

CONTINUATION OF
DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

Estonian emigre community were brought to our attention by emigre leaders with whom we were in touch, including Juri RAUS, National Commander of the Legion of Estonian Liberation. Our Estonian contacts expressed the view that HEINE's background was highly suspicious. Accordingly, the material available to us up to that time was subjected to a detailed analysis by several counterintelligence officers, and the conclusion was reached that HEINE was a dispatched KGB agent. In order to protect the Estonian emigre movement in this country (which was of operational interest to us) from penetration by a KGB agent, RAUS was instructed to warn certain of the Estonian emigre leaders appropriately. We did this, and HEINE ultimately sued RAUS in Federal court for slander. We are in close touch with RAUS' attorney.

4. At the time of HEINE's visits to our country in 1963 we advised the SMAROVES of our conclusions and we have remained in continuing correspondence with them on this case. However, the SMAROVES did not have any evidence of specific espionage activities in their country since his arrival in 1957, and HEINE was ultimately granted their citizenship in August 1964.

5. In February 1965, as a part of pre-trial proceedings, HEINE was brought here by RAUS' attorneys for a detailed deposition under oath concerning his background. From this version of his biography combined with that which he gave us in Frankfurt in early 1957 we have compiled a composite summary chronological record, which is transmitted as Attachment A herewith. It should be noted that there are major discrepancies between the two versions.

6. The particular time period for which we would appreciate SMOTH help is from 1946 to 1950, when HEINE claims to have been a part of the Estonian underground partisan movement known as the "Forest Brothers," his band operating in the woods in the general area between Tamsalu and Rakke. This partisan movement, along with parallel movements in Latvia and Lithuania, were of operational interest to KUBARK, SMOTH, and the TIEBARS in the late 1940's and on through the middle 1950's. In order to provide [] with general background on the nature and number of the Estonian REDSOX-type operations mounted by SMOTH, TIEBAR and KUBARK, we are forwarding as Attachment B a brief study indicating dates and other pertinent data. This attachment is for Station use only.

7. Our records indicate that there was a continuing exchange of views and information concerning our respective REDSOX-type operations between SMOTH and KUBARK in a series of meetings involving representatives of the two services between 1950 and 1954. The discussions covered the approach to operational exploitation of anti-Soviet emigre groups as related to Baltic operations, joint operational procedures, reviews of operational situations, problems concerning SMOTH participation in third country operations, mutual agreements for exchange of information on current and proposed operations, collaboration on targets, coordination of planning, etc. In 1956, SMOTH conducted a security investigation of [] a SMOTH agent who had returned to London from a mission into Latvia, and who was then being processed for immigration to this country. As a result of this investigation and another development (not further identified to us) SMOTH decided to conduct a full review of all of their Baltic REDSOX-type operations. They advised us that they had arrived at the firm conclusion that all Baltic operations conducted by them had been, possibly from the outset, under hostile control. This was forwarded to Headquarters in OELA-16695 dated 31 October 1956. We are forwarding as Attachment C for Station background only a copy of this dispatch together with subsequent traffic on this subject. Additional and more recent correspondence on RIS control of Baltic operations relates to SMOTH-KUBARK exchanges in 1962 concerning Zigurds KRUMINS [] who was Francis Gary POWERS' prison cell-mate. (Reference [] 0549, dated March 1962). A further statement of SMOTH's views concerning RIS control of their Baltic operations is contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Attachment to OELA-39020 dated 6 August 1963.

8. From the above it is clear that SMOTH, as a result of their own Estonian operations and the security reviews which they subsequently conducted, should be in a position to provide significant commentary on the HEINE story. We are particularly interested in the "partisan period" (1946-1950) and we have extracted from the 1957 debriefing that portion which refers to that period. We are forwarding it as Attachment D. On the basis of their study of this material and other data forwarded herewith on HEINE, we would like the following from SMOTH:

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| CONTINUATION OF DISPATCH | CLASSIFICATION | DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER |
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| S-E-C-R-E-T | | |
| <p>a. Full traces on HEINE to include statements by any persons who might have known him during the partisan period or at any other time.</p> <p>b. Full traces on any of the individuals named by HEINE as people who participated in the underground movement during the period 1946-1950.</p> <p>c. Any knowledge SMOTH might have of the partisan period as described by HEINE. We would like any comments they or persons formerly connected with them might have on the validity of HEINE's statements or any other aspects of his story which appear pertinent to our investigation.</p> <p>9. In addition to the above, we are greatly desirous of enlisting SMOTH cooperation for an interview with Colonel Alfons REBANE. This person was a regular Estonian Army officer prior to World War II and served under the Germans as a Regimental Commander in the 20th Waffen SS Division (Estonian Legion) in 1944 and 1945 during the battles of Narva and Tartu; it is during the latter battle that HEINE claims to have been wounded and captured by the Soviet Army.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">[REBANE]</p> <p>[] should have considerable personal knowledge of the underground partisan movement. In approximately 1962 REBANE moved to Germany as coordinator of Estonian emigre activities there, having been appointed to this post by the Estonian Consul General in New York upon the death of the incumbent, Colonel Ludvig JAKOBSEN. REBANE now resides in Augsburg, Germany. (The address we have is 89 Augsburg-Kriegshaber, Schmutterstrasse 20/1, Germany.) In 1962 REBANE was invited to this country by Estonian emigre organizations for a lecture tour, during the course of which he met HEINE at the home of an Estonian emigre. He reportedly disbelieved HEINE's story completely. He was again invited here as the guest of Estonian emigres in 1964, and again is reported to have commented unfavorably about HEINE. We have no way of knowing whether these comments reflected firmly based suspicion, perhaps relating to REBANE's close knowledge of the partisan movement as stated above, or merely a negative reaction to HEINE's fantastic biography, but we strongly feel that REBANE might be in a position to help us in our continuing analysis of this case. Thus, after we receive from SMOTH the results of their analysis requested in paragraph 8 above, we will probably want to arrange for a KUBARK officer to debrief REBANE in detail on the pertinent elements of HEINE's biography. The interview with REBANE can be arranged in any manner desired by SMOTH, the important aspect being that the KUBARK officer be authenticated to REBANE by SMOTH. We will be happy to have a SMOTH officer present if they so desire. The debriefing can be done in Augsburg or London, and in the latter event we will, of course, reimburse REBANE's travel. We estimate that we might need two or even three days with REBANE to go over HEINE's background in the desired detail.</p> <p>10. You may advise SMOTH that we plan eventually to ask the TIEBARS for their information on HEINE, but that we will await the results of the SMOTH checking prior to approaching the TIEBARS.</p> <p>11. All of this dispatch may be discussed with SMOTH, the only caveat being that discussion of the lawsuit itself should not go beyond what is contained herein. You may also advise them that KUBARK considers this matter to be of the highest importance and requests that SMOTH give it the necessary urgency.</p> | | |
| Attachments: | | |
| A. Composite Summary Chronology of Eerik HEINE biography (3 copies) | [] |]] |
| B. Brief Study of SMOTH, TIEBAR and KUBARK Estonian operations (Station only) (1 copy) | [] |]] |
| C. [] Hqs correspondence (Station only) (1 copy) | [] |]] |
| D. Extract from HEINE 1957 debriefing covering 1946-1950 period (3 copies) | [] |]] |
| CS COPY | | |
| FORM 53a 8-54 1401 | CLASSIFICATION S-E-C-R-E-T | PAGE NO. 3 |
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Composite Summary Chronology of

ERIK HEINE BIOGRAPHY,

compiled from 1957 debriefing and 1965 deposition

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 11 September 1919 | Born in Tartu, son of Oscar and Margarete HEINE. Father prominent piano manufacturer |
| 1936(?) - 1940 | Attended Hugo Treffner Gymnasium, Tartu, then Tartu College |
| July 1940 | Participated in anti-Soviet demonstrations in Tartu in connection with Soviet occupation of Estonia, escaped capture |
| August 1940 | Voluntarily surrendered since parents held as hostages by Soviet security organs |
| August 1940 - February 1941 | Interrogated, beaten, tortured in Tartu NKVD prison |
| February - April 1941 | Taken to Tallinn prison, placed in cell with Germans awaiting repatriation |
| February 1941 (approx.) | Parents permitted to leave for Germany under Molotov-Ribbentrop agreement for return of German nationals. HEINE's mother's mother was of German origin. |
| April 1941 | HEINE repatriated to Germany |
| May 1941 | Issued German fremdenpass |
| July 1941 | Volunteered for "Ostland Battalion", sent to Frankfurt/Oder for training |
| November 1941 - February 1942 | Served in Kiev, then near Cherkassy |
| February 1942 | Dispatched by Germans to German-occupied Estonia to serve in "Estonian Political Police" (SD) |
| February 1942 - August 1942 | Conducted interrogations of suspect Soviet agents for Estonian Political Police in Tallinn |
| August 1942 | Transferred to Haapsalu, promoted, continued to conduct interrogations |
| September 1942 | Volunteered for Estonian Legion (Waffen SS), sent to Debica, Poland, for training |
| September 1942 - March 1943 | Trained as a Corporal in Waffen SS |
| March 1943 | Assigned to "Harva Battalion" in Ukraine (Isjum) |

CONTINUED ATTACHMENT A

TO OKLW 23106

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| May 1943 | Sent to Officers' School at Bad Tolz, Germany |
| May 1943 - February 1944 | Trained as NCO, then as officer candidate, graduated as "Oberjunker" |
| February 1944 | Assigned to 1st Battalion, 65th Regiment, 20th Estonian SS Division, fighting at Narva |
| April 1944 | Promoted to Lieutenant |
| June 1944 - July 1944 | Wounded, hospitalized in Tartu, re-joined Division near Kohtla-Jaerve |
| 29 August 1944 | Suffered concussion from bomb blast, captured by Soviet troops |
| September 1944 | Taken to Tartu, then to POW camp near Petsari |
| September 1944 - December 1944 | In POW camp near Moscow declared "State enemy" by NKVD, sent to camp for political prisoners at Kisel in Urals |
| March 1945 | Escaped, made way by rail toward Estonia |
| April 1945 | Captured near Leningrad, interrogated, stated was Estonian POW escaped from nearby camp |
| April 1945 - December 1945 | Worked in POW camp near Leningrad |
| December 1945 | Transported by rail with other Estonian prisoners to POW camp near Tallinn harbor |
| May 1945 - June 1946 | Interrogated, gave name as Merik HEIN (without final "e") |
| July 1946 | Escaped from POW camp at Beckeri with a fellow-prisoner, Endel UDEKUELL (or UDEKUELA), travelled by train to Vaageva |
| Summer 1946 | Joined guerrilla band (part of "Forest Brothers" group) led by Endel PARTS and operating in an area south of Tamsalu and north of Rakke. (PARTS was killed in a raid in May 1948.) Total number in original group, eight. |
| Summer 1947 | Agreed to travel to Siberia to bring back from exile the daughter and grandchildren of farmer VASK, a friend of the partisans. Using documentation of one Priit POLTSAMAA, a ballet master, and false travel orders, travelled by train to Tallinn, plane to Moscow, train |

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TO OKLW 23106

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| | to Novosibirsk, Ob River steamboat to Kolpashevo, hitchhiked to Pantschar. VASK's daughter refused to return with him, so he returned to Kolpashevo where he found other Estonians. He finally made up a group consisting of four adults and two children. HEINE escorted this group by steamboat to Novosibirsk, train to Moscow, changed in Moscow, thence by train to Tamsalu where the group split up |
| February 1948 | Visited the NKVD office in Viljandi attempting to obtain a new passport by ruse. Questioned by NKVD, arrested, interrogated, but shot his way out of confinement |
| December 1949 | VAINOMAE, last of his original band, was apprehended by Soviet State Security. (In 1965 version, he says VAINOMAE was killed.) HEINE went to live with a girl in Tamsalu. |
| July 1950 | Visited Tallinn, captured by militia, turned over to MVD. |
| July 1950 - October 1950 | Interrogated, beaten, tortured, sentenced to death |
| November 1950 - March 1951 | Claimed to be German citizen, reinterrogated, sentence commuted to 25 years hard labor |
| April 1951 - June 1951 | Taken to transit prison in Leningrad, then to camp near Medvezhogorsk |
| July 1951 | Transferred to camp near Bondyug |
| 1951-1956 | In three or four different camps in this area, working as a timber cutter |
| September 1955 | In a camp, met Ivan Grigoryevich ALEKHIN, member of underground movement called "National Democratic Party of Russia" |
| November 1955 | Arrested along with ALEKHIN and several others, sent to municipal prison in Solikamsk. Investigated concerning his friendship with ALEKHIN |
| January 1956 | Investigation discontinued, HEINE sent to Camp 385/7-1 in Potma |
| February 1956 - November 1956 | In several different camps near Potma |
| November 1956 | Shipped out of Moscow with group of 20 to East Berlin. Taken to Soviet Embassy, turned over "by list" to Fed Rep officials. Transported by bus to West Berlin, then by plane to Camp Friedland. |

CONTINUED TO ATTACHMENT A

TO OELW 23106

November 1956

Interrogated briefly at Friedland, given physical examination, given documentation, sent to a rest home.

January 1957

Sent to refugee camp near Oldenburg, processed for "back pay" for repatriated POW's. Given German passport on basis of Friedland documentation.

March 1957

Applied for Canadian visa at Canadian Consulate, Hamburg

15 April 1957

Departed for Canada aboard SS New York

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| DISPATCH | | CLASSIFICATION SECRET | DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NO. 011-16043 |
| TO INFO | [] | | HEADQUARTERS FILE NO. 11-2-1 |
| FROM | Chief, WE | | DATE |
| SUBJECT | Operational Visit of Identity to London about 31 March 1959 | | RE: 140-37-2 (CHRON 1250NE) |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> MARKED FOR INDEXING <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO INDEXING REQUIRED |
| ACTION REQUIRED | For information | | INDEXING CAN BE JUDGED BY QUALIFIED HQ. DESK PERSON |

REFERENCE(S)

1. Identity, who has been handling Baltic REDOX operations, is going to Europe on 10 March 1959 and wants to stop in London on his way back about 31 March 1959 to brief [] on SE Division interest in the Vitolas BSKIS case, in SMOTH thinking on Baltic REDOX operations, and in the SMOTH view of the CI picture in the Baltic area. In doing so, he will be providing for [] some of the topics that will probably arise when [] comes over here for discussions.

2. At this time we do not want to alert SMOTH to these interests, preferring to insert them into the tentative agenda for discussions which we will send you for review with [] at a later date. Identity should not, therefore, meet with SMOTH.

Attachment -
Identity, under separate cover

6 March 1959

- Distribution -
- 2 - [] w/att U.S.C.
 - 1 - SE/2 w/att
 - 1 - CI/OPS w/att
 - 1 - WE/6/Chrono w/att
 - 1 - WE/6, w/att
 - 1 - RI, w/att

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SEPARATE COVER ATTACHMENT

OXLM-16043

Identity: [] of SR Division

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Distribution -

- 2 []
- 1 - SR/2 ✓
 - 1 - CI/OPS
 - 1 - WE/6/Chrono
 - 1 - WE/6
 - 1 - RI

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Attachment D to HELM-23106

Extract from 1957 Debriefing of

ERIK HEINE

The following covers the period 1946-1950 and, in the main, discloses HEINE's activities with the Estonian partisan movement. In April 1945 HEINE was captured by the Soviets near Leningrad and interned there in a prisoner-of-war camp. In December he was transported to a camp in Estonia where he remained until his escape in July 1946.

At the end of December 1945 Subject was transferred with 300-400 other Estonians to Fort of Beckeri in Tallinn where he remained until June 1946. The camp was located on the seashore near Tallinn-Kopli (59 28N - 24 40E).

Subject remembers the following Estonian prisoners interned there:

a) JURS, Richard. Born in Tartu, at present in Vorkuta or Narilski. JURJ was a school friend of Subject. Wife's name is Erika, blond hair. Possibly in Germany. /Interrogator's Note: There was a dentist (Estonian) serving with the U.S. Air Force in Wahn, Germany, and later stationed in Fuerstenfeldbruck, whose name was JURJ, born in Tartu/Estonia. Possibly a brother of Richard JURJ. 7

b) UUDERKUELL, Endel. Born in Jaervamaa /Alternate spellings in original copy of debriefing included UUDERKUELL and UUDERKUELA. 7

c) Lt. Helmet LNU, 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. Prisoners' families were permitted to visit and also to send parcels (which intermittently were 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 being constructed near the camp. His friend Endel UUDERKUELL was working in the saw mill outside of the camp. His friend Endel UUDERKUELL was working in the saw mill outside of the camp. Some of the prisoners were permitted time off during the evening to go into town at which time they could wear civilian clothing. However, in the camp they had to wear the uniforms issued by the Red Army.

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On 23 or 29 July 1946 Subject and Endel UUDEKUPELL fled the camp in Beckeri. Subject's reason for escape was that since the prisoners maintained a good relationship with the local citizens, the Russians had started new investigations and Subject was afraid that his identity might be discovered even though he was registered as Herik HELIN and not as Herik HEIN. Endel UUDEKUPELL formerly was an agent of the Political Police in Rakvere (S9 21N - 26 20E). UUDEKUPELL had received a parcel with civilian clothes which he used for his escape. Subject stole civilian clothing from Lt. Helmut LNU but later wrote a letter of apology to the Lieutenant for the theft.

One day Subject went with the crew to the saw mill and took with him the stolen civilian clothing. In a secluded section of the saw mill the two men changed into the civilian clothing. The mill was not closely guarded and had only moving patrols. Escape was not too difficult. When the two men arrived at the main railroad station of Tallinn, an aunt of UUDEKUPELL was there with two train tickets to Rakko/Est (S8 59N - 26 13E). (This aunt resided in Tallinn-Kopli, exact name and address unknown to Subject although he acknowledged later visiting her one or two times.)

Around noon the two men boarded a train headed south and before sunset disembarked in Vaogeva (S8 54N - 26 17E). This was on the last day of July. For some reason unknown to Subject the train was not checked. This was very much out of the ordinary. Neither of the men was documented.

In the vicinity of the railroad stop at Rakke/Vaogeva was a farm owned by one fnu OEUNAP /Note: the spelling of this name is uncertain and may possibly be phonetic. OEUNAP obviously had been prepared for a visit from those two men by UUDEKUPELL's aunt. They spent 2-3 days at the farm and then departed in the direction of Tamsalu (S9 10N - 26 06E). From Tamsalu they proceeded to a village called Uudekuela (S9 11N - 26 08E) where Endel UUDEKUPELL's uncle lived, also named UUDEKUPELL.

In Tamsalu Subject became acquainted with a girl named Rosa OLUP who was also known to Endel UUDEKUPELL. She was employed as a switchboard operator in Tamsalu. Subject corresponded with OLUP and has kept up this correspondence until the present time. Through her employment as a switchboard operator Rosa OLUP was able to monitor conversations between certain NKVD officials, and several times warned Estonian partisans before raids were made by the security police. While Subject was in Potma and Bykovo in 1956, he allegedly had an S/W commo setup with 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. Over the wet paper he would place a sheet of dry paper and with a gray pencil write his secret message. When the wet paper had dried, he would press the indented letters so that the paper was smooth. He would then write another letter in ink on the dried paper. When OLUP received a letter, she soaked the paper in water and held it against a window, which enabled her to read the secret letter. Letters were addressed to Rosa OLUP under the name Irika KUUSIK, Tamsalu/Est. Subject explained that all the personnel at the post office knew that the letters coming in for KUUSIK were intended for OLUP.

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The farm of UDEKUPELL's uncle was maintained by the wife since the sons were living as partisans in the forest. The sons had a bunker in which they slept about 500 meters from the farm. Secretly during the night they would assist with the farmwork. These sons were:

a) Artur UDEKUPELL. Born 1900; lived in 1950 as a partisan.

b) Enu UDEKUPELL. Born 1918. Left for Kiviocli in 1948-49. In September 1946 they left the farm and moved on to the village of Vahukuela (58 50N - 26 05E).

Subject and UDEKUPELL travelled by train to Rakkeand from there walked about 7 km west. In Vahukuela the two men visited another uncle of Endel UDEKUPELL, one Enu JUERIMAE and his family. At home were JUERIMAE's wife, originally from Ingariland, and a young boy (possibly SOOMUSTE /Phonetic 7 - his father was an officer in the Estonian Army who was deported to the Soviet Union in 1941). /Interrogator's Note: There were two officers in the Estonian Army with the name SOOMUSTE - a major and a captain. 7

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. Subject does not remember the name the farm took on after the departure of KORE. /Interrogator's Note: A Captain KORE was personally known to Interrogator but he was in the Estonian Army and not the Navy. KORE junior is presently in Canada. 7

There were no partisan activities in Vahukuela that one heard about. Subject and UDEKUPELL passed themselves off as students on leave. On several occasions they worked at the government-operated farm where they were paid with food and clothing.

Shortly before Christmas 1946, Subject travelled by train to Tartu because he had heard a rumor that it was possible to buy certain types of documentation there.

In Tartu he met two old school friends:

a) Enu (female) VMRSI, from Tartu - Tammelinna

b) Oditi LNU. (This is a first name; Subject cannot remember her family name.) Oditi also lived in Tartu-Tammelinna.

When Subject first approached Oditi's residence, she had visitors, so he 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. When they discovered who he was, they were surprised. Subsequently, they were all together for Christmas Eve.

While in Oditi's apartment, Subject inquired into the possibility of buying documentation and Oditi promised her assistance in the matter. After Christmas Subject met VMRSI in Oditi's apartment. Also present were Oditi and her sister (name unknown to Subject) who was studying at the University. VMRSI gave her promise to help Subject buy documentation and quoted the price as 1,000 rubles and 20 liters of liquor.

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Subject returned to Tamsalu where Endel UUDENUELL was waiting. The family JUREMAE supplied the money and liquor, and on the next trip to Tartu Subject purchased the documentation under the name Priit POLTSAMAA. /Note: In several instances in the debriefing the name on this documentation is referred to as Priit POLDSAAR, which may be a debriefing error. / VIKRSI had a brother who was employed in the "Vanemuine" theater in Tartu. The documentation actually at one time had belonged to a Priit POLTSAMAA who was a ballet dancer 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. The military certificate was green and no photograph was required.

It was rumored that one could buy passports through the passport desk. In February 1947 Subject bought a passport for Endel UUDENUELL from a militia man for the price of 2,000 rubles. Subject changed the photo so that UUDENUELL's passport contained his own picture.

In March 1947 Subject met two partisans in Tamsalu:

- a) RANNISTE, Edgar; from Wirumaa
- b) PARTS, Endel, Capt.. Both he and his brother were participants in World War I, at which time PARTS was only 15 years old. /Interrogator's Note: Endel PARTS was born circa 1904. His first name was not Endel at birth but he later assumed this as his first name. /

These partisans hid out in the village of Saunakuela (probably 59 03N - 26 19E) in the cellars of two separate farm houses. One farm was owned by Ummi KUKK and the other owner cannot be remembered by Subject.

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

In Saunakuela they met:

- a) VAINOMAE, fnu; known as "Habe", a former police officer from Vajangu.
- b) PUSSAAG, fnu; known as "Pusa"
- c) Karin LNU; wife of a police sergeant from Viljandi.

Subject carried a Russian machine pistol and a German "Parabellum", both 9mm. 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.

FRE VASK, a farmer residing in Varangu (probably 59 02N - 26 04E) 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.

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Subject took with him 10,000 rubles, part of 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 plane ticket to Moscow, departing on 9 August 1947 at 0900 hours from the Tallinn-Uleiste airport. The only stop in the course of the trip was in Leningrad. In the Moscow-Kazan railroad station Subject purchased a ticket to Novosibirsk on the black market for 500 rubles (normal price 200 rubles). Subject changed trains in Tatarskiy for Tomsk. From Tomsk he took the steamer to Podgornoye and from there via the river Pantsari travelled by steamer to Kolpashovo. In Kolpashovo Subject met circa 20 Estonian families (mostly women and children). From Kolpashovo he walked and hitchhiked approximately 100 km (had rides in American-made Studebaker trucks -- in civilian use) until he reached Pantschar. On several occasions throughout the trip Subject was checked by NKVD men for his documentation, still posing as POLTRAMAA. 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 kolkhaz for the entire day. That evening he was ordered to the main office of the kolkhaz and questioned on why and from where he came. His documents were again checked. The investigator was a Soviet major. Subject continued to claim that he was visiting his sister.

He slept in his "sister's" apartment. The next morning he was ordered to go to Pantschar where he was interrogated on the same subjects as the previous day. When he told officials 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 once 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. She was employed in the kolkhaz 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 Kolpashovo where he remained for a week. There he met the following Estonians:

- a) Mrs. fnu RAHA; former wife of the director of the lime factory in Tamsalu/Est.
- b) Mr. fnu KIRIK, circa 30 years old
- c) Mrs. Meeri KIRIK, circa 25 years old, daughter of Mrs. RAHA
- d) Mrs. fnu REIDAK (or REITAK), over 40 years old, a dependent of Chaplain FOLD.
- e) Linda LUIK, a 17-year old girl from Viljandi.
- d) Mrs. fnu REIDAK (or REITAK), over 40 years old, a dependent of Chaplain FOLD.
- e) Linda LUIK, a 17-year old girl from Viljandi.
- f) Family TAMM (husband, wife, and child)
- g. Mrs. fnu EENPALU and 2 daughters. (Mr. EENPALU was the last Estonian Prime Minister. He starved himself to death.)

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Subject convinced a group of Estonians in the kolchoz to return with him to Estonia. Among those who agreed to go were: Family MEIK (2 persons), Mrs. REIDAK (1 person), Linda LUIK (1 person), a young boy, and a five year old girl. Total: 7 persons, all Estonians.

Subject explained that there is a restricted area in which deported people must remain. Periodically, some weekly and some monthly, these people must report to the NKVD. The group of deported people travelling with Subject were permitted to go as far as Podgornoye because in that area, about a 2-day's walk, there is a control point. Between Kolpashevo and Podgornoye the group travelled on a small ship. Beyond Podgornoye they travelled via steamer on the Ob River.

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 Novosibirsk, another control point, documentation was again not checked. After a two day delay in Novosibirsk because of the inability to get tickets, the group finally purchased through tickets to Tallinn.

In the waiting room 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 document check, Subject approached the guarding militia man, telling him Subject was from the Ministry of Education and that the militia man was to report there immediately. The militia man followed Subject, leaving the door unguarded. The group took this moment to exit from the waiting room, omitting the document check. The group had originally purchased tickets via Leningrad to Tallinn, but Subject later exchanged these tickets for ones via Riga to Tallinn, his explanation being documentation checks were less apt to happen on the latter route. Subject claimed that so many beggars travel on the first route that there is a constant check.

From Riga the group proceeded to Tamsalu. At this point they split up, Family KIRIK and Mrs. REIDAK going to Tallinn and the others travelling via Tuori to Viljandi (53 22N - 25 38E). Later Subject heard that Linda LUIK had been apprehended and sent back to Kolpashevo.

October 1947 Subject returned to Saunakuela. Subject alleges that he was involved in robberies of the distillery in Aavere (59 06N - 26 03E) 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 had killed a man while driving a bus. Subsequently, his documents had been confiscated by officials. Subject had been informed that it was possible to buy passports in Viljandi, so he decided to obtain one for ILVES. He entered the office building (located near a playground) of the NKVD, pretending he was Ilmar ILVES. When he entered the office of the NKVD, he was still carrying the passport of POLTSAMAA and also the "Parabellum", both concealed in his pockets. He told the officials that he had been a partisan and, after the rule of amnesty, wanted to legalize himself and also that he needed a passport.

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Before he was questioned regarding the documentation, he requested, a red-haired strongly built Russian rushed in to the room and started firing questions at Subject - what place he was in, where his documents were, etc. Subject showed them the documents he had in the name of Priit POLTSAMAA. He was interrogated by several different people, and he finally confessed that his real purpose in being there was to get documentation 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 him. 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 fled to the street.

Prior to the above incident Subject lived in a Viljandi hotel with a Lt. KIKAS, whom he never saw again, and Ilmar ILVES, who was later arrested in the hotel.

On 15 February 1948 Subject walked back to the village of Saunakuela. Subject was again without documents and as far as he knows the real Priit POLTSAMAA subsequently was arrested. /Interrogator's Note: Subject needed more time to think before he continued.7

New Documentation

In the summer of 1948 Subject set himself up in Vaageva as a pass control officer. One evening he ordered some peasants with "Stoi-passcontrolle" to stop while he examined their documents. When he checked a man who had a passport listing a birthdate about the same as his own, he took the passport and fled. Subject used this documentation until he was apprehended in Tallinn, July 1950.

Subject doesn't 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 stated that he was working as an agent of the government economic department.) He again substituted his own picture for the picture of the person to whom the stolen passport originally belonged.

/Interrogator's 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.7

- a) He occasionally visited the Family GRUENBAUM of Tallinn (Raudtee Street, number unknown) before he was apprehended in Viljandi.
- b) The Family VASKO of Tallinn-Kivimaa was visited by Subject until 1950.
- c) Hugo TREFFNER, Tallinn, Tataristreet; the son of the former director of gymnasium Treffner in Tartu.
- d) Alfred KEERD of Tallinn.
- e) Eivi KURK of Elva near Tartu.

Battle in marshy place near Lake of Endla (58 51N - 26 11E)

Subject's group of partisans "requisitioned" a civilian truck and attacked a dairy in order to obtain cheese and butter. The NKVD was informed of the theft of dairy foods,

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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 two to three hours. The partisans suffered no casualties but Subject later noticed several NKVD men on stretchers.

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

Rumors circulated 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 from Estonia, was deported. One person who was allegedly saved from deportation by the partisans' warning action was one Kari VARR, Tallinn-Hiiu, Hiiu Street. Her brother was employed by Ale-Cõq brauerei in Tartu.

Subject was informed in May 1949 that in the forests of Pada, opposite Varangu (no coordinates), another partisan group was hiding. Subject's group decided they wanted to make contact with these other partisans, so a schoolteacher from Pada (who led the group which included HEINE, PUUSAAG, and PARTS) went to the house of the forest gamekeeper and requested that he arrange the meetings. He instructed the group that at the time of the meeting they were to wait in a lighted room so that the other partisans could observe them through a window in order to be sure they were not actually anti-partisan. (Anti-partisan groups were stationed in the larger villages and towns to crush any partisan movement which might arise.) Subject knew of one such anti-partisan, a Finn LATTIK. The gamekeeper informed the group that they would be notified when the meeting could take place. (No further details.)

Subject's group moved to Vahukula (58 58N - 26 05E) to visit with the JNERINAE family. Near Liigvalla (59 01N - 26 07E) they became involved in fighting with anti-partisans. At this time PUUSAAG was killed. Subject remained in the village of Vahukula until September 1949.

The Attempted flight to Finland

Travelling mostly at night, Subject went as far as Leningrad. From there he proceeded by train in the direction of Murmansk. He disembarked at a station on the north shore of Ladoga Lake. After dressing in warm clothing and discarding his suitcase in some bushes, Subject 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 (the name of which he could not remember). He took a train to Leningrad and then back to Estonia. These events 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 tried to break up the group of partisans hiding in the bunker at Saunakuola. At this time Subject again visited Rosa OLUP. VAINOMAE's participation in this bunker group was discovered by the NKVD.

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The circumstances under which VAINOMAE was apprehended by the NKVD are as follows: Subject and VAINOMAE travelled to Ambla after receiving a message from Ambla saying that VAINOMAE's mother had died. When they arrived in Ambla, they found her alive and living in a farm house with two other women. It was impossible to get to the mother's room 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 this commotion, the two old women, thinking it was burglars, alerted the militia control post, which immediately dispatched forces who surrounded the farm house and captured VAINOMAE. Subject managed to escape and until July 1950 went from one friend to another for short periods of time.

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

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