed by a West German official to whom HEINE identified himself and his parents as Estonians. Soviet officials were present during the interview. Even though HEINE reverted to being an Estonian again, the Soviets raised no questions. On 20 October HEINE and the others left Moscow and were taken to the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin where they were met by West German officials and transported by bus into West Berlin. From West Berlin they were taken by plane to the area of a refugee camp in Friedland. They arrived at Friedland on 26 October. HEINE was interrogated briefly by West German officials to whom he told that he was not a German but was an Estonian and that he had fooled the Soviets. HEINE later went to a DP camp in Oldenburg where he lived with relatives. He contacted the Estonian Legation in London for information about his parents, learned that they had gone to Canada, eventually located his mother and having applied for and received German citizenship, obtained a German Passport. He then obtained a Visitor's

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

Visa from the Canadian Consulate in Oldenburg and arrived in Canada in April 1957. HEINE became a Canadian citizen in 1964.

(COMMENT: It is possible that HEINE spent all or some of the time from 1951 until late 1956 in Soviet prison camps. It is, however, impossible to believe that he could have managed to survive, admittedly a disciplinary problem on numerous occasions, and bluff his way out. It is more likely that the Soviets found it advantageous to remove him from Estonia and place him in labor camps for a few years where he probably served as an informant and was then sent to the West, via Germany, on a mission. It is even possible that he arrived independently at Camp Friedland and injected himself into the refugee influx by posing as a returnee. German records on his arrival are unclear but appear to be based on HEINE's statements. There is a period of one month's difference in the date (26 November 1956) he gave originally as the date of his arrival in West Germany and the date (26 October 1956) he gave during his testimony. While this could be strictly faulty memory, HEINE may have re-considered, realizing that he had stated that he was without documents and did not know where his parents were when he arrived in Germany. By updating his arrival

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

to 26 October, he would provide ample time for locating his parents and obtaining personal identity papers. When he applied for German citizenship on 15 December 1956, he provided personal identity documents. The details of when and how he got them has not been obtained although he did testify that his mother (in Canada) provided the birth certificate. From the Estonian Legation in London, we have learned that HEINE applied to the Legation on 26 January 1957 for an Estonian passport but did not submit personal identity documents with his application, apparently not making any reference to having applied for German citizenship. It should be noted that, while testifying in 1965, HEINE omitted entirely any reference to his contacts while in prison camps with the right-wing Russian anti-Soviet resistance organization which he reported on to the American Embassy in Bonn and to this Agency. While it can only be surmised whether this omission was intentional, it is possible that he realized that Western Intelligence Services had fairly well established by 1965 that such organizations were notional creations of the KGB and typical of Soviet provocations attempted in the past. If this were the case, HEINE may well have found it more advantageous to omit the incident and elaborate on his service with

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

the partisans in Estonia.)

VIII CONCLUSION

All of the evidence available in the files of this office indicates that HEINE was (1) recruited by the Soviets in late 1940 or early 1941; (2) sent to Germany, under cover of a repatriate; (3) instructed to return to Estonia after the German occupation and served the Soviets in an unidentified role but possibly for collection of military information; (4) used by Soviets as a penetration of the partisans; and (5) used in an unidentified role, but probably as an informant, in various prison camps, until he was dispatched to the West. Because of the significance HEINE has attributed to his service with the partisans--which we know were controlled by the Soviet Security Service even as early as the period HEINE claims he was with them--HEINE's self-imposed image as a dedicated freedom fighter could well be serving as an effective cover for his real mission.

It is not known whether HEINE's attorneys will produce witnesses to support his story should the judge direct that the trial will proceed. However, there are currently no indications that they will be able to do so. Even those few Estonian emigres who have expressed some

SECRET

SECRET

degree of confidence in, or sympathy for, HEINE have been quick to point out that they have no proof that HEINE is telling the truth.

NOTE: The contents of this study is based on testimony provided under oath by Eerik HEINE in February 1965, supplemented by Comments based on research and analysis of documentary information available in the files of this office. Except for specific instances, so designated, the documentary information used in the commentary does not include any data obtained from Colonel REBANE, [redacted] who was interviewed in September 1960. However, in reading a report of this interview (prepared by [redacted]) it quickly becomes apparent that Colonel REBANE's evaluation of HEINE coincides with the Comments included herein.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

SECRET
BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Attachment C

DOCUMENTATION

1. Following is a list of photostatic copies of documents which as a body constitute the material available for an analysis of Eerik HEINE's documentation. These documents will be discussed below as they apply chronologically to the HEINE story.

2. (A) Documents Received from CAVATA:

- (1) Application for German Passport, 1957
- (2) Application for German Citizenship (Einbuengerungsantrag) 1956
- (3) Citizenship Certificate (Einbuengerungsurkunde) 1957
- (4) Confirmation of Returnee Status (Heimkehrerbescheinigung) 1956
- (5) Resettlement Certificate (Umsiedlerausweis) 1941
- (6) Birth Certificate (In German) 1927 (Actually Baptismal Certificate)

(B) Documents Supplied by HEINE through his lawyer:

- (1) Fremdenpass of Oscar HEINE (Father of Eerik HEINE) 1941
- (2) Estonian Passport of Eerik HEINE, Issued 19 February 1957, London.

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SECRET

- (3) German Passport of Eerik HEINE, Issued
8 March 1957, Oldenburg.
- (4) Birth Certificate of Eerik HEINE, 1927,
(In Estonian) (Actually a Baptismal Certificate)
- (5) 5 Customs Declarations ("Issued to HEINE
when he came to Germany from Russia in 1956")
- (6) Heimkehrer-Bescheinigung #24267 (Returnee
Certificate) 1956 (Apparently a certified
version of the similar document supplied by
CAVATA - Item (4).)

(NOTE: When HEINE was interviewed by the RCMP in April 1964 in connection with his application for Canadian citizenship, he supplied the following documents as supporting documentation: Birth Certificate, Admission Paper to Germany (1941 Exchange by the Russians), Identity Document issued by the Germans upon being released by the Russians in 1956)

3. In his Deposition HEINE states that, after his arrest in 1941, his parents emigrated to Germany as the "only way" to save his life. He says that they were successful in securing his release from prison and emigration to Germany from Estonia by working through German officials in Germany. The Fremdenpass of Oscar HEINE issued in 1941 classified him as "stateless," indicating that the German authorities did not consider Eerik HEINE's father

SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY
SECRET

a German subject or even Volksdeutcher. This factor casts further doubt on the plausibility of HEINE's story of his own repatriation. It seems unlikely that the German officials would have made much of an effort to have him, the son of a "stateless" person, both released from prison and repatriated to Germany. (It would appear reasonable to assume that it would have required considerable effort on the part of the German authorities to secure the release from prison of a person arrested for anti-Soviet activity.)

4. Based on the conclusion that it is very unlikely that the Germans would have made much of an effort to repatriate HEINE; and the premise that, regardless of the extent and intensity of their effort, they could not have been successful in any such attempt without the acquiescence of the NKVD, the logical inference is that HEINE's repatriation in 1941 must have had the approval of the NKVD. It is hard to believe that the NKVD would have allowed the release from prison and emigration to Germany of a person who had been arrested for anti-Soviet activity unless he had become a recruited agent, over whom they exercised some control.

(NOTE: Colonel REBANE has stated that the NKVD controlled all repatriations at this time; and the German government seldom rejected any Soviet-approved returnee or departee.)

SECRET

5. Further evidence that HEINE's story of his 1941 repatriation is legend stems from the time factor involved. Our copy of Oscar HEINE's Fremdenpass indicates no date of issue. It is probable, however, that it was issued on 23 April 1941 since the expiration date is 23 April 1942. HEINE's Umsiedlerausweis is dated 19 March 1941, by which time HEINE's repatriation must have been approved for the document to have been issued. If it is assumed that Oscar HEINE's Fremdenpass was issued to him fairly soon after his arrival in Germany it can be concluded that HEINE's parents arrived in Germany as immigrants sometime in early 1941, perhaps as late as February or March. It would appear improbable that the elder HEINEs would have had sufficient time by 19 March 1941 to go through the time-consuming, bureaucratic proceedings which would have been necessary for their son's release and repatriation.

6. Among the documents HEINE supplied to RAUS' lawyers are five customs declarations for food packages received by HEINE from Germany in August and September 1956 while he was in a Soviet prison camp. These documents indicate that the packages were addressed to HEINE personally (In two cases to "Erich Oskar HEINE) to Post Office Box 5110/33, Central Post Office, Moscow. Since HEINE has testified that he was in a Soviet prison camp

- 4 -
SECRET

BEST AVAILABLE COPY
SECRET

in August and September 1956, these customs declarations do not contradict his testimony. Moreover our files indicate that Moscow P.O. Box 5110/33 has been the mailing address for Soviet prison camps (unspecified). The only curious aspect of these documents concerns the manner in which HEINE obtained them. The letter of transmittal of the documents from HEINE's lawyer, RASKAUSKAS, to RAUS's counsel stated that the customs declarations were "issued to HEINE when he came to Germany from Russia in 1956."

7. Concerning HEINE's Confirmation of Returnee Status, Birth Certificates, and Application for German Citizenship, the following can be said. Curiously HEINE apparently had two birth certificates: one in Estonian which he supplied through his lawyer and another in German which CAVATA forwarded to us. These documents are identical in content. Their significance, if any, has not been determined.

8. A detailed examination of HEINE's application for German citizenship in 1956 has uncovered some interesting facts. CAVATA informed us that when he applied for German citizenship in Oldenburg on 15 December 1956, HEINE supplied his 1941 Umsiedlerausweis (Resettlement certificate) and birth certificate (presumably in German). It was not indicated where he obtained these documents. In the Deposition HEINE states that his German citizen-

SECRET⁵

ship was confirmed after he provided his Birth Certificate and 1956 Returnee Certificate. He makes no mention whatsoever of the 1941 Resettlement Certificate which CAVATA informs us he used.

9. If, as CAVATA states, HEINE did use the 1941 Resettlement Certificate and his birth certificate, the question arises of where he got these documents. HEINE stated in the Deposition that he had no documents with him when he travelled to West Germany from the Soviet Union in 1956. HEINE alleges that he received the documentation necessary for establishing his German citizenship from his mother in November 1956 after his arrival in West Germany. He said that he learned of his mother's whereabouts through the Estonian Legation in London, which we know he contacted on 5 December 1956 by cable from Germany. The legation replied by letter on 5 December informing HEINE that his parents had migrated to Canada and referred HEINE to the Estonian Consulate in Toronto for further information. (There is no record in the London Estonian Legation whether HEINE did contact the Toronto Legation and we have not taken any steps to determine independently if he did.) As was noted above, HEINE applied for German citizenship on 15 December and at that time apparently had the supporting

SECRET

documents which he alleges he obtained from his mother. The question which arises is whether 10 days would have been sufficient time for him to find out where in Canada his mother was, write her and receive from her the documents. There is no conclusive answer to this question. If HEINE cabled the Estonian Legation in Toronto, received a cabled reply and called or cabled his mother, it is possible but very improbable that he could have received the documents by mail from Canada in time for him to show them to the German authorities on 15 December 1956. The fact remains, however, that for some reason HEINE did not mention in the Deposition his use of the Umsiedlerausweis in 1956. Another unanswered question regarding the story of how HEINE obtained his documents centers around the continued assertion by the secretary in the Estonian Legation in London that HEINE himself came to the Legation in person to inquire about his parents although there is no record at the Legation of such a visit.

10. Later (26 January 1957) HEINE applied by mail to the Estonian Legation for an Estonian Passport. He did not provide his Estonian birth certificate or any supporting documents; although he provided his Estonian birth certificate to the Germans on 15 December 1956. HEINE received his German citizenship on 6 March 1957 and applied on 7 March 1957 for a German passport which he received on 9 March 1957.

- 7 - SECRET