

P 2 Eu.
(file. 10/005 inv. 97-01-16)

CHRONOLOGY AND ANALYSIS RELATED TO DISAPPEARANCE OF
RAOUL WALLENBERG
FROM SOVIET DECLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS
PRESENTED AS EVIDENCE

Prepared By:
Susan Ellen Mesinai
Director, ARK PROJECT

from declassified documents
released by the Russians in 1991
and translated and analyzed by
Boris Yuzhin, Associate Director of the ARK PROJECT
and from materials in the Swedish White Book

Interim Working Draft

October 9, 1994

Сов. секретно. S. G

Министру Государственной Безопасности
Союза ССР - Генерал-полковнику
тов. Абакумову В. С.

Репорт.

Докладываю, что известный Вам заключенный
Валенберг сегодня ночью в камере внезапно
скончался предположительно вследствие
наступившего инфаркта миокарда.

В связи с имеющимися от Вас распоряжениями
о личном наблюдении за Валенбергом прошу
указания, кому поручить вскрытие трупа
на предмет установления причины смерти.

Начальник Сангаси Горького
полковник медицинской службы

17/VII 42г. Министр

Доложить лично министру
Приказано труп
криминалистам вскрыть
17/VII
Симонов

Симонов

1947 год.

11- Спокойно

" " "

" " "

4 по 30 Спокойно

УНОВ

1 по 18 Спокойно.

18. 3-11-77г. в час. 40м. зрл. Гуденко с Н
младший за тран. Укр. МСБ Сообщаюс Каз.
платает несть сисоудителю, Индр. отг. Т.Бадрену
рутин скруивания из татка за IV 3138

CHRONOLOGY & ANALYSIS ON RAOUL WALLENBERG DISAPPEARANCE FROM SOVIET/SWEDISH DECLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS

Susan Ellen Mesinai
ARK Project

December 31, 1944: Stefan Soderblum sent a letter to Dekanozov stating Swedish Legation remained in Budapest "to fulfill its commitments to defend the interests of the Soviet Union" (and to save "approximately 15,000 Jews" under the protection of the Swedish mission.) Soderblum requested that Soviet military authorities, after liberating City, help the members of the Swedish Mission. Note that this request to the NKID was for the protection of "Swedish citizens in Budapest" and did not specify diplomats.

December 1944: According to testimony of Genreich Voldemarovich Tomsen [Grossheim-Krisko], he worked as the Chief of the Department for the Defense of the Interests of the Soviet Union in the Swedish Embassy from August 1944 until December 1944. WHEN IS THE DATE OF HIS ACTUAL ARREST BY THE SOVIETS? NOTE ALSO THAT TOMSEN'S FATHER HAD, FOR SOME YEARS, BEEN AN ENGINEER FOR THE SWEDISH FIRM, ERIC SON [TELECOMMUNICATIONS]...ERIC SON WAS A PREDOMINANTLY WALLENBERG COMPANY I THINK IN 1944 BUT NOT AT THE TIME THAT TOMSEN'S FATHER WORKED FOR THEM. "In 1905, at the request of this firm, he worked in Russia dealing with electrical lighting equipment for railroad trains on Hykovska and Vladikafkazkaya Railroads."....In 1929 my father was living in Riga for four months where he worked on behalf of the firm Erickson on the equipment of railway trains. Later, my father worked on behalf of this firm in Belgium, Latvia and the USSR.

Tomsen goes on to talk about his schooling. Between 1925 and 1942, seven pages are missing from the text. 1942, became involved in Trade Commission as a Russian-German-Norwegian citizen. "A Trade Commissioner has the 'right to live permanently in Budapest.'"

Basically served as a middle man for Hungarian goods, selling them to Austria. Made a lot of money until March 1944 when the Germans took over Budapest and began to arrest members of the Hungarian Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Police and "rich Jews." "Prices in the city skyrocketed. Communications and trade operations with foreign firms almost ceased and so I lost my salary. Went to Wallenberg for protection at the Swedish Embassy [the Norwegian Embassy was then Quisling] who sent him to Per Anger.

Swedish Embassy [the Norwegian Embassy was then Quisling] who sent him to Per Anger. "Anger gave me a protective letter confirming that I was under the Embassy's protection but this was not enough for me. I wanted to have a document confirming that I was a member of the Swedish Embassy." Learned that the Swedish Legation was looking for a person who knew Russian and applied to Anger for a job in order to get immunity. "Sometime in May-June 1944 I started to fulfill my duties.}

NOTE: 1) Wallenberg didn't get to Budapest until July 9, 1944. 2) Per Anger was Trade Attache; 3) Swedish Legation had been representing Soviet interests in Hungary since 1941. Worked according to the instructions of Attache Lars Berg

According to Tomsen, Berg put him in charge of the Department to Defend Soviet interests, presumably because he knew Russian and was the only candidate for the job.

The Swedish Embassy at that time defended the interests of Holland, Denmark, Argentine, Iran, Belgium and the USSR and had for this purpose special departments. I was appointed Chief of the Russian Department and was its only member. The work of all departments was supervised by the Attache of the Embassy, Berg.

Margit, formerly in charge of Soviet interests was switched to the Argentine desk. The objective was to provide Soviet citizens with special I. D. to confirm that they as citizens of the USSR were under the diplomatic protection of the Embassy [THIS MEANS, I AM BEGINNING TO THINK, THAT THERE WAS ALSO A SPECIAL GROUP OF RUSSIANS UNDER SWEDISH PROTECTION, IN ADDITION TO THE JEWS. I KNOW THAT THERE WERE PRISONERS OF WAR BEING CONCEALED IN A HOSPITAL BUT THERE WAS ALSO, I HEAR, A GROUP OF RUSSIANS IN A HOUSE.] Humanitarian aid for them and acceptance of their valuable belongings and documents for protection. NO MENTION OF ANY KIND OF TRADE, INVESTMENT INTERESTS. Says that only 20-25 people came to him for help during this complete period and half were refused. Had no systemic list of Russians in Budapest area so doesn't know how many there were. Tomsen wrote reports, gave them to Berg who gave them to Danielsson to decide on the responses to their requests. Examples included Mironova, a Ukrainian brought there by Hungarian troops to work; two artists one named Savin who came before the War; a Russian baker; two Ukrainian students from Kiev University brought by the Germans to work; "Serebryannik", a Polish Jew born in Western Ukraine, who escaped to Hungary at the time of the German occupation. In November 1944, requested identification papers as a Soviet citizen. Was given protection papers. Swedes but no i.d. as a Soviet citizen. A Red pilot who had been shot down, and was sent to the Red Cross to be cared for. After my arrest, I saw this Lieutenant in the Soviet Counter-Intelligence. He already had a new name, had perfect civilian dress and was not under arrest."

Says that he also did translations for citizens of other nations (also under the protection of the Swedish legation) into Russian. Also made signs for the incoming Soviet troops to identify property under Swedish protection.

"collect information about the political and economical situation in the USSR and about the military power of the Red Army by asking the people who addressed your Department." Tomsen would not confirm this but said that he confined his questions to where they were born, where they worked last and how they got to Hungary.

Says that others who said they were Soviet citizens were not given protective papers because they didn't have any Soviet documents and couldn't prove under what circumstances they came to Hungary from the USSR.

Interrogator asks him to explain earlier statement that the Swedish Embassy in Budapest gave out Swedish passports to people escaping from 'having to answer to Soviet authorities and took under its protection Fascists and anti-Soviet elements.' Tomsen transforms this statement into protective passports for Jews. Accurately describes the passports as having been valid only during the time that Hungary was occupied by the Germans. Says that they also made certain Jews employees of the Swedish Legation. Says that while some Jews sold their protective passports for money, the Swedes never knew about it. "As far as I remember, the members of the Swedish Embassy never passed the documents over for bribes."

Admits that the Embassy hid the former Attache for Propaganda Affairs of the Italian Embassy in Hungary, Dr. Vidmar, as well as the son of the former White Russian immigrant, Zhukovsky. WHO IS THIS, the landowner -- Count de Zhiphil, a middle-man in food trade and the owner of the can factory

Remainder of the Interrogation discusses his meetings with Roman Sergeivitch Sudakov, a member of the British Embassy in Riga whom he met at a time he was living with his father. He also mentions his friend, last name Raihel. Raihel had told him that this official was a bad man and rabid anti-Semite. He was in charge of granting visas to England and collecting information for the British. Interrogators try to establish that Sudakov tried to recruit Tomsen for British Intelligence, on the basis of previous testimony.

January 16, 1945: Dekanozov to Soderblum -- Raoul Wallenberg found on Benzor Street. "The Soviet military authorities took measures to save Wallenberg and his belongings." Took Raoul under their protection (podsyoyou zashitu)

January 17, 1945: Arrest order for Raoul Wallenberg signed by Nikolai Bulganin, Soviet Deputy Minister of Defense, transmitted to the Soviet Army Command in Budapest directing the military to arrest Wallenberg to transport him to Moscow, by any means necessary. Also to report time of his arrival (in Moscow?) and name of accompanying person.

January 19, 1945: Formal arrest date of Raoul Wallenberg as per his prisoner registration card for Lubyanka Prison. Card identifies Wallenberg as a Swedish citizen and diplomat, notes that he was arrested by Smersh, the Soviet military counterintelligence agency. Registration card lists Wallenberg's arrival at Lubyanka as February 6, 1945 (although Gustav Richter recalls RW

as joining him in their cell on January 31, 1945). Hille also says that Wallenberg arrived on February 6.

January 22, 1945: From Chief of Directorate of Counter-Intelligence of Smersh, 2nd Ukrainian Front -- Lt. General Korolev to Lt. Colonel Comrade Rindin: Attached documents on various legations in Budapest as prepared from interviews by the Political Directorate of the Front

with the Acting Minister of Slovakia, Spashek (Jan), "and also based on information received from the detained Secretary of the Swedish Embassy, Wallenberg." This gives many locations for the Swedish Legation which is broken up as the Main Building, Dept. of the Military Attache, Berg's Dept, Anger's Dept, The Swedish Colony; and describes a Swedish person or persons hiding with the Portuguese and Swiss Charge d'affaires in the basement of the British Embassy, on Tarnok Street.

An attached document prepared by Major Petrovsky, Asst. regarding "Inquiry about Arrests of Enemy Agents by Smersh between January 1 - January 20, 1945 states: "Altogether 48 persons, among them agents of German intelligence (39); Hungarian intelligence (7); German counter-intelligence (2).....And besides "within this period of time, five official members of the Hungarian intelligence boards were detained and three representatives of diplomatic circles, among them members of the Swedish Embassy in Budapest (2); members of the Hungarian consulate in Rumania (1);...By Nationalities, these are divided: Hungarians (6); Swedes (1); Slovaks (1). WOULD THESE NOT BE SWEDES - WALLENBERG; SLOVAKS - SPASHEK; WITH LANGFELDER AMONG THE HUNGARIANS. PLEASE NOTE THAT NEITHER FELLER NOR MEYER ARE LISTED HERE, NOR IS THERE ANY INDICATION OF A SWISS PRESENCE EXCEPT THOSE HIDING OUT IN THE BASEMENT OF THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

January 17, 1945: Either Bulganin arrest order for detaining Meyer and Feller or the date that they were flown to Moscow per document recently released and with the Swedish side.

Some Weeks Later: Kollontay informed Wallenberg's mother that RW was in bizapospise, and in no danger." From letter by Maj von Dardel to COKK, forwarded to Foreign Ministry of the USSR, May 29, 1947.

February 6, 1945: FOR CONTRAST. U.S. General Key arrives from Caserta, is finally allowed into Hungary by the Soviets, after persistent requests. Reports back to Caserta (Allied intelligence) that Wallenberg, Meyer and Feller have been arrested as possible Nazi collaborators.

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

February 6, 1945: Registration book shows Raoul Wallenberg's arrival at Lubyanka Prison. Richter places the time that RW joined him as cellmate as earlier, January 21 or -- in other versions -- January 31. Richter states that he and Wallenberg were held in Cell No. 123 of Lubyanka Prison with an Austrian prisoner of war, Lt. Col. W. A. Scheuer, captured at Stalingrad, (NOTE: who was considered an informant.)

Richter states in his testimony that as soon as the Soviet troops approached Budapest, Wallenberg came to the military authorities. "He was sent, together with his driver Langfelder, from one 'instanza' to another and finally they were arrested. They both were sent alone (with military escort) by railway to Moscow through Rumania. According to Richter, the trip lasted five weeks. When they were imprisoned, Wallenberg and Langfelder were separated.

Richter said that he very quickly became friendly with Wallenberg who was, the whole time, in good spirits. Among other things, they spent time playing chess.

When asked by Swedish authorities if Wallenberg had been in any other prison in Moscow before he was taken to Cell 123, Richter answered that he could not recall anything about that. He did remember that Wallenberg had brought a number of cans to the cell which had been opened by the prison director. Wallenberg was allowed to keep the contents, but the cans were taken away as these belonged to the category of forbidden goods. From this Richter drew the conclusion that Cell 123 was the first cell Wallenberg had been taken to: otherwise the cans would have been taken away from him already.

February 6, 1945: Registration book shows that Langfelder's belongings, including one suitcase, were received. Receipt No. 206. Belongings were sent to L....., March 20, 1945.

February 8, 1945 Wallenberg interrogated for 3/5 hours.

-Lubyanka. Summoned by Sverihik or Overchik. Room 481 (unclear) Dept II or II. According to Richter, Commissar interrogating him stated: 'You are known to us. You are a member of one of the richest capitalist families in Sweden.' Richter also says Wallenberg accused of being involved in espionage and that the interrogation lasted one hour and a half. Richter also mentioned that during the trip to Moscow, Wallenberg had made some notes which were taken away from him. [FROM THE WHITE BOOK] Later testimony says that these notes were used against him, to shape a case for espionage and when Wallenberg realized this he became very upset. [Marvin Makinen: Interview with Richter. Richter said that Raoul had written a 'spy novel' on the train and that the pages were taken from him. Marvin thinks this may have been a format for helping him remember information.]

February 9, 1945: Langfelder interrogated for 2 hours in Room 468a, summoned by Kuzmishin. Directorate, unclear, but looks like II.

Approximately beginning of February: According to Richter, Wallenberg wrote a letter in German addressed to the Director of the Prison in which he protested his arrest and treatment as a Swedish citizen and diplomat and demanded that they let him get in touch with the Swedish mission in Moscow. He had also complained about the food and demanded an improvement in rations on the basis of his Swedish citizenship.

This letter was passed over to Pheldgale (military rank which Russians used during the Tsarist regime, but not during the Communist era), an old soldier on duty at that time. Richter commented that the first drafts of the letter were written in very sharp words but after Richter pointed out to him that a more objective would have better effect, Wallenberg had softened his way of writing.

March 1, 1945: Richter moved to Cell 91 in Lubyanka, leaving Wallenberg in Cell 123 with Lt Col. Scheuer to the best of his knowledge.

March 5, 1945 Swedish Mission to NKID. According to Swedish Mission in Bucharest, all members of the mission were in Budapest but Raoul Wallenberg.

March 12, 1945: Soderblum to Dekanozov to take urgent measures to find members of the Swedish Mission in Budapest.

March 18, 1945: Langfelder shifted from Lubyanka, where he arrived on February 6 according to Hille, to Lefortovo and placed in a solitary cell for first three days. After that he joined Hille in Cell 105 where Hille had been since the 6th of March. According to Hille, Langfelder had been since his arrival in Lubyanka in a cell which he shared with Mr. Rodel and a Czech. During his stay in Lubyanka, according to Hille, V.L. had been questioned twice about the conditions concerning his arrest.

In his interview by Swedish authorities in 1990, the Czech Loyda describes Langfelder as follows: A Hungarian who spoke good German, 156 cm. approximately five feet, two inches tall. During his four weeks with Loyda, Langfelder expressed the conviction that their arrest had been by mistake and soon the negotiations for which they came would be resumed. Langfelder, according to Loyda, had a very 'correct appearance,' was well-behaved and gave the impression of also being a diplomat. Langfelder had with him in the cell a big traveling kit containing needles and thread which normally would have been taken away from a prisoner. When Langfelder, Rodel and Loyda were removed from their cell, Loyda thought that Langfelder was taken to Lefortovo.

March 18, 1945: According to Jans Loyda, when Langfelder removed from his cell, Wallenberg took his place. "Wallenberg was a good friend and asked the Soviet officer on duty to pass his cigarettes to Langfelder. When Wallenberg was with Loyda, he was called to interrogation a number of times. Wallenberg said that the Russians didn't have any grounds to keep him under arrest. He had worked for the Russians in Budapest, but the Russians didn't want to believe

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

him. The leaders of the examination said that RW was a rich Swedish capitalist and what would such a man do for the Russians? (NOTE: Hille describes Loyda as an interpreter at 'Horcherkompagnie' and a 'turncoat' or eavesdropper. Loyda was a radio operator engaged in interception who taught the Soviet army use of radio equipment, etc.)

In an interview conducted by Swedish authorities in December 1990, Loyda said that Raoul had described himself as a Swedish diplomat from Budapest who had come to Moscow to negotiate with Soviet officials because the Soviet army had been firing at one or several buildings belonging to the Swedish Legation in Budapest. Wallenberg had initially contacted members of the Red Army in Budapest and had been asked to [fly] to Moscow. He saw his imprisonment as an inexplicable mistake by the Soviets and was convinced that this mistake would be sorted out and negotiations resumed.

Loyda described Wallenberg as nice, friendly, helpful. He exercised every day, was in good health and didn't smoke. He spent time sketching a victory monument in honor of the Red Army. Loyda taught Raoul Russian and Raoul taught Loyda English.

March 22, 1945: Vilmos Langfelder placed in Cell 105, Lefortovo with Erhardt Hille of the German Wehrmacht who had been captured in Kurlandia on January 12, 1945 and brought to Moscow through different Soviet agencies on March 6, 1945. "Langfelder was an engineer. His family had a machine factory in Budapest which was included in Goerring's corporation during the War -- the imperial enterprises of the German, Goerring. The main stockholder was his grandmother who was alive at that time. Langfelder didn't work but was a consultant engineer and designer in this plant before the Nazis came to power. He became Wallenberg's driver in September-October 1944. [IF THIS IS TRUE, WHAT DID HE DO BETWEEN MARCH AND SEPTEMBER] [IF V.L.'S GRANDMOTHER WAS STILL A STOCKHOLDER, WAS SHE JEWISH? DID LANGFELDER REALLY HAVE TO LEAVE HIS JOB OR DID HE JOIN WALLENBERG FOR A SPECIFIC REASON? HOW LONG HAD HE KNOWN WALLENBERG? HOW DID HE MEET HIM? DID WALLENBERG FIND HIM OR DID HE COME TO THE LEGATION LOOKING FOR HELP?]Hille states that Langfelder said that Wallenberg had tried to get in touch with the Russian military command to ask them not to shoot the region of the city where the Embassy was located insofar as there were no reliable shelters. The headquarters with which Wallenberg got in contact said, however, that they cannot give such an order and advised him to directly address Marshall Malinowsky. But pretty soon, Wallenberg and Langfelder were arrested by an NKVD Major. It happened three or four days after Wallenberg had visited the first Soviet headquarters. Later, Wallenberg and Langfelder were brought to Moscow through Rumania where they -- as far as I can remember -- on February 6, 1945 were put in Lubyanka Prison. Then they were separated."

Langfelder stayed in this cell with Hille, Rodel (Consul of the German Embassy in Bucharest) and a Czech, Loyda. While in Lubyanka he was interrogated twice -- questions related to his arrest.

March 24, 1945: Witness Ernst Huber transferred from Bucharest to Moscow by plane and placed in Lubyanka Prison. Huber had been arrested August 25, 1944 in Rumania and held in prison in Rumania until that time. Later moved to Lefortovo.

March 26, 1945: Soderblum sent letter to Comrade Vatrov, 5th Eur. Dept., informing him of location of missing members of Swedish Mission.

End of March, 1945: Members of Swedish Mission sent to Moscow via Bucharest. [ROUTE PRESUMABLY CHOSEN AS BEING SAFER. WERE THEY IN 'PROTECTIVE CUSTODY' IS THERE ANY DOCUMENTATION OF INTERROGATIONS? MARVIN SAYS THAT ON THE TRAIN BOTH PER ANGER AND ONE OTHER OFFICIAL WERE TAKEN ASIDE AND INTERROGATED FOR QUITE A LONG TIME. THIS APPEARS IN THE SWEDISH PROTOCOL. GET A COPY OF THE INTERROGATION

April 6, 1945: Hille transferred to Cell 287 of Butyrka, did not see Langfelder anymore although he met other prisoners who were with Langfelder for some time.

April 10, 1945: Langfelder interrogated at Lefortovo for one hour.

Approximately April 15, 1945: Huber (telegraph operator in German counter-intelligence) placed in a cell with engineer, Langfelder. Turns out they both have friends in common as Langfelder's aunt was married to a "member of one Jewish family named Ashkenazi whom I knew very well in Kriova."

Huber states that Langfelder had told him the following regarding his arrest: Swedish Mission represented the Soviet interests in Hungary. Also, from the Mission's side there was an initiative to fulfill the large scale operation to save the Jews from the Ghetto in Budapest from the organization Phielkroez (Arrow Cross) by giving them Swedish protective passports. Wallenberg was a leader of this operation and Langfelder, a Jew, was saved because he was hired to drive for Wallenberg.

After Soviet troops took over Budapest, Wallenberg wanted to get in touch with the Soviet Commander-in Chief to arrange further protection for the Jews. Wallenberg and Langfelder took the car. The shootings on the streets were underway. They had to move very slowly and from time to time, to hide in different houses. Later, they were detained by some Soviet soldiers who forced them to get out of the car. Even the tires of the car were punctured. Wallenberg presented his idea and demanded to be brought to the Commander-in-Chief. Instead of this, they were transferred to representatives of NKVD and within a certain period of time were in the temporary prison of NKVD in Budapest. After this they were transferred by railway to Moscow through Rumania, guarded by one Russian officer and four soldiers. When the train stopped in Iasi (Eastern Rumania) they were allowed to leave the train for a short period and to go to Luther's Restaurant. They were told in Budapest as well as in Moscow that they shouldn't regard themselves as prisoners, they were only taken under arrest (into custody?) In Moscow

they were shown the metro and then taken to Lubyanka Prison on foot. Then Wallenberg and Langfelder were separated and didn't see each other anymore.

Langfelder was suspected of espionage in favor of the Americans or possibly the British and these accusations were applied also to Wallenberg.

[CIA DOCUMENTS INCLUDE TESTIMONY FROM A RANKING HUNGARIAN, WHO DEFECTED TO THE WEST AND THEN WENT BACK, THAT HE SAW WALLENBERG AS A PRISONER AT DEBRECEN WHERE HE WAS WAITING TO TALK TO VOROSHILOV. KNEW HIM FROM BUDAPEST BUT WAS NOT CLOSE ENOUGH TO TALK TO HIM.]

April 20, 1945 - May 6, 1945: Pelkonen In Cell 105, Lefortovo, with Langfelder and Admiral Kraft.

April 1945: Ernest Wallenstein, Scientific Assistant at the German Mission in Bucharest, transferred to the fourth cell from the staircase in Lefortovo where his new cellmates were Bernard Rensenghoff, Economic Counsel, and the Mission Consul, von Rantzau of the Bucharest Mission. These three remained together until the beginning of 1948.

Wallenstein's previous cellmates had been, starting in late September 1944, one month with Willi Rodel and the (Consul on Social Problems, Bucharest, Franz Langer (corner cell on the Second Floor, most likely number 143)) and then the third cell from the staircase where he had been held with Karl Supprian, First Secretary of the German Scientific Institute. They were later transferred to another cell, most likely 141, fourth cell from the staircase. Communication: cell to cell by means of knocking.

April 24, 1945: Request from Swedish Mission when Raoul Wallenberg not returned with others (reported by M..S. Vetrov, Deputy Chief 5th Euro. Dept. to Vishinsky.) Request repeated May 18, Nov. 3, Nov. 30 1945; March 8, April 30, July 12 and 24, 1946. Vetrov in letter of April 2, 1947 commenting that Abakumov never answers requests for clarification. Ministry of Internal Affairs claims no knowledge of Wallenberg or his whereabouts.

April, 1945: FOR CONTRAST: Americans/Harriman offer to request information on Wallenberg, dissuaded by Soderblum -- just prior to the death of FDR. (I think literally the day before). [Note: Soderblum had a Russian wife and was an ardent Socialist, if not Communist.]

April 29, 1945: [First Official Appeal] Soderblum to Dekanozov, conversation: "To get information on the whereabouts of the Secretary of the Swedish Mission in Budapest Wallenberg as well as members of the Swedish Mission in Berlin -

Late April 1945: According to Italian diplomat, Claudio de Mohr, prisoner in Lefortovo in Cell

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

152

Number 53, Cell Number which had been empty since April 18 was occupied by two strangers who were active wall tappers. Overhearing one of their tapping conversations with another cell, de Mohr and his cellmates which included Mr. Supprian: we grasped later half of the report and we could understand that one of the prisoners in German related that he had been arrested by the Russians in Budapest in January 1945. Then we tried to get direct connection with the prisoners in 151 and in this way we learnt that one of our neighbors was the German counsel of Legation, Willi Rodel and the other, R. W. from the Swedish legation in Budapest. We were so surprised that a Swedish diplomat had been arrested that we many times asked for confirmation which was given to us and which by us was sent on to Mr. Mohrman and Mr. Porzgen.

The contact with R. W. and Rodel was kept regular during a very long time. I had the definite impression and I am still convinced that R. W. and Rodel were in the neighboring cell on the same floor. As my bed was placed at the wall between the cells 152 and 151, I am convinced that the knockings were done almost at the level of my bed.

After several months there was a break in the connection with our neighbors, but one day we got contact with the cell above 151 and we found out that this was occupied by R. W. and Rodel. Rodel himself confirmed to us that he had been moved up there. Then the contact with the cell above and with the other neighboring cells continued more or less intensively, in German (through Supprian) as well as in French (through me) until my removal from Cell 152. During this time we did not receive any message about any removal of R. W. and Rodel.

De Mohr's cellmate, Karl Supprian, Secretary General of the German Scientific Institute in Bucharest, stated that he began communicating with the Cell on the Fourth Floor after April 18, 1945. He had known that Rodel, who was well-known to him from the Bucharest Legation, was in Lefortovo since March 18th, having learned indirectly from another prisoner. "Rodel informed me about R. W., that he belonged to a well-known Swedish family and that he had been the head of an action to help the Jews in Budapest. R. W. was accused by the Russians for espionage but sat 'since year and day without examination.' When I was first informed of the presence of a Swedish diplomat in the prison. I was so surprised that I asked Rodel once more to confirm his report to avoid misunderstanding. Rodel repeated his information. Later I many times asked "What does the Swede do?" Or: "Is the Swede still there?" which Rodel each time clearly answered to. [FROM THE 'SWEDISH WHITE BOOK.]

May 2, 1945: Attache Lars Berg reports on difficulties for members of the Swedish Legation in Budapest in February and March of 1945, especially his own efforts to seek protection for the Legation since Mr/s. Per Anger, Ekmarm and Carlsson had disappeared as had Minister Danielsson. Request was met with great suspicion since the Russians had already met thousands of so-called Swedes with identification papers.

"Toward the evening I came to the Swedish Red Cross Headquarters on Ulloi utca 32.

There I found that Mr. and Mrs. Langlet were in Debrecen, but that the director for the Embassy's Russian POW hospital, Count Tolstoy, had been in contact with the Russian authorities and that he there represented the Swedish Embassy. I contacted Tolstoy that same evening and found out that he, with letters of authority from the Embassy, had seen General Tjernikoff immediately after the fall of Pest and, as a representative for the Embassy, requested protection for it during the fighting. Shortly thereafter Tolstoy was arrested and, for several days, interrogated about the embassy, the work of its employees, their private status etc. The embassy was accused of German espionage and Wallenberg and myself were mentioned as prime suspects. Tolstoy was released, however, and General Tjernikoff gave him the assignment of managing a bureau for foreigners at the City command headquarters. This bureau was to act in the interests of all foreigners, both Allied and neutral.

Berg then met with General Tjernikoff who said he could not be responsible for protection on the Buda side and all embassy employees should come to Pest immediately. However the bridges were down and transportation was impossible. The Swedish Red Cross building was protected by a guard from NKVD. The guard had been assigned to Langlet as a result of a request which earlier had come from Sweden via the diplomatic route and was regarding the embassy and its members. "Therefore I contacted the NKVD where they were very well informed and found an order from their headquarters with a complete list of the embassy's personnel and an order to find everyone and bring them to safety." (He learns that the NKVD also did not know where Anger, Ekmark and Carlsson were). "Of the Embassy's employees remained only Miss Nilsson, who had resumed her activities with the children and whose address in Buda I knew; and Miss Bauer, who, when the Minister and Mezey left, had been left behind at the embassy to keep an eye on it."

Since all of the Embassy's male members, the ones who were in Buda, so secretly disappeared, I did not dare return to Gyopar utca... At the Swedish Red Cross Ullői út 32, two rooms were put to my disposal instead and on this new location, I resumed the embassy work.

.....Already at my arrival in Pest, I had encountered big problems. Pest had already been in the hand of the Russians for a month and life had started to return to normal. The Humanitarian Department, with its large staff and assets, was in full action again, just like the Red Cross, but without control from any Swedish Embassy officer. Large inventory belonging to the Embassy's C-Department [RW] were left without control and were looted by both Russians and its own administrators. Dutch, Italians and other B-Department proteges were left without help. In addition, there were great difficulties for the Embassy as such and our Swedish interests.

The Humanitarian Department, i.e. the Dept. for Jewish cases -- not to be confused with the B-Department (which consistently happened in the Swedish press) had, during Wallenberg's absence, resumed the work led by one of Wallenberg's closest colleagues.

Dr. Max Fleischmann ...Hugo Wohl, Vilhelm Forgacs and Paul Heddeyus. all Wallenberg's chief officers were at his side)./ The activities of this department should. since the Russians came, have ended. A large part of the Jews could even return to their former activities, while others had great difficulties in starting a new life. Some of Wallenberg's officers therefore wished to continue the department's activities in the form of organization of hospitals, soup kitchens, nurseries, grocer buying, etc.

At least a million pengo was already put at the department's disposal. From the Embassy's point of view, humanitarian actions could not be continued with regard to the Russians and all aid must be put in one hand, suitably the Swedish Red Cross. Therefore Dr. Fleischmann was asked to close the Department and the Embassy's Jewish hospital in Tatra utca as soon as possible. To this end, Dr. Fleischmann and about 20 employees kept the 'embassy offices' in Ulloi ut 22, where the Department had moved after the old 'headquarters' in Ulloi ut 4 burned down. Of the department's money I took 870,0000 pengo, which had been deposited in a bank in Wallenberg's name and, during the Russians' looting, been hidden by a bank clerk. When I left the City, this sum was given to the Secretary General of the Swedish Red Cross, attorney Josefovics, to be exchanged by him and later taken to Sweden by Professor Langlet when he went home.
[Underlining: ARK]

....The B-Department initially had to limit its work since General Tjernikoff via the earlier mentioned Count Tolstoy informed us that he would not let the Swedish legation represent any foreign powers. No identification papers or other documents regarding the foreigners in questions were allowed to be issued, neither would the General consider any requests from the embassies in these matters. All foreigners (i.e., all non-Russians and non-Hungarians, therefore really also Swedes) would be referred to the City commandant's foreign bureau, which as mentioned earlier was headed by the former Swedish Embassy officer, Count Tolstoy.* This declaration from a Russian commander, without support from the Russian Foreign Ministry or the governments of the countries in question, could of course from a diplomatic point of view not be accepted by the Embassy, but during the current war situation meant a significant practical limitation on the effectiveness of the Department's work....

For the Embassy as such and for the safeguarding of our Swedish interests, the great difficulty was partly that the Minister and Anger. Wallenberg, Ekmark, Mezey and Carlsson had disappeared to an unknown place without being able to contact the Embassy; partly the Russian authorities's total lack of will to accommodate and cooperate. The reason that I was not taken away with the other Embassy officers was not clear. Possibly this was because the Russian authorities wanted a Swede to remain at the Embassy, whom they could contact when needed. The Embassy's work was not forbidden per se and both the City commandant, as well as NKVD and GPU knew that I had continued the Embassy work at Ulloi ut 32.

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

Several times attempts were made to contact the Russian authorities to seek protection for other members of the embassy or guards for the Embassy offices in Gyopar utca or to receive protection and alleviation for Swedish companies (Tandsticksbolaget and SKF). Every time these attempts had a directly negative result or, in the best case I was given a promise which never was fulfilled. Instead serious accusations that the Embassy had been involved in espionage, issued false documents, issued protection papers for non-Jewish Hungarian citizens, not been in control over the Humanitarian activities at the Embassy and Swedish Red Cross, and that the Embassy had not acted in the interest of the Soviet Union in Hungary was directed to the Embassy from the Russians.

Several of the Embassy's non-Swedish staff were arrested and thoroughly interrogated regarding the Embassy's and the Swedish officers' work, our private status, etc. Especially Wallenberg and myself were pointed out as German spies since the Russians had trouble understanding the type of work carried out at the Humanitarian Department and the B-Department. Since the number of protective documents issued by the Humanitarian department and the Swedish Red Cross was so great, it could not be prevented that some of these documents were issued for not suitable persons, nor that falsification existed on a large scale. Furthermore, probably many had at the arrest or killing of Jews taken their Swedish protection papers and later when the Russians came tried to identify themselves with these. To this was added that some non-Jewish Hungarian citizens had been given protection papers and that almost all Jews with temporary Swedish passports established themselves as Swedish citizens, decorated their houses with Swedish flags, wore blue and yellow armbands and openly called themselves Swedes. This contributed to the fact that the Swedish name got a bad reputation, that Swedish documents in general were declared false or non-valid and that any intervention for real Swedish interests were made impossible." [FROM THE SWEDISH WHITE PAPERS.]

May 6, 1945: Pelkonen transferred to a small prison in the former monastery outside Moscow. [According to Marvin. Sukhanova Prison Monastery was Beria's personal prison],

Mid-May 1945: According to Hille. Wallenberg, Loyda and Rodel taken away from Lubyanka Prison in a special car. Loyda saw that Wallenberg and Rodel got out at Lefortovo Prison while he himself went to Butyrka.

May 21, 1945: Horst Kitchman arrested in Germany and brought to Moscow by plane on June 21, 1945.

May 29, 1945: Wallenberg interrogated at Lefortovo.

June 29, 1945: Letter from Soviet Mission Stockholm to Moscow with information that Wallenberg reportedly last seen going by car from the German zone to a zone controlled by the

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

Soviet troops. There are rumors in Sweden that Wallenberg was seen on a railway train going to the USSR.

July 1945: Horst Kitschman placed in Cell 105 of Lefortovo with Admiral Kraft and Langfelder. "As far as Langfelder's address is concerned, I remember that his aunt had one of the biggest flour factories in Budapest which has Langfelder's name. Says that Langfelder told how initially, when they made contact with the Soviets, they were treated well but when they tried to return to Budapest, in spite of their protests, they were treated like prisoners. (IS THIS THE SECOND MEETING?)

July 22, 1945: Gotthold Starke arrested by a branch of the Red Army, along with other members of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, because he had worked in the last German Embassy in Moscow as an advisor. Brought to Moscow by plane and arrived on August 16 and placed in Butyrka Prison where he was held until October 5, 1947.

July - September 1945: According to Heinz Herlmut von Hindkeldey, General Pikendrok and then Charge d'Affaires Sachlin joined him in Cell Number 149, Lefortovo. Von Hindkeldey who had been on the staff of Rumanian General, Garbea, at the German General Headquarter and was captured in Bucharest in 1944 was engaged in wall communication. He communicate with those in cell 150, as his bed was against the Wall. These included Economic Consul Bernard Rensinghoff; Counsel of the Mission, Iozais von Rantzau; and Scientific Advisor Wallenstein -- all of the German Mission in Bucharest.

"Step by step I established direct contact with the Swedish diplomat Wallenberg and the German citizen, the Consul of the Mission, Willi Rodel. They were both in the cell above 149. The number of the cells were on the outer side of the prison wall, above the windows, so we could see them when we had our daily walk in the prison's backyards. The difference in the number of the cells on the second floor and the corresponding cells on the third floor was fifty two. Rodel should have been in Cell number 202 or 203.

"As a rule, I knocked at the wall with Rodel, but I also had direct contact with Wallenberg. I used the German language while knocking. By this means, for example, we exchanged our addresses and Wallenberg indicated that it is enough for his address to mention the Bank House of the Wallenberg family in Stockholm. The addresses which, for example, Rodel hid under the linen of his sleeve were found and taken away. Later on I learned from Wallenberg that his name was known to me from XXXXXXXX. That he was arrested in Budapest, that he was accused of participating in some actions against the Jews in Budapest and that he, as a Swedish diplomat, many times and in different ways protested against his arrest. Wallenberg, as a diplomat of a neutral state, demanded to be put in touch with a representative of the Swedish Mission in Moscow. While being interrogated, he refused to give any testimonies and indicate that he is a diplomat.

"When Charge d'Affaires Sakelin was placed in our cell and learned that Wallenberg was in

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

of the cells above us, he asked us to give him his regards to which Wallenberg responded."

July 27, 1945. NKID to NKGB forwarding appeals from Swedish mission and Oscar Samuelson.

August 8, 1945: Nikolov says no information on Raoul Wallenberg.

August 18, 1945: Hille with Swedish citizen Edoard Sandeberg. Met him again in Krasnogorsk Camp No. 27, 11 where Hille remained until February 1, 1948 when he was again transferred to Lefortovo.

September 30, 1945: FOR CONTRAST. Secret document to American Embassy Moscow Number 2042 from Dept. of State Washington and signed by Dean Acheson, Acting Secretary of State. "Swedish FONOFF has obtained from reliable Hungarian source information Raoul Wallenberg still alive. Soviet authorities understood to have seized all his documents and notes for use in proceedings against Hungarian collaborators.

Swedish FONOFF hopes foregoing may assist you in making further inquiries about Wallenberg [but it feels that even if the info is true the Soviets will never produce Wallenberg alive.]" Hand-written note: to the effect that Mr. Clattenberg of Special War Problems, Caserta, had agreed that section in brackets should be omitted from the telex. Who initiated it?]

November, 1945: Note from Abakumov to Molotov (?) regarding the fate of Meyer and Feller. "I report that according to instructions given by Stalin, the following were detained in Budapest and moved back here." Note closes with the words "Both Feller and Meyer state that their activities in the Embassy had nothing to do with the policy. Neither of them, according to their words, were engaged in any kind of intelligence activity. I ask for further instructions reference Feller and Meyer." Note: According to Mr. Vinogradov, Bulganin, like Abakumov also followed instructions directly from Stalin.)

This is followed by decision of Molotov, then a document from Dekanozov addressed to Abakumov, "According to the instructions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, USSR, the authorities of Switzerland in Bern were informed that the Soviet authorities are ready to transfer to the authorities of Switzerland those two citizens, Feller and Meyer, who represented the Swiss Embassy in Budapest." Dekanozov requests Abakumov to give the necessary instructions.

November 28, 1945: Dekanozov to Abakumov asking him to inform NKID/Molotov re RW's case. (Mentioned in "Wallenberg Affair" document of June 5, 1952). Wants him to inform NKID about all data on Wallenberg with proposals on the substance of the matter for a report to Molotov. No response forthcoming.

November 30, 1945: Fourth appeal by Swedes with a note that refers to previous note of November 3, 1945.

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

Approximately beginning of December, 1945: Langfelder moved from Cell 105, Lefortovo, to another cell. (Note: According to one eyewitness testimony, Langfelder made the observation that his cell numbers were always divisible by 35.)

December 12, 1945: Langfelder interrogated in Lefortovo.

Beginning of 1946: Wallenstein, von Rantzau and Rensinghoff begin communication with Wallenberg and Rodel who were on the third floor, in the cell 'above us and to the side which, in our row, would have been the third counting from the staircase.'

Wallenberg had intentions at that time of writing a letter of protest but wasn't sure whom he should address. "By means of knocking on the wall, we reached the conclusion that it is the most suitable to send this letter personally to Stalin and to write it in French. I suggested to Wallenberg that he use the words, "Mr. Chairman" and when Wallenberg asked about the form of politeness, I made it clear that the most suitable form should be 'Accept Mr. Chairman the expression of my extraordinarily high politeness."

Wallenstein continues to say: "I know that Wallenberg wrote such a letter and sent it through the guard/duty man. By my own experience, I know that such letters were really sent further up the line to the addressee. It comes from my own case, when the documents were read before the sentence, in accordance with Russian instructions which run as follows: that every convict, before the trial, should be acquainted with all documents in his criminal file." [This allowed him to see that some of the documents which he had sent up the line were indeed forwarded.']

"By means of knocking, I also learned that Wallenberg had a diplomatic passport and that the Swedish government gave him the order to help the Jews in Budapest. Wallenberg was arrested on suspicion of espionage because he was on the territory controlled by Russians."

Wallenstein comments that he was never interrogated or asked about Wallenberg.

January 8, 1946: Horst Kitschmann moved from Cell 105, Lefortovo, to upper floor of Lubyanka where he sat with the German General, Weidling and Major General Hunn. In the neighboring cell was the German Admiral

January 14, 1946: Document re sending Swiss citizens Meyer and Feller to the person in charge of repatriation, Golikov. Orders were given to the head of Lefortovo to transfer the two Swiss citizens to the representative of the Main Directorate, Kuzmishin, in order for the further transfer of the above-mentioned to the Director of Repatriation. Also document for return of personal possessions.

[Need date] Urgently top secret document in which the head of the Ist Directorate, FITIN

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

offered not just to repatriate Meyer and Feller but to give them back only on the condition that they be exchanged for the six Soviet citizens sentenced to different terms of imprisonment by the Swiss courts on criminal charges.

January 24, 1946: Kuzmishin hands Meyer and Feller over to Golikov. Comment: Prison files for Meyer and Feller includes a) authorization to send Feller and Meyer to Lefortovo; to Lubyanka; shows that they were held together in isolation; document of representative of the convoy who brought them to Moscow; documents calling them for interrogation; special papers for sending them for interrogation; personal searches; medical documents; receipt for belongings. There should be comparable materials in Wallenberg's [missing] prison file.

Mr. Vinogradov also notes that Meyer and Feller were released after their innocence was established.¹¹ The request for their release or negotiation for an exchange was done through the Allied Control Commission in Bern, request placed by the British since Switzerland and the USSR did not have diplomatic relations at that time.

January 1946: Pelkonen put in the hospital of Butrysky Prison until April 1946. along with Gotthold Starke who described him as a 'Swedish' soldier.

January 1946: Huber, according to Hille, sentenced to ten years of imprisonment.

February 3, 1946: Novikov submits three photos of RW to Abakumov given him by Soderblum that day and asks for clarification/response to NKVD letter of November 28, 1945. No. 1499/5eo. In this note the following info was given: "On January 17, 1945 different people saw Wallenberg in different parts of Pest and, by the way, sitting in the car on Benzor Street together with six Soviet military personnel...It was stated that Mr. Wallenberg intended to leave by car for Debrecen at that time."

March, 1946: Huber, according to Hille. sent to Siberia.

March 8, 1946: Fifth appeal by the Swedes.

March 20, 1946: Novikov to Abakumov reports that on January 17, 1946 RW seen in Pest sitting in his car, together with six Soviet military servicemen including Major Dmitri Demchensko, the engineer from Dnepropetrovsk (Ukraine) and Soldiers Rausch and Abolubraman Yuldache from Tashkent.

April 1946: Pelkonen sent back to Cell 105, Lefortovo. Kraft still in this cell but Loyda had left as of December 1945. LT. Gen. Stachel now in the cell who knew the Finnish language and through him Pelkonen got the main portion of his information about Wallenberg and

Langfelder.

June 15, 1946: Soderblum conversation with Stalin.

July 1, 1946: Horst Kitchmann transferred to a new cell in Lubyanka where he sat with the Austrian named Sheuer [same as man who sat with Richter and Raoul, as with several of the witnesses. Also known as "Schlichter".] Later Admiral Fuoss was put into that cell.

Summer of 1946: Wallenberg presumably sent a letter to Stalin with request to help him get in touch with the Swedish Mission or the Red Cross. "But the usual answer was that neither the Swedish Mission nor the Swedish government were interested in Wallenberg's fate." B. Reinsinghoff, former Economic Counsel of the German Mission in Bucharest who communicated with Wallenberg in Lefortovo via Wall tapping while RW in Cell Number 203.

July 12, 1946: Swedish Mission note to MFA. "In accordance with the testimony of one Rumanian who was at the beginning of April 1946 in one of the dispatch points of interned foreigners in Moscow where he was voluntarily mobilized to work. Raoul Wallenberg and possibly also his driver were working at the same center as the Rumanian in February 1946, before the Rumanian was transferred. The Rumanian left Moscow April 10th for Rumania via Odessa. Also German from Kulandeskaya Radio Program met Wallenberg and possibly Langfelder...presumably in Butrysky but he was in all three investigative prisons at one time or another.

July 17, 1946: Langfelder interrogated by Kopelyansky /s/ at Lefortovo at 12:20 to 13:00 PM. Number 79 (Cell?)

July 17, 1946: Wallenberg interrogated by Kopelyansky /s/ at Lefortovo at 13:00 (Cell Number 203)

July 17, 1946 (sic. 1946) Deputy MKVD Lozovsky to Dep. Min. Internal Affairs. Chernichev. Secret document. Soviet troops liberated and 'took under their protection' Swedish Sec. RW. The Swedish Mission in Moscow was then informed of this. On July 21st of this year (what year) Swedish mission says according to Rumanian, RW & V. Langfelder in "one of the places in Moscow for interned foreigners." Asks to be informed as to what information about RW and his driver the Minister of Internal Affairs possessed.

August 9, 1946 Illegible sent above-mentioned request to Comrade Gertovsky. Dept. A. Ministry of State Security of the USSR, stating that there is no Wallenberg in the camps of the GUPV system and no information about him.

August 30, 1946: Wallenberg interrogated at Lefortovo. /s/ Kopelyansky.

September 1946: Willy Bergmann placed in cell 202. Lefortovo. Bergmann had been Keeper

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

of the Seal of the German Mission in Bucharest. Arrested on 21 Sept. 1944, he had been brought to Moscow on or around October 25, 1944 and placed in Lefortovo Cell 165 until Sept. 1, 1945; Cell 172 until September 28, 1945; and Cell 189 until this date. In the cell were German citizen and member of the Mission, Helmut Shtiler, Bergmann and eventually Hans Joachim Rostel who had been in the hospital while the others were in Cell 189.

The three set up a system of communicating with the neighboring cell by knocking on the wall with telegraph codes and, when in the cells on the second floor, through the water pipes. The pressure of the water was not enough and the pipes were empty. By switching the water on, one could talk to the neighboring cell in which the same water pipes connected. In the case of Cell 202, this communication was with 203 where Wallenberg and Willi Rodel, Consul of the Mission in Bucharest, sat. They communicated regularly with Wallenberg and Rodel until they were transferred to Lubyanka. According to Bergmann, this transfer was done in March (or May) of 1947.

"Wallenberg was a very good communicator. He spoke and knocked very well in German. He called us by knocking on the wall five times. At this time, I learned that Wallenberg as 'referent' [underlinings ARK] on European issues.

went to the Soviet headquarters "to achieve a better supply for the Jewish population. Then Wallenberg was detained and sent to Moscow where he was under suspicion of espionage."

While in Cell 203, "Wallenberg demanded many times from the Commissar to be told something about his destiny and they tried to quiet him, mentioning the Conference which took place in March 1947 in Moscow in which the destiny of prisoners of war were solved."

November 12, 1946: Swedish Memorial Note reference to discussion between Soderblum and Stalin who promised to initiate a search for Wallenberg.

November 13, 1946: Preparation for publication of R. Phillip's book and also day that Hofstad, Deputy of the 2nd Chamber of the Rigsdag. of the Conservative Party, sent to Premier Ehrlander a request concerning Wallenberg's fate.

November 22, 1946: Ehrlander gave a response to Hofstad's interpolation where he mentions Dekanozov's letter of January 16, 1945 and that the Swedish govt. has undertaken 'the most persistent and serious attempts to research Wallenberg's fate by contacting the Soviet authorities.'

November 23, 1946: Swedish diplomat Viestman in conversation with Charge d'affaires in Sweden, Chernichov, I.S., on the Gravonsky matter stated that the Swedish authorities are waiting for a response on the Wallenberg case. In this connection, Comrade Vietrov of the 6th European Department again asked the Minister of State Security of the USSR, Comrade Fedorov

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

concerning the nature of a possible response to Sweden. The response has not been received.

November 28, 1946: Comrades Chernishev & Viestman discussing Granovsky case - Vestman mentioned approach to Min of State Security re RW.

December 12, 1946: Barck-Holst in conversation with Comrade Sisoyev which included info on the Dekanozov note of January 16, 1945 and Soderblum's conversation with Stalin, Ehrlander's response to Hofstad and that Swedish govt. awaits a response. Next day B-H visited Lozovsky, Chief of Info Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

sometime in Late 1946: Barck-Holst conversation attended by other Swedish diplomats with the Soviet side where Barck-Holst felt that the Soviet side was prepared to exchange Raoul, presumably for Baltics who fled to Sweden to escape the Soviets. Approximately coincidental with the exchange of Feller and Meyer, Swiss diplomats who were taken from Budapest at the same time as Raoul and following the same procedures in Moscow prison. Exchanged for Soviets in Switzerland, many thousands of them according to Dr. Guy von Dardel who got it from Feller, I think.

NOTE: Hans Magnusson says that there was some dispute as to whether or not there was any real 'hint' of an exchange. B-H said yes, others no. "When the minutes arrived, it wasn't really mentioned." Mr. Vinogradov said that the Soviets do not hint at an exchange. "We would be fools to hint. They have to come to us." This was confirmed by Roni Greenwald.

January 30, 1947: Heggflef visited Novikov -- made reference to Soderblum's 'unfortunate' remark at Stalin reception in 1946. Asked Soviets to check the camps for prisoners of war and the prisons in which Wallenberg possibly was 'lost accidentally.' Novikov responding "that the Soviet competent authorities have been investigating the Wallenberg [matter] for a relatively long period of time, but all their attempts to find him were unsuccessful." Hinted that Raoul Wallenberg could have escaped when he was in Budapest or been the victim of air attack. Heggflef responded that he doesn't exclude this but hopes for the best.

February 1947. Fedodov orally told Novikov that Raoul Wallenberg was in the possession of Ministry of State Security [raspodejane: "we have control over him; he is with us."] Comrade Fedodov promised to report to Comrade Molotov about the reasons for RW's detention "and also to put forward some proposals regarding further actions to be taken on this issue." As Fedodov stated -- position has been 'prepared' i.e. chosen, but not 'clarified' to others -- i.e. had not reported to Molotov as yet. No explanation why not. (From unregistered handwritten letter dated 2. IV. 47)

February 7, 1947: Order written to transfer the prisoners Wallenberg and Willi Rodel from Cell 203 of Lefortovo to the Internal Prison and to place them in Cell Number 7. A copy of this order was found in the personal file of Horst Kitchman who was transferred, according to the same order, from Cell 7 of Lubyanka where he was with Otto Hatz to Cell 203 of Lefortovo

Prison. [NOTE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO ESTABLISH THE FATE....LIST THE DATE ON THESE DOCUMENTS AS 24 FEBRUARY 1947.]

Note that the Order also gave new insight into Rodel's 'person and fate.' Rodel had served at the German Legation in Bucharest as First Secretary, Chief Ministerial Consul and alternatively had a military title. Lorentzon concluded in 1956 that he was probably head of Security at the Bucharest Embassy.

Bergmann states that Rodel was probably an SA man with "golden party ensignas" on his lapel, a protégé of Ambassador Killinger. Rodel was responsible for surveillance of the Embassy staff. Earlier he had been military attache in London.

February 1947: While Bernard Rensinghoff believes that the message "We are being taken away!" communicated by Wallenberg and Rodel came in the Fall of 1946, Swedish authorities came to the conclusion in the late Fifties that the actual date was this.

Bernard Rensinghoff heard this message and a couple of fists pounding on the wall presumably to mark the actual moment when they were taken away.

Rensinghoff says that Raoul had learned, shortly before he and Rodel were moved, that he was a 'political case' who, for 'political reasons' would never be convicted.

February 26, 1947: Raoul sent to Internal Prison.

February 28, 1947: Horst Kitschmann transferred to third floor of Lefortovo. At the same time the Hungarian Colonel Hatz was moved to that cell. After some months, in June, the German General Major of the SS, Monke, was put in this cell. [HATZ; Hungarian military officer stationed in Istanbul at the time of the Joel Brandt affair, offer to release Jews for trucks, etc. which preceded Wallenberg's arrival in Budapest. Hatz was first an agent for the Germans, then the Soviets. His time was commuted because of his favors to the Soviet Army.]

March 1, 1947: Lefortovo registry shows Raoul again checking out for Lubyanka. Implies he went to Lubyanka first for short duration, came back and was then moved again. According to Bergmann's testimony Wallenberg and Rodel were removed from Cell 203 between March and May of 1947. Among those who after that were brought into Cell 203 were Colonel Horst Kitschman, the Hungarian Colonel Hatz; the Generals Wilhelm Mohnke from Berlin and Erik Hansen from Bucharest, as well as Colonel Braun from Bucharest.

March 11, 1947: Wallenberg interrogated, in Lubyanka. /s/ Raoul Wallenberg /s/ Kuzmishin -- a member of Smersh, 3rd Directorate, under whose protection he supposedly was.

April 1947: Under Colonel of the German Headquarters, Hans Joachim Rostel from Bucharest placed in Cell 202 with Shtiler and Bergmann. According to Bergmann's testimony it would seem that the three had been together throughout, except September 28, 1945 until September

1946 when Rostel was in the hospital. In December 1947, Rostel was again transferred to the hospital

April 2, 1947: Vetrov to Vishinsky, above. (As Fedodov stated -- position has been 'prepared' i.e. chosen, but not 'clarified' to others -- i.e. had not reported to Molotov as yet. No explanation why not. (From unregistered handwritten letter dated 2. IV. 47)

April 27, 1947: Huber, who had been sentenced to ten years imprisonment in Butryskaya Prison on January 12, 1946 and sent to the Ivdelsky Region (Urals) was brought back to Moscow by railway under guard along with Captain Dr. Wolfgang Richter. [A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY. CONFUSED WITH GUSTAV RICHTER] They reached Moscow on May 2, 1947 and were placed in Lubyanka where they were separated. According to Hille, Huber was first interrogated on the case of one Bucharest banker of European origin who had been in the service of German counter-intelligence.

May 14, 1947: Vishinsky to Molotov with M's handwritten note to Abukumov: "Ask you to report to me." May 18, 1947. V. notes that they have asked Smersh and later Minister of State Security many times for clarification "Insofar as the Wallenberg case remains unresolved until the present moment ['without moving; no one cares to resolve it'] I ask you to order Ab kumov to present information on the subject of this affair and suggestion about its liquidatsia."

May 17, 1947: Count Volke Bernadotte stated that some time before he had sent a letter to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross of the USSR, Kolesnikov, re RW but received no answer.

May 26, 1947: Protocol of Interrogation of Tomsen, Genreich Voldemarovich -- Oslo born who from August until December 1944 worked as the Chief of the Department for the Defense of the Interests of the Soviet Union in the Swedish Embassy in Budapest...re the activities of the Swedish Legation.

May 29, 1947: Kolesnikov, Exec. Cte. of the Soviet Red Cross/Red Crescent, to Vishinsk Enclosed a translation of the letter from Stockholm written by Maj von Dardel. "It was reported in the letter that Iver Olsen, the representative of President Roosevelt on Humanitarian tasks parts of Europe occupied by Germany, suggested Wallenberg to become the leader of the operation to save Jews in Hungary." "To safeguard him in this risky operation, the Swedish government appointed him the Secretary of the Swedish Mission in Budapest." "Wallenberg left on January 17, 1945 to meet Marshall Malinowsky in Debrecen accompanied by three Sov

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

servicemen.

June 11, 1947. Kolesnikov sent a similar letter to the Chief Directorate which deals with Prisoners of War and the Interned. Kobulov (Ministry of Internal Affairs). The latter asked the 5th European Dept. to inform them what was known on this question. On June 12, 1947 Vietrov made a remark on the letter which 'was reported by phone to Comrade Kobulov.'

June 7, 1947: Swedish paper Dagens-Nyheter referred to the information received from the Austrian Baron, Nikolai von Maasburg, who stated that Wallenberg was presumably arrested because they wanted to know the details of negotiations he had with the British in the early stages, concerning the surrender of Hungary. (From Political Report of the Soviet Embassy in Sweden, 1947).

June 12, 1947: New Swedish Charge d'Affaires, Sulman, visited Malik. Passed over copies of the Memorial Note about Wallenberg and Memorandum with Ehrlander's response to the first interpolation

by Hofstad which were passed over previously to Comrades Sosoyev and Lozovsky on December 12-13, 1946. Malik promised to make an inquiry but indicated that this is a new question for him and it will take him a certain length of time to research it. Written form of this conversation was distributed on August 2, 1947.

June 14, 1947. Sulman visited Vietrov, mentioned his conversation with Malik and re the second interpolation by Hofstad stated that he wanted to know the response to the requests concerning Wallenberg's fate. Vietrov said he didn't have any new information on the matter.

Zorin put forth a resolution "To Comrade Vietrov. In connection with Wallace's request and the above-mentioned conversation, give your proposals."

July 7, 1947: Vishinsky to Abakumov. Resolution. Unsigned hand-written comment to M.S. Tzenvorov to "take it under control" Reports that former U.S. Secretary of Commerce, Henry Wallace, went to Novikov with request to inform him about the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. (Political Report of the Embassy, 1947). Also mentions the June 7th interpolation in Sweden and the fact that this is going to have major impact on Swedish Russian relations.

[Note language: "To resolve the question of the answer and the context of this answer, it is very important to have information as to:

- o where the Soviet military authorities took Wallenberg under protection;
- o Where Wallenberg was placed at that time;
- o Where Wallenberg was moved and if there were any battles in these particular places. or if they were bombed;
- o Was Wallenberg free to move or was he under constant surveillance/protection?
- o Did Wallenberg, at that time, have any connections of meetings with members of the Swedish Mission in Vienna or with some other foreigners? WHY VIENNA. WHO WAS THERE. WHAT WERE THE MAIN AREAS OF THEIR ACTIVITIES? DID THEY PARALLEL THE ACTIVITIES OF THE LEGATION IN BUDAPEST IN TERMS OF REPRESENTING SOVIET INTERESTS?

July 15, 1947 Letter from sixteen Swedish organizations representing 1,000,000 Swedish men and women with a persistent appeal to the Secretariat of Generalissimo Stalin to send Raoul Wallenberg to Sweden."

July 17, 1947: Outgoing document from Secretary of the Ministry of Security re Raoul (supposedly) No actual mention of Raoul, so on what basis do they assume this? Other documentation pre-supposed which is not included here.

July 17, 1947: Abakumov to Molotov. 3044a. NOT INCLUDED IN DECLASSIFIED MATERIALS.

July 17, 1947: Date on the Smoltsov Document. so-called death certificate.

July 1947: Registry of "Extraordinary Events" for Lubyanka in July. re S.N. Gudbenka's attempted suicide "Chief of Transport Department, Comrade Boyarsky, was informed. 3138." No mention of death of Raoul Wallenberg. Could he have died elsewhere?

July 21, 1947: Kollontay sent to Malik telegram in English which she received on July 19 from the Editorial Board of the liberal newspaper. "In February 1945 you told Raoul Wallenberg's mother that her son lives under the reliable protection of the Russians. Be so kind as to confirm that you are still claiming this is true. If not, please explain what has happened. Getyborgs Handers." Kollontay reported that she intends to send the following response: "Responding to your telegram concerning Raoul Wallenberg, I have nothing to add to the information which was passed over to the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow. Alessandra Kollontay." Vietrov thought it was possible to send the response in the form she suggested. On the written note: Malik put a resolution -- "To Comrade Vietrov. Report to Comrade Vishinsky. July 23. Malik."

July 22, 1947: Repeated request: Vishinsky to Abukumov. /s/ probably by Vietrov with handwritten note: "The response has been made by Abakumov on July 17, 1947 in his personal letter to Molotov 3044a. Dated July 23, 1947. On later reporting notes, there is a remark: "The letter from Abukumov has been received by Molotov's Secretariat."

July 23, 1947: Comrade Vietrov reported to Malik about Vishinsky's request dated July 7 and July 22 (see above).

July 23, 1947: Langfelder moved to Lubyanka

July 24, 1947: From Cte of State Security. Registration book concerning the belongings. person's name blotted out. Handwritten portion restored. "All belongings were given at the instructions of Comrade Finoger July 24, 1947. [Resolution dated July 24, 1947; document dated July 23, 1947."

July 27, 1947: Richter called for interrogation at Lefortovsky; interrogated by a Colonel from the Ministry of Internal Affairs with a translator present of the rank of Lt. Colonel who spoke very good German. He was asked with whom he shared cells and when he mentioned Wallenberg, asked with whom he had discussed this. Also asked to say what Wallenberg had told him. After interrogation, Richter moved to a cell where he spent fourteen days in isolation. From July 27, 1947 until February 23, 1948 he was held in isolated cells.

Colonel Horst-Kitschman, who joined Richter on that date, was also interrogated on July 27 as were Rodde and Tillessen. Horst Kitchmann says that the chief interrogator was a Colonel, while his assistant -- a Major -- also took part in the interrogation. Both were from the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Horst Kitchmann states specifically that he was placed in isolation as punishment for telling his cellmates Sheuer, Veiding, Junn, Fuass, Hatz and Monke about Wallenberg and Langfelder. He remained in various solitary cells in Lefortovo until February 23, 1948 when he joined Richter as they were transferred to the cell in the Women's Section on the first floor of Lefortovo where Admiral Tilleson was also.

Huber also brought for interrogation, not to the usual room but to one on the second floor. "The interrogator was a young tall man in civilian dress. The translator had the rank of Major. (Hille ventures the opinion that it was General Karbulov whom he had met in Krasnovorsky. Karbulov was presumably a NKVD officer assigned to General Petrov who was taking care of the issue of Prisoners of War.) "The interrogator asked me first with whom I had been held in Lubyanka Prison...Lefortovo Prison. So I named some of them and after this, the interrogator asked me -- in an irritated voice --- if I met anybody else. And then I named Langfelder. The interrogator started to ask me what I knew about Langfelder. I answered that Langfelder was the driver of a Secretary of the Swedish Mission in Budapest. Later interrogation was about Wallenberg and everything Langfelder had told me about him." Later sent to solitary cells on the second floor where he remained until April 27, 1948.

Hille states, re Huber's interrogation: The interrogator said that he, Huber, had been with Langfelder. Huber answered: "Yes, but in Lefortovo." After this, the interrogator wanted to make it clear who Langfelder was, what he told Huber and the identity of the Swedish diplomat. When Huber couldn't name him [i.e. Wallenberg] because he forgot his name, the interrogator said: "This is very bad. because you undoubtedly know his name."

According to Hille, on this same date first Kraaft and then, in a quarter of an hour, Pelkonen were taken for interrogation. Pelkonen was interrogated by two well-known members of NKVD who asked P what Langfelder had told him about the Secretary of the Swedish Mission and if Pelkonen knew his name. Pelkonen said he didn't know his name. After interrogation, P was transferred first to the solitary compartment on the first floor of Lefortovo where he fell from the ledge to the stone floor and cracked his skull [TRIED TO COMMIT SUICIDE]. Then he was put in the hospital at Butryska from which he was transferred to Cell 92, of Lefortovo where Hille was placed on February 1, 1948.

ACCORDING TO VADIM BIRSTEIN, ALL OF THE ABOVE INTERROGATIONS WERE COORDINATED BY BORIS SOLOYVEEV WHO HAS BEEN INTERVIEWED. HE REMEMBERS BRINGING A PACKET TO THE DIVISION OF ARCHIVES, DOESN'T KNOW WHAT WAS IN IT BECAUSE THE CONTENTS WERE SEALED, IF IT BELONGED TO THE PRISONER NUMBER 7 OR CELL NUMBER 7. SAYS HE DEALT WITH SO MANY PRISONERS CANNOT REMEMBER ANYTHING MUCH. STILL ALIVE AND RETIRED. MARVIN. NEED MORE BACKGROUND ON WHY RAOUL IS THOUGHT TO BE PRISONER NUMBER 7 OR CELL NUMBER 7.

Beginning of August, 1947: Pelkonen, then sharing a cell in Lefortovo with Lt. Gen. Shtael and Admiral Krafft, brought for interrogation and asked about Langfelder and Wallenberg, afterwards placed in solitary.

August 9, 1947: Vishinsky to Molotov. On Malik-Sulman conversation. Malik then high official in MFA (who eventually became member of UN delegation and Deputy Foreign Minister). Decision to use Sulman's inquiry as an excuse to phrase a reply. Proposed reply attached. Handwritten by Vishinsky "I request your instruction." Handwritten by Molotov. "Agree. Molotov." (August 16, 1947) Agreed to incorporate excerpt, known to M., with additional paragraph concerning the conversation between Novikov and Hegglef dated January 30 of this year."

August 18, 1947 (draft) Malik: "As a result of thorough investigation, it was confirmed that there is no Wallenberg in the Soviet Union and that he is not known to us."

August 18, 1947: Personal Note from Vishinsky to Sulman. Combines four paragraphs of the Malik-Sulman letter with the following:

Mentions January 14, 1945 report by Soviet military officer that Wallenberg had been found in Budapest. Later effort to check information, post heavy fighting, yield no positive results. The

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

officer who reported on Wallenberg was not found and Wallenberg hasn't been located in the camps for prisoners of war and the interned.

- o The above gave cause on January 30, 1947 to Novikov to state to Hegglef that long term efforts of competent authorities had been unsuccessful and all attempts since January 30, 1947 to check information have been unsuccessful.

"There is nothing to do but suggest that Wallenberg died during the battles in the City of Budapest or was captured by the Arrow Cross. Presenting this information for your knowledge. I ask you, Mr. Charge d'affaires, to accept my deepest respects. As no signature on draft in declassified documents, check this letter with actual text of Vishinsky letter.

August 27, 1947: Formation of the Committee to Help Wallenberg born out of representation of those 16 above-mentioned organization.s.

September 1947: Physician's examination of Willi Rodel in Lubyanka Prison finds him in weakened, sick condition.

October 5, 1947: Starke sentenced to ten years imprisonment for espionage and "participation in a capitalist plot against the Soviet authorities." [NOTE: Arrested in Bucharest with his wife and son. Guy has spoken with the son who was then a German diplomat in Singapore.]

October 15, 1947: Typed summary of an oral report submitted by the Working Group states that Willi Rodel died in transit on this date on his way to Krasnogorsk Camp for Special Prisoners outside of Moscow with a copy of the autopsy report stating that he had died of 'paralysis of the heart.'

November 1, 1947: New appeal from 21 Swedish organizations to Stalin. Forwarded November 14. November 20, 5th European Dept. sent a letter to the Embassy wherein it was stated that such letters by 'reactionary Swedish organizations must be sent back to their authors with indications that they should rather address the Swedish authorities on this matter.'

November 5, 1947: Starke sent to Vladimir and held there until June 15, 1953.

November 17, 1947: Soviet Charge d'Affaires in the United States, Zarpkin, received a letter dated November 17 from Professor Albert Einstein, addressed to Stalin, with his request "to do everything possible to find and return to his homeland the Swede Raoul Wallenberg."

December 13, 1947: The question of this letter was reported to Comrade Zorin on December 11, 1947 with a proposal to respond with a personal letter from Zarpkin in the spirit of the context of the note by Vishinsky dated August 18, 1947. Zorin put forth a resolution on a

written note "To Comrade Gucev. I think one must ask Comrade Stalin, because the letter was addressed top him. Probably it is necessary to send it first to Comrade Molotov. No clear follow-up on this letter or its answer.

January 1948: Hofstettdter in Lefortovo Prison, joined by Loyda. According to one testimony, both held in same cell until 1952. According to Hille, Loyda never told Hoffstedter that between 1943 and 1945 he had been a Soviet sympathizer. According to Hille, he also didn't say anything about Wallenberg or Langfelder. ACCORDING TO EVIDENCE FROM THE FILES, HOFFSTEDTER AND LOYDA PLACED IN SAME CELL. AT SOME POINT HOFFSTEDTER REALIZED THAT LOYDA MUST BE THE SAME 'CZECH' OF WHOM THE OTHERS HAD SPOKEN, YET HE HAD ALREADY ASKED LOYDA IF HE KNEW RAOUL OR LANGFELDER AND HE HAD SAID NO. THE TWO GOT INTO A SERIOUS FIGHT AND WERE SEPARATED IN LEFORTOVO, LATER BROUGHT TO VLADIMIR WITH ORDERS TO KEEP THEM IN STRICT ISOLATION. HOWEVER, AT SOME POINT THEY WERE PUT INTO THE SAME CELL AGAIN AND GOT INTO AN EXTREMELY SERIOUS FIGHT. NIKITA PETROV SAYS THIS IS A SERIOUS VIOLATION OF CODE ("Maybe somebody wanted someone to be killed.") LOYDA WROTE AT SOME POINT A COMPLAINT TO THE PRISON AUTHORITIES ABOUT THE HARSH TREATMENT HE WAS HAVING TO ENDURE. HE ATTRIBUTED THIS TO BEING IN THE CELL WITH RAOUL WALLENBERG, WILLI RODEL AND , A JAPANESE PRISONER. HE HAD AGREED NOT TO TALK ABOUT THESE MATTERS AND HE HAD NOT. WHEN MARVIN SHOWED HIM A COPY OF THIS DOCUMENT, LOYDA WHO SEEMED LIKE A VERY HARD MAN, COULD NOT HIDE HIS EMOTION AND CRIED. MARVIN MENTIONS THIS TO SHOW WHAT A DANGEROUS OR DIFFICULT TIME THIS WAS FOR LOYDA, A COMMUNIST SUPPORTER YET.

January 1948: German Ernst Peter Kroner from Bucharest Mission transferred to cell 202 with Bergmann and Shtiler.

January 15, 1948: Comrade Sisov reported to Comrade Kabarskin (or Kabankin) of the Central Committee that the full response concerning Wallenberg had been given to the Swedes on August 18, 1947 and, because of this, it is unnecessary to communicate any further on this question -- especially with the reactionary organizations who signed the letter.

February 1, 1948: Hille moved from Krasnogorsky Camp No. 27/11 back to Lefortovo where he is placed in a cell together with Ero Pelkonen in cells No. 92, 87, and 57.

March 2, 1948: Langfelder reported dead on a list of prisoners although his file is not to be found, according to a Directive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR to the Soviet Ambassador in Hungary, Uri Vladimorvitch Andropov, dated September 17, 1957. "There is reason to think that all materials regarding Langfelder as well as all materials about Wallenberg

were destroyed by the former leadership of State Security of the USSR. But the list of the prisoners in Lubyanka was found and there is the name of Langfelder with a remark: 'Died on March 2, 1948.' At the same time you expressed your concern that, to the degree that the Swedes have any relations with the family of Langfelder, the information regarding his fate could be used by the reactionaries in Sweden for a new anti-Soviet campaign.

April 1948: De Mohr moved to Cell 144 on same floor as 152 in Lefortovo where he remained, still together with Mr. Supprian and Mr. Rochi, until the 29th of July 1948. "After that I was placed in Cell 185 on the next floor where I met Mr. Bergmann and Colonel Schildknecht. At a conversation with Mr. Bergmann he mentioned that he [Bergmann] had connection with R. W. when he [Bergmann] was in another cell on the same floor as 185. After April 1948 I had no longer contact with R. W. or Rodel."

May 1948: Shtiler's place in Cell 202 taken by a radio man from the German Mission in Sophia. Paul Lorke, according to Bergmann.

October 24, 1948: Finnish Communist newspaper, Vapasan "Free Word" published the information from Stockholm that Nazis killed Raoul Wallenberg. Points to eleven who were given death penalty, including Dragan who supposedly gave order to kill Raoul. Claim that Raoul died in Buda and never reached Debrecen.

November 26, 1948: Tydniggen, Swedish paper, retaliates that the Hungarian Peoples Court's attempt to blame Nazi's for murder of Wallenberg is in vain. Earlier the Court had tried to blame the German city Commander in Pest, Nidozi, but the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs showed that the Court has not been presented even the slightest evidence of Nidozi's guilt.

End of March 1950: Richter transferred from Lefortovsky to Butryskaya prison along with Kitchman and Tillessen. In March 1951, the Austrian citizen Ernst Huber was put in this cell. (Hille)

March 31, 1950: Hille and Pelkonen transferred to Butrysky Prison. Cell 287 and held until April 24, 1951. Pelkonen didn't speak German at all and spoke very bad Russian.

April 1, 1950: Horst Kitchman transferred from Lefortovo to Butryka where he remained until August 29, 1951.

February 9, 1951: Telephone call from Stockholm to Comrade Kollantay's apartment. Swede calling on behalf of former Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gunther. Made reference to a conversation between Kollantay and Gunther's wife before Kollantay left Stockholm in which

the former Ambassadress had promised to get information about Wallenberg's fate. Kollantay responded: "I don't have any new information and, generally speaking, I have nothing to do with this question."

March, 1951: Huber transferred to a cell in Butryskaya where he was with Ehrhart Hille who had been with Langfelder in Lefortovo and the Finn, Pelkonen, who also had been with Langfelder in Lefortovo. Hille who had been transferred to a special camp in Krasnogorst at the beginning of August 1947 had been transferred again to Lefortovo. Pelkonen and Hille taken away from the cell on April 20, 1951.

Hille describes Huber as born in Vienna, 1908, had formed a plant in Vienna in 1935 for the production of artificial gems. In 1938, joined German counter-intelligence who gave him the order to deliver radio transmitters to some special places. During the war, Huber was in the service of German counter-intelligence and worked in Rumania.

April 24, 195X: Hille sentenced to 25 years imprisonment and transferred to Vladimir Prison where he was held in solitary confinement. Cell 54.

May 22, 1951: Unden (MFA-Sweden) responded to a third interpolation by Liberal Party member, Ingrid Irde-Vetzemar, concerning efforts of the Foreign Ministry on Raoul's behalf. She made reference to the conversation between Kollantay and Gunther's wife which presumably took place some months after Wallenberg's disappearance. Unden responded that, although some people gave information suggesting that Wallenberg was dead, "there is no proof that Wallenberg is not alive." Concerning Vishinsky's note of August 18, 1947, he said: "The statement that the Russian note contains false evidence is a strong one."

Unden also stated that Charge d'Affaires. Shyoborg, had been analyzing the documents on Wallenberg's case and systematizing them.

May 27, 1951: Ernst Huber in Solitary Cell No. 11 of the 2nd Corpus of Vladimir until October 26, 1952. At that time joined by the Mexican citizen Evelio Vadillo Martinez until February 17, of 1954. After spending some time in solitary cell number 54, moved to a large cell, Number 17, in the third building in Vladimir Prison. In this cell were German Col. Gen. Schmidt; Lt. von? Shtael; Austrian Victor Han. "When Shtael mentioned that he had been together with Pelkonen, we spoke about Langfelder and I informed my cellmates that I knew about the Swedish diplomat Wallenberg, and Langfelder.

July, 1951: Richter transferred to Lubyanka.

August 29, 1951: Horst Kitchmann transferred from Butryka to Lubyanka prison where he was sentenced to 25 years without trial. Spent some time in the solitary compartment on the first floor near the kitchen.

October 23, 1951: Horst Kitchman transferred to Vladimir Prison, put in Cell 6 of Corpus 3 until December 7, 1951. After he got sick he was transferred to Corpus 2 in the hospital section of Vladimir Cell 10 where he was alone until March.

December 15, 1951 ?/55: Information in Swedish newspapers that the General Secretary of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, Lundborg, had information from the Italian diplomat, Claudio de Mohr, that Wallenberg was presumably alive and in the Soviet Union after 1948

January 1952: Richter received his sentence in Lubyanka and then returned to Butyrsky Prison.

February 11, 1952: Unden presented to Rodionov the note of the Swedish government with a request to take "necessary measures" to return Wallenberg to Sweden as soon as possible. It was stated in the note that, according to documents the Swedes had, Wallenberg was [presumably] in the USSR. The conclusion of the note stresses the great importance the Swedes place on this matter -- the successful solution of which would strengthen good relations, etc. Presenting this note, Unden -- as Comrade Rodionov reported -- also said that "He personally also places great importance on the successful resolution of this question because he personally studied a portion of the documents on this matter ...which proved that Wallenberg was in the Soviet Union and he thinks these documents are credible enough."

Swedish Note of February 11, 1952 reads:

"The Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Dekanozov, in his note dated January 16 of 1945, informed the Swedish Charge d'Affaires in the Soviet Union, Soderblum: 'As it was reported from Budapest, the Swedish citizen Mr. Raoul Wallenberg has been found on Benzor Street in Budapest in that part of the city which was controlled by Soviet troops. Raoul Wallenberg (about whom you informed me in your letter dated December 31 of last year introduced himself as the Secretary of the Swedish Mission in Hungary. As Mr. Wallenberg stated, all other members of the Swedish Mission were in the Western part of the City. The Soviet military authorities took measures to protect Mr. Wallenberg and his belongings.'"

"Some months later, the Soviet Ambassadress Mme. Kollantay invited the wife of the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gunter, to her house and informed her, among other things, that 'Raoul Wallenberg is alive and he is in the Soviet Union and he is being treated well.' We have information that this statement was made by Madame Kollantay to Wallenberg's mother, Maj von Dardel, in February 1945.

"The Embassy of the Soviet Union must be aware that the Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, after receiving the note dated January 16, 1945, was given the order from his government to make a request, both in written form and orally, of the government of the Soviet Union in order to get information where Wallenberg was and to return him to Sweden. Responding to this request, the former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

of the USSR, Vishinsky, in his letter dated August 18, 1947 informed the Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, Sulman, that after January 14, 1945, 'thorough investigation and search for Wallenberg was undertaken which, however, didn't give any positive results.' and that 'all additional measures which were taken after January 30 of this year to check all information concerning Wallenberg and to search for him also didn't give positive results.'

The Swedish Authorities, after receiving the note of Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vishinsky, continued their search for Wallenberg in order to determine what happened to him. They checked the information which pointed out that Wallenberg was killed in Budapest, the information that he is not on Soviet territory and information that he was on the territory of the Soviet Union. In spite of the negative answer which the Government of the Soviet Union gave last time, the Swedish authorities -- particularly taking into consideration the situation after the War --- didn't want to exclude the possible that Wallenberg could be in the Soviet Union but that his location and his identity couldn't be determined by the broad investigations undertaken by the government of the Soviet Union.

The Swedish authorities conducted a very thorough investigation and the reliability of all materials was thoroughly controlled. The volume of documents increased tremendously during the last year and there are partial testimonies which confirm that, beginning from 1945, Wallenberg was detained in prison in Moscow -- one time in Lefortovo Prison.

Taking into consideration the fact that Wallenberg was in the Moscow region, it would be possible for the Soviet government to determine the location and fate of Wallenberg if it undertakes yet another investigation.

The Swedish government requests, taking into consideration the above, that the government of the Soviet Union take all necessary measures to return Wallenberg to Sweden as soon as possible.

Finally, the Swedish government wants to point out that it places a high priority on this issue, the successful resolution of which would strengthen good relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden.

NOTE: According to the Swedish White Book, this demarche was sent as a result of testimony from returning Italian prisoners, particularly Dr. Claudio de Mohr, Cultural Attache of the Italian Embassy in Madrid who was arrested on the 18th of September 1944 by Russian troops on the border between Bulgaria and Turkey and brought first to Debrecen and then to Moscow by air.

March 3, 1952: Minister of State Security Ignatov to Gromyko. "Minister of State Security doesn't think to change the character of the response of Vishinsky to the Swedish side in his

personal note dated 8/18/47."

March 1952: Hungarian Prosecutor Egry Laslo on case against Deshe Dragan Miklosh in March of 1948. Gati Deird claims to be a member of the Swedish Mission. Said that Deshe Miklosh was a leader of Hungarian Nazis and that on January 13, 1945 gave Hungarian Nazi's picture of RW and ordered that he be killed when he came to Buda. Deird claims to have been released on Jan 15 for "200 grams of gold" and went immediately to Marminead Street where he met Wallenberg in the basement of Credit Bank. This testimony was refuted by Deshe who was given the death sentence.

Mid-March 1952: Richter sent to a prison hospital in Vladimir where he was again with Colonel KItschman in Cell 10 of Corpus 2. This hospital section described as having approximately 60 cells.

March 20, 1952: Hille moved to Cell 13, Vladimir Prison. with Pelkonen.

April 15, 1952: Hille and Pelkonen moved to Cell 50, Vladimir, where Hans Hoffstedter was at the time. Hoffsteter, born 1924 in Lucerne, was captured in March 1945 in Bucharest and sent to Moscow by plane. Hoffstedter was a British agent, Swiss citizen, working for the German Army at the time.

April 16, 1952: Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Swedenpresented the note from the Soviet Embassy to General Secretary, Arne Lundborg, in which it was stated that the competent authorities don't have any additional information about the fate of Raoul Wallenberg other than that which was reported in the Vishinsky letter of August 18, 1947./

May 23, 1952: From Rodionov's Diary. Rodionov has left Washington to become Ambassador to Sweden. Conversation with Unden initiated re Raoul but traveling to "slandorous" attitude of the Swedish press and provocation by Swedish police toward Asst. to Soviet Military Attache, Korobeev. Discussion as to whether this "provocation" came out of criminal factor or from Swedish counter-intelligence. Unden said that the Swedish counter-intelligence didn't have the right "to use such methods." Rodionov wouldn't give Swedish police, if necessary, chance to talk to Korobeev and determine who is guilty of 'provocation.' Accuses Unden that Swedish press is drawing from official sources. Embaum case -- danced around. Complained also about publishing Yakovlev's photo as "Asst. of the Military Attache of the Soviet Embassy" as part of 'atomic espionage' ring in US. (Where was he now Asst. -- in Sweden or US). Wanted an apology. Unden in an aside said that Sweden not going to be at Strasbourg European council meeting, not yet ready to take part in or ratify charter of European Defense community. CC: of this to Vishinsky, Zorin, Podzerob. and Plahin.

May 23, 1952: Unden, presenting a new note to Rodionov re Wallenberg. raises a question to the Soviet Government, whether it "is ready, after getting acquainted with the new detailed information about Wallenberg's fate after 1945, which was received by the Swedish government

during its thorough investigation, to conduct new investigations based on this new information." Note emphasizes that the Swedish government "places big importance on the satisfactory resolution of this question."

May 26, 1952: Swedish Ambassador in Moscow, Sulman, visited Zorin and read the text of a statement by Unden which stated that the Swedish government would draw attention to the fact that it places big importance on a positive resolution of the Wallenberg question vis a vis Swedish/Soviet relations "which are complicated at the present moment by some circumstances". Excerpted text is as follows:

Reference to note of February 11, 1952. Mentions evidence that Raoul was held at one time in Lefortovo, that Unden himself could not question its reliability. Swedes surprised to receive the Soviet Embassy's April 16, 1952 response to their request for further investigation that the Soviet competent authorities didn't have anything to add to the Vishinsky memorandum of August 18, 1947.

'As far as the disappearance of Wallenberg in 1945 in Budapest is concern, there is no doubt that he was in the possession of Soviet authorities. Because the Soviet Army took over Buda and, some months after that, some of the members of the Swedish Mission and some other men were taken for interrogation by Soviets Instansi, those interrogations showed that the proper Soviet authorities thought that they had well-substantiated evidence presumably proving that Wallenberg....gave out false passports and other illegitimate documents to people who were close to the then Hungarian regime and that he was suspected of illegal intelligence activity (raz veide). The Swedish government wants to stress that this suspicion about Wallenberg must be considered groundless. If passports and other legation documents, in some cases, were found in improper hands, Wallenberg couldn't be blamed for this. Those cases could be explained in that those document had been falsified by other men in the chaos in Budapest....Wallenberg attempted to help the Jewish population which was severely oppressed by the then Hungarian authorities for political reasons.

Referring to the data concerning the detention of Wallenberg in the Soviet Union which is in the possession of the Swedish government: this government wants to address the government of the Soviet Union with the question: if [the USSR] would be ready, in case it has the possibility to acquaint itself with the information concerning Wallenberg's fate after 1945 which is a result of the thorough investigations by the Swedish government, to undertake those investigations which will be needed, taking into consideration this information?

Finally, the Swedish government is again pointing out that it places great importance on the satisfactory resolution of this issue.

June 10, 1952: Top Secret from Vishinsky to Stalin. Refers to Swedish note of May 23 passed

to Rodionov and to Zorin in which the Swedish Government raises the question of searching for RW. Note states importance Swedish government attaches to this. This question has been raised before the Ministers of the USSR many times, starting from December 31, 1944 when the Soviet Army had very tough battles [to liberate] Budapest. After this, the reactionary Swedish circles began a widespread anti-Soviet campaign about the fate of Wallenberg and some public leaders of the United States [Henry Wallace, Albert Einstein] were involved in this campaign. The question of Wallenberg was many times subject of interpolation in the Swedish Parliament.

In spite of answer given on August 18, 1947, the Swedish government again addressed this issue on February 11, 1952. Response was made by the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm dated April 16, 1952. These two responses give "the complete answers about the Wallenberg case" Ministry of Foreign Affairs thinking of not responding to Swedish note of May 23, 1952 but to respond orally that the answer has already been given. Encloses copies of mentioned documents and a draft of the decision of the Central Cte. of the CPSU. cc: to Molotov, Malenkov, Beria, Mikoyan, Kaganovitch, Bulganin, Khrushchev. [No indication of Stalin's reply or if this was solicited or volunteered.]

Draft reads: "To approve the proposal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR to leave without response the Swedish note dated May 23 of this year about Raoul Wallenberg and if the Swedes address [us] with a new request about Wallenberg to inform them orally that the response to this request has been given to them in the note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR dated April 16, 1952 and that we have nothing to add to this information."

January 28, 1953: Letter of complaint written by Jan Loyda to the Director of the Vladimir Prison No. 2 in which he states his belief that the harsh conditions under which he was held are because he was a cellmate of the diplomats Raoul Wallenberg and Willi Rodel. Letter discovered in his personal file (l'ichnoye delo) in the Main Archives of the Council of Ministers in Moscow in September 1990 by Vadim Birstein and Arseny Roginski.

February 12, 1953: Secret: From Vishinsky's Diary. Vishinsky's meeting with the Swedish Ambassador Sulman and the Swedish Charge d'Affaires Elier-Sheplin, from his diary. Vishinsky received Sulman who introduced the new Charge d'Affaires and inquired if Vishinsky planned to go to NY for UN General Assembly meeting. Sulman remarked that Sweden was interested in preserving peace but as a small country 'couldn't do much.' V. points out that if small countries unanimously stand up for peace they can do a great deal. Sulman stated he had instruction from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to bring up the Wallenberg case and to inquire if the competent authorities were ready to review new materials from 'some foreign sources.'

Vishinsky says he does not understand why this question is again being raised. In rather crude language he says: "We don't care what materials the Swedish government got from 'foreign sources.' We know better than anyone else what is going on in the USSR and we have nothing

to add to the information we gave you on this issue." Vishinsky said that those who are constantly returning to this issue want, without doubt, to spoil relations between Sweden and USSR. See no necessity to investigate the case. Sulman tried to assure him that, by raising the Wallenberg question, the Swedish government did not want to spoil relations between the two countries. "I responded that, where this case is concerned, I don't see any other motive."

Copies of this were sent to Stalin (2), Malenkov, Beria, Voroshilov, Kaganovitch, Bulganin, Khrushchev, Saburov, Pervuchin (WHO IS HE?)

March 3, 1953. Death of Stalin

June 17, 1953: Hille, along with 23 other German prisoners, assembled in one place and transferred through a camp in Tapiau to Germany. June 19th, Starke joined this group which included approximately 1,500 other prisoners returned to Western Germany in December of 1953. Grossheim Tomsen was also in this group. During discussions in Tapiau, Hille or Grossheim told Starke about Pelkonen and "one Hungarian citizen, the name of whom I forgot, in the cell of one Moscow prison. When it was I cannot remember." This Hungarian was the driver of the Secretary of the Swedish Mission, arrested in the same manner.

Starke: "Then I was told that, insofar as Sweden defended the interests of the Soviets in Hungary, when the battles started as the Russians approached the City, Wallenberg and his driver went toward the Russian troops. He addressed the Russian Army Command and directed their attention to the fact that there were Soviet citizens in Budapest, the interests of whom were being defended by the Swedish legation, whom Wallenberg had brought together in a special living area. In accordance with the driver's words, this information was the aim of their mission. The Soviet military authorities, however, misunderstood this action.

Starke also states that Hille as well as Grossheim who were in Vladimir were held separate from other prisoners until June 17, 1953 and then brought to Tapiau. "As I have been persuaded, Hille and Pelkonen were held in isolation because they were at one time with Wallenberg's driver.

December 23, 1953: Starke was separated from other prisoners in Tapiau who were sent to Western Germany. After spending some time in Koeningsberg he was sent back to Vladimir where he stayed until the end of July 1955.

Summer 1954: Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden touching upon subject of Wallenberg in conversations with Mikoyan and Zorin. The Swedish Ambassador in the USSR, Sulman, and the leader of the Swedish Parliamentary delegation, Nilsson, also raised this question in their conversations with Bulganin and Voroshilov. All these questions were answered with the statement that Wallenberg is not in the Soviet Union.

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

September 29, 1954: Swedish Ambassador Sulman passed over a detailed Aide-Memoire in which the Swedish government made demands related to the testimonies about RW's detention in the Soviet Union, to accept these testimonies as completely reliable.

October 13, 1954: Deputy Foreign Minister, Gromyko, writes to Sirov, Chm. of the KGB. "In connection with the preparation of the report to the Central Committee of the CPSU on the matter of the Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg. I ask you to inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR when and under what circumstances Raoul Wallenberg died."

November 3, 1954: "The Committee of State Security doesn't have anything to add to the information by the Minister of State Security of the USSR dated March 3, 1952 #2816/i about Wallenberg, R." Sirov.

Document of March 3, 1952 from Ignativ to Gromyko reads: "Response to Letter 45/b/3 dated February 26, 1952. Minister of State Security doesn't think to change the character of the response of Vishinsky to the Swedish side in his personal note dated August 18, 1947.

1955: Agreement between the Bundesrepublik and the Soviet Union allowed for the return of over 15,000 German prisoners-of-war.

QUESTION: IF SO MANY GERMAN PRISONERS WERE TAKEN, WHY RELEASE THESE ONLY AND WHY SHOULD THE WITNESSES TO WALLENBERG BE AMONG THEM? SEEMS TO ME THEY WOULD RELEASE THE MORE NEUTRAL TYPES. MUST INVESTIGATE OFFICE OF REPATRIATION, WHO IN CHARGE, UNDER WHAT MINISTRY [AS I REMEMBER, IT OPERATED INDEPENDENTLY UNDER THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE] AND WHAT WAS ITS RELATIONSHIP TO INTERNAL AFFAIRS, ETC. FOR RECORDS. WHO DETERMINED THE EXCHANGE AND/OR WERE THERE SPECIFIC REQUESTS FOR SPECIFIC MEN THAT WERE EITHER HONORED OR NOT.

Around January 27, 1955: One of Starke's cellmates in Vladimir communicated with Pelkonen through wall tapping as their cells were adjacent. Pelkonen asked about the fate of Hille and Starke informed him that Hille went back to Germany at the end of 1953.

March 5, 1955: Conversation between Bulganin and Sulman. Sulman mentions that Bulganin had been in Sweden in the 30s. Bulganin confirms that he was in Sweden in 1936 as head of Moscow's Municipal Delegation. Especially impressed by Swedish culture and housing construction.

Sulman cites different instances of good Swedish/Soviet relations -- exchange of military ships in the summer of 1954; of different kinds of delegations; Soviet/Swedish Agreement about cooperative rescue service on the Baltic Sea. Sulman comments that trade between the two developing satisfactorily, with negotiations between the two underway. Soon there will be an exchange of delegations of electro-technic specialists. [UNDERLININGS; ARK}

Brings up the resolution of Wallenberg issue as way of further strengthening relations, but does not press. Sulman assures Bulganin that the foreign policy of Sweden is based on a full determination not to link itself to any blocs or military unions, that their determination is to be neutral. Meeting closes with brief mention of exchange of paintings between two nations.

March 30, 1955: Swedish Foreign Counselor Yarring asked Mr. Abbott, Secretary of the American Embassy, to research the possibilities of identifying the American Kumish. Abbott reported on May 27, 1955 that an inquiry in the State Department had given a negative result. Then in a press release from the State Department dated August 20, 1955 it was revealed that three American citizens held in the Soviet Union would be released.

September 1, Yarring asked Abbot to request an interview with the returned prisoner. Nothing happened.

April 1955: Austrian chancellor achieved release of those Austrian citizens who remained imprisoned in the USSR and Swedish government stated extensive investigations in Austria for persons who could possibly have had connections with R.W. or for persons whom the Foreign office understood, from other testimonies, possessed information.

September 1955: Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Moscow led to the release of detained German prisoners, investigations of the Swedish Foreign Office continued to gather new information.

September 26, 1955: All German citizens in Vladimir transferred to the upper floor of the third building because of the amnesty, according to Huber. Here Huber met Colonel Kitchmann and Richter. Kitchmann and Richter told him that they also had been interrogated as to what they knew about Wallenberg and Langfelder.

1955: [SUMMARY FROM THE SOVIET PERSPECTIVE] Reports from repatriated German and Austrian prisoners "war criminals" indicate that Wallenberg is in detention in the territory of the USSR. "The bourgeois Swedish press started a propagandistic campaign, trying to persuade the public of the nation that the Soviet responses about Wallenberg were 'not sincere,' as if he is still under detention in the Soviet Union. Swedish parties demand that the Swedish government adopt more active measures to determine Wallenberg's fate and insist on publishing a "White Book" on this issue. "In addition, the leadership of those parties are widely using Wallenberg's case in the interests of their parties to attack Social Democrats, especially in

connection with the forthcoming Parliamentary elections to be held in the Fall."

November 8, 1955: Minister of Foreign Affairs, Unden, informed the Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm that the Swedish government has very persuasive evidence that RW was sent to the Soviet Union, imprisoned and charged with espionage. Note also indicated that the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs related to RW's detention taken from the people who came back from the Soviet Union after having been imprisoned -- and that this new information had been thoroughly investigated. All of this information met standards of complete reliability. Many testimonies about RW's detention by Soviet authorities in Budapest and in the USSR were given under oath. Testimonies were checked by judicial experts.

December 11, 1955: Kitchmann and Richter in different cells of Vladimir Prison Corpus 2 until this date when they were moved to Corpus 3 where they stayed until their release.

January 1956: Prime Minister of Sweden, Ehrlander, made a statement to Rodionov that he wants to raise the question of Wallenberg to the leaders of the Soviet government in order not to give an excuse to the Swedish bourgeois opposition to blame the government for not taking energetic enough steps concerning Wallenberg's case. " (Paragraph marked in text)

January 27, 1956: Gustav Richter's testimony. Willy Bergmann's testimony.

January 30, 1956: Heinz-Helmut von Hinkeldey's testimony.

January 31, 1956: Horst Kitchmann's testimony.

February 1, 1956: Ernest Wallenstein's testimony.

February (29?) 1956: Top Secret Resolution to Central Committee of the CPSU. To Molotov for Approval. Swedish government has been raising the question of Wallenberg's presumed detention in the Soviet Union. Ehrlander in January told the Soviet Ambassador that he intends to raise the question before the leaders of the Soviet government when he comes to Moscow in April 1956. ... The fact that Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union was stated by Comrade Mikoyan to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden in 1954 when he paid an official visit to the USSR; by Bulganin to the Swedish Ambassador Sulman; and by Voroshilov to the leaders of the Swedish Parliamentary delegation when they visited the USSR in June 1955.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in terms of tactics, thinks it best not to wait for Ehrlander's arrival to the USSR but to ask Rodionov as Ambassador in Sweden when he next sees Unden to inform him that the Soviet side cannot add anything to "that detailed and conclusive information concerning Wallenberg which the leaders of the Soviet government (already) passed over to the representatives of the Swedish government.

"This step, at the present moment, will establish to the Swedish government that the possible

new appeal to the Soviet government concerning Wallenberg will lead nowhere."

March 1, 1956: Central Committee of the CPSU gave an order to the Soviet Ambassador in Sweden to make a statement to Mr. Unden that the Soviet side cannot add anything to those detailed and final reports concerning Wallenberg which the leadership of the Soviet government passed over to the representatives of the Swedish government.

March 9, 1956: Note which was passed by Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Unden, to Soviet Ambassador Rodionov. After discussing the information dated November 8, 1955 this note states that the Swedish government places great hope on the statement made earlier by the Chairman of the Presidium, Voroshilov, and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Bulganin that if he were to be found, RW would be sent to Sweden. The Swedish government feels that these are now the proper conditions to find RW and to return him to Sweden. Again stresses the importance of the issue and that they consider the government of the USSR sincere and 'will do its best to solve this problem which is the focus of everyone's attention.' 20 copies.

March 12, 1956: Ernst Huber's testimony/affidavit.

March 19, 1956: Note passed by Gribanov to the temporary Swedish Charge d'Affaires, Petrie. Confirms receipt of above letter and reiterated that it has nothing new to add to the previous statement of the Soviet authorities. "As for the testimonies of some war criminals released from further detention in the USSR mentioned in the Swedish note about Wallenberg, it is completely clear that those testimonies contradict the facts that were discovered as a result of thorough investigation by the Soviet competent authorities and one cannot regard them as complete/substantive and truthful." Central Committee of the CPSU 12184.

March 22, 1956: Top Secret by Gribanov, Chief of Dept. of Scandinavian Countries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Outgoing. 20 copies. RW described as "member of family of Swedish monopolists." Repeats information gap between the January 14, 1945 report and being able to trace RW's whereabouts, up to the Vishinsky memo of August 1947. Discusses conversations on Wallenberg in 1954 between Swedish/Soviet leaders. 1955, repatriated prisoners testimonies and the resulting 'propagandist campaign'. Swedes accuse Soviets of being 'not sincere.' Swedes call for more active measures and a "White Book." 1956 Ehrlander tells Rodionov that he wants to raise the issue so that his government won't be blamed for not taking energetic enough steps. Central Cte. decided on March 1 to give an order to Rodionov to say that nothing new can be added to the previous detailed and final reports. Note passed on March 19.

March 29, 1956: CIRCULATION TO MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDUM OF THE CENTRAL CTE/CPSU. Signed, probably by Molotov but unclear. Information on Swedish/Soviet relations as preparation for Prime Minister Ehrlander's visit on March 29. General summary on Soviet Swedish relations states that Swedish press views relations as normal and that there are no big

obstacles which need be resolved at the negotiations. Begins discussion of trade relations.
PAGE MISSING.

Ehrlander forced to raise question of Wallenberg to prevent the 'bourgeois parties' from blaming the Swedish government in the forthcoming Parliamentary elections in the fall of this year. Refers to note of March 19 where once again Soviets attested that Wallenberg is not in the territory of the Soviet Union and that testimonies of war criminals shouldn't be taken as the truth.

March 30, 1956: Molotov's Diary. For Circulation to the Members of the Presidium of the Central Cte of the CPSU on March 31, 1956. Conversation between Molotov and Minister of Interior, Hedlund. Also present: Semenov, V. S. and Rodionov, K.K.; Yarring, Chief of Political Dept. of MFA and the Second Secretary of the MFA/Sweden, Lorentzon.

Hedlund stressed that the Swedish side completely trusts all reports which were made by the Soviet side on question of Wallenberg. But in such a big country, "some details might not have attracted the leadership's attention." States that insofar as the Swedish government has some evidence, it is 'glad that the Soviet government agreed to get acquainted with that material.' Lorentzon presents in chronological order main body of testimonies about RW's case post-War period. Richter's claim that he shared cell 123 at Lubyanka with Raoul Wallenberg, gives date as January 17. "Richter's testimonies have some details concerning Wallenberg which leave no doubt that it was really Wallenberg."

There are 10 more testimonies which establish that Wallenberg was moved from Lubyanka to Lefortovo where he was in cell 203. The first of these comes from a German named Supprian who was, at the end of the War, the General Secretary of the German Scientific Institute which was controlled by the German mission in Bucharest. From Sept. 21-1944 until April 20, 1945 Supprian was held in Cell 151 of Lefortovo.

Hedlund asks if there is any need to present these materials in more detail. Molotov responds that it is difficult to evaluate these materials insofar as he didn't have a chance to get acquainted with them. Hedlund asks to meet Molotov once more after materials have been reviewed. Molotov wants to know what period these materials refer to: 1945-47 and that the testimonies were taken in the Fall of 1955. Molotov asks and Hedlund answers that these are not materials that were previously passed over to the Soviet side because the Swedish side wanted to collect as much evidence as possible in order to give the Soviet experts clearer understanding of the issue. Molotov comments that because a large body of the materials were written in German and French, time would be needed for their translation. Agree to meet one more time before delegation leaves Moscow.

cc to Bulganin, Voroshilov, Kaganovitch, Kirichenko, Malenkov, Mikoyan, Molotov, Pervuhin, Suburow, Sosloff, Khrushchev. Khrushchev and Molotov's names are both underlined, but Molotov's was cancelled. Marks ascent of Khrushchev?

April 1, 1956: Annotation of document transmitted to Molotov by Hedlund on March 30, 1956 signed by Gribanov. Resolution by Molotov to the members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Document consists of testimonies of eighteen former German and Italian military servicemen and diplomats held in captivity or prison in the USSR after 1944-45. The majority claim that the Soviet investigators asked them, during their interrogations, if they knew anything about Wallenberg. Testimonies are from presumed cellmates of both Wallenberg and Langfelder. Repeats Huber's statement that "Langfelder remarked that he and Wallenberg 'were suspected of espionage for the Americans and possibly the British.' Also includes communication through wall tapping as per the testimony of Reinsinghoff. This includes R's statement that in the summer of 1946 Wallenberg presumably sent a letter to Stalin with a request to help him get in touch with the Swedish mission. "But the usual answer was [to the effect that] neither the Swedish Mission nor the Swedish government were interested in Wallenberg's fate. Wall tapping also conducted by Supprian, Bergmann and Wallenstein -- all of the German legation in Bucharest who advised Wallenberg on his letter to Stalin. Wall tapping also mentioned by H. Hinkeldey, former Major of the General Hdq. of the German Army who presumably exchanged addresses with Wallenberg. Wallenberg named the family bank in Stockholm.

Hinkeldey says that Wallenberg, referring to his diplomatic status, protested against his arrest and refused to give testimonies at his interrogations and demanded to be put in touch with his mission in Moscow. Also De Mohr presumably communicated with Wallenberg and Rodel by wall tapping. In addition there is third-hand information from Bentivegni, Count von Adelsman-Felden, Vice Admiral Haus and others.

April 2, 1956: Molotov's Note to the Central Cte of the CPSU with draft decision. Regarding Swedish request to re-open investigation in the Wallenberg case, in 1954-56 Comrades Voroshilov, Bulganin, Mikoyan, Molotov, Khrushchev all made statement to the representatives of the Swedish government that Wallenberg was not to be found in the Soviet Union. On March 19 of 1956 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs wrote the Swedish Embassy in Moscow confirming that there was no such person as Wallenberg in the Soviet Union. and that these statements are complete and final.

In spite of this, Swedish Foreign Ministry presented new evidence in the form of eyewitness testimonies. "There are names of some people among those testimonies which either were in the same cell with Wallenberg or communicated with him by wall tapplings or heard about him through a third person." Ehrlander emphasized the importance of this case to Swedish-Soviet relations, probably with the political and economic significance of the Wallenberg family in Sweden and how this issue could be manipulated in the forthcoming elections.

As Soviet Embassy in Stockholm has pointed out. very important that Ehrlander prove he has taken every political measure to resolve this case. Enclosed a draft of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs's Decision.

1. For Molotov to inform Hedlund, before the departure of the Swedish Mission, that the Soviet authorities have nothing more to add. Nonetheless, taking into consideration Ehrlander's appeal, they have given instructions to the competent authorities to re-investigate and to check all materials presented by the Swedish side concerning Wallenberg.
2. To ask Cte of State Security, Sirov, and M. of Internal Affairs. Dudorov within the next two weeks to check materials and to present to the Central Cte their proposals concerning the nature of the response to the Swedish government.

April 4, 1956: Secret Exemplar, from Molotov's Diary. Sent to all Members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU "And to Comrade Sirov and Dudorov." Regarding Reception of the Minister of Internal Affairs of Sweden. Hedlund, on April 3, 1956.

Swedish side included Yarring, Chief of the Political Party of the MFA; Laurentson, 2nd Secretary of the MFA. From the Soviet side, Comrades Semenov and Rodionov were present. SEMENOV IS, I BELIEVE, THE ONE WHO REPLACED KOLLANTAY IN STOCKHOLM WHEN SHE GOT SICK AND MAY HAVE BEEN HER NUMBER TWO PERSON FOR SOME TIME. HE WAS AT THE TIME THE COMMISSION STARTED AND MAY STILL BE ALIVE.

Molotov tells Hedlund that he had invited him in relation to the question of Wallenberg. While the Soviet government doesn't have anything to add 'at the present moment of those statements' made previously; taking into consideration the appeal of Prime Minister Ehrlander, an order had been given to the competent Soviet authorities to examine thoroughly and to check the documents presented by the Swedish side concerning Wallenberg. The Swedish government will be informed of the results of this search. Hedlund answered: "We are satisfied with the information we heard here that the documents which were passed over by the Swedish side will be thoroughly studied and checked. This is exactly what the Swedish side wanted. We shall expect -- with great trust -- the information about the results of this investigation by the Soviet authorities."

Molotov remarked that the question of the context of a Joint Soviet-Swedish communique about a visit of Ehrlander and Hedlund to Moscow seems to be resolved on a working level between Yarring and Semonov. Hedlund and Yarring confirm that it was really resolved.

April 13, 1956: From Gribanov to KGB describing testimony of Shriyagin, a witness from the village of Vvedenino in the Harkov Region. "Probably Comrade Shriyagin, having a sincere motive to help search for Wallenberg, will tell the context of his letters to some other people

and, finally, the Swedish Embassy would hear about this matter. Probably you will come to the conclusion that it will be necessary to advise Shriyagin -- in a very careful manner -- through your channels, not to spread the news about Wallenberg among his friends and relatives."

April 16, 1956: Secret. Gribanov to Molotov. re request to KGB and Internal Affairs to check documents on Wallenberg passed over by Hedlund, Sirov asks to report personally and awaits an invitation at a time convenient to you. Handwritten comment: May 12, 1956: "The question has been resolved."

April 28, 1956: Written report by Molotov and Sirov to the Center Committee with attached drafts. After listing the names of the witnesses, states: "The testimony of those eyewitnesses as well as others corresponds with the real circumstances of Raoul Wallenberg's arrest and detention in the USSR. Taking into consideration the importance of good relations with the Swedish side about Wallenberg and understanding that they would never stop the investigation, we think it necessary to inform the Swedish government about the fate of Wallenberg but we must do it -- not immediately. We have to keep in mind that in September of this year there will be Parliamentary elections in Sweden and, in terms of tactics, it will be more convenient to prolong the investigations of the Wallenberg case and to give the final response in two or three months after [emphasis mine] the Parliamentary election."

Recommends that they ask the Soviet Embassy to get more documents, more detailed testimony, photographs, etc. to persuade the Swedes that the Soviets really are investigating this case. In July inform them that material has been received and is being checked. After the elections, say that the investigation is complete.

Beginning of May, 1956: Top Secret Document (Proposed?) from Soviet Ambassador to Unden. No signature. No date. Request further information, particularly on Showier as well as photographs and all other materials which the Swedish side has and which could help to investigate Raoul Wallenberg's fate.

Second Supplement: Proposed oral statement for July. Soviets are conducting a thorough investigation and, in particular are interrogating all people who could tell anything about the details mentioned in those documents. Other measures are also being taken.

Third Supplement: Statement of Soviet Ambassador in Sweden to Minister of Foreign Affairs: Admit that Raoul Wallenberg was in USSR 1945-47 and that Abakumov, the Chief of Counterintelligence/KGB ordered that he be brought to Moscow where he was arrested. The governmental agencies were not informed about this which was a violation of law. Abakumov charged him with espionage as working with the Nazis against the Soviet Union and its Allies." Kept in Lefortovo at Abakumov's orders under special conditions. In July 1947 Raoul died in the prison hospital and his corpse was cremated. Abakumov tried to avoid the responsibility for unlawful detention of Wallenberg in prison by giving the order to destroy all the documents. The confirmation of this is the fact that Raoul Wallenberg's file has not been found. Also,

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

Abakumov gave the order to answer all official letters from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that Raoul Wallenberg is not in the USSR. [Interpret this as Abakumov's efforts to undermine his nation's status in the international arena, one of the crimes for which he was charged with high treason and given capital punishment.]

"The Soviet government deeply regrets what happened and expresses its sincere condolences to the Swedish government as well as to Raoul Wallenberg's family.

Central Committee agreed to Supplements 1 and 2 and asked the Foreign Ministry and KGB to prepare the final draft no later than the first half of April.

July 14, 1956: According to White Papers, Ambassador Rodionov informed the Foreign Office that a report on the result of the examinations by the Russian authorities concerning R. W. could be given shortly, which through the press was published by the Swedish Foreign Office on the 14th of July.

September 26, 1956: Swedish Charge d'Affaires Petrie instructed to deliver a new reminder to the Russian Foreign Office as soon as possible and thereby hand over a memorandum.

November 13th 1956: Ambassador Sulman instructed to make a new reminder of to the Soviet MFA as soon as possible and thereby hand over a memorandum. (FROM SWEDISH WHITE PAPERS).

February 6, 1957: Memorial Note Submitted to the Swedes re Wallenberg.

In accordance with the request of the Swedish government, the Soviet government gave the order to the proper Soviet authorities to study and check documents concerning Raoul Wallenberg which were received on the Swedish side during the Soviet-Swedish negotiations in Moscow in March-April, 1956 and also in May, 1956.

In the process of studying and checking those documents, the Soviet authorities thoroughly examined archives related to the prisoners and their investigative files in order to find possible information about Wallenberg. A lot of people were also debriefed who might have anything to do with the circumstances mentioned in the documents received from the Swedish side.

But, as a result of those measures, one cannot find any data that Wallenberg is in the USSR. It became clear that nobody who was debriefed knew any person whose name is Wallenberg.

Because of this, the proper Soviet authorities undertook their study of archival documents page by page and the documents of some auxiliary services of some prisons. As a result of this investigation, the document was found among the archival documents of the

Sanatorium Service of Lubyanka Prison which could be regarded as related to Raoul Wallenberg. This document is the handwritten report to the former Minister of State Security of the USSR, Abakumov, written by the Chief of the Sanatorium Service of this Prison, Smoltsov, which runs as follows:

"Reporting that the prisoner Walenberg who is known to you has died suddenly in his cell, presumably as a result of infartka karda [a heart attack]."

Because of your personal instruction to watch Walenberg, I ask your instruction whom should make an autopsy to determine the cause of death.

July 17, 1947

/s/ Chief of Sanatorium Service

Smoltsov

There is a handwritten remark on this report made by Smoltsov's hand. 'Reported personally to the Minister. Got the order to cremate the corpse without autopsy. July 17. Smoltsov.'

Any other data, documentaries or testimonies were not found and the above-mentioned doctor died on May 23, 1953.

So mentioned above gives us the right to make a conclusion that: Raoul Wallenberg died in July 1947.

Raoul Wallenberg was likely, among other people, detained in the region of Military Activity of the USSR [in the area of military actions or duty related to Soviet troops.]

Together with this, one could think undoubtedly that the latter detention of Wallenberg and also incorrect information [about his fate] by some former leaders of the Ministry of Security to the Ministry of Foreign affairs of the USSR within a certain period were the result of the criminal activities of Abakumov.

As it is known in connection with the heavy crimes committed by him, Abakumov -- who acted in violation of Soviet laws and who tried to undermine the system of the Soviet Union -- was tried and executed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the USSR.

The Soviet Government sincerely regrets about what happened and expresses its deep condolences to the government of Sweden and also to the relatives of Raoul Wallenberg.

Moscow. February 6, 1957.

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

INTEGRATE RECENT INFORMATION, FOLLOWING SUDAPLATOV'S STATEMENT THAT THEY WERE 'POISONING' FOREIGN PRISONERS AT BUTYRKA. MOLOTOV'S PRISON, AND THAT IN THE CASE OF HUNGARIAN PRIME MINISTER BENTLEN, WHO ALSO DIED OF A HEART ATTACK, THIS TERM WAS CODE FOR INJECTION OF SERUM AND SUBSEQUENT DEATH. NOTE THAT BENTLEN'S CREMATION TOOK PLACE AT DONSKY UNDER ANOTHER NAME, AS THIS TOO WAS CODED. HE WAS CREMATED ALONG WITH THREE OTHERS OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES SO THE ASHES ARE MIXED. NONETHELESS, THERE IS A RECORD OF SOME KIND EXACTLY WHERE SO AND SO'S ASHES ARE TO BE FOUND.

February 7, 1957: From Gromyko's Diary, written version of his talk with Swedish Ambassador Sulman dated February 6, 1957.

Met with Sulman at 3:00 PM and gave him the text of the Memorial Note about the results of checking documents on Wallenberg. Upon reading the note, Sulman said he would inform his government immediately. He said he would like to reserve the right for his government to return to the question of Wallenberg after it had studied the Note. He also asked that I not give the Memorial Note to the Soviet press for publication before the Swedish government had a chance to review it. I answered that we had no intention of giving the Note to the press for publication. Afterwards, Sulman who would be leaving the USSR for a few days asked when the session of the Supreme Soviet would begin discussing questions of the international situation and foreign policy of the USSR. Gromyko gave no information as to the date.

Conversation lasted for fifteen minutes and Second Secretary of the Dept. of Scandinavian affairs, Vorozheykin, was present.

February 19, 1957: From Zaharov's Diary. Written record of Conversation with Swedish Ambassador Sulman. Note that this document bears the seal of the Central Committee of the USSR.]

Sulman handed over the note which is the Swedish government's response to the Memorial Note of February 6 concerning Wallenberg. While Sulman didn't have any instructions to comment on the note he gave, he wanted to tell some of his personal thoughts in addition to this note.

In particular, Sulman pointed out that the Swedish government had in mind the possible findings in the Soviet Union of some additional information concerning Wallenberg, for instance, information as to how he happened to be [taken into] the Soviet Union. The Swedish side

expects that, if any such information should arise, it would be passed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Sweden. The Swedes also reserve the right to continue to pass documents on new evidence which they receive, although -- as far as he knows -- at present there are no such documents. Sulman stressed that the Swedish government always checked very thoroughly all data on this issue and didn't pass over documents if there was a little bit of doubt concerning their reliability. [Underlinings ARK]

Zaharov stated that everything the Soviet side knows is stated in this memorandum of February 6th and that the Soviet authorities had done a great job in checking the documents submitted in March and April of 1956 by the Swedes. "This work, of course, took a lot of time."

Sulman said that the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sweden wants to give the text of the note for publication in the press on February 20th in the evening. At this conversation, Vorozheykin was present.

Greatly expanded distribution...35 copies, including: Bulganin, Voroshilov, Kaganovitch, Kirichenko, Malenkov, Mikoyan, Molotov, Abukin, Saburov, Suslov, Khrushchev, Zhukov, Brezhnev, Mukhitdinov, Shepilov, Furzeva, Shvernik, Aristov, Koslov, Belyaev, Pospelov, Serov, Gromyko, Zorin, Kuznetsov, Patolichev, Sinyanov, Fedorinko, Ilyitchov, Rodionov, Tugarinov. The Group of Control.

February 19, 1957: Message from the Swedish Embassy to the Foreign Ministry of the USSR.

Regarding the Memorial Note of February 6 in which the Soviet government drew the conclusion that Wallenberg died the night of July 17, 1947 "in one of the prisons in Moscow city," "responsibility for his detention in prison and for false information which, from August 18, 1947 over many years has been transmitted to the Swedish government, was placed on the Soviet Security Agency and the government of the Soviet Union expresses its sincere regret for what has happened. Together with this was reported that, among the leadership of the Security Service, the one personally and directly responsible for unlawful actions toward Wallenberg, was sentenced to the death penalty and executed for severe crimes."

"The Swedish public is irritated by what has happened. If the Soviet Security Service had the opportunity to behave in such a way that it could arrest and detain within two and one-half years the diplomat of a neutral country, not reporting this to the Soviet government or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; then it is a fact that the Soviet government itself is responsible. The Soviet government accepted its responsibility by expressing its regrets. To this it should be added that

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

the Soviet government, at the time when Wallenberg was still imprisoned in Moscow, couldn't have lacked the opportunity to get reliable information on this issue. According to innumerable demarches from the Swedish side, the Soviet side conducted thorough investigations which, as it persuaded the Swedish government many times, were undertaken."

"In this respect, it is appropriate to recall that Ambassador Sulman made requests concerning Wallenberg to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR just the day before Wallenberg allegedly died. Before this, there were about 20 requests to Moscow from the Swedish side about the issue...

"For the Swedish government, it is hard to believe that all other documents concerning the detention of Wallenberg in Soviet prisons -- other than the Memorial Note of the Soviet government --- were destroyed. That is why we expect that, if new documents are found in the Soviet Union which would clarify the picture as to what happened with Wallenberg, they will be transmitted to the MFA of Sweden. The Swedish government reserves the right to pass over new documents which it thinks will have meaning for further investigation in the Soviet Union.

April 18, 1957: Vice Counsel Persson interviews Wilfred C. Cumish in Massachusetts. Cumish, who had stayed in several cells in Vladimir, in 1952 in Cell 7 in Corpus III met a Swedish clergyman, probably Catholic, whose name he could not remember but the name of Wallenberg was unknown to him. He explained that Langfelder had been sitting with him and Voss in Cell 7 in August of 1954 but that shortly thereafter Langfelder had become ill and transferred to the hospital section. [The man he described in this case was 'neither Jewish, Hungarian nor Austrian' was suffering from a severe cough and only was able to speak a few words of German.]

Later during the conversation Cumish recalled that he had met Langfelder in Cell 43 where, among others, Kurt Landwehr von Pragenau had sat. With the latter Cumish had been a cellmate several times. In a subsequent meeting, Cumish changed his story. He said he shared Cell 7 with Clauberg and Landwehr in August 1954. Langfelder he had met only a couple of times, this being in Cell 1 (June 1954) Langfelder was troubled by a severe cough and was transferred to the hospital section in June 1954. His description of Langfelder in Cell 43 was however workable: 36 years old, of Jewish appearance, dark or reddish hair, 5' 6", spoke German, some English....'self-spy.' Somewhat limping walk?

Other descriptions reverse this. Gunnar Lorentzon, interviewing Cumish after Persson, points out that Cumish was in a number of cells in Vladimir with a number of cellmates; that he very possibly has confused Langfelder with Landwehr von Prgenau (who had heard about Wallenberg and Langfelder from Huber) or had heard about Landfelder from Porzgen. Voss recalls that 2 sick Austrians stayed in their cell for a short time --- one was an epileptic whom "E" calls S/G and the other's name wasmann.

Lorentzon concludes:

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

However ...one cannot disregard that in the Swedish General Consulate in New York's report are such pieces of details which point to the fact that it is not a question of mixup with Landwehr. The description of Landwehr, whom I myself have met for a short time, is also correct and he showed no signs whatever that he had suffered from any severe illness, and did not mention anything about that during my meeting with him either.

Could it be that Cumish has really met Langfelder and that he, as is stated in the General Consulate's report, in his upset condition is guilty of a confusion of the names and the identity of the different persons and is mistaken about times and dates?

Unfortunately Cumish's times and dates are for obvious reasons not exact and this make possible a theory that Cumish could have been sitting in the same cell as Langfelder before Voss and E came to the cell in question. In this context one cannot disregard that Cumish had been staying in a great number of cells in Vladimir. It is therefore of importance to again have a relaxed conversation with Cumish and also to question S/G. Clauberg and possibly Porzgen. as well as any further persons who Cumish can recall during another conversation.

May 4, 1958: Secret. Document from to the Central Committee of the CPSU regarding response to letter dated March of 1958 addressed to Comrade Khrushchev from Maj von Dardel requesting that her son be returned to Sweden. "In the opinion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. it is necessary to inform Ambassador Sulman about the letter to Khrushchev's address from Wallenberg's mother and to ask him to inform her about the contents of our Memorial Note dated February 6, 1957 if, for some reason, she is not aware of it.

The draft of the decision is attached.

Asked to examine [this letter, the attached decision and the situation itself] and make a decision. /s/ Gromyko.

Followed by two Secret 'drafts' with the decision of the Central Committee to approve the attached draft text to be transmitted orally to Swedish Ambassador Sulman.

On February 6, 1957 the Swedish Embassy was given the Memorial Note in which it was reported about the results of thorough investigation by the Soviet authorities of the documents concerning Raoul Wallenberg and also the regret of the Soviet government concerning the case and its deep condolences to the Swedish government and to Wallenberg's relatives. But in March of this year, a letter was received by Khrushchev from Wallenberg's mother, Ms. Maj von Dardel-Wallenberg, in which she again made

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

a request about the fate of her son. That is why I would like to ask you, Mr. Ambassador, to inform through the proper Swedish authorities Ms. Maj von Dardel about the context of our Memorial Note if, for some reason, she is unaware of it.

February 9, 1959: Note passed by Ambassador Sulman to Comrade Zaharov, includes the following text: "In its note to the government of the USSR on February 19, 1957, the Swedish government reserved the right to give to the Soviet government those additional documents concerning the Secretary of the Legation, Raoul Wallenberg, born August 4, 1912 which the Swedish government thinks could be of importance in conducting further investigations in the Soviet Union. The Swedish authorities were continuing to examine thoroughly all sightings which have anything to do with Wallenberg's detention in the Soviet Union. They received some testimonies of the people who returned from the Soviet captivity and, according to these testimonies, Wallenberg was transferred to Vladimir Prison after 1947 where he was in the hospital section of the prison [Corpus 2]. All this data came independently from each other and were received during direct contact of the proper people with representatives of the Swedish authorities.

"The Swedish government allows itself to request that the Soviet government undertake an urgent investigation in order to check whether Wallenberg was in Vladimir Prison."

February 21, 1959: Secret Document/Central Committee of the CPSU concerning Swedish note of February 9, 1959. "In this note, the Swedes point out that, according to testimonies of some people who came back from the USSR, Wallenberg was allegedly transferred to the prison of Vladimir City after 1947. There is a request by the Swedish government in this note to conduct an urgent investigation to check if Wallenberg was in Vladimir prison.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the KGB think it is necessary to respond to the Swedes that, in the Memorial Note of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR dated February 6, 1957--all information on the Wallenberg case was presented and that additional investigation which was conducted at the request of the Swedish government does not confirm the information mentioned in the Swedish note." Draft decision enclosed. /S/ Gromyko.

Secret Draft Response: "In accordance with this, the Ministry has the honor to report that in its Memorial Note dated February 6, 1957 all data about Wallenberg was presented which were the result of a thorough and detailed investigation and which led to the conclusion that Wallenberg died on July 1947. The additional investigation conducted according to the request of the Swedish government didn't give any new data on this issue and showed that the data mentioned in the note of the Embassy about the detention of Wallenberg could not be confirmed."

1961: Request by von Otter to the Swedish investigators not to confuse Willi Rodel with another

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

diplomat having the same first and last name.

February 9, 1961: Letter from Tage Ehrlander, Prime Minister of Sweden handed to Khrushchev by Sulman on February 26. (See Above Conversation) Unofficial Translation.

"As you probably remember, during my visit to Moscow in the Spring of 1956, we talked with you about the Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg, who disappeared in Budapest at the end of the War. I pointed out that the question of Wallenberg's fate is a matter of great concern to the Swedish people and that the Swedish government wants to do its best to clarify the question of his destiny. The Soviet side promises to conduct an investigation and stated that Wallenberg, if he was in the Soviet Union, undoubtedly will be given the opportunity to leave for home. In 1957, we received information about the results of the investigations conducted previously. The Swedish side stated later on that the Swedish government reserves the right to present more materials concerning Wallenberg which, in the opinion of the Swedish government, could have some importance for further investigation.

Now I want to inform you that, from one Swedish doctor, Professor Nanna Svartz who visited Moscow at the end of January 1961 at your invitation to give a lecture about the results of the scientific research, I got information that Wallenberg was alive at that time and that he was in a psychiatric hospital in Moscow. His health was not good. Miss Svartz received this information from one outstanding, widely renown world representative of the Soviet medical establishment.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Uden, and I have discussed the best way to return Wallenberg to Sweden. We came to the conclusion that it would be best if some Swedish doctor could immediately leave for Moscow and, together with his Soviet colleagues, solves the question about the way to transport him and medical care, etc.

With great respect /x/ Tage Ehrlander

February 26, 1961: Minutes of Conversation between Comrade Khrushchev and Swedish Ambassador Sulman. Footnote 1 indicates that Khrushchev didn't write the substance of this conversation. Sulman presenting letter from Prime Minister Ehrlander with Russian translation attached. Khrushchev asks what the contents are about. Sulman answers Wallenberg. Khrushchev asks Sulman to explain the circumstances under which Karl XII attacked Peter the Great. Why are the Swedes raising this issue again and again when the Soviet Government has already responded to it many times. This behavior is comparable to Khrushchev's repeatedly asking the Swedes to explain why, etc. Karl XII attacked Peter the Great.

Sulman asks permission to read the text of the letter by Ehrlander. Khrushchev refuses to read it; says that as far as he is concerned he has already given his answer. As far as he is concerned () Swedish government's motives are not guided by good intentions to improve relations between the two countries but by something else.

Sulman gives his assurance that the Swedish government is guided by only one wish, to achieve f) clarification of this issue which was and is a heavy obstacle in the relationship between the two countries. After receiving the Soviet response in 1957, the Swedish government had reserved the right to come back with new information. They are now doing so.

Khrushchev rejects this by saying that even if they have new 'circumstances

he does not have new XXXXXX and there is nothing to add to the information which has been many times provided. K accuses them again of having special motives; Sulman replies that it is only because of the eyewitnesses. K. repeats that "one cannot avoid the impression that the actions of the Swedish side are undertaken in the interest of the Cold War. Sweden as a neutral country should assume a more reasonable position, but somebody likely cannot resist the wish to join the corps of reactionary elements which want to achieve only one objective -- to aggravate the situation by all means.

Sulman answered that Ehrlander's step expresses no such intention, but that the Wallenberg case touches the feeling of the Swedish people and the government of Sweden and that is why there is a certain wish to bring full clarification. Khrushchev repeats that there is no new news. Sulman says the Swedish government again reserves the right to ask again to investigate the information which they have in their possession.

") Serve whatever you like, but I ask you not to bother me any more with this issue. You are raising it, trying to reach unfriendly objectives but have in mind other ideas. We want to keep good relations with Sweden. That is why I responded to your request. Mr. Ambassador, to accept you. I saved the time for this in spite of the fact that I am very busy now. And now you've proven that you came to me with such a letter and you know pretty well that I have no answer to the question which the Swedish side raised. So why do you do it? You, Mr. Ambassador are not a new man in Moscow. You have been here for a long time and you should

understand the situation better. You have to understand that we Russians are very sincere and we say what we have to say. You said here 'to reserve the right to come back to this question.' You may do whatever you want but, understand that I give you a detailed and final response.

In parting Sulman says that his government requests that this visit not be published anywhere and Khrushchev agrees. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Kuznitzov, was present during the negotiations.

April 29, 1964: Professor Myasnikov writes letter to Dr. Nanna Svartz, categorically denying statement that Wallenberg was alive and in a hospital.

May 31, 1964: From Kovalev's Diary. Resolution by Gromyko to the Members of the Presidium of the CPSU and to Candidates to Membership in the CPSU. Secret. "Written Version of the Conversation with the Swedish Ambassador, Yarring, May 26, 1964 [CHECK DATES]"

Regarding Khrushchev's forthcoming visit to Sweden, Yarring had discussed with Ehrlander, Nilsson and Minister-Without Portfolio, Palme the question of Wallenberg and the importance of preventing the possible negative impact of the 'Wallenberg case' on public opinion.

although Nanna Svartz has received a letter from Myasnikov, she keeps stating that Myasnikov told her Wallenberg was alive and in a psychiatric hospital. Yarring also said that Nanna Svartz had repeated her conversation only with the Prime Minister, whose doctor she was. She had not shared it with the family of Wallenberg or with the public. Until now all leakage had been prevented, but during the visit it would be impossible to avoid discussions of the Wallenberg question.

Swedish side recommends that in the case of Wallenberg Khrushchev make some statement which will give hope for the future, for example that they will investigate yet one more time. The Minister of Foreign Affairs in Sweden would then publish the information that this had been discussed with the Soviet Union and that the representatives of the Swedish Ministry were told that the question would be researched again.

Yarring emphasized that these proposals should not be regarded as a demarche but a sincere attempt to find a way out of an extremely difficult situation.

The Soviet side insisted that this issue had been responded to some time before to the effect that Wallenberg died in Lubyanka of a heart attack. The Soviet side asked that a statement be made to the Swedish press that the case is closed. Yarring objected that if such a statement were made, it would result not only in a clamor in the Swedish press but that Nanna Svartz would immediately inform the Wallenbergs out a matter which so far had been shared only with the Prime Minister.

"The Swedish government cannot do it also because, at the present moment, there is Nanna Svartz' statement according to which Wallenberg is alive and in a psychiatric hospital.

While Svartz and Myasnikov's stories are contradictory, if they went into the press, this would result in intense anti-Soviet propaganda out of Svartz' statement and Myasnikov's statement will be ignored. Yarring pointed out that before Gromyko's visit, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had a meeting with journalists at which the joint line of behavior was worked out. As a result of this, the Swedish press did good reports about Gromyko's visit.

On the question of what additional investigation the Swedes are talking about when they've already been told that Wallenberg is dead and Myasnikov has contradicted Svartz' statement, Yarring couldn't answer.

Kovealev agrees to inform the leadership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the conversation.

June 7, 1964: Secret document signed by Gromyko and submitted to the Central Committee along with Draft for Oral Reply to the Swedish Side regarding Yarring's conversation on Khrushchev's forthcoming visit to Sweden:

Because Nanna Svartz continues to insist that Professor Myasnikov told her that Wallenberg was allegedly alive, the Swedish side insists on conducting further investigation of the Wallenberg case. Yarring proposed that Khrushchev, during his visit, make a statement that the Soviet side agree to research the question one more time or that a statement be made before the official visit that the two sides had agreed that an investigation would be conducted.

"MFA of the USSR thinks it is expedient to give an oral response to the Swedish ambassador whereby we refuse the attempts of the Swedish side to again raise the question of Wallenberg." Ask to Examine."

DRAFT ORAL STATEMENT SUBMITTED TO THE CPSU. Repeat that in response to former Swedish requests a 'most thorough investigation had been performed' whose results were set down in the Memorial Note dated February 6, 1957. "The statement of some people that Wallenberg allegedly was alive after 1947 were either based on misunderstanding of the intention of certain circles to aggravate relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden.//There was no Raoul Wallenberg after 1947, neither in the medical facilities nor in the places of detention [camps and prisons] nor in any other place. And he couldn't be there. The Soviet side has no doubts that Wallenberg died in July 17, 1947 in Moscow in Lubyanka Prison.,

"Taking into consideration that all possibilities to research the circumstances of the death of Wallenberg were completely exhausted, the Soviet side doesn't have any reason to research this question any further. Coming back to the discussion of this fact, which is a matter of regret.

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

could only do harm to Soviet-Swedish relations."

February 11, 1965: From Prime Minister Tage Ehrlander to Mr. Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Repeated history of the case, down through Nanna Svartz/Myasnikov. "During many years, I personally watched this case, hoping to achieve satisfactory solutions to the question. From the friendly message which I received on October 16, 1964 through the Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm, I learned that you also understand the importance of the further development of Swedish-Soviet relations. In this our objectives are the same.

Taking this into consideration, I allow myself to address you with the request personally to give the order to carry out investigation of all circumstances in this case and to check the data about Raoul Wallenberg which was passed over by the Swedish side in order to clarify the question.

I can assure you that satisfaction of this, my request, will meet the high assessment of the Swedish government and the Swedes.

Attached: Resolution to send to the members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU and to candidates to membership of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU /s/Kutznitzov.

April 29, 1965: Letter draft signed by Kuznitsov to Central Committee regarding March 30 request by Swedish Ambassador Yarring that a meeting be arranged with Professor Myasnikov. "The MFA of the USSR thinks it is suitable to give Ehrlander the response through the Soviet Ambassador in Sweden and also to give the chance to the Swedish Ambassador to Meet Professor Myasnikov.

Attached decision of the Central Committee

1. To approve the draft of the instructions to the Ambassador of the USSR in Sweden (attached)
2. To ask MFA of the USSR together with KGB, before the response to Ehrlander, to arrange the meeting of the Ambassador with Professor Myasnikov.

May 12, 1965: Minutes of the conversation of the Director of the Institute of Therapy of the Academy of Medical Science, Professor Myasnikov, with the Swedish Ambassador in the USSR.

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

Yarring on May 11, 1965.

Yarring comments on the good relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden, with the Wallenberg case being the only obstacle. Comments on Nanna Svartz' conversation with Myasnikov four years prior where Svartz later claimed that Myasnikov had stated that Wallenberg was sick and in a Soviet hospital. The Ambassador stated that he was aware of the correspondence between the two doctors and knows the attitude of Myasnikov to Nanna Svartz' statement in Stockholm. The objective of Yarring's visit is to try to understand how the two contradictory claims had emerged.

Myasnikov claims to have never heard the name of Wallenberg before his talk with Nanna Svartz. Myasnikov spoke about his initial meetings with Svartz in 1961 which were purely of a scientific nature. She then asked to discuss a matter that was not business and came to his office. The Deputy Director of the Institute, Professor Spiransky, was also present. Assuming that Myasnikov treated Khrushchev, she asked that the doctor address the Soviet leader on this issue. "She pointed out the humanitarian nature of this question, having stressed that Wallenberg's mother is suffering severely from uncertainty concerning the fate of her son. Svartz assumed that Wallenberg probably is badly sick and is in the hospital.

Myasnikov responded to Svartz that he didn't know the name of Wallenberg and thus had no idea if the man were dead or alive, healthy or sick, in a hospital or not. He also said that while he didn't treat Khrushchev, were he to do so he would not bring up such a matter to the Chairman of Council of Ministers of the USSR. "The questions related to the search for missing citizens of other states are handled by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR." Myasnikov recommended that she address her request to the Deputy Minister, Simyonov, and gave her his telephone number.

When Myasnikov added the note that the man is probably not alive, Dr. Svartz protested vigorously that RW was alive and in Vladimir.

Myasnikov made it clear that the misunderstanding could have developed because they spoke in German which he doesn't know perfectly. Thus conditional sentences could have been misconstrued as statements of fact. Yarring replied that according to Nanna Svartz, she and Dr. Myasnikov spoke in German to each other a number of times and understood each other perfectly.

Myasnikov protested that he found himself involved in this case when the man evidently had died in 1947, when he had never been involved in the issue of prisoners of war or foreigners who happened to be in the Soviet Union for whatever reason." Wallenberg died in 1947 while Myasnikov came to Moscow and began working only in 1948. CHECK IT.

Yarring then proceeded to insist upon a meeting in Moscow between Myasnikov and Svartz. Myasnikov didn't see where any value could come from them each re-stating their contradictory claim. Yarring also insisted that it be done, in his presence and that of representatives of the

MFA of the USSR before the Prime Minister Ehrlander's visit to the Soviet Union on June 1st of this year."

Myasnikov recognizes Dr. Svartz as a great scientist but sees no value in further discussions of the question of Wallenberg which couldn't be productive. Yarring pressed further and Myasnikov agreed, but said it would be useless.

May 31, 1965: Excerpt from Secret Document Number 1765/GS regarding the Wallenberg case vis a vis the Foreign Policy of Sweden. After the 1957 declaration, the Swedes in 1959 stated that Wallenberg was thought to be in Vladimir. The "Swedes were told that this information doesn't correspond with reality." In February 1961, Ehrlander, referring to Nanna Svartz' testimony, requested that new investigations be carried out. Myasnikov, in his letter to Svartz dated April 29, 1964, categorically denied the first statement.

The question of Wallenberg has been raised by the Swedes in connection with the visits of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nilsson (May 1963); Gromyko's visit to Sweden (March 1964) and a State visit to Sweden in 1964.

In his letter to Kosygin dated February 11, Ehrlander again raised the question about the investigation. The response was given on May 13 but "Ehrlander made the statement that this response couldn't put an end to the Wallenberg case."

May 31, 1965: Memo regarding the Negotiations with Prime Minister of Sweden. Ehrlander

As Ehrlander will most likely raise the case of Wallenberg who was detained in Budapest by Soviet troops and died in Lubyanka in 1947, in this case put forward our response to the letter by Ehrlander dated February 11 of this year and the decision of the Central Committee of the CPSU Number P201/94 dated May 7, 1965.

June 19, 1965: Conversation with Swedish Ambassador Yarring from the diary of Bondar, First Secretary of the Scandinavian Dept., USSR. Evening of the 19th, urgent call from Yarring to reach the Chief of the Department or Bondar as First Secretary.

"After consultation with the Duty man in the Secretariat of the Minister [Slyusar] called to Yarring by phone. P.M. Ehrlander was asking to arrange the meeting between Myasnikov and Svartz, as per conversation between Ehrlander and Kosygin on June 17th, for July 15th of this year. Yarring also informed that on June 20th he would fly to Ulan Bator where he intends to spend one week.

July 10, 1965: Minutes of meeting between Professor of the Institute of Therapy of the Academy of Medical Science, Myasnikov, with the Swedish Professor, Nanna Svartz. July 6, 1965.

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

SVARTZ/BACKGROUND: Dr. Svartz began with an explanation of her relationship to the Wallenberg case. At the end of the War, precisely in 1945, she lived for some time in Moscow with the Soviet Charge d'Affaires Alexandra Kollontay who had gotten sick in Stockholm and Dr. Svartz had accompanied her home. At that time, Swedish Charge d'Affaires Soderblum would sometime visit Mme. Kollontay and "I happened to know that the subject of the conversations between Soderblum and Kollontay was the question of the fate of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg."

Dr. Svartz later read in the Swedish press Kollontay's response to their request for information on the fate of Wallenberg, that he had been taken under the protection of the Soviet authorities and was being treated well. Upon returning to Stockholm, Dr. Svartz was visited by Maj von Dardel whose father had been the director of the Karelin Hospital and whose husband was the administrator of the Karelin Institute where Dr. Svartz worked as Chief of the Clinic. Maj von Dardel, presuming that Dr. Svartz had a number of contacts in the USSR, asked her to do something to help her son. "I responded that I am a medical doctor and not a politician and don't want to get involved in this issue."

In 1961 when Dr. Svartz got an invitation from the Academic Nesterov to take part in the Rheumatological Congress, Dr. Svartz tried to get all the information she could about Raoul Wallenberg, 'just to be on the safe side, in case I'd need it.' For this reason she thoroughly studied the documents presented in the White Book. To summarize, she said that she was shocked by the fact that within days of RW's so-called death date a number of the witnesses were interrogated and asked if they knew Wallenberg. "All those who were interrogated, except one, weren't in the same cell as Wallenberg. [WAS RICHTER THE ONLY ACTUAL CELLMATE TO RAOUL TO TESTIFY AT THAT TIME?] It was remarkable that all those people, after they came back from the USSR, gave identical testimonies. They said that Wallenberg was the Swedish diplomat and, in this capacity, he took care of Jews in Budapest during the War. They also indicated that, as a result of wall tapings, they learned that Wallenberg and his driver Langfelder were detained in 1945 and later transferred to Lubyanka and Lefortovo Prison. The former prisoners of war said that they were ready to confirm under oath their testimony. I wanted to emphasize one more time that the testimony of those completely different people were identical, except on not very important details. [UNDERLININGS: ARK]

Then there is one more interesting fact, that on August 18, 1947, the note of Vishinsky was produced which claimed that Wallenberg was **not** in the Soviet Union."

Before I left for the Soviet Union, there was information in the press that three people who had been detained in Vladimir Prison said that Wallenberg had been seen in Corpus 2 and 3 in the Fifties. They also said that he was most likely sick, that they had reason to think he was in the prison hospital. On can tell about these testimonies that they are not so valid as testimonies of the people about whom I spoke earlier. [UNDERLININGS: ARK] So the family of von Dardel

got new data that Wallenberg was alive after 1947.

Dr. Svartz' intention, on arriving in Moscow, had been to contact Deputy Minister Semyonov, 'whom I knew very well when he was in Stockholm for three years. Semyonov temporarily replaced Kollantay when she was ill. ' This proved impossible so she looked for others with whom to speak on Wallenberg and thought of Myasnikov, 'whose attitude toward me was always friendly. I doubted very much I should involve Professor Myasnikov in this case, but finally I came to the conclusion that I had to use every opportunity or possibility.

SVARTZ/INTERACTION WITH MYASNIKOV: I told Myasnikov everything which I have said now, except some details. And particularly I did not tell him about the thoughts which emerged after I read the White Book and some other documents. I told Professor Myasnikov that Wallenberg, without any doubt, was imprisoned in the Soviet Union. It seemed absolutely truthful that Wallenberg was in Vladimir Prison in the Fifties. It was I who said it, not Myasnikov. Having said all this, I asked Professor Myasnikov if he were aware of the Wallenberg case. Professor Myasnikov responded: 'Yes.' I didn't find anything strange in this, that Professor Myasnikov knew of the Wallenberg case because he could be personally approached due to Wallenberg's ill health.

Then I went further and indicated that I've heard that Wallenberg was sick. Professor Myasnikov responded 'Yes' and added that Wallenberg was 'in very bad shape. He is mentally sick.' [MYASNIKOV EXPRESSES HIS SURPRISE WORD? WITH A GESTURE]. Our conversation went on for some time. I would like to point out some not very important details concerning this conversation. First of all, I'd like to stress one more time that it was precisely I who told Professor Myasnikov about the Wallenberg case. The Professor had undoubtedly to understand that he was having a talk with a person who knew the Wallenberg case perfectly, although not everything. Here are some details concerning our conversation in January 1961.

During our conversation a Soviet Professor who was known to me was present [Myasnikov remarked that Speransky died two years ago]. Another doctor also came over with whom I had a talk. At that time, I was writing on a sheet of paper the name "Attache Raoul Wallenberg." This sheet of paper I left to Professor Myasnikov."

Dr. Svartz went on to tell how Dr. Myasnikov later claimed that Dr. Svartz had misunderstood him because of the German. "I have to say that earlier I talked to Myasnikov many times in German and always understood him perfectly. It is a grave pity that I am causing Professor Myasnikov grave troubles but I think it wouldn't be right if I don't say what I've heard."

Dr. Svartz claimed that both in her letter to Myasnikov and to Semenov she stated that her principle reason for pursuing this case is that she knows the mother very well. "She has suffered very much because of the uncertainty of the fate of her son and was speaking about her son to

everybody whom she met."

Another reason is that, in this case, we are talking about a Swedish diplomat whom they say is a man of outstanding courage. He tried to fulfill the very difficult task which he was given -- that is, to save human beings from Nazi genocide.

I heard some statements that Wallenberg was allegedly a spy. I had a talk with many Hungarians and I've been convinced that he couldn't be a spy, working either for the Germans nor the Americans.

Everything is our country thinks that Wallenberg was still alive in 1961 and was sick. Nobody but members of the Swedish government is aware of my conversation with Myasnikov. I've never told von Dardel about my conversation with Myasnikov. During the past years, I have been trying to avoid any meetings with von Dardel and haven't seen her for one year.

They often say in Sweden about Wallenberg that he was a Swedish diplomat who saved many people from death and the gas chambers. They understand that sometimes the leadership probably was not aware where Wallenberg was or where he'd been transferred.

During the last investigation, it was impossible to find out where he was. It was difficult to check all the details. We understand very well that Wallenberg could be in places about which your leadership would be unaware. But if a thoughtful and thorough investigation were to be conducted, step by step, we could find out where he is.

Svartz comments that this issue has been discussed by both governments many times and that it would be better if it were to be completely resolved. The 'new Soviet leadership should try to investigate this case and completely clarify it.' Otherwise the prestige of the USSR will be lessened and this will cause harm. "The biggest source of mistrust would be eliminated if the question about Wallenberg's fate is resolved. Don't think that we would demand to investigate details if we get the overall explanation."

Myasnikov : Begins by stating that the majority of Svartz' 'very long speech' has a political character 'about which I have no reason to comment. The other part has a psychological character which could be explained, probably, by the fact that Professor Svartz is close to the family who lost one of its members and suffered a great deal. I share some purely moral thoughts which explain Mrs. Svartz' involvement in this issue.

States that before Dr. Svartz presented the case, he had no prior knowledge of the issue. His familiarity came through her. He categorically denied knowing the name 'Wallenberg.'

Moreover I couldn't know anything about this case. It is known to everybody that I

didn't have and do not have even the slightest involvement in prisons, prison hospitals, in prisoners-of-war and in military men at all. After the Second World War, I have been exclusively a civilian and the special services never invited me to the sick people and that is why I never could have seen Wallenberg."

NOTE ADMISSION TO PRISONER OF WAR.

i know very well that I haven't seen him and everybody knows that I haven't seen him. That is why I think that Professor Svartz got the feeling that I had seen him.

I was speaking with Mrs. Svartz in an absolutely friendly manner and when Mrs. Svartz told me that she was convinced that Wallenberg was alive and presumed ill, I responded that, if you claim he is sick, he could be sick. Because to assume that he is alive, it is equally possible to assume that he is sick.

I think that in those conditional grammar phrases lies the reason why you misunderstood my words mistakenly. I was speaking with you in a friendly manner and didn't think that you had official or half-official tasks to investigate the case. If I knew it, I would undoubtedly have invited the interpreter and talked to you with his help. I claim that Professor Svartz understood my bad German language wrongly. I didn't have any ground to tell the story which Mrs. Svartz claims I told. Here, everybody knows that I couldn't have anything to do with the fate of one of the prisoners of war. And, by the way, I haven't been in Vladimir until 1963 where I went with my sons to have a look at the famous cathedrals. [Underlinings: ARK]

But as far as the special correctional facilities in Moscow are concerned, I didn't have and don't have anything to do with them.

I remember you asked me to talk to Khrushchev about Wallenberg. I responded, as you remember, that I didn't have contacts with Khrushchev, that he was absolutely healthy, and I didn't treat him. You asked to whom one should address [this issue]. I told you many times that one should address the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. I gave you the telephone number of Simyonov. I called him myself and told him about your

request.

At the end of our conversation, shortly before you left. I expressed my conviction that Wallenberg died -- taking into consideration what you told me. And, in response, you very emotionally cried that this is not true: "he is alive!" I couldn't argue with you because I didn't know anything about the case. But here i felt that you had some idee fixe. Everybody has such idees fixes.

Nanna Svartz states that she never said Myasnikov saw or treated Wallenberg, only that he knew of this case. She denied that she ever had an official or half-official task -- she acted exclusively as a private person.

Myasnikov says that the results are the same, since she reported the conversation to her government. Had he known she was going to do this he would have transcribed the conversation and given it to her.

Svartz asks to focus only on two phrases of their conversation:

- o That Myasnikov knew of the case
- o That Wallenberg was seriously sick.

Myasnikov objects to being put in this position overall -- says he is not a diplomat, a representative of any government, a jurist or a lawyer. He is a cardiologist

When you started talking about this case, I didn't argue with you because of purely human feelings. And then I repeated many times and asked you not to discuss with me such questions. They are beyond my circle of responsibilities as a scientist.

I then answered your questions conditionally, because I couldn't say either yes or no. If I don't know the case, i don't say yes or no. That is why I think you misunderstood me.

Myasnikov categorically denies knowledge of the case or that he said he was in ill health....Misunderstanding emerged in connection with uncertainty of my thoughts and the reason for this uncertainty was that I didn't know and don't know about this case.

Myasnikov states that it is axiomatic that he wants to clear any misunderstandings regarding his statements on this case. "If I started to claim that I knew Wallenberg, one could regard me as mentally sick. I couldn't see or hear anything about him. I have never been in the prisons or in the camps. I never had anything to do with special services.

Asks that any further questions be exchanged between the two governments. It is not his business whether or not the Swedes believe Raoul is dead, but he does ask not to be involved in the middle of it. Mentions having met Ambassador Sulman on a prior occasion "but he never addressed such questions to me."

Svartz: I think and believe that Dr. Myasnikov is involved in a political case for the first time. I never said that Myasnikov had visited the prisons.

Myasnikov, re Svartz reporting to her Prime Minister: "This is bad. You put your government in a false situation. You misinformed your government after talking to a private person.I can only say that if you information about this case has the same base as your reference to the conversation with me, the thing is very bad. The governmental action mustn't be based on empty rumors.

Svartz expresses her opinion that the man about whom the Smoltsov document was written is not Wallenberg.

Myasnikov recommends once again that they take the question elsewhere. Svartz points out that she mentioned the prisoners only because he mentioned the testimony, but that there is a difference between the eyewitness testimonies which are done according to strict rules of cross examination and theirs which is not examined by lawyers. Myasnikov says that as they are two people making very different statements. without eyewitnesses. there is no ground for judicial examination.

Svartz mentions fact that during the conversation ^NSpiras^Nky and another doctor were present [WHO WERE THEY? ARE THEY ALIVE?] 'Spiras^Nky died almost two years ago.' [OF WHAT? WHERE DID HE WORK? WHAT WERE HIS RESPONSIBILITIES? CHECK IT OUT IN CASE HE IS THE DOCTOR WHO DID HAVE DIRECT KNOWLEDGE OF RAOUL. ALSO, HOW CAN YOU IDENTIFY SPECIAL DOCTORS WHO WORK FOR THE KGB IF AT ALL.

Myasnikov assumes responsibility for a certain portion of the misunderstanding, primarily because of his use of the 'conditional' verb. Said if he had been aware of judicial consequences, would have avoided such a meeting as 'disgusting.' Goes on to tell stories about the War and the ambiguity in a number of cases as to whether or not someone was 'dead' or 'alive.'

Svartz said that the Swedes were hoping that the same could happen for Wallenberg as happened with men declared dead who re-emerged. Myasnikov responds: "I think that there is no reason to keep some Wallenberg in the Soviet Union if he is still alive. What for? If he was found, he would be given over to your government. You want to activate the investigation, but it is not me with whom you should speak about this."

6/

UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES WOULD RAOUL CONTINUE TO BE HELD IN THE SOVIET UNION?

HYPOTHESES:

- 1) He cannot be returned to Sweden because the Swedes won't accept him....and yet has possible future value? Given the obvious prominence of the case, possibility of its proving useful in the future under very special circumstances....For example. I wonder if the Smoltsov document, which is unofficial, with all the questions it raises -- furthering the mystery as much as it answers the question -- isn't done in such a way as to leave an opening for Raoul's return.
- 2) There are certain Swedes who would not want to see Wallenberg alive and the threat of his living return can keep them in line? I have considered the possibility that the so-called Wennerstrom swap was as much a signal that this would be a possibility if certain things weren't done a certain way as it was a 'serious offer.'

Dr. Svartz refuses to change her statement that Dr. Myasnikov said that Raoul was not in good mental shape and in a hospital. WHERE. Dr. Svartz says that she presumes both that Dr. Myasnikov knows of the case and that he knows Wallenberg is sick and in a hospital/both. The affirmation of these were the 'positive results' she hoped to attain. Myasnikov claims that he initially said, he could be alive or dead, he could be well or sick. At the end of the conversation [THIS CONVERSATION OR A LATER ONE?] he claims to have said that Raoul was dead. "I expressed my conviction that this man died and then you cried. "No! He is alive!" I couldn't know if this man is alive or dead, but as far as he has not been returned to the Swedish government, it means that there is no one to be returned -- i.e. that he is dead."

Svartz: "Those are precisely the words you said to me on March 28, 1961, after your conversation with Khrushchev."

Myasnikov said that he said those words in January 1961.

STATEMENT UNLESS IT CAME FROM LISTENING TO ALL THE DETAILS OF THE CASE AND WEIGHING THE POSSIBILITIES AND EXPRESSING AN OPINION....LIKE TAXI DRIVERS DO IN NEW YORK. BUT THESE ARE TWO CAREFUL SCIENTISTS. ONE WOULD PRESUME.

GUESS: HE KNEW OF WALLENBERG'S HEALTH AND TREATMENT BUT WAS UNAWARE THAT IT WAS A MAJOR POLITICAL CASE.

Dr. Svartz claims that Myasnikov is changing his tune because he had a conversation in the meantime with Khrushchev. Myasnikov denies having any contact with Khrushchev. Svartz calls for a thorough re-examination of the case. Svartz expresses the opinion that Raoul is alive. based on subsequent (post-July 17, 1947) eyewitness testimonies.

Myasnikov demands that the conversation end. Dr. Svartz expresses her hope that he will come to Stockholm for a Scientific conference, with no need to talk about Wallenberg. Myasnikov says he's already been to one international conference in May and now has to go to the United States so can't attend.

Remark: After the Swedes leave, Farafonov of the Scandinavian Dept. of MID and Kosachev (translator) asked Myasnikov what Dr. Svartz meant about a conversation on March 28, 1961. Myasnikov answers that it was all imaginary -- she came but he went out through the 'black exit' /hidden exit and also told his wife that if she called, he wasn't home.

January 22, 1979: Secret Document. Central Committee of the CPSU, responding to a Memorial Note passed over by the MFA/Sweden requesting a new investigation on the Wallenberg case. "In its new request, the Swedish government is referring in particular to the information which it has received that Wallenberg has been allegedly detained in the Soviet prisons, at least until 1975."

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR thinks it is expedient to confirm the nature of our position about the Wallenberg case which was, in our previous response to the government of Sweden, to be repeated in the new response. One could also inform them that the results of the additional investigation {CHECK THE MEANING HERE} [showed that] the data to which the Swedish government refers in its request on January 3rd of this year, was based on a false premise. Coordination with the KGB (Comrade Andropov.) Draft enclosed. /s/ Malzev

Attached approval signed by the Secretary of the Central Committee.

Memorial Note
Text Reads:

The Soviet government [as early as] 1957 officially informed the government of

ARK PROJECT/Wallenberg Chronology

Sweden that, as a detailed thorough investigation showed, RW died in July 1947.

The additional examination of the documents referring to this case carried out at the request of the government of Sweden in 1965 confirmed that, in the question about Wallenberg's fate, there is not, nor could there be, anything new.

The same conclusion with full determination was confirmed by the results of the examination of the information to which the government of Sweden refers in its request on January 3rd of this year. The statements that Wallenberg presumably was in the Soviet Union, at least until 1975, are based on false premises.

September 7, 1979: Secret/Central Committee of CPSU. In spite of fact that in January the Soviet authorities had told the Swedish government that "there is no, and couldn't be any thing new [re Wallenberg] and that statements that he has been in the Soviet Union after 1947 are based on a false premise; Prime Minister Ullsten on August 22 addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Kosygin, with the request to carry out a new investigation on Wallenberg. Reference is made to the 'additional date' which the Swedish government received, particularly from the Soviet citizen, Kaplan, who -- at the present moment is in the prisons.

'Although there was a remark from the Swedish side that the appeal by Ullsten is of a 'personal' nature, his context/statement has already been published in the Swedish press and is [being] used for antagonistic purposes toward the Soviet Union in the Swedish Parliamentary election campaign to be held on September 16th of this year.

The MFA/USSR thinks it expedient to confirm to P. M. Ullsten through the Soviet Ambassador the nature of the Soviet position, which is that the question of Wallenberg is resolved. /S/ Gromyko.

Draft approved. Orders to Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm to deliver the message to Prime Minister Ullsten, reference his letter of August 22 to Kosygin, stating that the Russians turned over the facts in 1957, is convinced that there is not nor could there be any new information. Nonetheless, they have paid 'proper attention' to the Swedish side. "The proper Soviet authorities were ordered to check in the most thorough way all information to which the Swedish side made reference at different times."

"All statements that Wallenberg presumably has been in the Soviet Union after 1947 are based on a false premise. This conclusion could be attributed to the 'testimonies of eyewitnesses' which are mentioned in the appeal of the government of Sweden on January 3rd of this year and also on the letter of the Prime Minister, August 22nd of this year.

"So, considering the question about Wallenberg resolved, the Soviet government cannot not express its regrets that the government of Sweden, instead of rejecting different

rumors and speculations, found it possible to doubt the sincerity of the soviet side in this case.

"We are convinced in the Soviet Union that mutual trust of the governments and people of both countries is the obligatory condition of the further development of Soviet/Swedish good neighborly relations in which both our countries are interested in equal measure."

END OF TEXT.

ОПЕРАТИВНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ

Таблица № 3 к заключению № 509

от «27 сентября 1991 г.

2.	Генерал				
					
2	Судья	Внеочередной	19	14	15 40

Фото 1.

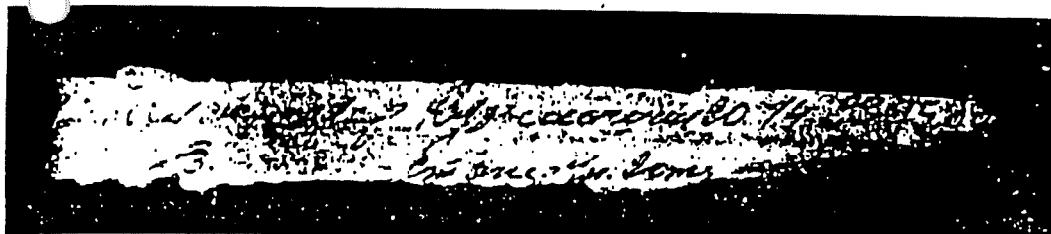


Фото 2.

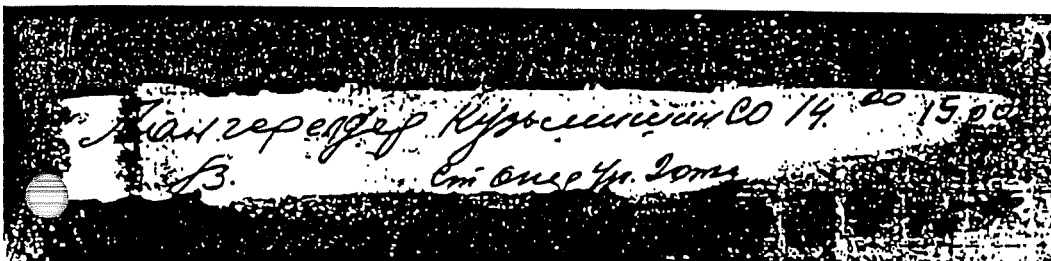


Фото 3.

10 апреля 1945 г.

На фото 1 - репродукция замазанной записи.

На фото 2 - выявленный и на фото 3 - восстанов-
ленный текст рукописной записи.

от 27 сентября 1991 г.

№: _____ пор: _____

приведенного допроса

час м. час м. 201

15⁰⁰ августа 1945 г.

Фото 1.

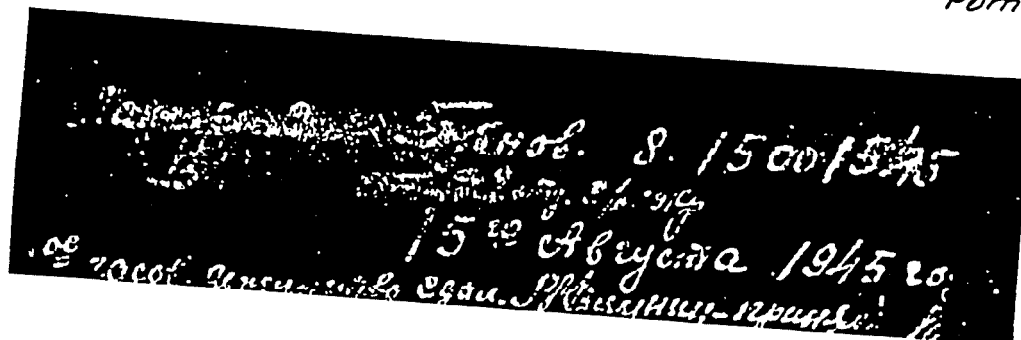


Фото 2.

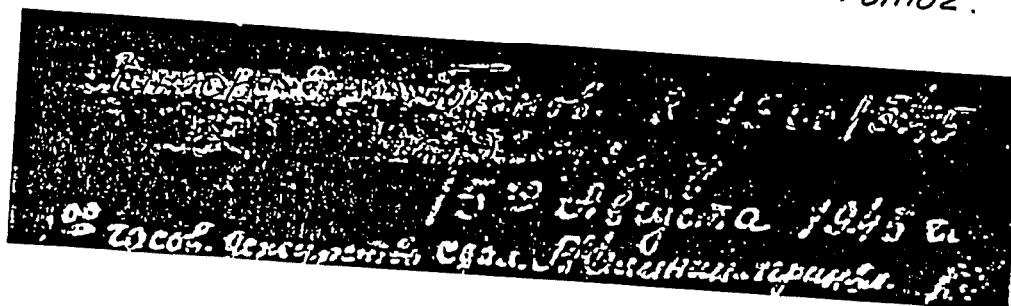


Фото 3.

15 августа 1945 г.

На фото 1 - репродукция замазанной записи.
На фото 2 - выявленный и на фото 3 - восстанов-
ленный текст рукописной записи.

Специалист *Вульфен*.

КОМИТЕТ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ СССР

ОПЕРАТИВНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ

Таблица № 6... к заключению № 509

от 27 сентября 1991 г.

3	Менел	Сот. 2 ^{го} от Сержан	16	40	15		
	А.	Ливсан	11	13	30	11	В
		Сот. 2 ^{го} от Сержан					
5	Кертес	Ливсан	11	15	10	15	30 В

Фото 1.

3	Менел	Ливсан	11	13	30	14	20 В
	А.	Сот. 2 ^{го} от Сержан					
4	Кертес	Ливсан	11	19	36	15	30 В
	В.	Сот. 2 ^{го} от Сержан					
5	Кертес	Ливсан	11	15	10	15	30 В

Фото 2.

3	Менел	Ливсан	11	13	30	14	20 В
	А.	Сот. 2 ^{го} от Сержан					
4	Кертес	Ливсан	11	19	36	15	30 В
	В.	Сот. 2 ^{го} от Сержан					
5	Кертес	Ливсан	11	15	10	15	30 В

Фото 3.

15 ДЕКАБРЯ 1945 г.

На фото 1 - репродукция замазанной записи.

На фото 2 - выявленный и на фото 3 - восстанов-
ленный текст рукописной записи.

ОПЕРАТИВНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ

Таблица № 7 к заключению № 509

от 27 сентября 1991 г.

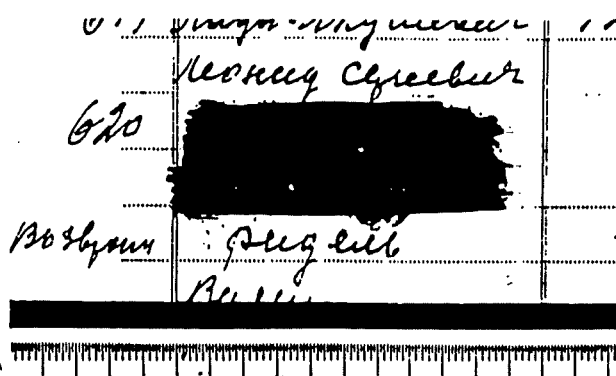


Фото 1.

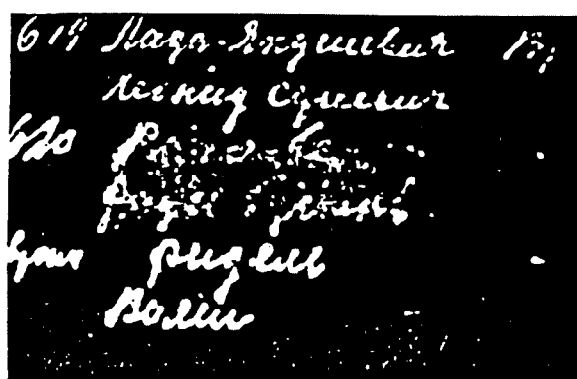


Фото 2.

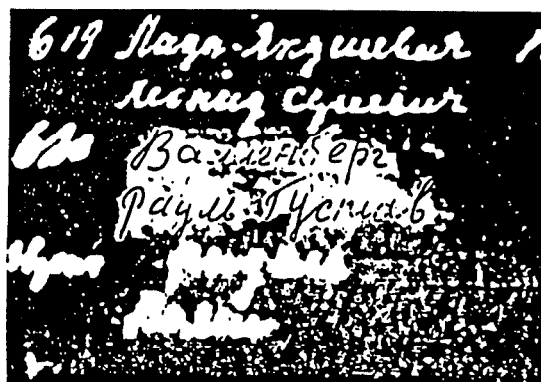


Фото 3.

29 мая 1945 г.

На фото 1 — репродукция замазанной записи.

На фото 2 — выявленный и на фото 3 — восстановлен-
ный текст рукописной записи.

от «27.сентября 1991 г.

Формо 1.

Формо 2

Репродукция зачеркнутой записи — на фото 1.

ОПЕРАТИВНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ

Таблица № 10 к заключению № 509

от 27 сентября 1991 г.

1	Сербина Жина Васильевна	с/з: 220
	[REDACTED]	
	с/з: 220	с/з: 220

Фото 1.

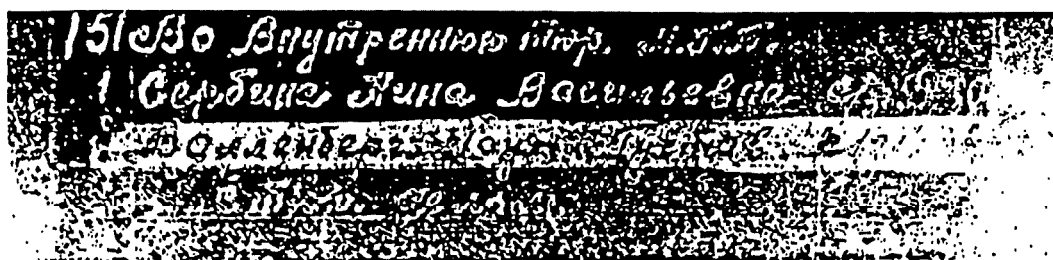


Фото 2.

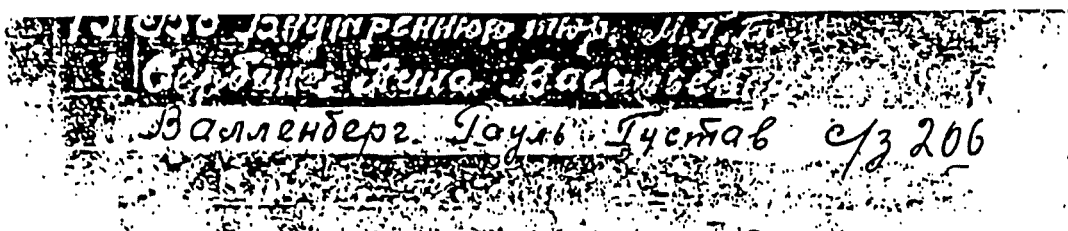


Фото 3.

1 марта 1947 г.

На фото 1 — репродукция замазанной записи.
На фото 2 — выявленный и на фото 3 — восстанов-
ленный текст рукописной записи.

Специалист *В.В.В.*

ОПЕРАТИВНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ

Таблица № 11 к заключению № 509

от 27 сентября 1991 г.

рядку	с 23 ⁰⁰ до 8 ⁰⁰ 23-7-77г.	следует
584	Во внутр. т.м.ч. м.т.т.	н:
1	[REDACTED]	
2	[REDACTED]	М
	с т.м.ч. дел.м.	Ма
585	Во внутр. т.м.ч. т.м.ч. м.т.т.	ср.н.

Фото 1.

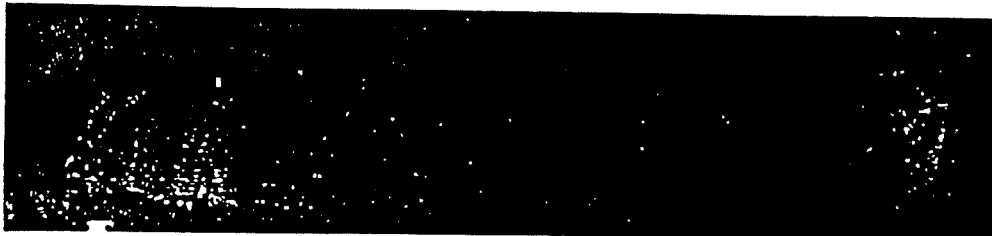


Фото 2.

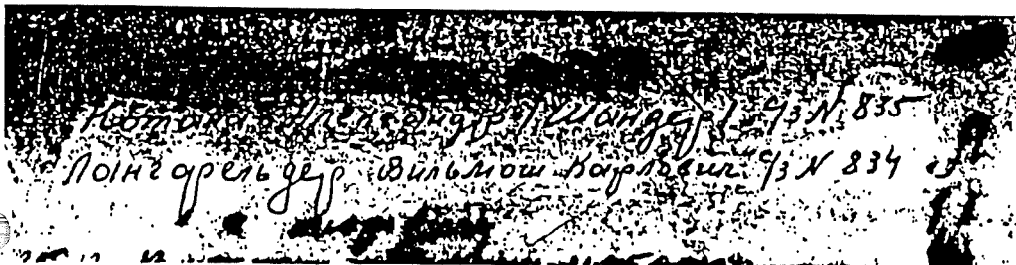


Фото 3.

20 июля 1947 г.

На фото 1 — репродукция замазанной записи.

На фото 2 — выявленные и на фото 3 — восстанов-
ленный текст рукописной записи.

Специалист Р.В.И.И.

Лосева	Волков	23 14 20 14-40	88
4	Зайцев		
Лавренко	Волков	23 14 50 15-35	19
13	Зайцев		
Михайлов	Зайцев	23 14 52 16-30	17
4/1	Зайцев		

20 с с с а	Войндорф	23 14-20 14-40	Handel day 5
4	Зайцел	23 14-20 14-40	Handel day 5
Лангфельд	Войндорф	23 14-50 15-35	Handel day 9
В	Зайцел	23 14-50 15-35	Handel day 9
Меллер	Зайцел	23 14-50 15-35	Handel day 9
4 11	Зайцел	23 14-50 15-35	Handel day 9

Фото 3.

3 июля 1946г.

ЛЕННЫЙ ТЕКСТ РУКОПИСНОЙ ЗАПИСИ.

Специалист *Автомат.*

от « 10, октября 1991г.

1. И. М. ст. с. 3. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19.

Фото 1.

Волерин	Пандогис	28 10-30 16-20	121
И. М.	ст. след. зал. упр.		
Волленберг	Копиланский	19 10-30 13 00	22
Р. Г.	о/у. ст. зал. упр.		
Карелюк	Милеванов	4 10-40 16 20	123

Фото 2.

Вольфрин	Пандышев 28 10-30 18-30	12
И М.	ст. с. лед. 3 г. упр.	
Валленберг	Гопизанский 19 10-30 13 00	203
Р. Г.	о. упол. 3 г. упр.	
Гирселт	милеванов 4 10-40 16 20	143
В. Ю.	ст. с. лед. 3 г. упр.	

17 41012. 1946 г.

Формоз

На фото.1 - репродукция замазанной записи.

На фото 2 - выявленный и на фото 3 - восстано-
вленный текст рукописной записи.

Специалист *И. В. Рыжов*

от « 10, октября 1991г.

26.	Г. А.	см сев 3 м ур					
27.	[REDACTED]						
28.	Шен. то	Новосев	27.12-40	15 ⁰⁰	Земля		2.5

Photo 1.

26	Данкратов	Кувандыкский	21-5	16-30	Пензен	
27	Лангрендер	Новосельский	21	12-20 / 13-00	Lampfender	
28	Щеняко	Новосельский	21	12-40	15-00	Вант

ϕ_{0m02} .

26.	Данкратов	кувалдин	35	11-50	16-30	Печенга
27.	Лангдрелдер	Копельнский	21	12-20	13-00	Langfelden
28.	Шепилов	Новоселов	27	12-40	15-00	Шепилов

Фото 3

17 ИЮНЯ 1946 г.

ленный текст рукописной записи.

Специалист *В. П. К.*

ОПЕРАТИВНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ

Таблица № 9... к заключению № 519

от 10. ОКТЯБРЯ 1991г.

Султан.	Морозов	В	19	10-30	10-30	78
Герен	ст. след. по ОВД	20-30	24-00	С. Турт		
Ф.Т.	о/упр. за. упр.					

Фото 1.

Султан.	Морозов	В	19	10-30	16-00	С. Турт	48
Герен	ст. след. по ОВД	20-30	24-00	С. Турт			
Валленберг	копеланский	2110	40	12-20	203		
Ф.Т.	о/упр. за. упр.						
Шанак	Кудин	11	10-40	16-10	Шанак	62	

Фото 2.

Султан.	Морозов	В	19	10-30	16-00	С. Турт	48
Герен	ст. след. по ОВД	20-30	24-00	С. Турт			
Валленберг	копеланский	2110	40	12-20	203		
Ф.Т.	о/упр. за. упр.						
Шанак	Кудин	11	10-40	16-10	Шанак	62	

Фото 3.

30 августа 1946г.

На фото 1 - репродукция замазанной записи.

На фото 2 - выявленный и на фото 3 - восстановленный текст рукописной записи.

Специальный эксперт

ММ по порядку	ФАМИЛИЯ И ИНИЦИАЛЫ АРЕСТОВАННЫХ	Фамилия вызыва- ющего на допрос	Наим. отд. ЛММ ком.	Время убы- тия ар-ных на допр.		Время при- быт. ар-ных с допр.		Расписка арестованного по прибытии с допроса
				час.	мин.	час.	мин.	
33	Золотых А. С. К.	Золотых	В-21. б. 41	14	15	16	20	Р. М. М.

11. апреля 1941.

14/1	Собин Александр Сергеевич	М. Золотых
	Г. М. М.	В. М. М.

3 м. ур.		12/11 - 47
----------	--	------------