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<b>DISPATCH</b>	CLASSIFICATION <b>S-E-C-R-E-T</b>	PROCESSING ACTION
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SUBJECT	MICROFILM	
Chief, SB via Chief, EUR Response to SMABOVE Comments REDBLOCK LCIMPROVE AEJETSST/Operational		
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES		
Reference: OCOA 10885, 16 June 1966  The following comments are in response to the SMABOVE memorandum forwarded in reference:  1. We are in full accord with your position concerning the necessity for close coordination between our organizations on this case, and we will endeavor to forward promptly any significant information as it becomes available to us. Our comments below are keyed to the numbered paragraphs of your memorandum.  2. <u>Paragraph 3:</u> The reports of the private investigators recently furnished to you (forwarded in OCOA-5849, 6 June 1966) will have answered some of the questions in this paragraph. We have not received any significant unsolicited information as a result of the publicity in the HEINE case. However, in view of the large number of people who have been interviewed we do not consider this surprising, particularly since many Estonian emigres are understandably reluctant to involve themselves and their own backgrounds in this dispute. We are presently conducting a further review of the HEINE material and expect as a result thereof to select a number of possible sources of information on HEINE who should be interviewed. Some of these potential sources may be in Canada, and we will communicate with SMABOVE on this subject when our review has been completed.  3. <u>Paragraph 3, final question:</u> In previous communications to you we have noted the many suspicious and highly questionable elements of HEINE's biography, but we have perhaps not sufficiently highlighted that period relating to his alleged partisan activities, starting with July 1948 when he		
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DISPATCH

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<p>claims to have escaped from a Soviet labor camp in the Tallinn harbor area, joined a partisan group (of the Forest Brothers) and engaged in numerous anti-Soviet activities until his arrest in Tallinn by the NKVD in June 1950. Information available in our files indicates that Soviet State Security organs had penetrated the partisan movement in the early stages of its formation during the first Soviet occupation, used these penetrations for the collection of information on German troop movements during the German occupation and, shortly after the Soviet re-occupation, assumed control of the partisan organization and dispatched agents to the West--using the partisan organization as cover. During the period when HEINE claims he was with the partisans (1946-1950) and through the middle 1950's, Western Intelligence Services, including _____, dispatched agents into the area, with their arrivals coordinated with and supported by the partisans. By October 1955 it was established that the entire partisan complex in Estonia was controlled by the KGB. By 1956, it was established that parallel partisan movements in Latvia and Lithuania were also controlled by the KGB and that all operations into the Baltic republics were under hostile control, probably from the outset. (Information provided later by a defector confirmed our earlier conclusions as did an analysis of the information obtained through our interviews with Arthur HAMAN in 1962.) In March 1957 Moscow Radio announced the capture of numerous Swedish and American agents who had been sent into Estonia and who utilized the "Forest Brothers" as a support base. A short time later the Soviets surfaced in detail their control of the "Forest Brothers" (so named) through a serialized spy story published in the magazine OGONYOK. It is difficult to comprehend HEINE's objectives in ignoring the facts about the status of the "Forest Brothers", as revealed overtly by the Soviets, and continuing to relate his heroic deeds as a member of the organization. While HEINE has provided the names of the individuals who were in his group, there is no identifiable information in our files on any of them with the exception of Endel PARTS. According to HEINE, PARTS became separated from the group in 1949 and was killed in a skirmish with the Soviets. (When he was interviewed by _____ in 1962, Arthur HAMAN stated that he traveled to Tallinn clandestinely from Riga, Latvia in 1953 or 1954, and that while he was in Tallinn he was introduced to PARTS by HAMAN's uncle who also engaged in clandestine activities in behalf of the partisans and who had unspecified sources and facilities for obtaining passports, travel permits and other documentation.)</p> <p>4. <u>Paragraph 4:</u> The first interview with HEINE occurred when he walked in to our Embassy in Bonn on 30 November 1956 and spoke to an Embassy officer. A resume of this interview was subsequently transmitted to our Headquarters by telegram. Particular note was taken of HEINE's account of his alleged partisan activities in Estonia. Also noted was his description of a right-wing Russian resistance organization in Soviet labor camps and his claim that he had been instructed to contact the AIS in behalf of this group upon his release. We recommended that HEINE be invited to Frankfurt for a complete debriefing, and this was subsequently accomplished in a series of meetings in a Frankfurt safe-apartment. The debriefing was performed by a _____ staff officer assisted by an Estonian contract employee. Most of the conversation was in German, although some Estonian may have been used between HEINE and the contract employee. The written report was prepared on the basis of notes taken during these sessions and it is a reasonably reliable and accurate account of what HEINE said, with the exception of one or two obvious errors of transcription (e.g., the Ilmar ILVES error caught by SMABOVE). It should be emphasized that HEINE was an invitee</p>		
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<p>in a Frankfurt apartment and that there was no control element whatsoever in our relationship with him, so that there was little possibility of confronting him immediately with the many suspicious elements of his story. This is the report designated by SMABOVE as Interview "A" and we will retain this designation for future correspondence.</p>			
<p>5. Please note that the three-page document transmitted to you along with Interview "A" in July 1963 (headed: "Erik HEINE made the following statements concerning his life story") was not a part of this interview. This was a separate report made by an Estonian emigre source in Germany after he had spent a few hours with HEINE in early 1957. We are unable to determine whether this is a verbatim transcript of HEINE's remarks.</p>			
<p>6. Paragraph 5: The interview conducted by West German authorities is not presently in our possession. We are attempting to obtain it and will advise you further.</p>			
<p>7. Paragraph 6: We still feel that it is most likely that HEINE was recruited by the RIS after his first arrest in 1940 and was subsequently dispatched to Germany as a recruited agent. The fact that the Germans apparently accepted him without suspicion during his service in the German Army is not too difficult to understand, given the large number of Balts the Germans had to deal with. With respect to his request to be released from political police service in Estonia and to be returned to front line duty, we have only his word that such a transfer was at his own request and we have no independent source to corroborate this period of HEINE's background.</p>			
<p>8. Paragraph 8: HEINE's determination to pursue RAUS' accusations to an ultimate conclusion through American courts may have been based on an ad hoc decision of the KGB. However, we feel rather strongly that HEINE may have been prepared for such an eventuality during his training period. We are aware of one specific operation, for which the Estonian partisans were used as cover, in which the KGB specifically instructed the agent during his training as to what he should do if confronted by the Americans with charges which might result in the agent being imprisoned. The agent was advised by a "high level KGB official in Moscow" that if he should find himself the victim of such an attempt by the Americans, the agent was to proclaim loudly in court that the charge was false, and he could be assured that the American defense counsel would give him every assistance in their power. The KGB official further told the agent that American defense counsel like to make names for themselves in such cases and would do everything they could to help him. Coincidentally, this agent also served during World War II in the Estonian Legion on the Narva front and later at Tartu. He was captured as a POW by the Soviets, moved to a camp near Moscow in October or November 1945, and was assigned to various Soviet labor battalions until December 1946 when he was permitted to return to Estonia. In view of this KGB technique, we are not at all convinced that HEINE's public and prolonged protestations would detract from his value to the KGB. Neither do we feel that HEINE's offer to take a lie detector test contributes anything one way or the other to his bona fides. Known KGB agents have made similar proposals or were completely agreeable to the idea when confronted with a request to take the test. With respect to the timing of HEINE's decision to go to court, he was certainly aware throughout his lecture tour in this country starting in May 1963 that suspicions concerning his bona fides were being</p>			
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voiced by many emigres, as he admits on page 37 of the deposition. He may well have talked to some of his contacts about getting a lawyer and suing his accusers, and he presumably could have done this without communicating with the KGB. However, the first concrete step was not taken until much later, when he had Harry LANDRA write letters to RAUS and to PODRANG demanding an apology (letter to RAUS dated 21 January 1964).

9. Paragraph 9: Mr. Ahti PAE was interviewed in Stockholm in 1965. He stated that he had met HEINE in July 1940 and that HEINE had asked him at that time to form a resistance organization in Valga, PAE's home town. They were supposed to meet again in September 1940, but PAE heard that HEINE had been arrested in August. PAE stated that he has never met HEINE personally again, not even during the German occupation of Estonia. (This contradicts HEINE's statement at page 310 of the deposition to the effect that he met PAE during the period of HEINE's police service in Tartu.) In 1963 PAE received a letter from HEINE asking for PAE's help in promoting HEINE's film, "Creators of Legend". PAE never answered the letter, although he said he had a guilty conscience for not having done so. PAE further stated that the Estonian emigre journalist, Voldemar KURES, now living in Sweden, had warned PAE not to contact HEINE and had stated that HEINE "is not a good man". (KURES is a relative by marriage of the woman who is the common-law wife of Arthur HAMAN and the mother of HAMAN's son, both mother and son now living in Estonia.) PAE was not told during the interview that HEINE had claimed to have met him in Tartu in 1942, nor was he advised of our conclusions concerning HEINE. He told the interviewer that he found it difficult to believe that a patriot like HEINE would become a Soviet spy, "although there may be some conflicting evidence in HEINE's story about himself."

*This Paragraph is from the original report.*

10. Paragraph 14: In our earlier communications in which we emphasized that the HEINE case was sub-judice we did not intend to suggest that all investigation of HEINE be completely suspended. Very possibly a SMABOVE interview with HEINE himself at this time would be inopportune and might be construed to be the result of suggestion from , but we do not feel that discreet interviews with other individuals who may be able to throw light on his background would necessarily prejudice the court action. Thus, we would urge that SMABOVE follow up as it feels appropriate. A thorough review of HEINE's finances could presumably be done in such a manner as not to arouse undue attention, and we continue to feel that this would be a fruitful angle of approach.

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