

DBA 43612



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

June 13, 1963

S E C R E T

OSBERIK HEINE
IS - ESTONIA

*See also addl.
rpt. on subject
DBA 43733*

On June 6, 1963, Maido Kari, local Commander, Estonian Legion of Liberation, Inc., advised that captioned individual had, on May 19, 1963, shown a film, "Creators of Legend," at the Guy Mason Center in Washington, D. C. The film and lecture consumed approximately two and one-half hours. According to Kari, arrangements had been made for Heine to arrive at the Guy Mason Center around 5:00 p.m. for an informal meeting prior to the showing of the film.

During the afternoon of May 19, 1963, Kari received information from Yuri Raus, National Commander, Estonian Legion of Liberation, Inc., advising him that he had been informed that Heine was a suspicious character and possibly a Soviet agent. At that time they considered cancelling the meeting, but since they had no way of advising the people who had been invited, they decided to go ahead with the meeting.

Raus had previously invited Heine to stay at his home while in this area, but upon receiving the above information, he avoided having Heine stay with him. While efforts were being made to secure a hotel room, Heller Grabbi, an employee of the Library of Congress, who was

S E C R E T

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

FOR COORDINATION WITH FBI

DECLASSIFIED AND RELEASED BY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCE METHODS EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2003 2006

CS COPY

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Re: Erik Heine

S E C R E T

not aware of the allegation, agreed to have Heine stay at his home. Kari believed that Heine spent two nights with Grabbi and left Washington, D. C., on the early morning of May 21, 1963. According to information he had received, Heine had not engaged in any unusual activities while in this area, but spent most of his time sightseeing.

Kari advised that the general purpose of Heine's lecture appeared to be to arouse interest in the Estonian cause, particularly for those groups offering resistance to the Soviets. In Kari's opinion, Heine was quite emotional and melodramatic with a tendency to self-glorification.

Prior to the showing of the film, Kari had an informal discussion with Heine. During this discussion Heine gave him no reason to suspect him as being pro-Soviet or possibly a Soviet agent. Their conversation pertained mostly to information about Washington, D. C. Heine did ask questions about the number of Estonians living in this area and the nature of their employment.

Kari related that there were individuals in the New York area who had questioned Heine about persons whom they had known to be in the same Soviet prison camps that Heine did not know.

On June 6 and 10, 1963, Yuri Raus, National Commander, Estonian Legion of Liberation, Inc., furnished the following information regarding Erik Heine:

Soon after Heine's arrival in Canada, he contacted Ylo Jurima, Chairman of the Estonian Council, who suggested to Heine he tell his story of the Estonian partisans' struggle against Soviet rule. As a result, Heine wrote a book which was published in Canada. The film apparently being shown by Heine in this country is reportedly based upon information contained in the book.

Eval Magi, 200 Maple Street, Manchester, Connecticut, who formerly worked with Heine in Canada,

S E C R E T

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Re: Erik Heine

S E C R E T

is the producer of the film, which depicts Heine as a hero in Estonian partisan activities.

Elmar Kaerd, Chairman of the Estonian Independent War Veterans, New York City, organized Heine's tour in this country. Raus was not aware of all the cities on Heine's tour, but stated it was shown in Baltimore on May 18, 1963; Washington, D. C., May 19, 1963; and planned to exhibit it before Estonian groups in Cleveland June 8, 1963; Detroit June 9, 1963; Chicago June 16, 1963; Minneapolis June 22 or 23, 1963; and Los Angeles July 6, 1963.

Raus arranged for Heine to show the film in Washington, D. C., and invited him to reside at his home while in this area. However, prior to his arrival, he received information that Heine was a suspicious character not to be trusted and possibly a Soviet agent. In view of such information, Raus avoided having Heine stay with him. If Raus had not received the derogatory information, he would have had no reason to suspect Heine, with the exception that he had heard from other sources there were points in his story which could not be verified. As an example, he understood that photographs had been shown to Heine of individuals reported to have been in the same prison camps which Heine could not identify.

Approximately 80 to 90 individuals, including children, attended the film showing in Washington, D. C. The money raised by Heine on his tour reportedly is to be used to assist Estonian partisans in their opposition to the Soviets.

According to Raus, Heine had received indications that he was suspected to be a Soviet agent. He allegedly referred to such at a small party given for him at the home of Heller Grabbi.

Heine was travelling in his personally-owned automobile, although Raus could furnish no details regarding it. Heine had previously visited the United

S E C R E T

COPY
AVAILABLE
BEST COPY

DBA 43612

Re: Erik Heine

S E C R E T

States in 1961 or 1962, and Raus believed that Prut Parming, New Milford, New Jersey, had tape recordings of Heine's lectures during that visit. Heine indicated to Raus that he would like to join either the Canadian or the United States armed forces.

Records of the Central Office, Immigration and Naturalization Service, revealed that Heine, travelling on B-2 visas, had made the following visits to the United States:

He entered Niagara Falls, New York, April 16, 1961, and returned same day.

He was admitted at New York City October 11, 1961, and departed October 16, 1961.

He was admitted at New York City September 29, 1962, and returned October 1, 1962.

He was admitted at New York City October 11, 1962, and returned October 16, 1962.

He was admitted at New York City May 3, 1963, and returned May 6, 1963.

He was last admitted at Buffalo, New York, May 9, 1963, and scheduled to return July 15, 1963.

On the occasion of each of the visits, Heine indicated his citizenship as Estonian; his permanent address 29 Ellis Park Road, Toronto, Canada. He listed The Estonian House, 34th Street, New York City, as his address while in the United States.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY