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E. Heine's Repatriation to Germany in 1941

Date of report: 31 Oct. 1966

Source: []

Dir. Dr. Hellmuth Weiss, 355 Marburg/Lahn, Herder-Institut was a member of Parliament in Estonian Republic and the chairman of German Cultural Autonomy Affairs. Dr. Weiss is about to retire as director of Herder Institute.

More important, Dr. Weiss was in 1941 German representative for the repatriation and had to argue with Russians over every person. He informed that there were about 140 persons in prison who wanted to repatriate. Weiss succeeded in obtaining release for exactly 40, among them he remembers Erik Heine from Tartu. Weiss does not know the details on Heine's release but remembers that Heine was brought to Tallinn from Tartu, put on a train and probably sent to Libau, since the last ship from Estonia had already left.

Viktor Wessling (former name Vasiljev) 8413 Regenstauf uber Regensburg, is a veterinary married to an Estonian woman.

Wessling was in charge of repatriation in Tartu as a German representative and had actual dealings with these problems.

Comment: Heine has claimed that Germans went into some extra effort in order to obtain his release. It is also of interest that 100 persons were detained and only 40 released. What were the qualifications for release and the reasons for detainment? Heine's German origin is very remote (grandmother from mother's side). How much effort was required to obtain Heine's release? Was there any similarity with Col. Bassen-Spiller's case for instance?

Miscellaneous Information

[] was informed by a fellow Estonian that on 19 October at 0730 there was a long broadcast by Tallinn radio devoted to Heine. His life story etc. It was also mentioned that Heine's suit against Raus and CIA had been decided against him. *see synopsis of broadcast attached.*

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Raus
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