Whipple
X 60039

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C. 20520

CONFIDENTIAL

October 31, 1978

MEMORANDUM

To : INR/DDC - Mr. Brown

From : EUR/NE - Ronald E. Woods, Acting

Subject: Wallenberg Case

The Swedish Government has once again asked for information which may be available relevant to the Wallenberg case. This was done by Embassy Political Counselor, Mats Bergquist during a call October 27.

Two questions from the Swedish Government are attached. The second relates to a report the Swedes have from a Bulgarian source passed to a member of the Swedish Academy of Science which indicated Wallenberg may have been interned in a mental hospital in Irkutsk.

I would appreciate your assistance in determining what information is available from the US Intelligence Community in response to these questions, which could be passed to the Swedish Government.

CONFIDENTIAL
GDS

ARTICLE APPEARED ON PAGE 16

NEW TIMES
11 December 1978

OLYMPIC SIZED PROBLEM

SWEDISH SPY DIES IN SOVIET PRISON CAMP

The government of Sweden is coming under increasing pressure to boycott the 1980 Olympics in Moscow unless the Soviets provide the answer to one of the most puzzling espionage cases in Cold War history.

The case, which has become a major cause celebre in Sweden, concerns Raul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat and International Red Cross official who entered Hungary in 1944 to negotiate the release of several hundred thousand Jews and war prisoners. According to Nazi hunter Simon Wisenthal, who has spent years investigating the Wallenberg case, the Swede managed to save at least 80,000 people at the same time the Red Army swept into the country; then Wallenberg disappeared without a trace.

The Swedish government has, for over 30 years, pressed the Soviet government for an accounting of Wallenberg's whereabouts—prisoners released from gulags during the past two decades have reported seeing Wallenberg in the Soviet prison camps. The Soviets, however, disclaimed any knowledge of the case until last year when Soviet officials privately told members of the Swedish government that Wallenberg was arrested in 1945, imprisoned, and died in captivity.

The Swedes were not completely satisfied with the answer, and two months ago, the government took an extraordinary step by declassifying several documents related to the case. The documents caused such a sensation that a number of private groups called on the government to boycott the Olympics unless they got the full story from the Soviets. Conveying the government position, one Swedish official said, "there is no plan to do that, at least not yet."

Meanwhile, The INSIDER has learned from CIA officials familiar with the case that Wallenberg was mixing intelligence duties with his humanitarian work on behalf of the British and the Americans by serving as a go-between for a separate peace deal between the then-fascist government of Hungary and the Allies. Furious, Stalin ordered Wallenberg imprisoned. Driven insane by his ordeal, Wallenberg was shunted from camp to camp, and died six years ago.

—*Ernie Volkman*

22nd Dec 78

Memo for the Record (will write later)

I called Bob Fuseth + Dick Thompson at State and told them that

1. We have no evidence that any labor camp or anything similar was on Wrangle Island prior to 1960 &

2. We cannot substantiate wife on special ward in Hospital in Lipetsk

I told him we would put the response in writing if need be. I also said that an unclassified report on Wrangle Island is being written in hopes of putting to rest all further speculation about the place (FYI - this from Ken Polmeat)

CONFIDENTIAL

27 December 1978

MEMORNADUM FOR: INR/DDC
Mr. Bob Melone

SUBJECT: Wallenberg Case

1. This message confirms a telephone conversation held between [redacted] Mr. Dick Thompson and Mr. Bob Funseth on 22 November 1978 concerning a request for information related to the Wallenberg case. This Agency has no information that any labor camp or anything similar was on Wrangle Island prior to 1960. Nor can we substantiate information regarding a special ward in a mental hospital in Irkutsk that housed former inmates from camps on Wrangle Island.

2. The above information should be passed to EUR/NE for the attention of Mr. Dick Thompson and Mr. Bob Funseth.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Following Committee is Paid Advertisement

If you are a Hungarian Jew; if you are a Jew; if you believe in justice; *please read this message.*

This man saved the lives of 25,000 Jews. He may now be languishing in a Soviet prison. We have a chance to save his life . . .

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG STORY—*SUMMARY*

MAY 1944— Wallenberg accepts call to organize last ditch effort to save Jews of Hungary.—As attacks in Swedish Embassy invents the protective passport which saves over 30,000 Jews.

JUNE 1944— Rescues 8,000 children by posting them in Swedish 'camp.' After intercepting death marches to save 100's he creates "international ghetto" protected by Swiss Vatican and Swedish. 22,000 sheltered within.

NOV. 1944— As Russians approach Budapest, S.S. troops surround the two ghettos containing 40,000 Jews.

DEC. 1944— Wallenberg threatens German officer commander with payment international condemnation and the worst slaughter.

JAN. 1945— Russian takeover. Wallenberg attempts to buy food and medical supplies for ghettos from Soviets and is seized, forced to turn over valuables confiscated to him and shipped to U.S.S.R.

1945-1957— Swedish Gov. demands Wallenberg's release—Soviets deny they have him.

1957— Moscow issues death certificate claiming Wallenberg died in Lubyanka Prison in 1947.

1957— Certificate is suspect from beginning. Dissatisfied ex-political prisoners from U.S.S.R. report seeing and talking with Wallenberg.

1948-1974— Solzhenitsyn starts the world in the plight of Wallenberg and writes his story in The Gulag Archipelago.

NOV. 1977— Simon Wiesenthal, who hunted the killer Adolf Eichmann, announces that he is convinced Wallenberg is in a mental hospital in Irkutsk, Siberia, as late as 1971.

1978 Concerned Citizens for Wallenberg Organized to Bring This Injustice to Public Attention. We Need Your Help.

I WANT TO HELP

Name ..... Address .....

City ..... State ..... Zip .....

PLEASE SEND TO: Dr. Stanley P. Lester
2000 Columbia Pike Suite No. 519
Arlington, Va. 22204
Tel—703-3[illegible]

WASH. POST
JAN. 1979

Dagens Nyheter, 22 January 1979

Polish Officer Says:

WALLENBERG IS ALIVE

"I saw Raoul Wallenberg many times in prisons in the Soviet Union between 1952 and 1959. It was a cell mate, an author who told about him for the first time -- a naive and nobel Swede, as he said -- who could not understand why he had been sentenced for espionage."

This is what Abraham Kalinski, an Israelian citizen, says in a telephone interview with DN from New York. Kalinski spent 15 years in Soviet prisons until he was released in 1959, and during all of the fifties, he and Wallenberg followed each other in different prisons for political prisoners.

The Soviet authorities, however, say that Wallenberg died in the Lyubyanka prison in Moscow in 1947.

The first time Abraham Kalinski heard about Wallenberg was in 1951 or 1952 in the prison in Verchney Uralsk, which he himself describes as "a luxury prison for political prisoners." It was here he got a new cell mate who told about the "naive Swede."

Kalinski himself got to see Wallenberg when the political prisoners in Verchney Uralsk were transferred to a prison in Siberia - the Alexandrovskiy Center in the Irkutsk region. This was in 1953 after Stalin's death, and the prison in Verchney Uralsk had to be emptied to make room for the assistants of the overthrown Security Chief Beria.

Kalinski, who was an important political prisoner, was transported with special escorts, while the other prisoners traveled in freight cars. Kalinski says that he saw Wallenberg through a window, dressed in a brown quilted jacket.

Wallenberg allegedly was in Alexandrovskiy Center until 1955, when he was transferred to the prison in Vladimir. Kalinski heard from another fellow prisoner that Wallenberg had been transported there.

Kalinski himself was in Vladimir where he sat in cell No. 21 in block No. 2. And he soon heard from a Georgian, Simon Gogoberidze, that Wallenberg was in the same block in cell No. 23. Kalinski says that he has seen Wallenberg through a window when he promenaded in the yard.

"He walked together with Mamulov, who was one of Beria's assistants, and with Sharya, who had been secretary of the Central Committee in Georgia," Kalinski says. "They were the ones whom I actually was looking at, but in that way I got to see Wallenberg too."

Kalinski had heard Wallenberg's story from his cell mate, the author, in the prison in Verchney Uralsk already.

The last trace that Kalinski has of Wallenberg in the Soviet Union is from 1967. In 1968 he met his former cell mate from Vladimir - Simon Gogoberize - who was released in 1967. Kalinski looked Gogoberidze up in Tiflis in Georgia; they talked about old fellow prisoners, and Gogoberidze said that Wallenberg was still there when he left the prison.

Kalinski himself did not realize that Wallenberg was a big political case until 1976 when he emigrated to Israel. It was some months ago when the well-known Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal explained that they ought to stop the Moscow Olympic Games if the Soviet Union did not release Raoul Wallenberg.

"I read about Wallenberg and that he had been in Budapest, and I had the name somewhere in my head. So I contacted the authorities who sent me to the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv, and there I explained about my encounters with Wallenberg. This was in November last year.

That conversation in the Swedish Embassy was evaluated as so interesting by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that they contacted Kalinski who had by then been able to go to the U.S.A. Kalinski met Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leif Leifland and Head of Department Sven Hirdman in New York on 20 December last year.

The information that Kalinski gave about the Vladimir prison was in accordance with other information that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had collected about Wallenberg. In 1959 the Swedish Government sent a memorandum to the Soviet authorities and asked them to investigate the case on basis of the new information provided by witnesses. Because at that time they had a number of prisoners in Vladimir who had said that they had had knocking contact (sic) with Wallenberg.

And on 3 January this year the Swedish Government sent a report to the Soviet authorities, requesting renewed investigation of Wallenberg's fate.

In this there also was the information that Wallenberg allegedly was alive as late as in 1975. He had been seen by a prisoner in the Butyrki prison's sick ward.

That piece of information also came from Kalinski, but just indirectly. Because he had heard from a Russian emigrant, now living in Israel, who had had contact with his father by phone. The father, who was still in the Soviet Union, had just been released from the prison and had said that he had met a Swede who had been imprisoned for thirty years there, in the sick ward.

Why does Kalinski think that it may have been Wallenberg?

"Why shouldn't it have been? There are no other Swedes in Soviet prisons - except for Erik Andersson, and he is crazy (sic); I have met him (Andersson is a person who is mentioned in Solzhenitsyn's Gulag Archipelago). I can tell you that those who survive prisons live for a long time - just remember Vera Figner and others. And Wallenberg has never been in any camp. The did not place foreign prisoners in camps.

"In prisons there isn't as hard work, there is less hunger, there it is easier to survive. From what I heard, the person who was seen in Butyrki was in good health. The sick ward is for light sicknesses, but prisoners from different places come there.

"And Wallenberg isn't old - he would have been 63 years old then."

Abraham Kalinski himself is a Pole and was envoy in the Soviet Ministry of Defense as a representative of the Polish Army in Moscow during the war. It was as such that he was arrested in 1944. Later he became a Soviet citizen and still lived in the city of Vladimir after he was released in 1959.

"But ever since that day I tried to get out of the Soviet Union. And in 1976 I succeeded in emigrating legally. Now I live in Haifa."

Disa Hastad

Raoul Wallenberg was born in 1912, so he would have been 67 years old today. Raoul Wallenberg was sent by the Swedish Government to Budapest in 1944 to save the Hungarian Jews from annihilation. During his stay at the Swedish Legation he saved approximately 100,000 Jews by giving them Swedish aliens passports or placing them under the protection of the Embassy.

He was arrested in January 1945 by the Soviet authorities in Budapest.

The Soviet authorites at first explained in January and February

DN BACKGROUND

1945 that Wallenberg had been put under Russian protection - but later they became silent, and the Soviet authorities denied that they had any knowledge of Rallenberg.

It lasted until 1957 before the Soviet authorities admitted officially that Wallenberg had been in Soviet prisons - but that he had died in the Moscow prison Lyubyanka in 1947 from a heart attack.

The Swedish Government considered this information unsatisfactory, however, and explained that they reserved the right to make new inquiries if new information should come out. And such information has come all the time; in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs they have received and processed numerous tips, but most of them have turned out to be false.

One piece of information that they do believe, however, was the one that Professor Nanna Svartz got on a visit to Moscow in 1961 - that Wallenberg was in a mental hospital in the Soviet Union.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been reproached for having reacted too late on the fall of Wallenberg. If they had started in 1945 already, they might perhaps have gotten a result. The official petitions were made in 1957, 1959, and 1965.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

SECRET (Entire text)

January 23, 1979

MEMORANDUM

To : INR/DDC - Mr. Brown

From : EUR/NE - Ronald E. Woods

Subject: Case of Swedish National Raoul Wallenberg

The Swedish Embassy has again requested our assistance with regard to the case of Raoul Wallenberg, which was the subject of earlier memos from this office dated March 28 and October 31, 1978.

The current Swedish inquiry stems from statements by an Israeli citizen named Abraham Kalinski, who was born in Poland and is now probably in his late 60's. He has stated he was an aide to General Anders, Commander-in-Chief of the Free Polish Forces during World War II. Kalinski was in various Soviet prisons from 1944 to 1959, and emigrated to Israel in 1976. He has told the Swedes Wallenberg was in a prison called Verchne Uralsk in 1951, and in a prison in Vladimir, near Moscow, in mid-1960.

An important part of Kalinski's story is that in 1944 he had contact with an American consular officer in Moscow named Paul Michael Dudko, (the Foreign Service List for that time spells the last name DUTKO.) In May 1944 Kalinski and another Soviet Jew named B. Marko wrote a letter to President Roosevelt describing the crimes of Soviet authorities against the Jews and others, including the Katyn forest massacre. This letter was given to Dudko, with the understanding he would give it to Ambassador Harriman. A couple of days later Kalinski was arrested by the KGB, who had the letter. The KGB--specifically a man named Merkulov described by Kalinski as the head of the KGB--also seemed to be aware of all his conversations with Dudko. Kalinski was then imprisoned until 1959.

SECRET

RDS-1 1/21/99 (VINE, Richard D.) EUR.

Following his release in October 1959 Kalinski lived in Vladimir until 1968, and then moved to Moscow and worked as an engineer and translator until 1976 when he was allowed to leave for Israel. He married a Russian and became a Soviet citizen during the period 1959-1976.

At the present time Kalinski is in the United States, trying to see Harriman and George Kennan as part of an effort to verify his story in order to get restitution from the Soviets. Kalinski may make his story public.

The Wallenberg case continues to attract great interest in Sweden and the government follows up carefully on every lead. In order to try to determine the veracity of Kalinski's statements, the Swedish Embassy would appreciate any information available on the following points:

1. Do we have any information confirming the statements of Abraham Kalinski, in particular on the period from 1959 when he left prison until 1976 when he emigrated to Israel?

2. Do we know anything about a possible relationship between Kalinski and Dudko (DUTKO), recognizing the implication of Kalinski's statements is that Dudko might have been in contact with the Soviet authorities? The Swedes recognize the sensitivity of this question and will hold our reply in confidence.

Dagens Nyheter, 23 January 1979, page 1

"I SAW WALLENBERG"

Witness Steps Forward

Raoul Wallenberg may have been alive in 1975 still, and a new witness has stepped forward who has seen Wallenberg many times in different Soviet prisons from 1952 to 1959 - in other words, long after 1947 which the Soviet authorities gave as the date of his death.

The new witness, Abraham Kalinski, whom DN interviewed by phone thinks that Wallenberg is still alive.

The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs has evaluated his information as so reliable That the Government requested a new explanation of Wallenberg's fate from the Soviet Ambassador on 3 January. But the Soviet Embassy answered on 24 January that Wallenberg died in the Lyubyanka Prison in 1947 and that "nothing new is found or can be found in the question about Raoul Wallenberg's fate."

Page 3

THE WALLENBERG CASE

continues to throw a shadow over the Soviet autho ities conduct. One has the strong feeling that they feel that with the great suffering of the Soviet socienty during the Second World War in mind Sweden ought to stop interesting itself in one single human fate. No Soviet efforts to bring clarity over what happened to Raoul Wallenberg have evidenced themselves since 1957 when it was explained that he had died ten years earlier.

The Soviets ought to realize very well that the Swedish authorities have examined the current new evidence carefully before they made another appeal to the Soviet Union a couple of weeks ago. The answer from the Soviet Union is not only unsatisfactory. It is also formed as a nonchalant rebuff. Nothing indicates that they have tried in any way to examine the new information.

Obviously the Swedish Government cannot be satisfied with this answer. It is good that it is said to clearly that the efforts to clear up the Wallenberg case are continuing.

OS

Expressen, Friday 26 January 1979

New Sensational Wittness

- Now the Government Demands:

LET RAOUL WALLENBERG OUT!

By Eric Sjöquist

Under the strictest secrecy a new and sensational activity has developed in the case of Raoul Wallenberg. After new testimony that Wallenberg was in the Vladimir prison in the Soviet Union in 1968 and that the Swede was seen in a hospital in Moscow 1975, the Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) on 3 January.

A note, signed by Prime Minister Ola Ullsten, was given to him. The Swedish Government demanded that Wallenberg should be released.

The official Russian answer came Wednesday: The Soviet Government sticks to its earlier reply that Raoul Wallenberg died in the Lyubyanka prison in Moscow in 1947.

The Swedish note is the first in 14 years which a Swedish government has sent in the Raoul Wallenberg affair, which has been an irritation for the Swedish-Soviet relations ever since Wallenberg was arrested in 1945 and taken to Russia.

The Swedish Government believes the new evidence, which also supports earlier testimony in the case of Raoul Wallenberg.

It is said in the Russian note, among other things, that the information was investigated, but that it is not true. It is stated that the allegation that Wallenberg was seen alive in Moscow in 1975 has nothing to do with reality.

The Swedish Government acted fast after one of the new witnesses, the Pole Abraham Kalinski, was questioned by Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leif Leifland and Head of Department Svend Hirdman in New York on 20 December last year.

Abraham Kalinski was in Moscow in 1943 already as "military representative of the Polish Army with the Soviet People's Commissariat for the Defense." He was arrested later and has been in various prisons in the Soviet Union.

Kalinski has, among other things, been able to confirm information to the Swedish Government to the effect that a certain person had seen Raoul Wallenberg in a hospital in Moscow.

The following is excerpts of Kalinski's report:

The first time Kalinski heard any mention of Raoul Wallenberg was in a prison in Vershneurisk in 1951. A cell mate of Kalinski had been in the same cell as the Swede that year.

According to Wallenberg's own words, he had been arrested by the Soviet authorities in Budapest in the beginning of 1945. After a few days confined to the Soviet garrison, he was sent together with other prisoners to Moscow. He was placed in the Lyubyanka Prison until he was sent to Verchneuralsk.

Wallenberg had been sentenced "in contumaciam" to 25 years in prison for "espionage."

Transferred

In the year of 1953 Wallenberg was transferred to Aleksandrovskiy Central, which was an old Czarist prison in the Irkutsk oblast.

In 1955 Wallenberg and others were taken to the Vladimir Prison about 18.5 miles outside Moscow.

Kalinski was in cell No. 21 in a hospital block in the Vladimir Prison in the beginning of 1956. The Georgian prisoner Simon Gogoberidze was taken to that cell, and he reported that Raoul Wallenberg and another prisoners were placed in cell No. 23 in block 2 at the same time.

Block No. 2 was called "the hospital block", but it mainly contained special isolated prisoners.

Kalinski was released from the prison on 29 October 1959. At that time Raoul Wallenberg, the former Secretary of Georgia's Central Committee, and one of the Russian security chief Beria's assistants, Shariya, were still in cell 23, Block No. 2, in the Vladimir Prison.

Kalinski met his former cell mate Simon Gogoberidze, who had been released and was living in Tiflis, in the year of 1968.

Gogoberidze reported that Raoul Wallenberg was still (1968) in cell 23 together with a colonel.

Kalinski reports that foreign prisoners are in prisons, not in labor camps.

In Soviet labor camps you must, according to Kalinski, be strong in order not to succumb from exhausting work, hunger, and cold.

In prisons a psychological and moral stability is required to stand the absolute isolation.

"Naturally you shouldn't think that they can eat until they are full in the prisons. But the prisoners there do not lose calories. Therefore, they live longer in prisons. Of these Raoul Wallenberg has stayed alive," Abraham Kalinski says.

Caption under Photograph

Maj von Dardel, 87, Raoul Wallenberg's mother. Since 1945 she has tried to get proof that her son is alive. 34 years of uncertainty -- and sometimes certainty. "We must not give up," is her comment to the new information about Raoul Wallenberg.

MOTHER IN TEARS: "WE MUST NOT GIVE UP..."

By Eric Sjöquist

"We must not give up."

This is Raoul Wallenberg's 87-year-old mother's comment to the most recent development in the case of her imprisoned son.

Maj von Dardel cried when she concluded the conversation.

She has lived with uncertainty, sometimes certainty, about her son's fate since 1945.

She herself has worked intensively to get proof that her son lived when the Soviet Government said that he had died.

Raoul Wallenberg's brother, Guy von Dardel, professor of physics at Lund University, says to Expressen. "We must not be satisfied with the Russian answer to the Swedish Government's note. We do not believe that the answer is the final say in this case. We must study the Russian answer thoroughly and later decide what further steps we can take.

"I believe that the Swedish Government's note is based on very conclusive evidence."

A MYSTERY - FOR 34 YEARS

Raoul Wallenberg, born on 4 August 1912, was sent by the Swedish Government to Budapest in the summer of 1944 to try to save as many Jews as possible from the Nazis' gas chambers.

He was appointed legation secretary, but as a diplomat he worked very unconventionally to save these people who were sentenced to death.

According to Ambassador Per Anger, who was Raoul's friend in Budapest, the young Swede saved the lives of close to 100,000 Hungarian Jews.

Wallenberg was arrested by Soviet authorities in Budapest in January 1945 and taken to the Soviet Union.

In the year of 1957, after a number of Swedish notes, the Russian Government reported that Raoul Wallenberg (or "the prisoner Wallenberg") had died in the Lyubyanka prison in Moscow in the summer of 1947.

A number of witnesses, whom the Government consider reliable, have reported that they have seen Raoul Wallenberg alive far into the 1960's.

The Russian Professor Alexander Myasnikov reported to his Swedish colleague, Professor Nanna Svartz, that Raoul Wallenberg was in a mental hospital in 1961.

Prime Minister Tage Erlander requested in a note to the Russian Government that Raoul Wallenberg, on basis of Nanna Svartz' report, be brought home to Sweden.

The Russian Government denied that Wallenberg lived in 1961.

In 1964 Erlander took the Wallenberg case up with Khrushchev when the latter visited Sweden. Khrushchev got so furious that he threatened to cut the visit short.

Since then there have been no diplomatic actions, as far as we known, until now when Ola Ullsten gave the sensational note to the Soviet Union on 5 January this year.

Goteborgs-Posten, 27 January 1979

Raoul's Brother to G-P:

WE CAN NOT ACCEPT THE SOVIET ANSWER

"We Believe that Raoul Is Living Somewhere in the Soviet Union," Raoul Wallenberg's brother, Professor Guy von Dardel, Said Friday to G-P. The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs Had Then Revealed New Sensational Testimony Which Indicates That Wallenberg Was Alive as Late as 1975. In an Exchange of Notes With the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Soviet Authorities Have Denied the Information. "We - Raoul's Family - Will of Course not be Satisfied With the Soviet Answer," Professor von Dardel Says to G-P.

Raoul Wallenberg, born in 1912, worked as a Swedish diplomat in Budapest in 1944. He made great efforts to save Jews from the Nazis' death sentences in the final phase of the war. He was arrested by Soviet authorities in Budapest in January 1945. He was taken to the Soviet Union and has since then disappeared.

The Swedes have taken up Wallenberg's fate with the Soviet Union numerous times. In 1957 the Soviet government claimed that Raoul Wallenberg had died in the Lyubyanka Prison in Moscow in 1947. Since then a number of statements by former prisoners in Soviet prisons have indicated that the Soviet allegation was untrue. Last Friday the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs revealed new sensational evidence provided by a former Polish officer, Abraham Kalinski.

On 3 January Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leif Leifland requested in a note to the Soviet Union's Charge d'Affaires in Stockholm, E. Rymko, that the Soviet authorities should make a new investigation on occasion of the evidence.

The Soviet answer came Wednesday. They deny that "Raoul Wallenberg allegedly was in the Soviet Union as late as in 1975." And they maintain the former information to the effect that he died in 1947.

"We evaluate this new testimony by Abraham Kalinski very positively," Raoul Wallenberg's brother, Professor Guy von Dardel, in Lund to G-P. It is very detailed and certain. It confirms earlier evidence.

"It is my opinion that Kalinski's information is one hundred percent reliable. And it is very valuable to get proved that Raoul lived at such a late time as 1975. There is now cause to think that he still is alive," Professor von Dardel says. "It has always been important to us to show that the information that Raoul died in 1947 was not true.

Approved for Release
Date 15 Feb 1983

"Of course, we won't let ourselves be satisfied with the Russian answer. We shall now have to continue the work and evaluate information from various sides. We cooperate closely with the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs. It is very satisfactory that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs explains that they do not consider the case concluded with the Soviet answer.

"Kalinski's evidence has given us a picture of what has happened and that stimulates us to continue our efforts."

Jan Behre

POLE ABOUT WALLENBERG

"LIVED IN THE SOVIET UNION IN 1975"

-From G-P's Correspondent Viveka Vogel-

New York: Mere chance led the Polish officer Abraham Kalinski, 62 years old, and residing in Israel since 1975, to read a small notice in an Israelian newspaper in September 1978. It said that Simon Wiesenthal was adamant in wanting to investigate the fate of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg. Kalinski became very surprised since he, who had been in Russian prisons together Wallenberg in the unknown Gulag Archipelago, had thought that Wallenberg had been free for many years.

Kalinski is a small, round, pleasant man with the Polish liberation medal on his blue jacket. He speaks German and has just come to the U.S.A. to sue the American Department of State. It now seems tha he is going to become front page news on a completely different occasion than the legal action against the American government. He lives with relatives in the New York suburb Queens and is going back to his home in Israel in the beginning of February. The briefcase is full of evidence, reports, and articles, and he answers all questions calmly at a speedily arranged press conference in a Manhattan hotel Friday.

Thought He Got Out

Why didn't he call attention to the fact that Wallenberg possibly was alive as late as 1975 earlier?

"Dear God," he says, and strokes the slightly graying hair.

"I was certain that Wallenberg had gotten out long ago. Withou the notice in the Israelian newspaper I would still have been thinking so."

His story, certain parts of which also are Wallenberg's, is tha he in 1945 as a Polish military observer in Moscow was arrested on false grounds (this is why he has brought legal action against the American Department of State) and was sent to the Lyubyanka Prison.

In the same prison were the singer and poet Wendrowski and the Foreign Minister of Latvia, Munthers. Wendrowski had on several occasions defended Wallenberg, who had just come from Budapest. It was not wrong, Wendrowski thought, to help Jews out of Germany. These three gentlemen, Wallenberg, Wendrowski, and Munthers, shared a cell.

Kalinski never met Wallberg, but frequently saw him in the yard. Because the Russian tactics was to isolate Wallenberg with only Russian or White Russian prisoners.

In 1953 Stalin died and Beria was murdered, and the prisoners were moved to Aleksandrovskiy, the central prison in the Irkutsk region. Kalinski, who was an officer, got better treatment than the other prisoners. And he vividly described the train trip to Irkutsk when he was guarded by four guards and was allowed to go to the restroom while the other prisoners, including Wallenberg, were placed 30 in the same train compartment. He did recall though that he waved to Wallenberg whom he recognized from the former prison.

Both Kalinski and Wallenberg spent the years from 1953 to 1955 in the Irkutsk prison. He often waved to him there in the prison yard. In 1955 Kalinski, Munthers, and Wallenberg were transferred to the prison in Vladimir, where Wallenberg shared a cell with Beria's deputy, Mamolov. They became very good friends. In 1959 Kalinski was pardoned and was rehabilitated in Russia. Two days before he left the prison he saw Wallenberg who, according to Kalinski, had a long, narrow face, had dark hair, and he was dressed in a quilted jacket. Kalinski himself remained in Moscow until 1975 when he got an exit permit to Israel.

In the summer of 1967 he was in a seaside resort in Russia for his bad back and there met a former prison friend and started asking him about different fellow prisoners. The fellow prisoner then said, in 1967, that he had just heard about Wallenberg who had been seen promenading with some officers in the prison in Vladimir, obviously in good health. The Vladimir prison is located 18 miles outside Moscow.

Same Prison

However, Abraham Kalinski's really sensational information to the effect that a woman in Tel Aviv had received new information from her father came later. This man, who lived in Moscow as late as in the summer of 1975, had been in the same hospital prison as "a tall, dark Swede." The name Wallenberg was not mentioned, but when Kalinski talked with the father in Moscow later, he said that his two-year hospital prison stay in Butryrka was nothing compared to "the tall, dark Sweden who had been in prison for more than thirty years."

Kalinski gave a complete description of the whole Wallenberg case in last Sunday's Russian periodical, "New Russia," which is published on Manhattan.

"Has Not Died"

So the information that the Russians gave to the effect that Wallenberg died in 1947 is not true?

"No, it is definitely not true," Kalinski says. "I saw him myself both in 1952 on the train trip and in the Vladimir Prison until 1959. They were treated worse than I, got salt fish but no water. There was also a priest from Latvia in Wallenberg's cell."

How can Kalinski explain that Wallenberg has survived 34 long years of imprisonment.

"It is possible, although it is under poor conditions. He has been in prison and not in prison camps. You don't survive prison camps," says Kalinski, who saw Wallenberg as late as 27 October 1959, two days before he himself was released. During the years from 1952 to 1959 he saw Wallenberg three-four times during the week and could wave to him from his cell. In the prison in Vladimir Kalinski had cell No. 21 and Wallenberg had cell No. 23 in another cell building.

Did the other prisoners call him by his name?

"Of course, either Raoul or the Swede or Wallenberg," Kalinski says.

So you think he is alive?

"Yes, in any case as late as the summer of 1975," Kalinski, who gives a very reliable impression, says and adds.

"In any case I saw him with my own eyes in 1959. That I know," he says, "and he looked as if he were in good health."

Arbeterbladet, 27 January 1979

NEW WITNESS: "WALLENBERG IS ALIVE"

...AND THE SOVIETS REPEAT:

- H E D I E D I N 1 9 4 7 !

Is Raoul Wallenberg still alive? Yes, very likely, a former prisoner in the Soviet Union, the Pole Abraham Kalinski, says. No, the Soviet Government says; Raoul Wallenberg died in the Lyubyanga Prison in Moscow in 1947.

But the Swedish Government believes that Wallenberg is alive. On 3 January a note was sent in greatest secrecy to the Soviet Government with a request that Raoul Wallenberg be released immediately. The Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm had to accept the note, signed by Prime Minister Ola Ullsten.

The reason is that the Swedish Under Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs Leif Leifson and Head of Department Sven Hirdman had heard Abraham Kalinski's testimony in New York. It contains so many details and new information that the government places great credence in the information.

Stuck To

But Wednesday, three weeks after the Government's note, the Soviet Government answered and stuck to what they had said earlier. Raoul Wallenberg died more than 31 years ago.

Raoul Wallenberg was sent as Swedish Legation Secretary to the embassy in Budapest in 1944 in order to save Jews from the Nazis. In January 1945 he was, however, seized by Soviet police. In 1957 the Soviet Government reported that Raoul Wallenberg had died in prison ten years earlier, i.e., in 1947.

After that it has been claimed several times that Raoul Wallenberg did not die in 1947. A Soviet professor reported in 1961 that Wallenberg was in a mental hospital. Prime Minister Tage Erlander immediately demanded that Wallenberg be returned home. But the reply from the Soviet Union was just like three years later, in 1964, when a new inquiry was made from Sweden that Wallenberg died in 1947.

Khrushchev

The inquiry in 1964 was made directly of the head of government, Nikita Khrushchev, during his State Visit here. Khrushchev, however, got to furious over this case being brought up again that he threatened to cut his State Visit short.

But now 14 years after Khrushchev's fit of anger, the Raoul Wallenberg affair surfaces again. This time Sweden's Government has

gotten very detailed information about where Raoul Wallenberg was on several dates from 1947 and ahead to 1975.

The former Soviet prisoner Abraham Kalinski says that he heard mention of Raoul Wallenberg in a prison in Verchneuralsk in 1951. Kalinski's cell mate had shared a cell with Wallenberg who was sentenced to 25 years of prison for espionage.

In the meantime Wallenberg was transferred to an old prison in the Irkutsk oblast in 1953. In 1955 Wallenberg was taken to the Vladimir Prison in Moscow. When Kalinski was released in 1951, Wallenberg was still in the Vladimir Prison.

Still in 1975

In 1968 Abraham Kalinski received new information about Raoul Wallenberg from a former cell mate who had been released recently. He said that Raoul Wallenberg was still in cell 23 in the Moscow prison together with a colonel.

And Raoul Wallenberg was allegedly there too as late as 1975. When the government in Sweden got this information, they reacted very fast. Ola Ullsten requested new information about Raoul Wallenberg.

The answer came Wednesday. It was a repetition of what an even more irritated Soviet government had said several times earlier: "Raoul Wallenberg is not alive. He died in 1947."

G.P., 27 January 1979

RAOUL WALLENBERG'S FATE

Caused by new sensational evidence about the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish Government has taken new diplomatic action and requested clear information from the Soviet Union. A note was given to the Soviet Union's charge d'affaires in Stockholm on 3 January this year. In its answer to the MFA the Soviets refuse, like earlier, to meet Sweden the least bit in the Wallenberg affair.

Instead the Soviet Union continues along the same line they presented in 1957 to the effect that Wallenberg - who was arrested by the Russians in Budapest in 1945 when he was helping persecuted Jews - had died in the Luybyanka Prison in Moscow in 1947. Please observe that it took all of twelve years before the Russians arrived at this. This alone gives occasion for suspicion of the truth of this reply.

During the decades that Swedish governments have pressured the Russians about Raoul Wallenberg's fate, Sweden has presented one testimony after another as proof that Wallenberg still is alive - despite uninterrupted Russian imprisonment.

When Sweden intensified its attitude in the "case of Raoul Wallenberg" against the Soviet Union in the beginning of this year and went from the presentations of evidence to giving the Soviets a regular note about the case, there were very strong reasons for this. New reliable evidence from fellow prisoners of Wallenberg in various Russian prisons have confirmed that Wallenberg lived as late as in 1975 and at that time was being kept in the prison hospital Butyrka in Moscow.

It was pointed out in the radio yesterday that the case of Raoul Wallenberg has attracted enormous publicity through the years despite the fact that "millions of other people have disappeared too." The strong attention being paid to the Wallenberg affair is however, not surprising in any way. The Soviets admittedly arrested many other diplomats during the Second World War, but contrary to the continued imprisonment of Raoul Wallenberg, they released these later.

When Raoul Wallenberg was arrested by the Russians, he represented Sweden in a foreign country and carried out a great humanitarian act. So it is natural that his memory lives on so strongly here.

As answer to the Russian Government's new "nyet" to Sweden about Wallenberg, the Ullsten Government states that they do not consider the Wallenberg case concluded, but will continue their efforts to bring about full certainty about his fate.

The question is: What does the Government and the MFA plan to do now? Start trade sanctions against the Soviet Union? Inspire

to tourist boycotts of this country? The Soviet replies so far in the case of Raoul Wallenberg are in any case obviously unsatisfactory.

Sydsvenska Dagbladet, Saturday 27 January 1979

FORMER PRISONER IN THE SOVIET UNION:

R A O U L W A L L E N B E R G

L I V E D I N T H E S U M M E R O F 1 9 7 5

New York(SDS). Certainly Raoul Wallenberg is alive! Everything else is pure lies. At least he lived as late as the summer of 1975 - of that I am certain.

The small, round, jovial man is named Abraham Kalinski, a Polish Jew who emigrated from the Soviet Union to Israel in 1975. On his lapel he wears a small medal - the merit medal of the Polish liberation movement.

He is in the U.S.A. in order to sue the government for 1.5 million dollars for the suffering he endured in Russian prisons after the war after an American double agent informed on him. His sensational evidence about Wallenberg was given in passing.

Swedish Note

He was questioned by Swedish MFA officials in December last year already. His testimony resulted in a Swedish note to the Soviet Union.

He is now meeting the press in a hotel room in Manhattan.

He relates convincingly how he had contact with Raoul Wallenberg on several occasions.

"I saw him with my own eyes as late as 1959. I shouted to him through the window. We never got closer to each other. But he lived just two cells from mine. As late as 1975 it was confirmed to me that Raoul was alive.

It is not his fault that he did not contact the Swedish authorities until December last year, Kalinski says.

Thought He Was Free

"I was certain that he was free at that time. But then I got to read a note in an Isralian newspaper in September last year. It was about Simon Wiesenthal's investigations concerning the Swede.

"I flew up," he explains temperamentally in German. "It was incredible that he was still in prison!"

When the war broke out, Abraham Kalinski fled to London and became a member of the Polish Liberation Army. Almost right after

he was appointed liaison officer between London and the Russian headquarters in Moscow.

Towards the end of the war Kalinski heard talk about the Russian Army's brutality against Jews in Poland, among other things, the massacre in Katyn. He became furious and wrote a letter to the American ambassador in the Soviet Union, Averell Harriman.

An American double agent who was active in the embassy saw the letter. He secretly made a copy and gave it to the NKVD (the KGB's predecessor).

Came in 1945

"I was arrested as a state criminal in 1944 and at first placed in the Lyubyanka Prison in Moscow. Raoul Wallenberg came there 1945. I heard about his arrival.

"One of my friends in prison, the Russian singer J. Wendrowski, did everything to defend the Swede," Abraham Kalinski says.

"Raoul Wallenberg can't be a spy. All he has done is to try to save Hungarian Jews from the Nazis," Wendrowski said, but in vain.

The next time Kalinski got in contact with Wallenberg was in 1952 when both of them landed in the Vershe Prison in Uralsk.

"I heard talk about a Swede from a cell mate. Wallenberg shared a cell with Wendrowski and a Latvian named Munters, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs in Latvia.

Exercise Round

"Some weeks later I saw Wallenberg with my own eyes. He walked his daily exercise round with his two cell mates. But I never got near him. We waved to each other.

"When I saw him promenade from my cell winter three-four times a week, I always waved to him. He waved back.

"When Stalin died in 1953, we were transferred to the Alexandrovki Central Prison in the Irkutsk region. I myself was "privileged" during the transportation there in my capacity of state criminal. I sat in my own compartment with bars surrounded by guards.

"But Wallenberg and the others had to be thirty persons in a small car without toilet. When Wallenberg was led aboard, I already sat in my compartment. I saw him closely through the bars.

"In the new prison Wallenberg shared a cell with Mamolov, Beria's deputy. They also took walks together."

Never Foreigners

According to Kalinski, Raoul Wallenberg was never allowed to be together with foreign prisoners - not even Poles. "On 29 October 1959 I was released. I had been "rehabilitated" and moved to Moscow. I saw Raoul Wallenberg as late as 27 October. He lived in cell No. 23 and I in No. 21. I waved goodbye to him. He was then very thin-faced. He had dark hair."

Some more years passed. Abraham Kalinski was a free man. In 1967 he went to a seaside resort at the Black Sea to try to cure a back ailment. There he met a fellow prisoner who had just been released.

With a Colonel

"Now the Swede promenaded with a colonel, he said when we talked about old friends.

"Sometimes we called him by his name, sometimes "the Swede.""

Kalinski got the last sign of life from Wallenberg in 1975. At that time Kalinski had settled in Israel where he worked as an engineer. A Russian friend of his had been sentenced to two years in prison for a small offense. He landed in the Butyrka Prison 18 miles from Moscow.

"There I shared a cell with a Swede in the prison hospital, the Russian said when his daughter called from Tel Aviv after he was released."

Never Name

"He admittedly never named Wallenberg, but it can't have been a question of anybody else," Kalinski says.

The daughter was concerned about her father and asked how he had withstood the long imprisonment. Then he answered, "Two years - I guess that's nothing - the Swede has been imprisoned for more than thirty years - and he is still living!"

"It can't have been anybody but Raoul Wallenberg," Kalinski concludes his report.

Ulf Mörling

SWEDEN CONTINUING INQUIRIES

Raoul Wallenberg died in July 1947.

The Soviet Government insists on this in an answer to the MFA's request on 3 January for a speedy investigation of information to the effect that Raoul Wallenberg was in the prison hospital in Butyrka outside Moscow as late as in 1975.

"The allegation that R. Wallenberg should have been in the Soviet Union as late as in 1975 is not in accordance with reality," the Soviet Government has answered.

The Government does not consider Raoul Wallenberg's case as concluded but will continue its efforts to bring about complete certainty of his fate, the MFA press office says.

***

It was on 3 January that Under Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs Leif Leifland gave a note to the Soviet Union's Charge d'Affaires E. Rymko with the following text:

"The Swedish Government has several times stressed its intent to reach certainty about Raoul Wallenberg's fate. In its note to the Soviet Government on 19 February 1957 the Government stated as such that it reserved the right to pass on to the Soviet Government whatever additional material about Raoul Wallenberg that was evaluated as being of importance to continued investigations in the Soviet Union. In an announcement to the press on 1 October 1965 the Swedish Government furthermore stressed that it would follow this question with great attention and that new circumstances and new information might give grounds for further measures.

"In the continued work to reach certainty about Raoul Wallenberg's fate, the Swedish authorities have now learned information which implies that Wallenberg was alive as late as in 1975. According to this information, Wallenberg had been imprisoned in the prison in Verchneuralsk in the Chelyabinsk region from the latter part of the 1940's to 1953. He allegedly was in the Aleksandrovskiy Central Prison in the Irkutsk region from 1953 to 1955.

"In 1955 he was allegedly transferred to the prison in Vladimir, where he stayed at least until the latter part of the 1960's, in cell 23 in corpus II for a while anyway.

"With regard to this point the recent information confirms the information that the Swedish Government has given the Soviet Government earlier about Wallenberg's stay in Vladimir.

"According to the new information, Wallenberg supposedly was in the prison hospital in Butyrka in Moscow as late as 1975.

"Occasioned by the new information that has come forth, the Swedish Government urges the Soviet Government to make an investigation immediately to determine whether Wallenberg has been in the above-mentioned prisons at the different times given."

***

The Soviet Government apparently made a very fast investigation.

On 24 January already the Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Stockholm, E. Rymko, gave his government's answer to Head of Department Hirdman.

The answer says:

"The Soviet Government informed Sweden officially in 1957 already that as it appeared from a thorough and complete investigation, Raoul Wallenberg died in July 1947.

"The renewed investigation of activities concerning this case, which was made at the request of the Swedish Government in 1965, confirmed that there is nothing new and cannot be found anything new in the question of R. Wallenberg's fate.

"The same conclusion is confirmed definitively by the result of an examination of the information that Sweden's Government quotes in its note of 3 January this year. The allegations that R. Wallenberg should have been in the Soviet Union as late as 1975 is not in accordance with the truth either."

***

The new information that is quoted in the most recent Swedish note is, as far as SDS has learned, not least the testimony given by the Russian Jew Abraham Kalinsky, who now lives in Israel. Kalinsky himself has been in Russian prisons for many years.

He has been known by the MFA for a long time and has reported that he himself saw Wallenberg on the prison island "Wrangels Land" off Siberia in 1962.

He has also given testimony that he then has spoken with persons who saw Wallenberg in the prison hospital in Butyrka in 1975.

Furthermore, Kalinsky's report concurs with what other informers have reported. As such, a Hungarian witness said in 1971 that he had heard from a Hungarian minister who had come home from a trip to Moscow in 1966 that Wallenberg was in a Siberian prison camp at that time.

The MFA attaches great importance to not least Kalinsky's information. The MFA considers him reliable, and persons who know Abraham Kalinsky characterize him as truthful, reliable, and trustworthy.

The Soviets' insistence that Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947 does not cause the Swedish Government to consider the case closed. It will continue its efforts to bring about certainty about his fate.

Raoul Wallenberg is now - if he is alive - 67 years old.

Raoul Wallenberg was employed in the Swedish Legation in Budapest in 1944 in order to head a special assistance department. He was 32 years old then and had worked as foreign director in a Swedish publishing house with business in Hungary for some years.

The Swedish assistance action gradually became very extensive.

The working conditions deteriorated. The Swedish Legation was looted, and during the chaotic period before the Soviet conquest of Budapest the diplomats were at times cut off from each other. The connections with Wallenberg's department were cut off on 15 January. On 17 January he appeared in the Embassy with Soviet escorts. He had to pick up his belongings and go to Marshal Malinovskiy's headquarters. He said that he did not know whether he was going there as a guest or as a prisoner.

That was the last time any Swede saw Raoul Wallenberg.

Aftonbladet, 27 January 1979

RAOUL WALLENBERG AND I PARTED WAYS IN 1959

We Sat in the Same Prison. I Remember Him as a Pale, Small Person, Abraham Kalinski, 62, Says

Abraham Kalinski, 62 years old, a former Polish Army captain and diplomatic officer in Moscow, wears the resistance movement's medal on his left lapel. He speaks in a lively way with intensive gestures to emphasize what he has said.

"I have no reason to say anything but the truth. I saw Raoul Wallenberg several times every week for many years. We parted ways on 27 October 1959, two days before I was released," he says.

Abraham Kalinski is staying in the U.S.A. until 3 February, when he is going back to Israel. After 15 years in Russian prisons he has restarted his life as a chemical engineer.

He lives with his wife at Kish Avenue 11 in Haifa. Kalinski has demanded 400,000 dollars from the Soviets who held him imprisoned without sentence from 1944 to 1959.

The charge was espionage, but he got full rehabilitation from the Russian State in 1957. Yet he was not released from prison until 1959.

Abraham Kalinski is a new witness in the mystery surrounding Raoul Wallenberg, and the question one asks oneself is, of course, whether he has seen the right person and whether he should have any special reason not to tell the truth.

Saw Wallenberg for the Last Time in 1959

The Soviets claim that Wallenberg died in 1947. Kalinski says that he saw Wallenberg — and knew the whole time that it was the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg — several times a week from 1952 to 1959.

Another trace crossed his way in 1976 when he came to Israel and met a woman in Tel Aviv. Her father, who lives in Moscow and who had been in prison from 1973 to 1975, told his daughter who called him to hear how he had done while in prison the following:

"Dear you, two years is nothing. I saw a Swede in the prison hospital who had been in prison for 30 years."

"I realized that it was Raoul Wallenberg. Dear God, is he still there? I thought," Abraham Kalinski says.

Double Agent for KGB

His story began during the Second World War when he came to Moscow on behalf of Poland's Ministry of War. He married a Russian

and lived as a diplomat at Hotel Metropol. Next to him lived an American Embassy official, with whom he became quite friendly. But the American, who is now dead, later turned out to be a double agent and worked for the Soviet secret police, the KGB.

Therefore, he is also going to sue the American Government for 1.5 million dollars.

As a Jew, Abraham Kalinski got very indignant when he got proof of the Russians' cruelty against Jews in Poland and the Soviet Union. In May 1944 he wrote a letter about the persecution to President Franklin Roosevelt and gave it to his American friend so that he could bring it to the U.S. Moscow Ambassador, who was Averell Harriman then. But instead the American gave the letter to the KGB. On 12 May 1944, three days after Kalinski had sent the letter, the secret police knocked on his door. Kalinski reports:

"I was taken to the Verchneuralski Prison in Chelyabinsk, where I was from 1944 to 1953. When Stalin died, Beria's closest assistants, among others, came, just like a number of other prominent Russians, the husband of Stalin's son's mistress, the editor-in-chief of a Communist weekly, the former party secretary in Leningrad, the Politburo member, Nikolai Bukharin, and others."

In the Same Cell as Wallenberg

"A prisoner named Vandrowski moved to my cell in 1952. He had previously shared a three-man cell with Raoul Wallenberg and Munther, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Latvia. Vandrowski pointed Wallenberg out to me, and I saw him several times after 1952. Everybody called him "Wallenberg" or called him "Raoul."

"The Verchneuralski Prison was closed in 1953, and we were transported by railroad to the Aleksandrovski Prison near Irkutsk. During the trip I sat in my own compartment since I was considered a security risk. The other prisoners, on the other hand, were stuffed twenty to thirty in each car. I knew most of them; Wallenberg, among others, was there."

Remember Him as a Pale Person

"We were in Aleksandrovski until 1955 and were then moved to the Vladimir Prison, 18 miles from Moscow. I was in cell 21, and Raoul Wallenberg in the same block; he had cell 23, and I saw him three-four times a week. We could not talk together, but waved to each other. Wallenberg always walked together with Soviet citizens such as Vandrowski or Munther. We prisoners in the Vladimir Prison made umbrellas.

"I was rehabilitated by the Soviet authorities in 1957, but was not released until 29 October 1959.

"I remember Wallenberg as a pale person with a long, narrow face. I saw him for the last time on 27 October, two days before I became free.

"Several years later, it was in 1967, I met a doctor from the Vladimir Prison in Moscow, and we talked about the prisoners who had been there. He said that most of my friends were free now, but that Wallenberg was still there.

Lives in Latvia Today

Munther, who according to Kalinski's report was Wallenberg's cell mate for many years, is living in Latvia today. Abraham Kalinski married, and in 1976 he was permitted to emigrate to Israel. It was there he met the woman in Tel Aviv whose father was in a Soviet prison.

"She was worried about his health when she heard that he had been in the prison hospital. Her father then told her about the Swede who had been in prison for thirty years. It must have been Wallenberg, Abraham Kalinski says.

Rolf Svensson

Expressen, 27 January 1979

"MY CELL MATE WAS NAMED RAOUL WALLENBERG..."

By Kurt Karlsson

New York (Expressen). The new Raoul Wallenberg witness, the Pole Abraham Kalinski, 62, was betrayed to the Russian spy police KGB by an official in the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. He was imprisoned in the Soviet Union for almost fifteen years. Now he is suing the American Government for 6.5 million kronor.

Kalinski was a captain in the Polish Army and proudly wears a medal for his resistance to Hitler Germany. When Poland fell, he was sent to Moscow as liaison for the remainder of the Polish Army.

He married a Russian. In the spring of 1944 when the Red Army advanced through Poland, chasing the Germans in front, Kalinski got proof that Russian soldiers executed Polish Jews, among other things in the Katyn massacre.

He wanted to report what he knew to President Franklin Roosevelt in the U.S.A. Kalinski's closest friend at Hotel Metropol in Moscow was a high-ranking official in the U.S. Embassy.

"I wrote a letter to Roosevelt and gave it to my friend," Kalinski says. "Three days later I was arrested by the KGB. They had gotten my letter. My wife was also taken by the police. She committed suicide in prison.

"I was imprisoned without a sentence until October 1959, despite the fact that I was rehabilitated in the Soviet Union in 1957, four years after Stalin's death.

"From 1944 to 1953 I was in Verchneuralsk in the Chelyabinsk region. In 1952 I got a cell mate named Vandrovski. He had been transferred from another cell which he had shared with Raoul Wallenberg and with the former Latvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Munters.

"A couple of days later my cell mate pointed the Swede and Munters out to me.

"In 1953 the prison was shut down after Stalin's death, and all of us were transferred to Aleksandrovskiy, an old Czarist prison. During the transportation there I also saw Wallenberg and Munters, and I saw them three-four times a week promenading in the prison yard in the new place.

"In 1955-59 I was in the Vladimir Prison, 180 kilometers outside Moscow. I had cell 21, Wallenberg and Munters had cell 23.

"The last time I saw the Swede was 27 October 1959. Two days later I became free," Kalinski says in broken German.

He stayed in Moscow until 1976 when he got permission to move to Israel, where he now works as a chemical engineer.

Shared Cell

"Most of the prisoners were released in the latter part of the sixties," he says. "But in 1967 I met a doctor from my last prison. He reported that Wallenberg was still there. Now he shared a cell with a colonel who had fallen into disgrace."

Last year Kalinski got in touch with a person who knew that there was a Swede who had been imprisoned for thirty years.

"There must be many free former prisoners outside the Soviet Union who have seen Raoul Wallenberg during the years," Kalinski says. "I myself thought he was free until September last year when I read an interview with Simon Wiesenthal, in which he said that the Swede was still missing in the Soviet Union."

...AND THERE ARE EVEN MORE WITNESSES

By Eric Sjöquist

At least four persons have received information to the effect that Raoul Wallenberg was alive in 1975 from a source whom the Swedish MFA considers very reliable.

Wallenberg allegedly was in the hospital prison Butyrka that year. Sick prisoners from other prisons in Moscow are usually sent there.

According to what Expressen has learned, there is information to the effect that Raoul Wallenberg had said in Butyrka in 1975 that he had been in various Russian prisons for more than 30 years. (He was taken to the Soviet Union from Budapest in 1945.)

In this case it is worth noting that it is well known that there are doctors among the guard personnel in Soviet prisons.

The new witness, the Pole Abraham Kalinski, is not the Government's only source in the new development in the case of Raoul Wallenberg.

Information has been collected from different places in the world.

How reliable is Abraham Kalinski?

Since the Swedish Government sent a diplomatic note to the Soviet Government so soon after Kalinski's testimony, his information must have been evaluated as reliable.

It has been compared with information which the Swedish MFA had. The details have fitted together.

The Swedish MFA has also known about the existence of Kalinski for several years. Other witnesses who have reported on Raoul Wallenberg in Russian prisons have mentioned Kalinski's name.

The Swedish MFA got this information while Kalinski himself was still a prisoner in the Soviet Union.

The Prison Term

In the testimony that Kalinski's fellow prisoners have given to representatives of the Swedish MFA, Kalinski has always been described as an "honest" and "reliable" person.

It is this Kalinski who believes he can confirm the information that Wallenberg was in the prison hospital Butyrka in 1975.

Abraham Kalinski's prisoner number during his whole long prison term in the Soviet Union was 1305.

One of the most interesting details in Kalinski's testimony is that he saw Raoul Wallenberg in the yard of the Vladimir Prison about twenty times during the years from 1956 to 1958.

Kalinski has also provided a number of names of former prisoners in the Soviet Union who can give information to the Swedish Government about Raoul Wallenberg's imprisonment in the Soviet Union.

These are found outside the Soviet Union. Thus Abraham Kalinski is not the only one who can contribute information.

False Witness

Kalinski has let it be known through certain channels to Expressen that he has no objections to his testimony, his name, and other persons' names being made public.

For special reasons Expressen has refrained from publishing all details and all names which Kalinski has reported.

FOOTNOTE: Several false witnesses have "stepped forth" in the Raoul Wallenberg affair. Some of them have done so to earn money or to get publicity.

Svenska Dagbladet, 28 January 1979

RAOUL WALLENBERG's

case has been taken up once more in great secrecy by the Swedish Government. It was revealed last Friday that a request had been made to Moscow on 3 January to renew investigations, since information to the effect that Wallenberg was alive as late as 1975 had appeared. As far as some of the period after the Swedish diplomat's disappearance in 1945 is concerned, the new evidence confirms information which the Swedish Government passed on in 1959 already.

Much of the material about Wallenberg which has been given to Swedish authorities through the years has without a doubt been misleading or perhaps been given to them for opportunistic reasons. Some of the testimony given, first and foremost that of Professor Nanna Svarts in 1961 on basis of information from a Russian colleague, has, however, been of such a type that it made obvious the untenability of the Russian allegations that Wallenberg died in 1947 already.

The most recent evidence is also considered very weighty, because it has occasioned a request all of 14 years later. The Russians made a new investigation and explained that "nothing new is found or can be found in the question." Cannot be found... This expression that shows irritation and a bad conscience repeats the totally negative answer to the most recent Swedish request. But the Russian irritation should not be allowed to prevent new attempts to reach clarity in this revolting affair. Fortunately it is stated emphatically in the note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the efforts must continue.

Svenska Dagbladet, 28 January 1979

NEW OPENNESS ABOUT WALLENBERG

Is Moscow after all keeping the door open for a new turn in the Wallenberg affair? Circles close to the Swedish Government are asking themselves this after the exchange of diplomatic notes after Abraham Kalinski's testimony.

The former Polish citizen Kalinski claims, as appeared from an interview in Saturday's SvD that he had seen Wallenberg in the Vladimir Prison and a couple of other prisons in the Soviet Union in the fifties. Furthermore, Wallenberg had, according to Kalinski, still been in Vladimir in 1967 and was seen in a prison hospital in Moscow in 1975.

The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) will not describe the Soviet answer to the Swedish note about the new information as negative. On the contrary, they go so far as to say "encouraging, or at least not discouraging."

The small addition is the result of comparisons with previous Soviet answers which have been anything from irritated to rude and always have declared the case closed. Now Moscow says that they have made a new investigation of the "closed" Wallenberg case and answered fast, politely, and unpolemically - according to the MFA.

In the Swedish interpretation we can read an attempt to try at any cost to guard the smallest chance to have a continued dialogue about Wallenberg. The fact that the Russians have taken the trouble of making a new investigation of new "Swedish" clues that Wallenberg may be alive gives a hint of hope of a continuation - and possibly a turn.

How reliable is Abraham Kalinski? He has clearly not spoken with Wallenberg and has not gotten his identity confirmed by himself. The information about 1968 and 1975 is indirect, based on statements by others.

And why does Kalinski now claim in an interview with Swedish journalists in New York that it was he who contacted Swedish authorities? The MFA claims with certainty that it was the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv that contacted Kalinski first.

However, Swedish experts on the Wallenberg case believe that they have established that Kalinski is speaking the truth about the Vladimir period in the fifties. They have also established Kalinski's general reliability through international contacts.

In the question of the most sensational information, that Wallenberg was alive in 1975, they also have written proof from a person who lives in Moscow who confirms Kalinski's allegations. In consideration of a third person they are very reserved about the

question, but it was this confirmation from the Soviet Union that made the MFA include the information that Wallenberg had been seen at the Butyrka hospital in Moscow in 1975 in the note to Moscow on 3 January this year.

Kalinski claims that he is convinced that the Swede in question must be Wallenberg - which other Swede should have been in Soviet prisons for thirty years? The age also seems to fit. Wallenberg is now, if he is alive, 66 years old.

You cannot rule out the possibility, however, that "a Swede" in the Soviet Union may contain many misunderstandings. It could be an Estonian Swede, a "Swede" from Gammelsvenskby (Old Swedish Town) in southern Russia, where Swedes from the free Estonia emigrated and were not allowed to return. It may also be a confusion with other nationalities.

Swedish authorities are now trying discreetly to check Kalinski's information and personal references. They have already gotten a negative reply in one case, namely about the former Latvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Munthers, who, according to Kalinski, had shared a cell with Wallenberg. Munthers is now said to have died several years ago.

In the MFA's fat files about Wallenberg, where Kalinski's name by the way was found long before he became of current interest, there is just one witness who with one hundred percent certainty has talked with Wallenberg. This is the Austrian Gustav Richter, who shared a cell with the Swede in a Moscow prison as far back as January-February 1945.

On the other hand they have heard a number of persons who say that they have been in "knocking contact" with Wallenberg in the Vladimir Prison in the fifties. Among these are reliable witnesses such as the Swiss Brugger and the Germans Mulle and Rehekampf.

The most valuable aspect of Kalinski's testimony is, the Swedes say, that his jigsaw pieces fit precisely into the mapping that they have had from earlier. Therefore, they also tend to believe his information, although it is secondhand, from 1968 and 1975.

Nobody dares to believe that the Soviet leaders should change their information from 1957 to the effect that Wallenberg died in 1947 because of Kalinski's evidence. It was Gromyko personally who gave the death certificate to the Swedes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs who also is a member of the highest Party organ, the Politburo. The likelihood that he would admit a mistake in such a prolonged and sensitive Swedish-Soviet question must be evaluated as extremely slight.

The note from 1957 is, however, with an authoritative Swedish formulation "replete with all sorts of qualifying terms and double meanings." However, the hope full of reservations which appeared after Kalinski's evidence results from the fact that the Soviet answer about this does not refute these qualifying terms. New breakthroughs may come in the search for clues which has now been intensified.

Ingmar Lindmarker

FORMER PRISONER CLAIMS HEROIC SWEDISH DIPLOMAT STILL ALIVE

New York City NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO in Russian 28 Jan 79 p 2

[Article by Abram Kalinski, former captain in the Polish Army and former permanent Polish representative in the USSR Ministry of Defense: "The Secret of Raul Vallenberg"]

[Text] The author of this article, A. Kalinski, was a captain in the Polish Army and permanent Polish representative at the USSR Ministry of Defense. He was arrested in 1944 and freed in 1959.

During an interview on West German television in November 1978, I mentioned the case of Swedish diplomat Raul Vallenberg, who was abducted by agents of the SMERSh-NKGB on 17 January 1945.

For certain reasons, I could not discuss this question more fully at that time. However, even what I did say aroused the interest of the Swedish authorities. In mid-December Mr. Leifland, Swedish deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Girdman, chief of the political division of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, came to the United States and on 20 December I met with them at the residence of the Swedish general counsel in New York. At this meeting, which lasted more than two hours, I passed on all the information I had about Raul Vallenberg's fate to Mr. Leifland.

In 34 years the Swedish Government has done surprisingly little to rescue Vallenberg even though Sweden has had, for more than 30 years, irrefutable proof that he was abducted by Soviet Chekists and is now in their hands. I stated that "quiet diplomacy" could not help in this matter. The experience of the last 20 years has demonstrated that in relations with the Soviet authorities only broad publicity can help. It is common knowledge that criminals fear the light of day.

Unfortunately, even today the principle of "not upsetting the Kremlin" is fairly widespread in the free world even though its bankruptcy has been demonstrated many times.

I personally was a victim of this policy. In 1955, after I had already spent almost 11 years in solitary confinement, I managed to send a postcard secretly from Vladimir Prison to my sister in Haifa, Israel. I had not seen my sister since 1934, and she thought I had "died the death of the brave," which is what she was officially told. In the postcard I set forth the reasons for my arrest and long imprisonment without a trial. I said that I had been arrested on the basis of a report by my neighbor in the Moscow Metropole Hotel, an important official in the U.S. Embassy in the USSR (A. Harriman was Ambassador).

Upon receiving my postcard, my sister went to a journalist friend and together they paid a visit to the U. S. general counsel in Haifa (this was in 1955). Clutching the back of his head, the counsel exclaimed, "Keep quiet and don't do anything. It was only a mistake that your brother was not executed. There is still hope that he can get out some day, but if you make a fuss he will certainly be shot."

After such an "authoritative" statement my sister did not even want to listen to the arguments of the Israeli journalist who was with her and held precisely the opposite opinion. The counsel's answer, which was based on the same principle of not offending the Kremlin, cost me four and a half years of jail.

The Swedish diplomat Raul Vallenberg, 31 years of age, was sent to Budapest as first secretary of the Swedish Embassy in June 1944. At this time the Allies appealed to the Government of Sweden to help save the Hungarian Jews. Adolph Eichman himself, the master killer, was active in Hungary. When Vallenberg arrived in Budapest not more than 200,000 Jews were left in the country. In his very first days the young diplomat was able to get 4,500 men, women, and children out of the ghetto and locate them in rented or purchased apartments (Vallenberg was the son of a rich banker and had money). Associates of the embassy brought in thousands of Swedish passports and gave them out to Jews marked for trips to the death camps. Next Vallenberg and his helpers would wait for the trains at the Hungarian border and demand that the "citizens" of neutral Sweden be freed.

The ones who were saved returned to their apartments. However, there was no assurance at all that the Germans would not take them again. So Raul Vallenberg conceived a bold plan: to gather as many Jews as possible in one place where they would be under the protection of the Swedish Embassy.

In a very short time this tireless man rented more than 30 buildings and moved thousands of families into them. The area was called "Vallenberg City." Trucks flying the Swedish flag delivered food and

medicine to the "city." The Swedish diplomat did not forget the security of the inhabitants of his "city" either. He organized armed self-defense groups, secretly buying guns from Hungarian, Italian, and even German deserters.

The inhabitants of "Vallenberg City" simply adored the young, charming Raul and called him an angel of mercy. He visited his wards frequently, asked about their needs, and showed his personal concern for them.

Needless to say, such activities did not please the German authorities and the Nazis, led by Wesenmayer, the German Ambassador in Hungary, were looking for a way to get rid of Vallenberg. But they did not succeed. The Swedish diplomat operated with great skill and energy. However, what the Gestapo did not do was done by the Soviet Chekists.

The case of Raul Vallenberg recently caught the interest of the world community again when a street in Budapest was named after him. We should mention here that as early as 1946 the Hungarian Jews put up a monument to their rescuer in Stefan Park, but this memorial was removed on the order of the Stalinist lackey Matyas Rakosi.

Vallenberg fell victim to the newly formed 8th special division of SMERSh, which was led by Abakumov himself. This division engaged in large-scale abduction of people as Soviet forces advanced (I wrote about this in detail in my book "185 Months in the Torture Chambers of the NKGB, MGB, and KGB") and the head of the Chekists at that time, Merkulov, had a standing interest in its activities. And when they caught a "big fish," they reported directly to Stalin.

Raul Vallenberg disappeared on 17 January 1945. Millions of Swedes wrote to Stalin then asking for the release of their countrymen. The governments of Sweden, the United States, England, and other countries also addressed appeals to him. But Stalin remained silent. And when he did speak, he announced simply that "Soviet agencies know nothing of a man named Vallenberg." The protests continued. The Swedish Government sent 23 notes to the Kremlin, but there was no answer.

In 1956 Khrushchev visited Stockholm, where he was given a petition from Vallenberg's mother and the population of the country with a demand that the missing diplomats be returned. Khrushchev promised to "clear up this matter" and, indeed, four months later an answer arrived. It was officially announced that "a man by the name of Raul Vallenberg died of a heart attack in July 1947 in an internal prison of the NKGB of the USSR." But when the Swedes demanded the remains of the deceased man, they were told that he had been cremated. (All convicts in the Soviet Union know that prisoners who die are not cremated. The only possible exception is members of the Politburo who have been executed, but simple arrestees are buried with their number plate on their leg.)

Subsequently, correcting the mistake of the "blabbermouth" Khrushchev, Brezhnev's KGB thought up a new explanation: Vallenberg was supposedly killed by the Nazis or Hungarian fascists in revenge for saving Jews. This is the version that the Soviets continue to hold today. So, under Stalin there was no Vallenberg at all; under Krushchev he died of a heart attack in Lubyanka; under Brezhnev he was killed by the fascists. All three are lies. The prisoners of Vladimir and Verkhneural'sk prisons and the Aleksandrov Central Prison know the truth about this crime.

I also know the truth, from primary sources, which means from many fellow prisoners I met during my more than 15 years of prison life who had formerly served with Vallenberg. On 20 December 1978 I turned this information with names over to Mr. Leifland, deputy Swedish minister of foreign affairs, and Mr. Girdman, chief of the political division of the ministry.

When the KGB wants to throw off people who are following the trail of Chekist crimes, it spreads widely varying rumors, creating great confusion. Unfortunately, Simon Wiesenthal, the well-known hunter of Nazi criminals, was taken in by this Goebbelsian tactic. In his appeal to the Swedish Government, Wiesenthal refers to stories by people who supposedly saw Raul Vallenberg in some kind of "special camp for foreigners." There are no such camps and never were. All secret prisoners serve in the special prisons, Vladimir, Novocherkassk, Orel, Verkhneural'sk, Aleksandrov Central, and others, in which I too served more than 15 years. No camp can be as rigidly isolated as a prison; in them isolation and secrecy can be raised to devlish perfection.

I first heard of Vallenberg from the Jewish writer David Vendrovskiy, who had once been a correspondent for the European Press Agency. This was in November 1951 at Verkhneural'sk Prison. Vendrovskiy was transferred to my room directly from a room in which three of them had been imprisoned: he, the former minister of foreign affairs of free Latvia Munters, and Raul Vallenberg.

David told me that he had been imprisoned with a "very interesting and extraordinarily likeable Swede," the former diplomat Vallenberg. Vallenberg was an "import," which is what the convicts called people

abducted from the West by the Chekists. Following the Swede's own words, Vendrovskiy told me this story. Vallenberg had appealed to the Soviet military authorities to allow him to take out the food bought for his wards, the rescued Jews, before the Soviet troops arrived. The next day 5-6 Soviet officers came to see the diplomat and invited him to come to their commander for talks. Vallenberg said that he had some kind of "bad feeling" about it. For an invitation one would have been enough, even a sergeant or enlisted man. And although he knew, he said, "Soviet ways," still he went with them.

When they arrived at the place Vallenberg was put in an empty room whose only furniture was one night table. The officers disappeared. Toward evening a dirty mattress was thrown in for the diplomat and weakened, tired, and hungry, Vallenberg fell asleep. In the morning he was awakened by the bitter cold in the unheated room and did some running to warm himself up. For breakfast he was given a tincan of hot water and a piece of doughy bread. Finally, on 20 January Vallenberg and a group of Hungarians were sent by plane to Moscow.

At Lubyanka the young Swede spent about one year "under investigation," then in 1946 was sent to Verkhneural'sk Prison in Chelyabinskaya Oblast. Before he left a judgement rendered in his absence by a special meeting of the OSO was announced: he was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment "for espionage."

Vendrovskiy, retelling Vallenberg's story, told how at Lubyanka the Swede tried to prove to the investigators that he had done nothing but save Jews from the Germans. Smiling bitterly, David remarked to me that the noble Swede did not realize that saving Jews was a much greater crime than espionage, to both the Cheka and the Gestapo.

Seven years later prison life brought me together with Munters, Vallenberg's other cellmate. He confirmed everything said by Vendrovskiy and added to it. In 1953, Munters said, he, Vallenberg, and the former first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Kerelo-Finnish SSSR [sic] Kupriyanov were sent to Irkutskaya Oblast, to Aleksandrovsk Central Prison. Other prisoners sent there in separate groups were also arriving. I was one of them. They said that the Verkhneural'sk Prison was being vacated to make room for Beriya's men.

In 1955 all the convicts were removed from the Aleksandrov Central Prison and put in two other prisons: Vladimir and Novocherkassk. To our Vladimir group, which included Munters and Vallenberg, the authorities added the Latvian pastors Freis and Dumis, the Lithuanian catholic priest Mikyal'kyavichus, and a likeable young fellow named Yuriy Shukhevich, son of the well-known Ukrainian nationalist. (I read somewhere recently that Yuriy Shukhevich is still in Soviet prison. If that is true, the unfortunate man has broken all "records".)

Our party was loaded in a "Stolypin" car and sent through Kirov and Gor'kiy to Vladimir. Because I had a "rank of honor," namely "specially dangerous state criminal," and was riding in a separate compartment watched by a guard with an automatic weapon, I could see the other prisoners, but I was unable to talk with them. My lonely trip with four guards headed by an officer of at least captain's rank (this is called a "special convoy") seems terrifying at first, but in reality these conditions were even comfortable compared to the way that they transported prisoners who were simply dangerous, for example "talkers" (Article 58[10]). They are shoved into the same kind of compartment, but 20-30 in each.

That is how the current Nobel Laureate Solzhenitsyn "traveled." Then if you consider that "specially dangerous state criminals" eat the hot food of the guards, not the usual rotten fish, you can wish with all your heart that all the members of the Politburo headed by Marshal Brezhnev could share this happy fate.

So we arrived at the Vladimir Prison of sad repute. After a bath and interrogation our entire party was led off to various wings and rooms. As was proper for my rank, I got a single room, No 21 of the second wing. In early 1956 I received a cell-mate, Simon Cogoberidze, a Georgian social democrat and former political emigre. He had earlier been in the third wing with Vallenberg and Mamulov, a man who just a short time before had been one of Beria's closest assistants.

Cogoberidze told me that those two had also been transferred to the second wing and were in the neighboring cell, No 23. Indeed, a few hours later we saw through the window Raul Vallenberg walking with the former Chekist murderer Mamulov. After that we often saw them. Our wing was considered the "sick wing," but in fact it was used for special isolation. In it, for example, were two mysterious physicists and a colonel-doctor who had formerly worked at some institute where bacteriological preparations for sabotage and military purposes were manufactured. Yevgeniya Alliluyeva, sister of Stalin's deceased wife, Ordzhonikidze's brother, Lyalikov who was an eye-witness to and testified for the Germans on the Katynskiy crime by the Chekists, and other "specially dangerous" prisoners also served there.

On 29 October 1959, two and a half years after my full rehabilitation (of which I had known nothing), I was freed from prison, but without the right to return to Poland, my native land.

At this time Raul Vallenberg was still in cell No 23, but Mamulov had been replaced by former secretary of the Central Committee of the Georgian Communist Party Shatiya. I saw them walking in the yard many times too.

In 1967 I learned from Butova, the chief doctor at Vladimir Prison, that after 25 years of imprisonment Simon Gogoberidze was freed and lived at home in Tbilisi. I went to see him and when we met, of course, asked him about those who had remained in prison after me. Simon said that Mamulov and Shariya were no longer at Vladimir, but that the Swede Raul Vallenberg was still in cell No 23 with some new fellow that wore a colonel's gray karakul papakha (fur hat).

Until recently this was my latest information on the tragic fate of the noble Swede, a victim of the cruel and lying murderers who enthusiastically support human rights in Chile and on the West Bank of the Jordan.

But just recently I received new information. Yan Kaplan, a 65-year-old Muscovite who was imprisoned for his desire to go to his only daughter in Israel, saw Raul Vallenberg in the hospital of Butyrskaya Prison in Moscow in the summer of 1975. There is no doubt of this. Yan Kaplan, who was freed for medical reasons after two years of imprisonment, talked to his daughter Anna Bilder, living in Tel Aviv, on the telephone. Wanting to reassure her, he said, "Don't worry about my health. I have only been in prison two years and I feel fine. At the hospital of Butyrskaya Prison I saw a Swede who has been serving more than 30 years and he looks alright."

Just recently I read a letter that Kaplan sent to one of his relatives in the United States where he repeats the same phrase about a "Swede who has been serving more than 30 years and he looks alright." On 2 January 1979 I gave a copy of this letter to Mr. Friedman, Swedish General Counsel in New York, to send to the Swedish ministry of foreign affairs.

In conclusion, I want to appeal to the readers of NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO: those of you who were in Soviet prisons and know something about Raul Vallenberg, report it to the Swedish authorities through the general counsel or to me through the editors of the newspaper.

11,176
CSO: 8044

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

8 February 1979

MEMORANDUM

To : EUR/NE - Ronald E. Woods

From : [redacted]

Subject: Case of Swedish National Raoul Wallenberg

1. Information available to this Agency on Abraham Kalinski for the period 1959-1976 indicates that on his release from prison in the Soviet Union he resided in Vladimir where he worked in a tractor factory. Mr. Kalinski contacted the United States Embassy in Moscow in 1965 where he repeated his story on his arrest and subsequent imprisonment by the Soviets. We have no additional information on Mr. Kalinski's activities in the USSR subsequent to 1965. We have no record of Mr. Kalinski in the past having been aware of the whereabouts of Mr. Wallenberg.

2. We have no information confirming Mr. Kalinski's statement regarding Mr. Dutko, a former United States Foreign Service officer serving in Moscow.

CONFIDENTIAL

23

33/25/ SECRET FRF: STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

79 1971418 PAGE 001 IN 1971418
TOR: 091540Z FEB 79 [redacted]

S E C R E T 091409Z FEB 79 STAFF

CITE BONN 78222

TO: [redacted] DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

REF: (NOT SENT/NEEDED [redacted]
A. EGXA-6567
B. DIRECTOR 353825

1. AT 2 FEBRUARY MEETING, [redacted] REPORTED PUBLICATION IN SWEDISH PRESS OF INFORMATION WHICH [redacted] OBTAINED IN INTERVIEW WITH ABRAHAM KALINSKIY, RUSSIAN JEWISH EMIGRE WHO NOW RESIDING ISRAEL AFTER LENGTHY IMPRISONMENT IN SOVIET LABOR CAMPS. INFORMATION CONCERNS RAOUL WALLENBERG, SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO ARRESTED AND IMPRISONED BY SOVIETS IN 1944 WHEN RED ARMY OCCUPIED BUDAPEST. USSR LATER CLAIMED THAT WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN LUBYANKA PRISON IN 1947. DURING [redacted] INTERVIEW WITH KALINSKIY, KALINSKIY MENTIONED NAMES OF SEVERAL WITNESSES ATTESTING THAT WALLENBERG ALIVE AS LATE AS 1975. [redacted] PROVIDED THIS INFORMATION TO ACQUAINTANCE, SWEDISH TV JOURNALIST HANUS WEBER, WHO ADVISED SWEDISH GOVERNMENT OF NEW FACTS. [redacted] THEN HELPED ARRANGE INTERVIEW OF KALINSKIY IN ISRAEL BY TWO SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS, ONE OF WHOM WAS STATE SECRETARY SVEN HARDMAN. ON BASIS OF INTERVIEW, SWEDISH GOVERNMENT SENT NOTE TO USSR REQUESTING CLARIFICATION OF WALLENBERG'S STATUS. WHEN NO ANSWER FORTHCOMING FROM SOVIET UNION, MATTER WAS RELEASED TO SWEDISH PRESS WHICH CARRIED STORY IN STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER "EXPRESSEN." [redacted] SAID THAT PER WEBER, STORY HAS HAD EFFECT OF STIRRING UP PUBLIC OPINION AGAINST SOVIET UNION FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN GENERAL AND FOR ITS TREATMENT OF WALLENBERG CASE IN PARTICULAR. [redacted] REPORTED THAT SWEDISH GOVERNMENT PROMISES TO SEND LETTER OF APPRECIATION TO HIM, THROUGH HIS EMPLOYER, FOR HIS ROLE IN AFFAIR.

2. RECENT SWEDISH INQUIRY CONCERNING WALLENBERG WAS SUBJECT OF FEATURE ARTICLE IN 8 FEBRUARY EDITION OF FRG DAILY,

SECRET

SECRET

STAFF

---

79 1971418 PAGE 002 IN 1971418
TOR: 091540Z FEB 79 [redacted]

"DIE WELT." ARTICLE RECOUNTS BACKGROUND OF WALLENBERG AFFAIR AND CONDEMNS SOVIET ACTIONS IN DEALING WITH IT FROM 1944 UP TO PRESENT. WILL TM ARTICLE TO HQS.

3. FILE: [redacted] RVW 08 FEB 99.
DOCI.

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

23

7071 SECRET FPP: , , , , , , ,

DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

HANUS WEBER

[redacted]

79 1998127 PAGE 001
TOT: 150419Z FEB 79

S E C R E T
DEFERRED TELEPOUCH 150419Z WASHINGTON 380488
TO: [redacted]
FROM: [redacted]
SUBJECT: [redacted]
REFS: A. [redacted]
B. [redacted]
C. WASHINGTON 011213

1. WISH TO ADVISE ADDRESSES THAT KALINSKIY CASE OF RECENT HEADQUARTERS INTEREST AS RESULT OF SWEDISH TO STATE DEPARTMENT WHICH STATE PASSED TO [redacted]. SUBSEQUENTLY, HQS RECEIVED REF A IN WHICH A [redacted] REPORTED THAT HE IN CONTACT WITH SOVIET EMIGRE (KALINSKIY) WHO WAS IMPRISONED BY SOVIETS AND WHO REPORTEDLY HAD (A) INFO ON WELCH ASSASSINATION, (B) BACKGROUND INFO ON MARINA OSWALD ACQUIRED IN SOVIET PRISONS, (C) INFO ON YASCHORNIY INSTITUTE AT VLADIMIROV (WHICH HAD CHEMICAL WARFARE FUNCTION) AND (D) INFO ON RAOUL WALLENBERG, SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED LIVES OF JEWS DURING WORLD WAR II AND SUBSEQUENTLY INCARCERATED SOVIETS.

2. KALINSKIY IS A FORMER POLISH ARMY LT COL. WHO CLAIMS HE WAS JAILED BY SOVIETS BECAUSE HE TRIED TO PASS TO A UNITED STATES DIPLOMAT IN MOSCOW PROOF OF SOVIET EXECUTION OF JEWS AT KATYN, POLAND. KALINSKIY CHARGES THAT IT WAS THE AMERICAN DIPLOMAT, PAUL DUTKO, NOW DECEASED, WHO PROVIDED SOVIETS WITH INFORMTION WHICH LED TO HIS ARREST AND SUBSEQUENT IMPRISONMENT. KALINSKIY'S FILE CONTAINS NO INFORMATION CONFIRMING HIS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE AMERICAN DIPLOMAT.

3. KALINSKIY WAS IMPRISONED IN THE SOVIET UNION 1944 AND RELEASED IN 1959. HE SUBSEQUENTLY BECAME A SOVIET CITIZEN AND IN 1960 HE MARRIED A RUSSIAN, JEWISH WOMAN CHEMIST. [redacted] WHO KNEW KALINSKIY IN PRISON, CONSIDERED KALINSKIY A SUSPECT SOVIET AGENT. KALINSKIY EMIGRATED TO ISRAEL IN 1972 AND NOW IS AN ISRAELI CITIZEN. KALINKSIY CAME TO THE UNITED STATES FOR

SECRET

23

/07/ SECRET FPP:

DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

[redacted]

9 1998127 PAGE 001
TOT: 150419Z FEB 79 WASHINGT 380488

S E C R E T
DEFERRED TELEPOUCH 150419Z WASHINGTON 380488
TO: [redacted]
FROM: [redacted]
SUBJECT: [redacted]
REFS: A. [redacted]
B. [redacted]
C. WASHINGTON 011213

FILE WALLENBERG FILE

1. WISH TO ADVISE ADDRESSES THAT KALINSKIY CASE HAS BEEN SUBJECT OF RECENT HEADQUARTERS INTEREST AS RESULT OF SWEDISH EMBASSY QUERY TO STATE DEPARTMENT WHICH STATE PASSED TO [redacted]. SUBSEQUENTLY, HQS RECEIVED REF A IN WHICH A [redacted] REPORTED THAT HE IN CONTACT WITH SOVIET EMIGRE (KALINSKIY) WHO WAS IMPRISONED BY SOVIETS AND WHO REPORTEDLY HAD (A) INFO ON WELCH ASSASSINATION, (B) BACKGROUND INFO ON MARINA OSWALD ACQUIRED IN SOVIET PRISONS, (C) INFO ON YASCHORNIY INSTITUTE AT VLADIMIROV (WHICH HAD CHEMICAL WARFARE FUNCTION) AND (D) INFO ON RAOUL WALLENBERG, SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED LIVES OF JEWS DURING WORLD WAR II AND SUBSEQUENTLY INCARCERATED SOVIETS.

2. KALINSKIY IS A FORMER POLISH ARMY LT COL. WHO CLAIMS HE WAS JAILED BY SOVIETS BECAUSE HE TRIED TO PASS TO A UNITED STATES DIPLOMAT IN MOSCOW PROOF OF SOVIET EXECUTION OF JEWS AT KATYN, POLAND. KALINSKIY CHARGES THAT IT WAS THE AMERICAN DIPLOMAT, PAUL DUTKO, NOW DECEASED, WHO PROVIDED SOVIETS WITH INFORMTION WHICH LED TO HIS ARREST AND SUBSEQUENT IMPRISONMENT. KALINSKIY'S FILE CONTAINS NO INFORMATION CONFIRMING HIS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST THE AMERICAN DIPLOMAT.

3. KALINSKIY WAS IMPRISONED IN THE SOVIET UNION 1944 AND RELEASED IN 1959. HE SUBSEQUENTLY BECAME A SOVIET CITIZEN AND IN 1960 HE MARRIED A RUSSIAN, JEWISH WOMAN CHEMIST. [redacted] WHO KNEW KALINSKIY IN PRISON, CONSIDERED KALINSKIY A SUSPECT SOVIET AGENT. KALINSKIY EMIGRATED TO ISRAEL IN 1972 AND NOW IS AN ISRAELI CITIZEN. KALINKSIY CAME TO THE UNITED STATES FOR

SECRET

23

SECRET

DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

79 1998127

PAGE 002
TOT: 1504192 FEB 79 WASHINGT 380488

ABOUT THREE MONTHS IN NOVEMBER 1978.

4. IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS POSED BY THE SWEDISH EMBASSY, WE PROVIDED THE STATE DEPARTMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING REPLY:

"1. INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THIS AGENCY ON ABRAHAM KALINSKIY FOR THE PERIOD 1959-1976 INDICATES THAT ON HIS RELEASE FROM PRISON IN THE SOVIET UNION HE RESIDED IN VLADIMIR WHERE HE WORKED IN A TRACTOR FACTORY. MR. KALINSKIY CONTACTED THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN MOSCOW IN 1965 WHERE HE REPEATED HIS STORY ON HIS ARREST AND SUBSEQUENT IMPRISONMENT BY THE SOVIETS. WE HAVE NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON MR. KALINSKIY'S ACTIVITIES IN THE USSR SUBSEQUENT TO 1965. WE HAVE NO RECORD OF MR. KALINSKIY IN THE PAST HAVING BEEN AWARE OF THE WHEREABOUTS OF MR. WALLENBERG.

"2. WE HAVE NO INFORMATION CONFIRMING MR. KALINSKIY'S STATEMENT REGARDING MR. DUTKO, A FORMER UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER SERVING IN MOSCOW."

5. WE NOTE THE INVOLVEMENT OF HANUS WEBER IN REFERENCE B AFFAIR. STOCKHOLM IS AWARE WEBER HAS BEEN SUSPECTED OF HAVING CZECH INTEL CONNECTIONS. REF C FORWARDED HQS TRACES ON WEBER TO ADDRESSEES.

6. FILE: [redacted] RVW 13 FEB 99 DRV DOC.1. ALL SECRET.
ORIG: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

/14/ SECRET FRP: , , ,

EMBASSY WITH WALLENBERG AND WAS AT LUBYANKA WITH WALLENBERG; (C) EFIM MOSHINSKY, P.O. BOX 10118, TEL AVIV, HOME ADDRESS: NEVE SHARET, REHOV AHI DAKAR 14/14 (WHO SIGNED AFFADAVIT ABOUT MEETING WALLENBERG AT WRANGEL ISLAND PRISON CAMP; AND (D) A. SHIFRIN, CENTER FOR STUDY OF SOVIET PRISON CAMPS, P.O. BOX 32, ZIKHRON YAAKOV, ISRAEL, WHO WAS TOLD BY A PRISONER AT CAMP NO. 7 THAT WALLENBERG WAS SEEN AT WRANGEL ISLAND IN MID-1940'S.

5. FYI: ERNEST ORLOVSKY, MOSCOW RESIDENT, EXPERT ON US PATENTS, WHO IS MEMBER SOVIET HIGHER MATHEMATICAL ASSN, HAS EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF METERIALS ON WALLENBERG CASE. UNLESS THERE IS ABSOLUTELY SECURE MEANS INTERVIEW ORLOVSKY AND PROTECT HIS IDENTITY IT SEEMS UNLIKELY HE COULD BE CONTACTED FOR MATERIAL TO BE USED IN ZDF FEATURE.

6. REF B GIVES RUNDOWN ON SWEDISH EMBASSY/WASH QUERIES ABOUT KALENSKIY. SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAS SHOWN CONTINUING AND INTENSE INTEREST WALLENBERG CASE AND MAY BE WILLING ASSIST [redacted] IN PREPARING SERIES.

7. [redacted] YOUR SUGGESTIONS (E.G. NAMES, PHONE NUMBERS) RE SWEDES WHO COULD CONTRIBUTE TO PROGRAM IMPACT WOULD BE WELCOME. HOPEFULLY THE ZDF FEATURE WOULD BE PURCHASED/USED BY SWEDISH TV.

8. FILE: [redacted]
BY 004244 >
ORIG: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

/22/ SECRET FRP: . . . . . .

STAFF

CONF: [redacted] INFO: [redacted]

[redacted] (18/P)

79 2185663 PAGE 001

TOT: 220219Z MAR 79 DIRECTOR 403323

S E C R E T

STAFF 220219Z DIRECTOR 403323

TO: [redacted]

REF: DIRECTOR 402300

1. THIS CABLE CONTAINS ADDITIONAL DETAIL THAT SHOULD FACILITATE CASPONSOR'S EFFORTS PRODUCE WALLENBERG FEATURE.

2. ABRAM KALINSKI'S 28 JAN 79 NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO ARTICLE STATES THAT IN MID-DECEMBER 1978 TWO SWEDISH DIPLOMATS, DEPUTY FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER LEIFLAND AND CHIEF OF THE SWEDISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY'S POLITICAL DIVISION GIRDMAN MET WITH KALINSKI IN NEW YORK ABOUT WALLENBERG, WHOSE CASE KALINSKI HAD MENTIONED IN A NOT-FURTHER-IDENTIFIED "NOVEMBER 1978" WEST GERMAN TV INTERVIEW. "AT THIS MEETING," KALINSKI WRITES, "WHICH LASTED MORE THAN TWO HOURS, I PASSED ALL THE INFORMATION I HAD ABOUT WALLENBERG'S FATE TO MR. LEIFLAND."

3. KALINSKI'S ARTICLE GOES ON TO STATE:

"IN 34 YEARS THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAS DONE SURPRISINGLY LITTLE TO RESCUE WALLENBERG EVEN THOUGH SWEDEN HAS HAD, FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS, IRREFUTABLE PROOF THAT HE WAS ABDUCTED BY SOVIET CHEKISTS AND IS NOW IN THEIR HANDS. I STATED THAT 'QUIET DIPLOMACY' COULD NOT HELP IN THIS MATTER. THE EXPERIENCE OF THE LAST 20 YEARS HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT IN RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES ONLY BROAD PUBLICITY CAN HELP. IT IS COMMON KNOWLEDGE THAT CRIMINALS FEAR THE LIGHT OF DAY.

"UNFORTUNATELY, EVEN TODAY THE PRINCIPLE OF 'NOT UPSETTING THE KREMLIN' IS FAIRLY WIDESPREAD IN THE FREE WORLD EVEN THOUGH ITS BANKRUPTCY HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED MANY TIMES."

4. THE REF NEFEDOV ARTICLE, WHICH APPEARS IN 15 FEB 79 ISSUE OF NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO, GIVES KRISKO'S FIRST NAME AS "GERMAN." NEFEDOV, WHO WRITES THAT KRISKO DIED FIVE YEARS AGO, AND

SECRET

THAT NEFEDOV'S ACQUAINTANCE WITH KRISKO DATES FROM THE MID-1950'S IN HAMBURG WHERE KRISKO WENT AFTER 10 YEARS IN LUBYANKA AND VLADIMIR PRISONS. NEFEDOV'S ARTICLE GIVES KRISKO'S ACCOUNT OF HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST AND KRISKO'S UNDERSTANDING AND BELIEF WHILE IN LUBYANKA THAT WALLENBERG AT THE SAME TIME WAS BEING HELD AND INTERROGATED THERE.

5. NEFEDOV WRITES THAT KRISKO'S WIFE YELENA OSIPOUNA AND DAUGHTER KRISTABELLA-ALEKSANDRA LIVE IN HAMBURG. (HIS WIFE WAS IN BUDAPEST WHEN KRISKO WAS KIDNAPED.)

6. [redacted] PERHAPS YOU CAN OFFER COMMENT OR OTHER INFO THAT WOULD BE USEFUL TO [redacted] PROBABLE DESIRE TO CONTACT AND PERHAPS HAVE A FILMED INTERVIEW WITH LEIFLAND AND GIRDMAN.

7. FILE: [redacted]

CA AUTHORITY: PERSPECTIVE "HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE" (DIRECTOR 038918).>
ORIG: [redacted]

26 Mar 79

INFORMATION CONCERNING RAOUL WALLENBERG

New York NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO in Russian undated p 3

[Article by Nikolay Nefedov: "Who Is Responsible for the Wallenberg Tragedy?"]

[Text] Responding to the request of A. Kalinskiy, author of the article "Tayna Raulya Vallenberga" [The Raoul Wallenberg Secret] (NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO, 28 January 1979) for any information relating to the kidnapping of Swedish diplomat R. Wallenberg by SMERSH ["Smert shpionam"--Death to Spies] agents and his imprisonment in Soviet jails, I would like to relate everything told to me by a former interpreter attached to the Swedish Embassy in Budapest. I might mention that I am not adding very much new to the facts presented by former Soviet prisoner A. Kalinskiy, but nonetheless I feel that any additional information on the kidnapping of R. Wallenberg is still valuable.

In the mid-1950's I became acquainted in Hamburg with the merchant German Krisko, who had just left the Soviet Union where he had spent approximately 10 years in Lubyanka and the Vladimir Prison. According to Krisko his kidnapping by SMERSH to a certain degree was tied in with the kidnapping of R. Wallenberg. Here is the history of G. Krisko: he lived in Riga but just prior to the beginning of WW II he went to Yugoslavia where he was involved in various commercial operations. The developing war found him in Hungary. By the end of the war he was working as an interpreter in the Swedish Embassy in Budapest. Krisko was fluent in Russian, German, and French but in actuality the Embassy only needed a Russian interpreter. The fact was that after Hungary declared war on the USSR, the Soviet representation was forced to leave Budapest and the Swedish Embassy took on the protection of Soviet interests.

Krisko had numerous occasions to meet Wallenberg when there was a need for the Russian language for translation of documents and requests, as well as for oral translation for Russian refugees--former Soviet citizens fleeing from the advancing Red Army and who had reached Hungary via Poland and Rumania--seeking protection against the tyranny of German and Hungarian powers. I use the term "former Soviet" since those seeking assistance from the

Swedish Ambassador, to the great amazement of the Swedes, did not at all want to return to the socialist "paradise" and naively requested that they be sent to Sweden.

I became friendly with Krisko and, when we met later in Germany, we saw each other every day. During our chats we often returned to his "road of sorrow" and the kidnapping of R. Wallenberg so I remember his tale well.

Soon after the Red Army took Budapest in early 1945, four SMERSH agents dressed in regular Red Army uniforms seized Krisko near the Swedish Embassy, tossed him into a car, and took him to some commandatura on the outskirts of Pest. Here after interrogation they tossed him into a cellar full of prisoners of various nationalities packed in like sardines! Greeks, Spaniards, Rumanians, Yugoslavs, and others.

According to Krisko, R. Wallenberg was also kidnapped the same day or a day later. After two days Krisko was hauled to an airport and placed on a large transport aircraft. There were several dozen foreign prisoners already aboard, among whom Krisko recognized Raoul Wallenberg who recognized him and nodded his head. He looked buoyant probably thinking his arrest was a misunderstanding. How could he even think that he would never again see Sweden, never again see his relatives. But, Krisko was unable to talk to the diplomat since the guards armed with automatic weapons--one guard per prisoner--refused to allow any conversation.

The aircraft landed several hours later at a Moscow airport and the prisoners were taken to the Lubyanka. Here Krisko was placed in solitary where he remained three years. During that time he was interrogated each week the first year and less as time went on by several investigators, including the head Chekist Abakumov. Although the Chekists accused Krisko of spying for Sweden, then England, then the USA, the interrogations centered on the activities of Raoul Wallenberg. The investigators were interested in what Russians had contact with him, i.e. that had requested help and they asked what help Wallenberg gave them and so on. They were also interested in the role the diplomat played in rescuing Jews, as was described in detail by A. Kalinskiy in his article.

Although Krisko was in solitary he was able to find out in a roundabout manner that Wallenberg was also there in the Lubyanka. By the way, even the investigators talked about that. Trying to get the necessary confession from him, they said, for example, that there was no sense holding back since Wallenberg had already confessed the day before, supposedly.

After three years of imprisonment at the Lubyanka, Krisko was taken to Vladimir Prison. There was no trial of any kind but he remained nonetheless in a difficult situation for in excess of 10 years. He was also in solitary at the Vladimir Prison. After Adenauer succeeded in achieving the freedom of German prisoners of war and individuals deported during the war, Krisko being a German subject was sent from the jail to a repatriation camp, then to West Germany a week later.

Having arrived in Germany, Krisko visited the CIA office in Frankfurt and reported everything that he knew about Wallenberg's kidnapping. The Americans took down his testimony, but pointed out that since Wallenberg is a Swede and not an American, his case in essence was not applicable to them. Krisko later traveled to Stockholm. I do not recall with whom he spoke there. But, they did not demonstrate much interest in Sweden in Krisko's information then, i.e. in the mid-1950's. As former Polish army captain A. Kalinskiy notes, the principle enforced there was "don't anger the Kremlin in any way."

Naturally, it is Soviet leaders who are primarily responsible for the tragic fate of Raoul Wallenberg. However, their guilt does not take away the responsibility of the socialists sitting in the Swedish government for the fate of their diplomat. When information was received about the Soviet crime, they did everything possible to see that Wallenberg's kidnapping did not receive wide publicity, fearing an international scandal, and hoping to straighten things out on the sly. The instance with Krisko is evidence of this. Rather than widely publicizing his information and setting up a press conference, the Swedish bureaucrats hurried to get rid of him, announcing that a special commission to investigate the Wallenberg matter would visit Krisko in Hamburg. As to be expected, no such commission ever showed up. Five years ago Krisko suddenly died of a heart attack in Hamburg. His wife Yelena Osipovna and daughter Kristabella-Aleksandra are now living there. During Krisko's kidnapping his wife also was in Hungary.

Thus, even when it had become quite certain that R. Wallenberg was still sitting in a Soviet jail, the Swedish government limited itself to timid protests rather than presenting an ultimatum about the immediate release of their perfectly innocent diplomat and threatening the severance of diplomatic relations. But, as numerous examples showed, the Soviets only laughed at toothless protests.

Meanwhile, what else do you expect from a government headed by such people as the notorious Palme (he is now out of office). When President Ford gave the order that Vietnamese rescued from the Red terror would be given the opportunity to leave Vietnam, Palme censured this order. In his opinion, this was a very inhuman action since it separates people. . . . . from relatives. If it were up to the Swedish humanist, without batting an eye he would drive the Vietnamese refugees back to their homeland, i.e. in actuality to communist extermination camps. And, in September 1975 when a Spanish court sentenced five terrorists murderers--three communists and two Basque separatists to the death sentence for the base murder of five policemen, Palme jumped on the Spanish government, requiring immediate release of the murderers since this would leave the children without fathers and the wives without husbands. He recalled his ambassador from Madrid and even required that diplomatic relations be broken with Spain. And, when the Soviet government kidnaps and holds an innocent Swedish diplomat for decades in its jails (and possibly has already killed him), the Swedish Prime Minister then puts his finger to his lips and says "not so loud, don't irritate the Soviets, don't ruin detente."

Absolutely not. They might not allow Swedish tourists to see Leningrad and Moscow and the Swedes would be deprived of the opportunity to leave their kroner in Soviet hotels, restaurants, and Beryozkas. . . .

It is significant that on 14 June 1945 when SMERSH agents in Berlin kidnapped the Danish Dr. Alexander Tomsen, representative of the international Red Cross and sent him to Butyrki jail, Danish government bureaucrats did just the same thing as the Swedes--in spite of the furor on the part of relatives and his brother, an American army officer, everything was done in Denmark to insure that the doctor's kidnapping did not receive wide publicity. Dr. A. Tomsen was found guilty of espionage and sat in Vorkuta for 10 years. But, his fate was better than that of Raoul Wallenberg. He was freed and returned to Denmark.

. . .The secret of the Swedish diplomat's disappearance came to light a long time ago. One secret remains: is Raoul Wallenberg alive or have his tragic days already ended? And when, where, and how?

We trust that regardless of how the Soviet executioners attempt to hide traces of their crime the time will come when the crime will come to light.

7869
CSO: 8044/0907

During a press conference in Oslo Wednesday, before he concluded his official visit, President Cabral emphasized that the difficulties encountered since independence in 1974 are not yet over but that the country wants to move away from the transitional phase of unilateral foreign aid.

"The objective now is to seek cooperation projects by which Norway will also benefit, the aim being to enable Guinea-Bissau to stand on its own feet economically," Cabral maintained.

President Cabral arrived in Oslo Tuesday and is moving on to Stockholm Thursday. Sweden is one of the major providers of aid to Guinea-Bissau.

SRI LANKA MINISTER TO DISCUSS DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

LD301413 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 22 Mar 79 p 18 LD

[Excerpt] Despite the fact that Sri Lanka with its 14 million inhabitants is a small Third World country, it has played a central role in the group of 88 nonalined countries with its neutral foreign policy course and currently holds the chairmanship of the group.

Norway has increased aid to Sri Lanka through the Norwegian Agency for International Development since the Storting in 1977 classified the country as a new prime area for foreign aid through cooperation projects.

Against this background Foreign Minister A.C. Hameed's 22-26 March state visit to Norway must be regarded as an important one in which the main emphasis will be placed on discussing Norwegian development aid for Sri Lanka. On behalf of the group of nonalined countries, which alone have a UN majority, Hameed will also request Norway's help in persuading the industrialized countries to support the demand for a new economic world order. This will be a central topic at the UNCTAD conference in Manila in May.

Foreign Minister Hameed told NTB that the visit will essentially be a good will exercise in order to present the policy pursued by President J.R. Jayawardene and his government since they replaced Prime Minister Srimavo Bandaranaike's socialist government in the June 1977 election.

"I want to discuss possible development projects between Norway and Sri Lanka, and I will take the opportunity to express our gratitude to the Norwegian Government and people for the assistance we have received. I will use my time in Norway to promote the greatest possible understanding for cooperation between our two countries," Hameed said, stressing that it is important and essential for Norway to "understand Sri Lanka's development strategy."

SWEDEN

PAPERS CONTINUE DEBATE OVER WALLENBERG CASE

LD300919 [Editorial Report LD] Stockholm dailies in Swedish carry further coverage of details surrounding the so-called Wallenberg case:

DAGENS NYHETER on 18 March 1979 carries in Part II on pages 1 and 3 a 3,000-word article entitled "Kissinger Stopped U.S. Move on Raoul Wallenberg's Behalf" by "Radio Sweden London correspondent Sven Stromberg, who reportedly "was given permission to examine classified material on Wallenberg in U.S. archives in Washington."

The article quotes from official documents to show that former Secretary of State Kissinger "as recently as 6 years ago stopped an official U.S. initiative in Moscow to clear up the mystery surrounding Raoul Wallenberg" because of "Swedish criticism of the Vietnam War." Commenting on "strong U.S. links with Wallenberg's activities in Hungary during the war," the article goes on to say that "against the background of this and much other material on Raoul Wallenberg and his links with the War Refugee Board, President Roosevelt's major aid program for Jewish refugees in Europe--it is even more unfortunate that greater official Swedish efforts were not made to procure U.S. assistance."

DAGENS NYHETER on 21 March 1979 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word Sven Stromberg article entitled "Archive Censorship Supports Espionage Conjecture," commenting further on Wallenberg's activities, saying that "it was on the initiative of then U.S. Ambassador in Stockholm Herschel Johnson that Wallenberg received his appointment at the Swedish Legation in Budapest." The article adds that he was financed out of U.S. funds in his fight to save Jewish refugees" and that Wallenberg "with his background (including study in the United States) and his position at the Swedish Legation in Budapest was a perfect candidate to become an agent of the OSS, forerunner of the CIA." The article goes on to quote from a "confidential dispatch" from Stockholm to the State Department in Washington dated 25 February 1957 "commenting on Wallenberg's activities as an American spy"--a document from which "a substantial part was removed."

DAGENS NYHETER on 24 March 1979 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word Anders Hasselbohm article entitled "The Russians are Still Lying About Raoul Wallenberg" in which the author discounts suggestions reportedly made by Elsa and Hans Villius that "all the information saying that Wallenburg is still alive emanates from the same source--Simon Gogoderidze, a vague and unreliable witness" and that "we should believe the handwritten memoranda from the Russians" who according to the author "denied all knowledge of Wallenberg from 1945, when he was arrested, to 1957." The article goes on to cite evidence "which did not come via Gogoderidze" purporting to demonstrate that the reports on Wallenberg's death in Moscow in 1947 were "fabrications."

TWO GROUPS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR NEAVE MURDER

LD301840 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1815 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] War hero Airey Neave--one of Mrs Thatcher's closest friends and advisors--was assassinated by the IRA at the House of Commons today. The killing started a massive security alert and confirmed growing police and army fears of a major IRA bombing operation in the runup to the general election.

Both the Provisionals and a breakaway IRA group calling itself the Irish National Liberation Army [INLA] claimed responsibility for killing the man tipped to become Ulster secretary.

INLA's statement phoned to Dublin newspapers said: "This is the first attack in a new campaign against the British political and military establishment and will continue until there is a complete withdrawal of the British political and military presence from Ireland." The Provos said: "We have this message for the British Government: Before you decide to have a general election you had better state that you have decided not to stay in Ireland."

Irish Prime Minister Mr Jack Lynch promised full cooperation in hunting down the killers.

POLICE DISCUSS PLANS TO PROTECT ELECTION CANDIDATES

LD021048 London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 0947 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[By Bernard Scarlett, chief crime reporter]

[Excerpts] Police believe that the bomb which killed Mr Airey Neave was placed by a small unit of the Irish National Liberation Army and not the Provisional IRA. Both organisations have claimed responsibility.

Intelligence sources have indicated that those responsible are unknown in the main Republican circles in Ulster. The team was thought to be an active service unit of two or three people who could already have returned to Ireland before the bomb exploded. They would be able to move freely without drawing attention to themselves.

Britain's chief constables were today consulting their senior officers and those in adjoining forces to update plans for protecting politicians and political meetings.

A spokesman for the Association of Chief Police Officers of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, said: "The chief constables are discussing the need for special vigilance during the election period with particular reference to the personal protection of candidates."

CARTER POLICIES MAKING FOR GOOD SOVIET RELATIONS

LD291029 London THE GUARDIAN in English 29 Mar 79 p 14 LD

[Editorial: "The Cracks in the Kremlin"]

[Text] If the change of emperor, or even of dynasty, in Moscow comes within the presidency of Mr Carter and the secretaryship of Mr Vance the West should be able to find the diplomatic resources to deal with the consequences. It will be then that the weaknesses charged to Mr Carter's administration (usually inaccurately) may prove to be strengths. The supposed lack of resolution in countering Soviet activities abroad is an allegation easier to embark on than sustain. But whether it is true or false, the United States does not present the reigning Soviet leaders, or those waiting for dead men's shoes, with the menace of their own mythology.

/421/ SL

SECRET

FRP: E/SC/S ~~D.D.~~

STAFF

CONF: [redacted]
(17/P)

INFO: [redacted]

79 2295189

PAGE 001
TOT: 110124Z APR 79

DIRECTOR 416775

S E C R E T
STAFF 110127Z DIRECTOR 416775
TO: [redacted]

[redacted]

REF: DIRECTOR 402300

1. HQS WOULD APPRECIATE STATUS REPORT ON REF-SUGGESTED [redacted] FEATURE ON RAUL WALLENBERG.

2. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

05/22/ CONFIDENTIAL FRP: , , , , , , , ,

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

TO 2313354 PAGE 001 NC 2313354
TOR: 140021Z APR 79

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TUTS969
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMO #1522 0961400
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 061321Z APR 79 ZDK
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 6411
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1321
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STOCKHOLM 1522

E.O. 12065: N/A
TAGS: PEPR, PINS, SW, UR, US
SUBJ: FORTHCOMING GOS REQUEST FOR US DOCUMENTATION ON THE RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE

REF: STOCKHOLM 1190

1. (LOU) MFA OFFICIAL RESPONSIBLE FOR REVIEWING THE WALLENBERG CASE (HIRDMAN) TOLD DCM THAT SWEDISH EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON WILL BE INSTRUCTED SOON TO APPROACH DEPARTMENT TO OBTAIN COPIES OF AS MUCH DOCUMENTATION ON WALLENBERG CASE AS POSSIBLE. REQUEST IS BASED ON FACT THAT WALLENBERG DOCUMENTATION WAS RECENTLY RELEASED SWEDISH JOURNALIST UNDER FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT. HIRDMAN SAYS SWEDEN'S OWN DOCUMENTATION ON CASE IN EARLY POST-WAR YEARS IS EXTREMELY MEAGER INCLUDING ABSENCE OF ANY DIRECT REFERENCES TO FORMER US AMBASSADOR HERSCHEL JOHNSON'S INVOLVEMENT WITH WALLENBERG.

2. (LOU) HIRDMAN EXPRESSED DISAGREEMENT WITH ALLEGATIONS IN SWEDISH PRESS THAT FORMER SECRETARY KISSINGER'S REFUSAL TO APPROVE A REQUEST FOR USG INTERCESSION WITH SOVIETS IN 1973, WOULD HAVE BEEN

CONFIDENTIAL

Bd cy
pulled
Pitts
Paul
P.T.
File
WALLENBERG
SOFT FILE

BASED ON ANGER OVER SWEDISH FOREIGN POLICY. HIRDMAN FELT REFUSAL WOULD HAVE BEEN BASED ON PERFECTLY VALID POLICY CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVING INEFFICACY OF ANY SUCH US INTERVENTION AND NEEDLESS IRRITATION OF SOVIETS ON A MATTER OF PERIPHERAL INTEREST TO US.

3. (LOU) COMMENT: EMBASSY WOULD APPRECIATE UTMOST COOPERATION POSSIBLE IN MEETING GOS REQUEST WHEN IT IS MADE. KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

KUPRIANOV

/"4/ SECRET

CONF: [redacted]

79 2519787 PAGE 001
TOT: 241553Z MAY 79 DIR

SECRET
IAFE 241552Z DIRECTOR 444912
TO: [redacted]
WNINTEL [redacted]

WALLENB
SOFT F

REFS: A. [redacted]
B. DIRECTOR 402300

1. PARAS 2-6 BELOW CONTAIN INFORMATION REPORTED BY USEMB/ STOCKHOLM ON 20 MAY 1979, FOR BACKGROUND USE [redacted] C/O IN ASSISTING [redacted] EFFORTS PRODUCE WALLENBERG FEATURE. AS [redacted] KNOWS, KALINSKI'S ADDRESS WAS FORWARDED IN REF B.

2. "ABRAHAM KALINSKI, WHO ALLEGES TO HAVE SERVED IN THE SAME SOVIET PRISONS AS RADUL WALLENBERG IN THE 1950'S WILL COME TO STOCKHOLM TO ELABORATE ON HIS WALLENBERG CONNECTIONS. SWEDISH MFA OFFICIALS WHO HAVE DISCUSSED THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR WITH KALINSKI IN NEW YORK REGARD HIM AS A MOST CREDIBLE WITNESS. IT WAS KALINSKI'S TESTIMONY GIVEN TO GOS OFFICIALS THAT FORMED THE BASIS FOR SWEDEN'S FIRST DEMARCH IN 14 YEARS TO THE SOVIETS ON THE WALLENBERG CASE.

3. "KALINSKI PLANS TO BRING WITH HIM TO STOCKHOLM A STILL UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT WRITTEN BY SOVIET GENERAL KUPRIANOV AND SMUGGLED OUT OF THE SOVIET UNION. KUPRIANOV, A ONE TIME FIRST SECRETARY OF THE KARELIAN SSR, SPENT EIGHT YEARS IN SOVIET PRISONS AND ALLEGEDLY SHARED A CELL WITH WALLENBERG IN 1953 AND 1955. KALINSKI SAYS HE WILL RELEASE THE KUPRIANOV MANUSCRIPT IN STOCKHOLM NEXT WEEK.

4. "KALINSKI TOLD SVENSKA DAGBLADET'S LEADING JOURNALIST INGMAR LINDMARKER THAT SWEDEN'S SILENT DIPLOMACY IN THE WALLENBERG CASE HAS NOT PRODUCED RESULTS IN 30 YEARS AND WOULD NO LONGER SUFFICE. THE SOVIETS FEAR PUBLICITY, SAYS KALINSKI, AND THE SWEDES SHOULD LAY THE FACTS ON THE TABLE AND DEMAND AN ANSWER. KALINKSI ASSERTS THAT SWEDISH OFFICIALS SHOULD DEMAND TO MEET WITH SUCH WITNESSES AS KUPRIANOV, JAN KAPLAN (AN ELDERLY SOVIET JEW WHO WAS RECENTLY RE-ARRESTED AFTER HAVING TOLD HIS DAUGHTER IN ISRAEL BY TELEPHONE THAT HE MET A SWEDE IN PRISON IN 1975 WHO HAD BEEN HELD FOR 30 YEARS);

SECRET

SECRET FKP: STAFF

CONF: [redacted]

79 2519787 PAGE 001
TOT: 241553Z MAY 79 DIRECTOR 444912

S E C R E T
STAFF 241552Z DIRECTOR 444912
TO: [redacted]

WNINTEL [redacted]

REFS: A. [redacted]
B. DIRECTOR 402300

WALLENBERG SOFT FILE

1. PARAS 2-6 BELOW CONTAIN INFORMATION REPORTED BY USEMB/ STOCKHOLM ON 20 MAY 1979, FOR BACKGROUND USE [redacted] C/O IN ASSISTING [redacted] EFFORTS PRODUCE WALLENBERG FEATURE. AS [redacted] KNOWS, KALINSKI'S ADDRESS WAS FORWARDED IN REF B.

2. "ABRAHAM KALINSKI, WHO ALLEGES TO HAVE SERVED IN THE SAME SOVIET PRISONS AS RAOUL WALLENBERG IN THE 1950'S WILL COME TO STOCKHOLM TO ELABORATE ON HIS WALLENBERG CONNECTIONS. SWEDISH MFA OFFICIALS WHO HAVE DISCUSSED THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR WITH KALINSKI IN NEW YORK REGARD HIM AS A MOST CREDIBLE WITNESS. IT WAS KALINSKI'S TESTIMONY GIVEN TO GOS OFFICIALS THAT FORMED THE BASIS FOR SWEDEN'S FIRST DEMARCH IN 14 YEARS TO THE SOVIETS ON THE WALLENBERG CASE.

3. "KALINSKI PLANS TO BRING WITH HIM TO STOCKHOLM A STILL UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT WRITTEN BY SOVIET GENERAL KUPRIANOV AND SMUGGLED OUT OF THE SOVIET UNION. KUPRIANOV, A ONE TIME FIRST SECRETARY OF THE KARELIAN SSR, SPENT EIGHT YEARS IN SOVIET PRISONS AND ALLEGEDLY SHARED A CELL WITH WALLENBERG IN 1953 AND 1955. KALINSKI SAYS HE WILL RELEASE THE KUPRIANOV MANUSCRIPT IN STOCKHOLM NEXT WEEK.

4. "KALINSKI TOLD SVENSKA DAGBLADET'S LEADING JOURNALIST INGMAR LONDMARKER THAT SWEDEN'S SILENT DIPLOMACY IN THE WALLENBERG CASE HAS NOT PRODUCED RESULTS IN 30 YEARS AND WOULD NO LONGER SUFFICE. THE SOVIETS FEAR PUBLICITY, SAYS KALINSKI, AND THE SWEDES SHOULD LAY THE FACTS ON THE TABLE AND DEMAND AN ANSWER. KALINKSI ASSERTS THAT SWEDISH OFFICIALS SHOULD DEMAND TO MEET WITH SUCH WITNESSES AS KUPRIANOV, JAN KAPLAN (AN ELDERLY SOVIET JEW WHO WAS RECENTLY RE-ARRESTED AFTER HAVING TOLD HIS DAUGHTER IN ISRAEL BY TELEPHONE THAT HE MET A SWEDE IN PRISON IN 1975 WHO HAS BEEN HELD FOR 30 YEARS);

SECRET

AND OTHERS WHOSE NAMES KALINSKI IS IN POSSESSION OF AND WHO ALLEGEDLY HAVE SEEN WALLENBERG IN SOVIET PRISONS OVER THE YEARS. KALINSKI WILL PRESS FOR SWEDISH ACTION TO WORK FOR JAN KAPLAN'S RELEASE AS WELL AS THAT OF WALLENBERG.

5. "FM HANS BLIX, COMMENTING ON THE KALINSKI REVELATIONS, SAID THAT THE GOS MUST ACT IN SUCH A WAY AS BEST TO PROMOTE CHANCES OF ACHIEVING WALLENBERG'S RELEASE. BLIX NOTED THAT NO OTHER CASE OF ITS KIND HAS BEEN ACCORDED MORE PUBLICITY NOR HAS RECEIVED MORE DIPLOMATIC ATTENTION THAN THAT OF WALLENBERG. BLIX ACKNOWLEDGED THAT NEGATIVE PUBLICITY CAN SOMETIMES INFLUENCE NATIONS BUT NEITHER DO NATIONS LIKE TO ACT UNDER PRESSURE. BLIX FURTHER REVEALED THAT THE GOS IS OPERATING ON THE PRINCIPLE THAT WALLENBERG IS ALIVE UNTIL CONVINCING EVIDENCE IS PRODUCED TO SHOW OTHERWISE. 'WE MUST NEVER GIVE UP,' BLIX SAID.

6. "THE GOS IS GOING FORWARD WITH PLANS TO DECLASSIFY DOCUMENTS IN THE MFA'S EXTENSIVE WALLENBERG FILE. THE DOCUMENTS ARE PRESENTLY BEING COMBED SO AS NOT TO REVEAL NAMES AND TESTIMONY PROVIDED UNDER GUARANTEES OF SECRECY."

7. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

MB 91

SECRET

FRP: STAFF

CONF: [redacted]

79 2522332 PAGE 001
TOT: 250009Z MAY 79 DIRECTOR 445488

S E C R E T
STAFF 250008Z DIRECTOR 445488
TO: [redacted]

1. AIRMAILING [redacted] DRESS 6 MAY 79 "BALTIMORE SUN" REUTERS ARTICLE ON HALLENGERG CASE. ARTICLE CARRIED IN 17 MAY PRESS COMMENTS.

2. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

E/S/D
5

/441/ SECRET FRP: , , , , , , , , , , , ,

DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

ACTION: [redacted]

79 2544425 PAGE 001 2544425
TOR: 301358Z MAY 79 [redacted]

S E C R E T 301318Z MAY 79 DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

CITE [redacted]

TO: WASHINGTON INFO [redacted]

FOR: [redacted]

[redacted]

1. ON 28 MAY BERLINGSKE TIDENDE CARRIED ARTICLE BY JENS THOMSEN WITH HEADLINE "WALLENBERG IS ALIVE TODAY IN A SOVIET PRISON." THE ARTICLE IS BASED ON AN INTERVIEW WITH FORMER SOVIET PRISONER ABRAM KALINSKI, WHO WAS IN COPENHAGEN IN TRANSIT ON 27 MAY. KALINSKI GAVE INFORMATION CONCERNING SOURCES WHO HE CLAIMS HAVE CONFIRMED THAT THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO ARRESTED BY SOVIETS IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 WAS SEEN ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON AS LATE AS 1975. KALINSKI NAMED FORMER SOVIET GENERAL G.N. KUPRIANOV AND SOVIET JEW JAN KAPLAN (IMPRISONED AND SINCE DISAPPEARED) AS TWO INDIVIDUALS WHO CONFIRMED THAT WALLENBERG WAS ALIVE LONG AFTER HIS ALLEGED DEATH IN 1947 AS REPEATEDLY CLAIMED BY THE SOVIETS.

2. KALINSKI IS HARSH IN HIS CRITICISM OF THE NEW BOOK BY ELSA AND HANS VILLIUS, "THE CASE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG." KALINSKI STATES THE BOOK IS SO MISLEADING THAT THE AUTHORS DESERVE THE ORDER OF LENIN. HE ALSO FAULTS THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SWEDISH PRESS FOR BEING TOO TIMID IN DEALING WITH THE SOVIETS IN THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR.

3. STORY HAS HAD EXCELLENT LOCAL IMPACT, AND PAPER MAY SEND REPORTER TO STOCKHOLM TO FOLLOW-UP.

4. MAILING CLIPS [redacted] WASHINGTON.

5. FILE [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

/ / DISSEM PER E #10 SECRET FRP: E/SC/B

STAFF S

CONF: [redacted]
DDO/DO (17/P)

79 257711 DESENSITIZED PAGE 001
TOT: 052212Z JUN 79 DIRECTOR 451749
DOI 70-17

SC

S E C R E T
STAFF 052212Z DIRECTOR 451749
TO: [redacted]

WALLENBERG
SOI-1

REF: [redacted]

1. ABRAHAM MIKHAILOVITCH KALINSKIY HAS BEEN SUBJ OF PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING ALLEGED KNOWLEDGE ASSASSINATION PLOT AGAINST CDS ATHENS, RICHARD WELCH. IN DEC 78 A DCD SOURCE IN NEW YORK CITY REPORTED THAT KALINSKIY MET WITH AN UNNAMED PERSON, PRESUMABLY IN ISRAEL, WHO CLAIMED HAVE INFO ON PLOT TO ASSASSINATE WELCH. BECAUSE OF INTENSE INTEREST IN WELCH ASSASSINATION, [redacted] WAS ASKED TO INTERVIEW KALINSKIY ON THIS SUBJ AS WELL AS OTHERS. KALINSKIY, WHO ISRAELI CITIZEN RESIDING IN ISRAEL, WAS INTERVIEWED IN FEB 79. BASED ON [redacted] VALUATION OF PREVIOUS INFO PROVIDED THEM BY KALINSKIY, [redacted] VIEWED HIS STORY WITH SOME DOUBT.

2. KALINSKIY, BORN 1917 IN LOMZHA, POLAND, IS POLISH JEW WHO FORMER OFFICER IN FREE POLISH FORCES DURING WORLD WAR II. HE CLAIMS HE WAS JAILED BY SOVIETS BECAUSE HE TRIED PASS TO A U.S. DIPLOMAT IN MOSCOW PROOF OF SOVIET EXECUTION OF JEWS AT KATYN, POLAND. KALINSKIY CHARGES AMERICAN DIPLOMAT PAUL DUTKO, NOW DECEASED, PROVIDED SOVIETS WITH INFO WHICH LED TO HIS ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT. KALINSKIY'S FILE CONTAINS NO INFO CONFIRMING HIS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST DUTKO.

3. IN DEC 1978 [redacted] ALSO REPORTED THAT KALINSKIY DISCUSSED THE WALLENBERG CASE. RAOUL WALLENBERG, A MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, ACCORDING TO KALINSKIY, IS STILL SERVING IN SOVIET PRISON FOR HIS ROLE IN ASSISTING HUNGARIAN JEWS IN 1950'S. KALINSKIY WAS INTERVIEWED ON WALLENBERG AFFAIR IN NEW YORK ON 20 DEC 1978 BY TWO SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS. SUBSEQUENTLY THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN (GOS) REVIVED THE CASE OF THE MISSING WALLENBERG AND SENT NOTE ON 3 JAN 1979 TO SOVIETS DEMANDING A NEW INVESTIGATION OF WALLENBERG CASE. ON 24 JAN SOVIETS RENEWED ITS 20 YEAR ASSERTION THAT "NOTHING NEW EXISTS OR CAN BE FOUND IN QUESTION OF FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG." THE EXCHANGE OF NOTES AND KALINSKIY'S STATEMENT RECEIVED WIDE COVER-

SECRET

SECRET

STAFF

---

79 2577111 PAGE 002
TOT: 052212Z JUN 79 DIRECTOR 451749

AGE IN SWEDISH PRESS. ACCORDING TO PRESS, GOS DOES NOT CONSIDER WALLENBERG AFFAIR "A CLOSED MATTER." IN RESPONSE TO SWEDISH EMBASSY QUERY TO STATE DEPARTMENT WHICH PASSED TO [redacted] THERE NO PAST RECORD OF KALINSKIY HAVING BEEN MADE AWARE OF WHEREABOUTS OF WALLENBERG.

4. KALINSKIY WAS JAILED IN SOVIET UNION FROM 1944 TO 1959. A SENSITIVE SOURCE WHO KNEW KALINSKIY IN PRISON CONSIDERED KALINSKIY A SUSPECT SOVIET AGENT. IN 1960 KALINSKIY MARRIED A RUSSIAN OF JEWISH DESCENT AND THEN IN 1972 EMIGRATED TO ISRAEL. HE IS NOW AN ISRAELI CITIZEN. KALINSKIY VISITED U.S. FOR ABOUT 3 MONTHS IN NOVEMBER 1978. A REVIEW OF HQS FILES REVEALS THAT KALINSKIY HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS AN INTELLIGENCE FABRICATOR, IF NOT A KGB PROVOCATION, SINCE AT LEAST 1946.

5. FILE: [redacted]
ALL PORTIONS CLASSIFIED SECRET.> [redacted]

DESENSITIZED
per DOI 70-17

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

(TEMPO 2618013 1641243Z ISP)

SECRET

02/ 1

FRP: , , , , , , , ,

ADV EUR 1255Z

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted] INFO: FILE, [redacted]

79 2618013 PAGE 001 IN 2618013

TOR: 131238Z JUN 79 [redacted]

S E C R E T 131204Z JUN 79 STAFF

ACTION ASSIGNED TO: CA

CITE [redacted]

INFO COPIES TO: G

TO: IMMEDIATE [redacted] INFO PRIORITY DIRECTOR, [redacted] CS

[redacted]

1. ON 13 JUNE, [redacted] RELATED GIST OF CONVERSATION WITH SWEDISH TV JOURNALIST HANUS WEBER IN WHICH WEBER SAID THAT BROTHER AND SISTER OF RAUL WALLENBERG, SWEDISH DIPLOMAT IMPRISONED BY USSR SINCE 1945, PLANNED TO TRAVEL TO VIENNA DURING CARTER-BREZHNEV SUMMIT TO HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE WITH SIMON WIESENTHAL TO PUBLICIZE PLIGHT OF WALLENBERG. PER WEBER, WALLENBERG'S BROTHER AND SISTER, GUY DARDEL AND NINA LAGERGREN, HAD RECENTLY TRAVELLED TO ISRAEL, WHERE THEY SPOKE WITH ABRAHAM KALINSKY, RECENTLY EMIGRATED SOVIET JEW WHO BROUGHT OUT WORD THAT WALLENBERG STILL ALIVE AND IN SOVIET PRISON (DESPITE SOVIET DENIALS). DURING ISRAEL VISIT THEY ALSO MET WITH ISRAELI PREMIER MENACHIM BEGIN, WHO PROMISED TO PROVIDE THEM WITH ALL INFORMATION IN MOSSAD FILES WHICH PERTAINS TO WALLENBERG STATUS TO AID THEM IN CONDUCTING CAMPAIGN FOR HIS RELEASE. BEGIN ALSO TOLD THEM THAT HE WOULD ASK PRESIDENT CARTER TO RAISE TOPIC OF WALLENBERG WITH BREZHNEV DURING THEIR MEETINGS IN VIENNA.

2. WEBER TOLD [redacted] THAT FOREGOING INFORMATION WOULD APPEAR IN SWEDISH PRESS. WILL REPORT ANYTHING FURTHER WE HEAR FROM CASPONSOR.

3. FILE: [redacted] RVW 13 JUN 99. D9C1.

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

spot report - to Director

~~SC/P~~
S

02/25/ SECRET FKP: , , , , , , , ,
STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

79 2618500 PAGE 001 IN 2618500
TOR: 131420Z JUN 79 [redacted]

S E C R E T 1314092 JUN 79 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: PRIORITY [redacted] INFO DIRECTOR, [redacted]

REF: [redacted] 2618013

1. REF STORY APPEARED ON FRONT PAGE OF "SVENSKA DAGBALDET", 13 JUNE 79.

2. FILE: [redacted]

Paul - file in Wallenberg folder.

Also see "Wash Post" article

14 Jun

JUN 13 8 11 PM '79

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

WP 14 Jun 79

Israel Seeks Soviet Aid On Fate of WW II Hero

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Foreign Service

JERUSALEM, June 13—Israel has asked President Carter to press Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev at this weekend's summit for information on the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Jews in Hungary during World War II and who is said to be in a Soviet prison.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, joining an effort by international Jewry to free Wallenberg—if he is still alive—said he instructed Israel's ambassador to the United States, Ephraim Evron, to ask Carter to raise the Wallenberg issue in Vienna.

After first denying that Wallenberg was imprisoned, the Soviet Union in 1957 informed the Swedish government that Wallenberg died of a heart attack in the Lubyanka prison. Relatives of Wallenberg said today, however, that Soviet prisoners who have been released reported seeing Wallenberg in prison as recently as 1975.

Jan Kaplan, a Soviet Jew who last year was released briefly from a Soviet prison, telephoned his sister in Tel Aviv and told her he met in 1975 a Swedish prisoner who had been detained since 1945, when Wallenberg was taken into custody by Russians in Budapest. No other Swedish national is known to have been imprisoned that long.

Nina Lagergren and Guy von Dardel, of Sweden, Wallenberg's half sister and half brother, said in a news conference here that "the Israeli people, the Jews of the world, are entitled to know what happened to the man who went on a mission of humanity."

Wallenberg, who is not a Jew, has been honored in Israel with the title of "righteous gentile" given to persons who assisted Jews during the Nazi pogroms.

Wallenberg's family has formed committees in the United States and Britain to pressure the Soviet Union to acknowledge the former diplomat's presence, and to free him.

Wallenberg, who would be 66 now, was an architect who went to Budapest with diplomatic credentials in 1944 after the Nazis began deporting Hungary's 700,000 Jews to extermination camps.

RAOUL WALLENBERG
. . . Swedish diplomat aided Jews

He printed thousands of Swedish passports and distributed them to Jews for emigration to Sweden, while building an elaborate relief organization with hospitals and shelters over which flew the Swedish flag.

Apparently suspecting him of espionage, the Russians arrested Wallenberg in January 1945. Through the remaining years under Stalin, the Soviets denied they held Wallenberg, but four years after Stalin's death, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko announced that a death certificate had been found in prison archives purporting that Wallenberg died in 1947.

/371/ SE[redacted]ET SR ELSCAR FHP: S

STAFF

CONF: [redacted] INFO: [redacted]

79 2625159 PAGE 001
TOT: 141559Z JUN 79 DIRECTOR 457764

S E C R E T
STAFF 141558Z DIRECTOR 457764
TO: IMMEDIATE [redacted] INFO PRIORITY [redacted]

REF: [redacted]

1. REQUEST [redacted] PASS SUBSTANCE OF REF TO EMBASSY AND/OR TEAM SUPPORTING CARTER VISIT WITH ADDITION FOLLOWING ELABORATION:

2. RAOUL WALLENBERG, BORN 1912, WAS SWEDISH DIPLOMAT IN BUDAPEST DURING WW II. HE WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN SAVING THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS BY ISSUING THEM SWEDISH PASSPORTS WHICH ALLOWED THEM TO ESCAPE HUNGARY. IN JAN 1945 WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED IN BUDAPEST BY THE SOVIETS, TRANSFERRED TO THE SOVIET UNION, AND INCARCERATED. HE THEN DISAPPEARED. AFTER REPEATED INQUIRIES FROM THE SWEDES, THE SOVIETS INFORMED THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT IN THE MID-50'S THAT WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947. NUMEROUS AND RECURRING REPORTS, HOWEVER, HAVE SURFACED SINCE 1955 THAT WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE IN ONE OR ANOTHER SOVIET PRISON. HIS CONDITION AND WHERE-ABOUTS HAS BEEN AN ISSUE IN SWEDISH/SOVIET RELATIONS FOR YEARS, AND THE STRONG HUMANITARIAN APPEAL OF THE CASE HAS BEEN KEPT ALIVE BY THE WALLENBERG FAMILY IN STOCKHOLM, BY FORMER HUNGARIAN JEWS, FORMER PRISONERS OF THE SOVIETS, BY SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARIANS AND BY THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS.

3. AMONG THOSE WHO, OVER THE YEARS, HAVE CLAIMED KNOWLEDGE OF WALLENBERG'S WHEREABOUTS IS ABRAHAM KALINSKI, A FORMER POLISH ARMY LT. COL WHO WAS IMPRISONED IN THE SOVIET UNION IN 1944 AND RELEASED IN 1959. HE SUBSEQUENTLY BECAME A SOV CIT, BUT IN 1976 HE AND HIS WIFE EMIGRATED TO ISRAEL. KALINSKI ALLEGES THAT HE SAW WALLENBERG IN VLADIMIR PRISON NEAR MOSCOW IN EARLY 1956 AND LATER, AND THAT FORMER PRISON MATES HAD SEEN WALLENBERG AT VLADIMIR AS LATE AS THE MID-60'S. KALINSKI COVERED THE WALLENBERG CASE IN DETAIL IN A JAN 79 ARTICLE IN "NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO", A NEW YORK RIGHT-WING RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE PUBLICATION. HE HAS ALSO RECEIVED EXTENSIVE PUBLICITY IN THE SWEDISH AND OTHER MEDIA. HIS CLAIM TO HAVE KNOWN WALLENBERG CANNOT BE VERIFIED,

SE[redacted]ET

SR

SECRET

STAFF

79 2625159 TOT: 141559Z JUN 79 DIRECTOR 457764

AND THERE IS SOME QUESTION ABOUT HIS BONA FIDES.

4. SIMON WIESENTHAL HAS ALSO PUBLICLY EXPRESSED INTEREST IN PURSUING THE WALLENBERG CASE, BASED ON HIS CONTENTION THAT WALLENBERG WAS IN A MENTAL HOSPITAL IN IRKUTSK AS LATE AS 1975. A REPORT FOR WHICH THERE APPEARS TO BE NO VERIFIABLE INFORMATION.

5. FYIO: HANUS WEBER, MENTIONED IN REF, IS SUSPECTED OF HAVING HAD CZECH I.S. CONNECTIONS.

6. FILE: [redacted]

ALL SECRET

ORIG: [redacted]

SECRET

END OF MESSAGE

05/27/ SECRET FRP: STAFF

[redacted]

79 2678540 PAGE 001 IN 2678540
TOR: 251419Z JUN 79 [redacted]

S E C R E T 2512432Z JUN 79 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

REFS: A. [redacted]
B. WASHINGTON 451432

1. ON 19 JUNE BERLINGSKE TIDENDE FEATURED FULL-PAGE ARTICLE BY JENS THOMSEN WITH TITLE "AWARD NOBEL PEACE PRIZE TO RAOUL WALLENBERG." ARTICLE IS BASED UPON REF A STORY DESCRIBING INTERVIEW WITH FORMER SOVIET PRISONER ABRAHAM KALINSKI CONCERNING LATTER'S EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT OF PERIOD SPENT IN SOVIET PRISON WITH WALLENBERG. PRESENT ARTICLE PROVIDES MUCH GREATER DETAIL OF BACKROUND OF WALLENBERG CASE, CRITICIZES THE "HANDS OFF" ATTITUDE OF PREVIOUS SWEDISH GOVERNMENTS AND STRONGLY SUPPORTS SUGGESTION ATTRIBUTED TO KALINSKI THAT WALLENBERG DESERVES NOBEL PEACE PRIZE. ARTICLE FEATURES PHOTOS OF WALLENBERG, KALINSKI, KGB LEADER ANDROPOV AND DIAGRAMS OF KALINSKI'S CELL IN VLADIMIR PRISON.

2. THESE WALLENBERG ARTICLES ATTRACTING INCREASING ATTENTION IN DENMARK.

3. POUCHING COPY OF ARTICLE TO TOCAMPAIGN WASHINGTON FOR POSSIBLE FULL TRANSLATION AND REPLAY.

4. FILE 21-6-50/4.

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

E/JUL 79

01/12/ SECRET FRP: . . . . . .

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

79 2720591 PAGE 001 IN 2720591

TOR: 031011Z JUL 79 [redacted]

S E C R E T 030919Z JUL 79 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

FILE WALLENBERG SIFT FILE

1. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DANISH INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV [redacted] COMMITTEE, FELSTED ANDRESEN, HAS AGREED TO CONSIDER [redacted] SUGGESTIONS THAT THE SAKHAROV COMMITTEE PROPOSE MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG BE NOMINATED FOR THE NOBEL PEACE PRIZE IN 1980 AND THAT SAKHAROV COMMITTEE STAGE A HEARING TO INVESTIGATE THE FATE OF WALLENBERG AFTER HIS IMPRISONMENT IN THE SOVIET UNION IN 1945. SUCH A HEARING WOULD PROBABLY BE HELD IN VIENNA OR STOCKHOLM. FELSTED ANDRESEN INTENDS PRESENT THESE SUGGESTIONS TO THE SAKHAROV COMMITTEE FOR DISCUSSION.

2. FILE [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE SECRET [redacted]

53/09/ UNCLASSIFIED FRP:

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

79 2750182 PAGE 001 NC 2750182
TOR: 100517Z JUL 79

RR RUEAIIB
ZNR UUUUU ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU007
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMO #2833 1901400
ZNR UUUUU ZZH
R 091349Z JUL 79
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 7165
BT
UNCLAS STOCKHOLM 2833

1) P.T.
2) Bd

EO 12065: N/A
TAGS: SHUM SW UR
SUBJ: VISIT TO US OF WALLENBERG FAMILY MEMBER

REF: STOCKHOLM 2108

1. MRS NINA LAGERGREN, SISTER OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, HAS INFORMED EMBASSY SHE WILL VISIT WASHINGTON FOR TEN DAYS BEGINNING JULY 15 TO SEEK USG SUPPORT FOR CONTINUED EFFORTS TO DETERMINE FATE OF HER BROTHER RAOUL WALLENBERG. SHE SAID MFA SECGEN LEIF LEIFLAND HAD ASSURED HER AMBASSADOR WACHTMEISTER AND HIS STAFF WOULD ASSIST HER TO EXTENT POSSIBLE WITH APPOINTMENTS. SHE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT EMBASSY AND DEPARTMENT WOULD ALSO SUPPORT HER EFFORTS BY FACILITATING MEETINGS WITH APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS. MRS LAGERGREN SAID SHE WOULD ATTEMPT TO MEET WITH THE PRESIDENT, SENATOR CHURCH AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, EUR/NE DIRECTOR ROBERT FUNSETH, AND POSSIBLY OFFICERS IN EUR/SOV.

2. AS DEPARTMENT AWARE, SENATOR CHURCH HAS EXPRESSED A SERIOUS INTEREST IN WALLENBERG CASE. HIS LETTER TO AMBASSADOR IN APRIL REQUESTING A SUMMARY OF STATUS OF CASE WAS REPLIED TO ON MAY 7 WITH COPY TO EUR/NE (THOMPSON).

3. ACTION REQUESTED: DEPARTMENT PLEASE PROVIDE COPY OF

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

STATE

79 2750182 PAGE 002 NC 2750182
TOR: 100517Z JUL 79

THIS CABLE TO OFFICE OF SENATOR CHURCH. CANNEY

END OF MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED

53/49 CONFIDENTIAL FRP: , , , , ,6, ,

STATE

ACTION: NONE [redacted]

79 2810889 PAGE 001 NC 2810889
TOR: 221028Z JUL 79

OO RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TOO RUEHMO RUDKFMQ
DE RUEHC #9168 2021853
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
O 211706Z JUL 79
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW IMMEDIATE 3933
RUDKFMQ/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM IMMEDIATE 5082
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 189168

E.O. 12065GDS 7/21/85) SHINN, WILLIAM T.

TAGS: SHUM, PINT, UR, US, SW

SUBJECT: (C) RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE

1. (C - ENTIRE TEXT)

2. DAS BARRY CALLED IN SOVIET CHARGE VASEV ON JULY 21 TO DISCUSS RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE. BARRY HANDED VASEV FOLLOWING NON PAPER.

3. "DURING WORLD WAR II THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION WERE UNITED IN THEIR EFFORTS TO DEFEAT THE NAZIS AND TO HALT THE SPREAD OF NAZI ATROCITIES IN EUROPE.

4. "MR. RAOUL WALLENBERG, WORKING IN HIS CAPACITY AS A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT IN WARTIME BUDAPEST, DID A GREAT DEAL TO ASSIST EAST EUROPEAN JEWS IN FLEEING NAZISM. THE UNITED STATES, AS WELL AS HIS NATIVE LAND, SWEDEN, TOOK A DEEP AND ACTIVE INTEREST IN MR. WALLENBERG'S COURAGEOUS EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF THREATENED JEWS DURING WORLD WAR II. FOR A TIME, THE UNITED STATES PROVIDED FUNDS TO SUPPORT HIS HUMANITARIAN TASK.

Old cy pulled
Rpts
C/E/SC
file - Wallenberg

CONFIDENTIAL

5. "THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS EMANATING FROM PERSONS WHO LEFT THE SOVIET UNION IN RECENT MONTHS AND YEARS THAT MR. WALLENBERG MAY STILL BE ALIVE. THESE REPORTS INCLUDED ACCOUNTS OF PERSONS WHO CLAIM TO HAVE SEEN HIM. HE WOULD BE IN HIS LATE SIXTIES NOW AND HIS FAMILY IN SWEDEN IS MOST ANXIOUS TO CONFIRM THE POSSIBILITY THAT HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE AND, IF SO, TO BE REUNITED WITH HIM. OUT OF CONSIDERATION FOR MR. WALLENBERG'S UNCHALLENGED CONTRIBUTION TO THE LESSENING OF HUMAN SUFFERING, AND BECAUSE OF OUR SUPPORT OF HIS WARTIME EFFORTS, WE REQUEST, ON AN EXCEPTIONAL BASIS, THAT WE BE PROVIDED WITH COMPLETE DETAILS ABOUT HIS FATE."

6. BARRY ADDED THAT US HAD AN INTEREST IN CASE FOR TWO REASONS:

A) WALLENBERG UNDERTOOK ASSIGNMENT TO BUDAPEST PARTLY AT BEHEST US OFFICIALS IN PURSUIT OF AN OBJECTIVE OF GREAT CONCERN TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND,

B) THE FUNDING FOR WALLENBERG'S ACTIVITIES WAS IN PART US FUNDS.

7. BARRY EXPLAINED THAT WALLENBERG'S RELATIVES WERE CURRENTLY IN WASHINGTON SEEKING US ASSISTANCE IN RAISING WALLENBERG MATTER WITH SOVIETS. RELATIVES ARGUED THAT SINCE US WAS INVOLVED IN WALLENBERG'S HUMANITARIAN MISSION IN BUDAPEST, WE SHOULD BE INTERESTED IN HIS FATE.

8. VASEV SAID HE HAD READ REPORTS THAT PRIME MINISTER BEGIN APPROACHED PRESIDENT CARTER ON THIS MATTER, AND SPECULATED THIS WAS WHY WE WERE BRINGING IT UP. VASEV SAID HIS GOVERNMENT HAD PROVIDED THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT WITH A REPORT ON WALLENBERG IN 1957 STATING HE HAD DIED IN PRISON IN 1947. VASEV SAID THERE WAS NOTHING NEW TO ADD.

9. BARRY REPLIED THAT IT WAS NOT BECAUSE OF PM BEGIN'S INTEREST IN THE CASE THAT WE WERE RAISING IT, BUT BECAUSE US SAW AN INTEREST OF ITS OWN IN THE MATTER. BARRY SAID HE WAS AWARE OF THE SOVIET REPORT OF 1957, BUT STATED

VARIOUS PEOPLE HAD CLAIMED TO HAVE SEEN HIM ALIVE SINCE THEN.

10. VASEV SAID HE HAD READ THOSE REPORTS WHICH HE CHARACTERIZED AS THIRD HAND, AND ASSERTED SOVIETS WOULD NOT SAY HE WAS DEAD IF HE WAS NOT. VASEV SAID HE KNEW OF THIS CASE IN THE 1950'S WHEN HE WAS AN AIDE TO GROMYKO, AND MENTIONED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT HAD WANTED TO ACCOMMODATE THE SWEDES SINCE THEY WERE WELL AWARE OF THE WALLENBERG FAMILY'S PROMINENCE, BUT THERE WAS NO MORE INFORMATION. WHILE VASEV AGREED TO REPORT MEETING TO MOSCOW,

HIS PERSONAL ASSESSMENT WAS THAT THERE WOULD BE NOTHING NEW.

11. BARRY SAID IT WOULD BE REASSURING IF WE COULD RECEIVE A MORE DETAILED REPORT ON MR. WALLENBERG'S FATE.

12. FOR STOCKHOLM: CHARGE MAY INFORM MFA SYG LEIFLAND OF ABOVE APPROACH AND THAT MRS. LAGERGREN AND SWEDISH CHARGE HAVE ALSO BEEN INFORMED (BY EUR/WE DIRECTOR FUNSETH). VANCE

END OF MESSAGE

50/07/ SECRET FKP: [redacted]

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

79-2828692 PAGE 001 IN 2828692

TOR: 250946Z JUL 79 [redacted]

S E C R E T 250853Z JUL 79 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

file: WALLENBERG SOFT FILE

REF: [redacted]

1. DANISH INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE HAS APPROVED [redacted] SUGGESTION FOR A NEW HEARING CONCERNING THE CASE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, AND PLANS HOLD A ONE DAY "WALLENBERG HEARING" IN VIENNA PROBABLY IN OCTOBER THIS YEAR. ADAM KALINSKY AND OTHER SURVIVORS OF SOVIET PRISON CAMPS WITH KNOWLEDGE OF WALLENGERG'S FATE WILL BE INVITED TO APPEAR AS WITNESSES. NO SPECIFIC CONCLUSION WILL BE PRESENTED BY THE COMMITTEE AT END OF HEARING AND PRESS WILL BE LEFT TO EVALUATE TESTIMONY PRESENTED.

2. COMMITTEE HAS MAILED AN INFORMATION LEAFLET TO SPECIFIC ORGANIZATIONS AND INDIVIDUALS BUT IS NOT REPEAT NOT YET READY TO BEGIN A PRESS BUILD-UP FOR THE HEARING. WEILL ADVISE WHEN PLANS ARE TO BE MADE PUBLIC.

3. [redacted] SENDING HQS AND [redacted] COPY OF LEAFLET.

4. FILE [redacted] RVW 24 JUL 99 DRV D9C.3.

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

MB

[redacted]

/14/

SECRET

FRP: [redacted]

DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

CONF [redacted]

79 2854924 PAGE 001 TOT: 301941Z JUL 79 WASHINGT 485259

S E C R E T
DEFERRED TELEPOUCH 301941Z WASHINGTON 485259
TO: [redacted]

FROM: [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted] BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE

REF: [redacted]

1. HQS RELAYING REF WHICH REPORTS THAT DANISH SAKHAROV COMMITTEE WILL HOLD HEARING ON WALLENBERG CASE.

2. PARA THREE BELOW BEGINS TEXT 22 JULY STATE DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM TO AMEMBASSY/MOSCOW AND STOCKHOLM WHICH WILL BE USEFUL BACKGROUND MATERIAL TO CASPONSOR C/O.

3. DAS BARRY CALLED IN SOVIET CHARGE VASEV ON JULY 21 TO DISCUSS RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE. BARRY HANDED VASEV FOLLOWING NON PAPER.

4. "DURING WORLD WAR II THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION WERE UNITED IN THEIR EFFORTS TO DEFEAT THE NAZIS AND TO HALT THE SPREAD OF NAZI ATROCITIES IN EUROPE.

5. "MR RAOUL WALLENBERG, WORKING IN HIS CAPACITY AS A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT IN WARTIME BUDAPEST, DID A GREAT DEAL TO ASSIST EAST EUROPEAN JEWS IN FLEEING NAZISM. THE UNITED STATES, AS WELL AS HIS NATIVE LAND, SWEDEN, TOOK A DEEP AND ACTIVE INTEREST IN MR. WALLENBERG'S COURAGEOUS EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF THREATENED JEWS DURING WORLD WAR II. FOR A TIME, THE UNITED STATES PROVIDED FUNDS TO SUPPORT HIS HUMANITARIAN TASK.

6. " THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS EMANATING FROM PERSONS WHO LEFT THE SOVIET UNION IN RECENT MONTHS AND YEARS THAT MR. WALLENBERG MAY STILL BE ALIVE. THESE REPORTS INCLUDED ACCOUNTS OF PERSONS WHO CLAIM TO HAVE SEEN HIM. HE WOULD BE IN HIS LATE SIXTIES NOW AND HIS FAMILY IN SWEDEN IS MOST ANXIOUS TO CONFIRM THE POSSIBILITY THAT HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE AND, IF SO, TO BE REUNITED WITH HIM. OUT OF

SECRET

MB

SECRET

DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

CONSIDERATION FOR MR. WALLENBERG'S UNCHALLENGED CONTRIBUTION TO THE LESSENING OF HUMAN SUFFERING, AND BECAUSE OF OUR SUPPORT OF HIS WARTIME EFFORTS, WE REQUEST, ON AN EXCEPTIONAL BASIS, THAT WE BE PROVIDED WITH COMPLETE DETAILS ABOUT HIS FATE."

7. BARRY ADDED THAT US HAD AN INTEREST IN CASE FOR TWO REASONS:

(A) WALLENBERG UNDERTOOK ASSIGNMENT TO BUDAPEST PARTLY AT BEHEST US OFFICIALS IN PURSUIT OF AN OBJECTIVE OF GREAT CONCERN TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND,

(B) THE FUNDING FOR WALLENBERG'S ACTIVITIES WAS IN PART US FUNDS.

8. BARRY EXPLAINED THAT WALLENBERG'S RELATIVES WERE CURRENTLY IN WASHINGTON SEEKING US ASSISTANCE IN RAISING WALLENBERG MATTER WITH SOVIETS. RELATIVES ARGUED THAT SINCE US WAS INVOLVED IN WALLENBERG'S HUMANITARIAN MISSION IN BUDAPEST, WE SHOULD BE INTERESTED IN HIS FATE. .

9. VASEV SAID HE HAD READ REPORTS THAT PRIME MINISTER BEGIN APPROACHED PRESIDENT CARTER ON THIS MATTER, AND SPECUALTED THIS WAS WHY WE WERE BRINGING IT UP. VASEV SAID HIS GOVERNMENT HAD PROVIDED THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT WITH A REPORT ON WALLENBERG IN 1957 STATING HE HAD DIED IN PRISON IN 1947. VASEV SAID THERE WAS NOTHING NEW TO ADD.

10. BARRY REPLIED THAT IT WAS NOT BECAUSE OF PM BEGIN'S INTEREST IN THE CASE THAT WE WERE RAISING IT, BUT BECAUSE US SAW AN INTEREST OF ITS OWN IN THE MATTER. BARRY SAID HE WAS AWARE OF THE SOVIET REPORT OF 1957, BUT STATED VARIOUS PEOPLE HAD CLAIMED TO HAVE SEEN HIM ALIVE SINCE THEN.

11. VASEV SAID HE HAD READ THOSE REPORTS WHICH HE CHARACTERIZED AS THIRD HAND, AND ASSERTED SOVIETS WOULD NOT SAY HE WAS DEAD IF HE WAS NOT. VASEV SAID HE KNEW OF THIS CASE IN THE 1950'S WHEN HE WAS AN AIDE TO GROMYKO, AND MENTIONED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT HAD WANTED TO ACCOMMODATE THE SWEDES SINCE THEY WERE WELL AWARE OF THE WALLENBERG FAMILY'S PROMINENCE, BUT THERE WAS NO MORE INFORMATION. WHILE VASEV AGREED TO REPORT MEETING TO MOSCOW, HIS PERSONAL ASSESSMENT WAS THAT THERE WOULD BE NOTHING NEW.

12. BARRY SAID IT WOULD BE REASSURING IF WE COULD RECEIVE A

SECRET

MB

SECRET

DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

---

79 2854924 PAGE 003
TOT: 301941Z JUL 79 WASHINGT 485259

MORE DETAILED REPORT ON MR. WALLENBERG'S FATE.

13. FOR STOCKHOLM: CHARGE MAY INFORM MFA SYG LEIFLAND OF ABOVE APPROACH AND THAT MRS. LAGERGREN AND SWEDISH CHARGE HAVE ALSO BEEN INFORMED (BY EUR/WE DIRECTOR FUNSETH).

14. ETLS: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

APPEARED
A-5

NY TIMES
4 AUGUST 1979

Mystery Surrounds Fate of Swede Who Saved Jews

By NADINE BROZAN

Nina Lagergren of Stockholm and Annette Lantos of San Francisco, though they met for the first time earlier this summer, have had a common mission for more than three decades.

Mrs. Lagergren is the half-sister of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish businessman who saved 20,000 Jews in Budapest from the Nazis and who was then taken prisoner by Soviet forces. She has never accepted the official Soviet explanation that Mr. Wallenberg died of a heart attack in a Soviet prison in 1947.

Mrs. Lantos is a Hungarian Jewish refugee who says that neither she nor her husband, Dr. Thomas P. Lantos, a professor of economics at the University of California in San Francisco, "nor any other Jew in Budapest in 1944, would have survived but for Mr. Wallenberg."

Finally, after a news conference in New York sponsored by the American Jewish Committee, the two women met in Washington with Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance. A State Department spokesman said that Mr. Vance "told them that we have recently raised this case with the Soviet Government and we are awaiting a Soviet reply."

Senators Announce Effort

The same week, the formation of a Free Raoul Wallenberg Committee was announced by four Senators, including Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York. Similar support has been expressed in Britain and Israel.

For Mrs. Lagergren, who came to the United States this summer to join Mrs. Lantos in recruiting support for their search, the efforts now promised by world leaders mark the end of solitude.

"For all of these years we have been alone in this struggle," she said. "Because Sweden had been a neutral country during the war, there were no other Swedish families with a political prisoner. Everybody said, 'How can you believe he's still alive?' "

Answered American Request

From May 15 to July 7, 1944, 437,000 Jews from rural Hungary were deported to Auschwitz. That summer, Raoul Wallenberg, then 32 years old, answered a request made to the American Ambassador to Sweden by President Roosevelt to help save the Jews of Hungary. He seemed a natural candidate: He was the descendant of an influential family, he was multilingual and well educated and he had already publicly expressed concern for the plight of the Jews, although he was not a Jew.

He was accredited as secretary of the Swedish legation in Budapest and arrived there on July 9. He began issuing Swedish protective passports, which granted their 5,000 bearers the protection of the Swedish Government, but he could not give them the right to emigrate.

Swedish Passports Used

In October, the anti-Semitic extremists known as the Arrow Cross overthrew the Hungarian Government and threatened to exterminate the Jews.

"Somehow Raoul managed to maintain the legal facade of the passports," Mrs. Lagergren said. "He discovered that one Arrow Cross Cabinet member had Jewish blood somewhere in his family and got him to exert pressure on the Nazis to continue recognizing the passports."

Meanwhile, German military units were marching some 40,000 Jews to forced labor in Austrian factories. Official records showed that Mr. Wallenberg literally snatched away 2,000 Jews on the highway with assertions of Swedish protection and also forced the return of additional Jews already working in factories.

According to witnesses, Mr. Wallenberg uncovered a Nazi plot to annihilate all Jews just before the Russians stormed the city. "He convinced the German forces that they would be treated as war criminals for the last-minute slaughter, and he stopped it," Mrs. Lagergren said.

Denials by Soviet

When the Russians took the city, Mr. Wallenberg attempted to negotiate for restoration of the Jews' rights and property but was taken into Russian custody. Despite 20 inquiries by the Swedish Government over 12 years, Soviet officials denied any knowledge of Mr. Wallenberg's presence in their country.

In the early 1950's, Sweden interrogated wartime captives being released from Soviet prisons and pieced together evidence suggesting that Mr. Wallenberg had been incarcerated on charges of espionage and that he was still alive.

In 1957 the Soviet Union announced that it had found a scrap of paper in a prison that recorded the death of one "Walenberg" from a heart attack. The spelling was incorrect and no first name was given.

Comment Is Retracted

In 1961 Dr. Nanna Svartz, a family friend, was attending a medical conference in Moscow and asked a Russian professor if he knew about the case. "He told her, 'Yes, he's in a mental hospital and in a bad state,' " Mrs. Lagergren said. Dr. Svartz appealed to the Swedish Prime Minister, who wrote to Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev. When Dr. Svartz returned to Moscow two months later, her Russian colleague retracted his account, contending that he had been misunderstood.

This year two new pieces of evidence came to the surface. A Polish officer who emigrated to Israel said he had been in a prison with Mr. Wallenberg in the 1950's, and a Russian Jew telephoned his daughter in Israel and said that he had met a Swede who had been in prison for 30 years and who was well. Although that phone call was made in 1978, it did not become public knowledge until several months ago.

"For years I have been struggling to reconcile myself with the Holocaust, and I decided that I would never be able to understand the cruelty," said Mrs. Lantos, who lectures on the Holocaust. "I decided I had to concentrate on those like Raoul Wallenberg, who had risked their lives to save us. That kind of heroism brought me some sort of peace."

10/14/ CONFIDENTIAL FRP: , , , , , , , ,

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

79 2915127 PAGE 001 NC 2915127
TOR: 110127Z AUG 79

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU947
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMQ #3256 2201445
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 081403Z AUG 79
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 7403
INFO RUDKPNQ/AMEMBASSY COPENHAGEN 6811
RUDKHLQ/AMEMBASSY HELSINKI 4019
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1402
RUDKSNQ/AMEMBASSY OSLO 5736
RUDISDF/AMEMBASSY REYKJAVIK 2716
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STOCKHOLM 3256

EO 12065: N/A
TAGS: SHUM, PEPR, US, SW, UR
SUBJECT: CONTINUED MEDIA COVERAGE OF WALLENBERG CASE

REF: STOCKHOLM 2833, STOCKHOLM 3082

1. (U) SWEDISH MEDIA CONTINUE TO GIVE PROMINENT COVERAGE TO ANY AND ALL ASPECTS OF RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE. THE ACCEPTANCE THIS WEEK BY WALLENBERG'S HALF-SISTER, NINA LAGERGREN, OF AN AWARD FOR WALLENBERG FROM THE U.S. PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION (HOLOCAUST COMMISSION) WAS FIRST-PAGE NEWS. MRS. LAGERGREN'S STATEMENT AT THE CEREMONY IN COPENHAGEN THAT SHE BELIEVES HER BROTHER IS STILL ALIVE AND THAT SHE WILL CONTINUE TO PURSUE CASE WAS ALSO WIDELY REPORTED.

2. (U) PRESS ALSO REPORTED ON A BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY BY PER ANGER, SWEDISH AMBASSADOR TO CANADA, HIGHLY CRITICAL OF GOS HANDLING OF THE WALLENBERG CASE IN

CONFIDENTIAL

Bd cy pulled.
Rpts ✓
S
File - Wallenberg

S file
Wallenberg.

THE EARLY 50'S. ANGER, WHO WORKED CLOSELY WITH WALLENBERG AT SWEDISH LEGATION IN BUDAPEST AT THE CLOSE OF WWII, SAID GOS AFTER WAR "SACRIFICED WALLENBERG ON THE ALTAR OF SWEDISH NEUTRALITY" AND, PARTICULARLY FORMER FM OSTER UNDEN, FAILED TO PURSUE CASE OUT OF FEAR OF DISTURBING RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW. ANGER SAID THAT IMMEDIATELY UPON RETIREMENT FROM DIPLOMATIC SERVICE HE WOULD DEVOTE ALL HIS TIME TO COOPERATING WITH VARIOUS WALLENBERG COMMITTEES IN SWEDEN, U.S., CANADA, UK AND ISRAEL TO GET TO BOTTOM OF THIS CASE.

3. (U) IN RESPONSE TO QUESTION ON ANGER'S ATTEMENT, FM BLIX TOLD PRESS THAT HE UNDERSTANDS FULLY THE ACTIVITY ON BEHALF OF WALLENBERG, THAT SUCH ACTIVITY "ACCORDS WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE," AND THAT GOS WELCOMES ALL ATTEMPTS WHICH MAY LEAD TO A SOLUTION OF WALLENBERG AFFAIR.

4. (U) AN EDITORIAL OF AUGUST 8 IN CONSERVATIVE SVENSKA DAGBLADET CLEARLY SIDED WITH LAGERGREN AND ANGER AND SAID THERE MUST BE NO MORE BEATING AROUND THE BUSH BY GOS. SWEDEN, THE PAPER SAID, MUST DEMAND IN MOSCOW THAT WALLENBERG BE FREED AND TURNED OVER TO SWEDISH AUTHORITIES.

5. (LOU) SHORTLY AFTER HER RETURN FROM TWO-WEEK VISIT TO US, MRS. LAGERGREN EXPRESSED APPRECIATION TO EMBOFF FOR THE SYMPATHETIC RECEPTION SHE RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON, PARTICULARLY FROM DEPARTMENT OFFICERS GOODBY AND FUNSETH. SHE SAID FURTHER THAT SECRETARY VANCE HAD BEEN MOST UNDERSTANDING OF HER BROTHER'S PLIGHT AND THAT SHE WAS REASSURED BY HIS STATEMENTS AND THOSE OF OTHER US GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS THAT ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE WOULD BE EXTENDED.
CANNEY

END OF MESSAGE

53/447 CONFIDENTIAL FRP: , , , , , , , ,

STATE

[redacted]

79 2918567 PAGE 001 NC 2918567
TOR: 120654Z AUG 79

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZUC STATE ZZH
TUTS410
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFHU #3261 2211515
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 0915052 AUG 79
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 7419
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1405
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 3261

Baley pulled
Rpts
C/E/SCA
file - Wallenberg

E.O. 12065: XDS-1 9 AUGUST 1989 (CARNEY, PAUL F) OR -
TAGS: SHUM, PEPR, US, SW, UR
SUBJ: PRESS REPORTS US APPROACH TO SOVIETS ON WALLENBERG

REF: (A) STATE 189166, (B) STOCKHOLM 3062

1. (U) STOCKHOLM DAILY SVENSKA DAGBLADET REPORTED AUGUST 9 THAT US HAD REQUESTED INFORMATION FROM SOVIETS VIA SOVIET EMBASSY WEDNESDAY ON FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, BUT HAS YET TO RECEIVE REPLY FROM MOSCOW.

2. (C) MFA PRESS DIVISION CHIEF ERIC PIERRE CALLED CHARGE DURING EVENING OF AUGUST 8 TO MENTION PRESS INQUIRIES TO MFA RE US INITIATIVE. QUESTIONS WERE STIMULATED, ACCORDING TO PIERRE, BY ARTICLE IN NY TIMES OF AUGUST 4 (UNAVAILABLE YET TO EMBASSY) WHICH QUOTED " A STATE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN" AS SAYING SECRETARY VANCE HAD INFORMED MRS. NINA LAGERGREN OF US REQUEST DURING VISIT OF LATTER TO WASHINGTON IN JULY.

3. (C) PIERRE RESPONDED TO PRESS QUESTIONS ALONG FOLLOWING LINES: GOS WAS AWARE OF US INITIATIVE AND WELCOMED IT; AND US SEEMS TO SHARE RESPONSIBILITY IN CASE -- SINCE IT IS ALREADY PUBLICLY KNOWN THAT WALLENBERG WENT TO BUDAPEST AT AMERICAN URGING AND WITH AMERICAN FINANCING.

CONFIDENTIAL

4. (C) PIERRE SAID HE REGRETTED APPARENT LEAK ON US APPROACH TO SOVIETS BUT ADDED THAT NY TIMES, NOT SWEDISH SOURCE, APPEARED TO BE RESPONSIBLE. EMBASSY HAS RECEIVED NO INQUIRIES THUS FAR ON SVENSKA DAGBLADET STORY. IF WE DO, AND UNLESS DEPARTMENT OBJECTS, EMBASSY WOULD PLAN CONFIRM THAT APPROACH WAS MADE, WITHOUT PROVIDING DETAILS.
CANNEY

END OF MESSAGE

36/29/ CONFIDENTIAL FRP: . . . . . .

STATE

ACTION: NONE [redacted]

79 2951807 PAGE 001 NC 2951807
TOR: 181437Z AUG 79

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TRR RUEHMO RUDKFMQ RUEHTV RUEHOT RUFHLG RUDKDA
DE RUEHC #6676 2301320
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 181130Z AUG 79
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 0000
RUDKFMQ/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM 0000
RUEHTV/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV 0000
INFO RUEHOT/AMEMBASSY OTTAWA 0000
RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 0000
RUDKDA/AMEMBASSY BUDAPEST 0000
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L

only one cy recvd
Rpts
C/E/SC
done
Rd
file - Wallenberg

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 216676

E.O. 12065 N/A

TAGS:PINT,SHUM, UR, US, SW

SUBJECT:PRESS PLAY ABOUT NEW REPORT ON WALLENBERG CASE

REF: STOCKHOLM 3281 (NOTAL)

1. AUGUST 11 ISSUE OF WASHINGTON POST CARRIED AN ARTICLE, "WWII MYSTERY. SWEDEN INVESTIGATES LETTER AS CLUE TO MISSING DIPLOMAT", REPORTING THAT NEW INFORMATION HAS COME TO LIGHT RECENTLY ON THE WALLENBERG CASE. ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN BY JOHN BIERMAN OF THE BOSTON GLOBE AND DATELINED TEL AVIV.

2. TEXT OF ARTICLE FOLLOWS:

THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY IS INVESTIGATING A LETTER CONTAINING NEW INDICATIONS THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG, A SWEDISH

DIPLOMAT WHO SAVED THOUSANDS OF JEWISH LIVES DURING WORLD WAR II, MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN THE SOVIET PRISON SYSTEM.

WALLENBERG, A CENTER OF DIPLOMATIC CONTROVERSY FOR YEARS, DIED IN PRISON IN 1947, ACCORDING TO SOVIET OFFICIALS.

SINCE THEN, HOWEVER, SEVERAL PERSONS RELEASED FROM VARIOUS SOVIET PRISONS HAVE TOLD OF SEEING WALLENBERG OR HEARING

SECOND-HAND ACCOUNTS OF HIS PRESENCE.

THE LETTER SUGGESTS THAT HE MAY BE ALIVE WAS PURPORTEDLY SMUGGLED OUT OF THE SOVIET UNION TO A WOMAN WHO LIVES HERE.

SOVIET AFFAIRS EXPERTS IN THE FOREIGN MINISTRY IN STOCKHOLM ARE CHECKING OUT THE LETTER TO DETERMINE ITS AUTHENTICITY.

THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN BY EUGENIA KAPLAN IN MOSOCW TO HER DAUGHTER, ANNA BILDER, IN ISRAEL. IT GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF HOW JAN KAPLAN, THE HUSBAND OF EUGENIA KAPLAN, MET "THIS SWISS OR SWEDE WALLENBERG" IN THE BUTYRKA PRISON INFIRMARY IN 1975.

KAPLAN HAD BEEN JAILED IN 1975 ON CURRENCY CHARGES. WHEN HE WAS RELEASED 18 MONTHS LATER FOR HEALTH REASONS, HE TELEPHONED BILDER IN ISRAEL TO TELL HER OF HIS RELEASE. IN THE CONVERSATION, ACCORDING TO HIS DAUGHTER, HE MENTIONED THAT WHILE IN THE PRISON INFIRMARY HE HAD "MET A SWEDE WHO'D BEEN IN DIFFERENT PRISONS FOR 30 YEARS AND HE WAS IN PRETTY GOOD CONDITION".

THE INFORMATION EVENTUALLY WAS GIVEN TO SWEDISH OFFICIALS WHO ASKED THE SOVIETS FOR AN EXPLANATION. LAST JANUARY, THE SOVIETS TOLD SWEDEN THEY HAD NO FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT WALLENBERG.

IN EARLY JULY, BILDER RECEIVED A LETTER PURPORTEDLY FROM HER MOTHER CONTAINING MORE INFORMATION. THE LETTER, DATED JUNE 14, HAD BEEN BROUGHT FROM MOSCOW BY A NEWLY ARRIVED SOVIET EMIGRANT.

"I WRITE THIS LETTER BUT I AM NOT SURE IT WILL REACH YOU AND THAT THE SAME THING WILL NOT HAPPEN AS WITH FATHER'S LETTER, BECAUSE OF WHICH HE HAS ALREADY SPENT A YEAR-AND-A-HALF IN PRISON AGAIN", THE MOTHER'S LETTER SAID.

"I LOST ALL HOPE AFTER I WAS CALLED TO LUBIANKA PRISON AND LEARNED THAT ALL THIS TRAGEDY OCCURRED BECAUSE OF THE LETTER ABOUT THIS SWISS OR SWEDE WALLENBERG WHOM HE MET IN THE PRISON INFIRMARY. . . FATHER WROTE A LONG LETTER ABOUT THIS WALLENBERG AND FOR A LONG TIME HE CARRIED IT AROUND WITH HIM LOOKING FOR A CHANCE TO SEND IT TO YOU THROUGH A FOREIGN TOURIST. . .

"ONE SATURDAY, FATHER CAME BACK IN A VERY GOOD MOOD AND TOLD ME THAT AT LONG LAST HE HAD SUCCEDED IN GIVING THE LETTER TO A YOUNG FOREIGN TOURIST WHO PROMISED TO SEND THE

LETTER FROM VIENNA OR GERMANY, I DON'T REMEMBER WHICH."

A FEW DAYS LATER, ON FEBRUARY 3, 1978, THE LETTER SAID, KAPLAN WAS ARRESTED AGAIN. A SOVIET COLONEL AT THE PRISON TOLD MRS. KAPLAN, ACCORDING TO THE LETTER, THAT HER HUSBAND HAD BEEN ARRESTED BECAUSE, AFTER BEING FREED, HE HAD "UNGRATEFULLY DECIDED TO SEND OUT ILLEGALLY THROUGH A FOREIGNER AN ANTI-SOVIET SPY LETTER TO ISRAEL".

BILDER SAYS SHE IS CONVINCED THAT THE LETTER IS GENUINE. IT IS HER MOTHER'S HANDWRITING, SHE SAYS, AND THE MODE OF EXPRESSION IS HER MOTHER'S.

WALLENBERG'S SURVIVING FAMILY-A HALF-BROTHER, PROF. GUY VAN DARDEL, AND A HALF-SISTER, NINA LAGERGREN-HAVE BEEN FORMING COMMITTEES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN RECENT MONTHS TO PRESS THE SOVIETS TO MAKE A FULLER DISCLOSURE OF WALLENBERG'S FATE.

WALLENBERG, WHO IF ALIVE WOULD BE 65, WAS SENT TO THE SWEDISH LEGATION IN BUDAPEST LATE IN WORLD WAR II TO SAVE JEWS. HE ISSUED THOUSANDS OF SPECIAL SWEDISH PASSPORTS TO HUNGARIAN JEWS, ENABLING THEM TO ESCAPE HITLER'S DEATH CAMPS.

HE WAS LAST SEEN OUTSIDE THE SOVIET UNION WHEN, SHORTLY AFTER RUSSIAN TROOPS MOVED INTO BUDAPEST, HE WAS TAKEN TO A MEETING WITH MARSHAL RODION MALINOVSKY, COMMANDER OF THE SOVIET FORCES. END TEXT.

3. FOR STOCKHOLM. PLEASE QUERY MFA AT APPROPRIATE LEVEL CONCERNING KAPLAN LETTER AND ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS CONCERNING WALLENBERG THAT IT CONTAINS AS WELL AS SWEDISH ASSESSMENT OF LETTER'S VERACITY. RE PARA (4) REFTEL, EMBASSY MAY CONFIRM THAT APPROACH TO SOVIETS WAS MADE BY DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL IN WASHINGTON ON JULY 21.

4. FOR TEL AVIV. WE WOULD APPRECIATE ANY INFORMATION ON THIS MATTER YOU CAN OBTAIN FROM ISRAELI SOURCES. FYI: NEW ISRAELI MINISTER-COUNSELOR YANAI WHO HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM TEL AVIV OPINED TO BARRY (EUR) THAT HE HAD BEEN PERSUADED THAT THERE WAS NO REPEAT NO VALID EVIDENCE INDICATING THAT WALLENBERG MIGHT STILL BE ALIVE. HE SAID HE HAD SPOKEN TO MRS. BILDER AND HAD BEEN PERSUADED THAT THERE IS NOTHING IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH KAPLAN WORTH PURSUING. HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT LETTER REFERRED TO IN PRESS IS A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE CASE BUT RATHER A REF-

ERENCE TO A PREVIOUS LETTER WHICH DID NOT IDENTIFY WALLENBERG BY NAME AS THE PERSON WHO WAS SEEN IN SOVIET PRISON. END FYI.

5. FOR STOCKHOLM: ACCORDING TO YANAI, ISRAELI INFORMATION IS THAT SOVIETS TURNED OVER DOCUMENTS ON WALLENBERG'S IMPRISONMENT AND DEATH TO SWEDES. YANAI SAID THAT DETAILED RECORDS HAD BEEN KEPT IN 1945-47 IN LYUBLYANKA PRISON AND IMPLIED THAT DOCUMENTS MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXCERPTS FROM THESE RECORDS. PLEASE INQUIRE OF MFA AS TO WHETHER SUCH DOCUMENTS WERE INDEED PROVIDED. CHRISTOPHER

END OF MESSAGE

03/22/

CONFIDENTIAL

FRP: . . . . . .

STATE

ACTION: NONE [redacted]

---

79 2998629

PAGE 001
TOR: 281713Z AUG 79

NC 2998829

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TUTS134
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMO #3544 2401120
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 281041Z AUG 79
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 7574
RUEHTV/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV 270
INFO RUDKDA/AMEMBASSY BUDAPEST 243
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1415
RUEHOT/AMEMBASSY OTTAWA 756
RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 91
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 3544

E.O. 12065: RDS-1 8/28/89 (KENNEDY-MINOTT, RODNEY) OR-M
TAGS: SHUM, UR, SW
SUBJ: WALLENBERG CASE

REF: TEL AVIV 18423

1. (C-ENTIRE TEXT)

2. REF TELEGRAM SUGGESTED THAT JOHN BIERMAN OF THE BOSTON GLOBE IS PLANNING TO VISIT SWEDEN IN ORDER TO INTERVIEW A MAN WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE SEEN WALLENBERG IN THE SOVIET NION. WE HAVE CHECKED WITH AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, WHO INSISTS THAT THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT ISNOT AWARE OF ANYONE NOW IN SWEDEN WHO MAKES SUCH CLAIMS. ABRAHAM KALINSKI IS SUPPOSED STILL TO BE IN ISRAEL. WOULD APPRECIATE ANY EFFORTS EMBASSY TEL AVIV MIGHT BE ABLE TO MAKE TO THROW FURTHER LIGHT ON THIS.

3. WITH RESPECT TO THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE KAPLAN LETTER, OUR FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCE HAS TOLD US THAT FURTHER CONVERSATIONS WITH ANNA BILDER HAVE TENDED TO CONFIRM

CONFIDENTIAL

Id cy pulled
Rpts
C/E/SC
S
file - Wallenberg

SWEDISH VIEW AS TO THE LETTER'S AUTHENTICITY.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

31

/32/

SECRET

FRP: E/SC/

STAFF

CONF: [redacted] INFO: [redacted]

79 3001014

PAGE 001
TOT: 290005Z AUG 79 DIRECTOR 503836

S E C R E T
STAFF 290004Z DIRECTOR 503836
TO: [redacted]

1. HQS AIRMAILING [redacted] TO CAMPAIGN ADDRESS 11 AUGUST 79 WASHINGTON POST REPRINT OF JOHN BIERMAN (BOSTON GLOBE) STORY THAT SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY INVESTIGATIN LETTER FROM MOSCOW BY EUGENIA KAPLAN TO DAUGHTER ANNA BILDER IN ISRAEL SAYING KAPLAN'S HUSBAND HAD MET RAOUL WALLENBERG IN BUTYRKA PRISON INFIRMARY IN 1975.

2. STATE DEPT. TELEGRAM 216676, DATED 18 AUG 79, CONTAINS - IN ADDITION TO TEXT OF ABOVE-MENTIONED WASHINGTON POST ARTICLE, THE FOLLOWING WHICH WILL BE OF INTEREST TO [redacted]

"FOR STOCKHOLM. PLEASE QUERY MFA AT APPROPRIATE LEVEL CONCERNING KAPLAN LETTER AND ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ANY ADDITIONAL DETAILS CONCERNING WALLENBERG THAT IT CONTAINS, AS WELL AS SWEDISH ASSESSMENT OF LETTER'S VERACITY. ....EMBASSY MAY CONFIRM THAT APPROACH TO SOVIETS WAS MADE BY DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL IN WASHINGTON ON 21 JULY.

"FOR TEL AVIV. WE WOULD APPRECIATE ANY INFORMATION ON THIS MATTER YOU CAN OBTAIN FROM ISRAELI SOURCES. FYI: NEW ISRAELI MINISTER-COUNSELOR YANAI WHO HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM TEL AVIV OPINED TO BARRY (EUR) THAT HE HAD BEEN PERSUADED THAT THERE WAS NO REPEAT NO VALID EVIDENCE INDICATING THAT WALLENBERG MIGHT STILL BE ALIVE. HE SAID HE HAD SPOKEN TO MRS. BILDER AND HAD BEEN PERSUADED THAT THERE IS NOTHING IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH KAPLAN WORTH PURSUING. HE DOES NOT BELIEVE THAT LETTER REFERRED TO IN PRESS IS A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN THE CASE BUT RATHER A REFERENCE TO A PREVIOUS LETTER WHICH DID NOT IDENTIFY WALLENBERG BY NAME AS THE PERSON WHO WAS SEEN IN SOVIET PRISON.

"FOR STOCKHOLM: ACCORDING TO YANAI, ISRAELI INFORMATION IS THAT SOVIETS TURNED OVER DOCUMENTS ON WALLENBERG'S IMPRISONMENT AND DEATH TO SWEDES. YANAI SAID THAT DETAILED RECORDS HAD BEEN KEPT IN 1945-47 IN LYUBLYANKA PRISON AND IMPLIED THAT DOCUMENTS

SECRET

See WALLENBERG

MIGHT HAVE BEEN EXCERPTS FROM THESE RECORDS. PLEASE INQUIRE OF HFA AS TO WHETHER SUCH DOCUMENTS WERE INDEED PROVIDED."

3. PLS ADVISE STATUS [redacted] IS IT STILL LIKELY TO BE USED [redacted]

4. FILE: [redacted] ALL SECRET. ORIG: [redacted] CL BY 004244.]

END OF MESSAGE

03/29/

SECRET

FRP:

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted] INFO: [redacted]

79 3015159 PAGE 001 IN 3015159

TOR: 311039Z AUG 79 [redacted]

S E C R E T 310928Z AUG 79 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

[redacted]

REFS: A. DIRECTOR 503836
B. DIRECTOR 480928

1. [redacted]ET 24 AUGUST. WALLENBERG STORY SET FOR FULL LENGTH BROADCAST (PRESUMABLY ABOUT THIRTY MINUTES) IN EARLY OCTOBER. [redacted] HOPES MAKE ONE MORE TRIP TO ISRAEL TO INTERVIEW KALINSKI.

2. JULY INTERVIEW WITH [redacted] ON GROWING MINORITIES THREAT TO SOVIETS WILL BE SHORT FEATURE BROADCAST 12 SEPTEMBER.

3. POUCHING VIA TM 515967 TEXTS AND TAPES OF 13 AUG (BERLIN WALL ANNIVERSARY) FULL LENGTH BROADCAST OF BRITISH FILM "TRADING IN MISERY" - ZDF TITLE: "KOPFGELD FUER FREIHEIT"; SHORT SPOT FROM 15 AUGUST BROADCAST, "BUERGERRECHTLER IN PRAG KLAGEN AN", AND NEWS ARTICLE REPLAY OF LATTER IN DIE WELT. PLS ENSURE LATTER CHARTER 77 ITEMS SEEN BY INTERESTED CZECH WATCHERS.

4. [redacted] MICROFILM READER GOES UNDER DUAL NAME OF SEACO 211 OR KARDEX 210, PURCHASED AT SPERRY RAND OUTLET IN FRANKFURT IN 1972. [redacted] FILM PROCESSOR REDUCES HIS FILM WITH KODAK STARFIRE TO SIX TO EIGHT STRIPS OF FILM WHICH ARE INSERTED INTO CELLOPHANE JACKET ABOUT 3 BY 5 IN. ABOUT EIGHTY PAGES CONTAINED IN ONE JACKET. JACKET IS THEN SLIPPED INTO MICROFILM BASE FOR VIEWING. [redacted] SAYS MAIN PROBLEM IS BASE NOT EASILY MANEUVERABLE TO LOCATE DESIRED PAGE NOR EASILY MOVED FROM HORIZONTAL TO VERTICAL POSITION TO VIEW PAGES WHICH LIE PERPENDICULAR TO OTHERS IN JACKET. PLEASE ADVISE U.S. PRICES FOR SUITABLE REPLACEMENT MICROFILM READER.

SECRET

WALLENBERG

5. NEXT [redacted] MEETING 14 SEPTEMBER AFTER WHIC[redacted] HOPES FOR SEVERAL WEEKS VACATION.

6. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

03/37/

CONFIDENTIAL

FRP: , , , , ,6, ,

ACTION: NONE

INFO: [redacted]

STATE

79 3016633

PAGE 001
TOR: 311611Z AUG 79

NC 3016633

OO RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU748
OO RUEHC
DE RUEHMO #1318 2431535
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
O 311533Z AUG 79
FM AMEMBASSY MOSCOW
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 0856
RUDTC/AMEMBASSY LONDON IMMEDIATE 0814
INFO RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 6898
RUDKFMQ/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM 0881
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L MOSCOW 21318

LONDON FOR MR. BADER WITH CODEL BIDEN

E.O. 12065: RDS-1 8/31/89 (GARRISON, MARK) OR-M
TAGS: PEPR, PGOV, SHUM, PINT, OREP, UR, SW
SUBJECT: WALLENBERG CASE: SENATOR BIDEN'S INTERVENTION WITH SOVIETS

1. (C-ENTIRE TEXT)

2. THE SWEDISH EMBASSY HAS QUERIED US ABOUT A STORY A SWEDISH JOURNALIST HAS PICKED UP THAT BIDEN GAVE BREZHNEV A LETTER ON THE WALLENBERG CASE. WE INFORMED SWEDISH EMBASSY THAT SENATOR BIDEN DID GIVE A SHORT INTERVIEW TO A SWEDISH JOURNALIST AT THE HOTEL SOVETSKAYA ON AUGUST 30 CONCERNING WALLENBERG CASE, BUT WE WERE NOT AWARE OF ANY SPECIFIC MENTION OF A LETTER TO BREZHNEV.

3. SWEDISH JOURNALIST DID APPROACH EMBOFF AT HOTEL IMMEDIATELY AFTER SHE HAD INTERVIEWED THE SENATOR AND INQUIRED IF EMBASSY WAS AWARE OF A LETTER FROM BIDEN TO BREZHNEV ON WALLENBERG. (IN THE CORRIDOR CONFUSION AT THE HOTEL, SHE HAD SEEN OR HEARD DISCUSSION OF THE EMBASSY'

CONFIDENTIAL

BEING GIVEN A LETTER TO HANDLE.) EMBOFF REPLIED THAT THERE WAS A LETTER GIVEN TO THE EMBASSY TO FORWARD TO BREZHNEV BUT THAT THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTER WERE UNKNOWN. JOURNALIST STATED THAT SHE UNDERSTOOD BIDEN HAD WRITTEN A LETTER TO BREZHNEV ON WALLENBERG.

4. AT THE AIRPORT UPON DEPARTURE ON AUGUST 30, SENATOR BIDEN TOLD THE CHARGE THAT HE HAD PLANNED TO RAISE THE WALLENBERG CASE PRIVATELY WITH BREZHNEV IF HE HAD SEEN HIM, BUT SINCE HE HAD NOT SEEN BREZHNEV HAD DECIDED TO RAISE IT WITH ZAGLADIN AND ZHUKOV AT THE AIRPORT, URGING THAT THE SOVIET SIDE MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR WALLENGERG TO RETURN HOME. GARRISON

END OF MESSAGE

05/487 SECRET FRP: , , , , , , , , STATE

ACTION: [redacted]

79 3022168 PAGE 001 NC 3022168
TOR: 012138Z SEP 79

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY SSSSS ZOC STATE ZZH
TRR RUEHMO RUDKFMO RUFHLG
DE RUEHC #1226 2441941
ZNY SSSSS ZZH
R 011923Z SEP 79
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 5955
RUDKFMO/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM 5503
INFO RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 9343
BT
S E C R E T STATE 231226

E.O. 12065: RDS-1 9/1/99 (GOODBY, J.) EUR

TAGS: PEPR, PGOV, PINT, SHUM, UR, SW

SUBJECT: RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE

1. SECRET - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. ON AUGUST 30 MR. GUY VON DARDEL, BROTHER OF RAOUL WALLENBERG CALLED ON EUR/SOV DIRECTOR SHINN. MEETING WAS HELD AT VON DARDEL'S REQUEST.

3. VON DARDEL OPENED BY RECAPPING HIS RECENT LETTER TO DAS BARRY SEEKING USG ASSISTANCE IN CLARIFYING THE FATE OF HIS BROTHER. HE ASKED IF COMPUTER PRINTOUTS WERE AVAILABLE WITH NAMES OF SOVIET AND FOREIGN PRISONERS WHO HAD DIED IN THE SOVIET PRISON SYSTEM DURING AND AFTER WWII. SHINN EXPLAINED THAT REGRETFULLY THEY DO NOT EXIST. HOWEVER, HE SUGGESTED THAT IT MIGHT BE POSSIBLE TO INTERVIEW FORMER SOVIET DEFECTORS FROM THAT ERA, NOW LIVING IN THE US, TO OBTAIN INSIGHTS AT LEAST ON THE MODUS OPERANDI OF THOSE TIMES VIS A VIS WALLENBERG.

4. MEETING ENDED WITH SHINN ASSURING VON DARDEL THAT DEPARTMENT WOULD MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO FOLLOW UP ON THIS

SECRET

POSSIBILITY AND PROMISED TO ADVISE VON DARDEL OF ANY SUCCESS WE MAY HAVE VIA THE SWEDISH EMBASSY. VANCE

END OF MESSAGE

05/48/ CONFIDENTIAL FRP: , , , , , , , ,

STATE

ACTION: NONE [redacted]

79 3022307 PAGE 001 NC 3022307
TOR: 012336Z SEP 79

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU689
RR RUEHC
DE RUEHTV #8724 2411826
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 291707Z AUG 79
FM AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV
TO RUDKFMQ/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM 0213
INFO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 3190
RUDKDA/AMEMBASSY BUDAPEST 0061
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1935
RUEHOT/AMEMBASSY OTTAWA 0176
RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 0031
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L TEL AVIV 18724

E.O. 12065: GDS 8/29/85 (KULICK, GILBERT D.) OR-P
TAGS: SHUM, UR, SW
SUBJECT: WALLENBERG CASE

REF: (A) STOCKHOLM 3544 (B) TEL AVIV 18423

1. (C - ENTIRE TEXT).

2. JOHN BIERMAN IS PRESENTLY IN LONDON WHERE HIS WIFE, NBC NEWS CORRESPONDENT HILARY BROWN, HAS JUST GIVEN BIRTH TO A CHILD. IF EMBASSY STOCKHOLM OR GDS WISHES TO PURSUE IDENTITY OF MAN REFERRED TO IN REF B, BIERMAN CAN PROBABLY BE CONTACTED IN LONDON VIA BBC, FOR WHOM HE WAS UNTIL RECENTLY CORRESPONDENT IN ISRAEL. VIETS

END OF MESSAGE CONFIDENTIAL

55/49/ CONFIDENTIAL FRP: , , , , , , , ,

STATE

ACTION: [redacted] INFO: [redacted]

79 3022858 PAGE 001 NC 3022858
TOR: 020642Z SEP 79

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZUC STATE ZZH
TUTS028
RR RUEHC RUEHTC
DE RUDKDA #4446 2411530
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 291408Z AUG 79
FM AMEMBASSY BUDAPEST
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 5690
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 2975
RUEHTV/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV 109
RUDKFMO/AMEMBASSSY STOCKHOLM 207
RUEHOT/AMEMBASSSY OTTAWA 120
RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 045
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L BUDAPEST 4446

E.O. QWPYT: RDS 8/29/94 (WILGIS, HERBERT E. JR) OR-M
TAGS: PINT, PGOV, SHUM, HU, UR, SW
SUBJECT: WALLENBERG CASE

REF: A) STATE 216676, B) STOCKHOLM 3484, C) TEL AVIV 18423

1. C- ENTIRE TEXT.

2. EMBASSY HAS NOT BEEN APPROACHED ON BIERMAN'S ARTICLE, BUT IT WAS QUERIED ON SUBJECT CASE ON JULY 20 BY AMCIT HARVY ROSENFELD WHO WAS IN BUDAPEST RESEARCHING HIS "ROOTS". ROSENFELD VISITED EMBASSY AND SOUGHT TO ENLIST ITS ASSISTANCE IN DOING ADDITIONAL RESEARCH ON JEWISH HOLOCAUST, INCLUDING FATE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WALLENBERG. (ROSENFELD, A COLLEGE PROFESSOR, PLANS TO WRITE AN ARTICLE, POSSIBLY A BOOK ON THE HOLOCAUST). ROSENFELD PRESENTED TO EMBOFF A COPY OF A LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN KEMP (NY). ACCORDING TO THE LETTER, DATED JUNE 28, KEMP HAD ASKED HUNGARIAN AMB ESZTERGALYOS TO PROVIDE "ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE" TO ROSENFELD IN MEETING

CONFIDENTIAL

WITH HUNGARIAN OFFICILAS REGARDING THEIR EFFORTS TO COMMEMORATE THE HOLOCAUST'S VICTIMS. KEMP, ACCORDING TO ROSENFELD, DID NOT RECEIVE A REPLY FROM ESZTERGALYOS PRIOR TO HIS (ROSENFELD'S) DEPARTURE FROM U.S.

3. ROSENFELF ASKED IF EMBASSY COULD ARRANGE MEETINGS WITH GOH MFA AND CHURCH AFFAIRS OFFICIALS, SAYING THAT HE HAD ALREADY BEEN IN TOUCH WITH JEWISH COMMUNITY LEADERS IN BUDAPEST, INCLUDING DR. (MRS). SZEIFERT, AND THEY "KNEW NOTHING ABOUT WALLENBERG". EMBOFF ADVISED U.S. DESK OFF AT MFA OF THE OVERALL NATURE OF ROSENFELD'S RESEARCH EFFORT AND ASKED IF HE COULD PUT ROSENFELD IN TOUCH WITH APPROPRIATE OFFICILAS OF GOH OFFICE FOR CHURCH AFFAIRS. DESK OFFICER WAS INITIALLY HESITANT PLEADING SHORT NOTICE, VACATIONING PERSONNEL, ETCMN BUT SAID HE WOULD CALL BACK. IN VIEW OF ROSENFELD'S SHORT TIME HERE (ABOUT A WEEK) EMBOFF AGAIN CALLED DESK OFFICER, WHO SAID HE WAS STILL WORKING ON MATTER AND THAT HE HAD NO WORD FROM WASHINGTON ON THE KEMP-ESZTERGALYOS CORRESPONDENCE. ROSENFELD, APPARENTLY FRUSTRATED, APPRECIATED EMB'S EFFORTS AND SAID HE WOULD VISIT SWEDISH EMBASSY PRIOR TO DEPARTURE.

4. ACCORDING TO SWEDISH EMB OFF (GANSLANDT) ROSENFELD VISITED SWEDISH EMBASSY BUT WAS TOLD SWEDISH EMBASSY HAD NO DOCUMENTATION ON WALLENBERG CASE AND REFERRED HIM TO STOCKHOM MFA.

5. COMMENT: SENSITIVITY OF GOH TO WALLENBERG CASE MOST PROBABLE REASON FOR MFA'S FOOT-DRAGGING ON ROSENFELD'S REQUEST. THE HUNGARIANS CLEARLY DO NOT WANT TO TOUCH THIS CASE, OVER WHICH THEY HAD NO CONTROL WHEN IT OCCURRED AND THE MEMORY OF WHICH IS AN EMBARRASSMENT. ABOVE REPORTED SO THAT DEPARTMENT AND OTHER ADDRESSEES HAVE COMPLETE INFORMATION ON DEVELOPMENTS IN BUDAPEST, EVEN IF THEY ARE ONLY PERIPHERAL TO WALLENBERG CASE.
WILGIS

END OF MESSAGE

05/32/

CONFIDENTIAL

FRP: , , , , , , ,

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

79 3023881 PAGE 001 NC 3023881
TOR: 022119Z SEP 79

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU987
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMO #3601 2411600
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 301520Z AUG 79
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUDTC/AMEMBASSY LONDON 5294
INFO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 7608
RUDKDA/AMEMBASSY BUDAPEST 245
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1418
RUEHOT/AMEMBASSY OTTAWA 758
RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 93
RUEHTV/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV 272
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 3601

E.O. 12065: GDS 8/30/85 (BREISKY, ARTHUR E.) OR-P
TAGS: SHUM, UR, SW
SUBJ: WALLENBERG CASE

REF: (A) TEL AVIV 18724, (B) STOCKHOLM 3544, (C) TEL AVIV 18423

1. (C-ENTIRE TEXT)

2. WE ARE REPEATING FOR YOUR INFORMATION THREE REFTELS WHICH RELATED TO INFORMATION IN THE POSSESSION OF BOSTON GLOBE CORRESPONDENT JOHN BIERMAN CONCERNING THE CASE OF RAOUL WALLEMBERG, A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO WAS SWALLOWED UP IN THE SOVIET PRISON SYSTEM AFTER WORLD WAR II. SPECIFICALLY, WE ARE TRYING TO FIND OUT WHAT BIERMAN HAD IN MIND IN SUGGESTING TO EMBASSY TEL AVIV THAT HE KNOWS OF A MAN IN SWEDEN WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE SEEN WALLENBERG. WE WOULD APPRECIATE AN EFFORT BY EMBASSY LONDON TO FOLLOW UP THIS POINT WITH BIERMAN, WHO WE UNDERSTAND CAN BE CONTACTED IN LONDON THROUGH THE BBC.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

33/447 CONFIDENTIAL FRP: , , , , , , , ,

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

79 3039919 PAGE 001 NC 3039919
TOR: 061311Z SEP 79

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU735
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMO #3651 2480630
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 041440Z SEP 79
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 7642
INFO RUDKDA/AMEMBASSY BUDAPEST 0246
RUDTC/AMEMBASSY LONDON 5301
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1422
RUEHTV/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV 0273
RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 0094
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 3651

EO 12065: RDS-1, 8/31/89 (CANNEY, PAUL F.) OR-M
TAGS: PEPR, PGOV, SHUM, PINT, UR, SW
SUBJECT: THE WALLENBERG CASE - RAOUL WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION FORMED IN SWEDEN; THE BIDEN LETTER

REF: MOSCOW 21318

1. (U) THE SWEDISH "RAOUL WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION" WAS FORMALLY LAUNCHED ON SEPTEMBER 3 IN STOCKHOLM BY 25 MOSTLY PROMINENT SWEDISH CITIZENS, INCLUDING POLITICIANS, JOURNALISTS, AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE. THE ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCED IT WOULD COOPERATE WITH SIMILAR ASSOCIATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AN EFFORT TO CLARIFY WALLENBERG'S FATE AND, IF HE IS ALIVE, TO HAVE HIM RELEASED FROM THE SOVIET UNION. SERVING AS TEMPORARY PRESIDENT IS NANNA SVARTZ, A PROMINENT SWEDISH PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AND HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCATE. THE ASSOCIATION IS NOW RUNNING ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE SWEDISH PRESS SOLICITING MEMBERSHIP CONTRIBUTIONS OF 25 SKR (ROUGHLY $6).

2. (U) AT THE ASSOCIATION'S INAUGURAL PRESS CONFERENCE WERE WALLENBERG'S HALF SISTER, MRS. NINA LAGERGREN; THE

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS, ANDERS WIJKMAN; AND MRS. ANNETTE LANTOS OF THE US ACTION GROUP FOR WALLENBERG. MRS. LANTOS REPORTEDLY STATED THAT IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE PRESIDENT CARTER WILL TAKE A PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE WALLENBERG CASE, THAT ACTRESS LIV ULLMAN HOPES TO SEE THE PRESIDENT ABOUT THE CASE, TOGETHER WITH WALLENBERG'S HALF BROTHER, GUY VON DARDEL, WHO IS NOW IN THE US. MRS. LANTOS ALSO SAID THAT THE SECRETARY HAD EXPRESSED HOPES THAT THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR WOULD BE SOLVED NEXT YEAR. SHE SAID THE SECRETARY HAD TOLD "US" THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE WOULD NOT TAKE A "NO" FROM THE RUSSIANS. WIJKMAN, FOR HIS PART, TERMED THE FORMATION OF THE WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION "ONE OF THE LAST CHANCES TO MAKE AN ACTIVE ATTEMPT TO SAVE WALLENBERG," AND PROMISED TO BRING UP THE CASE WITH THE RUSSIANS IN THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS.

3. (C) COMMENT: THE MFA VIEWS THE FORMATION OF THE WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION WITH SATISFACTION BUT PLANS NO TIES TO IT. END COMMENT.

4. (C) ACTION REQUESTED: THE SWEDISH PRESS ALSO CARRIES THE STORY THAT SENATOR BIDEN DELIVERED IN MOSCOW A LETTER TO BREZHNEV REGARDING WALLENBERG. WE HAVE BEEN ASKED BY THE MFA IF WE CAN CONFIRM WHETHER THE LETTER CONTAINS ANYTHING ON WALLENBERG (THE REFTEL IS NOT CONCLUSIVE ON THIS), AND WHETHER BIDEN CAN BE ASKED WHAT REACTION HE GOT TO THE APPROACH HE MADE AT MOSCOW AIRPORT.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

53/27/ CONFIDENTIAL FRP: , , ,

ALREADY HAS THIS INFORMATION THROUGH THE SWEDISH EMBASSY
IN WASHINGTON. VANCE

END OF MESSAGE

/24/ SECRET FRP: , , , , , , , , STAFF

CONF: [redacted] INFO: [redacted]

79 3064977 PAGE 001 TOT: 111744Z SEP 79 DIRECTOR 511191

S E C R E T
STAFF 111729Z DIRECTOR 511191
TO: [redacted] INFO [redacted]

1. PARA TWO BELOW BEGINS TEXT STOCKHOLM EMBTEL 3651 (4 SEPT 79) WHICH WILL BE OF BACKGROUND INTEREST TO [redacted]

2. "THE SWEDISH "RAOUL WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION" WAS FORMALLY LAUNCHED ON SEPTEMBER 3 IN STOCKHOLM BY 25 MOSTLY PROMINENT SWEDISH CITIZENS, INCLUDING POLITICIANS, JOURNALISTS, AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE. THE ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCED IT WOULD COOPERATE WITH SIMILAR ASSOCIATIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES IN AN EFFORT TO CLARIFY WALLENBERG'S FATE AND, IF HE IS ALIVE, TO HAVE HIM RELEASED FROM THE SOVIET UNION. SERVING AS TEMPORARY PRESIDENT IS NANNA SVARTZ, A PROMINENT SWEDISH PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AND HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCATE. THE ASSOCIATION IS NOW RUNNING ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE SWEDISH PRESS SOLICITING MEMBERSHIP CONTRIBUTIONS OF 25 SKR (ROUGHLY $6). Y

"AT THE ASSOCIATION'S INAUGURAL PRESS CONFERENCE WERE WALLENBERG'S HALF SISTER, MRS. NINA LAGERGREN; THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE SWEDISH RED CROSS, ANDERS WIJKMAN; AND MRS. ANNETTE LANTOS OF THE U.S. ACTION GROUP FOR WALLENBERG. MRS. LANTOS REPORTEDLY STATED THAT IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE PRESIDENT CARTER WILL TAKE A PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE WALLENBERG CASE, THAT ACTRESS LIV ULLMAN HOPES TO SEE THE PRESIDENT ABOUT THE CASE, TOGETHER WITH WALLENBERG'S HALF BROTHER, GUY VON DARDEL, WHO IS NOW IN THE U.S. MRS. LANTOS ALSO SAID THAT THE SECRETARY HAD EXPRESSED HOPES THAT THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR WOULD BE SOLVED NEXT YEAR. SHE SAID THE SECRETARY HAD TOLD 'US' THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE WOULD NOT TAKE A 'NO' FROM THE RUSSIANS. WIJKMAN, FOR HIS PART, TERMED THE FORMATION OF THE WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION 'ONE OF THE LAST CHANCES TO MAKE AN ACTIVE ATTEMPT TO SAVE WALLENBERG,' AND PROMISED TO BRING UP THE CASE WITH THE RUSSIANS IN THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS. Y

"COMMENT: THE MFA VIEWS THE FORMATION OF THE WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION WITH SATISFACTION BUT PLANS NO TIES TO IT. END COMMENT. Y

"ACTION REQUESTED: THE SWEDISH PRESS ALSO CARRIES THE STORY THAT SENATOR BIDEN DELIVERED IN MOSCOW A LETTER TO BREZHNEV REGARDING WALLENBERG. WE HAVE BEEN ASKED BY THE MFA IF WE CAN CONFIRM WHETHER THE LETTER CONTAINS ANYTHING ON WALLENBERG (THE

SECRET

file Wallenberg Case

REFTEL IS NOT CONCLUSIVE ON THIS), AND WHETHER BIDEN CAN BE ASKED WHAT REACTION HE GOT TO THE APPROACH HE MADE AT MOSCOW AIRPORT." Y

3. FILE: 200-126-107/11. RVW 10 SEP 99, DRV DOC.1.>

ORIG: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

33/22/

SECRET

FRP: , , , , , , ,

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

79 3089364

PAGE 001

NC 3089364

TOR: 152106Z SEP 79

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY SSSSS ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU572
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMO #3784 2551450
ZNY SSSSS ZZH
R 121424Z SEP 79
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 7712
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1427
RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 0095
BT
S E C R E T STOCKHOLM 3784

This is Bd cy.
file cy pulled
bd

EXDIS

EO 12065: RDS-1, 9/12/99, (CANNEY, PAUL F.) OR-M
TAGS: PEPR, PGOV, PINT, SHUM, UR, SW
SUBJECT: RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE

REF: STATE 231226

1. (S-ENTIRE TEXT).

2. REFTEL RAISED THE POSSIBILITY OF INTERVIEWING SOVIET DEFECTORS NOW LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES ABLE TO PROVIDE INSIGHTS AS TO THE MODUS OPERANDI THAT MIGHT HAVE APPLIED IN SOVIET HANDLING OF RAOUL WALLENBERG.

3. IN A DISCUSSION ON SEPTEMBER 12 WITH THE DIRECTOR OF THE FIRST DIVISION, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, MFA (WHICH HANDLES SOCIET AFFAIRS, INTER ALIA) SVEN HIRDMAN, WE INQUIRED WHAT SWEDISH GOVERNMENT INTEREST MIGHT BE IN SUCH AN APPROACH. HIRDMAN REPLIED THAT IN FACT SOME SUCH INTERVIEWS HAD TAKEN PLACE IN THE PAST, WITH STATE DEPARTMENT COOPERATION. HIRDMAN THEN SUGGESTED THAT IT MIGHT BE VERY INTERESTING TO HAVE THIS KIND OF ACCESS TO FORMER UN OFFICIAL AND SOVIET DEFECTOR SHEVCHENKO.

SECRET

4. ACTION REQUESTED: WE WOULD APPRECIATE HAVING AN EARLY REACTION TO THIS SUGGESTION WHICH WE MIGHT PASS TO THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

53/12/

SECRET

FRP: , , , , , , ,

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

79 3124955

PAGE 001
TOR: 221335Z SEP 79

NC 3124955

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY SSSSS ZOC STATE ZZH
TRR RUDKFMQ RUEHMO RUFHLG
DE RUEHC #9202 2651013
ZNY SSSSS ZZH
R 220056Z SEP 79
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUDKFMQ/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM 5686
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 6803
RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 9437
BT
S E C R E T STATE 249202

Bdcy pulled
CIEISC (C
~~Holdfolcomm~~

EXDIS

E.O. 12065: RDS-1 9/20/99 (BARRY, R.) EUR

TAGS: PEPR, PGOV, PINT, SHUM, UR, SW

SUBJECT: RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE

REF: (A) STATE 231226 (B) STOCKHOLM 3784 (C) STATE 216676

1. SECRET - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. AS OUTLINED IN REFTEL A WE EXPLORED POSSIBILITY OF INTERVIEWING FORMER SOVIET DEFECTORS. A GOOD NUMBER OF THEM WERE QUESTIONED ABOUT WALLENBERG. REGRETFULLY, THIS EFFORT HAS THUS FAR PRODUCED NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THE WALLENBERG CASE. ACCESS TO SHEVCHENKO NOT FEASIBLE.

3. FOR STOCKHOLM: YOU MAY INFORM MFA. VANCE

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

S E C R E T

DO DOCUMENT EXTRACT

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OF THIS 201 DOSSIER HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM ANOTHER OFFICIAL DC FILE. PERSONS PERFORMING NAME TRACES ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE DOCUMENT FROM WHICH THIS EXTRACT WAS PREPARED CONTAINS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT AND SHOULD BE REQUESTED FROM IP/FILES.

WALLENBERG, RAOUL
201-0005925
SEX M

[redacted]
30 MAY 19[redacted]

ABRAM MENDELEVICH KALINSKI [redacted] WAS IN SCANDINAVIA IN MAY 79 TO PUBLICIZE HIS CLAIM THAT SUBJ, SWEDISH DIPLOMAT ARRESTED BY SOVIETS IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 AND ALLEGED TO HAVE DIED IN SOVIET PRISON IN 1947, IS STILL ALIVE.

DATE 28 SEP 79 09780459

S E C R E T E2 IMPDET CL BY 054979

yyai
2

III. 1 Oct 79 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

GREEK PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY KOSYGIN

LD011022 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 1 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 1, TASS--Konstandinos Karamanlis, the prime minister of the Hellenic Republic, arrived in Moscow today for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport decked out with the state flags of the two countries, the guest was met by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, Petr Demichev, minister of culture of the USSR, and by other officials.

SEPTEMBER SESSION OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ENDS

LD291556 Moscow TASS in English 2205 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Paris, September 28, TASS--TASS correspondent Vadim Yesipovich reports: The September session of the European Parliament ended its work in the French city of Strasbourg. For five days 410 deputies, elected in Common Market countries, discussed some aspects of the political and economic life of "Minor Europe." Nevertheless, as admitted by the president of the European Parliament, the session passed over in silence such major problems as unemployment, the energy crisis, and environmental protection. Instead of proposals aimed at promoting the cause of detente and disarmament in Europe, the session debated the question of joint programs for the production and deliveries of armaments, programs which lead to the revival of the idea of "European Army" and may open access to nuclear weapons for the FRG. The question was imposed on the session contrary to the resolute resistance of the French communists and some other delegates. At the same time irreconcilable contradictions between Common-Market partners vividly manifested themselves in the European Parliament meetings. The stormy debate on economic problems, particularly on questions of the EEC agricultural policy, never led to results acceptable to all participants. The session in Strasbourg also confirmed the legitimacy of apprehensions of the democratic public that "supranational" functions can be given to the European Parliament for this purpose initiated a proposal on working out an agreement considerably expanding the powers of the West European Assembly to the detriment of the rights of national parliaments. The discussion of the proposal as well as some other items, the budget for 1980, in particular, was postponed till subsequent sessions of the European Parliament.

USSR REFUSES TO INVESTIGATE WALLENBERG CASE

LD282030 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1700 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] According to Soviet information, Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947 and there is nothing more to say about his fate. This is written by the Soviet leader Aleksey Kosygin in a letter answering Prime Minister Ola Ullsten's inquiry about Wallenberg. Ullsten demanded a month ago that the Soviet authorities should carry out an investigation because of the new information which had come to light concerning Wallenberg's fate. It was maintained, inter alia, that he was alive in the 1970's and was then in a hospital in the Soviet Union. Now the Soviet authorities say that Wallenberg died in 1945. Prime Minister Ola Ullsten commented that he is convinced that the whole truth is not yet known concerning Wallenberg's disappearance. It is deplorable that the Soviet authorities have not been willing to continue the investigations, Ullsten said

III. 1 Oct 79 USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

LAPIN COMMENTARY VIEWS IMPLICATIONS OF LEBANESE CRISIS

LD291607 Moscow World Service in English 15:00 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[Valentin Lapin commentary]

[Text] Much is being said and written about Lebanon as the country which is indeed the hottest spot in the Middle East at the moment. This week Israeli Air Force planes provoked a fight with Syrian planes in Lebanese airspace. It's understandable how serious this is. Such clashes and incidents may spark off a big military conflagration, and yet Tel Aviv has declared its planes will keep on intruding into Lebanese airspace. This is a challenge, both to a sovereign Arab country and to the whole Arab world.

The entire Middle East is being placed on the brink of another conflict. The situation is extremely serious. Washington admits this, too, yet not in a way so as to have its brazen ally stop acting like that, but in order to take advantage of the red-hot situation. It's from this angle that one should view the so-called pacification plan for Lebanon which America has produced.

According to reports in the press, the idea is to discuss the situation in Lebanon with the participation of Israel and its agents, the south Lebanese separatists, as full-powered interested sides. The whole thing is pictured in such a way that allegedly it's not Israel or the separatists but someone else who is guilty of the destruction and mass killings of civilians in Lebanon. A number of observers have already named the Washington plan as the Lebanese Camp David. More efforts are being made to force the Arabs to bow their heads to Israel and finally join the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal. The aggressive actions by Israel and the diplomatic maneuvers of the United States may be pictured as coordinated steps to reach this objective.

At the same time, to the accompaniment of a propaganda noise about the American pacification plan for Lebanon, Israel is forcing annexation of the occupied Palestinian lands. The annexation is now in the form of purchasing land from the Arabs by Israelis. Autonomy for the Palestinians does not apply to land, reiterated the Israeli negotiator at the latest round of talks with Egypt in Alexandria. Although the Egyptian negotiator expressed his indignation out loud, the talks on the so-called autonomy still continue.

Speaking at the current UN General Assembly session, the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said that the separate deal between Egypt and Israel leads to the stockpiling of much more combustible materials that can cause another explosion in the Middle East. The events in Lebanon confirm that this estimate is right. The Middle East needs not Camp Davids, not separate peace treaties which conceal military alliances, but a comprehensive settlement. The way to such a settlement lies through the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied lands, through insuring the Palestinian people the right to self-determination and independence, through granting all peoples in the region the right to a secure existence.

U.S. Proposals Denounced

LD292238 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 17:00 GMT 29 Sep 79 LD

[From "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] Washington is trying to design its policy in order to render all-round aid to Israel in its aggresson against the Arabs, introducing the so-called "special initiatives to settle the situation in Lebanon." Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, discussed his proposals on the question with some Arab representatives in New York. Cairo decided to satisfy its big partner in the Camp David accords. It hastened to present the diplomatic intentions of the of the U.S. administration as being a plan for a settlement in south Lebanon.

53/43/

CONFIDENTIAL

FRP: , , ,

WHOM ULLSTEN HAD WRITTEN); (B) THAT AS FAR AS THE USSR WAS CONCERNED, THE WALLENBERG CASE WAS "CLOSED"; AND (C) THAT JAN KAPLAN AND "OTHER CRIMINALS" WERE BEHIND THE EFFORTS TO DAMAGE SWEDISH-SOVIET RELATIONS THROUGH THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR AND THE SOVIETS WOULD BE LESS THAN PLEASED TO LEARN OF FUTURE GOS COLLABORATION WITH SUCH "CRIMINAL ELEMENTS."

3. (C) HIRDMAN WAS UNABLE TO DESCRIBE SPECIFIC GOS EFFORTS IN THE FUTURE ON BEHALF OF WALLENBERG EXCEPT TO ECHO ULLSTEN'S ASSURANCES NOTED IN PARA 1 THAT SWEDEN DOES NOT CONSIDER MATTER RESOLVED. HIRDMAN ASKED THAT HE BE INFORMED WHEN SOVIET RESPONSE TO US REQUEST FOR INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG (REF B) IS RECEIVED.

4. (C) ACTION REQUESTED: THAT DEPARTMENT TRANSMIT TEXT OF SOVIET RESPONSE TO US NON-PAPER (REF B) WHEN RECEIVED.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

33/49/ SECRET FRP: . . . . . .

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

79 3199349 PAGE 001 NC 3199349

TOR: 072239Z OCT 79

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY SSSSS ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU741.
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMQ #4139 2781245
ZNY SSSSS ZZH
R 051146Z OCT 79.
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM.
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 7934.
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1436
BT
S E C R E T STOCKHOLM 4139

EXDIS

EO 12065: RDS-1 10/5/99 (CANNEY, PAUL F) OR-M
TAGS: SHUM PEPR SW UR US
SUBJ: SWEDISH-SOVIET EXCHANGE IN THE WALLENBERG CASE

REF: STOCKHOLM 4049

1. (S-ENTIRE TEXT)
2. SUMMARY: THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS PROVIDED, IN STRICTEST CONFIDENCE, THE FOLLOWING TEXT OF THE VERBATIM NOTES TAKEN OF THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S ORAL PRESENTATION ON SEPT 28 TO SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER ULLSTEN, AS WELL AS A SOMEWHAT MORE DETAILED REPORT OF PRIME MINISTER ULLSTEN'S ORAL RESPONSE. THESE SUPPLEMENT THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE REFTEL. END SUMMARY.
3. ORAL COMMENT BY SOVIET AMBASSADOR JAKOVLEV TO PRIME MINISTER ULLSTEN ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1979:
BEGIN TEXT (INFORMAL ENGLISH TRANSLATION FROM THE SWEDISH):
AT THE REQUEST OF THE SWEDISH SIDE DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION IN THE RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE HAVE BEEN EXAMINED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS. ALL FACTS IN THIS CASE WERE PRESENTED TO THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT AS RECENTLY AS 1957. IN SPITE OF THE FACT THAT THE SOVIET SIDE IS CONVINCED THAT THERE IS NOT, AND COULD NOT BE,

SECRET

ANYTHING NEW IN THE QUESTION OF THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHO DIED IN JULY 1947, THE SOVIET SIDE HAS STUDIED THE SWEDISH SIDE'S REQUESTS WITH CAREFUL ATTENTION.
THE APPROPRIATE SOVIET AUTHORITY HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED TO CHECK CAREFULLY ALL INFORMATION WHICH THE SWEDISH SIDE HAS REFERRED TO ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS.
ALL STATEMENTS THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN IN THE SOVIET UNION AFTER 1947 CONTRADICT REALITY. THIS CONCLUSION APPLIES FULLY TO THE SO-CALLED "TESTIMONIES" MENTIONED IN THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST OF JANUARY 3 THIS YEAR, AS WELL AS IN THE SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER'S LETTER OF AUG 22, ALSO OF THIS YEAR.
THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT THUS CONSIDERS THAT THE QUESTION OF RAOUL WALLENBERG IS A CLOSED CASE, AND CANNOT BUT EXPRESS ITS REGRET THAT THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT, INSTEAD OF REJECTING ALL KINDS OF INVENTIONS AND SPECULATIONS, FINDS IT POSSIBLE TO QUESTION THE SOVIET SIDE'S SINCERITY IN THIS MATTER.
IN THE SOVIET UNION THERE IS A STRONG CONVICTION THAT MUTUAL CONFIDENCE BETWEEN OUR GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES IS AN UNCONDITIONAL PROVISION FOR THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF NEIGHBORLY SOVIET-SWEDISH RELATIONS, IN WHICH OUR COUNTRIES ARE EQUALLY INTERESTED.
END TEXT.
4. ACCORDING TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY, ULLSTEN, IN RESPONSE, SUGGESTED THAT THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR'S REPLY ON BEHALF OF "THE SOVIET SIDE" CONTAINED NOTHING BEYOND WHAT HAD BEEN SAID IN THE PAST. HE EXPRESSED REGRET THAT NO MEASURES HAD BEEN TAKEN BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO CHECK THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN ULLSTEN'S LETTER. HE SAID THAT, HAD THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DONE SO, THIS WOULD HAVE BEEN OF VALUE FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF CONFIDENCE TO WHICH THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR HAD REFERRED.
HE CONCLUDED THAT HE WISHED TO STUDY THE SOVIET RESPONSE AND WOULD SUSPEND JUDGEMENT AS TO WHAT FURTHER ACTION THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT MIGHT WISH TO TAKE.
5. THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS GIVEN TO THE PRESS THEREAFTER, AND FORMED THE BASIS FOR THE PRESS ACCOUNTS REPORTED IN THE REFTEL.
BEGIN TEXT:
STATEMRNT BY THE PRIME MINISTER IN THE RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE (SEPT 28, 1979): IT IS REGRETTABLE THAT THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES DID NOT WISH TO MAKE THE ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIONS WE REQUESTED IN ORDER TO GET A CLEAR PICTURE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG FATE. THE SOVIET SIDE ONLY REFERS TO THE OLD INFORMATION FROM 1957 THAT WALLENBERG WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE

DIED IN 1947. PERSONALLY I AM CONVINCED THAT WE STILL DO NOT HAVE THE WHOLE TRUTH ABOUT WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE. FROM THE SWEDISH SIDE, WE WILL CONTINUE OUR EFFORTS TO REACH FULL CLARITY ABOUT HIS FARE. WITH THIS IN MIND, WE WILL, AS WE HAVE UP UNTIL NOW, EXAMINE ALL NEW INFORMATION WHICH REACHES US AND TAKE THE MEASURES WE FIND SUITABLE.
THE WALLENBERG CASE IS AN UNSOLVED QUESTION IN SWEDISH-SOVIET RELATIONS. HOWEVER, I WISH TO EMPHASIZE THAT IN OTHER RESPECTS WE CONSIDER THESE RELATIONS TO BE GOOD AND NORMAL.
END TEXT. KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

10/447 CONFIDENTIAL 23 FRP: , , , , ,6, ,

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

79 3300653 PAGE 001 NC 3300653
TOR: 270112Z OCT 79

OO RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZDC STATE ZZH
TOO RUDKFMQ RUEHMO
DE RUEHC #9990 3000102
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
O P 270014Z OCT 79
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUDKFMQ/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM IMMEDIATE 6019
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW PRIORITY 8299
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 279990

E.O. 12065 GDS 10-26-85 (BARRY, ROBERT)

EP-74I

TAGS:SW, US, UR.

SUBJECT: WALLENBERG CASE

1. (C - ENTIRE TEXT).

2. BARRY (EUR) CALLED SOVIET MINISTER-COUNSELOR BESSMERTNYKH ON OCTOBER 26 TO INQUIRE CONCERNING STATUS OF SOVIET REPLY TO US DEMARCHES ON WALLENBERG. BARRY RECALLED THAT WHEN HE FIRST RAISED THIS CASE WITH DCM VASEV ON JULY 21 VASEV HAD PROMISED AN OFFICIAL SOVIET RESPONSE. BESSMERTNYKH SAID THAT HIS IMPRESSION WAS THAT SOVIET POSITION WAS THAT AN ANSWER HAD ALREADY BEEN PROVIDED TO SWEDISH GOVERNMENT ON WALLENBERG AND THAT THERE WAS NO CHANGE IN THE FACTS THAT HAD BEEN CONVEYED TO THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT. BARRY SAID THAT WE NEVERTHELESS EXPECTED A FORMAL RESPONSE TO OUR INQUIRY AND NOTED THAT THERE WAS HIGH-LEVEL INTEREST HERE IN THE CASE.

3. FOR STOCKHOLM: PLEASE CONVEY THE ABOVE TO MFA. CHRISTOPHER

END OF MESSAGE CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

PP RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU208
PP RUEHC
DE RUDKFMQ #4581 3060940
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
P R 020922Z NOV 79
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 8192
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1450
RUDKRW/AMEMBASSY WARSAW 604
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 4581

EO 12065: GDS 11/1/85 (CANNEY, PAUL F) OR-M
TAGS: SHUM SW UR
SUBJ: REQUEST FOR US ASSISTANCE IN TRACKING WALLENBERG CASE LEAD

REF: A) TEL AVIV 18423, B) STOCKHOLM 3601

1. (C-ENTIRE TEXT)

2. OLLE STENHOLM, FOREIGN NEWS CHIEF OF SWEDISH TELEVISION CHANNEL TWO AND A CORRESPONDENT FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN WASHINGTON, CALLED ON AMBASSADOR OCTOBER 31 TO SEEK US ASSISTANCE IN TRACKING DOWN "NEW LEAD" IN RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE. STENHOLM IS IN CONTACT WITH A POLE (NOW RESIDENT IN SWEDEN) WHO SWEARS THAT IN LATE JULY-EARLY AUGUST 1954, HE INFORMED AN OFFICIAL (UNIDENTIFIED) OF US EMBASSY WARSAW THAT HE HAD SEEN, HAD MET OR HAD KNOWN (STENHOLM UNCERTAIN WHICH) FOUR NON-RUSSIANS WHILE SERVING SENTENCE IN SOVIET PRISON. IN ADDITION TO WALLENBERG, PRISONERS WERE FNU BUSOV, A YUGOSLAV DIPLOMAT; RUDOLF CZARNY, AN AMERICAN OR CANADIAN; AND STANISLAW WAWRZYNCZAK, A POLE.

3. COMMENT: PARA 6 REF B INDICATED INTENTION OF JOHN BIERMAN OF BOSTON GLOBE TO INTERVIEW MAN IN SWEDEN WHO

WALLENBERG

CLAIMS TO HAVE SEEN WALLENBERG IN USSR. STENHOLM MENTIONED NO OTHER MEDIA REP AS BEING IN CONTACT WITH HIS SOURCE AND WE HAVE NO WAY TO CONFIRM WHETHER POLE IS ALSO IN CONTACT WITH BIERMAN. END COMMENT.

4. STENHOLM TOLD AMBASSADOR HE WAS UNABLE TO JUDGE SOURCE'S VERACITY, THAT SOURCE SEEMED "SCARED AND CAUTIOUS," BUT THAT HE (STENHOLM) FELT OBLIGED TO CHECK STORY OUT AS BEST HE COULD DESPITE ITS "OBVIOUS THINNESS." STENHOLM ASKED WHETHER US COULD HELP AND, FURTHER, THAT WE NOT REPEAT NOT INFORM MFA HERE OF HIS LEAD.

5. STENHOLM IS RELIABLE REPORTER WHO IS FRIENDLY TO US AND EMBASSY PERSONNEL. GIVEN 1954 TIMEFRAME, WE REALIZE THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE POLE'S ALLEGED CONTACT WITH EMBASSY WARSAW PROBABLY AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK. AT SAME TIME, WE SEE NEED TO BE RESPONSIVE TO EVERY SERIOUS SWEDISH EFFORT TO UNTANGLE THE TRAGIC WALLENBERG TALE. DEPARTMENT IS REQUESTED, THEREFORE, TO PROVIDE RESPONSE WHICH MAY BE CONVEYED TO STENHOLM. KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

/-0/ SECRET FRP: / / / / / / /

STAFF

CONF: [redacted]

79 3370932 PAGE 001
TOT: 092243Z NOV 79 DIRECTOR 550023

S E C R E T
STAFF 092243Z DIRECTOR 550023
TO: [redacted] INFO [redacted]

SC

[redacted]

1. PARA TWO BELOW TEXT OF ~~STOCKHOLM~~ EMBTEL 4581 (DATED 2 NOV TO STATE DEPT AND MOSCOW AND WARSAW USEMBS) WILL BE OF BACKGROUND INTEREST TO [redacted]E FORTHCOMING [redacted] FEATURE PROGRAM ON RAOUL WALLENBERG.

2. "OLLE STENHOLM FOREIGN NEWS CHIEF OF SWEDISH TELEVISION CHANNEL TWO AND A CORRESPONDENT FOR SEVERAL YEARS IN WASHINGTON, CALLED ON AMBASSADOR OCTOBER 31 TO SEEK U.S. ASSISTANCE IN TRACKING DOWN "NEW LEAD" IN RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE. STENHOLM IS IN CONTACT WITH A POLE (NOW RESIDENT IN SWEDEN) WHO SWEARS THAT IN LATE JULY - EARLY AUGUST 1954, HE INFORMED AN OFFICIAL (UNIDENTIFIED) OF U.S. EMBASSY WARSAW THAT HE HAD SEEN, HAD MET OR HAD KNOWN (STENHOLM UNCERTAIN WHICH) FOUR NON-RUSSIANS WHILE SERVING SENTENCE IN SOVIET PRISON. IN ADDITION TO WALLENBERG, PRISONERS WERE FNU BUSOV, A YUGOSLAV DIPLOMAT; RUDOLF CZARNY, AN AMERICAN OR CANADIAN; AND STANISLW WAARZYNCZAK, A POLE.

"COMMENT: PARA 6 REF B INDICATED INTENTION OF JOHN BIERMAN OF BOSTON GLOBE TO INTERVIEW MAN IN SWEDEN WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE SEEN WALLENBERG IN USSR. STENHOLM MENTIONED NO OTHER MEDIA REP AS BEING IN CONTACT WITH HIS SOURCE AND WE HAVE NO WAY TO CONFIRM WHETHER POLE IS ALSO IN CONTACT WITH BIERMAN. END COMMENT.

"STENHOLM TOLD AMBASSADOR HE WAS UNABLE TO JUDGE SOURCE'S VERACITY, THAT SOURCE SEEMED 'SCARED AND CAUTIOUS,' BUT THAT HE (STENHOLM) FELT OBLIGED TO CHECK STORY OUT AS BEST HE COULD DESPITE ITS 'OBVIOUS THINNESS.' STENHOLM ASKED WHETHER U.S. COULD HELP AND, FURTHER, THAT WE NOT REPEAT NOT INFORM MFA HERE OF HIS LEAD.

"STENHOLM IS RELIABLE REPORTER WHO IS FIENDLY TO U.S. AND EMBASSY PERSONNEL. GIVEN 1954 TIMEFRAME, WE REALIZE THE IDENTIFICATION OF THE POLE'S ALLEGED CONTACT WITH EMBASSY WARSAW PROBABLY AN IMPOSSIBLE TASK. AT SAME TIME, WE SEE NEED TO BE RESPONSIVE TO EVERY SERIOUS SWEDISH EFFORT TO UNTANGLE THE TRAGIC WALLENBERG TALE. DEPARTMENT IS REQUESTED, THEREFORE, TO PROVIDE RESPONSE WHICH MAY BE

SECRET

Raoul WALLENB

CONVEYED TO STENHOLM."
3. FILE: [redacted] ALL
SECRET."
ORIG: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

02/25/ CONFIDENTIAL FRP: . . . . . .

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

79 3375789 PAGE 001 NC 3375789
TOR: 102353Z NOV 79

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TUTS266
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMQ #4668 3121220
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 081144Z NOV 79
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 8237
INFO RUEHTV/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV 277
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1452
RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 96
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 4668

File

EO 12065: RDS 1 11/6/99 (CANNEY, PAUL F) OR-M
TAGS: SHUM UR SW US
SUBJ: SOVIET DISPLEASURE OVER GOS ACTIVITY IN WALLENBERG CASE

REF: STOCKHOLM 3484

1. (C-ENTIRE TEXT)

2. DURING LUNCHEON ON NOVEMBER 1 WITH EUR/NE DIRECTOR FUNSETH, AMBASSADOR AND DCM, MFA PERMANENT UNDERSECRETARY LEIF LEIFLAND REVEALED THAT WALLENBERG CASE HAD BEEN RAISED BY SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ZEMSKOV DURING LATTERS VISIT TO STOCKHOLM IN OCTOBER. ZEMSKOV HAD RAISED THE CASE WITH LEIFLAND AT THE MARGIN OF THEIR OFFICIAL DISCUSSIONS. ZEMSKOV SAID SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER ULLSTEN'S LETTER TO KOSYGIN (REFTEL) AND OTHER "REPEATED THRUSTS" FROM SWEDES WERE TOTALLY UNACCEPTABLE TO SOVIETS. A LETTER FROM MRS KAPLAN TO HER DAUGHTER IN ISRAEL (REFTEL) WAS A FORGERY. ZEMSKOV SAID SOVIETS HAD NOT YET REPLIED TO STATE DEPARTMENT DEMARCHE OF LAST JULY BUT WOULD SOON.

CONFIDENTIAL

FURTHER, A SPECIMEN OF MRS KAPLAN'S HANDWRITING MAY BE PROVIDED AT THAT TIME SO THAT US EXPERTS CAN SATISFY THEMSELVES THAT LETTER TO KAPLAN'S DAUGHTER IS FORGERY. ZEMSKOV ASKED WITH SOME FORCE THAT GOS STOP USING GOSSIP TO FURTHER IRRITATE SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

3. IN RESPONSE, LEIFLAND SAID HE WAS NOT SURPRISED BY ZEMSKOV'S VIEWS. HE POINTED OUT THAT SOVIETS SHOULD TRY TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN GOS ACTIVITY AND PRIVATE EFFORTS OF WALLENBERG FAMILY IN SWEDEN AND OTHER COUNTRIES. THE GOS COULD NOT AND WOULD NOT WISH TO INTERFERE WITH THESE EFFORTS OF THE FAMILY. LEIFLAND SAID HE ASSURED ZEMSKOV THAT THE GOS MADE NO REPRESENTATION IN THIS CASE TO THE SOVIETS WITHOUT ASSURING ITSELF FIRST THAT ITS REPRESENTATIONS WERE SUPPORTED BY EVIDENCE. IN RESPONSE TO ZEMSKOV'S PLEA TO DESIST, LEIFLAND REMINDED HIM THAT SOVIETS FOR A DECADE UP TO 1957 HAD SYSTEMATICALLY MISLED GOS. SWEDEN DOES NOT EXCLUDE POSSIBILITY THAT A MISTAKE, MISUNDERSTANDING OR CONFUSION OF NAMES STILL EXISTS ON THE SOVIET SIDE.

4. ZEMSKOV INTERJECTED THAT IT WAS NOT SO REMARKABLE THAT THE SOVIETS HAD TAKEN WALLENBERG IN BUDAPEST. HE SAID THERE WERE STRONG INDICATIONS THAT "RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS AN AMERICAN SPY." AT THIS POINT, LEIFLAND SAID, CONVERSATION WITH ZEMSKOV TURNED TO OTHER MATTERS.

5. MFA SOURCE HAS PROVIDED TRANSCRIPT TO ZEMSKOV-LEIFLAND DISCUSSUON ON WALLENBERG WHICH EMBASSY HAS POUCHED, IN TRANSLATION, TO EUR/NE.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

01/30/ CONFIDENTIAL FRP: . . . . . .

STATE

ACTION: NOHF [redacted]

79 3407533 PAGE 001 NC 3407533
TOR: 181416Z NOV 79

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TRR RUDKFMQ RUEHMO
DE RUEHC #8997 3211949
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 171600Z NOV 79
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUDKFMQ/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM 6266
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 9350
BT
=C O N F I D E N T I A L

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 298997

E.O. 12065: N/A
TAGS: SHUM, SW, UR

SUBJECT: SWEDISH GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION OF WALLENBERG PAPERS

1. MINISTER OORGLUND OF SWEDISH EMBASSY TOLD DEPARTMENT OFFICER NOVEMBER 14 THAT A SPECIAL GROUP WITHIN SWEDISH GOVERNMENT IS REVIEWING DOCUMENTS IN WALLE'BERG CASE WITH A VIEW TO PUBLISHING IN JANUARY 1980 THOSE DEALING WITH 1944 TO 1949 PERIOD.

2. HE ASSURED DEPARTMENT OFFICER THAT USG WOULD BE CONSULTED IF THE GOS WERE TO DESIRE TO PUOLISH ANY CLASSIFIED USG DOCUMENT. VANCE

file: WALLENBERG

END OF MESSAGE CONFIDENTIAL

53/40/ CONFIDENTIAL FRP: , , , , , , ,

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

79 3550648 PAGE 001 NC 3550648
TOR: 150917Z DEC 79

PP RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TUTS344
PP RUEHC
DE RUDKFMQ #5267 3490730
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
P R 141539Z DEC 79
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 8603
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1485
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 5267

E.O. 12065: RDS-1 12/14/99 (CANNEY, PAUL F) OR-M
TAGS: SHUM, UR, US, SW
SUBJ: WALLENBERG CASE: US DEMARCHE

REF: (A) STATE 189168, (B) STATE 279990

1. (C) ENTIRE TEXT.

2. DURING CONVERSATION DECEMBER 13, MFA SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO FM LARS-AKE NILSSON (WHO IS NOW MFA OFFICER IN CHARGE OF WALLENBERG CASE AS WELL) ASKED DCM WHETHER SOVIETS HAD RESPONDED TO DEPARTMENT'S DEMARCHE LAST JULY (REF A) AND SUBSEQUENT REMINDER (REF B) REQUESTING REPORT ON WALLENBERG CASE. WHEN INFORMED THAT EMBASSY WAS NOT AWARE OF ANY SOVIET RESPONSE, NILSSON EXPRESSED HOPE THAT DEPARTMENT WOULD CONSIDER PRODDING SOVIETS AGAIN.

3. ALSO ON WALLENBERG FRONT, US INDUSTRIALIST ARMAND HAMMAR TOLD MFA OFFICERS AND AMBASSADOR THAT HE WOULD RAISE WALLENBERG CASE WITH BREZHNEV AND/OR OTHER TOP SOVIET LEADERS DURING HIS VISIT TO MOSCOW THIS WEEK. IN STOCKHOLM FOR THE NOBEL FESTIVITIES, HAMMER WAS PREVAILED UPON BY A VARIETY OF SWEDES, INCLUDING QUEEN SYLVIA, TO RAISE THE MATTER WITH THE SOVIETS.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE CONFIDENTIAL

Wallenberg

05/447 CONFIDENTIAL FMPI * * * * * * *

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

NC 3601787

79 3601787 PAGE 001
TOR: 280220Z DEC 79

PP RUEATIH
ZNY CCCCC ZCC STATE ZZH
TPP RUDKFMC RUEHMO RUFHLG
DE RUEHC #2439 3620123
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
P R 272312Z DEC 79
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUDKFMO/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM PRIORITY 6576
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 0966
RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 9870
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 332439

E.O. 12065: GDS 12/27/85 (WOOLFLEY, DUFOUR)

TAGS: SHUM, SW, UR

SUBJECT: CBS NEWS REPORT ON WALLENBERG CASE

1. (C = ENTIRE TEXT).

2. CBS NEWS EVENING OF DECEMBER 26 CARRIED A REPORT SEVERAL MINUTES LONG ON WALLENBERG CASE. FACTUAL TREATMENT INCLUDED NARRATION OF HIS WORLD WAR II EXPLOITS; INTERVIEWS WITH MRS. LAGERGREN, ANNETTE LANTOS, AND TOM LANTOS; MENTION OF RECENT ABRAHAM KALINSKI AND JAN KAPLAN REPORTS; AND TV CLIP OF PRESIDENT CARTER MAKING HIS OCTOBER 13 RADIO INTERVIEW REMARKS. REPORT STATED US HAD APPROACHED THE SOVIETS TO CLARIFY THE MATTER. (WE ARE ENDEAVORING TO GET TEXT OF REPORT AND WILL POUCH IF SUCCESSFUL.)

3. THE FOLLOWING CONTINGENCY PRESS GUIDANCE WAS PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN'S USE DECEMBER 27. QUESTION WAS NOT RAISED.

3. BEGIN TEXT: QUESTION: CAN YOU COMMENT ON THE CBS NEWS REPORT OF DECEMBER 26 ON THE CASE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, A SWEDE WHO WORKED TO SAVE JEWS IN HUNGARY IN THE LAST DAYS OF WORLD WAR II AND WHO WAS SUBSEQUENTLY IMPRISONED BY THE SOVIETS?

ANSWER: WE FOLLOW VERY CLOSELY ALL REPORTS ON THE WALLENBERG CASE. WE HAVE RAISED THE CASE WITH THE SOVIETS, AND WE WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE EVERY APPROPRIATE OPPORTUNITY TO PURSUE IT. END TEXT. VANCE

file WALLENBERG

END OF MESSAGE CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

December 31, 1979

CONFIDENTIAL (entire text)

Memorandum

To: INR/DDC - Mr. Brown

From: EUR/NE - Richard Thompson

Subject: Case of Swedish National Raoul Wallenberg

The Swedish Embassy has again requested our assistance with regard to this case.

The Swedish government has been informed by Simon Wiesenthal that a Russian named Yurij Belov who was recently released from a Soviet prison camp has given the following report: An American Jew named Cecil August STOWNER (sic) was arrested in the Soviet Union in 1961 and died in a Soviet mental hospital in the mid-1960's. Stowner talked with Wallenberg in 1962 or 1963.

The Swedish Embassy would like to know if we have any information about Stowner, and if possible, any information about his reliability.

Any information your sources can provide would be appreciated. Since Stowner would be a very unusual name, I request that available records also be checked under the last name STONER.

EUR/NE:RSThompson

CONFIDENTIAL

RDS-1 12/31/99 (Goodby, James E.)

38/467 CONFIDENTIAL FRFI STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

80 3714109 PAGE 001 NC 3714109
TOR: 220141Z JAN 80

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZCC STATE ZZH
TSTL281
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMO #0294 0190830
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 190715Z JAN 80
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 8868
INFO RUFHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1504
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STOCKHOLM 0294

E.O. 12065: N/A
TAGS: SHUM, SW, UR
SUBJ: HUMAN RIGHTS: 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF RAOUL WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE

1. SUMMARY: OBSERVATION OF THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF RAOUL WALLENBERG'S ARREST IN BUDAPEST HAS BROUGHT FORTH A STAEMENT FROM FOREIGN MINISTER ULLSTEN THAT THE CASE IS STILL ACTIVE, A DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE THE SOVIET EMBASSY, AND AN APPEAL FOR ABOYCOTT OF THE MOSCOW OLYMPIC GAMES. THE WALLENBERG FEDERATION HAS CONFIRMED ITS PLANS TO ARRANGE A PUBLIC HEARING IN STOCKHOLM IN MAY. RAOUL WALLENBERG HAS ALSO BEEN PROPOSED AS RECIPEINT OF THE NOBEL PRIZE BY A SWEDISH POLITICIAN. PREVIOUSLY CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS ON THE POST-WWII HANDLING OF THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR MAY SOON BE RELEASED BY THE GOS. END SUMMARY.

2. FOREIGN MINISTER ULLSTEN MADE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT ON JANUARY 16: QUOTE. TOMORROW IT IS 35 YEARS AGO THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS APPREHENDED IN BUDAPEST BY THE SOVIET MILITARY. THESE DAYS PEOPLES IN MANY COUNTRIES ARE REMINDED ABOUT RAOUL WALLENBERG'S HEROIC AND SELF-SACRIFICING CONTRIBUTIONS. HE SAVED THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM A CERTAIN DEATH IN NAZI EXTERMINATION CAMPS. THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAS EVER SINCE 1945 TRIED TO CREATE A CLEAR PICTURE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG'S FATE. REPEATED REQUESTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WITHOUT RESULT. THE DEMAND FOR A COMPLETE REPORT THEREFORE REMAINS UN-CHANGED. END QUOTE.

3. THERE WERE DEMONSTRATIONS IN BOTH STOCKHOLM AND GOTEBORG ONJANUARY 17. IN STOCKHOLM SOME 500 PERSONS MARCHED TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY, WHERE THEY ATTEMPTED TO PRESENT A PETITION APPEALING FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG'S REUNIFICATION WITH HIS FAMILY IN SWEDEN. FROM BEHIND LOCKED GATES, A SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIAL DECLARED THAT THIS WAS A MATTER WHICH ALREADY HAD BEEN DEALT WITH AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY AND REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE PETITION.

4. INGRID GARDE-WIDEMAR, PRESIDENT OF THE RECENTLY-FORMED SWEDISH RAOUL WALLENBERG FEDERATION, IN A SPEECH TO THE DEMONSTRATORS, APPEALED TO ATHLETES NOT TO GO TO MOSCOW FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

CONFIDENTIAL

EF - Wallenberg
FYI (cw)

5. ALSO, RECENTLY, THE SWEDISH PRESS HAS REPORTED THAT THERE IS A NEW WITNESS IN THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR. THIS PERSON, WHO WISHES TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS, REPORTEDLY CLAIMS THAT IN 1978 HE WAS TOLD BY A KGB OFFICER IN THE SOVIET UNION OF A SWEDE WHO HAD BEEN TRYING TO GET OUT OF THE USSR FOR 34 YEARS.

6. THE WALLENBERG FEDERATION PLANS, TOGETHER WITH THE SAKHAROV COMMITTEE, TO ARRANGE A HEARING ON THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR IN STOCKHOLM THIS MAY. ABRAHAM KALINSKI REPORTEDLY WILL COME TO STOCKHOLM FOR THIS, AND PERHAPS OTHER "WITNESSES" AS WELL.

7. THE SOS ANNOUNCED SOME WEEKS AGO PLANS TO RELEASE PREVIOUSLY CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS IN THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR COVERING THE EARLY POST-WAR YEARS, PERHAPS BEGINING IN JANUARY, BUT THESE HAVE NOT YET BEGUN TO APPEAR.

8. A SWEDISH LIBERAL PARTY MP, OLLE WASTERBERG, RECENTLY PROPOSED TO THE NORWEGIAN NOBEL COMMITTEE THAT IT AWARD THE 1980 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE TO WALLENBERG.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

Berlingske Tidende, Copenhagen, 1 February 1980

THE SWEDES SACRIFICED WALLENBERG FILE

Seven Volumes of Classified Documents That Were Released Yesterday Reveal Swedish Passiveness in the Raoul Wallenberg Case

By Jens Thomsen

The date was 14 June 1946. The place: The reception room for foreign diplomats in the Kremlin.

"When we entered, Stalin rose at the end of the large conference table. Soviet Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Losovski sat next to him. Stalin, dressed in marshal uniform with the star of the Victory Order on his chest, stepped toward me, stretched his hand out, and said in his low, but distinct, voice, "Stalin..."

That is how the Swedish Government's emissary to Moscow, Staffan Soderberg, described his meeting with Joseph Stalin in a secret report to the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This was the first time that the Russian dictator heard about the vanished Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg - officially from Sweden.

Negligence bordering on cold indifference characterized the attitude toward the Wallenberg case of the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The suspicion that Raoul Wallenberg's Swedish relatives have entertained for years that Raoul Wallenberg was sacrified in favor of a good Swedish-Soviet relationship has been confirmed in the seven volumes of documents with a total of 1,900 pages that were released by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday.

Victim of Robbers...

After some pleasant phrases about his happiness over being in Moscow and greetings from the Swedish King and Prime Minister Albin Hansson, Staffan Soderblom gave his reason for being there - but not until Stalin asked him - and mentioned Raoul Wallenberg.

Stalin repeated the name, "Was Wallenberg his name?"

Soderblom, "Yes, Wallenberg."

Stalin wrote the name on a pad.

Soderblom said that Raoul Wallenberg disappeared in Budapest shortly after the Red Army's conquest of the city and was last seen in a car with Russian military personnel on his way to Debreczen, Hungary's temporary capital.

Stalin interjected, "You do know, don't you, that we ordered that the Swedes must be protected?"

Soderblom, "Yes, and I personally am convinced that Wallenberg has been a victim of an accident or robbers..."

The Soviets Wanted to Negotiate

At that time, while Staffan Soderblom was exchanging compliments with Joseph Stalin, Raoul Wallenberg was in the Luybyanka Prison in Moscow where his Russian NKVD interrogators could say fairly truthfully that the Swedish authorities did not consider his disappearance important and did nothing to save him.

It appears from the released documents, which originally were classified secret until 1995, that the Russians were ready to negotiate about Raoul Wallenberg's release in 1946 and 1947 already. This opinion was held by Sweden's Charge d'Affaires in Moscow, Ulf Barck-Holst, among others, but does not seem to have been shared by Stockholm. Barck-Holst, who died in 1962, wrote in numerous dispatches that not one clue in the Wallenberg case should remain unexplored. But yet both the Swedish Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs refrained from taking any actual steps to save Wallenberg during the first critical post-war years.

There is nothing in the documents, which comprise only 10-15% of the total material about Wallenberg, that explains Raoul Wallenberg's fate in Soviet imprisonment. The documents show that in 1945 and 1946 they mainly discussed in Stockholm how to word the letter about Wallenberg to the Russians. There is not one word in the documents of what was learned later, namely that Raoul Wallenberg was interrogated in Lyubyanka and Butyrskaya prisons in Moscow during these years and even was tormented with information to the effect that Sweden was not interested in his case. Information to the effect that the Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm, Madame Kollontay, had said in 1945 already that Wallenberg was "under Russian protection" is also missing. She mentioned this in a conversation with the then Minister of Foreign Affairs Gunther and added that Wallenberg was fine. Madame Kollontay had apparently said the same to Wallenberg's mother a couple of months earlier.

It does not appear from the released documents whether the Swedes have used Madame Kollontay's information in their letters to Moscow at any time.

Only one man in the Swedish Foreign Service, Charge d'Affaires Ulf Barck-Holst, seems to have made energetic efforts on behalf of his compatriot with the Soviet authorities. In December 1946 Barck-Holst asked a Soviet government official whether an exchange of Wallenberg could be possible. Barck-Holst suggested in his report to Stockholm about this conversation that the Government should attempt to get an official Russian answer to such a suggestion. But this was not done either.

It was not until 1957 that the Soviet authorities finally admitted that Raoul Wallenberg had been arrested. But it was added that he had died from a heart attack in the prison on 17 July 1947.

As an additional illustration of the Swedish authorities' naiveness and indifference in the Wallenberg case, the Swedish Wallenberg Foundation refers to a meeting with the then Minister of Foreign Affairs Osten Unden. When the assumption that Wallenberg was a prisoner in the Soviet Union was mentioned to Unden, the Minister answered, "But then do you think that Vishinsky is lying?"

"Yes, we think so," Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy von Dardel, answered, after which Unden red-faced and visibly agitated exclaimed, "That is unheard of, that is unheard of," and left the meeting.

Wallenberg's Mother Bitter

Three of the released documents give the background of Wallenberg's work in Budapest, the persecution of the Jews and the Swedish rescue actions, but without any full explanation of Wallenberg's diplomatic status. There are some indications that the Russian suspicion of Wallenberg was based on a theory that Wallenberg had spied for the Americans.

An officia_ in the Ministry of Foreign A\ _irs in Stockholm describes a meeting with Raoul Wallenberg's mother, Mrs. von Dardel, in a document dated 4 March 1947. Among other things, he said,

"At a meeting that lasted for more than an hour Mrs. von Dardel complained bitterly over the coolness and lack of enthusiasm that reigned in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in connection with the search for her son. She was especially angry over "the Ministry of Foreign Affairs assuming at all times that Raoul Wallenberg was dead." Both the envoy Assarsson and Staffan Soderblom had expressly said to her that she should not count on her son being alive."

The meeting with Mrs. von Dardel took place four months before the date when Wallenberg, according to Soviet information, died in the Luybyanka prison in Moscow.

Suggested Peace Prize to Wallenberg

Danish SS volunteers released from Soviet prisoner-of-war camps have also been drawn into the search during the years. But none has been able to give positive information about Wallenberg. In December 1947 the Swedish Raoul Wallenberg Action tried to persuade the Norwegian "Storting's". Nobel Committee to give Raoul Wallenberg the Peace Prize in 1948. In the appeal they quoted a statement by Professor Albert Einstein,

"I would find it natural if Raoul Wallenberg were given Nobel's Peace Prize, and I shall be happy to give you permission to mention this in an appeal for this."

But Wallenberg did not get the Peace Prize. Instead it went to the Quaker movement in Great Britain and the U.S.A., in 1949 to the British John Boyd Orr, and later to Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito.

Despite the continually growing stacks of documents in the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Wallenberg was more or less forgotten.

Svenskerne ofrede Wallenberg

Hemmeligstemplede dokumenter i syv bind, der blev frigivet i går, afslører svensk passivitet i Raoul Wallenberg-sagen

Af
Jens Thomsen

Datoen var 14. juni 1946. Stedet: Modtagelsesværelset for udenlandske diplomater i Kreml.

»Da vi kom ind, rejste Stalin sig for enden af det store konferencebord. Ved siden af ham sad den sovjetiske viceudenrigsminister Losovski. Stalin, iført marskalsuniform med sejrsorde-nens stjerne på brystet, kom mig nogle skridt i møde, rakte hånden frem, og sagde med sin lavmælte, men distinkte stemme: Stalin...«

Sådan beskrev den svenske regerings udsending til Moskva, Staffan Söderblom, i en strengt fortrolig rapport til det svenske udenrigsministerium sit møde med Josef Stalin, hvor den russiske diktator for første gang hørte om den forsvundne svenske diplomat Raoul Wallenberg — fra officiel svensk side.

Forsømmelighed grænsende til kold ligegyldighed prægede i de første efterkrigsår det svenske udenrigsministeriums holdning til Wallenberg-sagen. I de i går af det svenske udenrigsministerium frigivne syv bind dokumenter med ialt 1.900 tekstsider bekræftes den mistanke, som Raoul Wallenbergs svenske slægtninge har næret i årevis, at Raoul Wallenberg blev ofret til fordel for et godt svensk-sovjetisk forhold.

Offer for røvere...

Efter en række smukke talemåder om glæden over sit ophold i Moskva, og hilsner fra den svenske konge og statsminister Albin Hansson, kommer Staffan Söderblom — men først på Stalins egen opfordring — frem til sit egentlige ærinde, og nævner Raoul Wallenberg ved navn.

Stalin gentog navnet:

»Var det Wallenberg han hed?«

Söderblom: Ja, Wallenberg.

Stalin skrev navnet ned på en blok.

Söderblom oplyste, at Raoul Wallenberg forsvandt i Budapest kort efter den røde armes erobring af byen, og blev sidst set i en bil med russiske militærfolk på vej til Debrecen, Ungarns midlertidige hovedstad.

Stalin indskød: »De ved vel, at vi gav ordre til, at svenskerne skulle beskyttes?«

Söderblom: »Ja, og jeg er personlig overbevist om, at Wallenberg er blevet offer for en ulykke eller for røvere...«

Sovjet ville forhandle

På dette tidspunkt, mens Staffan Söderblom udvekslede artigheder med Josef Stalin, sad Raoul Wallenberg i Lubiankafængslet i Moskva, hvor hans russiske NKVD-forhørsledere med en vis sandhed kunne fortælle, at de svenske myndigheder ikke tog hans forsvinden alvorligt og intet gjorde for at redde ham.

Det fremgår af de frigivne dokumenter, der oprindeligt var hemmeligt-stemplede til 1995, at russerne allerede i 1946 og 1947 var parat til at forhandle om Raoul Wallenbergs løsladelse. Denne opfattelse nærredes bla. af Sveriges daværende chargé d'affaires i Moskva, Ulf Barck-Holst, men syntes ikke at have vundet gehør i Stockholm. Barck-Holst, der døde i 1962, skriver i talrige indberetninger, at ikke ét spor i Wallenberg-sagen bør lades uudforsket. Men alligevel undlod såvel den svenske regering som udenrigsministeriet at foretage noget egentligt skridt for at frelse Wallenberg i de første kritiske efterkrigsår.

I dokumenterne, der kun andrager 10—15 procent af det samlede aktmateriale om Wallenberg, er der intet, der klarlægger Raoul Wallenbergs skæbne i sovjetisk fangenskab. Dokumenterne viser, at man fra 1945—46 i Stockholm hovedsageligt drøftede, hvordan man skjulle forme henvendelsen til russerne om Wallenberg. I dokumenterne står der ikke et ord om, hvad man senere fik at vide, nemlig at Raoul Wallenberg i disse år blev forhørt i Lubianka og Butyrskaja fængslerne i Moskva, og tilmed blev plaget med oplysninger om, at Sverige ikke interesserede sig for hans sag. Der savnes også oplysning om, at Sovjets ambassadør i Stockholm, madame Kollontay, allerede i 1945 havde fortalt, at Wallenberg befandt sig »i russisk beskyttelse«. Madame nævnte dette i en samtale med daværende udenrigsminister Günther og tilføjede, at Wallenberg havde det godt. Det samme havde madame Kollontay meddelt Wallenbergs mor at par måneder tidligere.

Af de frigivne dokumenter fremgår ikke, om man fra svensk side på noget tidspunkt har brugt madame Kollontays oplysning i henvendelser til Moskva.

Kun en mand i den svenske udenrigstjeneste, chargé d'affairen Ulf Barck-Holst, synes at have ydet en energisk indsats for sin landsmand hos de sovjetiske myndigheder. I december 1946 spurgte Barck-Holst en sovjetisk regeringsembedsmand, om en udveksling af Wallenberg kunne komme på tale. I sin rapport til Stockholm om denne samtale foreslog Barck-Holst, at regeringen skulle forsøge at få et officielt russisk svar på et sådant forslag. Men heller ikke dette skete.

Det var først i 1957, at de sovjetiske myndigheder endeligt indrømmede, at Raoul Wallenberg var blevet anholdt. Men det tilføjedes, at han var død 17. juli 1947 af et hjertetilfælde i fængslet.

Som en yderligere illustration af de svenske myndigheders naivitet og ligegyldighed i Wallenberg-sagen refererer den svenske Wallenberg Stiftelse et møde med daværende udenrigsminister Osten Undén. Da Undén blev forelagt formodningerne om, at Wallenberg blev holdt som fange i Sovjet, svarede udenrigsministeren:

»Jamen, tror De da, at Vishynski lyver?«

»Ja, det tror vi«, svarede Wallenbergs halvbror, Guy von Dardel, hvorpå Undén, rød i novedet og synligt ophidset, udbrød:

»Det er uhørt, det er uhørt«, og forlod mødet.

Wallenbergs mor bitter

Tre af de frigivne dokumentsamlinger giver baggrunden for Wallenbergs arbejde i Budapest, jødeforfølgelserne og de svenske redningsaktioner, men uden nogen udtømmende forklaring på Wallenbergs diplomatiske status. En del tyder på, at den russiske mistanke mod Wallenberg byggede på en teori om, at Wallenberg havde spioneret for amerikanerne.

I et dokument dateret 6. marts 1947 beskriver en embedsmand i udenrigsministeriet i Stockholm et møde med Raoul Wallenbergs mor, fru von Dardel. Det hedder bla.:

»Under et mere end timelangt besøg beklagede fru von Dardel sig bitterlig over den koldsindighed og mangel på entusiasme, der rådede i udenrigsministeriet i forbindelse med efterspørgningen af hendes søn. Specielt var hun oprørt over, at »udenrigsministeriet hele tiden gik ud fra, at Raoul Wallenberg var døde«. Både envoyen Assarsson og Staffan Söderblom havde udtrykkeligt sagt til hende, at hun ikke burde regne med, at sønnen var i live«.

Mødet med fru von Dardel fandt sted fire måneder før det tidspunkt, da Wallenberg ifølge sovjetiske oplysninger døde i Lubianka fængslet i Moskva.

Foreslog fredspris til Wallenberg

Også danske SS-frivillige løsladt fra sovjetiske krigfangelejre, er i årenes løb blevet inddraget i efterforskningen. Men ingen har kunnet give sikre efterretninger om Wallenberg. I december 1947 forsøgte den svenske Raoul Wallenberg-Aktion at bevæge det norske stortings nobelkomité til at give Raoul Wallenberg fredsprisen for 1948. Man citerede i henvendelsen en udtalelse af professor Albert Einstein:

»Jeg vil finde det naturligt, at Raoul Wallenberg får overrakt Nobels fredspris, og jeg vil med glæde give Dem tilladelse til at nævne dette i en henvendelse herom«.

Men Wallenberg fik ikke fredsprisen. Den gik i stedet til Kvækerbevægelsen i Storbritannien og USA, i 1949 til englænderen John Boyd Orr og senere til Jugoslaviens marskal Tito.

Trods de stadigt kørere aktbunker i det svenske udenrigsministerium var Wallenberg mere eller ældre glemt.

38/271

SECRET

FRP:

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

80 3778420

PAGE 001
TOR: 011552Z FEB 80

IN 3778020 [redacted]

S E C R E T 011418Z FEB 80 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

1. CONSERVATIVE DANISH DAILY "BERLINGSKE TIDENDE" PROMINENTLY FEATURES ARTICLE 1 FEB BY JENS THOMSEN FRONT PAGE SECTION TWO ENTITLED "SWEDES SACRIFICE WALLENBERG" WITH LARGE PHOTO OF SUBJECT. SUBHEAD RUNS "SEVEN VOLUMES OF SECRET-STAMPED DOCUMENTS WHICH WERE RELEASED YESTERDAY UNVEIL SWEDISH PASSIVITY IN THE RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE."

file

2. ARTICLE RECALLS FIRST TIME SWEDISH AUTHORITIES MADE STALIN AWARE OF WALLENBERG CASE IN JUNE 1946 MEETING WITH THE SWEDISH AMBASSADOR. DOCUMENTS RELEASED 31 JAN 80 BY SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY STRENGTHEN SUSPICION THAT WALLENBERG HAS BEEN SACRIFICED FOR THE SAKE OF BETTER SWEDISH-SOVIET RELATIONS.

3. ARTICLE CONTINUES WITH LONG RE-CAP OF CASE, REMINDING IT WAS FIRST IN 1957 THAT SOVIETS ADMITTED THAT WALLENBERG HAD BEEN SENTENCED, BUT ADDING THAT HE DIED IN JULY 1947. AS FURTHER EXAMPLE OF INDIFFERENCE BY SWEDISH AUTHORITIES TO WALLENBERG CASE, ARTICLE CITES MEETING WHICH TOOK PLACE BETWEEN THE WALLENBERG FOUNDATION AND SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER OESTEN UDEN. WHEN LATTER WAS MADE AWARE THAT WALLENBERG WAS BEING HELD IN THE SOVIET UNION, HE REPLIED, "BUT DO YOU BELEIVE THAT VISHINSKIY LIES?" WALLENBERG'S HALF-BROTHER SAID HE DID, WHEREUPON THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER BECAME RED, BROKE INTO THE CONVERSATION SAYING, "THAT US UNHEARD OF", AND LEFT MEETING.

4. WALLENBERG'S MOTHER'S EFFORTS AND SUBSEQUENT FRUSTRATIONS ENNUMERATED AND LATER, EFFORTS TO NOMINATE HIM FOR THE NOBEL PRIZE. ARTICLE CLOSES WITH "IN SPITE

SECRET

OF THE CONTINUOUSLY HIGH STACK OF DOCUMENTS IN THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY, WALLENBERG WAS MORE OR LESS FORGOTTEN."

5. POUCHING ARTICLE VIA TM TO EURA[redacted]

6. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET
(When Filled In)

EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION

DOC. SYMBOL & NO.	DATE OF DOC.	FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY			
TM 581103	4 Feb 80				

DOC. SUBJECT

SOURCE INFORMATION

SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION

TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also cite doc. distribution, Diesem. No., etc. - if applicable)

NON-FILMABLE MATERIAL

DESCRIPTION:

"Aftonbladet" 31 Jan 80 newspaper article.

MATERIAL CAN BE FOUND IN 201 FOLDER

Indicate The Subject, Project Or 201 File No. In Which This Form Is To Be Filed.				
SUBJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle) Wallenberg, Raoul	201- 5925			

FORM 12-72 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

E-2, IMPDET CL. BY: 007622

(7-46)

20/3?/ SECRET [redacted] FRP: STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

80 3789730 PAGE 001 IN 3789730
TOR: 041309Z FEB 80 [redacted]

S E C R E T 0412572 FEB 80 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

[redacted]

REF: [redacted]

1. THERE, OF COURSE, HAS BEEN GREAT DEAL OF PUBLICITY ON WALLENBERG IN SWEDISH PRESS AND ON TV. BURDEN OF ALL REPORTING IS THAT FOREIGN OFFICE (UD) WAS BOTH PUSILLANIMOUS AND NAIVE RE SOVIETS DURING WHOLE HISTORY OF AFFAIR. TV INTERVIEWS WITH FORMER UD OFFICERS AND FORMER PM ERLANDER HAVE BEEN ESPECIALLY ILLUSTRATIVE OF THESE POINTS.

2. EVEN "AFTONBLADET" (SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC) HAS FRONT PAGE HEADLINE AND TWO INSIDE PAGES ON CASE IN 31 JANUARY ISSUE. POUCHING THIS ARTICLE TO C/EUR [redacted] UNDER [redacted] THE UD HAS JUST RELEASED 1900 PAGES OF DOCUMENTS ON WALLENBERG CASE COVERING PERIOD 1944-1949. THESE DOCUMENTS WILL BE DISCUSSED AT FOREIGN POLICY INSTITUTE ON 11 FEBRUARY, WHICH STATION OFFICER WILL ATTEND.

3. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

/401/

SECRET

FHP: . . . . . .

STAFF

CONF: [redacted] INFO: [redacted]

80 3793261

PAGE 001
TOT: 050318Z FEB 80

DIRECTOR 607015

S E C R E T
STAFF 050317Z DIRECTOR 607015
TO: [redacted] INFO [redacted]

REF: [redacted]

1. RELAYING [redacted] FOR POSSIBLE USE BY [redacted] AS PER TO GET WALLENBERG FEATURE TELEVISED.

2. [redacted] ALSO BEING ASKED AIR MAIL ORIGINAL 1 FEB "BERLINGSKE TIDENDE" CLIP TO BONN TOAMPAIGN ADDRESS.

3. FILE: [redacted]

ORIG: [redacted]
REL: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

7 February 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: EUR [redacted]

FROM: EUR [redacted]

SUBJECT: Case of Swedish National Raoul Wallenberg

Information contained in our files indicates that in 1944 an American named Cecil Augustus Stoner was a card carrying member of the American Communist Party. In 1951 he was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for grand larceny. He was paroled in April 1952 but the parole was revoked in December of that year. In June 1953 he was reported to be on Diomede Island in Alaska and was last seen on 13 June 1953 rounding Big Diomede Island, USSR. Subsequently, information was recieved that Mr. Stoner died in 1965 in Taurage, Lithuania.

SECRET

9309

[redacted]

Cecil Augustus S T O N E R (correct name), [redacted] DPOB: 8 August 1905, Highlandsville, Mo., USA, was a card-carrying member of the American Communist Party. His membership card was issued in 1944. He himself denied having anything to do with the Communist Party.

He was a welder, fireman, longshoreman, and laborer and lived in the State of Washington during the 40's and 50's.

In 1951 he was sentenced to maximum term of 15 years for grand larceny. He was paroled on 7 April 1952, but the parole was revoked and a warrant issued for his arrest on 22 December 1952.

In June 1953 he joined a group of Eskimos bound for Diomede Island in the Bering Strait from Nome, Alaska. He departed Little Diomede Island alone in a rubber raft on 13 June 1953 and was last seen rounding the north point of Big Diomede Island, USSR.

On 19 June 1962 William J. Jurgelas, South Windsor, Conn., advised he had received correspondence from Juozas Stragauskas of Taurage, Lithuania. This correspondence indicated that one Cecil STONER, claiming he was born at Ozark, Missouri, on 8 August 1912, had been a member of an American fishing vessel off the coast of Alaska in 1953 and in some unexplained manner eventually arrived in Lithuania. STONER now wished to return to the United States, but was unable to obtain permission without evidence of U.S. citizenship.

On 17 May 1966 William J. Jurgelas advised he has recently received a letter from Stragauskas informing him that Cecil STONER died in 1965 in Taurage, Lithuania.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: CA - Mr. Horan

FROM: INR/DDC - Emerson M. Brown EB

SUBJECT: Swedish Embassy Request in Wallenberg Case

Attached is a memorandum from EUR/NE, relaying a further request from the Swedish Embassy for help in identifying a person involved in this case. As you see, he has been identified under the name of Dudges, probably a phonetic spelling. Another American possible involved, identified as Cecil August Stowner, was the subject of a memorandum we received earlier this year.

Any help you might be able to give in tracing a Cecil August Stowner, and Dudges, would be greatly appreciated.

I am also requesting assistance from CIA and the FBI in this search.

Attachment:

EUR/NE memorandum dated Feb. 8

cc: CIA - [redacted]
FBI - Mr. Theriault
EUR/NE - Mr. Thompson

CONFIDENTIAL

8 Feb 80
201-5925

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

February 8, 1980

DDC - Wolfe
SCA - Norman
FBI - Thevenault

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

To: INR/DDC - Mr. Brown

From: EUR/NE - Richard S. Thompson

Subject: Raoul Wallenberg Case

The Swedish Embassy has approached us again with one of their periodic requests for assistance in connection with the disappearance of Swedish national Raoul Wallenberg.

In recent months the Swedish Government has been systematically tracking down and interviewing individuals who were held in a Soviet prison camp for foreigners--Camp No. 385 at Mordvinia. The population of this camp included Spaniards, Greeks, Iranians, Chinese, Koreans, Germans, Hungarians, etc. A Greek informant named Papadopoulous, who is now in Athens, was in this camp from 1962 to 1972 and sometime during this period met an American named Dudges (this spelling is probably phonetic). (Papadopoulous also knew the American named Cecil August Stowner who was the subject of a recent Swedish inquiry--see my memo to you of December 31, 1979.)

The Swedish Embassy would like to know if we have any information about such an American named Dudges which would assist in locating him so that the Swedes could question him as to any knowledge he may have of Raoul Wallenberg.

Any information your sources could provide which could be passed to the Swedish Government would be much appreciated.

CONFIDENTIAL

RDS-3 2/8/2000 Goodby, James E., EUR

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

21 February 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: EUR[redacted]

FROM: EUR[redacted]

SUBJECT: Case of Swedish National Raoul Wallenberg

REFS: A. Department of State Memo dated 8 February 1980
Subject: Raoul Wallenberg Case

B. CIA Memo dated 7 February 1980
Subject: Case of Swedish National Raoul Wallenberg

C. Department of State Memo undated
Subject: Swedish Embassy Request in Wallenberg Case

1. Concerning your Reference A request for information on U.S. citizen FNU Dudges, this Agency has no information on any individual with that name.

2. Concerning Reference C, our Reference B provided to you this Agency's trace results on Cecil August Stowner.

55/43/ CONFIDENTIAL PRRI : : : : 10: :

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

80 3933720 PAGE 001 NC 3933720
TOR: 010411Z MAR 80

00 RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TOO RUDKFMC RUEHMC
DE RUEHC #5157 0610354
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
O R 010108Z MAR 80
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUDKFMC/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM IMMEDIATE 7142
INFO RUEHMC/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 3908
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 055157

E.O. 12065: GDS 2/29/86 (BARRY, ROBERT L.) EUR

TAGS: SHUM, UR, US, SW

SUBJECT: WALLENBERG CASE FILE

REF: 79 STATE 332575

1. C - ENTIRE TEXT.

2. IN CALL ON DAS BARRY FEBRUARY 29 SOVIET MINISTER COUNSELOR VASEV HANDED FOLLOWING NON PAPER ON WALLENBERG CASE. VASEV SAID THAT PAPER WAS THE SAME AS THAT GIVEN TO THE SWEDES IN DECEMBER. BARRY ASKED IF SOVIETS HAD ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON CASE: VASEV SAID NO.

3. FOLLOWING IS INFORMAL TRANSLATION OF NON PAPER: QUOTE AT THE REQUEST OF THE SWEDISH SIDE, MATERIAL AND INFORMATION RELATING TO THE CASE OF R. WALLENBERG HAS BEEN EXAMINED MORE THAN ONCE. THE FACTUAL SIDE WAS CONVEYED TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN IN 1957.

ALTHOUGH THE SOVIET UNION IS CONVINCED THAT THERE IS NOT AND CANNOT BE ANYTHING NEW IN THE QUESTION OF THE FATE OF R. WALLENBERG, WHO DIED IN JULY 1947, IT TREATED THE APPROACH OF THE SWEDISH SIDE WITH DUE ATTENTION.

ALL ASSERTIONS TO THE EFFECT THAT R. WALLENBERG REMAINED IN THE SOVIET UNION AFTER 1947 DO NOT CORRESPOND WITH REALITY. THIS CONCLUSION APPLIES IN FULL MEASURE ALSO TO THE "STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES" WHICH ARE MENTIONED IN THE APPROACH OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN OF JANUARY 3, 1980 AND ALSO IN THE LETTER OF THE PRIME MINISTER OF SWEDEN OF AUGUST 22, 1980 (SIC).

CONSIDERING THEREFORE THAT THE QUESTION OF R. WALLENBERG HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED, THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT CANNOT BUT EXPRESS REGRET THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF SWEDEN, INSTEAD OF REJECTING FANTASIES AND SPECULATIONS, FINDS IT NECESSARY TO CAST DOUBT ON THE SINCERITY OF THE SOVIET UNION IN THIS CASE. IN THE SOVIET UNION WE ARE PROFOUNDLY CONVINCED THAT MUTUAL TRUST OF THE GOVERNMENTS AND PEOPLES OF BOTH COUNTRIES IS A NECESSARY CONDITION FOR THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET/SWEDISH GOOD NEIGHBORLINESS IN WHICH BOTH OF OUR COUNTRIES ARE INTERESTED TO AN EQUAL DEGREE. END QUOTE.

4. EMBASSY STOCKHOLM SHOULD INFORM MFA OF FOREGOING, POINTING OUT THAT WE DO NOT BELIEVE SOVIETS ARE LIKELY TO PROVIDE FURTHER INFORMATION. VANCE

CONFIDENTIAL

END OF MESSAGE

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Berlingske Tidende, Copenhagen, 9 March 1980

WALLENBERG HEARING IN STOCKHOLM IN MAY

Among the many foreign witnesses summoned to the coming Wallenberg Hearing in Stockholm on 2 and 3 May there is a Dane, the ex-Communist and author Mogens Carlsson, who during four years' stay in Soviet prisons and prison camps heard testimony about the vanished Swedish diplomat. During the war Mogens Carlsson fought in a Communist resistance group. He applied for a visa to the Soviet Union several times through the years after 1945, but was turned down. In youthful zeal he travelled to Finland in September 1950 and sneaked illegally across the Finnish-Russian border. He wanted to see with his own eyes how conditions were in the "promised socialist society" that he had heard so much about during his youth. Carlsson, who knew his Karl Marx, Lenin, and Hegel by heart, tried in vain to persuade the Soviet authorities that he was a Communist and not a spy. But nobody wanted to listen to him. The sentence was 28 years' prison for illegal border crossing - and espionage. Carlsson served four years before he was released by Malenkov's amnesty after Stalin's death on 5 May 1953. Sick and broken down by scurvy and undernourishment after several years in the northernmost Siberian prison camps, Mogens Carlsson came to West Berlin on the afternoon of 3 November 1953, alive, but totally bereft of his youthful illusions about Communism and the Soviet society. Here Mogens Carlsson tells Berlingske Tidende about his stay in Soviet prisons and meeting prisoners in Moscow's Butyrka Prison who had been in contact with the vanished Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg.

ON THE TRACKS OF WALLENBERG

When the Soviet troops swarmed in over Hungary in the winter of 1945, thousands of people disappeared. Soviet NKVD cadres which followed on the heels of the Red Army's vanguard had prepared lists of suspect persons. The most notorious corps under NKVD was SMERSH (the initials mean "Death to the Spies"), who was the most active. The chief of SMERSH was General V. S. Abakumov, who was later executed together with the chief of NKVD, Lavrentiy Beria, in 1953.

In order to be able to work in Budapest, the Swedish emissary, Raoul Wallenberg, and his chauffeur, Wilmo Langfelder, had contacted the Soviet Supreme Command. On his last day in Budapest, 17 January 1945, Wallenberg told friends and acquaintances that he was going to Debrechen outside Budapest and meet Marshal Malinovski in his headquarters.

Wallenberg and Langfelder never reached Debrechen. Wallenberg later told co-prisoners in Butyrska Prison that the Red Army's soldiers had been understanding, but that they did not have the authority to issue documents to him so he could continue his humanitarian relief work. Only the NKVD could do that. At that time the NKVD arrested everybody who came close to the orders, "If only you have the man, you can probably find a law according to which he can be sentenced."

Both Wallenberg and Langfelder were arrested, and after having been confined to a basement in a local headquarters, they were sent by train through Romania and ended up in the Luybyanka Prison in Moscow in the latter part of January. Here Wallenberg's and Langfelder's ways parted.

The NKVD's Norms

When you are going to evaluate the Russians' behavior, you must know a little about the Communist way of thinking and terminology. They do not acknowledge Western humanistic and ethical norms, but view matters in a purely materialistic way. In other words, the NKVD assumes that Wallenberg's activities have been inspired by political or economic motives. The fact that Wallenberg also was a Red Cross emissary did not improve matters any, and the additional fact that he at the same time had good connections with both the police and politicians in Hungary was in the eyes of the NKVD nothing less than incriminating.

Through a freak of chance I myself was whirled into an inferno of events which almost cost me my life several times. Like all the former generals, officers, and diplomats whom the NKVD had arrested in Eastern Europe, I too was brought to Moscow. Here we ended up in either the notorious NKVD (later renamed KGB) headquarters or were brought to a camp in Krasnogorsk outside Moscow. The NKVD's first sorting started here. Foreign prisoners, and among them of course Raoul Wallenberg too, were informed that they would be treated according to international rules and law. But that was a promise that the NKVD had never intended to fulfill. It was a bitter awakening when we finally understood that.

Wallenberg in Moscow

We know from the German Attache Gustaf Richter that Wallenberg arrived in Moscow on 31 January 1945 and was locked up in Luybyanka Prison. It was in cell No. 123 that he met Gustaf Richter. The prisoners lived totally isolated from the rest of the world in so-called "political isolators."

The two first prisoners I met in cell No. 304 in Butyrska Prison, Zoltan Rivo and Wilhelm Bergemann, were in their seventh year of imprisonment. This was in 1950. They had no idea that World War II had ended nor that Eastern Europe now consisted of communist countries. They did not even know that Mao Tse Tung had seized power in China on 1 October 1949. The meeting with the two men in the "isolator" was shocking, to put it mildly. I felt as if I were buried alive. Both looked like mummies, grayish-white skin and undernourished. Zoltan Rivo was a language professor and came from Budapest. Wilhelm Bergemann said that he had been a German passport inspector in Bukarest. Rivo was in his thirties, Bergemann 65. They had been arrested by the NKVD in 1944. Rivo told me that both he and Bergemann had been in Lefortovo Prison in Moscow until 1 April 1949.

Communication Through Wall Tapping

It is known from official Swedish documents and white books about Wallenberg that he left Lyubyanka Prison in mid-May 1945 and then was transferred to Lefortovo Prison, where Bergemann communicated with him through wall tapping. They did not learn much though. The tapping system was complicated and time-consuming and exceedingly dangerous. If you were caught, the whole cell was punished by being placed in deep, ice-cold basement cells under the prison dressed only in underwear for periods lasting from five to twenty-five days. The bread rations were reduced to 300 grams daily, and the prisoner got half a liter of warm soup every third day only. I myself have been placed in these underground iceboxes twice and know that incarceration here of starving and weak prisoners was tantamount to a death sentence.

According to Rivo, conditions in Lefortovo Prison were terrible during the years right after the war. The daily rations consisted of approximately 450 grams pasty bread, nine grams of sugar, and half a liter of soup that filled the cell with a nauseating stench. The foreigners died like flies, even so fast that the NKVD did not always get around to interrogating them. Some of them were transferred to Butyrski Prison where there was a so-called hospital section. The everlasting nightly interrogations tapped the prisoners' strength. In addition there was the poor food and lack of sleep which broke down the prisoner's mental health and made him sluggish and indifferent to his surroundings. And it was exactly this condition of the prisoner that the interrogators aimed at.

False Death Announcement

Raoul Wallenberg, who belonged to a well-to-do Swedish family, is the person who was caused the NKVD and the Soviet government most trouble. During the years after his disappearance one note followed the other one between Stockholm and Moscow. At first the Russians denied any knowledge of Wallenberg, but were later forced by the many statements of evidence to admit that he was in the Soviet Union. It was said that he was "under protection and was well." On 6 February 1957 the Swedes received a memorandum from Gromyko with an announcement that they had found a handwritten document in the file section for hospitalized prisoners in Luybyanka Prison that showed that Wallenberg had died from a heart attack on 17 July 1947. Only few believed Gromyko's announcement since there was testimony from released prisoners that Wallenberg had been seen alive after that time. The notorious General V. S. Abakumov was officially blamed for all the incorrect information to Sweden. There was a new flood of testimony when amnestied prisoners returned from the Soviet Union during the years of 1953-1955 after Stalin's death.

Got Preferential Treatment

Zoltan Rivo mentioned to me that Wallenberg was accused by the NKVD of espionage in Hungary, which may very well have been connected with his work to rescue the Jews in Budapest. The NKVD was very anti-Semitic in 1944, which in a way is ironic when you consider that the Soviet State Security Service (GPU, MVD, NKVD, and KGB) has had no less than six chiefs of Jewish descent during the years.

Zoltan Rivo had shared a cell with Wallenberg around New Year 1951. The Swede had been getting preferential treatment then, meaning that he received cigarettes, got better food, and had the right to rest a couple of hours every day. Wallenberg said that he had been subjected to tough interrogations, but otherwise he seemed to be fairly well. Rivo did not mention Wallenberg's name, but called him a Swedish diplomat. One day the Swede was brought from the cell to a bathroom where he was shaved with a knife and dressed in a new suit. Such a thing was definitely not common in Butyrki. The next day he was sent away.

In 1950 I myself knew nothing about the Wallenberg case which I didn't hear about until I got out of "Gulag." After my return home, I realized that "the Swedish diplomat" could only be Wallenberg, and I was interviewed by the Swedish press. My co-prisoner,

Wilhelm Bergemann, with whom I parted on 15 April 1951 when I was led to a prison camp, also gave me information. I know nothing about Zoltan Rivo's fate. We were separated from each other on 25 April 1951. He was in a miserable condition then, and I fear that he did not manage to survive the amnesty on 27 March 1953.

In Vladimir Prison

Wallenberg's tracks lead from Moscow to the prison in Vladimir, 350 kilometers east of Moscow. Foreign prisoners who have returned relate that Wallenberg had been hospitalized in the prison's sick ward. A German named Mulle came to the prison in the spring of 1956, and here he met a Georgian named Gogeberidze. This man told Mulle that Wallenberg was in a special sick ward. He did not know whether he was sick or just isolated. An Austrian confirmed Gogeridze's report later. Around January-February 1955 the Austrian was placed in a sick ward, and after an operation he met Wallenberg who said that he had been strictly isolated in Vladimir Prison for years. It is known from white books and testimony that the same has happened to a number of the prisoners who have shared cells with Wallenberg and his chauffeur Wilmo Langfelder during the years. When the political officer in Vladimir discovered that the Austrian had shared a cell with Wallenberg, he got furious. The Austrian was immediately moved to another cell and threatened to keep silent about his co-prisoner. Wallenberg had, however, managed to relate his sad fate during the brief time they were together, and this seems to be the last concrete testimony that is known.

Summoned to Khrushchev

Later evidence is based on much vaguer information and is mixed with false testimony by people who have been revealed later to be KGB agents. I am afraid that Wallenberg's long odyssey through prisons, "isolators," and prison camps finally has ended with confinement to a mental institution. On 27 January 1961 the Swedish Professor Nanna Svartz had a conversation with a Russian colleague in Moscow. The Russian scientist admitted then that he knew Wallenberg, who was alive but in a very poor condition in a mental hospital. However, this statement was later denied, but under circumstances that shake the denial more than the information about Wallenberg. The Russian professor was summoned to Khrushchev who had been informed of his statement to Nanna Svartz by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After his conversation with Khrushchev, the Russian professor retracted his words and said that he knew nothing about Wallenberg.

Witnesses have been summoned from both Europe and other places to the international hearing about Raoul Wallenberg, which will start in "Folkets Hus" (the People's House) in Stockholm on 2 May this year. As long as there is just a spark of hope that Raoul Wallenberg is alive, people in the West must support the efforts to rescue the person who valued humanitarianism more than anything else - even his own life.

På sporet af Wallenberg

Wallenberg-høring i Stockholm i maj

Blandt de mange udenlandske vidner indkaldt til den kommende Wallenberg høring i Stockholm 2.—3. maj er der én dansker: ekskommunisten og forfatteren Mogens Carlsson, som under fire års ophold i sovjetiske fængsler og fangelejre har vidneudsagn om den forsvundne svenske diplomat. Mogens Carlsson kæmpede under krigen i en kommunistisk modstandsgruppe. I årene efter 1945 søgte han flere gange visum til Sovjet, men fik afslag. I ungdommelig iver rejste han i september 1950 til Finland, og smøg sig illegalt over den finsk-russiske grænse. Han ville ved selvsyn sætte sig ind i forholdene i det »forjættede socialistsamfund« han havde hørt så meget om i ungdomsårene. Carlsson der kunne Karl Marx, Lenin og Hegel på fingrene, forsøgte forgæves at overbevise de sovjetiske myndigheder om, at han var kommunist og ikke spion. Men ingen ville høre på ham. Dommen kom til at lyde på 28 års fængsel for ulovlig grænseoverskridelse — og spionage. Carlsson kom til at afsone fire år før han blev løsladt ved Malenkovs amnesti efter Stalins død 5. maj 1953. Syg og nedbrudt af skørbug og underernæring efter flere års ophold i de nordligste sibiriske fangelejre, kom Mogens Carlsson sent om eftermiddagen 3. november 1953 til Vestberlin. I live, men totalt berøvet sine ungdommelige illusioner om kommunismen og det sovjetiske samfund. Her fortæller Mogens Carlsson til Berlingske Søndag om sit ophold i sovjetiske fængsler og mødet i Moskvas Butyrki-fængsel med fanger, der har været i kontakt med den forsvundne svenske diplomat Raoul Wallenberg.

Da de sovjetiske hære i vinteren 1945 stormede ind over Ungarn forsvandt tusinder af mennesker. Sovjetiske NKVD-kadrer, der fulgte i hælene på den røde armes avantgarde, havde udarbejdet lister over mistænkte personer. Det mest berygtede korps under NKVD var SMERSJ (Initialerne står for: Død over spionerne), som var de mest aktive. SMERSJ's leder var general V.S. Abakumov, der senere blev henrettet sammen med NKVD's øverste chef, Lavrentij Berija, i 1953.

For at kunne arbejde i Budapest havde den svenske udsending Raoul Wallenberg og dennes chauffør Wilmo Langfelder søgt kontakt med den sovjetiske overkommando. Den sidste dag i Budapest, 17. januar 1945, fortalte Wallenberg venner og bekendte, at han ville rejse til Debrechen udenfor Budapest, og her møde marskal Malinovski i dennes hovedkvarter.

Wallenberg og Langfelder nåede aldrig til Debrechen. Til medfanger i Butyrki-fængslet berettede Wallenberg senere, at den røde hærs soldater og officerer havde været forstående, men at de ikke havde myndighed til at udstede papirer til ham, så han kunne fortsætte sit humanitære hjælpearbejde. Det kunne kun NKVD. På dette tidspunkt arresterede NKVD alle, de kom i nærheden af efter parolen: Har man blot manden, finder man nok senere en paragraf han kan dømmes på.

Wallenberg og Langfelder blev begge anholdt, og kom efter et kælderophold i en lokal kommandantur med tog gennem Rumænien og endte i Lubianka-fængslet i Moskva i slutningen af januar. Her skiltes Wallenbergs og Langfelders veje.

NKVDs normer

Hvis man skal vurdere russernes fremfærd, må man kende lidt til kommunistisk tankegang og terminologi. Man anerkender ikke vestlige humanistiske og etiske normer, men ser rent materialistisk på tingene. Hos NKVD går man altså ud fra, at Wallenbergs virksomhed er inspireret af politiske eller økonomiske motiver. At Wallenberg også var Røde Kors udsending, gør ikke sagen bedre, og at han samtidig havde gode forbindelser til både politiet og politikerne i Ungarn, var i NKVDs øjne intet mindre end belastende.

Ved en lunefuld skæbne blev jeg selv hvirvlet ind i et inferno af begivenheder, som flere gange var ved at koste mig livet. Som alle de tidligere generaler, officerer og diplomater, som NKVD havde arresteret i Østeuropa, blev også jeg ført til Moskva. Her havnede vi enten i det berygtede hovedkvarter for NKVD, (der senere omdøbtes til KGB), eller blev ført til en lejr i Krasnogorsk uden for Moskva. Her begyndte NKVDs første filtrering. Udenlandske fanger, og blandt dem naturligvis også Raoul Wallenberg, fik at vide, at de alle ville blive behandlet efter de internationalt gældende regler og love. Men det var et løfte, som NKVD aldrig havde tænkt sig at opfylde. Det var en bitter opvågning, da vi omsider forstod dette.

Wallenberg i Moskva

Fra den tyske attaché Gustaf Richter ved vi, at Wallenberg ankom til Moskva 31. januar 1945 og blev indsat i Lubiankafængslet. Det var i celle nr. 123, at han traf Gustaf Richter. Fangerne levede totalt isoleret fra omverdenen i såkaldte »politiske isolatorer«.

De to første fanger jeg traf i celle nr. 204 i Butyrkifængslet, Zoltan Rivo og Wilhelm Bergemann, opholdt sig i fangenskab på syvende år. Det var i 1950. De anede ikke, at anden verdenskrig var sluttet og heller ikke, at Østeuropa nu bestod af kommunistiske stater. De vidste end ikke, at Mao Tse tung 1. oktober 1949 havde overtaget magten i Kina. Mødet med de to mænd i isolatoren, var med et mildt udtryk chokerende. Jeg følte mig levende begravet. De lignede begge mumier, gråhvide i huden og underernærede. Zoltan Rivo var professor i sprog og hjemmehørende i Budapest. Wilhelm Bergemann fortalte, at han havde været tysk paskontrollør i Bukarest. Rivo var i 30-års alderen, Bergemann 65. De var blevet anholdt af NKVD i 1944. Rivo fortalte mig, at både han og Bergemann havde opholdt sig i Lefortovo-fængslet i Moskva til 1. april 1949.

I bankekontakt

Fra officielle svenske dokumenter og hvidbøger angående Wallenberg ved man, at han har forladt Lubianka-fængslet i midten af maj 1945, og derefter blev overført til Lefortovo-fængslet, hvor Bergemann ved hjælp af bankesignaler var i kontakt med svenskeren. De erfarede dog ikke meget. Bankesystemet var indviklet og tidkrævende, og uhyre farligt. Blev man opdaget, blev hele cellen belagt med straf, som bestod i anbringelse i dybe, iskolde kælderceller under fængslet kun iført undertøj i perioder fra fem til 25 døgn. Brødrationen blev reduceret til 300 gram dagligt, og kun hvert tredje døgn fik fangen en halv liter varm suppe. Jeg har selv været anbragt i disse underjordiske frysebokse to gange og ved, at et ophold her for udhungrede og svage fanger var ensbetydende med en dødsdom.

Ifølge Rivo var forholdene i Lefortovo-fængslet forfærdelige i årene efter krigen. Rationen udgjorde dagligt ca. 450 gram klæget brød, 9 gram sukker og en halv liter suppe, der fyldte cellen med en kvalmende stank. Udlændingene døde som fluer, endog så hurtigt, at NKVD ikke altid nåede at afhøre dem. En del blev overført til Butyrki-fængslet, hvor der fandtes en såkaldt hospitalsafdeling. De evindelige natlige forhør tog på fangernes kræfter. Dertil kom den dårlige forplejning og mangelen på søvn, der nedbrød fangens psyke og gjorde ham sløv og ligegyldig overfor sine omgivelser. Og det var netop en sådan tilstand hos fangen, som forhørslederne arbejdede henimod.

Falsk dødsmelding

Raoul Wallenberg, der tilhørte en velhavende svensk familie, er den person, der har skaffet NKVD og den sovjetiske regering flest sorgelser. I årene efter hans forsvinden har den ene note afløst den anden mellem Stockholm og Moskva. Til at begynde med nægtede russerne ethvert kendskab til Wallenberg, men blev senere tvunget af de mange vidneudsagn til at indrømme, at han befandt sig i Sovjet. Det hed sig, at han var taget under beskyttelse, og havde det godt. 6. februar 1957 modtog svenskerne et memorandum fra Gromyko med en beretning om, at man i Lubianka-fængslets arkivafdeling for hospitalsindlagte havde fundet et håndskrevet dokument, der viste, at Wallenberg var død af hjertesvigt 17. juli 1947. Kun få fæstnede lid til Gromykos erklæring, da man havde udsagn fra tidligere fanger om, at Wallenberg var set i live efter dette tidspunkt. Den berygtede general V. S. Abakumov fik officielt skylden for de mange urigtige oplysninger til Sverige. En ny strøm af vidneudsagn dukkede op, da amnesterede fanger vendte tilbage fra Sovjet i årene 1953-56 efter Stalins død.

Fik særforplejning

Zoltan Rivo nævnte overfor mig, at Wallenberg af NKVD blev anklaget for spionage i Ungarn, hvilket godt kan have haft forbindelse med hans arbejde for at frelse jøderne i Budapest. NKVD var i 1944 stærkt anti-semitisk, hvilket i grunden var ironisk når man betænker, at den sovjetiske statssikkerhedstjeneste (GPU, MVD, NKVD og KGB) i årenes løb har haft ikke færre end seks chefer af jødisk herkomst.

Zoltan Rivo havde delt celle med Wallenberg omkring nytåret 1951. Svenskeren havde da fået særforplejning, hvilket indebar, at han modtog cigaretter, fik en lidt bedre kost og ret til at hvile sig nogle timer om dagen. Wallenberg fortalte, at han havde været ude for strenge forhør, men ellers så ud til at have det nogenlunde. Rivo nævnte ikke Wallenberg ved navn, men kaldte ham en svensk diplomat. En dag blev svenskeren hentet ud af cellen og ført til bad, hvorefter han blev barberet med kniv og iført et sæt nyt tøj. Noget sådant var absolut ikke almindeligt i Butyrki. Næste dag blev han transporteret bort.

Jeg kendte i 1950 intet til Wallenberg-sagen, som jeg først hørte om, da jeg selv slap ud af Gulag. Efter min hjemkomst blev jeg klar over, at »den svenske diplomat« kun kunne være Wallenberg, og blev interviewet i den svenske presse. Min medfange Wilhelm Bergemann, som jeg tog afsked med 15. april 1951 da jeg blev ført til en fangelejr, gav mig også oplysninger.

Om Zoltan Rivos skæbne ved jeg intet. Vi blev skilt fra hinanden 25. april 1951. Han var da i en sloddig tilstand, og jeg frygter, at han ikke nåede at overleve amnestien 27. marts 1953.

I Vladimir fængslet

Wallenbergs spor fører fra Moskva til fængslet i Vladimir 350 km øst for Moskva. Udenlandske fanger, der er vendt hjem, fortæller, Wallenberg har været indlagt på fængslets sygeafdeling. En tysker ved navn Mulle kom til fængslet i foråret 1956, og traf her en georgier ved navn Gogeberidse. Denne mand kunne fortælle Mulle, at Wallenberg befandt sig i en særskilt sygeafdeling. Om han var syg eller blot isoleret, vidste han ikke. En østriger har senere bekræftet Gogeridses beretning. Ved månedsskiftet januar-februar 1955 blev østrigeren indlagt på sygeafdeling, og mødte efter en operation Wallenberg, der fortalte, at han i årevis havde været strengt isoleret i Vladimirfængslet. Fra hvidbøger og vidneudsagn ved man, at det samme er sket med en række af de fanger, der i årenes løb har delt celle med Wallenberg og dennes chauffør Wilmo Langfelder. Da den politiske officer i Vladimir opdagede, at østrigeren havde delt celle med Wallenberg, blev han rasende. Østrigeren blev omgående flyttet til en anden celle, og truet til tavshed om sin medfange. Wallenberg havde dog nået at berette om sin triste skæbne i den korte tid, de var sammen, og det synes at være det sidste konkrete vidnesbyrd, man råder over.

Kaldt til Khrusjtjov

Senere udsagn bygger på et betydeligt løsere grundlag, og er blandet op med falske vidneudsagn af folk, som senere er blevet afslørret som KGB-agenter. Jeg er bange for, at Wallenbergs lange odyssé gennem fængsler, isolatorer og fangelejre, til sidst er endt med en indlæggelse på en sindssygeanstalt. 27. januar 1961 havde den svenske professor Nanna Svartz en samtale med en russisk kollega i Moskva. Den russiske videnskabsmand indrømmede da, at han kendte Wallenberg, der var i live, men i en meget dårlig tilstand på et sindssygehospital. Denne erklæring blev dog senere afkræftet, men under omstændigheder, der rokker mere ved dementiet end oplysningen om Wallenberg. Den russiske professor blev kaldt til Khrusjtjov, som havde fået underretning om udtalelsen til Nanna Svartz fra det svenske udenrigsministerium. Efter samtalen med Khrusjtjov tilbagekaldte den russiske professor sine ord, og sagde, at han intet kendte til Wallenberg.

Til den internationale høring om Raoul Wallenberg, der indledes i »Folkets Hus« i Stockholm 2. maj i år, er indkaldt vidner i og udenfor Europa. Sålænge der blot er et gnist af håb om, at Raoul Wallenberg er i live, bør man i det frie Vesten støtte de bestræbelser, der går ud på at redde det menneske, der satte medmenneskelighed over alt andet. Selv alt eget liv.

WASHINGTON STAR
5 April 1980

U.S. Exports To Soviets To Plummet

Associated Press

U.S. exports to the Soviet Union in 1980 will drop from an expected $4.8 billion to $1.5 billion because of trade restrictions imposed by President Carter after the Russians invaded Afghanistan, the government has predicted.

The severe decline will occur mainly in the export of grain, phosphoric acid and certain high technology products, particularly computers, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

Imports from the Soviet Union, however, should not be affected much by events since Jan 4, when Carter initiated the restrictions in retaliation for Soviet actions in Afghanistan, department officials said.

In fact, imports could grow slightly, although less than anticipated earlier, to about $1 billion.

The predictions were made in the April edition of the department's journal, Business America.

Restrictions on agricultural sales to the Soviets will hold exports in this area to about $1.1 billion in 1980, compared with anticipated sales of about $3.9 billion, department officials said.

U.S. exports of high technology probably will be reduced by about $150 million to $50 million.

An embargo of phosphate exports, meanwhile, should cut sales to about $50 million this year - far below an expected $400 million total.

In addition, the halt in Olympics-related exports and other transactions associated with the Summer Games will cut off an additional $40 million in trade — including money that would have come from broadcast rights.

U.S. imports from the Soviet Union this year are expected to consist mainly of non-monetary gold, officials said. Last year, this comprised $549 million of a total $873 million in Soviet imports.

Imports of ammonia will probably reach $100 million this year, compared with $56 million in 1979, department officials said. Soviet deliveries are expected to rise under a trade agreement in which the United States exports phosphates.

Since the invasion, Carter has set in motion a grain embargo, a detailed review of export licensing policy toward the Soviet Union, a temporary halt in phosphate exports and a stoppage of Olympic-related goods.

GUARDIAN, London
17 March 1980

Romania a key to East-West talks despite rumblings from Moscow

From Hella Pick
in Bucharest

AS A FUEL economy measure, President Ceausescu has ordered that nothing larger than the Romanian-built Dacia car be used to transport public officials, or even visiting dignitaries. But he has obviously not ordered a similar economy drive in the use of security staff.

So while Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary, last week had to squeeze into the smaller, black, four-seater for intimate discussions with the Romanian Foreign Minister, Mr Stefan Andrei, as they drove from Bucharest to the mountain resort of Brasov, they were part of a long cavalcade of black cars containing not only their own Foreign Office officials, but a small army of the men with the inevitable slouched hats, dark suits, and bulging tweed coats.

Speeding through the villages and towns shrouded in fog, there was still no way of hiding the poorly stocked shops, the drably dressed people, the utilitarian, often dilapidated, housing.

The mountain scenery is uncommonly handsome. But the ski resorts lack the liveliness of Switzerland, Austria, or France. It was only when Lord and Lady Carrington were taken to an old cellar restaurant in Brasov, where they were made to wear red bibs for dinner and were given a display of folk dance and singing that there was at last a genuine sense of relaxation.

The contradictions of Romania never cease to astonish. Romanians see themselves as a Latin people with a Dacian past stretching back to when they were a province of the Roman Empire. It is no coincidence that their cars are named Dacia.

They have played an important part in the turbulent history of the Balkans and are anxious now to live at peace with Bulgaria, Greece, and Yugoslavia.

President Ceausescu runs Romania on orthodox Marxist-Leninist lines of which the Kremlin cannot but approve. Yet Romanians seek to justify the strict discipline, the central planning, the shortage of consumer goods, the tight control on the media and intellectuals by arguing that this is the only way to achieve the great leap forward to a degree of economic progress and independence capable of sustaining Romania's independent foreign policy.

There is little sign, though, of popular enthusiasm for the work necessary to catch up with President Ceausescu's adventurous foreign policy. The Romanian standard of living has not shown any marked improvement for years. The grip of the Communist Party and its security services make it impossible to tell whether there is any restiveness, even grumbling. But outside observers believe that President Ceausescu is secure.

To be sure, there is plenty of anti-Soviet feeling. There is, too, unmistakable pride in Romania's international standing even though it is doubtful that many Romanians would echo a recently published eulogy of President Ceausescu which asserted: "Our eternal homeland has been raised to such heights that both hemispheres of the globe can contemplate it."

President Ceausescu is the one leader of a Warsaw Pact country who dares to conduct an independent foreign policy. To support him, he must be given just the right measure of Western attention to make him feel wanted without at the same time imperilling his relations with Moscow. As the West sees it, Romania has become an important mediator between East and West and even with the Third World, especially the Middle East. Britain finds Romania useful.

Considering US policies too crude and, therefore, dangerous, President Ceausescu is now nurturing his west European connections. There is no doubt that the Romanians see in Lord Carrington a subtle diplomat who might match their own President's williness.

They admire him for his part in bringing about the Rhodesia settlement and senior Romanian officials said that Romania also played important role in the background of Lancaster House and in helping for some years to provide military training for Mr Mugabe's guerrilla army. With some glee, they now recall that while the Russians backed Nkomo, Mr Mugabe drew his military help exclusively, they say, from China, Yugoslavia and Romania.

Since the invasion of Afghanistan, Western commentators have claimed that Romania is now more at risk than at any time since President Ceausescu decided that he would not follow the Kremlin's foreign policy, that he would not allow Warsaw Pact troops to be stationed in his country, and that he would resist Warsaw Pact demands on its members, including Romania, to increase their defence budgets.

The Romanians, like the Yugoslavs with whom they have a close relationship, appear to be far more relaxed than the West about possible Soviet moves against them. During Lord Carrington's visit, senior Romanian officials strongly denied that Mr Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, had threatened Romania during his recent visit, or insisted on unacceptable demands. It was President Ceausescu who had invited Mr Gromyko to Romania, considering him probably the best exponent of the Soviet Politburo's policies. Mr Ceausescu wanted to tell him personally of Romania's objections to Soviet actions in Afghanistan.

/43/ CONFIDENTIAL FRP: . . . . . .

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

PAGE 001 NC 4007997

80 4007997 TOR: 140740Z MAR 80

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU184
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMO #1112 0711530
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 111511Z MAR 80
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 9330
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1530
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 1112

EO 12065: RDS-1 3/11/00 (CANNEY, PAUL F) OR-M
TAGS: SHUM UR US SW
SUBJ: WALLENBERG CASE FILE

REF: STATE 055157

1. (C-ENTIRE TEXT)

2. SOVIET EMBASSY'S FEBRUARY 29 RESPONSE TO THE US DEMARCHE OF LAST SUMMER HAS BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY AS INSTRUCTED IN THE REFERENCED TELEGRAM

3. SENIOR MINISTRY OFFICIALS HAVE EXPRESSED THEIR THANKS FOR CONTINUED US INTEREST IN THE WALLENBERG CASE. THEY ASK THAT THE US GOVERNMENT CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN PRESSURE ON THE SOVIETS THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS AND CONTINUE TO INDICATE IN PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR THE SWEDISH POSITION. THEY SEE NO REASON TO GIVE UP ON THIS. THEY REPORT ALSO THAT MRS LAGERGREN AND THE SWEDISH WALLENBERG COMMITTEE CONTINUE TO PURSUE LEADS ACTIVELY.

4. ACTION REQUESTED: THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT WOULD APPRECIATE THE DEPARTMENT'S INDICATING TO THE SOVIETS--AS DID THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT LAST SEPT 28, WHEN THE SAME SOVIET RESPONSE WAS MADE TO IT--THAT THE SOVIET RESPONSE IS NOT CONSIDERED SATISFACTORY. (A REPORT OF THAT SWEDISH RESPONSE IS CONTAINED IN 79 STOCKHOLM 4049.) CANNEY

END OF MESSAGE CONFIDENTIAL

02/047 SECRET FRP: STAFF

ACTION: [redacted] INFO: [redacted]

80 4049346 PAGE 001 IN 4049346
TOR: 211314Z MAR 80 [redacted]

S E C R E T 211135Z MAR 80 STAFF [redacted]

CITE LONDON [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR, [redacted] INFO [redacted]
GERMANY. [redacted]

FILE

1. BBC-2 TV SHOWED EXCELLENT DOCUMENTARY ON RAOUL WALLENBERG EVENING OF 20 MARCH. PROGRAM ENTITLED "MISSING HERO." FORWARDING VIDEO TAPE TO HQS VIA TM 382449. FORWARDING TO ALL ADDEES ARTICLE DISCUSSING THIS PROGRAM WHICH APPEARS IN "THE LISTENER" OF 20 MARCH 1980.

2. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 25, 1980

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: INR/DDC - Mr. Brown

FROM: EUR/NE - Richard S. Thompson

SUBJECT: Raoul Wallenberg Case: Whereabouts of Alexander Protassov-Ringer

The Swedish Embassy has again approached us in relation to the Swedish Government's effort to track down every possible bit of information about Raoul Wallenberg.

In February 1979 Abraham Kalinski (a former inmate of Soviet prison camps, now in Israel) was approached by a Soviet emigré named Alexander Protassov-Ringer, who stated that in 1978 he had attended a party in Moscow at the apartment of a high-ranking KGB officer and it was mentioned at this party (by whom it is not known) that a Swede had been incarcerated for a very long time in the Soviet Union. The only such person known to the Swedish Government is Raoul Wallenberg.

Sometime since February 1979 Protassov-Ringer has left Israel without informing Kalinski of where he was going. The Swedish Government has tried to locate him through Simon Wiesenthal and through HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) but without success. Protassov is not Jewish, and apparently added Ringer to his name when he married a Russian Jew of that name. Thus he may or may not have continued to use Ringer as part of his last name.

Abraham Kalinski believes Protassov is now in the United States living under an assumed name. The Swedish Government would like if possible to locate him and interview him.

CONFIDENTIAL

RDS-1 3/21/90 (Holmes, H. Allen)

While recognizing it is difficult to find anyone who might be in the United States under an assumed name with no other information than is known in this case, it would be appreciated if you could check with appropriate agencies to see if anything could be learned. At a minimum it might be possible to learn if relevant files have any information about an Alexander Protassov or Alexander Protassov-Ringer.

/44/ CONFIDENTIAL FRP: . . . . . .

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

80 4125172 PAGE 001 NC 4125172
TOR: 031906Z APR 80

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TRR RUDKFMG RUEHMO
DE RUEHC #8266 0941719
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 031526Z APR 80
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUDKFMO/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM - 7449
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 5370
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 088266

KH - FYI

E.O. 12065:RDS-3 4/2/00 (VEST, GEORGE S.)

TAGS: SHUM, UR, US, SW

FILE

SUBJECT: WALLENBERG CASE

REF: (A) STOCKHOLM 1112 (B) STATE 55157

1. (C - ENTIRE TEXT)

2. DURING APRIL 2 MEETING WITH SOVIET CHARGE VASEV (SEPTEL), EUR ASSISTANT SECRETARY VEST RAISED WALLENBERG CASE AS REQUESTED REF A. ALLUDING TO A RECENT ARTICLE IN NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE ON WALLENBERG, VEST NOTED THAT THE AMERICAN PUBLIC'S INTEREST IN THIS ISSUE REMAINED STRONG. THE ISSUE WOULD NOT GO AWAY. IN THIS REGARD, THE SOVIET RESPONSE IN FEBRUARY (REF B) TO OUR REQUESTS LAST YEAR FOR INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG HAD LEFT WHAT MUST BE CONSIDERED AN UNSATISFACTORY SITUATION.

3. VASEV INDICATED THAT THE SOVIET UNION HAD NOT BEEN OBLIGED TO PROVIDE EVEN THE INFORMATION IT HAD ON FEBRUARY 29. HE WAS CERTAIN HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD HAVE NOTHING FURTHER TO SAY ON THE MATTER. VEST INDICATED HE FELT OBLIGED NONETHELESS TO MAKE CLEAR OUR VIEWS. VANCE

END OF MESSAGE CONFIDENTIAL

Prec. Documents
~~[illegible]~~
KURT
Wallenberg file?

Western Europe

Apr. 9, '80

WALLENBERG MAY BE IN A SECRET CAMP

Berlingske Tidende this morning carried the following report:

The Soviet Union has special secret camps in Siberia for foreigners whom it for some reason does not want to release. Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg may very well be kept in such a camp, if he is still alive, the 45-year-old getaway KGB captain Alexei Myagkov told Berlingske Tidende.

Alexei Myagkov's evidence will be given at the international Wallenberg hearing which is to take place at "Folkets Hus" in Stockholm next May 2-3. A great number of former Gulag prisoners are also summoned to the hearing to answer questions about the fate of the missing Swedish diplomat.

The hearing, which has been arranged by the Swedish Wallenberg Association in cooperation with the International Sakharov Committee in Copenhagen, will also include the presentation of expatriate Pole Abraham Kalinski's statement that he saw Wallenberg during an exercise in the Vladimir prison yard to the east of Moscow at the end of the fifties. Kalinski has told that an imprisoned Russian Jew by the name Jan Kaplan met Raoul Wallenberg in the Butyrka Prison in Moscow as late as 1976. In spite of imprisonment for thirty years, Wallenberg seemed to be in good health.

The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs knows that Jan Kaplan conveyed a message about his meeting with Wallenberg to various western contacts. In a letter from Kaplan's daughter in Israel, Jan Kaplan's wife confirmed what he has told. Shortly after this Jan Kaplan was arrested again by KGB. Prime Minister Ola Ullsten last August asked Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin for permission to have a Swedish Foreign Office representative meet and talk to Jan Kaplan. Such permission was flatly refused by Kosygin. Wallenberg died in 1947 and there is nothing to add to this, it was said in the Soviet Prime Minister's letter to Ullsten.

The Swedish side is not content with Kosygin's explanation. It is now known that Wallenberg was kept in the Lubianka prison at a time when Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky maintained that he was not in the Soviet Union. The Soviet side later on admitted this, but in connection with a statement to the effect that Wallenberg died on July 17, 1947, from a heart failure.

The many mutually contradictory Soviet statements were summarized by Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans Blix in the following words last year:

"We will always assume that missing persons are still alive until we get clear proof of their death. We should not give up."

Wallenberg kan være i hemmelig fangelejr

Af
Jens Thomsen

Sovjetunionen har særlige hemmelige lejre i Sibirien for udlændinge, som man af en eller anden grund ikke ønsker at løslade. Den svenske diplomat Raoul Wallenberg kan udmærket befinde sig i en sådan lejr, hvis han da ellers stadig er i live, oplyser den 45-årige afhoppede KGB-kaptajn Aleksei Myagkov til Berlingske.

Aleksei Myagkovs vidneudsagn vil blive forelagt på den internationale Wallenberg høring, der finder sted i Folkets Hus i Stockholm 2.—3. maj, og hvor en lang række tidligere Gulag-fanger er indkaldt for at blive udspurgt om den forsvundne svenske diplomats skæbne.

Set i 1975

Høringen, der er arrangeret af den svenske Wallenberg Forening i samarbejde med den internationale Sakharov komité i København, vil også få forelagt den tidligere polak Abraham Kalinskis udsagn om, at han i bl.a. Vladimir fængslet øst for Moskva så Wallenberg på gårdtur i slutningen af halvtredserne. Kalinski beretter, at en fængslet russisk jøde, Jan Kaplan, traf Raoul Wallenberg i Butyrka fængslet i Moskva, så sent som i 1975. Trods sine tredive års fængselsophold, syntes Wallenberg stadig at være ved godt helbred. Det svenske udenrigsministerium har kendskab til, at Jan Kaplan fik sendt besked ud om sit møde med Wallenberg til forskellige vestlige kontakter. I et brev fra Kaplans datter i Israel bekræfter Jan Kaplans hustru sin mands beretning. Kort efter, blev Jan Kaplan pøny fængslet af KGB. I august i fjor anmodede statsminister Ola Ullsten premierminister Aleyei Kosygin om, at en repræsentant for det svenske udenrigsministerium fik mulighed for at mødes med og tale med Jan Kaplan. Denne anmodning blev blankt afvist af Kosygin. Wallenberg døde i 1947, og der er intet at tilføje, hed det i den sovjetiske ministerpræsidents brev til Ullsten.

Vi må ikke give op

Fra svensk side agter man ikke at slå sig til tals med Kosygins forklaring. På et tidspunkt, hvor udenrigsminister Andrei Vyshinsky hævdede, at Wallenberg ikke befand sig i Sovjet, ved man i dag, at den forsvundne diplomat sad i Lubianka fængslet. Dette blev senere indrømmet fra Sovjets side, men med en forklaring om, at Wallenberg var død 17. juli 1947 af et hjerteslag.

De mange modstridende sovjetiske erklæringer blev summeret op af den svenske udenrigsminister Hans Blix i fjor med ordene:

»Vi vil altid gå ud fra at savnede personer er i live, indtil vi har sikre beviser for, at de er døde. Vi må ikke give op«.

NEW YORK TIMES
7 May 1980

Caramanlis, the President-Elect, Formally Resigns as the Premier

ATHENS, May 6 (UPI) — President-elect Constantine Caramanlis formally resigned as Prime Minister today, but agreed to have his Cabinet remain on the job until a new leader can be chosen for his governing New Democracy Party.

Mr. Caramanlis was elected by Parliament yesterday to succeed Constantine Tsatsos, 81 years old, whose five-year term as President ends in June.

Besides stepping down as Prime Minister, Mr. Caramanlis also resigned as New Democracy leader and as a member of Parliament.

CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

9 APR 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Emerson Brown
INR/DDC
Department of State

FROM: Mr. Alan D. Wolfe
Chief, European Division, Directorate of Operations
Central Intelligence Agency

SUBJECT: Raoul Wallenberg Case: Whereabouts of Alexander Protassov-Ringer

FILE

REFERENCE: Your Memorandum, undated, SUBJECT: Swedish Embassy Request in Wallenberg Case

This agency has no information on any individual identifiable with Alexander Protassov-Ringer.

/s/ Alan D. Wolfe
Alan D. Wolfe

Distribution:
Orig - INR/DDC State
1 - C/EUR
1 - C/EUR
1 - EUR

CONFIDENTIAL

DERIVATIVE CL BY Signer
☐ DECLXXREVW ON 9 Apr 00
DERIVED FROM D9c.1

/421/ SECRET FRP: , , ,

Dagens Nyheter, 25 April 1980
"Wallenberg Hearing Stopped"

The Raoul Wallenberg hearing which was to have been held in Stockholm 2-4 May has been postponed, according to the Swedish Wallenberg Committee's communiqué on Thursday afternoon. Plans were discontinued because it was impossible to be sure of functioning transportation next week. Many international guests, including Simon Wiesenthal and Gideon Hausener, prosecutor for the Eichmann trial, are expected to come to Stockholm.

"It is with great regret that we must postpone the hearing and a new time will be announced as soon as possible," stated the committee in its communiqué. The chairman of the Swedish Wallenberg Committee is Gärde Widemar, justice of the Supreme Court.

All of the Wallenberg witnesses throughout the years were invited to the hearing, which was to have taken place at Peoples' House in Stockholm. Many have disappeared.

Diplomats such as Claudio De Mohr or Gustav Richters, whose testimony was of great importance to the Swedish government's actions in the 1950's, have died.

On the other hand, others who have given testimony and made the Swedish government consider the case again - such as Abram Kalinski and Anna Bilder from Israel - are expected to come to Stockholm.

An international panel consisting of Simon Wiesenthal, the well-known Nazi hunter, Professor André Lwoff, Paris, Greville Janner of the Parliamentary committee in England, Pierre Grégoire, Luxembourg, Elie Wiesel, author from the United States, Juriy Lurie, Canada, and Juriy Novikov, Soviet psychiatrist and head doctor at the notorious Serbskiy Institute (he now lives in West Germany) was also appointed.

During the last year, the Raoul Wallenberg case has received considerable international attention. Parliamentary committees and groups have been formed in many countries, including Great Britain, Israel, and the United States. In Paris, a book on the Wallenberg case was published the other day.

BBC showed a program about Wallenberg which will be shown by Swedish television on 3 May.

Those documents on Wallenberg which the Swedish Foreign Department released in January demonstrated that in the 1940's the Swedish government was not particularly persistent in trying to determine Wallenberg's fate. The great international interest in Wallenberg must be viewed against the background of the loopholes in the Soviet evidence regarding Wallenberg's fate and the changing international situation.

WALLENBERG FILE
Attachment to TM 538905
5 May 80

Svenska Dagbladet, 20 april 1980
"Only the Soviets are Silent Regarding Wallenberg"

The international publicity surrounding Raoul Wallenberg is becoming more and more extensive.

In the next few days, a book by a French author, Jacques Derogy, entitled "The Wallenberg Case", will be published in Paris. In one of its most recent issues, L'Express, a popular magazine, published an article about Wallenberg by Derogy. Another Frenchman, Gilberg Joseph, is also preparing a book on the Swede who disappeared.

The impressive New York Times Sunday Magazine had a picture of Wallenberg on its cover last week. The lead article was written by Elenore Lester and Frederick E. Werbell who are also writing a book entitled "The Lost Hero of the Holocaust."

In Stockholm, the Raoul Wallenberg Society is preparing an international "hearing" to be held here 2-4 May. The well-known Nazi pursuer, Simon Wiesenthal, Nobel prize winner André Lwoff /Wolff?/, member of Parliament Greville Janner and Eichmann prosecutor Gideon Hausner will be part of a panel which will hear a long list of Wallenberg wittnesses the names of whom are being kept secret in order to protect them until the start of the "hearing".

So there is activity surrounding Raoul Wallenberg the world over. It is only in the Soviet Union that there is silence.

DN, 25/4/80

Wallenberg-hearing stoppas

Raoul Wallenberg-hearingen som skulle ha ägt rum i Stockholm 2—4 maj måste uppskjutas. Det är Svenska Wallenbergkommittén som meddelar detta på torsdagseftermiddagen eftersom man inte vågade fortsätta planeringen då man inte kunde vara säker på att transporterna skulle fungera. Många internationella gäster, som Simon Wiesenthal och Gideon Hausener, åklagaren från Eichmannrättegången, väntades till Stockholm.

Det är med största beklagande vi uppskjuter hearingen och ny tidpunkt kommer att meddelas så snart det är möjligt, säger kommittén i en kommuniké. Ordförande i den Svenska Wallenbergkommittén är justitierådet Ingrid Gärde Widemar.

Till hearingen, som skulle ha ägt rum i Folkets hus i Stockholm var alla Wallenbergsvittnen genom åren inbjudna. Många har hunnit försvinna.

Diplomater som Claudio De Mohr eller Gustav Richter, vars vittnesmål fick stor betydelse för svenska regeringens agerande då de kom på 50-talet, har sålunda avlidit.

Nu skulle dock flera av dem som på senare år avgivit vittnesberättelser och fått svenska regeringen att ta upp fallet på nytt kommit — som Abram Kalinski och Anna Bilder från Israel.

En internationell panel var tillsatt som består av Simon Wiesenthal, den kände nazistuppspåraren, professor Andre Lwoff, Paris, Greville Janner från parlamentskommitten i England, Pierre Grégoire, Luxemburg, Elie Wiesel, författare från USA, Jurij Lurie, Kanada samt Jurij Novikov, sovjetisk psykiater och överläkare vid det beryktade Serbskijinstitutet, (han bor nu i Västtyskland).

Under det senaste året har fallet Raoul Wallenberg fått stor internationell uppmärksamhet. Parlamentariska kommitteer och aktioner har bildats i flera länder, bl a Storbritannien, Israel, USA. I Paris kom en bok som presenterar Wallenbergfallet ut bara häromdagen.

BBC har sänt ett program om Wallenberg som också svensk TV kommer att visa 3 maj.

De dokument om Wallenberg som svenska UD släppte i januari visade att svenska regeringen på 40-talet inte varit särskilt ihärdig att efterforska Wallenbergs öde. Det är mot bakgrund av luckorna i det sovjetiska bevismaterialet om Wallenbergs död och det förändrade internationella läget som det stora intresset internationellt för Wallenberg måste ses.

Bara Sovjet tyst om Wallenberg

Den internationella publicueten kring RAOUL WALLENBERG blir allt mer omfångsrik.

I dagarna utkommer den franske författaren JACQUES DEROGYS bok Le cas Wallenberg i Paris. Den stora tidskriften L'Express har i ett av sina senaste nummer en artikel om Wallenberg av Derogy. En annan franskman, GILBERT JOSEPH, förbereder också en bok om den försvunna svensken.

New York Times imponerande söndagsmagasin hade förra veckan Raoul Wallenberg på omslaget. Den ledande artikeln skrevs av ELENORE LESTER och FREDERICK E. WERBELL som också håller på med en bok om "The Lost Hero of the Holocaust", förintelsens förlorade hjälte.

Och i Stockholm förbereder den svenska Raoul Wallenbergföreningen en internationell "hearing" 2—4 maj. Den kände nazistjägaren SIMON WIESENTHAL, nobelpristagaren ANDRÉ LWOFF, parlamentsdamoten GREVILLE JANNER och EICHMANNÅKLAGARE GIDEON HAUSNER kommer att sitta i en panel som skall förhöra en lång rad Wallenbergvittnen, vilkas namn tills vidare hemlighålls av hänsyn till deras personliga säkerhet.

Raoul Wallenberg

Aktiviteten om Raoul Wallenberg över hela världen är stor. Det är bara i Sovjet som det är tyst.

06/04/

SECRET

FRP: [redacted]

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

IN 4244757

PAGE 001

80 4244757

TOR: 251043Z APR 80

S E C R E T 250955Z APR 80 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

REF: A. DIRECTOR 566283
B. [redacted]

1. FYI: DUE TO SWEDISH TRANSPORTATION STRIKE: THE WALLENBERG HEARING SCHEDULED FOR 2-3 MAY 1980 HAS BEEN CALLED OFF. OBVIOUSLY: WE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO CABLE PRESS COVERAGE ON THIS ONE. HOWEVER: WE WILL ADVISE WHEN/IF HEARING RESCHEDULED AND WILL CABLE EXCERPTS OF SELECTED MEDIA COVERAGE FOR POSSIBLE REPLAY PER REF A INSTRUCTIONS.

2. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

WALLENBERG FILE

/42/

SECRET

FRP: . . . . . .

STAFF

CONF: [redacted]

PAGE 001

80 4248304 TOT: 252126Z APR 80 DIRECTOR 667129

S E C R E T
STAFF 252126Z DIRECTOR 667129
TO: [redacted] INFO [redacted]

REF: [redacted]

1. REGRET CANNOT IDENTIFY RUMANIAN AUTHOR AS DESCRIBED BY MRS. OSBRANDT. MICHAEL SOLOMON, RUMANIAN BORN RESIDENT OF CANADA, RADIO LIBERTY WRITER, FORMER SOVIET CAMP INMATE, WROTE SUCCESSFUL BOOK ENTITLED "MAGADANN" PUBLISHED BY AUERBACH, PHILADELPHIA IN 1971, TRANSLATED INTO FRENCH AND GERMAN IN 1974, WHICH MAY BE WHAT MRS. OSBRANDT IS THINKING OF ALTHOUGH MAGADAN CAMPS NOT IDENTIFIABLE WITH SAKHALIN CAMPS. PLATTENOR, INDIRECTLY THROUGH MUTUAL RIEND, CHECKED WITH SOLOMON, WHO SAID HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF WALLENBERG, HAD NOT MENTIONED HIM IN HIS BOOK, KNEW OF NO SOURCE OF INFO ON HIM. PLATTENOR'S INTERMEDIARY, WHO INTERESTED IN CASE, WILL KEEP CHECKING.

2. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

WALLENBERG File.

Dagens Nyheter, 26 april 1980

"Couple's New Book: Raoul Wallenberg Died in a Polish Forest"

Raoul Wallenberg died in a Polish woods during a rescue attempt by partisans. Two Swedes engaged in helping refugees took part in a rescue operation in 1947 but no one has chosen to listen to their eyewitness accounts.

This is what they say in a book now being published at a time when interest in Wallenberg is so great.

Hans and Britt Ehrenstråhle now want to discuss what they believe was their duty to keep silent about for so many years. But their disappointment was too strong when they found out that their experiences in the Polish woods are not included in the documents on the Wallenberg case released by the Foreign Department in January.

The events of 1947 are by no means unknown to the Foreign Department. An account of an expedition to the Polish forest, written by a Swede, Tage Persson-Hörwing, then living in Poland, is included in Wallenberg dossier volume 6. Exchanges of letters between the Foreign Department and diplomats reveal that there was extreme skepticism surrounding the Ehrenstråhle's experiences in Poland. The person identified as a contact man was identified by the Foreign Department as a well-known aventurer, who later attempted something similar in Prague where he and a Swedish diplomat, Stig Engfeldt, tried to save a Swede who was a prisoner in Czechoslovakia.

What is not included in the Foreign Department documents but is the main theme of the book is Mrs. Ehrenstråhle's account of how she and a Polish officer came to a farm where several prisons were being kept. They were taken there by partisans who blew up a train taking prisons fro Lwow to Prague.

"Could this be Raoul Wallenberg? ...He was wrapped in a horse blanket or army blanket up to the armpits. His head was wrapped in burlap. His neck was covered with thick black beard stubble with a few gray hairs here and there," writes Britt Ehrenstråhle who also adds that she did no have a description of Wallenberg and therefore could not identify him. She had seem him many years earlier in Stockholm, but didn't have any exact description to go by.

Britt Ehbenstråhle says that a handshake from the silent prisoner made her understand that it must be Wallenberg. She says she also received a rucksack with initials which could have been WR.

According to information she received from the partisans, all identifi cation papers were destroyed. One of the prisoners was a Swede. No nar were mentioned. After her visit, the barn for the prisoners was burned down. She had judged the man to be dying and any attempt to remove him was impossible.

WALLENBERG FILE
Attachment # TM5389

Wallenberg book...

Britt Ehrenstråhle says she tried to report the meeting with the prisoner in the forest to the chairman of the Wallenberg committee, Anders Örne but was stopped by committee members Rudolph Philipp and Guy von Dardel, who said they represented the family.

According to the Ehrenstråhles, a series of complicated situations stopped them from submitting a written report to the Foreign Department. None of their experiences are in the dossiers and Ehrenstråhle's report to the diplomatic head in Warsaw is not included either.

For the moment, the Foreign Department does not want to comment on the couple's commentaries before reading them. It does confirm, however, that nothing written by them is included in the archives. Earlier, this episode was characterized as one of many dead ends.

Disa Håstad

DN 27-10-92

Mykor i ny bok

Raoul Wallenberg dog i polsk skog

[illegible]

WB initiativ

[illegible]

"Kunde det ha varit Raoul Wallenberg? ...Han var inkvarterad i ett [illegible]

Svensk fånge

[illegible]

DAGA HÅSTAD

26 A1

20

38/257 SECRET FROM: STAFF

ACTION: [redacted] ODPD-D, VR, FILE, DURECORD, CI-4, EPS/[redacted]
EUR-8, [redacted]

80 4272226 PAGE 001 IN 4272226
TOR: 301435Z APR 80 [redacted]

S E C R E T 301414Z APR 80 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: [redacted], DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

REF: [redacted]

1. [redacted] REPORTS THAT WHILE WALLENBERG HEARING CALLED [redacted] REASONS) TALKS UNDERWAY FOR RESCHEDULING FALL 80 IN STOCKHOLM. [redacted] IS NOW WORKING ON FELSTED ANDRESEN, CHAIRMAN OF COPENHAGEN SAKHAROV COMMITTEE WHICH CO-PARTICIPANT WALLENBERG HEARING, TO SUGGEST THAT LOCATION BE CHANGED TO VIENNA. IN [redacted] JUDGEMENT, WHICH WE SHARE, THIS WOULD PERMIT MUCH BETTER IMPACT AND SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED PRESS COVERAGE. IN ANY EVENT THIS WAS SUGGESTED BY ANDRESEN TO SWEDISH ORGANIZERS SOME MONTHS BACK, BUT WAS TOO LATE TO RELOCATE. WITH CURRENT POSTPONEMENT, WE MAY SEE AN EFFORT TO SHIFT TO VIENNA.

2. RELATED COMMENT ON [redacted] CONFIRMS THAT LUDMILLA OSBRANDT IS HIGHLY COMPETENT, ENERGETIC, WELL-ORGANIZED KEY STAFF OFFICER FOR INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE. TELEDIRECTORY LIST OCCUPATION AS CORRESPONDENT, ADDRESS VINGAARDS ALLE 69, COPENHAGEN.

3. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

/27/

CONFIDENTIAL

FRP: * * * * * * *

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

PAGE 001

80 4279002 TOR: 011620Z MAY 80 NC 4279002

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU427
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMO #1930 1170900
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 260614Z APR 80
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 9770
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 1930

WALLENBERG File.

KH - FYI

E.O. 12065: XDS-1 4/25/00 (KREBS, SHELDON I) OR-P
TAGS: SHUM, UR, US, SW
SUBJ: RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARINGS POSTPONED

1. (U) ON APRIL 24, THE SWEDISH WELLENBERG COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED POSTPONEMENTOF THE RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARINGS PLANNED FOR STOCKHOLM MAY 2-4. SCHEDULED PARTICIPANTS HAD INCLUDED FOUR AMERICANS, AMONG THEM ELIZABETH MOYNIHAN, WIFE OF SENATOR MOYNIHAN. THE REASON GIVEN FOR THE POSTPONEMENT IS THE LABOR UNREST WHICH LED TO A BREAKDOWN OF SWEDEN'S AIR TRANSPORT NETWORK ON APRIL 25, AND MAY WELL CONTINUE BEYOND MAY 1.

2. (C) EMBASSY INQUIRIES WITH THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE FOEIGN MINISTER (MFA'S MAN ON THE WALLENBERG CASE) DISCLOSED THAT ALTHOUGH THE STRIKE AND COMMUNICATIONS TIE-UP IS A LARGE FACTOR, PERHAPS MORE TELLING REASONS FOR THE POSTPONEMENT ARE:
--THE DATES HAD BEEN POORLY CHOSEN, FALLING AS THEY DO IN THE MIDSY OF A 4-DAY HOLIDAY WEEKEND IN SWEDEN;

--NOT ONLY FOR THIS REASON, THE RESPONSE TO INVITATIONS WAS POOR AND LIKELY PUBLICITY OPPORTUNITIES WERE COMING TO SEEM LIMITED;

--THE COMMITTEE WAS UNABLE TO UNCOVER NEW WITNESSES OR REVEAL NEW TESTIMONY FOR PRESENTATION AT THE HEARINGS.

3. (C) WE HAVE BEEN ASSURED ALSO BY SENIOR MFA OFFICIALS THAT THE DECISION TO POSTPONE WAS STRICTLY THAT OF THE COMMITTEE AND WAS TAKEN WITHOUT THE ADVICE OR INFERENCE OF THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT. NEW DATES MAY BE SET FOR SOMETIME IN THE AUTUMN, BUT THIS IS NOT AT ALL CERTAIN.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

30 MAJ 1980 Expressen den 30 maj 1980

ULLSTEN FRÅGAR GROMYKO I DAG

Vad hände med Raoul Wallenberg?

Av GUNNAR JOHANSSON

MOSKVA (Expressen). I dag är en viktig dag för Sveriges utrikesminister Ola Ullsten. Han träffar sin sovjetiske kollega Andrej Gromyko, 71 — och kanske också premiärminister Alexej Kosygin, 76.

Mötet med Kosygin blev bekräftat först i dag på förmiddagen. Vissa detaljer var inte klara, men det var det som om mötet skulle äga rum i eftermiddagen i Kreml.

En fråga som Ullsten kommer att ta upp med ryssarna: Fallet Raoul Wallenberg.

– Läget är lämpligt för det nu, säger en diplomat.

Ola Ullsten kom till Moskva i går eftermiddag. Bland dem, som väntade på flygplatsen, var utrikesminister Andrej Gromyko och vice utrikesminister Igor Semjonov.

Ullsten tillbringade kvällen på teatern där han hörde operan "Così fan tutte".

Ett telegram borjade klockan tre med att Ullsten lade ned blomster vid Lenininmausoleet på Röda torget. Hale eftan träffade utrikesministern i Andrej Gromyko "Stenansiktet", vilken sovjetiske utrikesminister sedan 1957.

Hoppades på Kosygin

Klockan 13 gav Gromyko lunch för sin svenske gäst. Enligt det ursprungliga programmet var det sedan oklart vad som skulle hända. Det angavs: Reserverad tid.

Där hade svenskarna hoppats att ett möte med Kosygin skulle läggas in. Enligt vad det verkade på fredagsmorgonen blev det som de hoppades.

Premiärminister Kosygin verkar – precis som partichefen och presidenten Leonid Brezjnev – nu ha återhämtat sig från sin sjukdom. I vintras var han borta från offentligen i fyra månader. Officiellt sades inget om vad det var för fel på honom.

Frisk igen

En hög tjänsteman i Kreml bekräftade vid ett privat samtal med västkorrespondenter i Moskva att Kosygin varit svårt sjuk. Vid sina senaste framträdanden har premiärministern sett välrimmad och utvilad ut.

Ullsten är den förste utrikesminister från väst som besöker Moskva efter den sovjetiska invasionen i Afghanistan.

Den officiella nyhetsbyrån Tass nöjde sig dock med att skicka ut ett telegram på några rader om Ullstens ankomst till Moskva. Tidningen Izvestija tryckte en kort levnadsberättelse om Ullsten.

Fallet Agapov

Ullsten kommer att prata med Gromyko och Kosygin om följande.

- Framst det spända världsläget, i första hand den sovjetiska invasionen i Afghanistan och i andra hand Iran.
- Det svenska förslaget till en internationell nedrustningskonferens i Stockholm.
- Sedan kommer också familjeåterförningsfallen upp, bland annat fallet Agapov.
- Och så kommer man att diskutera Raoul Wallenbergs öde. – Ullsten har tryck på sig från pressen att ta upp fallet Wallenberg, säger en diplomat. Läget är annorlunda nu än då Karin Söder var i Moskva 1978.

Det beror framst på vittnesmålet från Jan Kaplan, en ryss som genom flera kanaler sagt att han 1975 sågs en svensk i Butyrkafängelset i Moskva.

Svensken ska ha varit fängslad i 30 år och det skulle ha varit Wallenberg.

Nu är Jan Kaplan försvunnen i trolingen fängslad igen.

Ola Ullsten hälsas välkommen av sin ryske kollega Andrej Gromyko på Moskvas flygplats. Ullsten är den förste utrikesminister från väst som besöker Sovjet efter invasionen i Afghanistan.

/09/ SECRET FRP: . . . . . .

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

80 4447348 PAGE 001 NC 4447348

TOR: 010721Z JUN 80

RR RUEATIB
ZNY SSSSS ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU0[8]2
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFHQ #2461 1511120
ZNY SSSSS ZZH
R 301046Z MAY 80
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 62
INFO RUFHEB/AMEMBASSY BERLIN 67
RUDKPNO/AMEMBASSY COPENHAGEN 7434
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1577
RUEHTV/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV 290
BT
S E C R E T STOCKHOLM 2461

WALLENBERG
Soft file. E/N.R/S - 74I

E.O. 12065: RDS-1, 5/29/00 (BREISKY, ARTHUR E) OR-M
TAGS: SHUM, UR, SW, US
SUBJ: NEW INITIATIVES AND INFORMATION ON THE WALLENBERG CASE

1. (C) SUMMARY: FOREIGN MINISTER ULLSTE WILL RAISE THE WALLENBERG CASE WITH GROMYKO DURING HIS MAY 29-30 VISIT TO MOSCOW. SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS ARE SKEPTICAL ABOUT THE CLAIMS OF A NEW SELF-STYLED WITNESS. END SUMMARY.

2. (S) FOREIGN MINISTER ULLSTEN WILL TAKE ADVANTAGE OF HIS VISIT TO MOSCOW TO MAKE THE FIRST SWEDISH DEMARCHE TO THE SOVIETS THIS YEAR ON THE WALLENBERG CASE. (THERE WERE TWO IMPORTANT DEMARCHES IN 1979.) HE WILL DO SO CERTAINLY WITH SOME TREPIDATION, SINCE THE LAST TIME A DEMARCHE WAS MADE AT THIS LEVEL DURING A SOVIET OFFICIAL VISIT TO SWEDEN, WE UNDERSTAND THE SOVIETS THREATENED TO BREAK OFF THE TALKS.

3. (S) OUR UNDERSTANDING IS THAT HE WILL SAY THAT THIS CASE CONTINUES TO HAMPER GOOD RELATIONS. HE WILL ASK FOR INFORMATION AS TO WHY WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED IN 1945. HE WILL POINT OUT THAT WITNESSES HAVE CONTRA-

SECRET

DICTED THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN THE 1950'S THAT WALLENBERG DIED IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947. HE WILL URGE STRONGLY THAT THE SOVIETS UNDERTAKE A NEW INVESTIGATION AND WILL OFFER TO PROVIDE INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT. ALL THIS WITHOUT MUCH OPTIMISM.

4. (C) SWEDISH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS HAVE RECENTLY BEEN TALKING TO A NEW SELF-PROCLAIMED WITNESS, WHO CAME OUT OF THE SOVIET UNION THE BEGINNING OF 1979 AND IS NOW RESIDING IN BERLIN, WHERE HE IS ACTIVELY SEEKING PERMISSION TO ENTER THE UNITED STATES. HE IS ISAAC ABRAMOVITJ MILLER. SOME TIME AGO MILLER RESPONDED TO AN ADVERTISEMENT FROM THE DANISH SAKHAROV COMMITTEE SSEKING INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG. HE CLAIMS TO HAVE SEEN WALLENBERG ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS IN SIBERIAN PRISON CAMPS, INCLUDING HAVING BEEN TOGETHER WITH HIM FOR A FIVE-STRETCH BETWEEN 1947 AND 1952. HIS CLAIMS WERE ORIGINALLY MADE PUBLIC IN THE DANISH PRESS. TRANSLATIONS OF TWO SWEDISH ARTICLES WILL BE POUCHED TO EUR/NE. A SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL WHO TRAVELED TO BERLIN LAST WEEK TO INTERVIEW MILLER RETURNED ALMOST TOTALLY CONVINCED THAT MILLER DID NOT KNOW OR SEE WALLENBERG AND THAT HE MAY BE MAKING UP THE SOTRY IN THE BELIEF THAT IT COULD HELP OBTAIN ENTRY INTO THE UNITED STATES. WHAT HE SEEMS TO KNOW ABOUT WALLENBERG HE COULD HAVE GOT FROM PRESS SOURCES. HE WAS UNABLE TO SUGGEST MORE THAN VERY VAGUELY THE NAMES OF OTHERS WHO MIGHT HAVE SHARED HIS EXPERIENCES, AND THESE FEW CLAIMS ARE BEING CHECKED WITH FRG AND ISRAELI SERVICES.

5. (C) THE TRAIL HAS ALSO LED TO ISRAEL, WHERE A FRIEND OF MILLER'S BY THE NAME OF NEUMAN (UNCERTAIN SPELLING) NOW APPARENTLY IS CLAIMING THAT HE TOO SAW WALLENBERG IN 1978. THERE IS NO REASON YET TO GIVE THIS CLAIM CREDENCE.

6. (C) THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT IS TAKING A NEW LOOK, HOWEVER, AT INFORMATION GIVEN IN 1974 BY MENACHAM MELZER, NOW RESIDENT IN VIENNA, WHO CLAIMED IN 1974 THAT HE GAVE MEDICAL TREATMENT TO WALLENBERG AT A CAMP NORTH OF VORKUTA (CHALMER-JU) IN THE SUMMER OF 1948. THIS CAMP IS IN THE

SAME GENERAL AREA THAT MILLER HAS REFERRED TO.

7. (C) ALL IN ALL, THERE IS VERY LITTLE THAT IS NEW AND PERSUASIVE FROM THE NEW "WITNESSES" IN THE WALLENBERG CASE. WE REPORT THIS LATEST IN PART TO UNDERLINE THAT THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT IS LEAVING NO INFORMATION UNCHECKED. WE TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY ALSO TO REITERATE SWEDISH APPRECIATION FOR THE EFFORTS MADE BY THE US AUTHORITIES OVER THE PAST YEAR IN DISCUSSIONS WITH THE SOVIETS.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
22 July 1980

RAOUL WALLENBERG the hero of the Holocaust

By Stewart McBride
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Woodside, Calif.

On a hot July afternoon in 1944, a balding Swede in the import-export business arrived in Nazi-occupied Budapest, carrying a rucksack, sleeping bag, and revolver. He told a friend he carried the revolver because he was scared. The man's name was Raoul Wallenberg. He was a shy, soft-spoken, 32-year-old scion of a banking family said to have more money than the entire Swedish government. In some circles he was called "the rich kid." Others said he was a "nice but frail boy."

The name Raoul Wallenberg has yet to become a household word. But a growing number of Americans believe that because of the six months he spent in Budapest, this "nice but frail boy" was the greatest hero of World War II. Albert Einstein is among those who championed the young Swede. Shortly after the war, he nominated Wallenberg for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Wallenberg is credited with having saved as many as 100,000 Hungarian Jews from the Nazis' extermination efforts. He worked under the aegis of the Swedish Legation in Budapest, and for his tough negotiating with the Nazis, his wholesale distribution of Swedish "protective passports," for personally pulling Jews out of the "death marches" and cattle cars en route to the gas chambers in Auschwitz, Wallenberg became known as the "hero of the Holocaust."

The Swedish hero is also a lost hero. Arrested by the Russians at the end of the war, he disappeared into the Soviet gulag. And while today the Soviet Union maintains he died in a Moscow prison in 1947, reports over the last three decades from former Soviet prisoners say Wallenberg is still alive.

The mystery has spawned Free Wallenberg Committees throughout Europe and the United States. Last summer, President Carter and former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance raised the Wallenberg case with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Mr. Carter reported last October:

"The Soviets maintain their claim that Mr. Wallenberg is no longer alive, but we are not forgetting about this case and will continue our efforts."

Heading the Free Wallenberg campaign out of her home in Hillsborough, Calif., is Annette Lantos. At age 13, she and her mother escaped from Hungary with Portuguese protective passports, for which they believe Wallenberg was indirectly responsible. Mrs. Lantos's husband, Tom, now an economics professor at San Francisco State University and the leading candidate for a California congressional seat, is also a Hungarian Jew who worked on Wallenberg's staff organizing the rescue missions when he was 16.

"Neither I, my husband, nor our children would be here today if it were not for Raoul Wallenberg," says Annette Lantos at a gathering of Wallenberg supporters in Woodside, Calif. "During that whole dark period, no one else directly confronted the cruelty of the Germans. No one else had the audacity to follow the death marches, to jump in front of guns leveled at Jews, to pull people off the deportation trains. Raoul Wallenberg not only saved 100,000 lives, he saved our faith in humanity."

As the search for Wallenberg continues, J[illegible] Berenyi, a New York investment banker whose mother, aun[illegible] and cous[illegible] in were saved by Swedish passports, is producing a commercial movie about Wallenberg. Both Dustin Hoffman and Robert De Niro have expressed an interest in playing the part of Wallenberg, says Berenyi, who guarantees that the film, scheduled for release in 1981, will "not portray Wallenberg as the James Bond type." A portion of the film's profits will go to the Wallenberg Foundation in Stockholm and perhaps, also, to establish an academic chair at the University of Michigan, where the Swede earned an undergraduate degree in architecture.

"This guy belongs as the opening chapter of 'Profiles in Courage,'" says Berenyi. "The United States honors the generals, the Pattons, with stars on their shoulders. But it has forgotten the greatest hero of World War II, Wallenberg, who put his humanity on the line and went up against the Nazi machine." He adds, "The movie won't be a documentary, but it will be true to the facts."

Berenyi needn't worry about Hollywoodizing Wallenberg's life. The facts themselves read like a first-rate thriller.

By 1944, an Allied victory in Europe seemed imminent. The Nazis had already murdered 5 million Jews; the only remaining large Jewish population in Europe was in Hungary, which had a pro-Nazi government and consequently had not been occupied by the Germans. Hitler, however, angered by Hungary's failure to "solve the Jewish question" and to resist the Russians adequately on the Eastern front, sent in troops on March 19, 1944. Adolf Eichmann was assigned to exterminate Hungary's 800,000 Jews.

Eichmann worked with grisly efficiency. He deported 12,000 Jews daily in sealed cattle cars to Auschwitz and Birkenau. From May to July of that year, 437,000 Jews from rural Hungary were transported to the extermination camps. In the fall of 1944, when train routes were bombed by the Western Allies, Eichmann ordered "death marches" to the Austrian border, 120 miles from Budapest. Hundreds perished and were left in roadside ditches. Survivors were herded into concentration camps. In Budapest, thousands more were dragged from their homes and shot by roaming

gangs from the anti-Semitic Hungari[illegible]ow Cross Party.

By the summer of 1944, the US co[illegible] longer ignore the horror in Hungary. The Roosevelt administration, through the American War Refugee Board, called upon neutral Sweden to send a representative to Budapest to rescue as many Jews as possible. Raoul Wallenberg, a young businessman, was selected. His credentials were impeccable: Not only did he come from a banking dynasty known as "the Rockefellers of Sweden," but he was also doing business in Budapest at the time and had a Hungarian Jew as his partner.

Though Wallenberg had no previous diplomatic training, he was already somewhat of a world citizen. He spoke accent-free German, was educated in the US. He had traveled to Mexico and South Africa, and worked in the 1930s for a Dutch bank in Haifa, Israel, where he had repeated encounters with Jewish refugees fleeing the Third Reich's persecution.

Before his journey to Budapest, Wallenberg had dabbled in architecture and banking. He once unsuccessfully tried to market in Sweden a new line of zippers and a device for recorking bottles. "He was a frustrated businessman who probably would have been happier as an artist," says Guy von Dardel, Wallenberg's half-brother, who is a prominent nuclear physicist now working in California at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. He recalls his older brother as "kind and good-humored. He was a good organizer, avid hiker, and had a lot of unspent energy."

Shortly after Wallenberg's arrival in Hungary on July 9, 1944, he began issuing documents called "Swedish protective passports." They bore the Swedish coat of arms and placed the holder under the protection of the Swedish government, but by international law carried no legal authority. Nevertheless, neutral Sweden had diplomatic relations with Nazi Germany and Wallenberg ingeniously parlayed that tie into recognition from the Hungarian government for the initial printing of 5,000 of these Swedish passports.

With money from the American War Refugee Board, he sheltered the passport holders in 32 houses he bought or rented. These "safe houses" flew the Swedish flag and were stocked by Wallenberg with food and medicine. (In some cases he outfitted young Jews in Nazi storm trooper uniforms and posted them outside the houses as a protection against roving Arrow Cross vigilantes.) The neutral Swiss and Portuguese embassies quickly followed suit, issuing protective passports and establishing their own "safe houses."

Wallenberg masterfully used the legitimacy of the 5,000 passports as a cover for most of his other rescue tactics. Between July and January, the Swedish government printed an additional 15,000 passports, which Wallenberg would often personally distribute to Jews on cattle cars about to leave for Auschwitz.

Per Anger worked with Wallenberg at the Swedish Legation. He was later appointed Sweden's ambassador to Canada and has since written a book on Wallenberg. Ambassador Anger recalls:

"When he heard of a deportation, Raoul would rush to the railway station and call to the German commandant in a loud voice: 'There is a mistake here! You have people under the protection of the Swedish government and we want them back!' The Germans were not very happy with Raoul, but they respected the embassy and would always open the cattle car [illegible] for him. Raoul would then announce, 'T[illegible] with Swedish passports, come out.' Perhaps only a few actually had passports, but Raoul Wallenberg would say to people standing nearby: 'You over there, you have a passport. I know it.'

"Then they would show their driver's license or some receipts or anything in the Hungarian language which the Germans didn't understand. Raoul would say, 'Come with me,' and march off to the Swedish houses with 100 to 150 people."

One of Wallenberg's personal drivers on those rescue missions was a Hungarian Jew who is now working as a chemist in Los Altos Hills, Calif. He came to the US in 1946, and had not spoken since then about his experience. He asked not to be identified.

"I had just graduated from university for the second time," he recalls. "University students were exempted from the draft and we were all doing anything to save our skins, to survive. When the Germans invaded, they closed down the university. That's when I joined the Swedish effort.

"I drove Raoul to many of the deportation points. He always overwhelmed the German SS with double talk. Wallenberg would threaten to call their superiors if they didn't cooperate. Wallenberg used every possible subterfuge, including bribery and telling the SS he would put in a good word for them after Germany lost the war.

"Raoul usually carried a book listing names of passport holders. Sometimes it was all blank pages, and when he got to the train he would make up 20 Jewish names and begin calling them out. Usually three or four had passports, but for those who didn't, I stood behind Raoul with another 50 unfilled passports. You know how long it took me to write in their names? About 10 seconds. We handed them out and said, 'Oh, I'm sorry you couldn't get to the embassy to pick it up. Here it is, we brought it to you.' They would show it to the SS and be on their ways."

Wallenberg's driver carried forged identity papers for every occasion. One set showed he worked for the Swedish Embassy. Another showed he was a doctor for the German SS.

"Had they ever body-searched me and found several sets of false papers, I would have been shot on the spot. The risks we took you wouldn't believe. We were devoted disciples of Raoul Wallenberg."

The former driver was able to save his own parents with Swedish passports. His uncles and cousins died in Auschwitz. As he spoke of the Holocaust, his voice was surprisingly dispassionate. An intelligent man with penetrating eyes, he confesses: "I have never told anyone about this. It would be impossible for me to re-create the horror of that time, not even if we were to talk all day."

By January 1945, nearly 20,000 Hungarian Jews had been saved by Wallenberg and the protective passports. Per Anger estimates

another 30,000 were saved by the "safe houses" and collaborative efforts of the neutral embassies.

In the final days of the war, as the Russians were invading the outskirts of Budapest, German and Arrow Cross troops desperately plotted to liquidate, by firebombing, the city's central Jewish ghetto on the Pest side of the Danube. Wallenberg caught wind of the plans – through a network of Jewish volunteers that numbered as many as 400 – and sent a message in so many words to the German general in charge: "If you don't put a stop to this massacre, I will have you hanged as a war criminal when the war is over."

The action was halted, saving the lives of an estimated 70,000 Jews. In all, the Swedish diplomat is said to have saved, directly or indirectly, about half of Budapest's 200,000 Jews.

One of the more impressive aspects of the Wallenberg case is that he relinquished a privileged position of wealth and comfort in Stockholm to risk his life in a foreign country, and that he commanded such moral authority in playing the "end-of-the-war game" with the Nazis. His driver offers this partial explanation:

"He was a modest, unassuming boy with an iron will. He didn't particularly have a lot of guts. He wasn't the Patton type. Wallenberg was skilled in administrative detail and understood the German mentality. They responded to formal documents and authority. He was workmanlike, precise, often cold. We never got very close. He never shared chitchat or confidence. It was strictly business. Wallenberg went to fulfill a mission, but not for reasons of capturing headlines."

Wallenberg remained a loner to the end. When the Russians began storming central Budapest Ambassador Anger tried to convince him to return to the safer Buda side and go underground with other neutral embassy personnel. Wallenberg refused the offer and returned to Pest in hopes of saving a few more lives.

"I saw him the last night in the air raid shelter in the Hungarian National Bank," says his driver. "I returned to the embassy in Buda. The next day Wallenberg went into the Russian lines and that was the last we heard."

On Jan. 19, 1945, Wallenberg was taken into Soviet "protective custody" and escorted to Debrecen, where the Russians and provisional Hungarian government were headquartered. Presumably, the Russians suspected him of espionage.

Says Mr. Anger: "The Soviets said to themselves, 'Why would a Swedish diplomat stay on the battlefield just to help Jewish people?' When they discovered he had American money on him [by some accounts as much as $20,000], to them it was clear he was an American spy." Some also speculate the Soviets felt threatened by Wallenberg's plan to restore Jewish property and feared he was scheming to keep postwar Hungary neutral like Sweden.

A month after Wallenberg's arrest, the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm informed Raoul's mother that her son was safe in Russia. At that time the Swedish government cautioned Wallenberg's parents to remain silent for fear a public confrontation with the Russians might jeopardize his safety. Two years later, the Russians announced that Wallenberg "was not known in the Soviet Union," and said they suspected he had died in 1945 during fighting in Budapest.

After a series of Swedish inquiries, the Soviets retracted their 1947 statement. On Feb. 6, 1957, then-Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko announced that a search of the Lubyanka Prison archives had turned up a handwritten report dated July 17, 1947, which said that "the prisoner Walenberg [sic] . . . died suddenly in his cell last night. . . ."

Gromyko's announcement came shortly after former Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev denounced Stalin in 1957 and included the footnote that the Soviet minister responsible for Wallenberg's imprisonment had been a friend of Stalin, and had been sentenced to death and shot.

This "handwritten report," however, has been contradicted by more than a dozen alleged sightings of Wallenberg since 1947. While attending a medical conference in Moscow in January 1961, Nanna Svartz, a Swedish professor and family friend of the Wallenbergs, mentioned the case to a Russian colleague, Prof. A. L. Myasnikov. He replied he was familiar with the case and that the Swede was "in a bad state" in a Soviet mental institution. When the Swedish government inquired further, Myasnikov retracted his previous statement, saying Svartz must have misunderstood him.

In 1978, a former Polish citizen, Abraham Kalinski, who now lives in Israel, reported he had seen Wallenberg in a prison yard in Vladimir. Two years ago, Jan Kaplan, a Russian Jew, in a phone conversation with his daughter in Israel, told of a 1975 meeting in Butyrka Prison with a Swede who had been in prison for 30 years. Later, Kaplan attempted to smuggle out a letter detailing his encounter with the Swede. The day after he sent the letter, he was rearrested by the KGB and returned to prison. The Soviets then curtly told Sweden: "There is no, nor can there be any, new information regarding the fate of Raoul Wallenberg."

Until recently, the Swedish government had made only halfhearted attempts to get to the bottom of Wallenberg's disappearance. Sweden's postwar socialist government was afraid of stepping on Moscow's toes, and repeatedly passed over opportunities to raise the issue or exchange prisoners. Sweden turned down several offers of assistance in the case from the US.

"The Wallenbergs were the Rockefellers of Sweden, and why should a socialist government want to help them?" reasons Berenyi. "Now, with a conservative government in power, things may change."

Evidence of such a change came last fall when Sweden offered to swap for Wallenberg a Swedish national caught spying for the Russians. The Soviet Union was not interested.

Because of Sweden's silent diplomacy and longtime refusal to "drive tandem with the Americans" (as the Swedish ambassador to Moscow put it in 1949), little progress was made until two years ago. In November 1977, Tom Lantos showed his wife, Annette, an item in the back pages of the New York Times reporting that Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal had interrogated a former Russian KGB agent who said Wallenberg was alive and being held in a Siberian hospital.

"We knew we had to do something, but couldn't expect to bring proceedings against the Russian empire from our little house in Hillsborough," Mrs. Lantos says. 1978, they went to Washington. Support gathered slowly, and by July 1979, Sens. Frank Church, Claiborne Pell, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, and Rudy Boschwitz announced they would co-chair the Free Wallenberg Committee (c/o PO Box 611, Burlingame, CA

94010) in the U.S.

"There is too much evidence [illegible] cept the pat Soviet statement that he died in 1947. It appears the Soviets want to sweep the Wallenberg case under the rug," the senators' joint statement said.

The present strategy is to keep alive the Wallenberg case until a thaw in Soviet-American relations and, perhaps, the opportunity to extract concessions from Moscow. People like Guy von Dardel be[illegible]e the high-ranking Soviet officials who deny knowledge [illegible] brother are "honestly misinformed" by lower-level bureaucrats who have conspired to cover up the case. Von Dardel adds: "We've been very careful never to get mixed up with professional anti-Soviet organizations. We always make it clear we are not trying to hurt the Soviets. We just want Raoul back." ■

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, AUGUST 3, 1980

Bonn Arrests East German as Spy in Key Shipyard

By JOHN VINOCUR

Special to The New York Times

BONN, Aug. 1 — West Germany has reported the arrest of a suspected East German spy at a shipyard where work is nearly complete on the prototype for vessels to extend operations of the West German Navy into the North Atlantic and the Norwegian Sea.

Spokesmen for the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of the Interior gave few details about the case yesterday beyond saying that the suspect was a technical designer at the privately owned Vulkan-Werft in Bremen. They did not seek to contradict reports in the West German press that the case was a serious one involving the development of a new frigate in what is known as the 122 class.

The first of the frigates had been scheduled to go into service by 1982, with all six to be completed by 1984. Without explaining the reason, the Defense Ministry spokesman said that the program for all the vessels was now delayed by six to nine months. Deployment of the frigates in the strategically important sea lanes near Iceland would allow American vessels normally assigned to the zone to be shifted to other areas, such as the Indian Ocean.

Without citing a source, the West German press agency said the case clearly involved the betrayal of secrets concerning the new frigates. Another report said that the suspect, whose name was not made public, apparently had been working for the East Germans for 10 years and that he was thought to have delivered copies of plans involving the ships.

The frigates' importance was emphasized last month when the West German Government lifted self-imposed restrictions on the navy's zone of operations, announcing that warships would no longer limit themselves to cruises not exceeding 24 hours' sailing time from the approaches to the Baltic Sea.

The frigates, which are to carry helicopters, are to specialize in keeping watch on Soviet ships and submarines near the North Sea oilfields and in areas that would be used in case of war by allied ships for resupplying Europe with men and equipment from the United States.

The frigates' electronic weapons systems and tracking devices were described as particularly advanced and of special interest to the Soviet bloc's armed forces, whose technology in this sector was said to lag behind the West's.

The case illustrated the almost endemic condition of East German spying in West Germany. West German security agencies estimate that there are at least 500 East German agents in West German industries such as the Bremen shipyard. As a result of the defection of an East German intelligence officer last year, 17 East German agents were arrested in 1979; 15 others escaped across the border. In 1978 a scandal involving East German spying in the Defense Ministry in Bonn, including gaining access to important NATO secrets, led to the resignation of Defense Minister Georg Leber, a close friend of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The disclosure of the arrest could become a political issue, bearing on the planned visit by the Chancellor to East Germany at the end of August for talks with the East German party chief, Erich Honecker. The Christian Democratic opposition, which has accused Mr. Schmidt of lacking firmness toward the East Germans, describes the visit as political maneuvering for the parliamentary election in October.

NEW YORK TIMES
6 August 1980

Italy, Assailing Terrorism, Vows to Solve Bologna Case

ROME, Aug 5 (Reuters) — Italy promised today that it would do its utmost to track down and punish those responsible for Saturday's Bologna train station explosion, which the Government described as an attempt to encourage the rise of Fascist subversion.

The Government, in a statement issued after a Cabinet meeting called to discuss the incident in which 76 people were killed, called for support in its fight against "terrorism in all its forms."

So far the police have made little progress in their search for those they believe are right-wing extremists who set a bomb. The Bologna police chief, Italo Ferrante, said today that a search of 200 houses throughout Italy had not yielded any "appreciable results."

Die Streikwelle in Polen

Alarmsignal für die Regierung

ok. In den letzten Tagen hat sich die polnische Streikbewegung von Warschau und Nordpolen nach Lublin in die östliche Metropole des Landes, unweit der Grenze mit der Sowjetunion, verlagert. Den Auftakt dazu haben am Donnerstag die *Eisenbahner* gegeben. Lublin ist ein wichtiger Verkehrsknotenpunkt zwischen Ost und West. Die Eisenbahner haben allerdings nur den *Nah- und Vorortsverkehr* lahmgelegt. Die internationalen Züge wurden durchgelassen.

Den Eisenbahnern haben sich bald die städtischen Verkehrs- und Transportbetriebe sowie verschiedene kommunale Einrichtungen und Dienstleistungsunternehmen angeschlossen, so dass die Stadt von einer *Versorgungskatastrophe* bedroht war. Einige aus den naheliegenden Städten herbeigeführte Omnibusse sowie Armeefahrzeuge versuchten den Notstand zu lindern, aber mit wenig Erfolg.

Die Lage in Lublin hat am Freitag zu einer kurzfristig einberufenen *Sondersitzung* des Politbüros der polnischen Kommunistischen Partei in Warschau geführt. Das oberste Parteigremium hat einen Appell an die Streikenden gerichtet, der allerdings nur von der lokalen Lubliner Parteizeitung «Glos Ludu» (Volksstimme) und im örtlichen Radioprogramm verbreitet wurde. Die Regierung wollte den Nachrichtenradius bewusst auf die Region Lublin einschränken. Die Streikenden wurden zur Verantwortung und zum Masshalten aufgerufen. Zum erstenmal seit dem Ausbruch der gegenwärtigen Krise wurde auch indirekt vor der *Rache der Sowjetunion* gewarnt. Es hiess in dem Appell nämlich, dass «die Streikwelle die Besorgnis unserer Freunde wecken könnte». Gleichzeitig hat das Politbüro die Bildung einer *Sonderkommission* der Regierung zur Untersuchung der sozialen Forderungen der Arbeiterschaft unter dem Vorsitz des Stellvertretenden Ministerpräsidenten *Jagielski* bekanntgegeben. An Ort und Stelle wurden sofort Schlichtungsgespräche mit den Streikenden aufgenommen. Daraufhin hat sich am Samstag die Situation in Lublin beruhigt.

Aber schon wenige Stunden später flammten neue Streiks in den anderen wichtigen Industrie- und Eisenbahnstädten der gleichen Region auf: diesmal in *Chelm*, das auf dem halben Wege zwischen Lublin und der sowjetischen Grenze liegt, und in *Krasnik*, 50 km südlich von Lublin.

Diese Vorgänge stellen den bisherigen Höhepunkt in der polnischen Streikwelle dar. Die Sondersitzung des Politbüros, der Aufruf an die Streikenden und die Berufung einer Regierungskommission unter der Leitung des als gemässigt und besonnen geltenden Wirtschaftsfunktionärs *Mieczyslaw Jagielski* zeugen vom Ernst der Lage. Das plötzliche Erwachen der Regierung Gierek hängt wohl aber auch damit zusammen, dass sich die neuen Streiks in der Nähe der Grenze zur Sowjetunion abspielen und einen neuralgischen Punkt der Eisenbahnverbindungen des Sowjetimperiums tangieren könnten. Für die Kommunisten ist diese Affäre auch deshalb peinlich, weil sie zu Beginn der Moskauer Olympischen Spiele stattfindet und ausgerechnet in den Orten, wo die Wiege der kommunistischen Machtergreifung im Jahre 1944 stand. Peinlich ist auch der Umstand, dass dies wenige Tage vor dem kommunistischen *Staatsfeiertag* passiert, der am 22. Juli begangen wird.

NEW YORK TIMES
3 August 1980

Poles Light Candles in Cemetery To Mark Katyn Massacre of 1943

WARSAW, Aug. 2 (Reuters) — Polish dissidents, commemorating the wartime Katyn massacre, put hundreds of lighted candles and a national flag on an informal grave in a Warsaw cemetery last night. The flag bore the inscription "Katyn."

Mass graves with the bodies of 4,500 Polish officers, captured by the Soviet Union in the 1939 invasion, were uncovered in 1943 by occupying German troops at Katyn, near Smolensk.

The Germans accused the Russians of responsibility. The Russians denied it. The word "Katyn" has been eliminated from official terminology in Poland.

7 AUG 1980

THE WASHINGTON POST Tuesday, August 7, 1980

Lebanon's Shiites: A Major New Force

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Foreign Service

BEIRUT, Aug. 4—Outside, the not-too-distant rattle of gunfire suddenly punctuated the muezzin's droning call to noon prayers from an adjacent mosque, but in his ramshackle West Beirut office Nabih Berri did not even look toward the window.

As the leader of Amal, the newly reinforced militia arm of Lebanon's Shiite community, Berri was explaining that his was very much a Lebanese movement. It does not answer to any of the neighboring regional governments or powers that for so long have used Lebanon as an arena for their own vicious proxy wars, he said.

Berri's arguments were complicated by the fact that in the past months Amal has emerged as a new major force among Lebanon's Moslems and increasingly has been fighting pro-Iraqi groups among the Palestinians and Lebanese leftists. It is also obvious that one of Baghdad's biggest headaches these days is Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, whose Islamic revolution has reverberated in Shiite consciousnesses throughout the Arab world.

In the last two weeks Amal has been accused by Iraqi-controlled media of having been behind the assassination of two prominent Lebanese with ties to Baghdad: Musa Shaib, a member of the regional leadership of the pro-Iraqi wing of the Baath Party, and Riyad Taha, the head of the Lebanese Publishers' Association who recently had visited Baghdad.

Following those killings, Amal militia clashed violently with local pro-Iraqi groups, including the Palestinian Arab Liberation Front. In the latest clash last week, the Iraqi Embassy was damaged seriously by Amal shells. An Amal-supported hospital near the Iranian Embassy also was damaged.

Berri denies that his men are doing the bidding of any outside force, be it Khomeini's Islamic republic in Iran or President Hafez Assad's Syria, another of Baghdad's antagonists.

"We are representing no one but the Lebanese and do not have anything to do with anyone who does not have Lebanese roots," Berri said. "We are not a movement of assassins but aiming at preventing the assassination of the Lebanese south."

Amal is deeply rooted in southern Lebanon, where a large part of the country's 950,000 Shiites come from. Founded six years ago by the community's religious leader, the Iranian-born Imam Musa Sadr, Amal aims at supporting the Shiites, who are frequently caught in the cross fire between the Palestinians in the south and the Israelis who repeatedly attack the Palestinian camps.

Its other purpose is to give greater clout to the Shiite community as a whole. Although the Shiites make up one of the largest religious communities in Lebanon, they have long been relegated to secondary political roles. The presidency of Lebanon is reserved for a Maronite Christian and the prime ministership for a Sunni Moslem, but the highest a Shiite politician can aspire is to become speaker of the Lebanese parliament.

Amal languished in relative insignificance long past Musa Sadr's still-unexplained disappearance two years ago while on a trip to Libya.

Diplomats report, however, that Amal recently has benefited from Syrian arms and money, making it for the first time a serious military and political factor. It has clashed with Palestinian groups in southern Lebanon as well as with the Iraqi groups in and around Beirut.

Berri insists that the northern clashes have been forced on Amal by the Iraqis, who were angered because his group has "good relations" with Syria and because it had criticized Baghdad for its recent execution of the Iraqi Shiite leader, Mohammed Bagher Sadr, earlier this year.

"Certain Arab regimes want to err in their countries and then pay the price of their mistakes in Lebanon," says Berri, 43, a lawyer whose wife and six children now live with relatives in Michigan. "They get pregnant elsewhere and then want to deliver [their babies] on Lebanese soil. We Lebanese can no longer tolerate that."

For all that, Berri does not deny receiving a certain inspiration from Khomeini, whose reticence to meddle in other nations' affairs has yet to manifest itself. However, whether there is some sort of "Shiite international" based in Tehran, as the Iraqis insist, is difficult to prove. Berri denies any such connection.

"We were founded six years ago, before the Iranian revolution surfaced," Berri says. "I don't think Iran really needs Amal to fight the Iraqis."

The Iranian revolution, however, has clearly cast its shadow on the struggle of Lebanon's Shiites.

"We have learned many lessons from the Iranian revolution, among them that reason is stronger than arms, and the word is stronger than the bomb, and religion has its own revolutionary impact," the Amal leader said. "I think we discovered that religion is not the opiate of the people as the communists say.

"The Iranian revolution has helped us a great deal in that it has shown us that the weak and the deprived can fight and do have strength if they are united."

Outside, the gunfire had died away and been replaced by the roar of taxicabs up the Corniche Mazra. Lebanon was back to normal.

"We don't want to be fighters," Berri said. "We have taken up guns to defend the integrity of our country. Once that is done, I look forward to belonging to nothing more than the Lebanese Bar Association."

05/46/

CONFIDENTIAL

FRP: 0 0 0 0 060 0

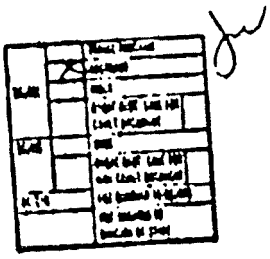
STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

PAGE 001

80 4846295

TOR: 131549Z AUG 80



OO RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TUTS349
OO RUEHC
DE RUDKFMO #3484 2261430
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
O R 131408Z AUG 80
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 628
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1614
RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 112
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 3484

EO 12065: RDS-1 8/13/00 (KREBS, SHELDON) OR-P
TAGS: SREF, PINT, SHUM, UR, SW
SUBJECT: DEFENCTION OF LITHUANIAN BALTIC CHARTER ACTIVIST,
VLADIS SAKALYS

1. (C-ENTIRE TEXT).

2. A SWEDISH MFA SOURCE INFORMS US THAT VLADIS SAKALYS ARRIVED ON FOOT IN HAPARAND (NORTHERN SWEDEN) AND CONTACTED SWEDISH POLICE ON JULY 19. HE HAS ALREADY BEEN GRANTED ASYLUM IN SWEDEN AND WAS GIVEN A FOREIGNER'S PASSPORT. SAKALYS REMAINS IN HAPARANDA FOR THE TIME-BEING BUT WILL EVENTUALLY BE BROUGHT TO REFUGEE FACILITIES IN THE STOCKHOLM ENVIRONS.

3. SAKALYS HAS NOT YET MADE CONTACT WITH THIS EMBASSY. NEITHER HAS HE EXPRESSED TO SWEDISH OFFICIALS ANY WISH TO MOVE ON TO THE UNITED STATES. ON THE CONTRARY, HE HAS TOLD THE SWEDES THAT HE WISHES TO REMAIN IN SWEDEN.

4. SAKALYS HAS INFORMED SWEDISH AUTHORITIES THAT, WHILE IN VLADEMIR PRISON, HE MET SOMEONE WHO HAD COME ACROSS

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE
DSTC-012 SX
15 22-4 SX
2-1-5 1/25

RECORD COPY

201-005925

MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, (RAOUL WALLENBERG,) SOMETIME DURING THE 50'S. MFA OFFICIALS MONITORING THE WALLENBERG CASE ARE EAGER TO PURSUE THIS LEAD WITH SAKALYS WHEN HE ARRIVES IN THE STOCKHOLM AREA.

5. ACCORDING TO AN EXPRESEN ARTICLE OF AUGUST 2, SAKALYS WALKED AND SWAM HIS WAY FROM LITHUANIA TO SWEDEN IN A 20-DAY ORDEAL, AVOIDING, FOR THE MOST PART, ANY HUMAN CONTACT IN FINLAND FOR FEAR OF BEING HANDED BACK TO SOVIET AUTHORITIES. ONE ELDERLY FINN LIVING IN A SMALL CABIN IN THE FINNISH WILDERNESS SAVED HIS LIFE, SAKALYS SAID, PROVIDING HIM WITH FOOD, A MAP, AND A CHANCE TO REST BEFORE CONTINUING HIS JOURNEY.

6. SAKALYS TOLD EXPRESSEN'S REPORTER THAT HE FLED WHEN HE LEARNED THAT EIGHT FRIENDS WERE ARRESTED FOR SIGNING A LETTER PROTESTING THE HOLDING OF OLYMPIC COMPETITIONS "IN A PART OF THE OCCUPIED BALTIC REGION." SAKALYS, WHO WAS IMPRISONED FOR ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES FROM 1961-67, FLED RATHER THAN FACE A NEW PRISON TERM WHICH MIGHT HAVE AMOUNTED TO TEN YEARS, HE SAID.

7. A SWEDISH MFA OFFICIAL OF BALTIC ORIGINS NOTES THAT SAKALYS IS A WELL-KNOWN FIGURE IN THE LITHUANIAN DISSIDENT MOVEMENT.

8. ALIEN POLICE OFFICIALS TELL US SAKALYS CAN BE REACHED BY LETTER AT THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: C/O LULEA POLISDISTRIKT, BOX 218, 951 23 LULEA, SWEDEN.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

L.N. SEP 8 '80

63/ /

CONFIDENTIAL

FRP: . 03. . . . .

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

PAGE 001 NC 4960570

80 4960570 TOR: 041011Z SEP 80

PP RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TPP RUEHMO RUDKFMO RUFHLG
DE RUEHC #4606 2480837
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
P 040709Z SEP 80
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW PRIORITY 1520
INFO RUDKFMO/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM PRIORITY 9128
RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD PRIORITY 1242
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 234606

Tel: for Wallenberg file

E.O. 12065: RDS-4 9/3/00 (HOLMES, H.A.)

TAGS: SHUM, SREF, PINT, SW, UR

SUBJECT: SOVIET ESCAPEE CLAIMS NO INFORMATION ON RAOUL WALLENBERG

REF: (A) STATE 228315, (B) STOCKHOLM 3464

1. (C - ENTIRE TEXT)

2. DURING SEPTEMBER 2 VISIT AT DEPARTMENT (SEPTEL), RECENT SOVIET ESCAPEE, VLADAS SAKALYS (STRICTLY PROTECT) ASSERTED HE HAD QUOTE NO SERIOUS KNOWLEDGE END QUOTE ABOUT THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG. SAKALYS, RAISED SUBJECT OF WALLENBERG HIMSELF BY MENTIONING THAT THE SWEDES HAD SHOWN PARTICULAR INTEREST IN WALLENBERG DURING THEIR QUESTIONING OF HIM. HE RESPONDED TO DEPARTMENT OFFICER'S QUESTION AS TO WHAT HE KNEW ABOUT WALLENBERG BY STATING ONLY THAT HE HAD A CONVERSATION IN THE CAMPS ONCE ABOUT WALLENBERG, BUT THAT HE HAD NO SERIOUS, DIRECT KNOWLEDGE OF WALLENBERG.

3. SAKALYS ALSO STATED HE HAD REPORTED THIS LACK OF

CONFIDENTIAL

33

CONFIDENTIAL

STATE

NC 4960570

PAGE 002

SO 4960570 TOR: 041011Z SEP 80

INFORMATION TO SWEDISH CORRESPONDENTS WHO DID NOT CONTACT HIM FURTHER ON THE MATTER. MUSKIE

END OF MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

/ /

CONFIDENTIAL

FRP: . .3. . . . .

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

PAGE 001 NC 5170936

80 5170936 TOR: 100455Z OCT 80

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU367
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFHG #4430 2811500
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 071454Z OCT 80
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 1157
INFO RUEHMD/AMEMBASSY MADRID 841
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1657
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 4430

JAC

EO 12065: XDS-1 10/7/2000 (CANNEY, PAUL F) OR-M
TAGS: CSCE ~~SHUM OW NR~~
SUBJ: CSCE WALLENBERG CASE

FILE

REF: A. STATE 265039, B) MADRID 14078, C) STOCKHOLM 4206

1. (C) HIGH-LEVEL MFA OFFICERS DICUSSSED WITH FM OLA ULLSTEN ON OCTOBER 6 STRATEGY FOR SWEDEN'S HANDLING OF THE WALLENBERG CASE IN MADRID. IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE FOREIGN MINISTER WOULD RAISE THE MATTER ALREADY IN HIS OPENING STATEMENT. HOW THE SWEDES WILL PROCEED THEREAFTER WILL DEPEND ON THE ATMOSPHERICS SURROUNDING THE MEETING. THEY ARE COMMITTED AT A MINIMUM TO DISCUSSING THE CASE ON THE MARGINS.

2. (C) SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE FOREIGN MINISTER LARS-AKE NILSSON EXPRESSED APPRECIATION FOR THE US OFFER TO LEND TIMELY SUPPORT. THE SWEDES ARE UNDERSTADING OF AND PLEASED WITH THE US DECISION TO LET THEM TEST THE WATERS AND TAKE THE LEAD. CANNEY

END OF MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

00

CONFIDENTIAL

FRP: , ,3, , , , ,

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

80 5358600 PAGE 001 NC 5358600
TOR: 112324Z NOV 80

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU218
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFHQ #5047 3150740
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 100658Z NOV 80
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 1487
INFO RUEHMD/AMEMBASSY MADRID 860
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1688
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 5047

E.O. 12065: XDS1, 11/7/00 (HAMILTON, WILLIAM C.) OR-M
TAGS: SHUM, CSCE, SW, UR
SUBJECT: WALLENBERG CASE

1. (C - ENTIRE TEXT)

2. STOCKHOLM DAILY "SVENSKA DAGBLADET" REPORTED NOVEMBER 2 THAT, ACCORDING TO INFORMATION OBTAINED BY THE SWEDISH WALLENBERG COMMITTEE, RAOUL WALLENBERG HAS SINCE 1975 BEEN HELD IN A SPECIAL PRISON FOR THE DISAPPEARED AND DECLARED-DEAD. REPORTS TO THIS EFFECT ARE SAID TO HAVE COME FROM FOUR INDEPENDENT SOURCES IN THE SOVIET UNION WHO CLAIM THAT WALLENBERG HAS BEEN SEEN AS RECENTLY AS LAST SPRING.

3. EMBASSY HAS CONFIRMED WITH THE HEAD OF THE MFA'S SOVIET/EE DIVISION, GORAN BERG (WHO HAS REPLACED LARS-AKE NILSSON AS OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE WALLENBERG CASE), THAT THIS NEW INFORMATION HAD NOT BEEN REVEALED TO THE MFA. FOLLOWING UP ON OUR INQUIRY, BERG MADE CONTACT WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WALLENBERG COMMITTEE. HE CAME AWAY WITH THE IMPRESSION, HE TOLD US, THAT THE COMMITTEE WAS DEALING WITH RUMOR AND HEARSAY RATHER THAN WITH TRUSTWORTHY AND VERIFIABLE SOURCES. THE COMMITTEE HAD NO WITNESSES AND

CONFIDENTIAL

To JAC for Wallenberg file

00

NO NAMES TO SUPPORT ITS STORY. IN FACT, ITS ACKNOWLEDGED PURPOSE IN PLANTING THE STORY WITH "SVENSKA DAGBLADET" WAS TO REAWAKEN INTEREST IN THE CASE WITH A VIEW TOWARD RESCHEDULING THE POSTPONED WALLENBERG HEARINGS IN STOCKHOLM IN JANUARY. THE COMMITTEE HAD NO PLANS. BERG WAS TOLD, TO USE THIS INFORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE MADRID CSCE SESSION.
HAMILTON

END OF MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

FRP: . .3. . . . .

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

NC 5382479

PAGE 001

80 5382479 TOR: 151040Z NOV 80

PP RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TDP RUDKFMG RUEHMD RUEHMO RUEHTV
DE RUEHC #5189 3201438
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
P 151041Z NOV 80
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUDKFMG/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM PRIORITY 0000
INFO RUEHMD/AMEMBASSY MADRID PRIORITY 0000
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW PRIORITY 0000
RUEHTV/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV PRIORITY 0000
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 305189

MADRID FOR USDEL CSCE

E.O. 12065: RDS-1 11/14/00 (BARRY, ROBERT L.)

TAGS: PEPR, SHUM, CSCE, UR, US, SW

SUBJECT: WALLENBERG CASE

REF: (A) STOCKHOLM 5047 (B) STATE 265039 (C) 79 STOCKHOLM 3485 (D) 79 STATE 216676

1. (C - ENTIRE TEXT)

2. A CLAIM SIMILAR TO THAT REPORTED IN PARA 2 OF REFTEL A RECENTLY APPEARED IN AN ARTICLE IN ATLANTIC MAGAZINE, ATTRIBUTED TO SWEDISH GOVERNMENT SOURCES. PUBLISHED IN THE NOVEMBER 1980 ISSUE, THE ARTICLE BY KATI MARTON ENTITLED "THE WALLENBERG MYSTERY" CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT: "THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT SAYS WALLENBERG'S CURRENT TRAIL LEADS TO THE MORDVINIA PRISON COMPLEX IN THE WESTERN RUSSIAN AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF MOLDAVIA. IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS, PRISONERS COMING OUT OF THIS

CONFIDENTIAL

48

COMPLEX HAVE REPORTED SIGHTING HIM THERE IN A SPECIAL PRISON FOR THOSE INMATES WHO ARE SUPPOSED TO BE OFFICIALLY DEAD. NEITHER THE SWEDES NOR THE WALLENBERG COMMITTEE ARE WILLING TO DISCLOSE THE NAMES OF NEW WITNESSES. TOO MANY OTHERS, LIKE JAN KAPLAN AND

PERHAPS THE KGB AGENT, HAVE BEEN LOST BECAUSE OF EARLY DISCLOSURES." (WE ARE POUCHING COPIES OF THE HARTON ARTICLE TO EMBASSIES MOSCOW AND STOCKHOLM.)

3. THE "KGB AGENT" REFERRED TO IN THE ARTICLE IS PRESUMABLY THE SAME ONE DESCRIBED BY THE SWEDISH MFA TO EMBASSY STOCKHOLM AND REPORTED IN PARA 4 OF REF C. ALTHOUGH THE ARTICLE DOES NOT GO INTO THE SAME DEGREE OF DETAIL. THE ARTICLE DOES DISCUSS RATHER FULLY THE KAPLAN CASE, INCLUDING THE LETTER FROM KAPLAN'S WIFE TO HIS DAUGHTER, ANNA BILDER, IN ISRAEL WHICH STATED THAT KAPLAN WAS REIMPRISONED BECAUSE OF HIS ASSOCIATION WITH WALLENBERG. AS EMBASSIES WILL RECALL, THIS LETTER HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED (REF D), AND ON THE BASIS OF IT THE SWEDES REQUESTED PERMISSION TO INTERVIEW KAPLAN IN THE "SECRET" LETTER FROM PRIME MINISTER ULLSTEN TO KOSYGIN IN AUGUST 1979 (REF C).

4. IN THE LIGHT OF THE ATLANTIC ARTICLE AND THE RENEWED PUBLIC INTEREST WHICH IT WILL INEVITABLY GENERATE, EUR/SOV DIRECTOR USED THE OCCASION OF A RECENT CALL BY ISRAELI MINISTER-COUNSELOR YANAI TO ASK WHETHER YANAI OR THE ISRAELIS HAD ANY NEW INFORMATION OR THEORIES ON THE WALLENBERG CASE. YANAI HAD JUST RETURNED FROM A SHORT VISIT TO ISRAEL BUT SAID HE HAD HAD NO RECENT DISCUSSIONS OF THE CASE AND NO CONTACTS WITH MRS. BILDER SINCE LAST YEAR. HE REPEATED WHAT HE HAD TOLD THE DEPARTMENT LAST YEAR (REF D), TO THE EFFECT THAT HE WAS PERSONALLY CONVINCED THAT WALLENBERG WAS NOT STILL ALIVE. WHILE HE DID NOT DOUBT THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE LETTER TO MRS. BILDER, HE INDIRECTLY CAST DOUBT ON KAPLAN'S CREDIBILITY BY OBSERVING THAT THE SOVIET UNION WAS FULL OF CRANKS.

PEOPLE WITH FANTASIES, AND PEOPLE WHO SEEK PUBLICITY FOR THEMSELVES IN HOPES THAT IT WILL FACILITATE THEIR EFFORTS TO EMIGRATE.

5. AT THE SAME TIME, YANAI SAID HE WAS CONVINCED THAT THE SOVIETS HAD NOT GIVEN THE SWEDES ALL OF THE INFORMATION WHICH EXISTS ON WALLENBERG. YANAI, WHO WAS HIMSELF AN INMATE OF LUBIYANKA AFTER THE WAR ABOUT THE SAME TIME WALLENBERG WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN THERE, STATED THAT EVERY DETAIL ABOUT EVERY PRISONER WAS METICULOUSLY RECORDED IN FILES STAMPED "KHRANIT VECHNO" ("TO BE PRESERVED FOREVER"). HIS OWN THEORY IS THAT THE SWEDES SHOULD TRY A HUMANITARIAN APPROACH TO THE SOVIETS, NO LONGER APPEARING TO DOUBT THAT WALLENBERG IS DEAD BUT POINTING OUT THE NATURAL DESIRE OF THE RELATIVES TO HAVE AS MUCH INFORMATION AS POSSIBLE ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH, PLACE OF BURIAL, ETC., SO THAT HIS MEMORY COULD BE HONORED.

6. WITH REGARD TO THE KAPLAN CASE, YANAI SAID HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER MRS. BILDER HAD HEARD ANY MORE FROM EITHER OF HER PARENTS IN MOSCOW. HE WONDERED, HOWEVER, WHY THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN MOSCOW, IF IT HAD NOT ALREADY DONE SO, DID NOT CALL ON MRS. KAPLAN TO ASK HER WHAT MORE HER HUSBAND MAY HAVE SAID ABOUT WALLENBERG BEFORE HE WAS RE-IMPRISONED. IF THEY DID NOT KNOW MRS. KAPLAN'S ADDRESS, IT WOULD BE SIMPLE ENOUGH FOR A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT IN TEL AVIV TO OBTAIN IT FROM THE DAUGHTER THERE.

7. AT ITS DISCRETION, EMBASSY STOCKHOLM MAY WISH TO RAISE WITH THE MFA THE POSSIBILITY OF ATTEMPTING A DIRECT CONTACT WITH MRS. KAPLAN. WHILE SUCH A CONTACT IS UNLIKELY TO SHED MUCH MORE LIGHT ON WALLENBERG, REVIVAL OF THE KAPLAN STORY IS BOUND TO PRODUCE FRESH INQUIRIES, BOTH TO THE SWEDES AND TO OURSELVES, ABOUT EFFORTS MADE TO TRACK DOWN THE STORY.

8. INDEPENDENTLY OF THE MARTON ARTICLE, AN INDIVIDUAL NAMED YULI KITAEVICH HAS INFORMED THE DEPARTMENT OF A PLAN TO HOLD A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR WALLENBERG IN WASHINGTON, JERUSALEM, STOCKHOLM AND MOSCOW NEXT YEAR. KITAEVICH WRITES THAT THE GUBERMAN RESCUE COMMITTEE IS PART OF THE ORGANIZING GROUP WHICH WILL HOLD CEREMONIES IN THESE CITIES IF THE SOVIETS DO NOT FREE WALLENBERG OR PROVIDE PROOF OF HIS DEATH. IN THE EVENT OF THE LATTER, THE ORGANIZERS WISH TO HOLD THE CEREMONY AT THE CEMETERY IN WHICH WALLENBERG IS BURIED. IT IS NOT CLEAR FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE HOW FAR THE PLANNING FOR THIS MEMORIAL HAS PROGRESSED (A COPY OF THE LETTER IS BEING POUCHED TO MOSCOW AND STOCKHOLM ALONG WITH THE MARTON ARTICLE).

9. FOR STOCKHOLM AND MADRID: PER REF B, WE CONTINUE TO AGREE THAT ANY ACTION AT MADRID ON WALLENBERG CASE SHOULD BE BASED ON SWEDISH INITIATIVE.

PLEASE KEEP DEPARTMENT INFORMED OF any CONSULTATIONS YOU MAY HAVE WITH SWEDES ON THE SUBJECT. MUSKIE

END OF MESSAGE

8

SECRET

FRP: . . . . . .

/43/

STAFF

CONFI [redacted]

PAGE 001

80 5455771 TOT: 282054Z NOV 80 DIRECTOR 818317

S E C R E T
STAFF 282054Z DIRECTOR 818317 [redacted]
TO: [redacted] INFO [redacted]

REF: [redacted]

1. MUCH APPRECIATE REF INFORMATION RE UPCOMING WALLENBERG HEARING, WHICH HAD NOT YET COME TO OUR ATTENTION. HAVE REVIEWED REF PROPOSALS AND BELIEVE, ON BALANCE, THAT SUFFICIENT PUBLICITY FOR CONFERENCE WOULD RESULT IF [redacted] OBTAINS CONFERENCE MATERIAL FOR REPLAY IN BELGIUM, AS SUGGESTED REF.

2. FILE: [redacted]

SECRET

END OF MESSAGE

12

Hunt for a Lost Hero

PBS' Haunting Tale Of Raoul Wallenberg

By Michael Kernan

At long last, the astounding story of Raoul Wallenberg, the lost hero of the Holocaust, has reached the vast American television audience.

Tonight, the hour-long story will be presented on Channel 26 at 10. Titled "Missing Hero," the film is a model of documentary technique, intercutting real pictures from the past with present-day interviews in Israel, in Sweden, in Canada, in England.

The black and white newsreels and stills—some of them taken by Wallenberg himself—are perhaps familiar to us now. But they still yank us out of our daily lives and haunt us—those faces, those people clambering onto trains to nowhere. Rarely has one

See WALLENBERG, D13, Col. 1

Raoul Wallenberg

En Mass For Musk

Much Adieu To the Secretar

By Donnie Radcliff

The way the secretary of scribed the evening, it was ton in a nutshell.

"I find it hard to look at th this room of people who such a harmonious evening and could create so many p said Edmund M. Muskie at dinner in his honor last nigh

It wasn't necessary to me names because as one guest was a cozy Washington p included the ambassador Soviet Union, Israel an among other diplomats pre with a sizable turnout of M mer Republican and Demo leagues on the Hill.

See MUSKIE, D2, C

planning
S., D3.

The president-elect's thank-you parties, D3.

Pianist Gita Karasik's China adventure, D9.

CBS wins ratings NBC second, D13

Wash Post 8 Jan 81

A Holocaust Hero

WALLENBERG, From D1

hour on TV or anywhere else evoked the mighty range of the human spirit, the appalling and the sublime.

In a few days a new Congressman, Rep. Thomas Lantos (D-Calif.), will pay off a 38-year-old debt in his first congressional act. Lantos will introduce a bill making Wallenberg, the long-missing Swedish diplomat, an honorary American citizen.

Lantos was one of more than 100,000 Hungarian Jews saved by Wallenberg in the bitter closing months of the war in Budapest, when Adolf Eichmann and squads of Hungarian Nazis were doing their best to kill off all the Jews left in Hungary.

Wallenberg, scion of a great Swedish banking family, could have spent the war in safety and comfort. Instead, he rushed into Hungary with what American money he could get, printed up thousands of Swedish passports of his own design, and began literally pulling Jews off the cattle trains bound for Auschwitz, claiming them as Swedish citizens.

He bought or rented scores of houses in Budapest, equipped them with Swedish flags and called them Swedish territory. Day after day, he defended them with his physical presence when Nazis tried to break in or blow up the houses. Time after time, he faced the death squads with sheer force of will.

Rep. Lantos was 16 when he escaped to Budapest from a Hungarian labor camp. With an uncle and aunt (his parents had been taken away already) he was brought to a Wallenberg safe house in October 1944, to remain unharmed until the war ended in that part of the world.

He emphasizes that Wallenberg's heroism was not simply in buying up the houses but in physically defending them and in actually going to the railroad station to drag Jews out of the hands of their captors.

"When we see a child drowning, we're all heroes," said Lantos. "The thing about Wallenberg is that he sought out danger and probable death. He volunteered. He went in there and did something about what was happening to the Jews."

After the Russians took Pest, the east side of the city, in January 1945, Wallenberg was summoned to the Soviet headquarters on the 17th. He told aides he didn't know whether he was a guest or a prisoner. He never returned.

The Soviets didn't even admit Wallenberg's existence until 1957, when hundreds of Germans returning from Russian prison camps confirmed they had seen him. The Russians then said Wallenberg had died 10 years earlier of a heart attack.

Reports kept drifting over the iron curtain. A Briton talked to a Swedish prisoner in Lubyanka in 1963, when no Swedes were known to have been incarcerated in the Moscow prison. Another man who said he met Wallenberg in '75 wrote to his daughter about it when he was released in '77, and was promptly re-arrested.

Meanwhile, the governments of the world belatedly began pressing the Soviets for word of Wallenberg. The Swedes, whose earlier requests for information had been timid, now began to speak more loudly. Simon Wiesenthal, the famous nemesis of Nazi criminals, learned of more sightings of Wallenberg. Just in the past few months, committees have been springing up around the world and rallies have been held demanding news of Wallenberg. And on Jan. 15, an international seminar honoring the man will be held at Stockholm.

How Lantos' bill will affect the search for Wallenberg can only be guessed. But surely, in combination with the TV documentary tonight, American pressure will increase. Attempts to have the Protestant Wallenberg proclaimed a saint have been to no avail. A more viable possibility is giving him the Nobel Peace Prize in hopes of forcing the Soviets to bring him out.

Wiesenthal says he thinks the Russians can only benefit in the world's eyes by producing the lost hero, now nearly 69 years old, even if they say it was all a mistake.

"It is our duty as people, not only as Jews, to help this man," he says.

ACTION: [redacted]

S E C R E T 121257Z JAN 81 STAFF

CITE: [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

[redacted]

1. FOLLOWING ARTICLE FROM 12 JANUARY "DAILY TELEGRAPH" BY NICHOLAS COMFORT IN STOCKHOLM ON WALLENBERG MAY BE USEFUL FOR REPLAY. CLIP MAILED TO [redacted] AND HQS.

"FRESH EVIDENCE 'SHOWS RAOUL WALLENBERG IS ALIVE'.

NEW EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THE VIEW THAT THE MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, RAOUL WALLENBERG, MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN RUSSIA AFTER 36 YEARS OF CAPTIVITY WILL BE DISCLOSED AT AN INTERNATIONAL HEARING ON THE CASE TO BE HELD IN STOCKHOLM THIS WEEK.

THE HEARING, SCHEDULED FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, HAS BEEN PLANNED TO PUT RENEWED PRESSURE ON THE RUSSIANS TO PRODUCE HIM OR SUBSTANTIATE THEIR CLAIM THAT HE DIED IN THE LUBLJANKA PRISON IN MOSCOW IN 1947.

IT WILL ALSO EXAMINE CRITICALLY PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT WALLENBERG HAS BEEN SEEN ALIVE IN A NUMBER OF SOVIET INSTITUTIONS SINCE THAT DATE AND AS RECENTLY AS 1976, WHEN THE DISSIDENT JAN KAPLAN SPOKE TO A MAN BELIEVED TO BE HIM.

THE NEW EVIDENCE, WHICH CAME TO LIGHT ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO, IS SEEN BY THE RAOUL WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION WHICH HAS ORGANISED THE HEARING AS CONSIDERABLY STRENGTHENING ITS CASE.

'WE HAVE ONLY HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO ASSESS IT BY PHONE AND IT WILL HAVE TO BE CHECKED AT THE HEARING,' SAYS MRS. INGRID WIDEMAN, THE SWEDISH SUPREME COURT JUDGE WHO WILL CHAIR THE PANEL. 'BUT WE ARE QUITE SURE THAT IT IS RIGHT.'

WHILE THE ASSOCIATION WILL SAY NO MORE ABOUT THE EVIDENCE UNTIL THE HEARING GETS UNDER WAY, IT IS APPARENTLY QUITE SEPARATE

FROM REPORTS IN THE LAST COUPLE OF YEARS WHICH CAME BY WAY OF RUSSIA AND ISRAEL.

JEWS RESCUED

WALLENBERG, A MERCHANT BANKER SENT BY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT TO BUDAPEST TO RESCUE JEWS FROM ADOLF EICHMANN'S EXTERMINATION CAMPAIGN AND WHO IS PERSONALLY CREDITED WITH SAVING MORE THAN 20,000 LIVES, WAS ARRESTED BY THE RUSSIANS AFTER THEY TOOK THE CITY ON JAN. 17, 1945."

"HIS HALF-SISTER, MRS. NINA LAGERGREN, DESCRIBES AS A 'MIRACLE' THE CONTINUING EMERGENCE OF EVIDENCE AND "BECOMES HELP FROM POLITICAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IF IT WILL RESOLVE THE QUESTION.

THE BROAD DEGREE OF INTEREST IN THE CASE IS REFLECTED IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE PANEL WHICH WILL SHORTLY ASSEMBLE IN STOCKHOLM.

IT RANGES FROM PROF. GUY VON DARDEL, HIS HALF-BROTHER, TO MRS. ANNETTE LANTOS, WIFE OF AN AMERICAN CONGRESSMAN RESCUED AS A CHILD BY WALLENBERG, MR. SIMON WIESENTHAL, THE TRACER OF WAR CRIMINALS, AND DR. GIDEON HAUSNER, PROSECUTOR IN THE EICHMANN TRIAL.

THE ORGANISERS HOPE THAT BRITAIN WILL BE REPRESENTED BY MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL MP, WHO HAS TAKEN A CLOSE INTEREST IN THE CASE. MR. GREVILLE JANNER QC, WHO HAS CAMPAGINED ON HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES AT WESTMINSTER AND MAURICE SAMUELSON, A JOURNALIST AND SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH RAOUL WALLENBERG WORKING GROUP."

2. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

TOM LANTOS
11th District, California

Executive Registry
81-335
Secret

ODP/O 81-0357

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

January 29, 1981

Mr. William Casey
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Langley, Virginia

Dear Mr. Casey:

In January of 1945, Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat working in Budapest at the request of the United States War Refugee Board, was arrested by the Soviet Army. After many years of denying knowledge of Mr. Wallenberg's location, the Soviet government asserted that he had died in a Soviet prison in 1947. Over the last decade, however, a number of reports from former Soviet prisoners have indicated that Mr. Wallenberg is still alive. The veracity of these reports appears to be confirmed by severe Soviet retaliation directed against those making public that information.

I intend to introduce within the next few weeks legislation conferring honorary citizenship on Raoul Wallenberg because of his activity on behalf of the United States and his heroism in saving the lives of almost 100,000 innocent human beings.

I would be grateful if you could arrange for me to be briefed concerning such information as the Agency may have concerning Mr. Wallenberg's confinement and treatment since 1945.

Yours sincerely,

Tom Lantos

Tom Lantos
Member of Congress

TL/ha

/18/

SECRET

FRP: . . . . . .

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

PAGE 001

IN 6839263 [redacted]

81 6839263

TOR: 291428Z JUL 81

S E C R E T 291355Z JUL 81 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: [redacted] INFO DIRECTOR.

[redacted]

1. DURING DEBRIEFING OF SOLOMON KHAMERMESH [redacted] ON 23 JULY 1981, HE DISCLOSED THAT HE HAD A SOVIET EMIGRE FRIEND CURRENTLY RESIDING IN CALIFORNIA WHO CLAIMED TO HAVE SEEN RAOUL WALLENBERG IN THE SOVIET UNION PRIOR TO EMIGRATING. DURING A RECENT VISIT TO NEW YORK CITY, KHAMERMESH'S FRIEND CAME CLOSE TO CONTACTING [redacted] ON THIS MATTER, BUT DECLINED SINCE HE FEARED ANY DISCLOSURE OF THIS INFORMATION TO [redacted] WOULD JEOPARDIZE HIS SAFETY AND INCUR REPRISALS FROM THE KGB. HAD THE MEETING OCCURRED, KHAMERMESH ADVISED THAT HIS FRIEND WOULD NOT HAVE REVEALED HIS IDENTITY. AS AN ALTERNATIVE, THE FRIEND IS CONTEMPLATING RELAYING HIS INFOMATION IN A LETTER TO KHAMERMESH WHO, IN TURN, WOULD RELAY IT TO US. REPEATED ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN THE FRIEND'S IDENTITY AND CALIFORNIA ADDRESS FROM KHAMERMESH WERE UNSUCCESSFUL DESPITE ASSURANCES THAT THE SECURITY AND CONFIDENTIALITY OF OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH HIS FRIEND WOULD BE MAINTAINED.

2. FILE: [redacted]

D-100-120-57

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

24 Jul 81
21-5925

27

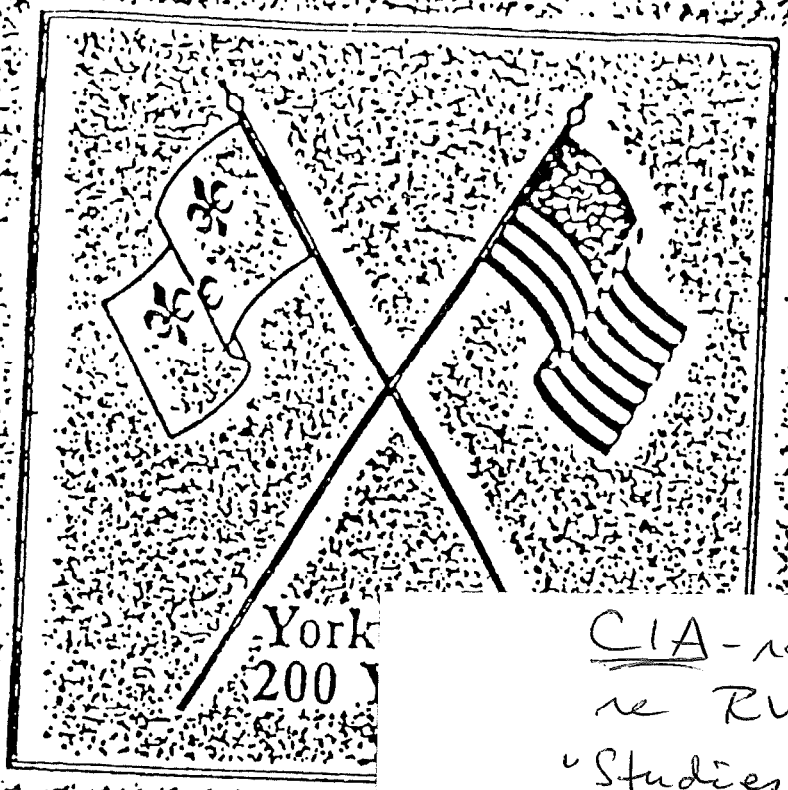
RECORD COPY

Date: 11/12/82

(B)

~~Secret~~

Vol. 25



CIA - report re RW in "Studies in Intelligence" (Summer 1981)

Studies in Intelligence

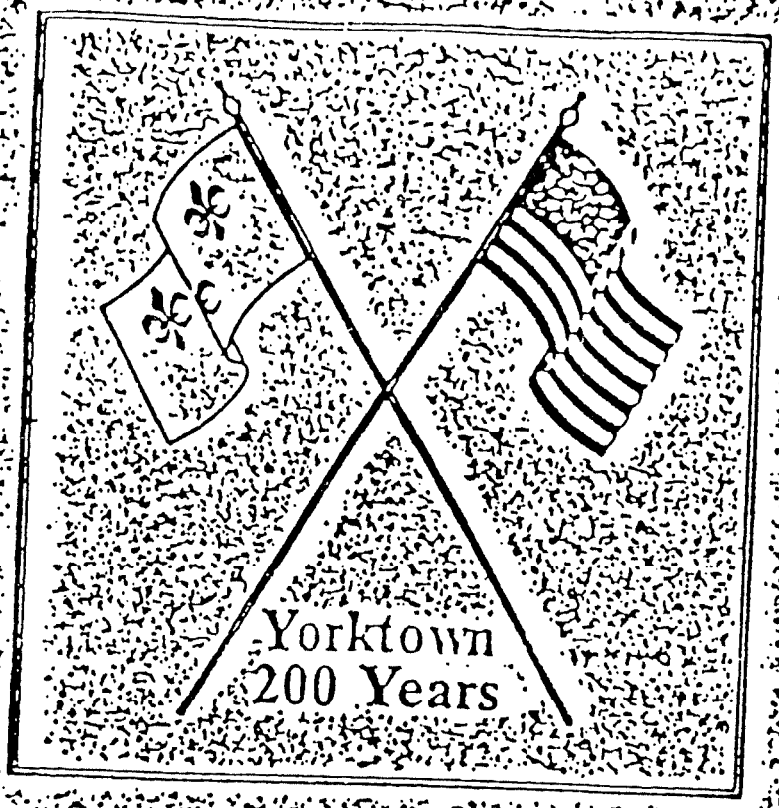
Summer 1981

Approved for Release
Date: 11/12/12

(B)

Secret

Vol. 2



Studies in Intelligence

Summer 1981

His role in US rescue efforts may have doomed the missing diplomat

WALLENBERG: A LINGERING TRAGEDY OF WORLD WAR II

[redacted]

January 1981 marked the 36th anniversary of the disappearance of Raoul Gustaf Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat credited with saving thousands of Hungarian Jews during World War II. Arrested by the Soviets in 1945, Wallenberg's fate remains a tantalizing mystery fed by continuing reports that he survives somewhere in the Soviet gulag. Pressure from successive Swedish governments as well as recent queries from the United States and Israel have failed to extract a satisfactory explanation from Moscow. Neither Stalin, Khrushchev, or the current Soviet leadership have provided answers to why Wallenberg was arrested and detained, or what fate befell him. Although the definitive story may never be told, a look into the declassified documents of the US War Refugee Board, which actually sponsored Wallenberg's project, provides some interesting insights into the clandestine character of that organization—a factor that could have aroused Soviet suspicions and led to his disappearance.

In 1979, the US State Department accepted partial responsibility for Wallenberg's fate by admitting in a so-called "non paper" presented to the Soviet chargé in Washington that the US had provided funds for the program to save Hungarian Jews. The Department failed to reveal, however, that Wallenberg's contact man at the US legation in Stockholm, Iver C. Olsen, was a member of the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), the parent organization of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Hungarian project was one of about a half-dozen similar operations sponsored by the War Refugee Board—not the OSS—in an effort to save European Jewry from the Nazi holocaust. At great personal risk, Wallenberg extended neutralist Sweden's diplomatic protection to Hungarian Jews, often using false documents and bribery, and sometimes resorting to bold deceptions. He is credited with having saved at least 20,000 lives. Mentioned for the Nobel peace prize for the first time in 1948, his name has been put forward almost every year since.

Wallenberg was born to the recently widowed Baroness Maj von Dardel of Stockholm on August 4, 1912. His father was Jewish and was related to the wealthy Swedish banking family headed by Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg. Earlier generations of the Wallenberg family had enjoyed distinguished careers in the diplomatic service. One of Raoul's grand uncles had served as Swedish Minister to the Legation in the United States and another was Foreign Minister during World War I. His aunt was married to Colonel William Calvin of Connecticut, a former US military attache in Stockholm.

Wallenberg was an architect by profession and had studied at the University of Michigan in 1934 and 1935. US diplomatic correspondence following his disappearance indicates that he was well connected in Washington and may have been

personally acquainted with President Roosevelt He had been working with a firm in Stockholm in June 1944 when the Swedish Foreign Office approached him to take an assignment at the Swedish Legation in Budapest Accepting the assignment, Wallenberg told the American Minister in Stockholm, Herschel Johnson, that he wanted to save lives and was not interested merely in filing reports to the Foreign Office Both Johnson and Iver Olsen, who was also the War Refugee Board representative in Stockholm, were impressed with Wallenberg and described him as "our choice" for the job.

Johnson informed the Department in a cable on June 29, 1944 that the Swedish Foreign Office felt that by assigning Wallenberg to Budapest it was cooperating fully with the furtherance of an "American program." According to Johnson, Wallenberg felt that he was carrying out a mission for the US War Refugee Board—implying that he viewed his posting as an attache to the Swedish Legation as his cover. Consequently, the newly appointed attache requested that Washington cable full instructions outlining his duties, limits of authority and extent of financial support. Johnson recommended that Wallenberg not be restricted by a "concrete program," but be given rather general instructions that would allow him to deal with situations as they developed. He further informed Washington that arrangements had been made to communicate with Wallenberg in Budapest through the Foreign Office in Stockholm.

Wallenberg's instructions were passed in a War Refugee Board cable relayed in July by the State Department to Stockholm. They included an account of how much funding was available, a description of the various refugee escape channels that might be used to smuggle out Hungarian Jews and a list of possible friendly contacts in the Budapest area. Olsen was told to pass on to Wallenberg as much of this information as he deemed advisable. The Board's message also said that:

> "while he (Wallenberg) cannot of course, act as the Board's representative, nor purport to act in its name, he can, whenever advisable, indicate that as a Swede he is free to communicate with Stockholm where a representative of the Board is stationed. He may thus express his willingness to lay before the Board's representative specific proposals if in any particular case he should deem so doing to be advisable, or if by reason of the nature of the proposals Olsen's or the Board's approval is necessary."

In order to appreciate Wallenberg's accomplishments it is necessary to understand the plight of European Jewry in the spring of 1944. The German army had suffered devastating losses in the East and the long anticipated Allied invasion of Europe seemed imminent. Despite accounts of the horrors of Nazi extermination camps, most Jews, particularly those in Hungary who had survived in one of Europe's most anti-semitic countries, were reluctant to believe the thoroughness of Hitler's "final solution." Many Jews fled from Germany, Slovakia, and Poland to Hungary despite its history of anti-semitism and its reputation as a loyal ally of Nazi Germany. Anti-semitism long had been an element of life in Hungary. In 1924, long before Hitler came to power, Hungary promulgated the first discriminatory laws against Jews.

Nevertheless, as the war drew to a close, the Jewish population in Hungary increased as a result of the influx of refugees. For their part, many Hungarian Jews thought Germany soon would pull back its forces and negotiate a surrender. The Horthy government certainly would have followed Berlin's lead. Instead, Horthy was deposed and on March 19, 1944 elements of the German army entered Budapest and the one-time ally for all practical purposes, became an occupied country under the

Szalasi regime. A few days later, Adolf Eichmann, architect of the final solution, arrived in Budapest along with some of the most infamous officers of the Sonderein-satzkommandos—the special section of the Gestapo charged with the extinction of Jews. Germany was going to lose the war but efforts to complete the extermination of the Jews was accorded top priority.

In spite of these developments, most Jews refused to take any defensive action. Efforts to form a resistance, spearheaded by young Hungarian Zionists, were only partially successful because the majority of Jews would not take up arms. The docility of the Hungarian Jews, choosing to believe that the Germans eventually would abandon their extermination plans, was turned to Nazi advantage by Eichmann. When Jews by the thousands were turned out of their homes and herded into ghettos and staging areas for transport to the death camps, Jewish leaders often went among their co-religionists urging them not to panic and to cooperate with Nazi and Hungarian authorities. As a result, during the spring and summer of 1944, some 800,000 Jews were transported from Hungary and executed.

Earlier that year, stories of the holocaust had begun to reach Washington, Stockholm and other world capitals. While few grasped the extent of the horror, President Roosevelt put into action plans to assist the remaining Jews to escape and to discourage further atrocities, particularly in countries allied to Germany. Roosevelt issued a statement warning the Hungarians and other German allies that the US was determined to see that those who shared the guilt of Nazi policies be punished. Similar resolutions were passed by both the House and Senate. Copies of both were given to Wallenberg with the instruction that whenever possible he should call them to the attention of the Hungarian authorities.

The War Refugee Board was established in January 1944 as part of the Executive Office of the President. The Board was composed of the Secretaries of State, Treasury and War. The Board's mission was to combat the Nazi efforts to exterminate captive people because of their race, religion, or political beliefs. The first Executive Director of the Board was John Pehle, assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. He was succeeded a year later by Brigadier General William O'Dwyer who directed the Board until its dissolution in September 1945.

The records of the Board suggest that the experience gained by the Administration in setting up the Office of Strategic Services a few years earlier was used to establish the new organization. Special representatives served the Board in strategic areas in or near the European mainland—Turkey, Switzerland, Sweden, Portugal, the UK, Italy, and North Africa. Their communications were classified and the Board's representatives and contacts in enemy territory—sometimes referred to as "agents"—often had cover. Although those of the Board's records dealing with Wallenberg fail to reveal any connection with any intelligence organization, a still classified list of OSS employees identifies Iver C. Olsen, the Board's representative in Stockholm and the link between Wallenberg and Washington, as a member of the Special Intelligence Branch, OSS. Olsen was a diplomat and Board representative; [redacted] in the fall of 1944, as well. If Olsen's identity was known to Soviet intelligence—[redacted]—it is possible that Wallenberg's contacts with American intelligence may have aroused Soviet suspicion.

Wallenberg arrived in Budapest in July and immediately rented a 16-room office which he placed under the extraterritorality of the Swedish Legation. This office had a

great deal more space than he needed for clerical functions, of course, and soon provided sanctuary for several prominent religious leaders His advent had coincided with a temporary suspension in the transport of Jews to the camps In two months prior to his arrival, however, Hungarian police had turned over 400,000 to the SS. With the temporary suspension order, local Hungarian authorities agreed to proposals by the War Refugee Board, the Swedish Red Cross and the Jewish Agency of Palestine that some Jews be allowed to emigrate and others be extended the protection of neutral legations in Budapest. Wallenberg seized on this and begin acquiring properties throughout the city which he placed under the Swedish banner as sanctuaries for thousands of Jews.

A dispatch from Iver Olsen in Stockholm in August reflected the zeal with which Wallenberg approached his task. Olsen wrote John Pehle, Executive Director of the Board:

> "I get the impression that the Swedish Foreign Office is somewhat uneasy about Wallenberg's activities in Budapest, and perhaps feel that he has jumped in with too big a splash. They would prefer, of course, to approach the Jewish problem in the finest traditions of European diplomacy, which wouldn't help too much."

In the same dispatch he relates how Wallenberg "left in a hell of a hurry with no instructions and no funds." The Board had ample funds but getting the monies to Wallenberg may have caused some problems as he frantically acquired properties and bribed local officials. Dealing with Hungarian authorities Wallenberg at first experienced considerable success; for example, the Hungarian Legation in Stockholm informed the Swedish Foreign Office in August that the Hungarian government agreed to authorize the emigration to Sweden of Jews recently granted citizenship by the Swedish king. Other Jews could emigrate, as well, provided they had relatives or long standing business connections in Sweden. Wallenberg screened thousands of Jews who might fit the criteria for emigration under the Hungarian edict and found some 5,000 of 9,000 eligible. He issued the necessary documentation for those who qualified and tried to protect the rest from being conscripted into labor battalions or transported to Germany by placing them in houses under the Swedish flag.

By the end of September, an additional 5,000 persons had been extended Swedish protection. According to a cable from Minister Johnson in Stockholm, deportations from Hungary to the death camps had officially stopped and Jews in Budapest appeared to be "reasonably safe for the time being." Wallenberg was less optimistic, as the German occupiers began extending their authority and Hungarian officials caved in. In some of the more remote concentration camps in Hungary, for example, German forces continued to commandeer Jewish prisoners for deportation.

When the deportations "officially" resumed, Wallenberg doubled his efforts to establish more "Swedish houses" and even sequestered some in private homes throughout Budapest. These Jews would otherwise have been deported or swept into labor battlions by the Nazis or their local adherents, the Hungarian Arrow Cross. According to some accounts, Wallenberg cooperated with the Swiss Legation and Hazalah, a small Jewish resistance group, in duplicating protection certificates and establishing sanctuaries. Several times, he reportedly faced down Nazi and Hungarian authorities trying to deport Jews under his governments's protection. According to a Stockholm press account forwarded to Washington by Minister Johnson, Wallenberg confronted armed Hungarian troops who had entered one of his houses in search of

labor conscripts and warned "none leaves this place as long as I live." Thus balked the troops withdrew, later their commander returned to talk with Wallenberg. After an hour, according to the story, Wallenburg received a written pledge from the commander saying that Jews under Swedish protection were exempt from labor service.

One of the most famous episodes involves Wallenberg racing a deportation train that was headed for the death camps in Germany. Apparently the Gestapo had herded several people with Swedish protection on a train already crowded with other Jews. Informed of this, Wallenberg raced to the Budapest railway station only to discover that the train had departed. He pursued it by car to a small town near the Hungarian border, confronted the train commander and demanded the release of the documented captives. The commander relented and Wallenberg returned to Budapest with "his" people—the rest of the passengers were not so fortunate.

The effectiveness of the Hungarian government waned in the months before the Soviet occupation in January 1945. No one was safe. Jews and other unfortunate minorities fell easy prey to the Gestapo, the Arrow Cross and other thugs. Wallenberg was harassed and it was rumored that the Arrow Cross had put a price on his head. His car was stolen and once his office staff was arrested. The confusion, however, probably contributed to the success of some of his efforts. Bogus documentation replete with forged stamps and seals was effective in persuading military authorities and police to release prisoners. Many Hungarian Jews owe their lives to the documents skillfully crafted by Wallenberg and others.

By December, the relief effort guided by Wallenberg had reached considerable proportions, with 335 employees in addition to about 40 physicians, house governors, and miscellaneous helpers. He had rented at least ten houses—one account claims 30—to shelter Jews and had two hospitals with a total of 150 beds, along with several soup kitchens and a ration card system for distributing food. Wallenberg had convinced the Hungarian authorities that Jews with foreign documentation already serving in labor battalions in Hungary should be returned to Budapest. Some 15,000 were. Through the intervention of Wallenberg and his staff over 2,000 others were snatched from deportation points at the last minute. According to a report from the Swedish Foreign Office, Jews bearing Swedish protective passports fared better than the other wards of foreign missions in Hungary.

Nevertheless, the situation in Budapest became even more dangerous as the Nazis and their Arrow Cross sympathizers made a last ditch attempt to annihilate those Jews still alive. Wallenberg devoted all his energies to caring for those under his protection and reportedly cooperated with nascent Jewish resistance groups. According to the account of a Polish officer who spent 15 years in Soviet prisions and who knew Wallenberg, the Swede spent the early weeks in January 1945 rounding up weapons for the small band of Jewish resistance fighters in Budapest. Some of these Hazalahs donned Gestapo garb and actually guarded properties used for quartering Jews.

By mid-January the first contingents of the Soviet army reached the environs of Budapest. One historian of this period claims that when a Soviet patrol visited the Swedish Legation on January 13 Wallenberg asked to be put in touch with the local Soviet commander. Four days later, according to a press account, Wallenberg, escorted by Soviet military personnel, appeared at the Jewish "relief office" in Budapest. He said he was on his way to see Marshal Rodion Malinovsky. "I'm going," he said but "I don't know if its as their guest or their prisoner."

Another version of Wallenberg's disappearance is attributed to a Latvian named Krisko who worked as a Russian interpreter at the Swedish Legation in Budapest at the time. The Legation had employed Krisko to handle Russian traffic after Sweden accepted responsibility for Soviet interests when Hungary declared war on the USSR. Krisko and Wallenberg were arrested about the same time and held at a Soviet military facility outside Budapest. On January 20 they were flown to Moscow. This was the first time they had seen each other since before their arrest and, according to Krisko, Wallenberg, who was sitting under guard several feet away, nodded in recognition. Wallenberg, "looked bouyant, probably thinking his arrest was a misunderstanding." A few days later the Swedish Legation in Moscow was informed by the Soviets that Wallenberg was under their "protection."

As the plight of Jewish refugees improved following the Nazi collapse in Hungary, communications between Stockholm and the War Refugee Board diminished; it was April before Minister Johnson reported to Washington that Sweden had asked for US assistance in determining Wallenberg's fate. He said there had been unconfirmed radio reports that Wallenberg had been murdered, presumably by the Arrow Cross, and asked that our Embassy in Moscow be instructed to request assistance from the Soviet government. In reaction to Johnson's cable, Treasury Secretary Henry Morganthau reminded Secretary of State Edward Stettinius of his own personal interest in Wallenberg in a handwritten note on April 4. Correspondence concerning Wallenberg tapered off over the summer and the War Refugee Board was dissolved in September.

Swedes loyal to Wallenberg, however, were loath to let the issue rest. A Wallenberg Committee was formed to pressure the Stockholm government to continue to query the Soviets. In the early post-war years, less than enthusiastic socialist governments in Stockholm tried to avoid provoking the Soviets. Nevertheless, after several attempts to elicit a response from Moscow, a functionary at the Soviet Legation in Stockholm said in 1946 that Wallenberg was "being taken care of for some foolish things he had done." Another story claimed that Wallenberg had been convicted by a Soviet court as an American spy and sentenced to 25 years.

There are a number of things that may have caused the Soviets to doubt Wallenberg's credentials. His modus operandi certainly exceeded standard diplomatic practice. The falsification of documents for Jewish refugees, the use of bribes, and his successful use of bluff and bravado on numerous occasions were probably known to them. His familiarity with the Soviet interests section of the Swedish Legation, implied by the interpreter Krisko who also was accused by the Soviets of being an American spy, may have increased those suspicions. The generally muddled condition of Wallenberg's bona fides is reflected in a portion of a digest cable from Allied headquarters in Caserta, Italy in May 1945. According to a source in Budapest (possibly Brigadier General Bonner Key, OSS):

> "General Key has asked the Soviet military authorities for information regarding the whereabouts of Wallenberg, Meier, and Feller. The instruction in the Department's 12 for Budapest will be complied with as far as possible, but the fact that the Soviet authorities may well have conclusive proof of pro-Nazi collaboration on the part of Feller and possibly of Meier and Wallenberg should be of interest to the Department."

The reference to collaboration with the Nazi's probably referred to Wallenberg's use of bribes to gain the release of Jews and other refugees.

Some of the communications passed by the War Refugee Board representative in Stockholm through the Swedish Foreign Office to Wallenberg also may have aroused suspicion For example, shortly after Wallenberg arrived in Hungary, the Department of State asked Olsen in Stockholm to request him to forward to a Hungarian businessman a message from his partner in Los Angeles. The communication was cryptic with numerous references to the reputed partner's personal effects—ruby cuff links, his wife's gold bracelet, a brooch with green stone, etc The businessman was to be told that he could expect to go to Switzerland soon and should "apply for a visa immediately " The Department's explanation for the message was that the two men were business associates and that the partner in Budapest soon was to go to Switzerland on banking business. The cable cautioned Olsen, however, that if he thought it was inappropriate for any reason to pass the message he was to advise the Board, which would reconsider the action. Although there is no indication that the message was passed to Wallenberg or by him to anyone else, such instructions, if compromised, could have raised questions about his assignment.

Efforts to get the Soviets to provide an explanation of what happened to Wallenberg span the 36 years since his disappearance. Stalin reportedly took a personal interest in investigating Wallenberg's case but failed to reveal his fate. When Khrushchev visited Stockholm in 1956 he was presented a petition by Wallenberg's mother and the Soviet leader promised to "clear up the matter." Subsequently, Moscow officially announced that a "man named Raoul Wallenberg died of a heart attack in July 1947" in Lubyanka prison. The Swedes requested the remains of the body—only to be told it had been cremated—despite the usual Soviet practice of burying deceased prisoners with their number plate affixed to a leg. In the Brezhnev era, Soviet officials seem torn between the Lubyanka story and another that asserts that Wallenberg was killed by Nazis or Hungarian fascists before the fall of Budapest in revenge for saving Jews.

A number of reports from prisoners released by the Soviets over the years since the 1950s trace Wallenberg's odessey through the Soviet prison system. Former inmates of Lubyanka, Vladimir, Aleksandrov Central, Verkhneural'sk, and other prisons have reported meeting Wallenberg or of knowing some other prisoner who knew him. One of the most recent and credible accounts is that of Jan Kaplan, a former inmate of Butryka prison, who wrote his daughter in Israel that while in the prison infirmary in 1977 he had met a Swede who had been in several different prisons over the past 30 years. According to Kaplan, the Swede "was in pretty good condition." This report was subsequently relayed to Stockholm and the Swedish government sent yet another note to the Soviets in January 1979. The response: "No Further Information."

Nevertheless, the Israeli government felt that Kaplan's tale merited further investigation and Prime Minister Begin urged President Carter to ask Brezhnev about Wallenberg when the two leaders met at the Summit in Vienna in 1979. Members of the US delegation queried their Soviet counterparts to no avail. An earlier attempt to bring highlevel US pressure to bear on the Soviets may have occurred in 1973. According to Nina Lagergren, Wallenberg's half-sister who visited Washington in the summer of 1979, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger vetoed instructions from his staff to the US Ambassador in Moscow to demand information regarding Wallenberg. If so, Kissinger probably sensed that such a demand would have been detrimental to the spirit of detente. Lagergren's visit, however, coincided with the "non-paper" mentioned earlier which admitted partial US funding for Wallenberg's project.

In January 1980—the 35th anniversary of Wallenberg's disappearance—a group representing Wallenberg demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm The Swedish Foreign Ministry issued a statement reviewing Wallenberg's role as a humanitarian and informed the Soviets that Sweden's demand for a complete disclosure concerning his fate remained unsatisfied The government also released previously classified information detailing immediate postwar attempts to gain Wallenberg's freedom. The documents confirmed the unwillingness of Sweden's post war governments to antagonize Moscow over Wallenberg. According to press reports, one document indicated that Stockholm had turned down an offer by former US Secretary of State Dean Acheson to intercede with the Soviets to gain Wallenberg's release.

On the 36th anniversary of Wallenberg's disappearance in January 1981, some 350 persons attended a "hearing" in Stockholm sponsored by the Swedish Wallenberg Association. Marcus Wallenberg, the patriarch of the Swedish banking dynasty, the British and Israeli ambassadors, and the wife of US Senator Daniel Moynihan, attended. Several former Soviet prisoners testified to direct or indirect contact with a Swedish prisoner long after 1947, when the Soviets claim Wallenberg died. Gideon Hausner, chairman of the Israeli Wallenberg Committee and the prosecutor of Adolph Eichmann, told the audience that he had seen no convincing evidence that Wallenberg had died. On the contrary, Hausner felt that there was "considerable material" to contradict the Soviet version of Wallenberg's fate. Hausner also reminded demonstrators that Wallenberg had been appointed to his task by President Roosevelt and declared "we don't want to relieve America of the responsibility to pursue the case" Hausner's comments were echoed by Simon Wiesenthal, founder of the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna.

In all probability, such activities merely will annoy the Soviets, producing few results. It would seem unlikely that the present regime in Moscow would call attention to the fact that Wallenberg's life, or 36 years of it, had been forfeited to their whim. What could they say? That his arrest was simply a misunderstanding carried out by overzealous security personnel operating under a blanket order to arrest all suspicious foreigners in Budapest? Then what about his early years of detention? Thousands of German prisoners of war were detained in the Soviet Union for years after the war. Had Wallenberg been returned before 1950, for example, his detention might have been attributed to administrative error.

A possible opportunity to get a definitive answer to the Wallenberg affair may occur when a change in leadership takes place in the Soviet Union . . . a time when criticism of the previous regime is sometimes permitted. Until then, the true fate of Raoul Wallenberg may never be clear, but his humanitarian accomplishments are irrefutable.

SECRET

10 December 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Information Management Staff, DO

VIA: [redacted] Director of Information Services

FROM: [redacted] Chief, Classification Review Division, OIS/DA

SUBJECT: Document Concerning Raoul Wallenburg Found in OSS Records (U)

IVER OLSEN & OSS

1. The attached docum ssification Review Team during the system s the mission of Raoul Wallenburg t o early in 1945, Wallenburg has been in o this day is not known in the West. (S)

2. This document is a at OSS Headquarters in Washington. (#944) to Wilho Tikander (#155) who wa [redacted] The identity of "GARBO" is n n OSS contact at the Swedish Embassy in Wa the War Refugee Board. The number 7 fficer assigned to [redacted] under irect contact with Wallenburg. (S)

3. The document was and was spotted because the name of Wallenburg appears in the text. Should we identify any other documents which deal with the Wallenburg matter, we will forward them as well. Classification is being maintained on the document because of the possible adverse effect its release could have on the Wallenburg affair. (S)

[redacted]

Attachment:
OSS Cable #354, 1 July 1944

Distribution:
Orig - Addressee w/att
1 - D/IS w/att
1 - Miscellaneous Liaison File w/att
1 - OSS Ops File w/att
1 - Chrono w/o att
SKYLIS/jal

SECRET

DERIVATIVE CL BY 063903
☐ DECL ☑ REVW ON 2001
DERIVED FROM DDA.1
201-5925

SECRET

10 December 1981

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Information Management Staff, DO

VIA: [redacted] Director of Information Services

FROM: [redacted] Chief, Classification Review Division, OIS/DA

SUBJECT: Document Concerning Raoul Wallenburg Found in OSS Records (U)

1. The attached document was found by a member of the OSS Classification Review Team during the systematic review of OSS records. It concerns the mission of Raoul Wallenburg to Budapest, Hungary, during WWII. Since early in 1945, Wallenburg has been in the hands of the Soviets and his fate to this day is not known in the West. (S)

2. This document is a cable originated by SI (the FI element) at OSS Headquarters in Washington. Specifically, it is from Richard Helms (#944) to Wilho Tikander (#155) who was Chief of the OSS Mission in [redacted] The identity of "GARBO" is not known; a guess would be that it was an OSS contact at the Swedish Embassy in Washington, D.C., or someone serving with the War Refugee Board. The number 799 refers to Iver Olsen who was an OSS officer assigned to [redacted] under War Refugee Board cover and who was in direct contact with Wallenburg. (S)

3. The document was found in an OSS Headquarters chrono file and was spotted because the name of Wallenburg appears in the text. Should we identify any other documents which deal with the Wallenburg matter, we will forward them as well. Classification is being maintained on the document because of the possible adverse effect its release could have on the Wallenburg affair. (S)

[redacted]

Attachment:
OSS Cable #354, 1 July 1944

Distribution:
Orig - Addressee w/att
1 - D/IS w/att
1 - Miscellaneous Liaison File w/att
1 - OSS Ops File w/att
1 - Chrono w/o att

SKYLIS/jal

SECRET

DERIVATIVE CL BY 063903
☐ DECL ☑ REVW ON 2001
DERIVED FROM DAI
201-5925

SECRET

DO/IMS 82-105

OIS Registry
82-093

8 February 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Information Management Staff, DO

VIA: [redacted]
Director of Information Services, DDA
11 FEB 1982

FROM: [redacted]
Chief, Classification Review Division
Office of Information Services

SUBJECT: Documents Relating to the Raoul Wallenburg Affair Found in OSS Records (U)

REFERENCE: Memorandum from Chief, CRD; dated 10 December 1981; Subject: Document Concerning Raoul Wallenburg found in OSS Records

1. The attached documents were found during the systematic classification review of permanent OSS records. They do not refer directly to Raoul Wallenburg but to the establishment of the War Refugee Board, codenamed GARBO, which was established in March 1944 "to rescue endangered refugees in every area of the world," and the initiation of its activities as they were undertaken in Stockholm, Sweden. Six of the messages were sent from OSS Headquarters to the OSS in [redacted] and three from the OSS [redacted] to OSS Headquarters in Washington. They include one message for Iver Olsen, Wallenburg's U.S. contact in Stockholm. Although he is not mentioned directly in any of these messages, Wallenburg became part of this effort and played a significant role. These documents are being forwarded for background and to lend clarification to reference. (S)

2. The documents were found in OSS Headquarters chrono file (Job 56-19) and are being forwarded for possible relevance to the Raoul Wallenburg matter. Unless we hear to the contrary, we will continue to watch for and forward any such material in the future. Classification is being maintained on the documents because of the possible adverse effect their release could have on the Wallenburg affair. (S)

[redacted]

Attachments:
1. OSS cable OUT 4090 dtd 7 Mar 44
2. OSS cable OUT 4115 dtd 7 Mar 44
3. OSS cable OUT 4560 dtd 13 Mar 44
4. OSS cable OUT 4596 dtd 13 Mar 44
5. OSS cable OUT 4785 dtd 16 Mar 44
6. OSS dispatch OUT 5294 dtd 23 Mar 44
7. OSS cable IN 5076 dtd 13 Mar 44
8. OSS dispatch IN 6010 dtd 25 Mar 44
9. OSS cable IN 11705 dtd 7 Jun 44

SECRET

DERIVATIVE CL BY 025650
☐ DECL ☒ REVW ON 2012
DERIVED FROM D9c.1

KX-04048
08 FEB 82
201-5925

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DATE MARCH 7, 1944 RECD: 3/7/44 3:37PM OUT 4690

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

TO TAYLOR, [redacted] SECRET

O BUILDING DISTRIBUTION

CONFIRMATION: 81

INFORMATION: DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT, MACGRUDER, SCRIBNER, ETO, Kerr.

CONFIRMATION

SECRET

#244. FROM 908 TO 155: Robt. Mosbacher Wilho Tikander over OLSEN

INSTRUCTIONS FOR 797 FROM THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD, TO BE KNOWN FROM NOW ON AS GARBO, ARE CONTAINED IN A SEPARATE COMMUNICATION. WE ARE IN COMPLETE ACCORD WITH THIS AND IT REPRESENTS THE INITIAL EXPLORATORY ACTION IN PLAN FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE 2 AGENCIES WHICH MAY REACH OUT TO ADDITIONAL THEATERS. GARBO SANCTIONS YOUR DISCREET PARTICIPATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF ALL DETAILS, BUT WOULD RATHER YOU DID NOT SPEAK OF IT WITH THE MINISTER JUST NOW. PLEASE DO EVERYTHING YOU CAN TO PROMOTE THIS PROJECT.

R

CONFIRMATION

TOSM 3/8/44 12:13AM

INITIALS: RPM, WHS, JDR, AGC/C.

SECRET

R 844

PRINTED BY THE STANFORD DYE-VAT CO., INC., NEW YORK

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DATE MARCH 7, 1944 RECD 3/7/44 0[illegible] WT 411[illegible]

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

TO TAYLOR, [redacted] SECRET

CONFIRMATION SI

INFORMATION DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT, HAGRUDER, SCRIBNER, X-2, ETO.

CONFIRMATION

SECRET

F245. FOR 199 VIA 155.

THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD ASKS THAT YOU TRANSMIT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM LOUIS BOLINET OF NEW YORK TO: ALLAN DEGERMAN, 4 LIL NYGATAN; PROFESSOR GUNNAR MYRDAL, UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM AND SENATOR HJALMAR BRANTING, SENATE BUILDING. EACH OF THEM IS TO RECEIVE A SEPARATE COPY OF THIS MESSAGE.

MUCH GREATER FACILITIES WILL BE AFFORDED TO THE PROBLEM OF RESCUING POLITICALLY AND RACIALLY PERSECUTED REFUGEES IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD THAN HERETOFORE. THIS WAS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH AN EXECUTIVE ORDER OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. A WAR REFUGEE BOARD WAS ESTABLISHED TO IMPLEMENT THIS, MADE UP OF THE SECRETARIES OF TREASURY, STATE AND WAR WITH DR. JOHN PEHLE AS DIRECTOR. THIS BOARD IS RECEIVING THE FULLEST COOPERATION OF THE UNITARIAN FREE WORLD AND OTHER HUMANITARIAN AND RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

SECRET

IN OUR OPINION THIS IS THE START OF A COMPLETELY NEW POLICY WHICH WILL BE INSTRUMENTAL IN PRESERVING THOUSANDS OF LIVES. WE BELIEVE THAT TREMENDOUS AID COULD BE GIVEN BY SWEDISH PRIVATE CITIZENS REPRESENTING RELIGIOUS AND HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS IF THEY WENT ON HUMANITARIAN MISSIONS TO THE VARIOUS OCCUPIED COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY RUMANIA. MONEY WILL BE FURNISHED FOR TRAVELLING AND OTHER EXPENSES OF INTERNEES; NECESSARY TO PROTECT THEIR LIFE AND HEALTH; THIS

(CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DATE MARCH 7, 1944 RECD: 3/7/44 6:20PM OUT 4113

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

TO TAYLOR, [redacted] SECRET

O BUILDING DISTRIBUTION

(CONTINUATION OF 4450)

CONFIRMATION

INCLUDES BOTH INTERNEES AND OTHERS WHOSE LIVES ARE IN JEOPARDY. FUNDS WILL ALSO BE PROVIDED TO HELP PARTIAL OR MASS EVACUATIONS. WOULD YOU BE ABLE TOGET IN TOUCH WITH THE ORGANIZATIONS REFERRED TO, AT ONCE, AND ASK THEM TO CHOOSE THE GROUP OF PEOPLE WHO WILL HAVE TO DEPART AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. KINDLY ACCORD IVER OLSEN THE WARMEST RECEPTION. HE WILL GET IN TOUCH WITH YOU. I AMCERTAIN THAT GREAT AID WOULD BE GIVEN AT ONCE BY SIGNE HOJER, BISHOP OF STOCKHOLM, AND OTHERS.

SECRET

KINDLY TAKE IMMEDIATE ACTION, AS THIS IS A QUESTION OF LIFE OR DEATH TO THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE. KEEP ME POSTED VIA THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C. MR. OLSEN OF THAT BOARD WILL FORWARD YOUR MESSAGES ON TO ME. KINDEST REGARDS."

IN ADDITION, KINDLY SEND AN IDENTICAL MESSAGE TO RUDOLF HOLOWATYI, DOBELNSGATAN 58, FROM JULIUS DEUTSCH, NEW YORK.

KINDLY SEND ON TO THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD VIA THE SAME CHANNELS THROUGH WHICH YOU RECEIVED THIS MESSAGE ANY QUESTIONS OR ANSWERS RELATING TO THIS MESSAGE. NATURALLY YOU WILL GET IN TOUCH WITH HOLOWATYI, MYRDAL, DEGERMAN AND GRANTING AND MAKE ARRANGEMENTS TO RECEIVE THEIR COMMUNICATIONS FOR DEUTSCH AND DOLIVET.

SECRET

TOD: 3/8/44 8:25PM

INITIALS: RGW, WHS, JDW/C.

R 845

PRINTED BY THE STANDARD REGISTER CO. DAYTON, OHIO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DATE MARCH 13, 1944 RECD 3/13/44 [illegible] OUT 4960

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

TO TAYLOR [redacted] SECRET

BUILDING DISTRIBUTION

CONFIRMATION: 81

INFORMATION: DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT, MACHER, SCRIBER, X-2, ETO.

CONFIRMATION

SECRET

[illegible]. SOM TO 122 FOR 799.

THE MESSAGE WHICH FOLLOWS IS FROM J. STOLZ, N. Y. KINDLY DELIVER IT FOR CARDO TO C. LINGBERG AND GUNNAR MYRDRIAL, LANDORGANIZATIONEN IN SVERIGE, LANDSSEKRETARIATET ROSENDALSGATAN 18.

"THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. HAS ESTABLISHED A WAR REFUGEE BOARD, MADE UP OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY, WAR AND STATE DEPARTMENTS, TO RESCUE ENDANGERED REFUGEES IN EVERY AREA OF THE WORLD. THE DIRECTOR OF THIS BOARD IS JOHN PEHLE. THIS ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT FOUNDS A COMPLETELY NEW POLICY AND PRESENTS AN OPPORTUNITY FOR SAVING THOUSANDS OF LIVES. THE MOST COMPLETE COOPERATION IS BEING GIVEN TO THE BOARD BY THE LABOR MOVEMENT, THE UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, THE FREE WORLD AND ADDITIONAL HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES. YOUR HELP IS REQUIRED IN OBTAINING INFORMATION REGARDING CONDITIONS IN OCCUPIED AND NEUTRAL TERRITORIES AND IN ESTABLISHING RESCUE APPARATUS IN SUCH COUNTRIES. YOU WILL BE FURNISHED WITH WHATEVER FUNDS ARE NEEDED. KINDLY EXTEND THE CHARTIEST WELCOME TO THE PEOPLE WHO WILL CONTACT YOU. YOU SHOULD PERF CONTACTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES AND ENLIST THE ASSISTANCE OF OUR FRIENDS EVERYWHERE. IF YOU HAVE

SECRET

(CONTINUED ON FOLLOWING SHEET)

PRINTED BY THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DATE MARCH 13, 1944 RECD: 3/13/44 [illegible] OUT 4250

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

TO TAYLOR [redacted] SECRET

G BUILDING DISTRIBUTION

(CONTINUATION OF 4252.)

CONFIRMATION

SECRET

DELEGATES WHO ARE GOING TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE. PLEASE SUPPLY THEM WITH THE MOST COMPLETE DATA. PLEASE SEND US AT ONCE YOUR RECOMMENDATIONS AND COMMENTS. YOU CAN COMMUNICATE WITH ME VIA THE PERSON WHO DELIVERS THIS MESSAGE TO YOU. YOU ARE BEING DEPENDED ON IN THIS LAST AND UNLIMITED ATTEMPT TO SAVE INNUMERABLE LIVES."

KINDLY GET IN TOUCH WITH LIEBMANN AND ANDERSON PERSONALLY AND ADVISE THEM OF GANDHI'S AIM. ANY QUESTIONS OR ANSWERS REGARDING THIS MESSAGE SHOULD BE DELIVERED VIA OUR CHANNELS.

CONFIRMATION

SECRET

TOR: 3/14/44 STOW

INITIALS: [illegible] ROF [illegible] ADC

R 252

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DATE MARCH 13, 1944 RECD: 3/14/44 4:50PM OUT 4596

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

TO TAYLOR, [redacted] SECRET

Q BUILDING DISTRIBUTION

CONFIRMATION: 81

INFORMATION: DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT, MAGRUDER, SCRIBNER, X-2, ETO.

Taylor Cole

#853. TO GET FROM 908.

CONFIRMATION

SECRET

1. WE HAVE BEEN ADVISED BY WILHELM BOHM THAT THE LETTER TO HIM FROM ISAAC SCHULTZ HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVED BY HIM. LONDON REPORTS THAT THEY SENT THIS LETTER TO YOU VIA POUCH ON NOV.17TH. DID YOU GET IT? IF YOU DID, WHAT WAS THE REASON IT WAS NOT DELIVERED? 505 WISHES TO HAVE A REPLY AT ONCE, AS THE LETTER IS IMPORTANT.

2. THE FOLLOWING IS FOR 155: WITH FURTHER REFERENCE TO OUR #852 WIRE REGARDING GARBO, KINDLY ARRANGE FOR THE IDENTICAL MESSAGE TO BE GIVEN TO CHARLES LINDLEY, THE PRESIDENT OF I.T.F. STOLZ WAS PREVIOUSLY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF I.F.T.U.

3. THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR THIS BRANCH'S ENTIRE EUROPEAN ACTIVITY IS NOW REGIS.

CONFIRMATION SECRET

TOD: 3/14/44 9:35PM

RBM RCF AGC1C

R 853

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DATE MARCH 16, 1944 RECD: 3/16/44 6:44PM OUT 4765

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES PRIORITY

TO TAYLOR, [redacted] SECRET

BUILDING DISTRIBUTION

CONFIRMATION: DI

INFORMATION: DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT, MAGNUDER, SCRIBNER, X-2, ETO.

1856. SOS TO 155 WITH REFERENCE TO YOUR 1177.

SECRET

WE COMPLETELY UNDERSTAND THE PROBLEM YOU RAISE IN THE ABOVE CABLE. CARBO DESIRES YOU TO EMPLOY YOUR OWN DISCRETION IN EVERY PROCEDURAL QUESTION, INCLUDING THAT OF CONFERRING WITH THE MINISTER. THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS ALREADY GIVEN ITS APPROVAL TO THE OVERALL PLAN. HOWEVER, CLEARING EACH SEPARATE STEP THROUGH THE CUSTOMARY CHANNELS HERE WOULD INVOLVE RED TAPE AND DELAY CAUSED BY TECHNICALITIES, WHICH CARBO WISHES TO PREVENT. THE REASON THAT WE ARE TAKING PART IN THIS MATTER IS TO SOME EXTENT THE ASSURANCE THAT IT WILL BE POSSIBLE FOR US TO OFFER RAPID AND EFFICIENT COMMUNICATION, FOR WHICH WE BELIEVE WE WILL GAIN IMPORTANT BENEFITS IN RETURN. I AM CONFIDENT THAT BOTH YOU AND THE MINISTER WILL APPRECIATE THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT ANY LOSS OF TIME IN TRANSMITTING MESSAGES BECAUSE TIME IS OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE TO US.

SECRET

CONFIRMATION

TOD: 3/17/44 3:05AM

BBM RCF WMS AGC

R 256

PRINTED BY THE [illegible] CO., DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.

OSS
Form 68 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE March 23, 1944 REC'D 3/24/44 5:43 PM

TO TAYLOR, [redacted]

PRIORITY
ROUTINE
DEFERRED

FROM OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OUT-5294

DISTRIBUTION

CONFIRMATION TO ORIGINATOR
SPECIAL FUNDS

FOR INFORMATION
DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT, EIO, SI

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—[illegible]

TRANSMITTED IN CODE OR CIPHER

SECRET

#264. To [illegible] from 128.

I have been requested by John Pehle to allow you to be the representative of his agency in Sweden. For reasons which you will appreciate, I have given my consent. We have agreed that you will perform this work for a period of 90 days. At the end of that time, you will advise me of the amount of time you [illegible] on Pehle's work, and thereupon, you and I will [illegible] whether you ought to go on with his work or whether he should obtain a representative of his own. I wish to assist Pehle in this critical situation since he has been so [illegible] to us, and I hope that without allowing your other [illegible] to suffer, you will do all that you find possible. I understand that you will receive a wire from Pehle yourself.

SECRET

TOD: 3/24/44 9:50 PM

WIR AOC:C

INITIALS OF "RELEASING" OFFICER

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO COPY OR REPRODUCE THIS CABLE
WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION FROM THE SECRETARIAT

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DATE MARCH 13, 1944 IN 3076

FROM TAYLOR, [redacted]

TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES SECRET

Q BUILDING DISTRIBUTION

ACTION: SI

INFORMATION: DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT, WARNDER, SCHINER, ETO, X-2.

SECRET

6177. TO CARBO AND 154 AND 903 FROM 155. REFERENCE YOUR 6244 AND 6245.

155 FEELS THAT HE MUST RAISE CERTAIN OBJECTIONS TO THE TECHNICAL PRACTICABILITY OF CARRYING OUT THE ACTIVITIES PROPOSED IN YOUR ABOVE CABLES IN THE MANNER OUTLINED THEREIN, ALTHOUGH ALL OF US ARE READY TO PUSH THE PROJECT VIGOROUSLY.

YOU PROBABLY REALIZE THAT STATE IS WORKING IN THIS FIELD BOTH THROUGH THE LEGATION AND THE LOCAL MINISTER. IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR AN OFFICER CONNECTED WITH OSS TO OPERATE IN THIS FIELD FOR A SUBSTANTIAL PERIOD OF TIME WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MINISTER, AND AN ATTEMPT TO SET UP THE OPERATION WOULD CRITICALLY JEOPARDIZE THE CONTINUANCE OF THE REGULAR FUNCTIONS OF ALL OF US. MY VIEWPOINT IS SHARED BY 607 AND 79% WITH WHOM I HAVE DISCUSSED THE MATTER.

WE SUGGEST THAT YOU EFFECT A PROPER CLEARANCE OF THIS MATTER THROUGH STATE, AND THAT YOU INFORM US IF THIS HAS BEEN ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED.

TORS 3/14/44 4:11AM

SECRET

R 177

Form 60 (Revised)

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

DATE March 25, 1944

FROM TAYLOR, [redacted]

TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

PRIORITY

ROUTINE

DEFERRED

IN-6010

DISTRIBUTION

FOR ACTION	FOR INFORMATION
SI	DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT, MACRUDER, SCRIBNER, X-2, ETO

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—23809-1

RECEIVED IN CODE OR CIPHER

SECRET

#190. To 908 from 799. In reference to your #263.

We do not altogether understand the initial portion of the above message, referring to the Garbo plans. Are you able to supply us with more particulars about the person referred to, so that his identity may be determined?

In the opinion of 736 a revival of the Lud project is not justified on the basis of the local situation.

SECRET

TOR: 3/25/44 8:19 p.m.

IT IS FORBIDDEN TO COPY OR REPRODUCE THIS CABLE WITHOUT AUTHORIZATION FROM THE SECRETARIAT

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

(in 11763)

DATE [redacted] 7, 1944

FROM TAYLOR, [redacted]

TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES SECRET

O BUILDING DISTRIBUTION

ACTION: SI.

INFORMATION: DIRECTOR, SECRETARIAT, MORRISER, SCRIBNER, ETO/X-2,

SECRET

(A36). FROM 769 TO 120.

KINDLY INFORM CARGO THAT THE BULGARIAN MINISTER AT THIS END WAS APPROACHED THROUGH INTERMEDIARIES ALONG THE LINES RECOMMENDED. THE MINISTER WAS PRESENTED WITH A FORCEFUL MEMORANDUM RECAPITULATING THE TALKS AT ANKARA AS WELL AS AN [redacted] THAT WE ARE WAITING FOR THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT TO MAKE DEFINITE ASSURANCES. THE BULGARIAN MINISTER SUBMITTED A PERSONAL WRITTEN ANSWER. LAST WEEK, A BULGARIAN LEGATION COURIER DEPARTED FOR SOFIA FROM STOCKHOLM AND ACCORDING TO THE MINISTER, THE ABOVE MENTIONED MEMORANDUM WAS DISPATCHED TO HIS FOREIGN OFFICE. HE ALSO SAID THAT IF AND WHEN THE COURIER GETS BACK, AN ANSWER MAY BE EXPECTED.

CARGO SHOULD BE TOLD THAT THE COOPERATION OF OUR ORGANIZATION'S REPRESENTATIVE AT THIS END MADE THE CONTACT WITH THE BULGARIAN MINISTER POSSIBLE, AND THAT OTHER AFFAIRS OF DIRECT CONCERN TO OUR [redacted] ORGANIZATION ARE ALSO INVOLVED. THEREFORE, FOR THE TIME BEING THE WHOLE OPERATION SHOULD BE KEPT IN UTTER SECRECY. SIMILAR AID AND COOPERATION WAS REQUESTED IN RELATION TO CERTAIN HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ADVANCES CONCERNING HUNGARIAN ACTIVITIES. THE BALTIC ACTIVITIES WHICH CARGO APPROVED HAVE BEEN ALREADY

SECRET

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

PRINTED BY THE STANDARD REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DATE [illegible] 1944 IN 11765

FROM [redacted]

TO OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES SECRET

O BUILDING DISTRIBUTION

(CONTINUATION OF [illegible], PAGE TWO)

SECRET

[illegible] TO YIELD USEFUL INTELLIGENCE DATA AS AN INCIDENTAL RESULT. THIS IS IS AN ADDITIONAL INSTANCE DEMONSTRATING THE INTIMATE COOPERATION WHICH EXISTS BETWEEN THE WAR REFUGEE BOARD AND OUR ORGANIZATION INVOLVING THE BALTIC COUNTRIES.

TOUL 6/7/44 [illegible]

[illegible]

SECRET

PRINTED BY THE STANDARD [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL

[DDO 82-0650]

18 FEB 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence

THROUGH: Deputy Director of Operations

FROM: [redacted]
Chief, Soviet/East European Division

SUBJECT: Swedish Inquiry on Location of Raoul Wallenberg

The attached information on a Moscow psychiatric clinic is provided for background use by the DDCI in responding to the inquiry from a Swedish diplomat. The information is primarily from overt sources and may be passed to the Swedish diplomat at the DDCI's discretion.

[redacted]

Attachment

DDO/SE/USSR [redacted] 18 Feb 1982

Distribution:
Orig - DDCI, w/att
1 - Exec Registry, w/att
2 - DDO Registry, w/att
1 - C/SE, w/att
2 - CSE/USSR, w/att

DERIVATIVE CLASS 0131196
☐ DECL ☒ REVW ON 18 Feb 02
DERIVED FROM D9c.1
ALL CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Physical Description

The Psycho-neurological Dispensary No. 13 of the Sevastopoljskiy and Sovietskiy regions in the Cheremushkiy district (rayon) of Moscow is located on 26/28 Sevastopoljskiy prospekt on the northwest corner of its intersection with Verevo-Volochnyy proyezd. It is eight kilometers south of the Kremlin, across the Moscow River. There are no physical indications of security, i.e., no fences around the dispensary compound, which indicates that it is probably an out-patient clinic. Ordinary psychiatric hospitals (OPHs) normally are surrounded by walls, and the more severe special psychiatric hospitals (SPHs) by security fences. The dispensary, apparently a two-story building, is in a compound with three five-story structures which appear to be apartment buildings. A check of the reverse directory of the Moscow telephone book (1971) shows 19 private listings for the address of 28 Sevastopoljskih prospekt, indicating that there are private dwellings in the compound. The following entries regarding the dispensary were found in the 1978 Moscow telephone book:

Registrar	120 90 07
Domestic Assistance	120 83 32
Head Nurse	120 12 50
Head Physician	120 22 55
Medical Labor Mast.	128 16 11

Detention Practices

Studies of Soviet psychiatric and internment practices based on emigre debriefings indicate that out-patient psychiatric clinics have been used to detain and "assess" Soviet political dissidents on a short-term (days or weeks) basis. Political dissidents are usually detained for longer periods (weeks, months) of "evaluation" at OPHs. One such example is that of Vladimir Bukovskiy, who was detained in several OPHs and later confined in an SPH. Long-term incarceration of political dissidents or prisoners usually occurs at SPHs, prisons, or labor camps, which are all to various degrees guarded facilities. Soviet practice with

foreign prisoners is to isolate them in these more secure facilities, usually a prison or a labor camp.

Use of Dispensary No. 13 for Detention of Dissidents

According to our analysis of Soviet penal practices, samizdat sources have identified Psycho-neurological Dispensary No. 13 as an institution associated with the detention and examination of dissidents. It is their judgment that this dispensary, or out-patient clinic, has probably been used for screening and temporary detention of dissidents, but that it is not used for long-term imprisonment, nor to detain or confine foreigners.

Conclusion

It is conceivable that a political prisoner might be detained at the No. 13 dispensary/clinic. It is highly doubtful that Raoul Wallenberg was kept there on a long-term basis, since (1) we have no independent evidence to that effect, (2) it is against Soviet practice to use such clinics for anything but short-term detention, (3) it is against Soviet practice to intern foreigners in facilities other than prisons or labor camps, and (4) Wallenberg's case is of such notoriety that we would not expect the Soviets to hold him in a minimum security facility in a city to which foreigners have easy access. Given Soviet practice of detaining political prisoners for short-term assessment at psychiatric clinics, we would not rule out the possibility that Raoul Wallenberg was held briefly in Dispensary No. 13--either for assessment or in transit.

SECRET

3 September 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Information Management Staff, DO

VIA: [redacted]
Director [redacted]formation Services, DDA

FROM: [redacted]
Chief,

SUBJECT: Docume
Affair

REFERENCE: Memor 1982;
Subj lenburg
Affa

ANGER
THORNBERG

The attached classification review of permanen document relating to Wallenburg is ment is being held at SECRET because se might have on the Wallenburg af

DOS

[redacted]

XARZ-28978
3 Sept. 82

Attachment: H/W
OSS cable No. 1447 from Bari to Caserta dtd 7 Nov 44

DOWNGRADED TO CONFIDENTIAL
WHEN SEPARATED FROM ATTACHMENT

RECORD COPY

201-005925

CL BY 0104270
DECL OADR
DERIVED FROM LTR 4-82

SECRET

SECRET

3 September 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Information Management Staff, DO

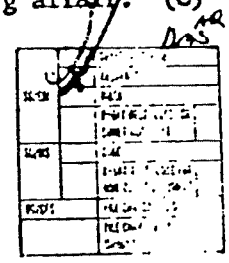
VIA: [redacted]
Director of Information Services, DDA

FROM: [redacted]
Chief, Classification Review Division, OIS

SUBJECT: Document Relating to the Raoul Wallenburg Affair Found in OSS Records (U)

REFERENCE: Memorandum from Chief, CRD: dated 8 February 1982; Subject: Documents Relating to the Raoul Wallenburg Affair Found in OSS Records

The attached document was found during the systematic classification review of permanent OSS records. As noted in the past, any document relating to Wallenburg is forwarded for your disposition. The document is being held at SECRET because of the possible adverse effect its release might have on the Wallenburg affair. (C)



[redacted]

XARZ - 28978
3 Sept. 82

Attachment: H/W
OSS cable No. 1447 from Bari to Caserta dtd 7 Nov 44

DOWNGRADED TO CONFIDENTIAL
WHEN SEPARATED FROM ATTACHMENT

RECORD COPY

201-005925

CL BY 0104270
DECL OADR
DERIVED FROM LIA 4-82

SECRET

OUTGOING MESSAGES

(SECRET)

FOR: [redacted], [redacted]

FROM: [redacted], [redacted]

INFORMATION:

PARAPHRASE

DATE: NOV 7, 1944

NUMBER: 1147

PARAPHRASED BY:

Sece [redacted] (name); address (unknown).

He may be contacted only through per Anger Swedish legation Budapest. Raoul Wallenberg of the same legation will know if he is not in Budapest. Sece had Swedish signal plan, whole affair was administered by Sece. Concerning the signal plan, Ney, former secretary of the Hungarian legation should contact Captain Thornberg in Stockholm. Any reliable Hungarian leaving Hungary, referring to Gallert, can contact Sece. "Vasad" is the password. The former address of Sece is "Budapest XI. Kalmán 32.

[redacted] [redacted]

Confirm : Siller

Copy : CO

Ben

ATT to NARZ-28978

201-5925

Classification: SECRET

(This form is to be used for material extracted from CIA-controlled documents.)

3/25/83: Notes for George K: (subj: Wallenberg)

① - previous White House involvement. 81-82 - Charles Levy (Lt attorney) - correspondence w/ Pres. Reagan - FOIA request. correspondence btwn (Sprehn & Fred Fielding) to expedite matter -

② No new information on RW's whereabouts or whether he is alive -
Nothing to indicate he was OSS agent; indeed, info to contrary.

③ CIA Files do not reveal anything of substance beyond what is in public domain - but can't be released because;
① protect sensitive liaison relationships
② sources & methods -

④ CIA has responded fully to every State Dept inquiry for info. - nothing of substance has been withheld.
but: any intell. is collateral; this is not conducted on intelligence mission -

⑤ [redacted] involvement w/ Wallenberg case in recent years -
(don't need to talk about this w/ NSC)

⑥ files show material on several key public sources which casts doubt on their credibility.

Classification:

☐ DCL ☐ RVW DRV BY

FORM 4123

Classification: SECRET

(This form is to be used for material extracted from CIA-controlled documents.)

(7) Mostly State Dep't. documents - they have pursued the case.

Classification:

☐ DCL ☐ RVW ____ OBV ____ BY ____

FORM 4123
6-79

DDI- 7205-83

3 October 1983

MEMORANDUM

FROM: [redacted]
Analyst, Current Support Division
Office of Soviet Analysis

SUBJECT: Report on Death of Rao

LINNANDER
PAVLOV

SU

A retired justice o
a Norwegian arms dealer
him that Raoul Wallenbe
1983 while under house

The retired justice is Gunnar l [illegible] near Stockholm and works part-time as an arbitrator on assignments for the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris. He and I have been friends since he was a UN adviser to the Foreign Ministry of Nepal from 1960 to 1963, while on leave from his work in Sweden's career judicial service, and I was a journalist living in New Delhi.

Linnander wrote to me in mid-August that he would be in New York in late September on an arbitration case and hoped to come down to Washington to visit my wife and me, as he and his wife have visited us in past years in Hong Kong and here. In that letter, he added that he had come across some curious information about a Sasha Pavlov, whom he understood to be the No. 2 man in the KGB, and he asked if I could further identify the man. After checking the unclassified Agency reference aid on Soviet officials, I wrote back that there were two Aleksandr (Sasha) Pavlovs among senior Soviet officials but none listed for the KGB.

After finishing his arbitration hearing in New York, Linnander flew down here on Saturday, 1 October, and spent two nights with us before leaving for Stockholm this morning. Although he did not say so specifically, I had the strong impression that his main purpose in coming to Washington was to tell the Wallenberg story that he related to me Saturday night. He knew I had gone into the US government, and before telling me the story he checked with my wife to confirm his suspicion that I now worked for the Agency. (My 15 August Outside Activity Approval Request on his possible visit had said I would acknowledge my CIA employment to him.)

DDI-7205-83

3 October 1983

MEMORANDUM

FROM: [redacted]
Analyst, Current Support Division
Office of Soviet Analysis

SUBJECT: Report on Death of Raoul Wallenberg

SUMMARY

A retired justice of Sweden's highest court quotes a Norwegian arms dealer as saying a KGB official told him that Raoul Wallenberg died about the end of March 1983 while under house arrest near Moscow.

The retired justice is Gunnar Linnander, who now lives near Stockholm and works part-time as an arbitrator on assignments for the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris. He and I have been friends since he was a UN adviser to the Foreign Ministry of Nepal from 1960 to 1963, while on leave from his work in Sweden's career judicial service, and I was a journalist living in New Delhi.

Linnander wrote to me in mid-August that he would be in New York in late September on an arbitration case and hoped to come down to Washington to visit my wife and me, as he and his wife have visited us in past years in Hong Kong and here. In that letter, he added that he had come across some curious information about a Sasha Pavlov, whom he understood to be the No. 2 man in the KGB, and he asked if I could further identify the man. After checking the unclassified Agency reference aid on Soviet officials, I wrote back that there were two Aleksandr (Sasha) Pavlovs among senior Soviet officials but none listed for the KGB.

After finishing his arbitration hearing in New York, Linnander flew down here on Saturday, 1 October, and spent two nights with us before leaving for Stockholm this morning. Although he did not say so specifically, I had the strong impression that his main purpose in coming to Washington was to tell the Wallenberg story that he related to me Saturday night. He knew I had gone into the US government, and before telling me the story he checked with my wife to confirm his suspicion that I now worked for the Agency. (My 15 August Outside Activity Approval Request on his possible visit had said I would acknowledge my CIA employment to him.)

This was Linnander's story:

At the end of May or the first few days of June, he made one of his periodic visits to Geneva, where his wife Margareta lives part of the time as the representative of combined Swedish aid agencies working with UN and other international organs. In a social contact with a Britisher, the name of Raoul Wallenberg came up. The Britisher commented that "He died two months ago." Linnander was curious. He comes from the same generation (he was born in 1914, Raoul in 1913) and social group as the Swedish banking Wallenberg family, is a personal friend of Raoul's sister, knows various other family members, and is very familiar with Raoul's disappearance in Hungary at the end of World War II and subsequent questions of whether Raoul was being held in the Soviet Union.

The Britisher, whose name Linnander did not give me, explained that his information came from a Norwegian arms dealer who lives in Geneva. The Britisher arranged a lunch a day or two later at which Linnander could talk to the Norwegian, without telling the latter that Linnander wanted to ask about Wallenberg.

They met at a yacht club on the lake and talked in English, although the Britisher understood Scandinavian and said he would not mind their speaking a blend of Norwegian and Swedish. In a general conversation, the Norwegian claimed to have known and worked with President Marcos of the Philippines and Prime Minister Bhutto of Pakistan, and Linnander found him convincing rather than exaggerating. When Linnander worked the conversation around to the Wallenberg family as important bankers in Sweden today, the Norwegian responded with what Linnander found to be as much personal knowledge and apparent access to the family as he has himself. The Norwegian particularly knew Henry Wallenberg, who Linnander says is now retired from the family businesses and living in the south of France.

Linnander then mentioned Raoul. The Norwegian replied, "Oh, he's dead. He died two months ago under house arrest in a forest near Moscow."

Linnander understood that a natural death was meant, although this was not made specific. He pressed the Norwegian on how he knew this. The Norwegian replied that two months earlier he had been visited at 3 a.m. at his Geneva home by Sasha Pavlov, whom he identified as the No. 2 man in the KGB. The Norwegian said Pavlov, whom he knew, pounded on the door, was finally let in, had been drinking some but was not drunk, and over drinks volunteered that Raoul had died.

Why, Linnander asked, had the Norwegian been told this? The Norwegian presumed that he was intended to pass along word to Henry Wallenberg. He told Linnander, however, that he had not done so--that he did not want to get involved in the case or the publicity that has periodically surrounded it. The Norwegian's motives in having told the Britisher and then repeated it to Linnander were not clear to Linnander, he told me, but Linnander speculated that

he was possibly considered a good channel back to the Swedish establishment. Linnander promised not to disclose the Norwegian's name--and he made a point of this to me, not telling me the name. Although Linnander probed him for more information, there was nothing more of significance. The Britisher told Linnander as they were driving together back into Geneva that he had broken off the subject while Linnander went to the bathroom, warning the Norwegian that he had said enough already.

Linnander expressed to me a feeling of awkwardness about this report. He has not discussed it with anyone in the Swedish government, he said. He is afraid that a disclosure to one of his contacts in the cabinet would result in leakage to the press and a public attempt to identify and interview the Norwegian, which Linnander feels would be a breach of his pledge not to disclose the man's identity. Linnander said he had considered taking the story to the Swedish attorney-general, who he says has a somewhat independent position under Swedish law and could pursue it more discreetly, but he has hesitated to do that. One reason is that he is uncertain about who Sasha Pavlov is.

Linnander mentioned to me that Raoul Wallenberg was made an honorary US citizen some years ago. He seemed to be implying that the US government should take interest in this report. He did not directly ask me to report what he told me, but I assume he intended that I should do so. What he did ask was if I could help him identify Sasha Pavlov so he could better evaluate the story. We discussed the possibility that Pavlov is the No. 2 KGB man in Geneva, a level of official who might be in contact with arms dealers and wandering around at 3 a.m.

I told Linnander when he left this morning that I would, as he asked, try to find out something about Pavlov and write to him.

I believe this is a contact that should be followed up with caution. If it were possible to identify Pavlov as someone in a position to have such information and to tell Linnander, he might then be moved to tell the story to someone in the Swedish government. Although it might never be possible to be certain about the story, coming as it does after so many other conflicting official and unofficial Soviet accounts of Wallenberg's fate, a surfacing of the story in Sweden would be to US advantage in reminding the Swedish public of a case that had periodically soured Swedish-Soviet relations.

Sheet
Ltd 2/21/90

NO FOREIGN DISSEM

DD/O 0412-90

OSS

& CIA

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director

VIA: Chief, Eu

FROM: William M
Curator, ...ction

SUBJECT: Raoul Wa
Connecti ...gence

1. (U) This is int
allegations in the Weste ... press
Wallenberg, the Swedish ... 45 who
saved tens of thousands of Jews from the Holocaust and then
disappeared after being imprisoned by the Soviets, had
connections with Western intelligence.

2. (S/NF) The allegations are essentially correct and what follows is drawn from CIA files. The money Wallenberg spent to save Jews came through Iver Olsen, an American official stationed in Stockholm. Olsen was an officer of CIA's predecessor, the Office of Strategic Services. However, he claimed to CIA interviewers in 1955 that he simultaneously worked for Treasury and the War Refugee Board. He insisted to these interviewers that Wallenberg dealt with him only in his War Refugee Board capacity and not in any intelligence activities. The text of this 1955 interview, and the summary of it sent by CIA to State the same year, were released to the public in 1982 under the Freedom of Information Act. In 1979 the State Department told the Soviets that Wallenberg's humanitarian activities were funded by the U.S., but did not tell them about the fact that Wallenberg's contact - Olsen - worked for OSS.

3. (U) Thus, there are some loose ends to this story. In the coming months or years, there may be some criticism of CIA because the OSS connection, though indirect, undoubtedly

CL BY 0186796
DECL OADR
DRV FR COL 3-82

S E C R E T
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

from the Wallenbergs

Sheet
Ltd 2/21/90

NO FOREIGN DISSEM

DD/O 0412-90

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

VIA: Chief, European Division

FROM: William M. Henhoeffer
Curator, Historical Intelligence Collection

SUBJECT: Raoul Wallenberg and his U.S. Intelligence Connections

1. (U) This is intended to inform you of recent press allegations in the Western and Soviet press that Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat in Budapest in 1944-45 who saved tens of thousands of Jews from the Holocaust and then disappeared after being imprisoned by the Soviets, had connections with Western intelligence.

2. (S/NF) The allegations are essentially correct and what follows is drawn from CIA files. The money Wallenberg spent to save Jews came through Iver Olsen, an American official stationed in Stockholm. Olsen was an officer of CIA's predecessor, the Office of Strategic Services. However, he claimed to CIA interviewers in 1955 that he simultaneously worked for Treasury and the War Refugee Board. He insisted to these interviewers that Wallenberg dealt with him only in his War Refugee Board capacity and not in any intelligence activities. The text of this 1955 interview, and the summary of it sent by CIA to State the same year, were released to the public in 1982 under the Freedom of Information Act. In 1979 the State Department told the Soviets that Wallenberg's humanitarian activities were funded by the U.S., but did not tell them about the fact that Wallenberg's contact - Olsen - worked for OSS.

3. (U) Thus, there are some loose ends to this story. In the coming months or years, there may be some criticism of CIA because the OSS connection, though indirect, undoubtedly

CL BY 0186796
DECL OADR
DRV FR COL 3-82

SECRET
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

from the Wallenbergs

provided a pretext for the Soviet imprisonment of this heroic international figure. On the other hand, it should be deeply satisfying to every American intelligence officer that not only American funds but, at least indirectly, American intelligence expertise helped to save some Jews from the Holocaust.

William M. Henhoeffer
William M. Henhoeffer

SECRET
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

DOCUMENT EXTRACT

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OF THIS 201 DOSSIER HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM ANOTHER OFFICIAL DO FILE. PERSONS PERFORMING NAME TRACES ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE DOCUMENT FROM WHICH THIS EXTRACT WAS PREPARED CONTAINS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT AND SHOULD BE REQUESTED FROM IP/FILES.

WALLENBURG, RAOUL
201-0005925
SEX M

[redacted]

CIT SWED

SEE SE/ISP FOR FURTHER INFO

DATE 13 SEP 90

13009639

This document has been approved for release through the HISTORICAL REVIEW PROGRAM of the Central Intelligence Agency.
Date Nov 12 1993
HRP 93-6

S E C R E T

E2 IMPDET CL BY 054979

The Christian Science Monitor
The New York Times
The Washington Post
The Washington Times
The Wall Street Journal
The Chicago Tribune 1
Date 17 October 1989

KGB returns Wallenberg papers; kin say he lives

E Vincent J. Schodolski
Chicago Tribune

MOSCOW—The KGB turned over to family members Monday a passport, notebooks and money belonging to Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved tens of thousands of Jews during World War II before disappearing in the Soviet prison system.

Despite arguments from the family that he is still alive, the Soviet government continued to insist Wallenberg had died in 1947.

"He was physically and psychologically very fit," said Nina Lagergren, Wallenberg's half-sister. "Other people have survived 5 years in the camps."

Wallenberg, who would be 77 now, was one of the enduring heroes of the war, during which he issued Swedish passports to perhaps as many as 20,000 Hungarian Jews about to be deported to death camps.

He was taken by Soviet forces after Budapest on Jan. 17, 1945, allegedly to a friendly meeting with the Soviet commander. Kremlin officials have insisted since 1957 that he died in Moscow's Lubyanka Prison of heart attack two years after his detention.

His documents and other belongings were given to relatives of Wallenberg by the KGB, the Soviet state security agency, but family members said they remained convinced Wallenberg is alive and being held in isolation in a Soviet prison.

Lagergren and Wallenberg's half-brother, Guy Von Darden, along with other members of the Raoul Wallenberg Asociation said they had firsthand information that Wallenberg was alive as recently as 1980 and hinted there had been a later sighting as well.

Wallenberg's half-siblings and other members of the association were invited to Moscow by Soviet officials who said they would produce new evidence that the Swede, heir to a huge industrial fortune, had died in 1947.

But the group remained skeptical after their meeting Monday.

"We think that it is peculiar that just before we came they find new things," said Per Anger, a former Swedish diplomat and chairman of the Wallenberg Association.

Anger, who worked with Wallenberg in wartime Hungary, said he had immediately recognized the diplomatic passport produced by the KGB since he himself had signed it for Wallenberg in Budapest.

The Soviets have admitted that postwar hysteria over spies and Josef Stalin's ruthlessness led to Wallenberg's arrest, but have continued to insist that he died of natural causes in jail.

On Monday Anger said the Swedish group was convinced the Soviets had lost all trace of Wallenberg as a result of the death of many of those who ran Stalin's prison camp system. However, he said there were too many witnesses who claim to have seen Wallenberg alive after 1947 for the Soviet story to be acceptable.

There were firsthand reports, he said, of Wallenberg being treated in a prison hospital in the Soviet city of Vladimir in 1979 or 1980.

Anger said his group had given the KGB a list of 20 people who said they saw Wallenberg alive after the time the Soviets insist he died, and asked for KGB help in finding them. Anger said the Swedes were convinced that at least half of those on the list were still alive and living in the Soviet Union.

The delegation, which will remain in Moscow until Friday, said it hopes to meet with as many of the witnesses as possible and then again with the KGB.

There have been repeated accounts by those who claim to have seen Wallenberg alive in Soviet prisons and hospitals.

A retired Hungarian translator, identified by the Hungarian newspaper Magyar Nemzet as Mrs. Istvan K., said she was arrested by the Soviets in Budapest at the same time as Wallenberg and flown with him to Moscow.

"He did not expect anything good," she said about her conversations with Wallenberg during their flight. "When the plane took off he said, 'Take a good look because you will never see Hungary again,'" the woman said.

She said that when they landed in Moscow there were prison vans waiting for them. That was the last time she ever saw Wallenberg.

In addition to the passport and other materials handed over in plastic bags by the KGB Monday, the Swedes said Vladimir Pirozhkov, a man who was described as a deputy chairman of the KGB, produced a death certificate that has previously been declared suspect by Swedish officials.

(continued on next page)

177/2-D

Von Darden told a news conference at the Swedish Embassy that the document was the same one shown to Swedish officials before

and that it contained many errors.

Wallenberg's date of birth is listed incorrectly, he said, his first name is omitted and the certificate is not printed on official paper, nor does it bear an official stamp. The Soviets claims the doctor who signed the original death certificate died four years later.

Von Darden and Lagergren said they had never seen conclusive proof that Wallenberg was dead.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov, in a separate news conference Monday, repeated the longstanding Soviet position on the diplomat's death. "It is an irrefutable fact that Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947," Gerasimov said.

He said the documents turned over to the family Monday had been uncovered during a search of KGB archives. Repeating the officially held line in the *glasnost*-era Soviet Union, Gerasimov said Wallenberg had been innocently caught up in a "maelstrom of repression."

"The Soviet people hold him in high regard for what he did in Hungary," Gerasimov said.

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

87 6189289 ASR PAGE 001 IN 6189289
TOR: 181225Z SEP 87 [redacted]

S E C R E T 181204Z SEP 87 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR.

[redacted]

SUBJECT: LEAD TO UKRANIAN EMIGRE

1. ON 18 SEPTEMBER, EMBASSY POLOFF RICH STEPHENSON ADVISED [redacted] OF CONTACT OF POTENTIAL INTEREST. ACCORDING TO POLOFF, IOSIP M KHAYLOVICH ((TERELYA)) (DOB: 1943), WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE SERVED AS CENTRAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNDERGROUND UKRANIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ADMINISTRATIVE ORG LEAVE THE USSR, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS SEPT. TERELYA WILL FLY TO AMSTERD IN CANADA. (THERE IS A KLM FLIGHT FOR AMSTERDAM.)

TERELYA

2. DURING ENCOUNTER WITH STEPH FORMER POLITICAL PRISONER (NFI) ON THAT HE HAD ATTENPTED, WITHOUT SUC POLITICAL SECTION IN TOUCH WITH UK SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL ((WALLENBER DIVULGE NAME OF THE UKRANIAN IN QU HE CLAIMED THAT WALLENBERG WAS INI ((OTTENBERG)), A FORMER SWEDISH NA THE 30TH ARMY. ACCORDING TO SUBJE OTTENBERG'S ACTUAL UNIT, LISITNG F FURTHER ASSERTED THAT FROM 1945 T(BY A LIEUTENANT (FNU) ((SENIGEV)) ACCORDING TO TERELYA, HIS UKRANIA ARMY AND LATER WITH THE "CZECHOSL

3. ON MORE IMMEDIATE INTEREST, TERELYA CLAIMED SOME KNOWLEDGE OF SOVIET SDI CONSTRUCTION AT LENINSK (REPORTEDLY NOT ON MAPS), APPROXIMATELY 90 KILOMETERS (DIRECTION UNKNOWN) FROM BAYKANUR IN THE KIZIL-ORDINSKAY OBLAST. HE CLAIMED THAT PORTION OF CONSTRUCTION WAS 6-7 FLOORS BELOW GROUND.

4. SEPARETELY, TERELYA STATED THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE BUILT A DEFENSE COMMAND HEADQUARTERS IN CHEKHOV NEAR MOSCOW.

5. ACCORDING TO EMBASSY POLOFF, TERELYA EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO TALK MORE OPENLY ONCE IN THE WEST. HE HAD NO ADDRESS IN HOLLAND OR CANADA BUT INDICATED THAT HE COULD BE CONTACTED VIA:

FATHER DAZKO
PLAZA MADONNA
DEI NO. 3
00184 ROME

6. UNFORTUNATELY, 15 SEPTEMBER MEETING AT FORMER POLITICAL PRISONER'S APARTMENT WAS INTERRUPTED BY UNIFORMED MILITIAMAN AND PLAINCLOTHESMAN (WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A PEOPLE'S DEPUTY) BOTH OF WHOM HAD OSTENSIBLY COME TO DISCUSS FORMER PRISONER'S LEGAL PROBLEMS. IDENTIFICATION WAS DEMANDED OF ALL PRESENT, INCLUDING POLOFF. THE NAMES OF ALL WERE CAREFULLY NOTED AND THE TWO LEFT AFTER 15-20 MINUTES.

<<< TEMPORARY WORKING COPY - DESTROY AFTER USE >>>

S E C R E T

[redacted]

S E C R E T 181204Z SEP 87 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR.

[redacted]

SUBJECT: LEAD TO UKRANIAN EMIGRE

1. ON 18 SEPTEMBER, EMBASSY POLOFF RICH STEPHENSON ADVISED [redacted] OF CONTACT OF POTENTIAL INTEREST. ACCORDING TO POLOFF, IOSIP M KHAYLOVICH ((TERELYA)) (DOB: 1943), WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE SERVED AS CENTRAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN OF THE UNDERGROUND UKRANIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION SINCE 1976, PLANNED TO LEAVE THE USSR, ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN ON 18 SEPT. TERELYA WILL FLY TO AMSTERDAM, WITH ULTIMATE PLANS TO SETTLE IN CANADA. (THERE IS A KLM FLIGHT DEPARTING MOSCOW EVERY FRIDAY FOR AMSTERDAM.)

2. DURING ENCOUNTER WITH STEPHENSON AT THE APARTMENT OF A FORMER POLITICAL PRISONER (NFI) ON 15 SEPTEMBER, TERELYA STATED THAT HE HAD ATTENPTED, WITHOUT SUCCESS, TO PUT US EMBASSY'S POLITICAL SECTION IN TOUCH WITH UKRANIAN WHO PURPORTEDLY DEBRIEFED SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL ((WALLENBERG)) IN 1945. TERELYA WOULD NOT DIVULGE NAME OF THE UKRANIAN IN QUESTION DURING THEIR DISCUSSION. HE CLAIMED THAT WALLENBERG WAS INITIALLY INTERROGATED BY ONE (FNU) ((OTTENBERG)), A FORMER SWEDISH NATIONAL AND MAJOR IN SMERSH WITH THE 30TH ARMY. ACCORDING TO SUBJECT, SOVIETS PURPOSELY CONCEALED OTTENBERG'S ACTUAL UNIT, LISITNG HIM WITH THE 18TH ARMY. TERELYA FURTHER ASSERTED THAT FROM 1945 TO 1954 WALLENBERG WAS INTERROGATED BY A LIEUTENANT (FNU) ((SENIGEV)), WHO WAS KILLED (NFI) IN 1979. ACCORDING TO TERELYA, HIS UKRANIAN SOURCE WAS ASSIGNED TO THE 30TH ARMY AND LATER WITH THE "CZECHOSLOVAKIAN KORPUS".

3. ON MORE IMMEDIATE INTEREST, TERELYA CLAIMED SOME KNOWLEDGE OF SOVIET SDI CONSTRUCTION AT LENINSK (REPORTEDLY NOT ON MAPS), APPROXIMATELY 90 KILOMETERS (DIRECTION UNKNOWN) FROM BAYKANUR IN THE KIZIL-ORDINSKAY OBLAST. HE CLAIMED THAT PORTION OF CONSTRUCTION WAS 6-7 FLOORS BELOW GROUND.

4. SEPARETELY, TERELYA STATED THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE BUILT A DEFENSE COMMAND HEADQUARTERS IN CHEKHOV NEAR MOSCOW.

5. ACCORDING TO EMBASSY POLOFF, TERELYA EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS TO TALK MORE OPENLY ONCE IN THE WEST. HE HAD NO ADDRESS IN HOLLAND OR CANADA BUT INDICATED THAT HE COULD BE CONTACTED VIA:

FATHER DAZKO
PLAZA MADONNA
DEI NO. 3
00184 ROME

6. UNFORTUNATELY, 15 SEPTEMBER MEETING AT FORMER POLITICAL PRISONER'S APARTMENT WAS INTERRUPTED BY UNIFORMED MILITIAMAN AND PLAINCLOTHESMAN (WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A PEOPLE'S DEPUTY) BOTH OF WHOM HAD OSTENSIBLY COME TO DISCUSS FORMER PRISONER'S LEGAL PROBLEMS. IDENTIFICATION WAS DEMANDED OF ALL PRESENT, INCLUDING POLOFF. THE NAMES OF ALL WERE CAREFULLY NOTED AND THE TWO LEFT AFTER 15-20 MINUTES.

TERELYA'S CHANCES OF EMIGRATION. [redacted] WILL FOLLOW-UP WITH STEPHENSON TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT HE LEFT USSR AS SCHEDULED ON 18 SEPTEMBER. WE WILL ADVISE.

8. NO[redacted] REQUEST HQS' TRACES

9. INDEX: TERELYA, WALLENBERG, OTTENBERT, SENIGEV.

10. FILE: [redacted] DECL OADR DRV HUM 4-82.
SEE DIR-676581, 26SEP87
END OF MESSAGE SE[redacted]ET

***

END OF DOCUMENT

FRP: , , , , , , ,

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

87 7330806 ASR PAGE 001 IN 7330806

TOR: 291148Z DEC 87 [redacted]

S E C R E T 291112Z DEC 87 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR.

[redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted] REPORT ON LATVIAN EMIGRE JANIS ROZKALNS; RUMOR OF CONTACT WITH RAOUL WALLENBERG

REFS: A. DIRECTOR 764429
B. [redacted]

1. ACTION: FYI.

2. AT 22 DECEMBER MEETING, [redacted] PASSED [redacted] REPORT FROM SOURCE [redacted] WHICH GIVES ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND AND ASSESSMENT OF JANIS ((ROZKALNS)) WHICH COULD BE USEFUL IN VIEW OF REF A PLANS TO CONTACT HIM. REPORT ALSO INCLUDES STATEMENT BY ROZKALNS OF CONTACT WITH SOVIET PRISONER ALLEGING TO HAVE MET RAOUL ((WALLENBERG)) AS LATE AS 1979.

3. JANIS ROZKALNS. ROZKALNS WAS ARRESTED IN RIGA IN APRIL 1983 WHEN THE KGB SEARCHED HIS APARTMENT AND DISCOVERED BIBLES AND RELIGIOUS WRITINGS. HE WAS SENTENCED TO A PENAL CAMP WITH STRICT DISCIPLINE IN PERM (URALS). AT THE TIME HE WAS ABOUT 35 AND HIS WIFE GUNTA HAD JUST GIVEN BIRTH TO TWINS (13 JANUARY 1983). THE FAMILY'S SITUATION SUBSEQUENTLY GREW QUITE DIFFICULT, BUT DURING THE LEGAL PROCEEDINGS ROZKALNS STUBBORNLY REFUSED TO NAME HIS ASSOCIATES OR TO AGREE TO COLLABORATE WITH THE KGB. AFTER HIS RELEASE IN 1987, ROZKALNS RESUMED HIS EARLIER ACTIVITY. HE CAMPAIGNED FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND RELATED ISSUES. ALL THE INFORMATION HE GAVE TO SUPPORT HIS POINTS WAS CORRECT AND COULD BE VERIFIED. HE IS A TRUSTING MAN WHO CAMPAIGNS FOR CHRISTIAN MORALITY AND VALUES AND WHO PRACTICES WHAT HE PREACHES. THE KGB DID NOT TAKE KINDLY TO HIS ACTIVITIES AND EXPELLED HIM FROM LATVIA ON 16 OCTOBER 1987 TO VIENNA AS A MEMBER OF THE "JEWISH QUOTA". ROZKALNS HAS NEVER SHOWN ANY LACK OF CREDIBILITY. ON THE CONTRARY, HE HAS BEEN VERY CAREFUL IN HIS STATEMENTS AND HAS ALWAYS TRIED TO DOUBLE CHECK HIS FACTS.

4. THE WALLENBERG STORY. WHILE IMPRISONED IN THE PERM CAMP, ROZKALNS MET A SOVIET PRISONER WHO INSISTED THAT HE HAD PERSONALLY MET RAOUL WALLENBERG IN 1979 AT ANOTHER CAMP WHERE THE SOVIET HAD BEEN CONFINED PRIOR TO PERM. THE PRISONER MAINTAINED THAT WALLENBERG HAD ORIGINALLY BEEN ARRESTED (IN 1945) BECAUSE THE SOVIET TROOPS WANTED TO GET HOLD OF HIS FINE CAR. WALLENBERG REFUSED TO TURN THE CAR OVER TO THEM AND WAS THEREFORE ARRESTED. THROUGH A LATVIAN EMIGRANT AND HIS WIFE, ROZKALNS WAS ABLE TO GET HOLD OF A PHOTOGRAPH OF WALLENBERG TO SHOW HIS FELLOW PRISONER. THE PRISONER WAS CERTAIN THAT THE PICTURE AND THE PERSON HE MET WERE IDENTICAL AND HELD ONTO HIS STORY OF HAVING MET WALLENBERG. THE SOVIET SAID THAT IN 1984 HE MET ANOTHER PRISONER WHO KNEW WHERE WALLENBERG WAS IN 1984.

5. ROZKALNS DESCRIBED THE SOVIET PRISONER AS ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY. BECAUSE THE SOVIET IS STILL IN THE PRISON CAMP, OR AT LEAST IN THE USSR, ROZKALNS BELIEVED IT NECESSARY TO

<<< TEMPORARY WORKING COPY - DESTROY AFTER USE >>>

CONCEAL HIS NAME, BECAUSE ITS BEING DISCLOSED COULD COST THE PRISONER HIS LIFE. ROZKALNS ASKED SEVERAL LATVIAN EMIGRES HOW HE SHOULD USE HIS KNOWLEDGE OF WALLENBERG, AND THEY ADVISED HIM TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THE WALLENBERG FOUNDATION IN SWEDEN, WHICH HE PROMISED TO DO, PROBABLY IN DECEMBER.

6. [redacted]

7. FILE: [redacted] DECL OADR DRV:HUM 4-82.
ALL SECRET.
END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

END OF DOCUMENT

OSG/CFB

*SE06**********
* SUMMARY FOR: OTTA-63132C0388 PRINT DATE: 21 MAR 88 *
****
/13/

SECRET FRP: ,2, , , , , ,

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

88 8225024 ASP PAGE 001 IN 8225024
TOR: 162153Z MAR 88 [redacted]

S E C R E T 162146Z MAR 88 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: PRIORITY DIRECTOR.

[redacted]

SUBJECT: CANADIAN REPORT ON RAOUL WALLENBERG WHEREABOUTS

REF: A. MONTREAL CONSULATE GENERAL 00736, 8 MARCH
B. AMBASSY OTTAWA 727

1. ACTION REQUESTED: ANY COMMENTS ON REF REPORTS AND CONFIRMATION OF LOCATION OF SOVIET PRISON/GULAG PER PARA 3 BELOW.

2. REFS CONCERN STATEMENTS BY CANADIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST IRWIN COTLER TO TORONTO "GLOBE AND MAIL" AND OTHERS THAT COTLER HAS PERSUASIVE EVIDENCE THAT WWII SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE IN USSR. ACCORDING TO MOST RECENT REPORT AVAILABLE TO COTLER (FROM "TRUSTED FRIEND OF A TRUSTED FRIEND"), WALLENBERG IS BEING HELD IN A PRISON IN OR NEAR MYRNA (PHON) WHICH LOCATED "A FEW KILOMETERS OFF THE MAIN MOSCOW-LENINGRAD HIGHWAY". ACCORDING TO REF A, COTLER RECENTLY CLAIMED IN MONTREAL THAT DURING HIS MOST RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW HE SPOKE TO ANDREY SAKHAROV AND WIFE WHO HAD ATTEMPTED TO CONFIRM THE EXISTENCE OF A PRISON FACILITY IN THE ABOVE AREA. COTLER REPORTS THAT SAKHAROVS HAD BEEN TURNED BACK AT A CHECKPOINT BECAUSE ALLEGEDLY A FACTORY PRODUCING HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS WAS LOCATED IN THE CLOSED AREA. REF A GOES ON TO DESCRIBE COTLER ONGOING EFFORTS TO GET SOVIET AUTHORITIES TO ACKNOWLEDGE WALLENBERG IMPRISONMENT AND SUPPRESSION OF TRUTH OVER YEARS.

3. FROM REPORTING [redacted] HAS NO BASIS TO COMMENT ON WHETHER REF ACCOUNTS HAVE ANY MORE VALIDITY OR PROVIDE ANY NEW LEADS ON WALLENBERG CASE THAT WOULD ADD TO COUNTLESS EARLIER REPORTS ON THIS SUBJECT. HOWEVER, [redacted] WHO TAKES A CONTINUING ACTIVE INTEREST IN SUCH MATTERS, HAS ASKED [redacted] FOR [redacted] ASSESSMENT OF THESE MOST RECENT REPORTS AND WHETHER [redacted] HAS ANY INFORMATION ON ANY SOVIET PRISON OR GULAG AT MYRNA OR IN THAT GENERAL VICINITY AS ALLEGED BY COTLER REPORT. [redacted] WOULD APPRECIATE HQS COMMENTS.

4. NO FILE. DECL OADR DRV HUM 4-82.
END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

OSG/CFB

*SE06**********
* SUMMARY FOR: DIR-969525C0388 PRINT DATE: 30 MAR 88 *
****
/ / SECRET FRP: , , , , , , ,

STAFF

CONF: [redacted]

---

88 8321116 ASP PAGE 001
TOT: 241342Z MAR 88 DIRECTOR 969525

S E C R E T
STAFF 241342Z DIRECTOR 969525
TO: PRIORITY [redacted]

[redacted]

SUBJECT: WALLENBERG

REF: [redacted]

1. IN RESPONSE TO PARA 1 REF REQUEST, FOLLOWING BETWEEN TEAR LINES IS AN EVALUATION OF PARA 2 REF INFO RELATING TO WALLENBERG WHICH CAN BE PASSED ON TO [redacted]

----------TEAR LINE---[redacted]----------

BASED ON A THOROUGH REVIEW OF OUR RECORDS, WE CANNOT CONFIRM THE RECENT REPORTING INDICATING THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IS BEING HELD IN A PRISON FACILITY AT MYRNA. FROM A GEOGRAPHICAL PERSPECTIVE, WE CANNOT FIND THE SOVIET PLACE NAME MYRNA LISTED IN MAPS, ATLASES, OR GAZETTEERS. IN ADDITION, THERE IS NO SIMILAR NAME--MYRA, MIRA, MIRNA, MIROVO, ETC.--LOCATED ALONG THE MOSCOW-LENINGRAD HIGHWAY IN THE VICINITY OF ANY PRISONS OR FORCED LABOR CAMPS. IT MAY BE THAT THE NAME IS FOR A DISTRICT OR A SECTION OF A CITY WHICH WOULD NOT APPEAR IN ANY OF OUR FILES.

AS FOR THE INFO THAT SAKHAROV COULD NOT CONFIRM THE INFO BECAUSE THE AREA WAS ALLEGEDLY CLOSED DUE TO HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS PRODUCED BY A NEARBY FACTORY, AFTER REVIEWING OUR DATA BASE, WE FOUND THAT THERE ARE ELEVEN FORCED LABOR CAMPS LOCATED WITHIN 10 KILOMETERS OF THE MOSCOW-LENINGRAD HIGHWAY. ONLY TWO OF THESE CAMPS ARE LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF CHEMICAL PLANTS: THE CAMP IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY OF NOVGOROD IS LESS THAN 1 KM FROM THE HIGHWAY AND ABOUT 5 KM FROM A CHEMICAL PLANT; THE CAMP ON THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF KALININ (A CITY SITUATED 145 KM FROM MOSCOW) IS ABOUT 8 KM FROM A CHEMICAL PLANT IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CITY. UNFORTUNATELY, NO INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE ON THE IDENTITY OF PRISONERS HOUSED IN THESE FORCED LABOR CAMPS.

SINCE THE INFORMATION WE HAVE DOES NOT MATCH THE DATA PROVIDED BY THE CANADIAN HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST, WE CONCLUDE THAT EITHER THE LOCATIONAL DATA WAS GARBLED OR THAT THE INFORMATION WAS ERRONEOUS. SHOULD A CLARIFICATION BE MADE AVAILABLE OF THE "MYRNA" LOCATION OR OTHER RELEVANT DATA, WE WILL BE HAPPY TO FOLLOW UP ON THIS OR ANY NEW INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG THAT BECOMES AVAILABLE. ALSO, WE WOULD LIKE TO POINT OUT THAT, SINCE DECEMBER 1985, WE HAVE A STANDARD REQUIREMENT TO QUERY ALL EMIGRES AND DEFECTORS ON WHETHER OR NOT THEY HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE OR INFORMATION RELATING TO THE WALLENBERG CASE. THERE HAVE BEEN NO CONFIRMABLE RESPONSES THUS FAR.

----------TEAR LINE----------

2. NO FILE. DECL OADR DRV HUM 4-82. ALL SECRET.

ORIG: [redacted]

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

38 8661958 ASR PAGE 001 IN 8661958
TOR: 211831Z APR 88 [redacted]

S E C R E T 211539Z APR 88 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR.

[redacted]

SUBJECT: ESTONIAN EMIGRE CLAIMING TO HAVE SEEN WALLENBERG

REF: DIRECTOR 665169 OF 21 DECEMBER 1985

ACTION REQUIRED: FYI.

1. TYNU ((MOELLERSON)), DPOB: 1 SEPTEMBER 1932 IN TALLIN, ESTONIA, INS NO: A28-920-346, WAS INTERVIEWED BY INS/ROME ON 7 APRIL IN CONNECTION WITH HIS APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES AS A POLITICAL REFUGEE. BECAUSE MOELLERSON ANNOUNCED TO THE ROME OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE (IRC), THE VOLUNTARY AGENCY HANDLING HIS CASE, THAT HE HAD SEEN RAOUL ((WALLENBERG)) IN A MOSCOW PRISON, A ROME [redacted] OFFICER INTERVIEWED HIM SEPARATELY AFTER HIS INS INTERVIEW.

2. THE SUBSTANCE OF THE WALLENBERG STORY IS THIS: MOELLERSON'S FATHER SERVED IN THE ESTONIAN SS LEGION DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR. HE WAS ACCORDINGLY BROUGHT UP IN AN ANTI-SOVIET SPIRIT. THUS, FOUR MONTHS AFTER HE WAS CONSCRIPTED INTO THE RED ARMY IN 1951 HE DESERTED, PLANNING TO JOIN THE UKRAINIAN SEPARATIST PARTISANS STILL OPERATING IN THE CARPATHIANS AT THAT TIME. HE WAS CAUGHT, HOWEVER, AND SENT TO THE BUTYRKI PRISON IN MOSC. BY ACCIDENT, ONE DAY AS HE WAS BEING LED TO INTERROGATION, HE BUMPED INTO A FEL?W PRISONER ?O WAS JUST BEING TAKEN OUT OF HIS CELL. BEFORE THEY WERE SEPARATED BY THEIR ESCORT GUARDS THE OTHER MAN SAID SOMETHING INCLUDING THE WORDS "RAOUL WALLENBERG" IN A LANGUAGE MOELLERSON BELIEVES WAS SWEDISH (WHICH HE DOES NOT KNOW). FROM THIS HE CONCLUDES THAT THE MAN WAS WALLENBERG. HE NEVER SAW HIM AGAIN. THE INCIDENT TOOK PLACE IN THE SUMMER FALL OF 1952.

3. MOELLERSON SAYS THAT HE HAS TOLD HIS WALLENBERG STORY TO MANY PEOPLE, E.G., OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN AND SWEDISH CONSULATES GENERAL IN LENINGRAD, A CANADIAN ATTORNEY, YELENA ((BONNER)), REFUGEE AND CONSULAR (SWEDISH AND GERMAN) OFFICIALS IN VIENNA AND ROME, AND REPRESENTATIVES OF RADIO STATIONS (PRESUMABLY RL).

4. AS NOTED, PARA 2 IS THE SUBSTANCE OF MOELLERSON'S WALLENBERG STORY. IN THE INTERVENING YEARS4 HOWEVER, HE HAS SOMEHOW BECOME FIXATED ON WALLENBERG, SAYING, FOR ?XAMPLE, THAT HE HAS BEEN TOLD THAT HIS WIFE IS WALLENBERG'S DAUGHTER, AND EVEN THAT WALLENBERG (OR HIS DOUBLE) WILL SOON SURFACE IN THE SOVIET UNION TO ANNOUNCE THAT HE WANTS TO STAY THERE. MIXED IN WITH THIS ARE ACCOUNTS OF MYSTERIOUS VISITS BY PROVOCATEURS, AND INDIGNANT REMARKS ABOUT THE UNCEREMONIOUS TREATMENT METED OUT TO MOELLERSON BY SWEDISH AND OTHER DIPLOMATS IN VIENNA.

5. AS PARA 4 SUGGESTS, IT IS THE OPINION OF THE [redacted] OFFICER WHO INTERVIEWED HIM THAT MOELLERSON IS UNBALANCED. HE IS A FANTASIZER WHO MAKES ASSERTIONS AND CHARGES THAT CANNOT BE PINNED DOWN TO ANY FACTUAL BASES. AND HE IS CLEARLY SUFFERING FROM A PERSECUTION COMPLEX -- THE PERSECUTORS BEING VARIOUSLY THE KGB, WESTERN DIPLOMATS, AND THE IRC, ALL OF WHOM ARE OUT TO DO HIM IN OR AT THE VERY LEAST, TO DEPRIVE HIM OF HIS DUE. IN SHORT, THE MAN IS A KOOK AND YOU SHOULD BE WARNED ACCORDINGLY, IN CASE HIS NAME COMES UP ON THE SCREEN AGAIN, AS IT DOUBTLESS WILL.

5. NO FILE. [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE [redacted]

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

88 9615297 ASP PAGE 001 IN 9615297
TOR: 181510Z JUL 88 [redacted]

S E C R E T 181506Z JUL 88 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: PRIORITY DIRECTOR, [redacted]

SUBJECT: TRACE REQUEST - GUY VON DARDEL

ACTION REQUIRED: REQUEST ADDEES TRACES ON CERN EMPLOYEE, GUY ((VON DARDEL))

1. ON 18 JULY 1988, A [redacted] POLITICAL COLLEAGUE RECEIVED TELEPHONE CALL FROM GUY ((VON DARDEL)) WHO CLAIMS TO BE THE HALF BROTHER OF RAOUL ((WALLENBURG)). VON DARDEL STATED HE HAD SOME INFORMATION THAT HE WANTED TRANSMITTED THROUGH [redacted] CHANNELS TO [redacted] MOSCOW. VON DARDEL CLAIMED TO WORK AT THE EUROPEAN LABORATORY FOR PARTICLE PHYSICS (CERN).

2. [redacted] COLLEAGUE HAD NO ADDITIONAL INFO ON VON DARDEL NOR THE TYPE OF INFO VON DARDEL WISHES TO RELAY TO MOSCOW. BEFORE LOOKING FURTHER INTO THIS UNUSUAL CASE, [redacted] REQUESTS ADDEES TRACE RESPONSES.

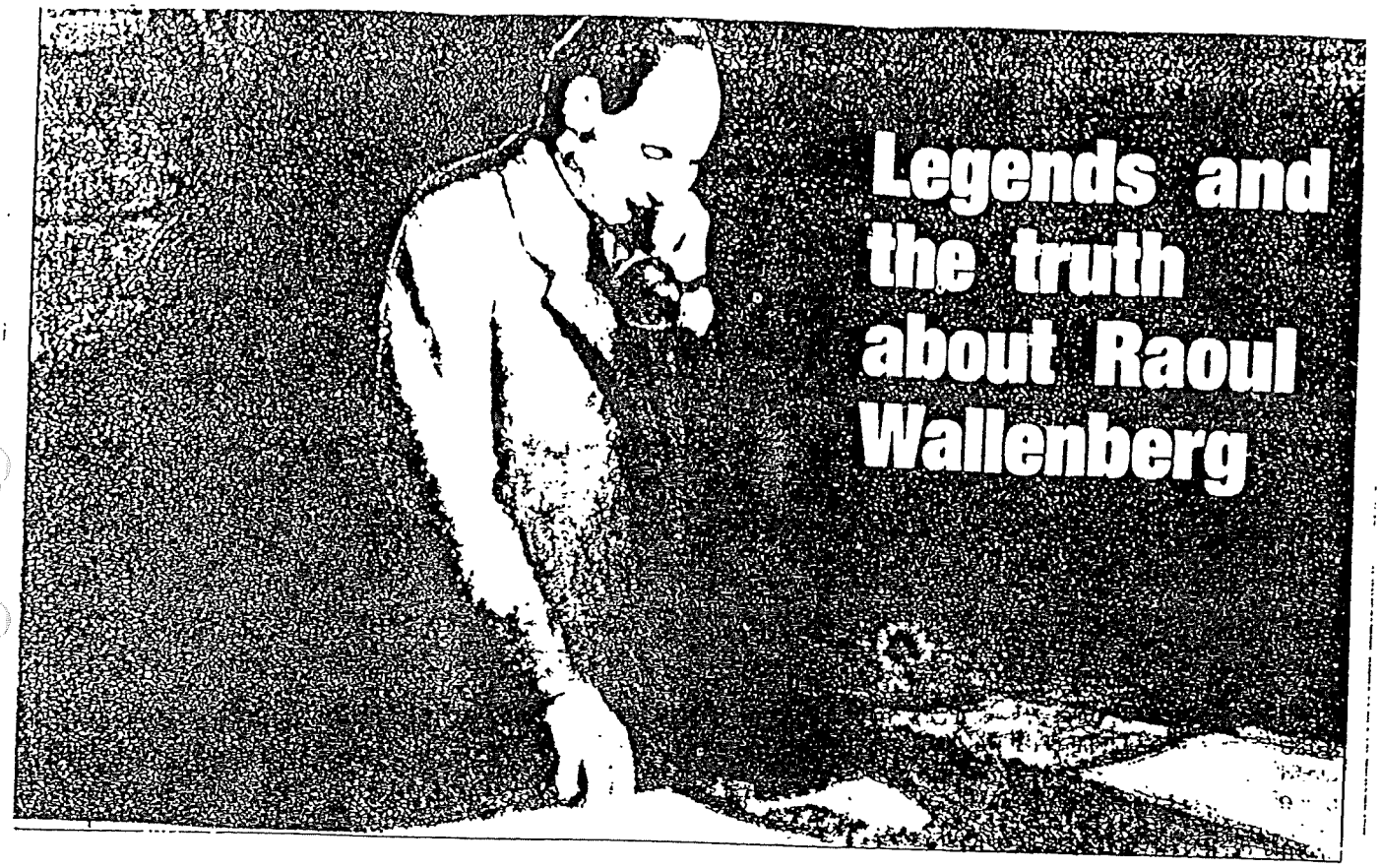
3. FILE: DEFER. DECL OADR DRV HUM 4-82.

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

END OF DOCUMENT

<<< TEMPORARY WORKING COPY - DESTROY AFTER USE >>>

S E C R E T



Legends and the truth about Raoul Wallenberg

The name of this man has been figuring in the world press for over forty years now. Early this year the Swedish media commented again on his activities during World War II and on the seemingly mysterious circumstances under which he had died. The occasion was an American lawyer's visit to the Soviet Union and his application to the U.S.S.R. Procurator's Office for more evidence on the so-called "Raoul Wallenberg affair." Somewhat earlier, the well-known Swedish journalist Stig Fredriksson addressing a get-together of Soviet and Swedish public figures, covered by Soviet television, said it was about time the matter was settled and done with once and for all.

The fate of the Swedish diplomat remains an object of guesswork and speculations in the West. The most "popular" legend is that he is still alive, kept behind bars in the Soviet Union and, as a monograph puts it, "continues his endless travels around the GULAG." Some Swedish journalists claim he is now held in a Blagoveshchensk mental hospital. A Swedish author asserts in his book, published in 1986, that Wallenberg is very ill. According to him, Wallenberg is confined to a madhouse, has lost all sense of reality and cannot even identify himself. His condition is being aggravated by daily contacts with mental cases. The book was translated into English and published in the U.S. in 1988.

British documentary film-makers went all out to substantiate these assertions. The "witnesses" appearing in it claim that while imprisoned in the Soviet Union they allegedly saw anonymous person who might well have been none other than Raoul Wallenberg.

Owing to the absence of glasnost in the U.S.S.R. until recently, the "Wallenberg affair" kept taking on ever newer "details" reiterated, and further added to, by newspaper after newspaper and book after book. The few and brief reports on the subject, occasionally carried by Soviet papers, only went to pour oil on the flames. They could well create the impression that the Soviet side was holding something back about Raoul Wallenberg.

The family

Well, who is Raoul Wallenberg, and why such an unabating interest is being evinced in him? What actually happened to him, and how did he find himself in the Soviet Union?

Now that many "blank spots" in history connected with the Stalin personality cult are being brought to light, and the good names of the victims of unjustified repressions restored, it would be appropriate to dwell, even though briefly, on the Swedish diplomat's tragic fate.

Raoul Wallenberg was born in 1912 into one of Sweden's wealthiest and best-known families tracing their genealogy back to the second half of the 18th century. In 1856 a Wallenberg – André Oscar – founded the Enskilda Banken with a capital of one million riksdalers to start with. The present generation of the Wallenberg banking dynasty adheres to the motto: "Exist, but invisibly." In 1971 Enskilda Banken merged with Skandinaviska Banken to form the powerful financial group Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, one

of Sweden's and Western Europe's biggest. Today the Wallenberg clan is in control of more than a hundred companies in the key branches of the Swedish national economy. These companies' products include telephones (Ericsson), ball-bearings (SKF), the Scania-Vabis trucks, the Volvo cars, the Bofors cannon and armoured cars, the Götaverken shipyards. The annual profit of the Wallenberg-controlled enterprises equals two thirds of the country's state budget.

Raoul Wallenberg's mother had married to the General Director of the Karolinska Hospital, and his sister – to the Riksmarskalk of the royal court.

A mission to Budapest

Raoul often made business trips abroad as a representative of his family b[illegible]. His business missions took him to Hungary, among other countries, which he first visited in 1938. In Budapest, the young member of a well-known and rich family was received at the Foreign Ministry, met with its top officials and with Miklos Horthy himself. The Hungarian dictator had the guest put up in one of the city's best residences – the Buda Palace.

In 1941, Raoul Wallenberg arrived in Budapest again as a private individual, and met with his high-society and business acquaintances there. Friends helped him to find his way into private mental clinics which sheltered Jews from persecutions raging through Hungary where racist laws had been adopted. It was supposedly in his second visit to Hungary that Wallenberg started his hard but noble mission of saving the victims of fascist genocide.

In [illegible]ly 1944 Wallenberg revisited Budapest, this time as first secretary of the Swedish diplomatic mission. The situation in Hungary had changed strikingly since his previous time there. Fierce fighting was already under way in the country's territory. Dictator Horthy, one of Nazi Germany's last satellites, had decided to turn Hungary into a bastion of the Third Reich. Oil – the value of which for the Wehrmacht increased after the loss of Romania – was pumped out of its entrails. Grain and other farm products were also shipped to Germany. German generals and Horthy were determined to offer stubborn resistance to Soviet troops.

Hungary's Jewish population suffered terribly from fascist dictatorship and terror. Notable, the Jewish community of Hungary had been one of Europe's largest before the war. At the London Times' estimate, no less than 600,000 Hungarian Jews out of nearly 900,000 were annihilated. Raoul Wallenberg established business contacts with the Foreign Ministry. He attended official receptions, masses and ball parties.

Raoul Wallenberg remained cheerful and optimistic even in the most awkward situations. One day Raoul and Tivi Zichy, a young and wealthy aristocrat, a professional racing motorist, went to the English Park. They saw a rare sideshow there. A beautiful woman sat in a rocking chair at the edge of a huge bathtub filled with the then fashionable Palmolive detergent, next to a shooting range. Whenever someone hit a target she would fall into the water with a splash. Wallenberg and Zichy offered the sideshow owner a double day's take in exchange for the beauty, and the deal was clinched to the satisfaction of all those concerned...

At that time Raoul Wallenberg had an affair with Katalin Karaty, a pretty young actress, who was courted by General Ujhazy. Having caught Raoul and Katalin together one day, the general lost his temper and was about to challenge Wallenberg to a mortal duel. With his charecteristic sense of humour and presence of mind, Raoul Wallenberg assured the frenzied general that he had never met a more courageous and self-controlled man, and so noble and well-mannered one, too. Raoul admitted that the general had outbraved him. Ujhazy was flattered, grabbed Katalin by the arm and strutted away, proud as a peacock. Looking after him, Wallenberg said he would never stake his lofty mission on a silly duel.

End and means

Raoul Wallenberg collected all the evidence he could about the Hungarian Jews persecuted by the Nazis and needing immediate help. He issued to such persons documents saying that their bearers were under the protection of Swedish Authorities. Those certificates served as charters of immunity in the inferno the fascists had turned Hungary into. With the help of his trusted assistants, Wallenberg organized the evacuation from the country of all those whom he had supplied with Swedish passports. The rescued left for Switzerland by rail. The estimated number of those saved by Wallenberg varies from 4,000 to 100,000. The Soviet press put the figure at over 20,000.

The consensus of Western opinion is that the Swedish diplomat would not have succeeded in his salvation efforts hadn't he bribed Hungarian and German authorities. He was personally acquainted with top-ranking Hungarian security officers and with Adolf Eichmann, the chief of Budapest Gestapo.

Wallenberg and Eichmann, a humanist and an executioner... To look at them, one would think they were inseparable friends. They frequented the officer's casino together, moved in military and youth circles, could often be seen enjoying themselves at noisy parties. Eichmann would often cast envious glances at Wallenberg's sturdy canvas-top convertible. Having noted Eichmann's interest, Raoul, a motoring and racing enthusiast himself, once asked him, as if in jest: "Like it? I might as well get you one. Ten even. But mind you, one good turn deserves another..."

Eichmann wondered what "good turn" Wallenberg expected him to do. It turned out that the "turn" (releasing those doomed to death) called for a certain degree of resourcefulness. Eichmann had more than enough of that. And Wallenberg was generous.

Drawing upon trustworthy documents, some Western authors came to the conclusion that while in Budapest in 1944 Wallenberg was not altogether unconnected with the American intelligence service. The operations involved in saving Hungarian Jews were paid for by the U.S., the American Jewish community for the most part. This circumstance could not but furnish grounds for further speculatons. One American historian wrote, for instance: Wallenberg's American connectons might have given Soviet authorities the suspicion that he had been sent to Budapest on an intelligence mission. They probably knew that Ivar Olsen, a WRC (War Refugee Council – V.P.) agent in Sweden, was an OSS man, from which it followed that Wallenberg was also connected with the OSS (Office of Strategic Services – V.P.), the predecessor of the CIA. The Ameri-

can historian produces no evidence to support his opinion which, therefore, remains hypothetical.

The last witnesses

At the end of December 1944, the troops of the 2d and 3d Ukrainian fronts completed the encirclement of the 190,000-strong German-Hungarian grouping near Esztergom. It took two months of fierce fighting – January and February of 1945 – to suppress the grouping. On February 13, Soviet troops took Budapest by storm.

According to a Hungarian paper, Raoul Wallenberg told one of his close associates then that he was waiting for further developments with a great deal of interest, although he wasn't sure what he was in for.

Information on the time, place and circumstances of Wallenberg's arrest is extremely controversial. In his U.S.-published book, Jeno Leval writes that Wallenberg was last seen in Benczur Street, Pest, on January 17, 1945, escorted by Soviet officers, and that he was to be sent to Debrecen, the seat of the Provisional National Government of Hungary headed by Colonel General Bela Miklos. The idea probably was to hand Wallenberg over to Hungarian authorities as a person who had maintained close links with Hungarian fascists and German Nazis (the true nature of those relationships was, naturally, not known at that time). The diplomat himself might have wished to enter into contact with the new regime as an official representative of Sweden.

Early in 1987, the Hungarian paper Magyar Hirlap carried an interview with Laszlo Hertelendy, an assistant of Wallenberg's. Hertelendy said he had seen Raoul Wallenberg last on February 12, 1945, in the church on Krisztina Square in Budapest. According to him, that day could not be mixed up with any other, because it was then that Soviet patrolmen and Hungarian volunteers wearing red armbands climbed down the mountain slope along Naphegy Street. Raoul Wallenberg wanted to take refuge in the church and advised Hertelendy to do the same. He was vague about his future and said he didn't know what he was in for, Hertelendy reminisced.

The church on Krisztina Square was known in Buda as "fragrant mass" because during Sunday divine services the lady parishioners were enveloped in the aroma of fine French perfumes. When Wallenberg was leaving the church, he was seen by Dr Imre Szabo, a church priest; Soltan Lizka and Miklos Nagy, chaplains; Jozsef Paletta, the parish priest of the chapel, and Nogradi, the vestry guard. They were the last to see him.

A memorandum

Since about that time Raoul Wallenberg disappeared from the scene. After a while, however, his Swedish relatives and friends began to make inquiries about his fate. Official Stockholm repeately asked Moscow about his whereabouts but got contradictory answers. At first the Soviet side said that Wallenberg and a group of others had been detained and taken away to safety where they were under Soviet troops' protection. Then the Swedish side was unexpectedly informed that Wallenberg was not to be found on the Soviet territory and his whereabouts were unknown. It was only after the 20th CPSU Congress, which initiated the campaign of exposing the lawless practices of Stalinism, that there arose the conditions for an objective investigation of the Wallenberg case.

Today it is perfectly obvious that Abakumov, the then Minister of State Security, committed a malfeasance

Eichmann and his victims

by holding Wallenberg in prison and arbitrarily deciding his fate. The investigation revealed that Abakumov and his accomplicies deliberately held back information about Wallenberg and then destroyed the dossier on him in order to cover up the traces of their crimes. (Abakumov was condemned and sentenced to capital punishment by the U.S.S.R. Supreme Court.)

At a reception, the ubiquitous Western corresondents elbowed their way to Khrushchev through the crowd. Khrushchev enjoyed granting interviews, and journalists took advantage of that to clear up certain problems. That time he was asked a difficult question: "Where is Wallenberg, what has happened to him, and why doesn't the Soviet side provide exhaustive explanations on that score?"

Nikita Khrushchev, noted for his skill at repartee, gave the following reply after a moment's pause:

"Well, take the Piskaryovo Cemetery in Leningrad, for instance. It's hard to tell how many people lie buried there. Estimates vary, and we can only guess at the exact figure." And added, as an afterthought: "Many anonymous heroes haven't been found yet, and the identity of many of those missing is still to be established."

Khrushchev was not trying to dodge the question – probably, he had no exact information on the fate of the Swedish diplomat himself, and wanted to look deep into the matter.

In February 1957, R. Soulman, the Swedish ambassador to the Soviet Union, was invited to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and handed a memorandum the contents of which were rather unusual for routine diplomatic practice. It gave a reply to the request of the then Prime Minister Tage Erlander that whatever information there was about Raoul Wallenberg be thoroughly rechecked.

In compliance with the Swedish government's request, the memorandum said, the Soviet government instructed the relevant agencies to find out about Wallenberg. The agencies rummaged through archives and questioned many people who had anything to do with the Wallenberg case. A thorough check of prison records

The Wallenberg monument in Budapest

revealed a hand-written report by Smoltsov, the chief of the Lubyanka prison sanitary service, to Abakumov, the then Minister of State Security.

"This is to inform you," the report says, "that prisoner Wallenberg died suddenly last night, presumably of heart failure. Being under your orders to keep Wallenberg under my personal supervision, I request instructions as to who is to do the postmortem examination of the body to establish the cause of death.

Colonel Smoltsov, Medical Corps,
Chief of the Sanitary Division"

July 17, 1947

The report bears the following inscription in Smoltsov's hand; "Reported to minister in person. Was told to have the corpse cremated without a postmortem.

Smoltsov"

July 17.

No documentary evidence or eyewitness accounts were found; Smoltsev himself died in 1953. So there is nothing for it but accept the fact that Wallenberg passed away in July 1947 and that the location of his grave is unknown. It was pointed out in the memorandum that the U.S.S.R. government expressed its regret and asked the Swedish government and Raul Wallenberg's relatives to accept its condolences.

Place in history

The February 1957 memorandum of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Foreign Affairs is known to experts, journalists and the world public. Published in Volume 1 of the Swedish Foreign Ministry's White Book on Raoul Wallenberg, it is quoted by an American journalist and by the Hungarian paper Magyar Hirlap. This piece of documentary evidence supposed to put an end to all sorts of speculations about Wallenberg's fate. The Wallenberg mystery was finally cleared up, and his name took its fitting place in the history of World War II. Nevertheless, the Soviet side's answer is taken by certain Western quarters as not convincing enough. How could Wallenberg's body been cremated, they argued, if the Lubyanka prison has never had a crematorium? Another argument in favour of his still being alive is that his personal belongings have never been returned to his relatives, and that the "violet-cover NKVD file," which could have helped trace the prisoner's peripeteia, has been either lost or destroyed.

At the time of Stalin tyranny and the undivided sway of persons vested with enormous power, the "trifles" like cremating dead bodies, eliminating prisoners or disposing of their personal belongings were no problem at all. To think how many innocent Soviet people have disappeared without a trace like Wallenberg!

We in the Soviet Union who have suffered so much from the war and from Stalin's tyranny, have every sympathy for those concerned about Wallenberg's fate – for his relatives, above all. Unfortunately, the only answer we can give to the Swedish side's inquiry of 1986 and to other démarches is that already given in 1957 and reaffirmed at the U.S.S.R. Foreign Ministry's briefings in 1987-89: Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947. We realize that those who owe Wallenberg their lives and admire his inventiveness and resourcefulness find it hard to resign to this fact. They still hope for a miracle. One can well understand the way they feel. But there is no undoing the past. It is our common duty to build a world worthy of the memory of all humanists who had dedicated themselves to saving people from assassination and Nazi persecutions.

Vladimir Peshchersky

MOSCOW NEWS OCT. 22-29 NO. 42 1989

(6)

WAS 'PATTERSSON' THE SAME PERSON AS WALLENBERG?

VERSION

Vasily ZINKIN, 65, now a pensioner, made this supposition the other day in the Moscow office of the Raoul Wallenberg Society. (He had learned about the Swedish diplomat's mysterious destiny only quite recently from reading "Moscow News".) This is what he said:

Between 1947 and 1951 he worked as the chief accountant of the construction-assembly department of the Omsukchan mining administration (prior to 1950 — Dalstroi Construction Site No. 4) in the Magadan Region, and thus had access to the personal files of prisoners in a camp in the settlement of Galimy.

In late 1947 or early 1948, a prisoner was brought by plane to Omsukchan, a remote area of Kolyma. On the camp list he was designated under the name of "Pattersson" or "Pettersson" (Zinkin doesn't remember the exact spelling) and his nationality was indicated as "English".

"In a confidential talk," Zinkin reminisces, "Major Kislyakovsky, chief of the Omsukchansk district department of the Ministry of State Security, with whom I had good relations, told me about that prisoner. According to him, a foreign diplomat, believed to be in one of the intelligence services, was captured at the very end of the war in Budapest and taken to Moscow by plane. There it became clear, however, that it was a mistake, that he was not the person they were "hunting" for, that the diplomat was not involved in intelligence work. By that time he had already passed through investigation in the internal prison of the Ministry of State Security in Lubyanka, and it was decided not to release him. Just in case, he was sentenced to 15 years for espionage, given a different name — 'Pattersson' (or 'Pettersson'), and sent on a special transport first to Magadan and then to Omsukchan. This is how he found himself in this camp. This was confirmed by Senior Lieutenant Bobrov, an official of the Galimy camp. Yet no one knew the diplomat's real name or what country he came from."

Zinkin saw Pattersson both in the camp and on the construction site where he worked as a carpenter in a team of prisoners.

In 1951, Zinkin went on a leave and did not return to Omsukchan. He never heard anything more about Pattersson's destiny, yet he knows that in late 1951-early 1952 all political prisoners were taken to Magadan and then redirected to the camps of the Berlag system.

V. Zinkin's information bears striking similarity to the events surrounding Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance, and was received with great interest by the Moscow office of the Raoul Wallenberg Society which sent an inquiry to the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and its administration in the Magadan Region with a request that the Pattersson case be checked and his fate explained.

For its part, our newspaper asks all those who know anything about this person to contact us (telephone: 292-20-91). The address where Pattersson (Pettersson) served his sentence from 1948 to 1951 is:

Magadan, Dalstroi USVITL Omsukchan ITL

OLP Galimy (Lower building camp)

[redacted]

IIGHT BE RAISED, NIKONOV PERSONALLY REVIEWED KGB FILES TO
NE IF LEE HARVEY ((OSWALD)) HAD BEEN A KGB AGENT. HE
D FIVE THICK VOLUMES OF FILES ON OSWALD. NIKONOV IS NOW
NT THAT OSWALD WAS AT NO TIME AN AGENT CONTROLLED BY THE
ROM THE DESCRIPTION OF OSWALD IN THE FILES HE DOUBTED
YONE COULD CONTROL OSWALD, BUT NOTED THAT THE KBG
HIM CLOSELY AND CONSTANTLY WHILE HE WAS IN THE USSR.
ENTED THAT OSWALD HAD A STORMY RELATIONSHIP WITH HIS
WIFE, WHO RODE HIM INCESSANTLY. THE FILE ALSO REFLECTED
WALD WAS A POOR SHOT WHEN HE TRIED TARGET FIRING IN THE

IN PREPARATION [redacted] NIKONOV
LLY PERFORMED AN INQUIRY FOR BAKATIN INTO THE FATE OF
DIPLOMAT RAOUL ((WALLENBERG)). THERE IS STILL PRESSURE
E SWEDISH SIDE TO HAVE A DEFINITIVE ANSWER ON THIS
BECAUSE OF THE CONTINUING IMPORTANCE OF THE WALLENBERG
NIKONOV WAS AMAZED TO FIND OUT THAT THE KGB HAD NOT
LE TO PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISH WHETHER WALLENBERG HAD DIED
ER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES. HE WAS ABLE TO FIND PARTIAL
E FROM FOURTEEN DIFFERENT SOURCES (NFI). NIKONOV NOW
S, BUT FOUND NO CONCLUSIVE PROOF, THAT WALLENBERG WAS
D LATE IN 1947. THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT WALLENBERG
ECTED OF HAVING CONTACTS WITH OTHERS WHO WERE ACCUSED
DING FALSE DIPLOMATIC IDENTITY DOCUMENTS TO OTHERS
EWS SAVED FROM THE HOLOCAUST. AMONG THESE WERE NAZI
INALS WHO WERE ALLOWED TO ESCAPE. THERE WAS NO PROOF
NBERG'S GUILT IN ANY OF THESE CHARGES.

[redacted]

***

ESSAGE

D OF DOCUMENT

/ /

SECRET

FRP: , , , , , , , ,

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

91 6320813 ASR PAGE 001 IN 6320813

TOR: 201455Z NOV 91 [redacted]

S E C R E T 201454Z NOV 91 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: [redacted] INFO DIRECTOR.

FOR: [redacted]

SLUGS: [redacted]

SUBJECT: KGB OFFICIAL NIKONO

BAKATIN

NIKONOV

OSF: NONE

TEXT:

1. ACTION REQUIRED: NONE

2. [redacted] HAD SEVERAL DI[redacted] ((NIKONOV)), WHO IS A LONGTIME [redacted] DIRECTOR ((BAKATIN)). [redacted] PROVIDED AND HIS NEW KGB JOB.

3. NIKONOV IS THE GRANDSON [redacted] MINISTER VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV. [redacted] NIKONOV WAS REGARDED AS EXTREMELY INTELLIGENT AND CAPABLE BUT GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT HE WAS AN IDEOLOGICAL HARDLINER. [redacted] HE WAS LIKELY TO BE A RISING STAR IN THE SOVIET SYSTEM AND [redacted] AN IREX-SPONSORED VISIT TO THE U.S. AS EXPECTED, NIKONOV'S VIEWS AND RHETORIC MODERATED VERY VISIBLY AFTER HIS FIRST DIRECT EXPOSURE TO THE U.S. HE HAS HAD AT LEAST ONE ADDITIONAL IREX-SPONSORED TRIP TO THE U.S. [redacted]

4. NIKONOV CAME TO WORK IN HIS POSITION AT THE KGB AS A RESULT OF BEING A CLOSE FRIEND OF BAKATIN. DURING THE AUGUST 1991 COUP ATTEMPT NIKONOV SAID THAT HE REFUSED TO FOLLOW HIS BOSS'S ORDER TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECLARED STATE OF EMERGENCY. HE WAS DISMISSED BY HIS BOSS (NFI) FROM THIS POSITION AND CALLED BAKATIN TO SEEK ADVICE. BAKATIN SAID HE WAS ALSO OPPOSING THE COUP AND WOULD LOOK OUT FOR NIKONOV ONCE ORDER WAS RESTORED. SOON AFTER THE COUP BAKATIN CALLED HIM TO ASK THAT HE ASSIST WITH RESTRUCTURING THE KGB. AFTER IT WAS AGREED THAT NIKONOV COULD DECLINE TO ACCEPT TWO-STAR MILITARY KGB RANK AND WORK IN THE JOB FOR AN EQUIVALENT CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PACKAGE, HE CAME TO THE KGB AS BAKATIN'S DEPUTY. NIKONOV SAID HIS FRIENDS WERE DELIGHTED THAT HE HAD DECLINED THE KGB COMMISSION.

5. NIKONOV'S FIRST ASSIGNMENT FROM BAKATIN WAS MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE [redacted] RELATIONSHIP WHICH HAS NOW COME INTO BEING. IN PREPARATION FOR ONE POSSIBLE QUESTION

<<< TEMPORARY WORKING COPY / DESTROY AFTER USE >>>

SECRET

/ /

SECRET

FRP: , , , , , , , ,

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

91 6320813 ASR PAGE 001 IN 6320813
TOR: 201455Z NOV 91 [redacted]

S E C R E T 201454Z NOV 91 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: [redacted] INFO DIRECTOR.

FOR: [redacted]

SLUGS: [redacted]

SUBJECT: KGB OFFICIAL NIKONOV

REF: NONE

TEXT:

1. ACTION REQUIRED: NONE.

2. [redacted] NOVEMBER 1991, [redacted] HAD SEVERAL DISCUSSIONS IN MOSCOW [redacted] ((NIKONOV)), WHO IS A LONGTIME FRIEND AND NOW DEPUTY TO KGB DIRECTOR ((BAKATIN)). [redacted] PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING INFO ON NIKONOV AND HIS NEW KGB JOB.

3. NIKONOV IS THE GRANDSON OF FORMER SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV. [redacted] NIKONOV WAS REGARDED AS EXTREMELY INTELLIGENT AND CAPABLE BUT GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT HE WAS AN IDEOLOGICAL HARDLINER. [redacted] HE WAS LIKELY TO BE A RISING STAR IN THE SOVIET SYSTEM AND [redacted] AN IREX-SPONSORED VISIT TO THE U.S. AS EXPECTED, NIKONOV'S VIEWS AND RHETORIC MODERATED VERY VISIBLY AFTER HIS FIRST DIRECT EXPOSURE TO THE U.S. HE HAS HAD AT LEAST ONE ADDITIONAL IREX-SPONSORED TRIP TO THE U.S. [redacted]

4. NIKONOV CAME TO WORK IN HIS POSITION AT THE KGB AS A RESULT OF BEING A CLOSE FRIEND OF BAKATIN. DURING THE AUGUST 1991 COUP ATTEMPT NIKONOV SAID THAT HE REFUSED TO FOLLOW HIS BOSS'S ORDER TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DECLARED STATE OF EMERGENCY. HE WAS DISMISSED BY HIS BOSS (NFI) FROM THIS POSITION AND CALLED BAKATIN TO SEEK ADVICE. BAKATIN SAID HE WAS ALSO OPPOSING THE COUP AND WOULD LOOK OUT FOR NIKONOV ONCE ORDER WAS RESTORED. SOON AFTER THE COUP BAKATIN CALLED HIM TO ASK THAT HE ASSIST WITH RESTRUCTURING THE KGB. AFTER IT WAS AGREED THAT NIKONOV COULD DECLINE TO ACCEPT TWO-STAR MILITARY KGB RANK AND WORK IN THE JOB FOR AN EQUIVALENT CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PACKAGE, HE CAME TO THE KGB AS BAKATIN'S DEPUTY. NIKONOV SAID HIS FRIENDS WERE DELIGHTED THAT HE HAD DECLINED THE KGB COMMISSION.

5. NIKONOV'S FIRST ASSIGNMENT FROM BAKATIN WAS MAKING ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE [redacted] RELATIONSHIP WHICH HAS NOW COME INTO BEING. IN PREPARATION FOR ONE POSSIBLE QUESTION

<<< TEMPORARY WORKING COPY / DESTROY AFTER USE >>>

SECRET

UNCLASSIFIED

CETF/R
INCOMING

/ /

UNCLASSIFIED
IMMEDIATE

FRP: .2.3. . . . .

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

~~02 7568408~~ SUO
00000000

PAGE 001
TOR: 132236Z MAR 92

NC 7568408
BRUSSE 03638

OO RUEAIIB
ZNR UUUUU ZOC STATE ZZH
MSI0102
OO RUEHC
DE RUEHBS #3638 0732231
ZNR UUUUU ZZH
O 132231Z MAR 92
FM AMEMBASSY BRUSSELS
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 1339
INFO RUFHSK/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM PRIORITY 7045
RUEHZL/EUROPEAN POLITICAL COLLECTIVE
BT
UNCLAS BRUSSELS 03638

FROM USEC

DEPT FOR EUR/RPE

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: PREL, SW, EEC
SUBJECT: EC COMMISSION CALLS ON RUSSIA TO CLARIFY
- WALLENBERG FATE

1. IN RECENT TALKS WITH RUSSIAN FM KOZYREV, COMMISSION VICE-PRESIDENT ANDRIESSEN RAISED THE CASE OF FORMER SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG, A COMMISSION SPOKESMAN INDICATED IN REPLY TO A QUERY ON MARCH 13. THE SPOKESMAN SAID ANDRIESSEN CALLED ON THE RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES TO MAKE FURTHER EFFORTS "WITH A VIEW TO DEFINITELY CLARIFYING THE WALLENBERG FILE." HE HINTED THAT THE REACTION FROM KOZYREV HAD BEEN POSITIVE.

2. THE SPOKESMAN MENTIONED THAT ANDRIESSEN ALSO TOOK SOME CONTACTS CONCERNING WALLENBERG WITHIN THE EUROPEAN POLITICAL COOPERATION FRAMEWORK.

DOBBINS

END OF MESSAGE

UNCLASSIFIED

Wallenberg, Raoul
201/0005925

DOC. MICRO. SER.

MAR 31 1993

MICROFILMED

OIG/CFB
Defense
DEFIC-24407
13 MAR 92
201-0005925

RECORD COPY

UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

3P

CETF/R
INCOMING

/ /

CONFIDENTIAL
IMMEDIATE

FRP: 3

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

~~92 8923009~~ SCO
6 0 [illegible]

PAGE 001
TOR: 131418Z JUL 92

NC 8923009
MOSCOW 20386

OO RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
MSI1229
OO RUEHC
DE RUEHMO #0386/01 1951417
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
O 131417Z JUL 92
FM AMEMBASSY MOSCOW
TO RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//USDP-PW/MIA// IMMEDIATE
RUEADWD/DA WASHDC//DAPE-ZX// IMMEDIATE
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC//EAP-KOR/ISCA// IMMEDIATE 3449
RUEAHOF/CDRPERSCOM ALEX VA//TAPC-PEZ//
RUEKJCS/DIA WASHDC//DOF-4/POW/COS//
INFO RUFHSK/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM IMMEDIATE 0145
RUHOHOE/CDR JTFFA HONOLULU HI
RUEKJCS/JOINT STAFF WASHDC//DCJCS-PW/MIA/J5//
RUDMMIC/NAVMARINTCEN WASHDC
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L MOSCOW 020386

DEPT FOR EUR/ISCA, EAP, EUR/NE, NA, AND PA

DA PASS TO RUSSIA POW TEAM

E.O. 12356:DECL:OADR
TAGS: MOPS, PREL, PHUM, RS, US
COMBINE: COMPLETE

SUBJECT: RAOUL WALLENBERG: FORMER SOVIET PRISONER CLAIMS TO HAVE MET WALLENBERG IN 1947

RAOUL WALLENBERG
201-0005925

REF 91MOSCOW30844

1. (CONFIDENTIAL -- ENTIRE TEXT)

2. SUMMARY: THE TDY POW/MIA TEAM IN MOSCOW HAS MET WITH A FORMER SOVIET POLITICAL PRISONER WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE MET IMPRISONED SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IN A SOVIET LABOR CAMP APRIL-JUNE, 1947. THIS PERSON ALSO CLAIMS THAT WALLENBERG AND A 'SUSPICIOUSLY WELL DRESSED STRANGER' EXCAPED FROM THE CAMP IN JULY 1947, AFTER WHICH SHE NEVER SAW WALLENBERG AGAIN. WE WILL PASS THIS INFORMATION ON TO THE SWEDISH EMBASSY HERE NEXT WEEK, AND WE WOULD APPRECIATE ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION/GUIDANCE DEPT HAS PRIOR TO A JULY 16 FOLLOW-ON MEETING WITH THE SOURCE. END SUMMARY.

3. ON FRIDAY, 920710, THE POW/MIA TEAM CONDUCTED AN INTERVIEW WITH VALENTINA GRIGOR'YEVNA PAVLENKO, WHOSE MAIDEN NAME WAS IYEVLEVA. SHE HAD CONTACTED THE TEAM IN RESPONSE TO RECENT PUBLICITY IN THE RUSSIAN PRESS ABOUT THE POW/MIA ISSUE. WHEN SHE PHONED TO ARRANGE FOR AN INTERVIEW SHE SAID SHE HAD INFORMATION ABOUT PECHORA. SINCE THAT IS WHERE DAVID MARKIN IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN HELD, THE TEAM WAS QUITE INTERESTED IN MEETING WITH HER. HOWEVER, HER STORY TURNED OUT QUITE DIFFERENTLY, ALTHOUGH PERHAPS JUST AS INTERESTING. ALTHOUGH SHE WAS NOT AT THE SAME CAMP AS DAVID MARKIN, SHE CLAIMS TO HAVE PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG.

DOC. MICRO. SER.
MAR 31 199[illegible]
MICROFILMED

DIA/CFB
STATE
DSTC-08909
13 Jul 92
201-0005925

RECORD COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

3. MRS PAVLENKO SAID THAT AS A YOUNG GIRL LIVING IN ARKHANGEL'SK, SHE FREQUENTED THE SEAMEN'S CLUB AND MET MANY AMERICANS IN THE YEARS 1941-1945. IN 1944 SHE BECAME PREGNANT AS A RESULT OF A RELATIONSHIP WITH AN AMERICAN SEAMAN. SHE HAD A DAUGHTER IN FEBRUARY 1945. IN 1946, AFTER THE END OF THE WAR, SHE WAS SENT TO THE GULAG AS AS AMERICAN SPY, UNDER ARTICLE 58, PART 2 OF THE CRIMINAL CODE - ESPIONAGE, BECAUSE OF HER RELATIONSHIPS WITH AMERICANS. HER DAUGHTER WAS SENT TO AN ORPHANAGE. SHE RECLAIMED HER DAUGHER WHEN SHE WAS RELEASED FROM PRISON SIX YEARS LATER. THE CAMP SHE WAS ASSIGNED TO WAS IN THE PECHORA AREA, BUT FARTHER NORTH AND WEST THAN PECHORA 350/5 OF DAVID MARKIN FAME. HER CAMP WAS CALLED THE NORTHERN PECHORA RAILWAY STATION KOZYA. IN CAMP SHE WAS KNOWN AS 'THE AMERICAN' BECAUSE OF HER BACKGROUND, AND BECAUSE SHE COULD SPEAK RUDIMENTARY ENGLISH. THERE WERE MANY FOREIGN PRISONERS AT THE CAMP, INCLUDING SWEDES, FINNS, ENGLISHMEN AND TWO AMERICANS. SHE NEVER GOT TO MEET THE AMERICANS, AND KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THEM EXCEPT THAT THEY EXISTED.

4. THERE WERE BOTH MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS AT THE CAMP, MOST OF THEM WORKING AT A BRICK FACTORY. THE SEXES WERE KEPT IN SEPARATE PARTS OF THE CAMP, DIVIDED BY BARBED WIRE FENCES. HOWEVER, THE HOSPITAL TREATED BOTH MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS. IT WAS THERE IN 1947 THAT SHE MET ANOTHER PRISONER WHO INTRODUCED HIMSELF AS A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT NAMED RAOUL WALLENBERG. THEY WERE SOON ON A FIRST NAME BASIS, WITH HIM CALLING HER 'AMERICAN' AND SHE CALLING HIM RAOUL. BECAUSE SHE SPOKE RUDIMENTARY ENGLISH, AND BECAUSE HIS RUSSIAN WAS SO BAD, THEY COMMUNICATED IN ENGLISH. HOWEVER, THEY ONLY TALKED ABOUT EVERYDAY THINGS, BECAUSE OF THE LANGUAGE LIMITATIONS. HE SAID UPON MEETING HER "YOU'RE SO YOUNG TO BE AN AMERICAN SPY! WHAT DID YOU SPY ON?" HIS NAME MEANT NOTHING TO HER, AND IT WAS NOT UNTIL 1991 WHEN SHE SAW A STORY ABOUT HIM IN THE NEWSPAPER 'MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, ALONG WITH A PICTURE OF HIM, THAT SHE REALIZED WHO HE ACTUALLY WAS. WALLENBERG
SAID HE HAD COME TO THE CAMP FROM LUBYANKA.
AFTER BEING RELEASED FROM THE HOSPITAL, MRS PAVLENKO AND WALLENBERG WORKED TOGETHER AT THE BRICK FACTORY.
WALLENBERG WAS AT THE CAMP IN APRIL, MAY AND JUNE 1947.

5. TOWARD THE END OF WALLENBERG'S STAY IN THE CAMP, A SUSPICIOUSLY WELL-DRESSED RUSSIAN ARRIVED IN THE CAMP AND SPENT ALL HIS TIME WITH WALLENBERG. THIS NEW PRISONER APPARENTLY SPOKE FLUENT GERMAN, AND CONVERSED WITH WALLENBERG IN THAT LANGUAGE. SOMETIME IN JULY, THIS STRANGER AND WALLENBERG ESCAPED FROM THE CAMP. FROM ACTIVITY AROUND THE CAMP, IT APPEARED THAT A SEARCH WAS CONDUCTED FOR THREE DAYS. SINCE NEITHER WALLENBERG NOR HIS COMPANION RETURNED TO THE CAMP, THE PRISONERS ASSUMED THE ESCAPE ATTEMPT MIGHT HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

6. IN 1991, EXACT DATE UNKNOWN, MRS PAVLENKO SAYS SHE VISITED THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN MOSCOW WITH A LETTER DETAILING HER EXPERIENCES AND HER CONTACT WITH WALLENBERG. SHE CLAIMS SHE WAS TURNED AWAY WITHOUT MEETING ANYONE IN AN OFFICIAL CAPACITY AT THE EMBASSY, BUT SHE GAVE THE LETTER TO A MILITIAMAN IN FRONT OF THE EMBASSY TO GIVE TO A SWEDISH OFFICIAL. ABOUT TEN DAYS LATER, THE NEWSPAPER 'RABOCHOYE PRAVO' PRINTED HER LETTER ALONG WITH A DETAILED ARTICLE ABOUT WALLENBERG. THE PAPER CONCLUDED SHE WAS A FRAUD, BECAUSE, ACCORDING TO THE PAPER, SHE HAD NEVER BEEN IN CAMP IN THE 1940S, BUT RATHER HAD BEEN IN JAIL IN THE 1970S FOR EMBEZZLEMENT. HOWEVER, MRS PAVLENKO PROVIDED US WITH PHOTO COPIES OF HER PRISON DOCUMENTS, SUBSTANTIATING THE DATES AND REASON

FOR HER IMPRISONMENT. SHE WILL ALSO PROVIDE US WITH A COPY OF THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE. SHE SAID THE ARTICLE ALSO CONTAINED A DEATH CERTIFICATE SENT TO NKVD CHIEF BERIA FROM GEN ABAKUMOV STATING THAT WALLENBERG HAD DIED ON 17 JUL 47 OF A HEART ATTACK.

7. ACCORDING TO MRS PAVLENKO, THE CAMP WHERE SHE AND WALLENBERG WERE HELD HAS LONG SINCE BEEN DESTROYED, IN HER OPINION AS PART OF AN EFFORT TO ERADICATE TRACES OF WALLENBERG. SHE SAID SHE DOES NOT BELIEVE REPORTS IN THE PRESS THAT SOMEONE HAD SEEN WALLENBERG IN CAMPS IN SIBERIA. SHE BELIEVES THIS WAS ALSO PART OF A DECEPTION OPERATION. SHE BELIEVES HE WAS MOVED FROM LUBYANKA TO HER CAMP WHEN SWEDEN MADE OFFICIAL INQUIRIES ABOUT HIM, IN ORDER TO ERASE TRACES OF HIS EXISTENCE. HE WAS PUT IN THE DISPENSARY AS SOON AS HE ARRIVED, BECAUSE HE WAS SO ILL WITH PELLAGRA. SHE WAS IN THE DISPENSARY BECAUSE SHE WAS SUFFERING FROM NAUSEA AND INABILITY TO EAT FOLLOWING A LONG STRETCH IN SOLITARY CONFINEMENT ON BREAD AND WATER.

8. MRS PAVLENKO WAS ENROLLED IN DRAMA SCHOOL IN CAMP IN 1951 WHEN AN ORDER WAS ISSUED THAT EVERYONE IN THE CAMP HAD TO WORK ON CONSTRUCTION. SHE TRIED TO ESCAPE, BUT WAS APPREHENDED AND BEATEN. SHE WAS FINALLY RELEASED FROM CAMP IN JULY 1952.

9. COMMENT: AS DEPT AND EMBASSY STOCKHOLM ARE AWARE, THE OFFICIAL SOVIET VERSION OF WALLENBERG'S FATE WAS (AND STILL REMAINS AT LEAST AS FAR AS WE ARE AWARE) THAT HE DIED OF A 'HEART ATTACK' ON JULY 16, 1947. THE DATES THAT PAVLENKO CITED ARE NOT INCONSISTENT WITH THIS VERSION, BUT WE BELIEVE THAT THE FILES THE SWEDES HAVE BEEN GIVEN ACCESS TO SHOW THAT WALLENBERG WAS IN MOSCOW AT THE TIME OF HIS PURPORTED DEATH. THE POW/MIA TEAM HAS SCHEDULED ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH PAVLENKO ON THURSDAY JULY 16. WE WOULD APPRECIATE ANY QUESTIONS OR GUIDANCE FROM ADDRESSEES BY COB JULY 15. COLLINS
END OF MESSAGE CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CETF/R
INCOMING

CONFIDENTIAL
IMMEDIATE

FRP: . .3. . . . .

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

~~92 8957497~~ SCO
00 000000

PAGE 001
TOR: 152353Z JUL 92

NC 8957497
STATE 226702

OO RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
MPG6702
OO RUEHC RUEADWD RUEKJCS RUEKJCS RUCMMIC RUHOHQB RUEAHOF
RUEHMO RUEKJCS RUFHSK
DE RUEHC #6702 1972353
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
O 152353Z JUL 92
FM SECSTATE WASHDC
TO RUFHSK/AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM IMMEDIATE 9099
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW IMMEDIATE 1865
INFO RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//USDP-ISA/PW-MIA/EAPR// IMMEDIATE 2008
RUEADWD/DA WASHDC//DAPE-ZX//
RUEKJCS/DIA WASHDC//DOF-4/POW/COS//
RUEKJCS/JOINT STAFF WASHDC//OCJCS-PW/MIA/J5//
RUCMMIC/NAVMARINTCEN WASHDC
RUHOHQB/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RUEAHOF/CDRPERSCOM ALEXANDRIA VA//TAPC-PEZ//
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 226702

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: PREL, PHUM, RS, SW, US
SUBJECT: RAOUL WALLENBERG: REQUEST FOR SWEDISH MFA GUIDANCE

Wallenberg
201-0005925

REF: MOSCOW 20386

DEPARTMENT REQUESTS EMBASSY STOCKHOLM CONVEY SUBSTANCE OF REFTEL TO MFA AND REQUEST ITS GUIDANCE ON WHETHER IT WISHES THE U.S. POW/MIA TEAM CURRENTLY IN RUSSIA TO GATHER ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, IF POSSIBLE, ON THIS ALLEGED SIGHTING OF WALLENBERG. KANTER
END OF MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

DOC. MICRO. SER.

APR 7 1993

MICROFILMED

OIG/CFB
State
DSTC-09280
15 Jul 92
201-0005925

RECORD COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

CETF/R
INCOMING

/ /

CONFIDENTIAL
IMMEDIATE

FRP: . .3. . .

ACTION: NONE

INFO: [redacted]

~~02 8961533~~ SCO
00000066

PAGE 001
TOR: 160921Z JUL 92

NC 8961533
STOCKH 03487

OO RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
MSI8155
OO RUEHC
DE RUFHSK #3487 1980913
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
O 160913Z JUL 92
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW IMMEDIATE 0234
RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 5573
INFO RUEKJCS/JOINT STAFF WASHDC//OCJCS-PW/MIA/J5//
RUHPSAA/CDR JTF-FA HONOLULU HI
RUDMMIC/NAVMARINTCEN WASHDC
RUEKJCS/DIA WASHDC//DOF-4/POW/COS//
RUEADWD/DA WASHDC//DAPE-ZX//
RUEKJCS/SECDEF WASHDC//USDP-ISA/PW-MIA/EAPR//
RUHOHQA/USCINCPAC HONOLULU HI
RUEAHOF/CDRPERSCOM ALEX VA//TAPC-PEZ//
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STOCKHOLM 003487

DEPT FOR EUR/ISCA, EAP, EUR/NE, NA, AND PA

DA PASS TO RUSSIA POW TEAM

E.O. 12356: N/A
TAGS: PREL, PHUM, RS, SW
SUBJECT: RAOUL WALLENBERG

201-0005925

DOC. MICRO. SER.

APR 7 1993

MICROFILMED

REF: (A) STATE 226702, (B) MOSCOW 20386

1. POST PROVIDED SUBSTANCE OF REF B ON THE ALLEGED SIGHTING OF WALLENBERG TO MFA ON JULY 16, PER REF A INSTRUCTIONS. THE GOS WOULD WELCOME ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION U.S. POW/MIA TEAM MIGHT BE ABLE TO GATHER IN RUSSIA.

2. POINT OF CONTACT AT THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN MOSCOW REGARDING WALLENBERG IS BJORN LYRVALL, WHO FOLLOWS ALL LEADS ON THE WALLENBERG CASE.

REDMAN
END OF MESSAGE

CONFIDENTIAL

OIG/CFB
~~State~~
Eur DSTC-09287
12 Jul 92
201-0005925

RECORD COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

DOC. MIC. SER.

JUN 15 1993

MICROFILMED

Israel. Many people tend to forget that these are members of the extremist Hamas organization which is covered with the blood of totally innocent people. Incidentally, in Algeria these same Islamic extremists are simply shot instead of being deported. For some reason, nobody protests against this.

As national-socialism and communism have ceased to exist, the main threat to mankind comes from fundamentalism. All its variations have but one root—a violation of human rights. This is where the great danger of fundamentalism lies.

[Kovrigin] As far as I know, you are now taking part in organizing an international tribunal which should deal with crimes committed in Bosnia and Hercegovina.

[Wiesenthal] Various sides have addressed me with a proposal to get involved in this project. My experience in restoring the truth and hunting criminals may come in handy here. I founded the International Institute for Genocide Studies in New York. It is this institute that is preparing the hearings on the Bosnia events. I have managed to attract the attention of people in both Europe and America to it. At the end of last year I contacted President Bush, who is also a personal friend, and he supported my position: The crimes committed in Bosnia and Herzegovina should not go unpunished.

New Reports on Wallenberg Fate Explored

934K0877A Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Apr 93 Morning Edition p 7

Raoul Wallenberg 201-0005925

[Article by Ella Maksimova and Valeriy Reshetnikov, IZVESTIYA correspondents: "Right to the Version; Was Wallenberg Shot at the KGB Proving Ground Outside Moscow?"]

[Text] In publishing the correspondence of V. Filippov, "Mysterious Witness Affirms: Raul Wallenberg Died in Pinezhskiy Woods" (No. 281 for 1992), the editors understood the improbability of such a supposition, but felt that it was incumbent upon them to verify it, since we are speaking here of a fate which to this day remains one of the most tragic post-war secrets which concerns not only the Swedish community, but also the entire world community. And, as the correspondence correctly states, the ways of the GULAG are inscrutable. Nevertheless, we expected that the appeal to those who knew anything at all about the fate of the famous Swedish diplomat or had happened to enounter him would be heard.

The responses of the first "eyewitnesses" were clearly mythical in nature, and a simple telephone conversation was enough to determine this. But then there was a call from Podmoskovye, from around Podolsk, promising something more probable. Even though the caller expressed himself rather cautiously. It seems, he might be able to help by suggesting where to look.

At first the man did not want to identify himself, and asked that we come to him. After an hour, we had exchanged phone calls and come to an agreement: He would come to the editorial office, on the condition that he remain anonymous. He did not want the people in his village to know about his labor camp past. So, we will call him Sergey Petrovich. He is an engineer who was arrested at the start of the war. In the last years of his imprisonment, while serving his sentence in one of the minimum security colonies, he was in charge of the radio station. During his stay, three commanders had come and gone. The last one, A., was the most terrible.

Once, this happened in 1950, late at night the lieutenant on duty came to get Sergey Petrovich: "The commander is urgently summoning you." Why at this time of night? But, of course, he ran to the office...

And nevertheless, before we start, let us mention one more time about the right to the version.

During those days, Raul's step-brother, Gi von Dardel, and his aide, a professor at the University of Chicago, M. Makinnen, came to Moscow for the regular meeting of the Russian-Swedish working group engaged in seeking any trace of Wallenberg. (This group included representatives from the Swedish embassy, our MFA [Ministry of Foreign Affairs], MVD [Ministry of Internal Affairs], MB [Ministry of Security] and others).

Mr. Dardel confidently continued to proceed from one single premise: As long as there is no absolutely precise documented confirmation of death, we must assume that Raul is alive. In response to our question about what the specific cirumstances might be in which he could exist in such a case, he answered: "This is difficult to comprehend. Ultimately, Raul could have been placed in a hospital. Hypothetically, he could have married a beautiful woman and may not even want to return to his former life." Mr. Makinnen supported him in this: "The experience of our normal life, our reality, is inapplicable to this situation. We cannot imagine what you are asking... However, I can allude to a recent incident from your reality—about an American found in a Moscow psychiatric clinic, a former associate of the U.S. secret services who had gone over to the Soviet side."

Our interviewees continually warned against publication of different versions. The overwhelming majority of them, as the American professor said, "evoke anger." He referred to the film, "Wallenberg's Mission." "There is a man who maintains that he is Raul's son, and as proof they show his profile on the screen. Yet this is devoid of any documented substantiation, and generally leads nowhere."

Are we not assuming this very same thankless task? Are we not showing yet another example of "unreliable, inaccurate journalism?" Yet on the other hand, do we have the right to keep quiet about Sergey Petrovich's testimony? Will it not place in the hands of competent people the beginning of the string, which may lead to the truth?

RECORD COPY

JMS/CAB
SL-61397
24 APR 93

Yes, the commander of the penal colony was "in one word—a wolf." Approaching his office, Sergey Petrovich saw that the door of the radio station, which was located across the hall, had been chopped to splinters, and there was an axe on the floor.

"I come into the commander's office. He is sitting behind the desk, drunk, yelling: 'Where the hell have you been! My radio at home does not work. I broke down your door, and my nerves are the same way!' He stretched out his hands, and they were trembling. He said: 'Do you think they hand these out for nothing?" And he pointed to the right side of his cap at a diamond-shaped insignia, the symbol of an honored chekist [secret police]. 'I executed over 2,000 in Crimea. I shot with both hands, until I had callouses. The children were crying, they all soiled themselves out of fear, they stunk, but I just kept shooting and shooting... My wife, Ellya, had stuffed all my pockets with cartridges in the morning. I laid down about 400 Poles, and about 20 from Kirov.' I asked him, and how is everything now, what do you want? He said: 'About three years ago, they arranged a visit to the "Kommunarka" [a fur-raising sovkhoz] for that Jewish hanger-on from Sweden. That is where I laid him down, that Swede. As if our own were not enough...' We went to his house. He had a sabre hanging on the wall, a personal present from Dzerzhinskiy. On the table was an unfinished bottle. He said to me: 'You want me to pour you some?'"

"No, citizen commander." Early in the morning he sobered up. He came to me and said: "Forget what I told you yesterday... Otherwise you will tumble out of here, to the stopover place for convicts..." In a week they took him away from us. The civilian volunteers had reported to the proper authorities about the door. He held the rank of major, and was around 50 years old.

"But, Sergey Petrovich, 40 years have passed, and this is still clearly retained in your memory?"

"It was so terrible, that it etched itself word for word into my brain."

"And you never told anyone?"

"I told my wife as soon as I was freed. But not another living soul. After all, I did not know anything about this Wallenberg before! Quite by accident I read your notice, and suddenly remembered—this was probably about him. I wanted to clarify the matter, a terrible matter."

"And did you hear anything about the 'Kommunarka'?"

"I passed by it on the bus. I saw an asphalt path leading to the woods, a barrier and brick."

And so, we knew the last name, but did not know the first name and patronymic. For Sergey Petrovich, A. was merely "citizen commander."

The MVD archives show that they had 57 majors with A.'s last name. Additional information was needed. We did not have it.

Nevertheless, in a week we were issued a card on A. We will call him Antoniy Gavrilovich, born in 1897, a native of Saratov Oblast, and a member of the VKP(b) [All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks)] since 1927. The service list confirmed that this was the man about whom Sergey Petrovich had told us.

His biography was curious and had no connection to Wallenberg's name. Here was the obtuse, fierce principle the lives of thousands of prisoners were given over to. His education consisted of two years of parish school and two courses in the raykomvuz [rayon committee higher educational institution]. In 1916-1917, he served as a private in the 632nd Infantry Division on the Austrian front. During the civil war he was in the Red Army, and then—commander of mounted intelligence in a partisan detachment. In 1923 he was in a special purpose unit. His chekist tenure dates back to 1927. In the early 30's, he was commandant of a special settlement, inspector for special settlements in the Aldanskiy operational sector of the OGPU [Unified State Political Administration under the USSR Soviet of People's Commissars], and chief of the special settlements department in Dallag. In 1936 he was assigned to the NKVD [People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs] cadres section. The geography of his subsequent work relocations, about which the prisoner Sergey Petrovich could not possibly have been informed, was as follows: Orenburg region, Crimea, Tambov and Kirov Oblasts. Could it not be from here that the 20 "laid down Kirov residents" came?

In the 40's he again changed camps, camp stations and colonies in Tula and Moscow Oblasts.

His last official duty was as the chief of that very same ITK [correctional-labor colony] No 8 in Podmoskovye, after which he was "retired because of illness."

Two years ago, one of us wrote about the course of the investigation into executions of Polish officers taken prisoner by the Red Army in 1939 during the division of Poland. The participants in the "firing squads," made up of NKVD workers, after fulfilling the actions in exterminating 15,000 Poles, were given awards and monetary premiums. That is why we were particularly interested in the awards and honors bestowed upon A., perhaps not so much even the formulations with which they were necessarily accompanied, as in the dates. However, the concise information did not indicate the time, but only the character of the merits: "For devotion to work and achievements, in recognition of the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Refolution," etc.

In December of 1933, he was awarded the badge of the honored chekist "for his merciless struggle against counterrevolution."

In the Main Military Procurator's Office they told us that A. was not entered in the lists of "firing squads" which had exterminated the Poles. And in the MVD they told us that there was no personal file on him. It had been destroyed because so many years had passed.

In the Ministry of Security we were met by the head of the archive service, General Anatoliy Afanasyevich Krayushkin, and his assistant, Colonel Vladimir Konstantinovich Vinogradov. According to them, all the primary archive materials have already been dug up, as they say, over and over. Does anyone have any doubt? However, those members and independent experts of the parliamentary commission on transfer of KGB archives who have direct access to these archives and work there, said the same thing. And what purpose is there in deceiving the community today? Judging by all, the Ministry of Security workers even have a direct career interest in exposing the whole truth.

General Krayushkin said: "Although the authenticity of Colonel Smoltsov's report on Wallenberg's sudden death in his cell in 1947 has been established and accepted by the Swedes themselves, I certainly cannot discount another finale—execution without sentencing. Otherwise, they would not have scratched his name out of the prison records, there would have been a medical certificate, an autopsy report, and a record of cremation."

Colonel Vinogradov is a member of the Russian-Swedish commission. Its task is the same as it was before: To get as close as possible to an explanation of the circumstances in the drama. However, for the present day the commission has no new materials for study at its disposal. To be honest, our side is engaged in "covering up" all the new questions and arguments arising on the Swedish side.

As we know, Wallenberg's personal file was never found. Nevertheless, individual documents have been preserved, and there are not all that few of them.

Recently, the dossier was slow in being filled. Last year, several coded messages from January of 1945 were found in the Ministry of Defense. Among them was report No 937 by the chief of staff of the Second Ukrainian Front, addressed to the chief of the general staff in Moscow, regarding the detainment of Wallenberg.

We might add that recently, at the end of January, our Swedish correspondent, using Swedish sources, wrote the following in IZVESTIYA: "When the report is found, we will finally learn what specifically Wallenberg was accused of." Yet this report has been at the Ministry of Security since the summer and is of no value in clarifying the matter. The documents were handed over to the Swedes half a year ago, but for some reason they were publicized there only now.

In the Ministry of Security they suggested: The press rarely comes to us for a serious consultation. Is this not why conjectures arise, one more fantastic than the next, and hopes, one more improbable than the next?

How did the Ministry of Security react to our report? Is there, in the opinion of specialists, a grain for analysis to be found here? Yes. Although there is a strong counterargument: Why invite the commander of a colony from another department for the execution, if the management administration of the MGB [Ministry of State Security] and its commandant section had enough of its own executioners?

We presented our ideas. We have no doubt that Sergey Petrovich heard the drunken confession of the citizen commander. It was said: "The Jewish hanger-on from Sweden." But Sergey Petrovich did not know the Wallenberg story, and consequently could not make this up. "They set up a visit to the 'Kommunarka'..." Once again, this is from the professional dictionary of the executioners. It is quite probable that the commander lied, ascribing to himself the deeds of some other killer—perhaps a friend or drinking buddy. After all, the old chekist A. had more than enough friends in this friendly department.

Aside from us, the members of the Russian-Swedish group from the Ministry of Security—Vinogradov, Andrey Yevgeniyevich Zibrov and Aleksandr Andreyevich Kozlov—also spoke with Sergey Petrovich. Together and separately, they had already conducted many of the most incredible interviews, and could approach the questioning more professionally than journalists. As a result, they too finally came to the conclusion that Sergey Petrovich had related to them that which he actually heard from A. That the version has some basis in fact, and that it cannot be refuted.

On the 25th kilometer of the old Kaluga Road, there are two bus stops across from each other. There are always people standing around there. Workers of the "Kommunarka" fur-raising sovkhoz wait for the regularly scheduled bus. Here we stopped the car at random. For half an hour we had searched for the road leading to the holdings of the KGB—the forest, which in Stalin's time had become the place of mass executions and burials.

Why did we go there? Of course, we did not intend to continue our search here. We simply wanted to see the ominous land with our own eyes.

"Excuse me, there should be a road here somewhere... to the forest?" It was difficult to say precisely what it was that we were interested in.

"Turn right in 100 meters."

"What are they looking for?", we heard as we walked away from the bus stop.

"An execution place... A firing squad execution place..."

The "brick" was no longer there. The barrier was open and buried in a snowdrift. The narrow road was covered with snow, which a man in an apron was shoveling. He answered our question with a question: "What do you want, who are you?" "Journalists." "Well, you have no business here." He turned his back to us and quickly walked away.

We wandered after him, and soon came to a solid fence, strung at the top with rows of barbed wire. It fenced off a huge section of forest. The man was already jingling the keys in the door on the other side of the fence which separated the land of the living from the land of the dead.

Our search stopped in "Kommunarka". It has stopped for now.

The declaration recently signed by the president of Russia and the prime minister of Sweden states that for purposes of achieving full clarity in the Wallenberg case, "the parties intend to continue and intensify their close cooperation, specifically by means of studying the materials which have a relation to these questions."

And we too are not putting an end to it. We too are a party which wants clarity in this matter.

4

24 APR 93

SECRET NOFORN

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

[redacted]

14 September 1993

COUNTRY: USSR

SUBJECT: Comments on the K[illegible] l
WALLENBERG

KGB

DOI: Prior to 1990

SOURCE: [redacted] a KGB of[illegible] [redacted]

[ACTION: IMS]

1. According to KGB p[illegible] ed
under certain circumstances[illegible]
file of an agent who has di[illegible]
Once a file has been destro[illegible] e
contents of that file in th[illegible] of
the act of destruction is o[illegible]
Therefore, it is understandable that documents about past dissidents or men like Raoul WALLENBERG cannot be found in the KGB archives.

2. The KGB often cannot locate the files of those executed. The KGB has no real reason to conceal archival material on the fate of Raoul WALLENBERG since his death in Stalinist jails is openly admitted. The Soviets did not have Western-style archives in the 1930s and many officers in the NKVD were not literate so records were primitive and incomplete. In some cases, "records" were only one torn piece of paper with the words "(date), executed XXX number of people."

HEADQUARTERS COMMENT:

1. Raoul WALLENBERG, a Swedish diplomat, was kidnapped by Soviets in 1945. His fate has been under investigation since that time.

2. This report was written in response to an FOIA request.

WARNING NOTICE - INTELLIGENCE
SOURCES OR METHODS INVOLVED

[redacted]
DECL OADR
[redacted]

SECRET NOFORN

SECRET NOFORN

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

[redacted]

14 September 1993

COUNTRY: USSR

SUBJECT: Comments on the KGB's Handling of Files on Raoul WALLENBERG

DOI: Prior to 1990

SOURCE: [redacted] a KGB officer who defected to the West [redacted]

[ACTION: IMS]

1. According to KGB policy, archives can be destroyed under certain circumstances. For example, the personnel file of an agent who has died can be destroyed totally. Once a file has been destroyed, there are no traces of the contents of that file in the KGB archives. Even a record of the act of destruction is only kept for a few years. Therefore, it is understandable that documents about past dissidents or men like Raoul WALLENBERG cannot be found in the KGB archives.

2. The KGB often cannot locate the files of those executed. The KGB has no real reason to conceal archival material on the fate of Raoul WALLENBERG since his death in Stalinist jails is openly admitted. The Soviets did not have Western-style archives in the 1930s and many officers in the NKVD were not literate so records were primitive and incomplete. In some cases, "records" were only one torn piece of paper with the words "(date), executed XXX number of people."

HEADQUARTERS COMMENT:

1. Raoul WALLENBERG, a Swedish diplomat, was kidnapped by Soviets in 1945. His fate has been under investigation since that time.

2. This report was written in response to an FOIA request.

WARNING NOTICE - INTELLIGENCE SOURCES OR METHODS INVOLVED

[redacted]
DECL OADR
[redacted]

SECRET NOFORN

[redacted]

ALL PORTIONS CARRY CLASSIFICATION AND CONTROLS OF OVERALL DOCUMENT

Originator: [redacted]

Distribution:
1 [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
2 - [redacted]

The Washington Times
USA Today
Associated Press
UPI
Reuter ✓

Date 30 Sept 1993

WALLENBERG ACTED AS U.S. AGENT IN SAVING JEWS -CIA

LANGLEY, Virginia, Sept 30 (Reuter) - Swedish diplomat Raoul ıllenberg, who saved thousands of Jews during the Nazi ›locaust, was working for a semi-clandestine U.S. agency, ›ssibly arousing Soviet suspicions and leading to his arrest ıd subsequent disappearance, the CIA said on Thursday.

Wallenberg, who was assigned to the Swedish legation in ıdapest in 1944 by his government, received money as well as :ders and information useful to his work from the U.S. War ɜfugee Board, the CIA said in a newly declassified report.

The board's ''clandestine character...could have aroused ›viet suspicions and led to his disappearance,'' said the 1981 :ud› by an author whose name was withheld by the spy agency.

Wallenberg is widely credited with saving the lives of more ıan 20,000 Hungarian Jews while posted in Budapest.

He was arrested by the Soviets in 1945 and never seen again. ›me believe he is still alive in a Soviet prison.

Wallenberg saved lives chiefly by extending to Jews the lpi matic protection of Sweden which was neutral during the ır.

Often using false documents and bribes, he enabled thousands › leave Hungary and protected thousands more by installing them ı houses that he purchased and set up as sanctuaries under the vedish flag.

The State Department in 1979 accepted partial responsibility ›r Wallenberg's fate by admitting in a document given Soviet fficials in Washington that the United States had provided ınds for his programme to save Jews.

But the newly released report appears to go beyond that isclosure. Wallenberg was ''our choice'' for the posting to ıdapest, Herschel Johnson, the American minister in Stockholm t the time, said in a 1944 cable to the State Department quoted ı the report.

Wallenberg himself ''felt that he was carrying out a ission'' for the refugee board and viewed his diplomatic ›sting as ''his cover,'' the report said, citing the cable.

The Swedish Foreign Office ''felt that by assigning allenberg to Budapest, it was cooperating fully with the ırtherance of an 'American programme','' the report said.

Pressed by Sweden and the United States, the Soviet ›vernment said in 1957 that a ''man named Raoul Wallenberg died f heart attack in July 1947'' in the KGB's Lubyanka prison in ›scow.

In 1988, during a visit to Moscow, some of Wallenberg's riends and relatives were given some of the diplomat's personal ffects including his passport and some notebooks.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said at that time that allenberg's arrest had been ''a tragic mistake that has never een corrected.''

But some of the diplomat's friends and relatives continue to ısist Wallenberg might yet be alive in a Russian prison.

SECRET
NOFORN

9 January 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, European Division, Directorate of

FROM: OLSEN

SUBJECT: OSS

REFERENCE: CIA

1. This memorar about Raoul Wallenberg's indirec of Strategic Services, what recen ect, and what current issues might ents are attached. (S/NF)

2. In releasing materials on Wallenberg to the public, CIA has at least until recently deleted the fact that his contact in Stockholm was an OSS employee, Iver Olsen. Consider the text of [redacted]s article on Wallenberg published in Studies in Intelligence. The full text remains SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM. I have underlined the passages in text that were deleted. A copy of the sanitized version is also attached; the recipient has no doubt that deletions were made. (S/NF)

3. On the other hand I have learned since I spoke to you on 27 December that CIA has released three documents dated 1955 confirming Iver Olsen's status as paymaster of Wallenberg, and Olsen's OSS connections. Strange as it may seem to our generation of intelligence officers, the documents affirm Olsen's belief that he was working simultaneously for three US government agencies - OSS, Treasury, and the War Refugee Board- while posted to Stockholm and in contact with Wallenberg, and that his contacts with Wallenberg had nothing to do with intelligence activities but were conducted under the auspices of the War Refugee Board. Both the Studies article and the 1955 documents were released in 1982. (U)

CL BY 0186796
DECL OADR
DRV FR COL 3-82

NOFORN
SECRET

SECRET
NOFORN

9 January 1990

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, European Division, Directorate of Operations

FROM: William M. Henhoeffer
Curator, Historical Intelligence Collection

SUBJECT: Raoul Wallenberg and His Reported US Intelligence Connections

REFERENCE: Our Telecon of 27 December 1989

1. This memorandum summarizes what CIA knows about Raoul Wallenberg's indirect connections with the Office of Strategic Services, what recent publications say on the subject, and what current issues might be involved. Pertinent documents are attached. (S/NF)

2. In releasing materials on Wallenberg to the public, CIA has at least until recently deleted the fact that his contact in Stockholm was an OSS employee, Iver Olsen. Consider the text of [redacted]s article on Wallenberg published in Studies in Intelligence. The full text remains SECRET NO FOREIGN DISSEM. I have underlined the passages in text that were deleted. A copy of the sanitized version is also attached; the recipient has no doubt that deletions were made. (S/NF)

3. On the other hand I have learned since I spoke to you on 27 December that CIA has released three documents dated 1955 confirming Iver Olsen's status as paymaster of Wallenberg, and Olsen's OSS connections. Strange as it may seem to our generation of intelligence officers, the documents affirm Olsen's belief that he was working simultaneously for three US government agencies - OSS, Treasury, and the War Refugee Board - while posted to Stockholm and in contact with Wallenberg, and that his contacts with Wallenberg had nothing to do with intelligence activities but were conducted under the auspices of the War Refugee Board. Both the Studies article and the 1955 documents were released in 1982. (U)

CL BY 0186796
DECL OADR
DRV FR COL 3-82

NOFORN
SECRET

SUBJECT: Raoul Wallenberg and His Reported US Intelligence Connections

4. Tom Bower's new book clearly uses this 1955 information, and adds significant details about Olsen's OSS activities - specifically, his dispatch of Lithuanians into territory then occupied by the Germans but claimed by our allies the Soviets. The source notes in the book indicate that this additional information came from the Iver Olsen papers in the Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park. CIA has only indirect influence over the use of these papers, and there may have been an inadvertent disclosure of classified information. In any case, like the 1955 documents this information is now out there for public scrutiny. (U)

5. A recent press conference reported by The Times of London carries the claim by two Dutch authors that Wallenberg "may have been a spy" for OSS. Clearly the authors have had access to the 1955 documents, but they chose not to cite Olsen's strong denial that Wallenberg was engaged in intelligence activities. (U)

6. Two recent Soviet press accounts indicate:

-- Soviet media skepticism, reflected in New Times, that Wallenberg was a spy;

-- a new lead, published in Moscow News, indicating that Wallenberg, under the name "Pattersson" or "Pettersson", was alive for at least four years beyond the date the Soviets officially claim as the year of his death. (U)

7. There are probably two options the US Government might consider at this time:

-- Say nothing; if pressed we can always claim we have released already what we essentially know; to say more now might embarrass Wallenberg supporters and the Wallenberg family by suggesting, despite what Olsen said in 1955, that Wallenberg performed some intelligence-related assignments.

-- Initiate a private official conversation with the Soviets; tell them we understand they have been doing their best to solve the Wallenberg mystery,

SUBJECT: Raoul Wallenberg and His Reported US Intelligence Connections

but we want them to be certain of what we know about Wallenberg's connections with Iver Olsen so that they can pursue the "Pattersson" ("Pettersson") lead. We would be updating a 1979 State "non-paper" in which the USG stated to the Soviets that Wallenberg's money was American, but omitted mention of Olsen and OSS. We would also be preempting criticism from US journalists - or Congressmen - that we were not doing our best to solve the mystery but were still trying to hide something. (S/NF)

8. Colleagues with whom I discussed this matter expressed doubts that anything worthwhile would be gained for the USG by pursuing the second option. As a historian I can see several gains, not the least of which would be finding out how the Soviets came to be suspicious of Wallenberg. As an intelligence officer, I share most of my colleagues' doubts. On the other hand I believe the Soviets might be more inclined to cooperate with the USG on other matters if they perceived we had shown glasnost on the Wallenberg case. (S/NF)

(S)

William M. Henhoeffer

Attachments:

A. Studies article on Wallenberg, 1981 (S/NF)
B. Sanitized Studies article
C. Three sanitized 1955 documents
D. Excerpts from Tom Bower, The Red Web (1989)
E. Times article on Wallenberg, 7 November 1989
F. New Times article on Wallenberg, May-June 1989
G. Moscow News article on "Pattersson", October 22-29,1989

SECRET
NOFORN

SUBJECT: Raoul Wallenberg and His Reported US Intelligence Connections

DI/OIR/ISD/HIC/WMHenhoeffer: wjd/20332 (9 Jan 90)

Distribution:

Original - Addressee
1 - DO/IMS
1 - DO/IRO
1 - C/DO/EUR
1 - C/HIC

NOFORN
SECRET

/ /

CONFIDENTIAL

FRPI : 03: : : : :8

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

81 5769400 PAGE 001 NC 5769400

TOR: 290648Z JAN 81

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
STU438
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMO #0395 0261538
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 261519Z JAN 81
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 2071
INFO RUDKHLQ/AMEMBASSY HELSINKI 5056
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1747
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L STOCKHOLM 0395

JAC SAC
R and

E.O. 12065: RDS-1: 1/26/01 (HAMILTON: WILLIAM C.) OR-M
TAGS: PEPR: SHUM: UR: SW: US
SUBJECT: SWEDISH GOVERNMENT VIEWS OF WALLENBERG HEARINGS

REF: (A) STOCKHOLM 0274 (B) STOCKHOLM 0178 (C) FBIS 151756Z JAN 81

1. (C - ENTIRE TEXT)

2. SUMMARY. THIS TELEGRAM REPORTS THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY'S VIEWS OF THE RECENT WALLENBERG HEARINGS IN STOCKHOLM AND THE MINISTRY'S REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM THE USG ABOUT ONE OF THE "WITNESSES" WHO APPEARED AT THE HEARINGS. END SUMMARY.

3. THE FOREIGN MINISTRY'S WALLENBERG EXPERT (GORAN BERG) TOLD EMBOFFS JANUARY 21 THAT THE MINISTRY REGARDS THE INFORMATION PRESENTED AT THE RECENT PUBLIC HEARINGS IN STOCKHOLM WITH SERIOUSNESS AND IS BEGINNING THE ARDUOUS TASK OF INDEPENDENTLY ASSESSING THE INFORMATION. BERG SAID SUCH AN ASSESSMENT WAS THE PREREQUISITE FOR DETERMING WHAT, IF ANY, ADDITIONAL MEASURES BY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT ON THE WALLENBERG CASE WERE APPROPRIATE. THE MINISTRY WAS ESPECIALLY INTERESATED IN THE FOLLOWING ASPECTS OF

CONFIDENTIAL

THE "EVIDENCE" OFFERED AT THE HEARINGS:
-- ANDRE SCHIMKEVITSCH'S CLAIM TO HAVE SHARED A CELL WITH WALLENBERG IN LJUBJANKA PRISON IN DECEMBER 1947;
-- THE STATEMENT (READ BY LENA BIORCK-KAPLAN) OF ONE LEO MILTON, WHOSE CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE IN THE USSR HAD NEWS OF WALLENBERG AS RECENTLY AS FEBRUARY 1980, WHEN WALLENBERG WAS SUPPOSEDLY SENT TO KIROV FOLLOWING A TOOTH EXTRACTION;
-- BIORCK-AKPLAN'S OTHER INFORMATION FROM A PSEUDONYMOUS "MR. IVANOV," A RUSSIAN LAWYER, THAT THE DIRECTOR OF A PRISON CAMP IN MORDOVIA BOASTED IN 1972 THAT ONE OF HIS IMPORTANT FOREIGN CHARGES INCLUDED A SWEDE WHO HAD BEEN IN SOVIET CAMPS MORE THAN 20 YEARS; AND
-- SIMON WIESENTHAL'S INFORMATION THAT, ACCORDING TO A CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT, SOVIET GENERAL KUPRIANOV DIED IN 1979 FOLLOWING INTERROGATION BY THE KGB ABOUT STORIES IN THE WESTERN PRESS CONCERNING SEVERAL OCCASIONS IN THE 1950'S WHEN KUPRIANOV SAW OR MET WALLENBERG IN THE SOVIET PRISON SYSTEM. (THE MATERIALS HANDED OUT AT THE HEARINGS AND POUCHED TO EUR/NE CONTAIN FURTHER DETAILS.)

4. THE MINISTRY, BERG SAID, HAS COMMITMENTS FROM BIORCK-KAPLAN AND WIESENTHAL TO DISCUSS WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE INFORMATNS THE POSSIBILITY OF CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEWS WITH THE MINISTRY STAFF. HE MINISTRY HAS ALREADY ARRANGED TO INTERVIEW SCHIMKEVITSCH. BERG COMMENTED THAT THE SWEDISH WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION'S HANDLING OF SCHIMKEVITSCH WAS "UNFORTUNATE," GIVEN THAT HE HAD NOT APPEARED BEFORE AND DID MAKE SOME BIZARRE STATEMENTS TO THE PRESS. THE MINISTRY KNOWS PRECIOUS LITTLE ABOUT HIM, BERG SAID, BUT DOES BELIEVE HIM TO BE THE ADOPTED SON OF A FRENCH SCHULPTOR NAMED LIPSCHITZ AND SUSPECTS HE TRAVELLED TO SWEDEN IN 1958 VIA HELSINKI, WHERE HE IS THOUGHT TO HAVE HAD CONTACT WITH THE U.S. EMBASSY.

5. BERG ALSO SHARED WITH EMBOFFS SOME OF HIS "PERSONAL THOUGHTS" ON THE RESULTS OF THE HEARINGS. HE BELIEVES THAT THE DOWN SIDE OF THE HEIGHTENED INTERNATIONAL PUBLICITY SURROUNDING WALLENBERG WILL BE A PROFUSION OF INFORMATION FROM UNRELIABLE SOURCES--PERHAPS MOTIVATED OUT OF VANITY OR UNINFORMED EMOTION--THAT WILL MAKE MORE DIFFICULT THE SORTING OUT OF WHAT IS AND IS NOT TRUE. THE SOVIETS, IF

THEY ARE CLEVER, BERG SAID, MIGHT PROMOTE THE PROFUSION OF SUCH UNRELIABLE AND CONFLICTING INFORMATION. SO FAR THE TASS ARTICLE (REF C), WHICH WAS NOT CARRIED DOMESTICALLY IN THE USSR, IS THE ONLY SOVIET COMMENT ON THE WALLENBERG HEARINGS IN STOCKHOLM, BERG SAID. THERE HAS BEEN NO DISCUSSION IN DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

6. ACTION REQUEST: BERG ASKED THAT WE SEEK FROM THE DEPARTMENT ANY INFORMATION THAT MIGHT BE AVAILABLE CONCERNING SCHIMKEVITSCH EITHER UNDER THAT NAE OR THE NAME "LIPSCHITZ." THE MINISTRY WOULD, OF COURSE, APPRECIATE IN PARTICULAR INFORMATION CONCERNING ANY CONTACT SCHIMKEVITSCH MIGHT HAVE HAD WITH U.S. OFFICIALS IN HELSINKI IN 1958. AN EARLY REPLY WOULD BE APPRCIATED.

7. COMMENT: IT IS OUR ASSESSMENT, BASED ON BERG'S EVALUATION AND THAT OF OTHER SWEDISH OFFICIALS, THAT IT CONTINUES TO BE APPROPRIATE TO TAKE OUR LEAD FROM THE GOS IN THE WALLENBERG CASE. THE MOST CONSTRUCTIVE THING WE CAN DO AT THIS MOMENT TO SUPPLEMENT THE QUIET, CAREFUL GOS EFFORTS TO CLARIFY WALLENBERG'S FATE IS TO RESPOND TO REQUESTS FOR HELP IN FOLLOWING UP LEADS SUCH AS THE ONE MADE ABOVE. FURTHER STEPS MAY WELL BE APPROPRIATE AND TIMELY ONCE THE GOS HAS EVALUATED THE AVAILABLE TESTIMONY. WE WILL ALSO WANT TO KEEP AN EYE ON THE WALLENBERG MOVEMENT'S EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE THAT WOULD ATTEMPT TO APPROCH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DIRECTLY. END COMMENT.
HAMILTON

END OF MESSAGE

02/12/

SECRET

FRP: , , , , , , , ,

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

79 3004866 PAGE 001 NC 3004866
TOR: 291636Z AUG 79

PP RUEAIIB
ZNY SSSSS ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU382
PP RUEHC
DE RUDKFMQ #3568 2411400
ZNY SSSSS ZZH
P R 291333Z AUG 79
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 7592
INFO RUDKDA/AMEMBASSY BUDAPEST 244
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1417
RUEHOT/AMEMBASSY OTTAWA 757
RUEHTV/AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV 271
RUFHLG/AMCONSUL LENINGRAD 0092
BT
S E C R E T STOCKHOLM 3568

E.O. 12065: RDS-1 8/29/04 (KENNEDY-MINOTT RODNEY) OR-M
TAGS: SHUM, PINT, SW, UR, US
SUBJ: ULLSTEN LETTER TO KOSYGIN DEMANDING INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG FATE

REF: STOCKHOLM 3485

1. (S) THE SWEDISH PRESS HAS NOW BEEN BRIEFED ON PRIME MINISTER ULLSTEN'S LETTER TO KOSYGIN, WHICH HAD BEEN PRESENTED TO THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN STOCKHOLM ON AUGUS T 22. ACCORDING TO ONE ACCOUNT (DAGENS NYHETER), FOREIGN MINISTRY PERMANENT UNDER SECRETARY LEIFLAND "CONFIRMED" INFORMATION ABOUT THE LETTER IN RESPONSE TO A QUESTION FROM A SWEDISH WIRE SERVICE (TT). LEFILAND IS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID THAT AS OF TUESDAY AFTERNOON, AUGUST 28, THERE HAD BEEN NO RESPONSE TO THE ULLSTEN LETTER. THUS IT APPEARS THAT THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT DECIDED NOT TO ALLOW THE SOVIETS TWO WEEKS FOR A RESPONSE BEFORE DESCRIBING THE LETTER TO THE PRESS.

2. (U) ACCORDING TO SWEDISH PRESS ACCOUNTS, THE ULLSTEN LETTER REQUESTS THAT A SWEDISH REPRESENTATIVE BE ALLOWED

SECRET

TO MEET WITH JAN KAPLAN AS A RESULT OF NEW INFORMATION IN THE CASE. THE FOREIGN MINISTRY IS REPORTED TO BE AS YET UNWILLING TO REVEAL THE NATURE OF THIS NEW INFORMATION. HOWEVER, PRESS ACCOUNTS SUGGEST THAT IT IS PROBABLY A RESULT OF THE PUBLICITY SURROUNDING THE SWEDISH NOTE OF JANUARY 1979 TO MOSCOW CONCERNING WALLENBERG.

3. (S) THE LAST SENTENCE OF THE PREVIOUS PARAGRAPH IS, OF COURSE, INACCURATE.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

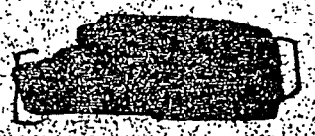
Paul,

I mentioned that, in researching the Wallentberg file in connection with [redacted] I saw references to allegations that W was on an espionage mission for the U.S. at the time. Mar 79 This speculation apparently is not Knew; the/Swedish press quotes from a U.S. Embassy dispatch dated 25/2/57 which begins: "A general explanation to why W was liquidated by the Russians is that they believed he was an American spy. the Secretary of the Wallenberg Committee - a group of prominent Swedish citizens - at one time maintained that W was on a secret mission for President Roosevelt."

Most of the recent speculation concerning Wallenberg's "dangerous mission" stems from some research done by Swedish corresponent Sven Stromberg who reviewed material in U.S. archives, including State, under the FOIA. He specifically refers to OSS in a 21 Mar article in Dagens Nyheter, but only as a deduction on his part.

It is true, however, that Wallenberg accepted his assignment in Budapest to lead a rescue operation for Hungarian jews at the request of the then U.S. Ambassador to Sweden. Confirmation of this is in a State Department memo to Kissinger dated 26/7/73.

I only mention this because it may come up at some point. A paper called the "New Times" alleged on 11 Dec 78 that "The Insider" had learned from CIA officials ...that W was mixing in intel duties with his humanitarian work ...by serving as a go-between for a separate peace deal between the then Fascist government of Hungary and the Allies." According to this version, Stalin was so furious that he ordered Wallenberg imprisoned.



18 June 79

7 Nov 89, p.12

(E)

Maclean and Philby linked to Soviet arrest of Wallenberg

Raoul Wallenberg: Query over links to spy network.

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Information passed to the Soviet Union by the British spies Donald Maclean and Kim Philby led to the arrest by the Russians of Raoul Wallenberg, Sweden's "lost hero of the Holocaust", a new book alleges.

The book, published in Stockholm yesterday, examines the role of Wallenberg's uncles, the bankers, Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg, in trading with Nazi Germany throughout the Second World War. It claims that the United States used information on these dealings to blackmail the Wallenberg brothers into co-operation in its post-war embargo policy towards the Soviet bloc. The book, *Affarer till Varje Pris* (Business at All Costs), says that information on the Wallenberg brothers' co-operation with the US, passed to Moscow by Maclean and Philby, could have led to the Red Army's arrest of Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest in 1945, and his transportation to Moscow where the Russians claim he died in prison two years later.

"Maclean had such an important standing that they must have been fully informed of the negotiations with the Wallenberg brothers and the eventual agreement reached, an agreement that when the Cold War was at its height was clearly directed against Moscow's interests," says the book. "It would not be surprising if both the brothers realized there was the possibility of such a Soviet revenge. They both kept quiet about Raoul Wallenberg and it was only in 1981 that Marcus ... de an official statement ut him. Why did the brothers keep quiet for so long?"

Both Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg are dead and the mily's affairs are run today Marcus Wallenberg's son, Peter. He was unavailable for comment last night.

The book claims that while Raoul Wallenberg worked in Budapest to save the lives of an estimated 100,000 Jews, his two uncles bought gold and securities stolen from Dutch Jews by the Nazi occupation forces. The co-authors, Gerard Aalders and Cees Wiebes, are Dutch and researched the book for 10 years in the archives of seven countries, including Britain.

Aalders said at a press conference to launch the book's Swedish publication last night: "The whole Raoul Wallenberg affair is based on speculation. We have merely added another possibility." He and Wiebes also claim that Raoul Wallenberg may have been a spy for the Office of Strategic Service, the forerunner of the CIA.

"The Swede was paid for his work by the American War Refugee Board. His contact man in this organization was Ivar Olsen, trade attaché at the United States' legation in Stockholm, who also worked for the OSS."

The main subject of the book is the economic collaboration and assistance by large Swedish banks and corporations to Nazi Germany, many of them controlled by the Wallenberg family, one of the wealthiest and hitherto most respected in Sweden. The Wallenbergs control the largest bank in Scandinavia, and many leading companies, including one which supplied the Germans with ball-bearings for the duration of the War.

Affarer till Varje Pris claims a relationship existed between the bank, the Wallenberg brothers, and IG Farben, a German company which produced poison gas used in Nazi death camps.

Mr Peder Bonde, a nephew of the brothers, said on Swedish radio the family had no reason to be ashamed of Wallenberg wartime business affairs. "They did business with businessmen who wanted to protect their own property. They were not Nazis."

05/44/ SECRET TYP: , , , , , , , STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

NANNA SVARTZ

79 2208674 PAGE
TOR: 2613

E C R E T 261222Z MAR 79 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: [redacted] DIRECTOR.

[redacted]

REF: DIRECTOR 403323

1. [redacted] CAN CONFIRM THAT LEIF LE
UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE SWEDISH F
IS IN STOCKHOLM. HIS DIRECT TELEPHONE NU
MINISTRY IS 08/763 30 04.

2. BELIEVE SECOND INDIVIDUAL MENTIONED IN PARA 2 REF IS SVEN H I R D M A N, HEAD OF THE FIRST DEPARTMENT OF THE POLITICAL DIVISION OF THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY. HIS DIRECT TELEPHONE NUMBER IS 08/763 30 39.

3. SUGGEST [redacted] MAY WISH TO INTERVIEW PROFESSOR NANNA S V A R T Z , WHO LIVES AT BRAHEGATAN 27, 114 37 STOCKHOLM, TELEPHONE 08/60 10 25. HER DESCRIPTION OF HER DISCUSSION IN JANUARY 1961 WITH SOVIET PROFESSOR M Y A S H N I K O V SHOULD REAWAKEN SWEDISH PUBLIC FRUSTRATION. AS HQS FILES CAN DETAIL, SVARTZ WAS TOLD BY MYASHNIKOV THAT WALLENBERG WAS IN VERY BAD CONDITION, WAS MENTALLY DERANGED, AND SHOULD BE BROUGHT BACK TO SWEDEN. SUBSEQUENT REPRESENTATIONS DIRECTLY TO PREMIER KRUSHCHEV BY SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER ERLANDER PROMPTED THE SOVIETS TO SAY THAT MYASHNIKOV HAD BEEN MISUNDERSTOOD.

4. WE REGRET TO SAY THAT WALLENBERG'S MOTHER, MAJ VON DARDEL, IS DEAD. HER HUSBAND, FREDERIK VON DARDEL, IS STILL, ACCORDING TO THE 1978 TELEPHONE BOOK, LIVING AT AURAVAGEN 25, 182 62 DJURSHOLM, SWEDEN, TELEPHONE 08/744 45 26.

5. WHILE SWEDISH RADION AND TELEVISION MAINTAINS A FACADE OF BEING EVENHANDED IN ITS EDITORIAL AND PROGRAM POLICY, WE

SECRET

05/44/ SECRET ~~PRP~~: , , , , , , , STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

79 2208674 PAGE 001 IN 2208674
TOR: 261303Z MAR 79 [redacted]

S E C R E T 261222Z MAR 79 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: [redacted] DIRECTOR.

[redacted]

FILE WALLENBERG COPY

REF: DIRECTOR 403323

1. [redacted] CAN CONFIRM THAT LEIF LEIFLAND, PERMANENT UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY, IS IN STOCKHOLM. HIS DIRECT TELEPHONE NUMBER AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY IS 08/763 30 04.

2. BELIEVE SECOND INDIVIDUAL MENTIONED IN PARA 2 REF IS SVEN H I R D M A N, HEAD OF THE FIRST DEPARTMENT OF THE POLITICAL DIVISION OF THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY. HIS DIRECT TELEPHONE NUMBER IS 08/763 30 39.

3. SUGGEST [redacted] MAY WISH TO INTERVIEW PROFESSOR NANNA S V A R T Z, WHO LIVES AT BRAHEGATAN 27, 114 37 STOCKHOLM, TELEPHONE 08/60 10 25. HER DESCRIPTION OF HER DISCUSSION IN JANUARY 1961 WITH SOVIET PROFESSOR M Y A S H N I K O V SHOULD REAWAKEN SWEDISH PUBLIC FRUSTRATION. AS HQS FILES CAN DETAIL, SVARTZ WAS TOLD BY MYASHNIKOV THAT WALLENBERG WAS IN VERY BAD CONDITION, WAS MENTALLY DERANGED, AND SHOULD BE BROUGHT BACK TO SWEDEN. SUBSEQUENT REPRESENTATIONS DIRECTLY TO PREMIER KRUSHCHEV BY SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER ERLANDER PROMPTED THE SOVIETS TO SAY THAT MYASHNIKOV HAD BEEN MISUNDERSTOOD.

4. WE REGRET TO SAY THAT WALLENBERG'S MOTHER, MAJ VON DARDEL, IS DEAD. HER HUSBAND, FREDERIK VON DARDEL, IS STILL, ACCORDING TO THE 1978 TELEPHONE BOOK, LIVING AT AURAVAGEN 25, 182 62 DJURSHOLM, SWEDEN, TELEPHONE 08/744 45 26.

5. WHILE SWEDISH RADION AND TELEVISION MAINTAINS A FACADE OF BEING EVENHANDED IN ITS EDITORIAL AND PROGRAM POLICY, WE

SECRET

ARE NOT SURE THAT THE POPULAR APPEAL OF THIS ISSUE WILL OVERCOME THE RELUCTANCE OF THE ESSENTIALLY LEFTIST STAFF AT SWEDISH TV TO BROADCAST ANYTHING THIS UNFLATTERING TO THE SOVIETS.

FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

/48/ SECRET FRP: , , , , , , , ,

DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

CONF: [redacted]

79 2199913 PAGE 001
TOT: 241033Z MAR 79 WASHINGT 405531

S E C R E T
DEFERRED TELEPOUCH 2410332 WASHINGTON 405531
TO: [redacted]
FROM: [redacted]
SUBJECT: [redacted]

REF: DIRECTOR 403323

1. US EMBASSY STOCKHOLM 19 MAR 1979 TELEGRAM TO STATE DEPT (INFO TO COPENHAGEN, HELSINKI, LONDON, OSLO, MOSCOW AND REYKJAVIK) REPORTED FOLLOWING:

"STOCKHOLM DAILY DAGENS NYHETER GAVE BROAD COVERAGE MARCH 18 TO ARTICLE ALLEGING THAT FORMER SECRETARY KISSINGER, IRRITATED BY SWEDISH CRITICISM OF US VIETNAM POLICY, STOPPED AN INSTRUCTION TO THE US EMBASSY IN MOSCOW IN OCTOBER 1973 REQUESTING THE EMBASSY TO TAKE UP THE CASE OF THE MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RADUL WALLENBERG WITH SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE. THE ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN BY SWEDISH RADIO'S LONDON CORRESPONDENT SVEN STROMBERG WHO OBTAINED NUMBERS OF FORMERLY CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT. SUMMARIES OF STROMBERG'S ARTICLE HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED BY MOST OTHER PAPERS AND GIVEN PROMINENT COVERAGE ON RADIO AND TELEVISION.

"SEQUENCE BEGAN WITH MAY 1973 LETTER TO KISSINGER FROM WALLENGERG'S MOTHER, MAY VON DARDEL WALLENBERG, REQUESTING US ASSISTANCE. THIS LETTER REACHED KISSINGER IN AUGUST 1973 ACCOMPANIED BY EUR BRIEFING MEMORANDUM, SUGGESTED LETTER ON BEHALF OF SECRETARY TO MRS. WALLENBERG, AND CABLE INSTRUCTION TO EMBASSY MOSCOW. CABLE WAS IN THREE PARTS, OF WHICH FIRST TWO WERE BACKGROUND. THIRD SECTION OF CABLE REQUESTED AMBASSADOR TO CONTACT MFA AND OBTAIN INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG. EXERCISE ENDED, HOWEVER, ON OCTOBER 15, 1973 WITH KISSINGER VETO. NEITHER CABLE NOR REPLY TO MRS. WALLENBERG WAS SENT. PRESS NOTED THAT MRS. WALLENBERG DIED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO.

"COMMENT: WHILE STROMBERG DOES NOT CLAIM WALLENBERG MYSTERY WOULD HAVE BEEN SOLVED HAD MOSCOW DEMARCHE BEEN AUTHORIZED,

SECRET

ARTICLE IS REPLETE WITH HINTS THAT THIS COULD WELL HAVE HAPPENED. ARTICLE ALSO CHIDES SWEDISH GOVERNMENT FOR NOT USING US CONNECTION MORE OFTEN IN PAST TO CLARIFY WALLENBERG STATUS. EMBASSY POUCHING TRANSLATION OF COMPLETE ARTICLE (EUR/NE)."

2. FILE: [redacted]
CA AUTHORITY: PERSPECTIVE "HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE" (DIRECTOR 038918).>
[redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

Dagens Nyheter - March 21, 1979

The Wallenberg Case - Article by Sven Strömberg

Censored archives support guesses on espionage

After Raoul Wallenberg disappeared in January 1945 in connection with the Russian invasion of Hungary his fate has been brought up repeatedly in the U.S. The amount of documents that have been de-classified is large but behind the wings there are still documents that are classified, entire pages have been crossed out in some of the material. This might be the proof that Raoul Wallenberg did not only work for the protection of the Jewish refugees. The frequently discussed espionage theory is close at hand.

It was at the initiative of the then American Minister to Stockholm, Hershel Johnson, that Wallenberg was commissioned to the Swedish Legation in Budapest and his efforts to help Jewish refugees was also financed with American money.

This was money that had been collected via Jewish organizations and chanelled through a special refugee bureau - WRB - War Refugee Board.

When it comes to the American efforts to assist Sweden in its search for Raoul Wallenberg immediately after he disappeared they were almost moving. Hershel Johnson in particular brought up his case several times, and he was backed up by several leading politicians - e.g. Secretary of State Edward Stettinius and Secretary of Finance Henry Morgenthau. The latter was strongly involved and wanted to be kept personally informed about the development.

Hershel Johnson managed after a request to the Department of State to have Secretary of State Edward Stettinius on April 9, 1945 request to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow to give the Swedish Legation there" every support possible in its appeal to the Russian Government for assistance to determine Wallenberg's fate". In the telegram a special reference is made to the particular American interest in Wallenberg's activities in Hungary.

The American Ambassador to Moscow, Averell Harriman, reported to the Department of State in a cable dated April 12 that the Swedish Legation had no reason to believe that the Russians were not doing everything they could to find out what had happened to Wallenberg. The Legation did not find it desireable that the Americans made a request re Wallenberg to the Soviet Foreign Office.

These offers for help - which Sweden thus officially rejected - have been commented several times before. But after having studied the entire picture - when the authorities in the U.S. has released the material - the Swedish unwillingness to accept American support on this matter seems completely unforgivable.

The Raoul Wallenberg case might never have been a mystery if the U.S. had been allowed to intervene at this point in time. The American engagement was both strong and passionate. It was the actions by Swedish politicians and officials who caused Wallenberg's long suffereings - this is the

sad truth and this truth has to be repeated once again. Especially now when the enormous heap of Swedish Wallenberg papers - suitably cleaned- are expected to be released for the MFA shortly.

The American interest in Wallenberg has cooled off over the years. In a letter to Stig Ramel, head of the Nobel Foundation, written in 1974 by Henry Kissinger in answer to a request on account of Wallenberg's mother it says:

Dear Mr. Ramel:

Thank you for your letter of February 20, 1974 in which you on account of Mrs. Maj von Dardel request certain information regarding Raoul Wallenberg's fate. Let me first say that I deeply sympathize with Mrs. von Dardel's efforts to once and for all find out what has happened to her son. It is indeed tragic that his case still has not been solved after so many years after the end of World War II. I am furthermore completely aware of the humanitarian actions of Mr. Wallenberg in saving so many people from the Nazi concentration camps.

In reply to your and the Swedish Government's request our archives have been scrutenized in order to determine if the U.S. Government disposes over information that can shed additional light on Mr. Wallenberg's case. Unfortunately, these efforts did not provide any such information which also the Swedish Government will be informed of. I regret that my answer is not more encouraging.

Sincerely,
Henry A. Kissinger.

And in this spirit the official and so far available American treatment of Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance ends. But in the wings there is still material which is highly classified. In my research here entire documents have been withheld with reference to that they are too sensitive - and it did not help to appeal to higher authorities either - and also pages or parts of certain pages in the available material was omitted or crossed out for the same reason.

This might be the proof that Raoul Wallenberg was not only working to protect and liberate Jewish refugees. The often discussed spy theory is close at hand The American organization Office of Strategic Studies, which preceeded CIA, was in its most active period in the mid-1940's, and it needed agents not least in the Balkan States for its activities. Raoul Wallenberg was with his background (for example academic studies in the U.S. and his position at the Swedish Legation in Budapest a perfect candidate for this. It is also when statements about Wallenber's tasks as a spy are commented in the now released documents from the Department of State in Washington that the authorities decided to censor the material.

In a confidential dispatch from Stockholm to State Department on February 25, 1957 (two days after the USSR spoke up and declared that Wallenberg was dead) the Swedish reactions to the reply were summerized. In a comment to these a large portion of the text was erased. It comes after the following introduction:

Article by Nils Holmberg:

MFA Official: "The cold war came in between"

"We have no notes to the effect that the U.S. by itself offered to look for Raoul Wallenberg. On the other hand it's correct that Sweden was considering to request assistance from the Americans. The reason we never did was probably the general political situation in 1945. The cold war had begun and it was uncertain how the Russians would have reacted to an American intervention."

This is what Sven Hirdman at the MFA's Political Section says. Hirdman's explanation coincides with the official story that the MFA established already in 1965. Sweden's Ambassador to Moscow in 1945, Staffan Söderblom, also supports this version.

"If we rejected an American offer for assistance it must have been because we did not know if such an intervention would have helped or made the matter even more difficult. We have no reason to believe that Wallenberg was a U.S. spy" Söderblom says.

The Russians already from the very beginning made apparent efforts to see to it that the Raoul Wallenberg affair would not upset Swedish-Soviet relations, Staffan Söderblom says.
"We heard from them unusually quickly and they told us that Wallenberg, at his own initiative had surrendered to the Russian troups in Hungary" he says.
"They said that he felt threatened by the Hungarian Nazis and this was the reason why he turned himself in to the Russians. I find it hard to believe that the Russians would have said this if they had the intention of killing him."

Staffan Söderblom got to call on Joseph Stalin to bring up the matter - a remarkable gesture from the Russians, he says.
"I made the statements which I had prepared - about how the Government and people of Sweden wished for correct relations with the Soviet Union, and Stalin interupted me immediately with the words "just what I wish too". Then I though the audience was over, when Stalin suddenly asked me if I had any special wish.

Stalin took down Raoul Wallenberg's name, letter by letter, Staffan Söderblom says.
"Then we did not hear anything, and I believe we will have to realistically face the fact that the entire case will remain a mystery. This is sad, but the Swedes did what they could" Söderblom said.

01/22/ CONFIDENTIAL FRP: , , , , ,6,

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

79 2170554 PAGE 001 NC 2170554
TOR: 191627Z MAR 79

OO RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU331
OO RUEHC
DE RUDKFMQ #1190 0781550
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
O R 191531Z MAR 79
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 6223
INFO RUDKPNQ/AMEMBASSY COPENHAGEN 6524
RUDKHLQ/AMEMBASSY HELSINKI 3755
RUDTC/AMEMBASSY LONDON 5070
RUDKSNQ/AMEMBASSY OSLO 5446
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1306
RUDISDF/AMEMBASSY REYKJAVIK 2550
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STOCKHOLM 1190

E.O. 12065: N/A
TAGS: PEPR, PINS, SW, UR, US
SUBJ: SWEDISH PAPER ALLEGES SECRETARY KISSINGER BLOCKED ATTEMPT TO LOCATE RAOUL WALLENBERG

REF: STOCKHOLM 0436

1. STOCKHOLM DAILY DAGENS NYHETER GAVE BROAD COVERAGE MARCH 18 TO ARTICLE ALLEGING THAT FORMER SECRETARY KISSINGER, IRRITATED BY SWEDISH CRITICISM OF US VIETNAM POLICY, STOPPED AN INSTRUCTION TO THE US EMBASSY IN MOSCOW IN OCTOBER 1973 REQUESTING THE EMBASSY TO TAKE UP THE CASE OF THE MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG WITH SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE. THE ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN BY SWEDISH RADIO'S LONDON CORRESPONDENT SVEN STROMBERG WHO OBTAINED NUMBERS OF FORMERLY CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT. SUMMARIES OF STROMBERG'S

Repts
S-Paul

(only one cy recd)

CONFIDENTIAL

ARTICLE HAVE SEEN PUBLISHED BY MOST OTHER PAPERS AND GIVEN PROMINENT COVERAGE ON RADIO AND TELEVISION.

2. SEQUENCE BEGAN WITH MAY 1973 LETTER TO KISSINGER FROM WALLENBERG'S MOTHER, MAY VON DARDEL WALLENBERG, REQUESTING US ASSISTANCE. THIS LETTER REACHED KISSINGER IN AUGUST 1973 ACCOMPANIED BY EUR BRIEFING MEMORANDUM, SUGGESTED LETTER ON BEHALF OF SECRETARY TO MRS. WALLENBERG, AND CABLE INSTRUCTION TO EMBASSY MOSCOW. CABLE WAS IN THREE PARTS, OF WHICH FIRST TWO WERE BACKGROUND. THIRD SECTION OF CABLE REQUESTED AMBASSADOR TO CONTACT MFA AND OBTAIN INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG. EXERCISE ENDED, HOWEVER, ON OCTOBER 15, 1973 WITH KISSINGER VETO. NEITHER CABLE NOR REPLY TO MRS. WALLENBERG WAS SENT. PRESS NOTED THAT MRS. WALLENBERG DIED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO.

3. COMMENT: WHILE STROMBERG DOES NOT CLAIM WALLENBERG MYSTERY WOULD HAVE BEEN SOLVED HAD MOSCOW DEMARCHE BEEN AUTHORIZED, ARTICLE IS REPLETE WITH HINTS THAT THIS COULD WELL HAVE HAPPENED. ARTICLE ALSO CHIDES SWEDISH GOVERNMENT FOR NOT USING US CONNECTION MORE OFTEN IN PAST TO CLARIFY WALLENBERG STATUS. EMBASSY POUCHING TRANSLATION OF COMPLETE ARTICLE (EUR/NE).
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

Dagens Nyheter March 18, 1979

Article by Sven Strömberg:

Kissinger stopped U.S. action for Raoul Wallenberg

An official American action in Moscow to throw some light upon the Wallenberg affair was stopped as late as six years ago. The then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger suddenly in November 1973 said "no" to new actions and diplomatic pressures on the Soviet Union. The reason was that he was irritated about the Swedish criticism against U.S. involvement in Vietnam. The action, that had been well prepared, could have given the definite answer to the unanswered questions around the disappeared Swedish diplomat. This is all clear from classified documents in Washington that Sven Strömberg has studied.

Raoul Wallenberg was in the late 1973 being discussed a top political level in Washington. Detailed instructions were written down on a telex tape, and it only had to be fed into a teleprinter. The American Ambassador to Moscow was to be given a direct order to intervene in the Raoul Wallenberg affair.

A letter to the now deceased Mrs. Maj von Dardel, Raoul Wallenberg's mother, was written at the same time. It was dated July 26, 1973.

The letter contained far-going promises for help in her ardent attempts to determine her son's fate. But the letter was never signed, and it was never sent to Sweden. It was placed among other background material about Wallenberg together with the unsigned order to the Moscow Embassy in State Department archives. On top of the document it says: "Disapproved by Kissinger - 10/15/73."

So it was thus Kissinger himself - once persecuted himself as a Jew by the Nazis - who decided this matter and went against his own experts on the Soviet Union and Sweden in the EUR division of the Department of State.

Kissinger's decision is one example of the irony of this entire affair. Because it is as a matter of fact Wallenberg's work with helping Jewish refugees is the main thread in all American communications about the missing Swede. And his work for the Jews was the main point in the plan which Kissinger rejected.

The American ties to Wallenberg's work in Hungary during the war were also strong and have been proven many times - not least through direct payments of American money to pay for Wallenberg's work.

But 1973, when the plans for American direct efforts were outlined in the Department of State in Washington, was not a good year for Sweden in the U.S. This was particularly true when it came to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and President Richard Nixon.

The extremely frustrated relations was a result of Sweden's increasingly critical stand against U.S. Vietnam policies. It has become known afterwards that most of the anger came from Henry Kissinger in person, who was especially insulted because of the allusions to Nazi-like crimes against Vietnam.

It is remarkable that the Raoul Wallenberg affair at all was given such a detailed attention in Washington at this late date. This indicates a permanent interest within the Department of State and that a great deal remains to be said about this matter.

Against the background of this and the amount of material there is in U.S. archives about Raoul Wallenberg and his connections with WRB (War Refugee Board - President Roosevelt's large aid program for Jewish refugees in Europe) makes it even more regrettable that the official Sweden did not try harder to get help from the U.S.

Thorough studies in various archives (National Archives, Washington State Department Archives, ditto. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York, and others) show that Wallenberg's work and disappearance as well as the efforts from Swedish authorities to determine his situation was carefully followed up in the U.S.

In the beginning of Raoul Wallenberg's absence, the U.S. offered to help in the search for him by using pressure in Moscow, but Sweden did not wish to take the U.S. up on the offer. The interest in Wallenberg was then at its peak and the case was carefully followed up by several secretaries in Roosevelt's cabinet.

It is thus completely conceivable that a joint Swedish-American diplomatic project could have been worked out to once and for all determine what had happened to Raoul Wallenberg.

The Department of State certainly had the interest and this interest might have been revived after Kissinger's resignation and the restored Swedish American relations.

Now it seems as if the case - in spite of a reawakened interest because of witnesses testifying that Wallenberg still was alive in 1975 - will be placed in the historic files through the Government's decision to release the Swedish Wallenberg archives.

The MFA says that the efforts to create full knowledge about Wallenberg's fate are to be continued, but every new request to the Soviet authorities get the same answer and follow the same vain pattern.

It should not be this way. With more of an effort the collective American Wallenberg picture should have been used to initiate a cooperation with the Americans.

The Freedom of Information Act is an excellent instrument for research in the U.S. By requesting in writing to study classified documents, otherwise highly confidential material can become available. It is up to each and everyone to make such research in American archives, and it is also this method that was applied to obtain the information in this article.

In the same way it can now also be shown how Mrs. Maj von Dardel carried on her fight all alone in the U.S. with letters and calls. She was the person behind the final persuation of the U.S. to intervene - which they would have done had it not been for Mr. Kissinger.

In a latter, where she also criticized the Swedish Government for its passivity, she turned in May 1973 to the Department of State and requested help. They were moved there by her long uncertainty and emphasized in particular the picture of the aging mother, more than 80 years old, who could not find peace until she knew what had happened to her son. In the letter, which was sent directly to Kissinger, but out of routine was handled by EUR, May von Dardel wrote the following among other things:

" Djursholm, May 4, 1973

Mr. Henry Kissinger:

I have with the greatest admiration followed your unflagging and successful fight for peace in the Far East. I now turn to you about my son Raoul Wallenberg, born in 1912. His father was a cousin of Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg, whom I suppose you know well.

In 1944, at the request of the then U.S. Ambassador to Sweden, Hershel Johnson, my son accepted XX as a Secretary at the Swedish Legation in Budapest to lead a rescue operation for Hungarian Jews, persecuted by the Nazis. Thanks to his successful efforts several thousand Jews were saved.

When the Soviet troups arrived in Budapest in January 1945, my son was taken prisoner by them, since they paradoxally enough believed he was a spy. He was brought to Moscow and imprisoned.

Repeated requests from Swedish authorities regarding my son's fate remained unanswered until August 18, 1947, when the Soviet Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vysjinskij, in a memorandum explained that Raoul Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and must be considered killed during the fighting in Budapest or imprisoned by the Nazis.

Later on a number of repatriated prisoners assured us that they had been in contact with my son in various prisons in Moscow during the years 1945-1947. Their testimonies were transmitted to the Soviet Foreign Minister.

In a memorandum dated February 6, 1957 Foreign Minister Gromyko informed the Swedish authorities that they had found no trace of Raoul Wallenberg, but on the other hand they had found a document among the Lubjanka Prison files which referred to him.

The document, a hand-written report from July 17, 1947 and signed by the head of the prison hospital, Colonel Smoltsov, and transmitted to the then Minister for Domestic Soviet Security, Abakumov, declared that the prisoner Wallenberg had died during the night, probably from a heart attack. According to Gromyko's memorandum it must therefore be assumed that Wallenbe: died in July 1947. With reference to this document both Chrustjev and Kosygin later on answered Swedish requests regarding my son that he was dead.

Several returning prisoners, however, assured that Raoul Wallenberg still was alive in Soviet prisons after 1947. A Soviet scientist said in 1961 that Raoul Wallenberg was at a Soviet mental hospital at the time. In spite of this the Swedish Government is presently unwilling to make additional requests at the Soviet authorities regarding my son.

I now ask you, who through your outstanding efforts have freed thousands of prisoners, to against the background of my tragic uncertainty about what really happened to my son after he was imprisoned, to inform me if you have a possibility to do something which could shed new light on my son's fate, and if he still is alive to bring him back to freedom.

With outmost respect,

Maj von Dardel Wallenberg."

On August 21, 1973 - nearly four months later - the letter reached Henry Kissinger. Attached was a classified memorandum where Mrs. von Dardel's viewpoints were commented and also including a detailed description of the entire Wallenberg case.

In this file there is also an unsigned letter to Maj von Dardel and a cable all ready to be telexed to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow ordering them to begin new investigations.

The classified documents also include a recommendation to Kissinger to approve the project and it was signed by five different political and diplomatic experts at various levels within the Department of State. It reads:

Confidential Memorandum to Henry A. Kissinger, The White House.

Subject: Letter to Mr. Kissinger re Raoul Wallenberg.

The attached letter and memorandum from Mrs. Fredrik von Dardel regarding her son, Raoul Wallenberg was sent to our Embassy in Stockholm with a request that it transmitted to letter to you. In her letter, Mrs. von Dardel asks you to make requests (presumably among the Soviet leaders) re her son.

He was a Swedish diplomat in Hungary and was captured in 1945 by Soviet authorities in Budapest. Despite the fact that the Swedish Government has made repeated efforts to determine Wallenberg's fate, the Soviet Government has maintained that Wallenberg died in a prison in Moscow on July 1947.

The Swedish Government has been unwilling to make additional requests about Wallenberg since 1965, in spite of the unsatisfactory answers from Soviet. As Mrs. von Dardel points out, her son went to Budapest in 1944 at the request of the then U.S. Ambassador to Sweden to lead a rescue operation for Hungarian Jews and his efforts saved thousands of Jews from death.

Since Mrs. von Dardel now is 80 years old and at poor health, she probably wishes to make one last attempt to determine her son's fate before she passes away. Considering the compassion one must feel in this case and the fact that the U.S. Government was behind Wallenberg's mission in Hungary, we are of the opinion that we ought to take a positive stand to Mrs. von Dardel's request and offer to make new inquires at the Soviet Foreign Office without therefore giving her false hopes that this would lead anywhere.

Recommendation: that you approve the attached draft letter to Mrs. von Dardel and that it is signed by an officier at an approriate level in State Department.

Thomas R. Pickering
Executive Secretary

Among those who worked out this material was J. P. Owens at EUR/NE and Walter Stoessel at EUR.

The letter to Mrs. von Dardel which was enclosed was thus ready for signature and reads:

Dear Mrs. von Dardel

Dr. Henry Kissinger has asked me to reply to your letter and memorandum of May 4, 1973, in which you discuss your efforts to determine the fate of your son, Raoul Wallenberg, who has been missing since 1945.

First let me say that I sympathize deeply with your wish to find out definitely what has happened to your son. It is indeed tragic that so many years after the end of World War II your son's fate remains undetermined.

In view of the humanitarian nature of the case and your son's efforts on behalf of the Hungarian Jews during World War II, the United States Government is prepared to make inquires regarding you son's fate of the Soviet Government through the American Embassy in Moscow. At such time as an answer is received, we will communicate it to you promtly. However, in view of the many years that have gone by since your son disappeared and earlier failures to provide further information about his fate, I must ask yo not to be too optimistic regarding our possibilities of obtaining ~~XXX~~ more exact information about his case.

With my deepest sympathy for your suffereing during all these years.

Respectfully,

..... July 26, 1973

So far the letter which never reached Mrs. von Dardel.

The cable from the Department of State in Washington to the Embassy in Moscow consisted of three parts, of which the first two explained the nature of the matter and the background to what has been described in the Department's memorandum to Kissinger. The last paragraph orders the U.S. Ambassador to contact the Foreign Office (in Moscow) and request available information about Wallenberg.

The cable had been prepared and was already typed on a telex tape to be fed to the telex system which connects the headquarters in Washington with th Embassy in Moscow.

Everything was thus ready to go. All it took was a formal OK by Kissinger for the Wallenberg case to have entered a new and possibly concluding phase. But Kissinger said "no".

And the question remains with just as many question marks as before: Why is the Raoul Wallenberg such a difficult mystery to solve???

This affair was mentioned on the TV news on Sunday as well as in Aftonbladet and Expressen.

AIR POUCH

PRIORITY

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

601.6158/12-1456

658.61

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : AmEmbassy STOCKHOLM

732

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

December 14, 1956

DATE

: JOINT WEEKA NO. 50, SECTION I and Embassy Despatch 354, October 1, 1956

For Dept. Use Only

SUBJECT: SOVIET AMBASSADOR RODIONOV TO LEAVE STOCKHOLM

In a surprising press release issued late in the afternoon of December 11, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced that the Soviet Ambassador Konstantin RODIONOV would soon leave Stockholm. Noting that Ambassador Rodionov had that day called on Acting Foreign Minister LINDELL, the Foreign Office press release explained that the Soviet Ambassador volunteered that after nearly seven years in Sweden he had asked his Government to be relieved of his duties as Ambassador to Sweden, and his Government had decided to grant his request. The press release concluded with the information that Ambassador Rodionov would soon leave for Moscow "to take up other duties there."

This announcement by the Swedish Foreign Office followed closely the strong Swedish press protests against Ambassador Rodionov's sudden return to Stockholm on December 7 after ten weeks of home leave which began shortly before sentence was passed in the ERICSSON spy case. Anatole Ericsson, known here as the radar spy, was the convicted defendant in the third major espionage case involving the Soviet Union during Rodionov's term as Ambassador here. Social Democratic, Liberal and Conservative papers all termed the Ambassador's return an insult to Sweden. They called on the Government to make known to Moscow how undesirable Rodionov had become, because, in the minds of the Swedish public, he was directly associated with the repeated cases of espionage involving persons attached to the Soviet Embassy or other official Soviet agencies in Stockholm. The fact that the Soviet Government had bluntly and callously denied any connection with any of these spy cases (Hilding ANDERSSON in 1951, Fritiof ENBOM in 1952 or Anatole ERICSSON in 1956), despite its obvious involvement, appeared to further aggravate Rodionov's position.

Ambassador Rodionov suddenly returned to Stockholm from the USSR on December 7 accompanied by Professor Nikolai SEMJONOV, one of the two winners of the 1956 Nobel prize for chemistry, and the first Soviet citizen to be awarded a Nobel prize. Rodionov performed his functions at the Nobel awards ceremonies on December 10 before advising the Foreign Office of his intention to leave.

JSweeney/mk

REPORTER

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

INFORMATION COPY

Retain in divisional files or destroy in accordance with security regulations.

NK

LW

RCH

WFHICE

/46/

CONFIDENTIAL

FRP: , , , , , , , ,

STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

80 3822170

PAGE 001
TOR: 091308Z FEB 80

NC 3822170

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE Z
TSTU024
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMQ #0555 0301
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 051316Z FEB 80
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOL
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WAS
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A

US AMB. RAPPORT
OM RW-DOKUMENT
FEBR 1980

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

EO 12065: N/A
TAGS: SHUM, UR, SW
SUBJECT: POST-WAR WALL

1. SUMMARY: SECRET DOCUMENTS ABOUT THE RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE, ATING FROM THE PERIOD 1945-49, WERE RELEASED BY THE GOS ON JANUARY 31. THE IMMEDIATE REACTION OF THE MEDIA TO THE NOW PUBLIC INFORMATION HAS BEEN STRONG CRITICISM OF THE WAY MATTERS WERE HANDLED IN THE FIRST YEARS AFTER WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE. END SUMMARY.

2. ALL BUT A FEW DOCUMENTS FROM THE YEARS 1945-49 HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED -- 1900 PAGES IN ALL. WITHOUT SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION, THESE DOCUMENTS WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN RELEASED UNTIL THE END OF THE CENTURY. ONE COMPLETE SET HAS BEEN POUCHED TO EUR/NE.

3. THE FIRST REACTION OF THE SWEDISH MEDIA HAS BEEN UNANIMOUS STRONG CRITICISM OF THE WAY THE WALLENBERG CASE WAS HANDLED BY THE GOS. AMBASSADOR STAFFAN SODERBLOM (WHO SERVED IN MOSCOW 1944-46) AND FM OSTEN UNDEN ARE SINGLED OUT. THE MEDIA DISCERN FOUR INSTANCES WHEN RAOUL

CONFIDENTIAL

/46/ CONFIDENTIAL FRP: , , , , , , , , STATE

ACTION: NONE INFO: [redacted]

80 3822170 PAGE 001 NC 3822170
TOR: 091308Z FEB 80

RR RUEAIIB
ZNY CCCCC ZOC STATE ZZH
TSTU024
RR RUEHC
DE RUDKFMQ #0555 0301330
ZNY CCCCC ZZH
R 051316Z FEB 80
FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM
TO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 9029
INFO RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1510
BT
C O N F I D E N T I A L

E/NOR/S -
R w D

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STOCKHOLM 0555

EO 12065: N/A
TAGS: SHUM, UR, SW
SUBJECT: POST-WAR WALLENBERG DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED

File

1. SUMMARY: SECRET DOCUMENTS ABOUT THE RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE, ATING FROM THE PERIOD 1945-49, WERE RELEASED BY THE GOS ON JANUARY 31. THE IMMEDIATE REACTION OF THE MEDIA TO THE NOW PUBLIC INFORMATION HAS BEEN STRONG CRITICISM OF THE WAY MATTERS WERE HANDLED IN THE FIRST YEARS AFTER WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE. END SUMMARY.

2. ALL BUT A FEW DOCUMENTS FROM THE YEARS 1945-49 HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED -- 1900 PAGES IN ALL. WITHOUT SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION, THESE DOCUMENTS WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN RELEASED UNTIL THE END OF THE CENTURY. ONE COMPLETE SET HAS BEEN POUCHED TO EUR/NE.

3. THE FIRST REACTION OF THE SWEDISH MEDIA HAS BEEN UNANIMOUS STRONG CRITICISM OF THE WAY THE WALLENBERG CASE WAS HANDLED BY THE GOS. AMBASSADOR STAFFAN SODERBLOM (WHO SERVED IN MOSCOW 1944-46) AND FM OSTEN UNDEN ARE SINGLED OUT. THE MEDIA DISCERN FOUR INSTANCES WHEN RAOUL

CONFIDENTIAL

WALLENBERG WAS LET DOWN BY SWEDISH AUTHORITIES:

(A) ON APRIL 12, 1945, SODERBLOM DELCINED A US OFFER TO ASSIST SWEDEN IN A JOINT DEMARCHE TO THE SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE;

(B) SODERBLOM MET IN PERSON WITH STALIN ON JUNE 14, 1946. WHEN WALLENBERG WAS MENTIONED, SODERBLOM SAID THAT HE WAS CONVINCED THAT WALLENBERG HAD BEEN KILLED IN HUNGARY OR HAD DIED IN AN ACCIDENT;

(C) SWEDEN'S CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN 1947, ULF BARCK-HOLST, REPORTED TO THE MFA THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD HINTED TO HIM THAT THEY WERE WILLING TO EXCHANGE WALLENBERG FOR SOVIET SPIES IN SWEDISH PRISONS. THE FOREIGN MINISTER AT THE TIME, OSTEN UNDER, SAID "NO;"

(D) AMBASSADOR ROLF SOHLMAN DECLINED YET ANOTHER OFFER FROM THE U.S. TO MAKE A JOINT DEMARCHE IN 1949.

4. COMMENT: IN THE INTERST OF PROVIDING HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE, IT IS USEFUL TO RECALL THAT SWEDEN IN THOSE DAYS BOTH FELT THREATENED BY THE USSR AND HARBORED A SINCERE HOPE THAT IT EVENTUALLY WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO ESTABLISH OPEN AND FRUITFUL RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIETS.
KENNEDY-MINOTT

END OF MESSAGE

Svenska Dagbladet, Saturday 27 January 1979

MFA ACTION AFTER TESTIMONY THAT WALLENBERG LIVED IN 1975

Serious testimony to the effect that Raoul Wallenberg lived as late as in 1975 has caused the first Swedish diplomatic action in this case in fourteen years. The Soviet authorities claim that they have made a new investigation, but they repeat the earlier reply that Wallenberg died in 1947.

The evidence seems first and foremost to reinforce the earlier Swedish opinion that Wallenberg was alive in the Vladimir Prison in the latter part of the fifties, i.e., at least ten years later than the Russians have claimed.

The new information, however, that Raoul Wallenberg was seen alive in the Soviet Union both in 1968 in Vladimir and 1975 in a Moscow hospital has not been supported by other evidence.

Report to MFA

The report which caused the MFA to demand an explanation from Moscow came in November last year from Abraham Kalinski. He got permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union to Israel in 1976, but it was not until last fall that the Swedish authorities learned through a West German TV company that Kalinski had information about Wallenberg.

Kalinski gave his first report to the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv in the beginning of December. On 20 December he gave a more detailed explanation in New York to Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Leif Leifland and Head of Department Sven Hirdman from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) in Stockholm.

Kalinski who was born a Polish Jew was arrested in 1944, one year before Wallenberg was seized by the Russians in Budapest and was then imprisoned until 1959. In 1951 Kalinski heard mention of Wallenberg for the first time from a former cell mate of him in the Verchneuralsk (Upper Ural) Prison. Wallenberg had allegedly said that he had been sentenced to 25 years in prison for espionage.

According to Kalinski's testimony, Wallenberg was taken to the prison of Aleksandrovskiy Central in the Irkutsk region in 1953 and in 1955 to Vladimir, an unknown "elite prison" about twenty miles east of Moscow.

Detailed Information

Here Kalinski's detailed information is in complete agreement with the information about Wallenberg's Vladimir period which the Swedish MFA has received earlier. In the MFA note to Moscow they also refer to the fact that Wallenberg was confined to cell 23 in Corpus II, the so-called hospital block, and write that the new information confirms information that the Swedish Government was able to give the Soviet Government as early as 1959.

According to his testimony, Kalinski met a released previous fellow prisoner in Tiflis in 1968. This man said that Wallenberg was still imprisoned in Vladimir then.

In 1975 Wallenberg was allegedly seen by a certain person in a prison hospital, Butyrka, in Moscow. Swedish authorities know the identity of the person, but will not reveal it. They have tried in vain to get the Moscow resident's information to Kalinski verified.

On 3 January this year, i.e., just two weeks after the Swedish diplomats' conversation with Kalinski in New York, the Swedish Government requested that the Russians immediately investigate the new information "for the purpose of establishing whether Wallenberg had been in the above-mentioned prisons on the dates given."

"Nothing New in the Case"

The Soviet answer came Wednesday. It referred to the reply in 1957 that Wallenberg had died in July 1947 and the confirmation in 1965 "that nothing new is found and nothing new can be found in the question of R. Wallenberg's fate."

The Swedish diplomatic action indicates that they consider Kalinski a very reliable witness.

The MFA's work hypothesis still is that "Wallenberg may be alive." It was said in a statement Friday that "the Government does not consider the Raoul Wallenberg case concluded with the Soviet answer, and that there will be continued efforts to bring about completely certainty about his fate."

"The Soviet note has a more polite tone than earlier, and that can be considered hopeful. But we are shocked that the Russians have not produced something more positive after this very strong evidence."

That is how Raoul Wallenberg's brother, Professor Guy von Dardel, comments the new information and the diplomatic exchange of notes.

Ingmar Lindmarker

Kalinski About the Prison Years:

I REMEMBER THE SWEDE VERY WELL

New York. SvD). I thought that Raoul Wallenberg had gotten out long ago. There are, after all, so many who have gotten out of Russian prisons during the last few years. When I saw Wallenberg's name in a newspaper in September 1978, it was as if lightning hit me.

Abraham Kalinski is 62 years old, a short, round man with a medal from the Polish resistance movement in a red and white ribbon on his lapel.

"I know that Wallenberg lived as late as the summer of 1975, and then the Soviets can say what they want to," he says.

When the war ended in 1945, Abraham Kalinski - Polish liaison officer in Moscow during the war - landed in the notorious Lyubyanka prison. From there he was moved to the prison in Vercheneuralsk in the Chelyabinsk region.

In the same prison there was a Polish singer named Wendrowski, the former Latvian Minister of Foreign Affairs Munters - and Raoul Wallenberg.

"I saw him often. We waved to each other through the bars and the cell windows. But I never spoke with him."

"How do you know it was Wallenberg?"

"Everybody talked about him as either Raoul or Wallenberg. And furthermore, Wendrowski told me about Wallenberg's fate."

The prisoners in Vercheneuralsk were transported to the prison Aleksandrovskiy Central in the Irkutsk region, about 18 miles east of Moscow, in 1953.

Kalinski remembers the train trip there well.

"I, who was a "state criminal," was guarded by four soldiers and an officer in my own compartment with iron bars in front of the window. The others, among them Wallenberg, were put 30 into one car."

Mamolov Good Friend

Mamolov, who had been Beria's deputy, also came to the new prison. He and Wallenberg became very good friends up to the year of 1959, it seemed.

"I saw Wallenberg three, four times during the week. But, as I said, we never talked together. Since I was a "state criminal," there were special rules for me. It was not to easy to get to talk with fellow prisoners.

"On the other hand, I noticed that Wallenberg was never allowed to be together with anybody but Russian prisoners."

"How did he look?"

"Long, narrow face, thin, dark hair, the little you could see under the prison cap. His clothes were light brown khaki. It was said that the clothes were American and booty from the Second World War.

"When it was cold, we were dressed in quilted jackets and pants," Kalinski adds. "It is possible to survive a Russian prison. You get food and you get assigned to the sick ward if you become sick. It was thousands of times worse to end up in a labor camp."

Cell 23

In 1955 Wallenberg, Kalinski, Wendrowski, and the others were transferred to the prison in Vladimir.

"I had cell No. 21 in another prison building. Wallenberg had cell No. 23. We had some correspondence.

The Soviet authorities began their "rehabilitation program" for Kalinski in 1957, and on 23 October 1959 he was released for good.

"Two days before that I saw Wallenberg for the last time," he says. He seemed to be in good health then.

Abraham Kalinski married and stayed in the Soviet Union for twenty years. Even during that period he was confronted with Wallenberg's name once. It was when he met a recently released fellow prisoner in 1967. They talked about the old days, and the other one (SvD has his name) said that the Swedish diplomat always promenaded together with a colonel in the prison yard...

Genuine Witness

Abraham Kalinski has already been described as the most genuine witness since Professor Nanna Svartz among the numerous who have reported on Raoul Wallenberg.

Kalinski works as a chemical engineer in Israel. The reason that he is in the U.S.A. is the arrest in 1945. Kalinski claims that he was betrayed by a double agent in the American Embassy in Moscow.

The American Department of State confirmed Friday that Kalinski had been their "informer" in Moscow. Now he is suing the American Government for one and a half million dollars in compensation for the Russian prison years.

"It's a shame that I did not know earlier that Wallenberg was still in the Soviet Union. Then I would, of course, have gotten in touch with Swedish authorities.

"Now it was, as I said, in a newspaper note this fall about Simon Wiesenthal's investigations and the Moscow Olympic Games that I saw Wallenberg's name. Dear God, I can still see that slim Swede before my eyes..."

Omar Magnergård