

Günter Guillaume

Günter Guillaume (* 1. Februar 1927 in Berlin; † 10. April 1995 in Eggersdorf als Günter Bröhl), war OibE^[1] (Offizier im besonderen Einsatz) des MfS (auch *Stasi* genannt) und als DDR-Agent im Bundeskanzleramt Namensgeber der „Guillaume-Affäre“. Seine Enttarnung war der größte Spionagefall in der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik und Anlass, aber wohl nicht alleiniger Grund, für den Rücktritt von Bundeskanzler Willy Brandt, dessen persönlicher Referent er seit 1972 war.



Günter Guillaume

Leben

Kindheit

1927 wurde Guillaume als Sohn eines Musikers in Berlin geboren. 1944/45 war er im Zweiten Weltkrieg Flakhelfer. Die Berliner Zeitung berichtete im Juli 2007 unter Berufung auf den Historiker Götz Aly, dass Guillaume als Hitlerjunge 1944 auch NSDAP-Mitglied geworden sei. Als er 1945 nach Berlin zurückkehrte, arbeitete er dort zunächst als Fotograf.

Anwerbung durch das MfS und Übersiedlung in die Bundesrepublik

1950 wurde Guillaume Redakteur im Verlag Volk und Welt in Ost-Berlin. In der Zeit von 1950 bis 1956 ließ sich Guillaume vom Ministerium für Staatssicherheit (MfS) anwerben und für seine künftige konspirative Aufgabe in der Bundesrepublik ausbilden. 1951 heiratete er die Sekretärin Christel Boom, die ebenfalls vom MfS als Agentin ausgebildet wurde. Aus der Ehe ging der gemeinsame Sohn Pierre Boom hervor. In die SED trat Guillaume 1952 ein. Im Jahr 1956 siedelte er im Auftrag des MfS in die Bundesrepublik nach Frankfurt am Main über und betrieb hier das *Boom am Dom*, einen Kaffeeladen.

Eintritt in die SPD und Spionagetätigkeit im Bundeskanzleramt

1957 trat er in die SPD ein. Christel Guillaume wurde Sekretärin im Parteibüro der SPD Hessen-Süd. Seit 1964 war Guillaume hauptamtlich als Parteifunktionär für die SPD tätig, und zwar zunächst als Geschäftsführer des SPD-Unterbezirks in Frankfurt am Main und ab 1968 der SPD-Fraktion in der Stadtverordnetenversammlung. Im gleichen Jahr wurde er auch in die Stadtverordnetenversammlung gewählt. 1969 leitete Guillaume den Wahlkampf des Bundesministers für Verkehr Georg Leber in dessen Wahlkreis in Frankfurt und bewies dabei sein Organisationstalent, was dem Minister eine sehr hohe Anzahl von Erststimmen einbrachte. Von ihm wurde Guillaume schließlich nach der Wahl als Referent in die Abteilung Wirtschafts-, Finanz- und Sozialpolitik



Guillaume mit Willy Brandt auf einer Wahlkampfreise in Niedersachsen 1974

des Bundeskanzleramts vermittelt, wo er das Vertrauen seiner Vorgesetzten erwarb. 1972 stieg er aufgrund seines großen Arbeitseinsatzes und seines Organisationstalents zum Persönlichen Referenten des Bundeskanzlers Willy

Brandt auf. Hier erhielt er Zugang zu geheimen Akten und den Gesprächsrunden im engeren Kreis um den Bundeskanzler. Zudem hatte Guillaume Einblick in die Privatsphäre von Willy Brandt.

Verhaftung und Verurteilung des Ehepaars Guillaume

Obwohl den bundesdeutschen Sicherheitsdiensten seit Mitte 1973 Indizien für die Agententätigkeit der Eheleute Guillaume vorlagen, verging fast ein Jahr bis zu deren Festnahme. Ausgangspunkt war, dass das MfS in den 50er Jahren seinen Agenten im Westen verschlüsselte Geburtstagstelegramme schickte. Aus der Kombination der Geburtsdaten gelang es erst nach Jahren, den Verdacht gegen Guillaume zu erhärten, wobei der gerichtliche Beweiswert verschwindend gering war. Am 24. April 1974 wurde Guillaume in Bonn unter Spionageverdacht verhaftet. Bei seiner Verhaftung sagte Guillaume: „*Ich bin Bürger der DDR und ihr Offizier. Respektieren Sie das!*“. Dieser Satz war ein wesentlicher und gerichtsverwertbarer Gesichtspunkt, der gegen ihn sprach. Die Enttarnung bildete den Anfang der nach ihm benannten Guillaume-Affäre. Sie löste in der Bundesrepublik eine schwere innenpolitische Krise aus, an deren Ende am 7. Mai 1974 der Rücktritt Willy Brandts als Bundeskanzler stand. Am 6. Juni 1974 beschloss der Bundestag auf Antrag der Opposition die Einsetzung eines parlamentarischen Untersuchungsausschusses zur Aufklärung der Affäre, die schwere Überwachungsmängel der Sicherheitsbehörden offenbarte.

Im Dezember 1975 wurde Günter Guillaume wegen Landesverrats zu dreizehn Jahren Gefängnis, seine Frau zu acht Jahren Haft verurteilt. Guillaume saß die Haft teilweise in der Justizvollzugsanstalt Rheinbach ab.

Vorzeitige Freilassung und Ehrungen in der DDR

Im Jahr 1981 kehrte das Ehepaar Guillaume im Rahmen eines Agentenaustauschs in die DDR zurück, wo er offiziell als „Kundschafter des Friedens“ gefeiert wurde. Beide Eheleute erhielten den Karl-Marx-Orden; Günter Guillaume wurde zum Oberst im MfS befördert, seine Frau Christel zum Oberstleutnant im MfS. Fortan trat Günter Guillaume bei Stasi-Agentenschulungen als „Stargast“ auf. Am 28. Januar 1985 verlieh die Hochschule des Ministeriums für Staatssicherheit in Potsdam Guillaume in „Anerkennung seiner besonderen Verdienste um die Sicherung des Friedens und die Stärkung der DDR“ den Titel „Doktor der Rechtswissenschaft (ehrenhalber)“.

Scheidung des Ehepaars Guillaume, zweite Ehe und Tod

Aufgrund einer Affäre, die Günter am Tag seiner Rückkehr in die DDR mit der ebenfalls für das MfS arbeitenden Krankenschwester Elke Bröhl begonnen hatte, ließ sich Christel Guillaume am 16. Dezember 1981 von ihrem Mann scheiden. Im Jahr 1986 heiratete Günter Guillaume die rund 15 Jahre jüngere Elke Bröhl, deren Nachnamen er für den nunmehr letzten Lebensabschnitt offiziell annahm (vgl. Hermann Schreiber, *Kanzlersturz*). In den Jahren 1986 und 1988 veröffentlichte er seine Memoiren *Die Aussage*. Am 10. April 1995 starb Günter Guillaume an metastasierendem Nierenkrebs in Petershagen/Eggersdorf, nahe Berlin, als Günter Bröhl.

Ausreise von Sohn Pierre in die Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Tod von Christel Guillaume

Der Sohn des Ehepaars Guillaume, Pierre (* 1957), ging nach der Verhaftung seiner Eltern 1975 in die DDR, wo er eine Ausbildung zum Fotojournalisten absolvierte. 1988 stellte er einen Ausreiseantrag und siedelte mit seiner Familie noch im selben Jahr in die Bundesrepublik über. Weil das MfS seine Ausreise unter dem Namen Guillaume nicht zulassen wollte, nahm er den Geburtsnamen seiner Mutter an und nannte sich fortan Pierre Boom. 2004 veröffentlichte er seine Erinnerungen unter dem Titel *Der fremde Vater*.

Günter Guilllaumes Ex-Frau starb als Christel Boom am 20. März 2004 an einem Herzleiden.

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- Hermann Schreiber: *Kanzlersturz – Warum Willy Brandt zurücktrat*. Econ, München 2003, ISBN 3-430-18054-6
- Pierre Boom, Gerhard Haase-Hindenberg: *Der fremde Vater*. Aufbau, Berlin, ISBN 3-7466-2146-1

Film

- Doris Metz: Schattenväter ^[2]. Matthias Brandt und Pierre Boom schildern in einem unkommentierten Dokumentarfilm die Erinnerungen an ihre Väter.
- Im Schatten der Macht. Mit Schauspieler Matthias Brandt als Günter Guillaume.

Einzelnachweise

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- [2] <http://www.movienetfilm.de/schattenvaeter/presseheft.php>

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