Dok för Washington aug 99 re Raoul Wallenberg

1.	Översättning av klipp ur			DN	22.1.79 om Kalinski
2.	"	"	"	"	23.1.79 " "
3.	"	"	"	Expr.	26.1.79
4.	"	"	"	SvD	27.1.79
5.	"	"	"	Arbetar vladel	27.1.79
6.	"	"	"	GP	27.1.79
7.	"	"	"	SydsvD	27.1.79
8.	"	"	"	Aftonbl	27.1.79
9.	"	"	"	Expr	27.1.79
10.	"	"	"	SvD	28.1.79
11	"	"	"	SvD	28.1.79
12	"	"	"	DN	18.3.79
13	"	"	"	DN	21.3.79
14	"	"	"	BerlT	1.2.80
15	"	"	"	"	9.3.80 RW-hearing i Sthlm
16	Referat ur BerlT: "Werken Europa"				9.4.80 Aleksej Mjagkov
17	Översättning av klipp ur			DN	25.4.80 RW-hearing
	"	"	"	DN	26.4.80 Polska partikuser
19	W.E. Christian Science Mon				22.7.80
	Washington Post				7.8.80 Om skrifter i Litauen
21	Reuter tel				30.9.93 RW US agent
22	"	"			1.10.93 " " "

Delges: Mesinai, Bager
von Dardel exp. 99-09-20
Magnusson, Riga
Lundvik, EC
Olson, EU-ESEK
Amb Moskva (RW)
exp. 99-09-17
Carl Persson
exp 99-10-25 RW-föreläsning

23	CIA tel	feb 79	Kalinski
24	" "	mar 80	RW hearing, Mogenskolan
25	" "	17.5.73	Skrifter
26	" "		Wennegels land
27	" "	6.5.54	Anmodan från Khokhlov
28	" "	10.5.54	ref. till annan
29	" "	11.6.54	Any results?
30	" "	16.6.54	Negative results

62	CIA tel	aug 73	Skifrin
63	" "	sep 76	RW, sv. reg. skriftel
64	oläsligt		
65	CIA tel	feb. 74	RW/Gulag
66	" "	feb 74	" "
67	" "	" "	Tovarpice storyin Sthlm
68	" "	feb. 79	Kalinski
69	" "	mars 79	Leifland, Myasnikov
70	" "	maj 74	Skifrin
71	" "	jul 79	Sacharov kommittén
72	" "	aug 79	Om radiointerferens m.m.
73	" "	feb 80	Artikel: Berlingske
74	" "	" "	Publicitet om RW
75	" "	mars 80	Artikel: Berlingske
76	" "	mars 80	TV progr om RW
77	" "	april 80	RW-hearing
78	" "	" "	" "
79	" "	" "	Vittnesutsagor om RW
80	" "	" "	Transportstyrelsen, RW-hearing
81	" "	" "	RW-hearing
82	" "	feb 74	Kortresume av fallet RW
83	" "	nov 80	RW-hearing
84	" "	jun 81	" "
85	" "	sept 87	kontakt m Tarelga
86	" "	nov 91	Nikonov
87	" "	jul 81	Vittne: Khamerlech
88	" "	dec 87	Rozkalns
89	" "	mars 88	Rapport av Cotter
90	" "	apr 88	Vittnet Möllerson
91	" "	maj 73	Skifrin
92	" "	juli 88	Gny v Dardel
93	" "	okt 92	Kommentar om RW-info

94	CIA tel	Maj 51	RW: Sibirien
95	" "	juni 51	PM om RW
96	Official Dispatch	aug 51	begäran om RW-material
97	CIA tel	okt 51	Lösris Wolk
98	" "	juli 51	VJ-artikel, de Moker
99	" "	mars 52	anmäs i Bp, svensk begäran
100	oläsligt		
101	CIA tel	juli 55	vittnen: Pasvilakh, RW's status
102	" "	feb. 56	översänder Vi
103	" "	juni 56	besök Sthlm del H sorgel
104	" "	juli 56	Ung. avhoppare om RW
105	" "	aug 56	översänder VJ
106	" "	" "	" "
107	" "	nov 56	Vorkuta, detris oläsligt
108	" "	" "	planerad presskampanj
109	" "	dec 56	svensk kåda om Sokolnaya m.m.
110	" "	feb 57	kidningskommunikéer i repliksvard
111	" "	mars 57	Munch-Petersen, oläsligt
112	" "	juni 57	RW/Vorkuta
113	" "	juni 64	Wiener Kurier om RW
114	" "	feb 65	svensk publicitet; RW-fallet
115	" "	juni 65	Erlanders besök Moskva
116	" "	sept 65	Publ. av vittnen
117	" "	okt 65	" " "
118	" "	okt 66	So press: Boris Björkelund
119	" "	aug 70	Bild om Sommel
120	" "	apr 57	antisovjetisk presskampanj
121	" "	sep 99	arkiv RW/Kalinchi
122	" "	sep 90	" "
123	" "		various newspaper clippings
124	" "	mars 53	cross reference form. Karl Kinkorn
125	" "	juli 55	" " " RW
126	OSS Cable	" 44	RW: mission

127	cross ref. form	okt 50	cross ref. form: Engelman
128	" " "	apr 51	Gheorghe Vasile
129	" " "	aug 51	fru Hammarskjöld
130	" " "	juli 55	von Maasburg
131	" " "	okt 52	feb. 45: Telex to FO om RW
132	" " "	dec 52	Kaminsky RW
133	" " "	dec 52	Western Intell Services
134	" " "	jun 53	Kindermann, utv. Enkom RW
135	" " "	mars 53	Ahmed Bigi / R. Phillips
136	" " "	april 54	Ernst Axel Herlberg / RW
137	" " "	okt 54	Balcar/Rohan: Allard
138	" " "	nov 54	Kalmán Geiger
139	" " "	apr 55	Gunhas: mat. om RW
140	personality file request	55	RW men oläsig
141	document transfer cross ref.		Bruggen
142	" " "	apr 57	Utrikshälla om Wallenberg om RW
143	extract. cross ref.	sep 65	newspaper clippings
144	doc. transfer. cross ref.	nov 65	Bruggers bok
145	extract. cross ref	feb 80	arkivet i AB
146	counter int. info report	sep 93	KGB arkivmaterialet
147	" " " "	" "	Background om RW
148	CIA tel	mars 47	Ossian Eriksson, Major D
149	" "	" "	" "
150	US Emb Stockholm	juni 55	Rumänien
151	CIA tel	sept 55	RW vittnen
152	CIA till FBI	maj 56	Sverige, vittne om RW
153	" tel	jun 56	klipp om RW
154	Search request	aug 56	Schneider
155	PM	dec 58	Brannerhielm, Bruggen
156	CIA till FBI	okt 59	Kulla om RW i Budapest
157	" dok	maj 51	von Maasburg
158	" "	nov. 70	sammanfattning av RW-fallet
159	" "	mars 78	Wrangels land

160	memo for the record	22.12.78	Wrangels Land
161	"	27.12.78	" "
162	"	18.12.81	dokument: OSS-arkivet
163	"	18.2.82	psyk. klinik: Moskva
164	"	3.9.82	OSS-dok: signalplan
165	" for the record	23.3.83	Search of RW files
166	" " " "	5.4.83	Info till Sonja Sonnenfeldt
167	" " " "	6.4.83	" " " "
168	"	3.10.83	Sinnander-vapenhandlaren
169	"	9.1.90	RW & US intelligence
170	"	21.2.90	" " "
171			Wrangels Land
172	RFE	21.2.57	uppsatsel om sovj. samvet 1957
173	State Dep. form	25.3.83	State-CIA
174	Fotokopia		Sievis bok i svensk ö.v.
175	AFP-telegram		Erlanders presskonferens SL
176	Biografi		Ernst Orlowsky
177	Handskrivet blad		Wrangels Land
178	Svensk note		" "
179	Olika uppgifter om RW	45-52	
180	Oidentifierad fotokopia	maj 54	Uppsats om RW
181	Fotokopior ungerskfangelsk.	" 56	Ungerskt vittne: RW. Debrecen
182	CIA tel	feb 57	Om sovj. samvet
183	" "	jun 58	Engfeldt
184	Presskupp	jun 63	Vorwärts, Bonn
185	"	mars 79	Novoe Russkoe Slovo Kirk
186	Hbrw	18.6.79	RW - OSS
187	Presskupp	6.4.93	Izvestija: Kommunarka
188	CIA tel	7.10.76	No books on RW
189	CIA "	okt 76	Effort appreciated
190	" "	" "	Checking on RW
191	" "	nov 76	Negative results
192	" "	11.4.52	Name of subject RW

193	Official Dispatch	juli 1954	Missiv om RW
194	CIA dok	maj 1951	Treatment of Pol Pris in SU
195	memo	juni 54	RW dead acc. to known sources
196	To FBI	okt 59	Source abt RW
197	memo	mars 74	Shifrin, Wrangels land
198	recension	nov 65	Buggers upplevelse
199	OSS report	mars 45	Pres av RW
200	FBI:s daily report	okt 55	pressing av bilder
201	" " "	apr 56	" " "
202	CIA For. Doc Div	nov 56	Philipp: Truth about RW in VS
203	okl. lad		om Radio Moscow
204	memo	dec 56	information about RW
205			RW-vittnen
206	press review	mars 79	om RW bl.a.
207	CIA tel	juni 79	resumé om RW + vem är han
208	div material häftet	79	med Kalinski
209	Studies in Intelligence	81	RW - hungring tragedy
210	CIA to FBI	59	När säg RW är det enligt
211	Svar på förfrågan	87	Till RW-kommittén i Chicago
212	memo	55	om Ivar Olsen
213	"	"	" " "
214	Svar på senaten	87	RW - Award
215	Dep. of State	juni 90	Nyhetsbl om Petrovsky om RW
216	memo	dec 55	om Ivar Olsen, RW
217	"	mars 74	Inquiry om Shifrin, Wrangel
218	tel CIA	mars 87	Sv riksdagsdel i Moskva
219	" "	april 87	Carlsson - Kádár
220	" "	maj 87	nyhetsbl för Budapest
221	" "	juni 87	Le Monde om Ungern
222	" "	jun 88	Carlsson / Ryzjkov
223	" "	sep 88	Shamir / Gorbz
224	" "	" "	Gerasimov om RW
225	" "	nov 88	Carlsson om dev. i Baltic

226	kal CIA	jun 89	Gerasimov om RW
227	" "	maj 89	Budapest presskonf
228	" "	juli 89	Komsomolsk. Pravda
229	" "	aug 89	RW intervju i Byl Herbeland
230	" "	" "	fam. t Moskva
231	" "	" "	presskonf. i Moskva
232	" "	" "	RW story reviewed. Moscow
233	" "	okt 89	Nina t t Moskva
234	" "	" "	" " "
235	" "	" "	" " "
236	" "	" "	" " "
237	" "	" "	" " "
238	" "	" "	" " "
239	" "	nov 89	Anderson/Shevardnadze
240	" "	" "	" om Rydland
241	" "	dec 89	" RW pikel portvätter
242	" "	feb 90	svenska neutralitetens bestr
243	" "	maj 90	Smoltsov rapporten
244	" "	juni 90	Petrovskij om RW
245	" "	aug 90	test av Smoltsov rapp.
246	" "	sep 90	" " " "
247	" "	" "	KGB presskonf.
248	" "	okt "	ungerska TV-program
249	" "	okt 90	Gorbatjovskij
250	" "	nov 90	film om RW
251	" "	feb 91	Bergling
252	" "	apr 91	Europaskolan om RW
253	" "	juni 91	Carlsson/Gorbatjov
254	" "	juli 91	Rydkl TV-program
255	" "	sep 91	KGB utlovar mer material
256	" "	" "	Pankin
257	" "	" "	Rydkl TV program
258	" "	" "	Bakatin - Berne

259	CIA	hel	sep 91	Baker
260	"	"	" "	Pankin
261	"	"	" "	"
262	"	"	okt 91	nya dok i dubletter
263	"	"	nov 91	sv-ry arbetsgruppen
264	"	"	" "	intervju Bakatin
265	"	"	" "	nya dok
266	"	"	" "	Pankin överlämnar 70 dok
267	"	"	" "	nya dok
268	"	"	" "	ögonvittne Valach
269	"	"	dec 91	intervju m Sture Ericson
270	"	"	jan 92	aff Uggla - Kozyrev
271	"	"	" "	" "
272	"	"	mars 92	Pitovranov
273	okänt			
274				

Dagens Nyheter, 22 January 1976

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 Tsiskaya, 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.

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 have 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 so clearly that the efforts to clear up the Wallenberg case are continuing.

OS

Expressen, Friday 26 January 1979

New Sensational Witness

- 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.

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

Arbeterbladet, 27 January 1979

NEW WITNESS: "WALLENBERG IS ALIVE"

...AND THE SOVIETS REPEAT:

- HE DIED IN 1947!

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 so 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 1955. 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 Luxbyanka 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.

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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."

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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 5 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."

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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, the year 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 25, 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 20 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 1970 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

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 letter, 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 KXX more exact information about his case.

With my deepest sympathy for your suffersing 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.

Dagens Nyheter - March 31, 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 ~~MM~~ 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, Herschel 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. Herschel 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.

Herschel 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 sufferings - 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:

"A general explanation to why Wallenberg was liquidated by the Russians is that they believed that he was an American spy. Rudolph Philipp, Secretary in the Wallenberg Committee - a group of prominent Swedish citizens - at one time maintained that Wallenberg was on a secret mission for President Roosevelt. Many Swedish officials have pointed out to me that Wallenberg was a close friend of the former American Minister Herchel Johnson and that it was he who picked Wallenberg for his dangerous mission. Be as it may, so far there are no concrete evidence to the effect that Wallenberg was involved in any espionage activities or that he was sent out on secret missions for a foreign power.

Here the text stops abruptly and two pages have been left blank before the report is signed off by the then First Secretary Joseph Sweeney. At a later occasion - in February 1965 - four entire pages have been eliminated from a report from the Stockholm Embassy to Washington re Wallenberg.

Raoul Wallenberg is registered in more or less extensive files in at least five archives in the U.S. today: National Archives in Washington has completely open files about him dating from 1945 and up to 1950; The Roosevelt museum in the little town of Hyde Park in N.Y. State also has quite a lot of material; as has the Truman archives. In addition to this the Department of State has followed up the case very carefully and some documents can also be found at CIA in Langley, Va.

In September 1965 State Department put together a list of documents they had on this matter. The list was sent to Stockholm to be studied by the Embassy, which was authorized to show selected parts to the Swedish Government. This was done by order of Secretary of State Dean Rusk.

The list is classified and will not automatically be released after a certain time period. But in the copy that was now obtained at least 37 titles of various documents dating from March 1945 to May 1959 were listed. The American Ambassador decided after having given the matter some thought not to let the Swedish Government see the collection of documents. No explanation for this was given.

A mysterious box is also mentioned in the documentation. The box was asked for for the first time by Hershel Johnson. He cabled Washington and asked for help to find it. Raoul Wallenberg had a large wooden box at the Swedish Legation in Budapest. It was placed near the entrance to a bomb shelter. In the box Wallenberg kept a number of documents about the Jewish situation and the rescue operations he led in Hungary. They were priceless, according to Johnson.

He suggested that every conceivable efforts be taken by the American representation in Budapest to rescue the box. The American concern about his box was apparent. And when information came in September 1945 that the Russians had confiscated XXXXXXXX all of Wallenberg's documents and notes in a special cable from Dean Acheson to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow this can very well be interpreted as that these documents contained most compromising information about the U.S. and Wallenberg.

Article by Mats 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 troops 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.

[redacted]

Berlingske Tidende Copenhagen (1 February 1980 [illegible])

THE SWEDES SCRIPT ON WALLENBERG [illegible]

Seven Volumes of State Classified Documents That are Released Yesterday Reveal Sordid Past Involvement in the Raoul Wallenberg Case

By Jens Thomsen

The date was 14 June 19[illegible]6. 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 Lozovski sat next to him. Stalin, dressed in marshal uniform with the star of the Victory Order on his chest, stepped toward us, stretched his hand out and said in his low, but distinct, voice, 'Stalin...'

That is how the Swedish Government's envoy 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 sacrificed in favor of a good Swedish-Soviet relationship has been confirmed in the seven volumes of documents which contain 1,500 pages that were released by the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday.

Victim of Rumors...

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 accidental robbery..."

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 official in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 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 sejrsordenens 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.

Forsagtmelighed 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 genlog 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 Debrecsen, 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 ofret 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 1966, 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 synes ikke at have vundet gehør i Stockholm. Barck-Holst, der døde i 1962, skriver i talrige indberetninger, at ikke et spor i Wallenberg-sagen burde 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 skjulte 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 Gunther og tilføjede, at Wallenberg havde det godt. Det samme havde madame Kollontay meddelt Wallenbergs mor et 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 1947, at de sovjetiske myndigheder officielt 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 passivitet og ligegyldighed i Wallenberg-sagen refererer den svenske Wallenberg Stiftelse et møde med daværende udenrigsminister Östen 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, ræd i novedet og synligt opbidset, 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 8. 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 bittert over den koldsindighed og mangel på entusiasme, der rådede i udenrigsministeriet i forbindelse med efterspørgslen af hendes søn. Specielt var hun oprørt over, at »udenrigsministeriet hele tiden gik ud fra, at Raoul Wallenberg var død«. 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.

Forslag fredspris til Wallenberg

Også danske SS-tryllige løsladt fra sovjetiske krigsfangelejre, er i årenes løb blevet inddraget i efterforskningen. Men ingen har kunnet give ikke efterretninger om Wallenberg. I december 1947 forsøgte den svenske Raoul Wallenberg-Aktion at bevæge det norske stortings nobelkomité til at give Raoul Wallenberg fredspriisen 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 1948 til englænderen John Boyd Orr og senere til Jugoslaviens marskal Tito.

Trods de stadigt højere aktbunker i det svenske udenrigsministerium, var Wallenberg mere eller mindre glemt.

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 Notes

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 party 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.

BERLINGSKE TIDENDE SØNDAG 8. MARTS 1980

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 en danske: 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 snøg sig illegalt over den flask-russiske grænse. Han ville ved selvsyn sætte sig ind i forholdene i det »forjættede socialistsamfunde« 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 25 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 hærs 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 overkommande. 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 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 ikke i det berygtede hovedkvarter for NKVD, (der senere omdøbtes til KGB), eller blev ført til en lejr i Kremogorsk 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 løgte, 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. 304 i Butyrki-fængslet, Zoltan Rivo og Wilhelm Bergemann, opholdt sig i fangenskab på syvende år. Det var i 1950. De anede ikke, at anden verdenskrig var slutter 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 muldt 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 partkontrollør i Bukarest. Rivo var i 30-års alderen, Bergemann 55. 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 bankedsignaler var i kontakt med svenskeren. De erfarede dog ikke meget. Bankersystemet var indviklet og tidskrævende, og ukyrre farligt. Blev man opdaget, blev hele cellen belagt med straf, som bestod i anbringelse i dybe, isokolde kælderceller under fængslet kun iført undertøj i perioder fra fem til 21 døgn. Ærdrætionen blev reduceret til 300 gram dagligt, og kun hvert fredje 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.

Ligge Rivo var forholdene i Lefortovo-fængslet forfærdelige i årene efter krigen. Rationen udgjorde dagligt ca. 440 gram klæbet brød, 8 gram sukker og en halv liter suppe, der fyldte cellen med en kvælmende stank. Udlændingene døde som fluer, endog så hurtigt, at NKVD ikke altid nåede at afføre dem. En del blev overført til Butyrki-fængslet, hvor der fandtes en såkaldt hospitalsafdeling. De evindelige nattlige 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 skæftet NKVD og den sovjetiske regering flest sorgfulde. I årene efter hans forsvinden har den ene note efteret 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 1947 modtog svenskerne et memorandum fra Gromyko med en beretning om, at fanen i Lubianka-fængslets afdvrædeling for hospitalsindlagte havde fundet et håndskrevet dokument, der viste, at Wallenberg var død af hjertesvigt 17. juli 1947. Kun tre måneder efter Gromykos erklæring, da man havde udsagn fra løsladte 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 1955-56 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 jødernes i Budapest. NKVD var i 1944 særlig anti-semitisk, hvilket i grunden var ironisk når man betænker, at den sovjetiske efterretningstjeneste (GPU, MVD, NKVD og KGB) i årene lige 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 1960 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 18. 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 24. april 1951. Han var da i en slæbende 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 250 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 februar 1950, og traf her en georgier ved navn Gogeridse. Denne mand kunne fortælle Mulle, at Wallenberg befandt sig i en særskilt sygeafdeling. Om han var syg eller blot isoleret, vidste han ikke. En pstriger har senere bekræftet Gogeridses beretning. Ved månedsskiftet januar-februar 1955 blev pstrigeren 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. De den polituske officer i Vladimir opdagede, at pstrigeren havde delt celle med Wallenberg, blev han øjeblikkelig 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 ældste 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 Huset i Stockholm 3. 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 sit 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 FULL 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 milkmaids, 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 is 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.

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~~[illegible]~~ PURT 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 includs 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 læge, Jan Kaplan, traf Raoul Wallenberg i Butyrka fængslet i Moskva. så sent som i 1975. Trods sine tredive års fængselsophold, synes 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 pånyt 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, vidnede 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.

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 Hausner, 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 Luria, 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 ~~interest~~ 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 French-man, 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 Last 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 Wallen-berg witnesses 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.

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 adventurer, 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 from 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 not have a description of Wallenberg and therefore could not identify him. She had seen 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 identification papers were destroyed. One of the prisoners was a Swede. No names 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 # TM538905

Wallenberg book...

Britt Ehrenstråhle says she tried to report the meeting with the prisoner/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.

Olsa Hästad

Western Europe

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], a New York investment banker whose mother, aun[illegible] in were saved by Swedish passports, is producing a [illegible] cial movie about Wallenberg. Both Dustin [illegible] Robert De Niro have expressed an interest in [illegible] 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 Hungarian [illegible] Arrow Cross Party.

By the summer of 1944, the US could no 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 [illegible]le houses" and collaborative efforts of [illegible]er 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 t[illegible] the Swedish government cautioned Wallenberg's pare[illegible] 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

9[illegible] in the US

"There is too much evidence [illegible] rejt 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] deny knowledge [illegible] the high ranking Soviet officials who [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 18 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 100 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. 3 (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.

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Near East

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."

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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 Wallenberg, who saved thousands of Jews during the Nazi Holocaust, was working for a semi-clandestine U.S. agency, possibly arousing Soviet suspicions and leading to his arrest and subsequent disappearance, the CIA said on Thursday.

Wallenberg, who was assigned to the Swedish legation in Budapest in 1944 by his government, received money as well as orders and information useful to his work from the U.S. War Refugee Board, the CIA said in a newly declassified report.

The board's ''clandestine character...could have aroused Soviet suspicions and led to his disappearance,'' said the 1981 study by an author whose name was withheld by the spy agency.

Wallenberg is widely credited with saving the lives of more than 20,000 Hungarian Jews while posted in Budapest.

He was arrested by the Soviets in 1945 and never seen again. Some believe he is still alive in a Soviet prison.

Wallenberg saved lives chiefly by extending to Jews the diplomatic protection of Sweden which was neutral during the war.

Often using false documents and bribes, he enabled thousands to leave Hungary and protected thousands more by installing them in houses that he purchased and set up as sanctuaries under the Swedish flag.

The State Department in 1979 accepted partial responsibility for Wallenberg's fate by admitting in a document given Soviet officials in Washington that the United States had provided funds for his programme to save Jews.

But the newly released report appears to go beyond that disclosure. Wallenberg was ''our choice'' for the posting to Budapest, Herschel Johnson, the American minister in Stockholm at the time, said in a 1944 cable to the State Department quoted in the report.

Wallenberg himself ''felt that he was carrying out a mission'' for the refugee board and viewed his diplomatic posting as ''his cover,'' the report said, citing the cable.

The Swedish Foreign Office ''felt that by assigning Wallenberg to Budapest, it was cooperating fully with the furtherance of an 'American programme','' the report said.

Pressed by Sweden and the United States, the Soviet government said in 1957 that a ''man named Raoul Wallenberg died of a heart attack in July 1947'' in the KGB's Lubyanka prison in Moscow.

In 1988, during a visit to Moscow, some of Wallenberg's friends and relatives were given some of the diplomat's personal effects including his passport and some notebooks.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said at that time that Wallenberg's arrest had been ''a tragic mistake that has never been corrected.''

But some of the diplomat's friends and relatives continue to insist Wallenberg might yet be alive in a Russian prison.

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The Los Angeles Times
The Wall Street Journal
The Washington Times
USA Today
Associated Press
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Reuter
The Independent (UK)
Date 1 Oct 1993

c.1993 The Independent, London

CIA SAYS WALLENBERG ACTED FOR US ANNIKA SAVILL LONDON - The CIA has admitted what Sweden has known for decades: that Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved up to 20,000 Hungarian Jews, was working not for Sweden but for an agency of the US government.

But it stopped short of admitting that Wallenberg was recruited and paid by an agent of the precursor to the CIA.

The declassified CIA report, written 12 years ago, said Wallenberg was paid by and taking orders from the US War Refugee Board. In an admission of partial US responsibility for his disappearance in 1945 and near-certain subsequent death, it added that the board's ''clandestine character . . . could have aroused Soviet suspicions and led to his disappearance''.

Wallenberg, working under cover as a Swedish diplomat, joined the Swedish legation in Budapest in 1944 and disappeared the following year.

Sources connected to events at the time say he was in fact recruited by Arthur Goldberg, then a head of department in the Office of Strategic Services, which was later disbanded and replaced by the CIA. Mr Goldberg dealt with political infiltration of Germany and Eastern Europe.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry said yeterday the CIA report was ''nothing new and nothing very remarkable''.

Visitors to the Holocaust museum in Washington also know Wallenberg worked for the US Refugee Board. A thin volume entitled Raoul Wallenberg: Missing Diplomat, classified by the US Library of Congress as ''juvenile literature'', states: ''His diplomatic papers were false anyway. He was really on assignment for the American War Refugee Board,'' adding ''the board sent a man to Sweden to hire someone to initiate a Hungarian rescue effort.''

Swedish diplomats have heard testimony from Russian sources that Wallenberg was shot in a Soviet prison in 1947. ''That's just one report,'' said a Swedish official. ''We don't know if he is alive or dead.'' Had he survived, Mr Wallenberg would have been 81 last August.

23

/007/ SECRET FPP: / / / / / / /

DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

[redacted]

79 1998127 PAGE 001

TOT: 1504192 FEB 79 WASHINGT 380488

S E C R E T

DEFERRED TELEPOUCH 1504192 WASHINGTON 380488

TO: [redacted]

FROM: [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]

REFS: A. [redacted]

B.

C. WASHINGTON 011213

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

F.C. WALLENBERG FILE

DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

79 1998127

TOT: 150419Z 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

24

/30/ SECRET FRP: , , , , , , , ,

DEFERRED TELLPOUCH

ACTION: [redacted]

80 3983738 PAGE 001 3983738

TOR: 101604Z MAR 80 [redacted]

S E C R E T 101512Z MAR 80 DEFERRED TELLPOUCH

CITE [redacted]

TO: WASHINGTON INFO [redacted]

FOR: [redacted]

SUBJ: [redacted]

REF: [redacted] (NOT NEEDED [redacted])

1. AS ADDEES DOUBTLESS AWARE, THE SWEDISH RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE IN COOPERATION WITH THE INTERNATIIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE OF COPENHAGEN IS HOLDING HEARING ON WALLENBERG IN STOCKHOLM 2-3 MAY. FELSTED ANDRESEN [redacted] CHAIRMAN OF SAKHAROV COMMITTEE HAS BEEN RATHER ACTIVE HERE, ENCOURAGING PRESS COVERAGE WHICH OVER WEEKEND FEATURED FULL PAGE STORY OF TESTIMONY FROM DANISH CITIZEN MOGENS CARLSSON. LATTER HAD BEEN IN PRISON IN SOVIET UNION FROM AT LEAST 50-53 AND CLAIMS HAVE MET WALLENBERT IN THE GULAG. CARLSSON WILL REPEAT THIS TESTIMONY AT MAY HEARING.

2. CLIP FROM BERLINGSKE TIDENDE 9 MARCH ISSUED MAILED WASHINGTON [redacted]

3. ANTICIPATE THAT [redacted] DUE CLOSE CONTACTS WITH ANDRESEN, WILL ASSURE THAT DANISH CONSERVATIVE PRESS COVERS WALLENBERG HEARING IN DETAIL.

4. FILE: [redacted]

Kept for your Wallenberg file

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

WALLENBERG

25

OUTGOING MESSAGE

29. 2

1

SIGNAL CENTER USE ONLY

OMF 0 0 0 0 0 0

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

MESSAGE HANDLING INDICATOR: STAFF

DATE-TIME GROUP: 1700597Z

CITE: DIRECTOR

MESSAGE REFERENCE NUMBER: 107864

CONF [redacted] INFO: FILE [redacted]

0 INDEX 0 NO INDEX

0 RETURN TO

0 INDEX

TO: [redacted]

[redacted]

REF: [redacted] IN 917404

RECORDS OFFICER STAMP

Disposition: following action is taken:

[redacted]

Signed: [redacted]

R.O. #604 - Unit [redacted]

Note: If destruction, cite reasons and coordinate appropriate.

1. RE PARA 3 REF, TWO COMPLETE COPIES PART 1 AND PART 2 MINUTES OF HEARINGS POUCHED 16 MAY 73 FOR [redacted] FULL BIO DATA ON SHIFRIN CONTAINED IN MINUTES BEGINNING ON PAGE 5. PRESENT WHEREABOUTS SHIFRIN NOT KNOWN BUT BELIEVE HE MAY HAVE RETURNED ISRAEL. BIO DATA AND CURRENT ADDRESS ISRAELI RESIDENT WHO WAS SHIFRIN'S SOURCE ON WALLENBERG NOT AVAILABLE.

2. SHIFRIN, WHO ACTIVE PUBLICIST FOR GRANTING EMIGRATION FROM USSR TO SOVIET JEWRY, CONNECTED WITH VARIOUS JEWISH GROUPS (INCLUDING SOCIETY FOR LIBERATION OF SOVIET JEWRY) WHICH DEMAND FREEDOM OF IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL. DURING U.S. VISIT HE ACTIVELY CAMPAIGNED FOR THIS CAUSE INCLUDING PARTICIPATION IN DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF SOVIET EMBASSY.

3. IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT FOR US TO ACT AS INTERMEDIARY IN EFFORT TO LOCATE AND CONTACT SHIFRIN. HOWEVER, SUGGEST YOU TELL [redacted] THEY MAY WISH USE DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS TO MAKE APPROPRIATE

DATE: 17 MAY 1973

ORIG:

UNIT:

EXT:

RECORD COPY

201-005925

~~201-005941~~

OUTGOING MESSAGE

PAGE 2 OF 2 PAGES

SIGNAL CENTER USE ONLY

AGE	COI	ACP	TOR	TYE	NTO
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OMF

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

MESSAGE HANDLING INDICATOR: STAFF

DATE TIME GROUP: [illegible]

DATE: [illegible]

MESSAGE REFERENCE NUMBER:

DIRECTOR

CONF: INFO: FILE

IP/EOI

409864

DISSEM BY:

PER #

0 INDEX 0 NO INDEX

0 RETURN TO

0 NO FILE

INQUIRIES [redacted] WITHOUT INDICATING WE SUGGESTED IT. WE WOULD BE INTERESTED IN ANY INFO RE FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS THIS CASE.

4. FILE: ~~201-0005929~~ E2 IMPDET.

RECEIVED IP/EOI JUN 13 2 09 PM '73

DATE: 16 MAY 73

ORIG: [redacted]

UNIT:

EXT:

RECEIVED IP/EOI

CN

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

REPRODUCTI[illegible] OTHER THAN THE [illegible] IS PROHI[illegible]

E 2 IMPDET

CL BY: 057229

26

OUTGOING MESSAGE

SIGNAL CENTER USE ONLY

CIRC: 0 0 0 0 0 0 — PAGE 1 OF PAGES 1

SECRET

STAFF

DATE TIME ORIG: 042040Z — CITE: DIRECTOR — MESSAGE REFERENCE NUMBER: 450908

CONF: [redacted] INFO: FILE [redacted] — DISSEM BY: [redacted]

0 INDEX 0 NO INDEX

0 RETURN TO E/SC/S

0 [redacted]

TO: [redacted]

TIDLOCK

REF: [redacted] IN 016040Z

1. EXAMINATION ALL-SOURCE DATA AVAILABLE HEADQUARTERS SHOWS NO PUNITIVE CAMP AT WRANGEL AND LEAVES US UNABLE SAY WHETHER THERE WAS EVER A PUNITIVE CAMP THERE. THERE WAS AIRFIELD CONSTRUCTION IN THE EARLY 60'S BY SPECIAL CONSTRUCTION FORCES. PRISONER LABOR COULD HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO HELP. THIS WOULD NOT HAVE CONSTITUTED A PUNITIVE CAMP PER SE, ALTHOUGH PRISONER LABOR WOULD HAVE HAD NO MEANS OF ESCAPE. IF PRISONERS WERE USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION, THEY MAY HAVE BEEN MOVED FROM THE ISLAND AFTERWARDS.

2. FILE: 201-5929. E2 IMPDET.

[redacted] (DRAFT)

[redacted] (DRAFT)

[redacted]

E/SC/S

04 SEP 73
201-0005929
E2 — 005929

DATE: 04 SEPT 73

ORIG: [redacted]

UNIT:

EXT:

[redacted]

RECORD COPY

[redacted]

COORDINATING OFFICERS

SECRET — REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED — E2 IMPDET CL BY: 3011609

27.

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

ROUTING

1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

DATE : 5 MAY 54

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : [redacted]

ACTION: [redacted]

INFO : [redacted]

MICROFILMED
APR 11 1993

[redacted] (IN 44086) 02157 6 MAY 54 ROUTINE

TO: DIR INFO: [redacted] CITE: [redacted]

[redacted]

RE: DIR 47818 (OUT 88638)

[redacted] REQUESTS KHOKHLOV BE SPECIFICALLY QUESTIONED RE ANY INFO ON RAOUL WALLENBERG SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 AND STILL BELIEVED HELD BY SOVIETS.

END OF MESSAGE.

ABSTRACT | INDEX
DATE 11 MAY 1954

INDEX

SECRET

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CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

ROUTING			
1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

DATE : 5 MAY 54

TO : DIRECTOR

ACTION CHANGE

FROM : [redacted]

ACTION: [redacted]

INFO : [redacted]

[redacted] (IN 44086 A) 10 MAY 54 ROUTINE

CABLE SECRETARIAT COMMENT:

ON 10 MAY 54 THE ACTION ON THIS CABLE WAS CHANGED [redacted]

INDEX

SECRET

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29

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

ROUTING

1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

DATE : 11 JUNE 54

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : [redacted]

ACTION: [redacted]

INFO : [redacted]

[redacted] (IN 37239) 1429Z 12 JUN 54 ROUTINE

PRECEDENCE

CITE: [redacted]

TO: DIR

[redacted]

RE: [redacted] (IN 44086)

ANY RESULTS?

END OF MESSAGE.

114L

ABSTRACT	✓	INDEX	✓
DATE	15 JUN 1954		

SECRET

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CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

ROUTING

1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

ORIG : [redacted]
UNIT : [redacted]
EXT : 2019
DATE : 16 JUNE 1954

TO : [redacted]

FROM: DIRECTOR, CIA

CONF : [redacted]

INFO : [redacted]

DIR 05180 (OUT 54516) 2219Z JUN 54 ROUTINE PRECEDENCE

CITE: DIR[redacted]

TO: [redacted]

RE: [redacted] (IN-17230)

1. KHOKHLOV QUESTIONED WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS.

2. INFORM [redacted] THAT FURTHER ATTEMPTS BEING MADE TO OBTAIN INFO FROM OTHER RECENT DEFECTORS. [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

DATE 21 JUN 1954

[redacted]

COORDINATING OFFICERS

SECRET

[redacted]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

[redacted] OFFICER

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Copy No.

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OUTGOING MESSAGE

153

OMF 0 0 0 0 0 0

SECRET

STAFF

DIRECTOR

550669

DISSEM BY: 32

CONF [redacted] INFO: FIL [redacted]

PER

TO: [redacted]

REFS: A. [redacted] |IN 243464|

B. [redacted] |IN 016040| Y

1. POUCHING BY TM 698497, 15 MAY, THOROUGH MEMORANDUM PREPARED MARCH 1974 ON SUBJECT OF S H I F R I N, "K O Z L O V", AND PUNATIVE LABOR CAMP ON WRANGEL ISLAND WHICH ANSWERS QUESTION POSED REF A. Y

2. MEMO IS FOR STATION'S EDIFICATION AND EXCERPTING FOR AND DISCUSSION WITH [redacted]

3. FILE: 201-0005925 X-REF: 20[redacted]E2 IMPDET d

DOC. MICRO. SER.
JUN 4 1974
MICROFILMED

[redacted]

15 MAY 74

DATE: 14 MAY 74

ORIG [redacted]

UNIT

EXT

RECORD COPY

[redacted]

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E. 2 IMPDET

CL BY 008734

SECRET

32

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

MICROFILMED

APR 11 1967

DOC. MICROFILM

ROUTING			
1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

062

DATE : 1 SEPTEMBER 55

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : [redacted]

ACTION: [redacted]

INFO : [redacted]

WALLENBERG, Raoul

[redacted] (IN 43348) 07297 2 SEPT 55 ROUTINE PRECEDENCE

CITE: [redacted]

TO: DIR [redacted]

1. SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE REQUESTS ANY INFO WILFRED C. CUMISH, U.S. CITIZEN RECENTLY RELEASED IN BERLIN BY SOVS, HAS ON IDEN AND LOCATION OF SWEDES HELD IN SOV CAMPS. PARTICULARLY INTERESTED RAOUL WALLENBERG.

2. CABLE ANY INFO.

END OF MESSAGE

ABSTRACT INDEX 301 5925

DATE 4 OCT 1955

INDEX

SECRET

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33

677

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

ORIG : [redacted]
UNIT :
EXT :
DATE : 2 SEPTEMBER 1955

SECRET

ROUTING

1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

TO : [redacted]

FROM : DIRECTOR

COMF : [redacted]

INFO : [redacted]

MICROFILMED
APR 11 1977
DOC. MICROFILM

WALLENBERG, Raoul

DIR 22481 (OUT 71581) 21372 2 SEP 55

DEFERRED
PRECEDENCE

CITE DIR

TO [redacted]

INTEL

REF [redacted] (IN 43348)

1. ACCORDING LATEST INFO [redacted] CUMISH, NOT YET RELEASED. WHEN IS, [redacted] WILLING THY GET INFO REQUESTED REF.

2. IF CUMISH EXITS VIA BERLIN, SUGGEST [redacted] THY GET ACCESS CUMISH OR ASK [redacted] BERLIN GET INFO REQUESTED REF.

3. FOR [redacted] SWEDISH GOVT ATTACHES GREAT IMPORTANCE TO LEARNING WHEREABOUTS OF WALLENBERG, SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED FROM BUDAPEST IN 1945 AND IS BELIEVED HELD BY SOVS.

(END OF MESSAGE)

201-89925

ABSTRACT X INDEX X

DATE 4 OCT 1955

INDE

[redacted]

SECRET

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34.

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

415

DATE : 10 SEP 55

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING

1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : [redacted]

ACTION: [redacted]

INFO : [redacted]

[redacted] (IN 46383) 0220Z 10 SEP 55 ROUTINE

PRECEDENCE

TO: DIR INFO: [redacted] CITE: [redacted]

INTEL

RE: [redacted] (IN 43348); DIR 22481 (OUT 71581)

CUMISH IN SUCH BAD PHYSICAL CONDITION HE CANNOT BE QUESTIONED FOR SEVERAL DAYS BUT WILL HANDLE QUERY SOON AS POSSIBLE AND FORWARD ANSWER FROM HERE.

END OF MESSAGE

CABLE SECRETARIAT COMMENT: AT THE DIRECTION OF THE CABLE SECRETARIAT DUTY OFFICER, THE ACTION UNIT WAS DETERMINED AS THOUGH THE INDICATOR [redacted] HAD BEEN USED.

201-5925

S-E-C-R-E-T

SEP 10 1955

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35

S-E-C-R-E-T

DATE : 9 NOV 55

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : HEIDELBERG

ACTION: [redacted]

INFO : [redacted]

[redacted] (IN 28688) 0912Z 9 NOV 55 ROUTINE PRECEDENCE

TO: [redacted] INFO: [redacted] CITE: [redacted]

RE: [redacted] (IN 43348)

G-2 USAREUR INFORMS CUNISH INTERVIEWED PER REQUEST REF. NO KNOWLEDGE SWEDISH NATIONALS IN SOVIET CAMPS.

END OF MESSAGE

CABLE SECRETARIAT COMMENT: AT THE DIRECTION OF THE CABLE SECRETARIAT DUTY OFFICER, THE ACTION UNIT WAS DETERMINED AS THOUGH THE INDICATOR [redacted] HAD BEEN USED.

S-E-C-R-E-T

201-59645

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36

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

ROUTING

4
5
6

DATE : 356/MS/RFL/CG
8 FEB 57

FEB 9 0224 Z 57

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : [redacted]

ACTION : [redacted]

INFO : [redacted]

ROUTINE
PRECEDENCE

TO DIR [redacted]

INFO [redacted]

CITE [redacted]

1. ALTHOUGH NOT FAMILIAR ALL TRAFFIC RE [redacted] FEEL SOV NOTE TO SWEDES RE RAOUL WALLENBERG WARRANTS RECONSIDERATION PARAS 1 AND 2 OF REF. IN TERMS OVERALL [redacted] OBJECTIVES AND PARTICULARLY IN LIGHT CONSTANT STREAM SOV PROPAGANDA SINCE HUNGARIAN REVOLUTION CONCERNING WESTERN SUBVERSION, SABOTAGE AND ESPIONAGE, DO NOT BELIEVE SWEDE GOVT IF SO INCLINED SHOULD BE PERMITTED GLOSS OVER WALLENBERG AFFAIR PERMIT SOVS GET AWAY WITH RIDICULOUS CLAIM ALL ABAKHUMOV'S FAULT. THEREFORE SUGGEST FOLLOWING FOR DIR [redacted] CONSIDERATION:

301-5925

A. [redacted] EDPEN QUESTION WITH SWEDES ON BASIS INHUMAN ILLEGAL SOV TREATMENT WALLENBERG PLUS ARROGANT INSULTING ATTITUDE SOV GOVT TOWARDS SWEDEN FOR PAST 12 YEARS SHOULD HAVE CHANGED SWEDISH ATTITUDE [redacted]

B. IF SWEDES REMAIN ADAMANT [redacted] ROCEED EFFORTS OBTAIN OTHER SITE, INDICATE SWEDISH OBJECTIONS AND FRANKLY PUBLICIZE THESE AS INCOMPREHENSIBLE IN LIGHT WALLENBERG CASE.

C. ([redacted] ARRANGE PICKUP THIS ITEM OTHER MEDIA WEST EUROPE.

2. OUR UNDERSTANDING ONE OF ORIGINAL OBJECTIVES [redacted] AS COUNTERACT SOV COEXISTENCE DRIVE AND REQUEST USE SWEDEN FOR FRONT MEETINGS, AWAKEN

S-E-C-R-E-T

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JOF 61-753/48
Box 24 File 3

301-5925

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

S-E-C-R-E-T

CONTINUE

1 2 3 4 5 6

PAGE 2

[redacted]

PRECEDENCE

SWEDISH PUBLIC OPINION TRUE NATURE SOV THREAT AND CREATE POPULAR OPPOSITION TO SOV USE SWEDEN FURTHER PURELY SOV AIMS. IF THIS STILL ONE OF [redacted] OBJECTIVES FEEL COMBINATION WALLENBERG CASE AND SWEDISH REFUSAL [redacted] SHOULD BE EXPLOITED TO UTMOST.

END OF MESSAGE

SIGNAL CENTER NOTE: BEING SERVICED FOR REFERENCE.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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INDEX: ☐ YES ☒ NO
CLASSIFY TO FILE NO. 201-[illegible]
X-REF TO FILE NO.
FILE NO. ☐ REF. TO BRANCH ☐
DESTROY ☐ SIG.

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

TOTAL COPIES

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

FROM: [redacted]

ACTION

RID COPY

ADVANCE COPY ☐ ISSUED ☐ SLOTTED ☐ INDEX

UNIT | TIME

INFO

FILE, [illegible] 2, [illegible]

S L C : [redacted]

DIR CIA [redacted]

[redacted]

1. [redacted] REPORT SWEDISH FOREIGN TO ASK [redacted] STATE EITHER HERE OR WASH FOR ANY PREVIOUSLY UNDISCLOSED INFO RE WALLENBERG. THEY REQUEST WE MAKE PARALLEL CHECK AND INFORM THEM ASAP

2. GOS WILL RELEASE WHITE PAPER ON WALLENBERG STORY 16 SEPT.

S E C R E T

[redacted] STATE [redacted] RE WALLENBERG SEPT 16

ST

SECRET

SEP 1963

201-5425
15 Sept 63

38

[redacted]

ORIG : [redacted]
UNIT :
EXT :
DATE : 21 SEPTEMBER 65

MESSAGE FORM
TOTAL COPIES: 18

☐ INDEX
☒ NO INDEX
☒ FILE IN CS FILE NO. [redacted] 201-5925

SECRET

ROUTING

1		5	
2		6	
3	1097	7	
4		8	

21 SEP 65 22 100

TO : [redacted]

FROM: DIRECTOR

CONF : WE8 INFO: VR , FILE WE RID COPY C1, C/OPS, C/WE2, FI, [illegible]

FI/INT2

TO [redacted] INFO CITE DIR

[redacted]

DIR 44521

21 Sep 65

18

REF: [redacted] (IN 52371)*

[redacted] HAS NO INFO NOT ALREADY KNOWN TO SWEDES.

END OF MESSAGE

ANV	FI		
PS	~~[illegible]~~		
ABS	IMCT	X	INDEX

WE COMMENT: [redacted] asked for a parallel check of MUBARK records to be made as a complement to the check with State being made by the Swedish Foreign Office.

[redacted]

MICROFILMED
DEC 21 1965
DOC. MICROFILM BER.

copy filed in [redacted]

[redacted]

201-005925

[redacted]

RELEASING OFFICER

SECRET

[redacted]

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39

/48/ SECRET FRP: / / / / / / /

DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

CONF: IP/DP-7 INFO: FILE, RF, ODPD-D, (9/P)

78 0423227 PAGE 001
TDT: 160819Z MAR 78 WASHINGT 189077

S E C R E T
DEFERRED TELEPOUCH 160819Z WASHINGTON 189077
TO: [redacted]

FROM: [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]

REFS: A. [redacted] TOO OLD

B. DIRECTOR 550669

C. [redacted]

D. DIRECTOR 94096

1. SWEDISH EMBASSY HAS RAISED WITH STATE DEPT ONCE AGAIN THE ISSUE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE. QUESTIONS THIS TIME WERE PEGGED TO INFO SUMMARIZED IN MEMO TO STATE DTD 12 MARCH 74 (FORWARDED STOCKHOLM PER REF B ON 15 MAY 74). THUS FAR, HQS CANNOT ADD TO INFO PROVIDED IN 1974 BUT WE ARE STILL CHECKING INFO ON WRANGEL ISLAND AND VICINITY TO DETERMINE WHETHER A PRISON CAMP IS OR WAS LOCATED THERE. CONGRESSIONAL INTEREST IN WRANGEL ISLAND HAS ALSO BEEN AROUSED BY ALLEGATIONS THAT U.S. ACTUALLY OWNS WRANGEL ISLAND, WHICH IS LOCATED CA. 160 MILES WEST OF ALASKA.

2. ABOVE IS PROVIDED FOR [redacted] INFO AND MAY BE USED IN DISCUSSION [redacted] IN THE EVENT THAT THEY RAISE THE SUBJECT AGAIN. WE WILL ADVISE RESULTS OF CURRENT INVESTIGATION AS SOON AS THEY ARE IN.

3. FILE: 201-5925. E2 IMPDET >

[redacted]

KP

		TRAVEL PROGRAM
	X	

RECORD COPY

OF MESSAGE SECRET

16 MAR 78
201-[illegible]

40

/07/ SECRET FRP

DEFERRED TELEPOUCH

CONF: IP/DP-9 INFO: FILE, RF, ODPD-D, (11/P)

78 0564974 PAGE 001
TOT: 1504522 APR 78 WASHINGT 206474

S E C R E T
DEFERRED TELEPOUCH 1504522Z WASHINGTON 206474
TO: [redacted]

FROM: [redacted]

SUBJECT: WINTEL - WALLENBERG CASE

REF: WASHINGTON 189077

1. FOR [redacted] INFORMATION AND POSSIBLE DISCUSSION WITH [redacted] WE HAVE PROVIDED THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT TO THE STATE DEPT. FOR PASSAGE, IN CONFIDENCE, TO THE SWEDISH EMBASSY: "AVAILABLE EVIDENCE DOES NOT CONFIRM THE PRESENCE OF A PRISON CAMP ON WRANGEL ISLAND AT ANY TIME, AND LEADS US TO BELIEVE THAT NO SUCH CAMP EXISTED ON WRANGEL ISLAND IN 1960 OR LATER."

2. WITH REGARD TO FURTHER QUESTIONS CONCERNING THE HEARINGS HELD BY THE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING SOVIET LABOR CAMPS IN 1973, HQS ADVISED STATE DEPT. THAT WE CANNOT EVALUATE THE VERACITY OF OTHER INFORMATION GIVEN BY AVRAM SHIFRIN OR JEFRIM MISHINSKI (AKA "KOZLOV"). WE SUGGESTED THAT THE SWEDES QUERY THE ISRAELIS ABOUT THESE TWO MEN.

3. IN RESPONSE TO A FOLLOW-UP INQUIRY BY THE SWEDISH EMBASSY, HQS STATED THAT WE WOULD HAVE NO OBJECTION TO CONTACT BY THE SWEDES WITH TWO SOVIET EMIGRES (BORIS RABBOT AND MR. KHOKHLOV) CURRENTLY RESIDING IN THE U.S., BUT THAT WE DO NOT KNOW THEIR EXACT ADDRESSES OR PHONE NUMBERS.

4. <FILE: 201-5925. E2 IMPDET.>
ORIG: [redacted]
THOMPSON. CL BY 011334.

RECORD COPY

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

25 apr 78
201-005925

41.

/14/ SECRET FRP: , , , , , , , , , STAFF

CONF: [redacted] INFO: [redacted]

79 2178888 PAGE 001
TOT: 210136Z MAR 79 DIRECTOR 402300

S E C R E T
STAFF 2101367 DIRECTOR 402300
TO: [redacted]

REF: A. [redacted]
B. WASHINGTON 380488

1. HQS STRONGLY SUGGESTS THAT [redacted] PREPARE A LONG FEATURE OR SERIES OF SEGMENTS ON THE RAUL WALLENBERG CASE. IDEALLY, WE ENVISAGE ENTIRE "ZDF MAGAZIN" SEGMENT DEVOTED TO STORY, SEVERAL CONSECUTIVE "MAGAZIN" FEATURES OR, IF THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE, A CASPONSOR FREELANCE EFFORT FOR "AUSLANDSJORNAL" OR SIMILAR WEST GERMAN TV NEWS MAGAZINE PROGRAM.

2. WE WOULD HOPE THAT, WITH [redacted] ASSISTANCE AS NECESSARY, WALLENBERG FEATURE WOULD INCLUDE FILMED INTERVIEWS WITH (A) WALLENBERG'S MOTHER IN SWEDEN; (B) A SWEDISH GOVT OFFICIAL; (C) A JEW RESIDENT IN SWEDEN WHOSE LIFE WALLENBERG SAVED; AND (D) SEVERAL OTHER "EXPERT WITNESSES" SUCH AS THOSE LISTED IN PARA FOUR BELOW WHO CAN SPEAK ABOUT WALLENBERG'S DEPORTATION AND IMPRISONMENT IN USSR.

3. HQS AIRMAILING [redacted] TO [redacted] ADDRESS: (A) TRANSLATION/CLIPPING OF ABRAM KALINSKI ARTICLE "THE SECRET OF RAUL WALLENBERG" (28 JAN 79 "NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO"); (B) UNDATED ARTICLE SAME NEW YORK PAPER BY NIKOLAY NEFEDOV ENTITLED "WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WALLENBERG TRAGEDY?"; AND (C) AD FROM JAN 79 WASH POST RUN BY "1978 CONCERNED CITIZENS FOR WALLENBERG" (C/O DR. THOMAS P. LANTOS, 5850 CAMERON RUN TERRACE NO. 809, ALEXANDRIA, VA 22303--PHONE (703) 765-3902.)

4. THOSE WHO WOULD MAKE GOOD SUBJECTS FOR INTERVIEWS ARE: ABRAM KALINSKI C/O NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO, 242 WEST 56TH STREET, NEW YORK, NY 10019 (FORMER POLISH ARMY CAPTAIN, ARRESTED 1944, FREED 1959 WHO HAS AN ACCOUNT OF MEETING WALLENBERG IN VLADIMIR PRISON IN 1955); (B) G. KRISKO, HAMBURG MERCHANT KIDNAPED BY SOVIETS, RELEASED MID-50'S, WHO WORKED AS INTERPRETER BUDAPEST SWEDISH

SECRET

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 004240
ORIG: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

42

E/SCI/S
DD

/22/ SECRET FRP: , , , , , , ,

STAFF

CONF: [redacted] INFO: [redacted]

[redacted] (18/P)

79 2185663 PAGE 001

TOT: 2202192 MAR 79 DIRECTOR 403323

FILE
CAL CUBS

S E C R E T

STAFF 2202192 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

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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 OSIPOVNA 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. FYI: [redacted]

CA AUTHORITY: PERSPECTIVE, "HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USSR AND EASTERN EUROPE" (DIRECTOR 038918).

ORIG: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

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/42/ SL

SECRET

FRP: E/SC/S
STAFF

CONF: [redacted]
(17/P)

INFO: [redacted]

79 2295189

PAGE 001
TOT: 1101242 APR 79

DIRECTOR 416775

S E C R E T
STAFF 1101277 DIRECTOR 416775 [redacted]
TO: [redacted]

W/MEMORANDA
COPY
FILE

REF: DIRECTOR 402300

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

2. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

44

MB 91

SECRET

FRP1 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]

SL

[redacted]

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

2. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

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E/S/A
5

/447/ SECRET FRP: , , ,

46

/ / DISSEM PER E #10 SECRET FRP: STAFF

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

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

SC

S E C R E T
STAFF 0522122 DIRECTOR 451749
TO: [redacted]

WALLENBERG
SOVIET

REF: [redacted]

1. ABRAHAM MIKHAILOVITCH KALINSKIY HAS BEEN SUBJ OF PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING ALLEGED KNOWLEDGE ASSASSINATION PLOT AGAINST COS 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-

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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

47

(TEMPO 261801) 16412432 (SP)

02/ 1 SECRET (FP) . . . . . .

ADV EUR 12552 STAFF

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

79 2618013 PAGE 001 IN 2618013

TOR: 1312382 JUN 79 [redacted]

S E C R E T 1312042 JUN 79 STAFF

NODIS/ACTIONS TO: CA

CITE: [redacted]

INFO COPIES TO: [redacted]

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

[redacted]

1. ON 13 JUNE, [redacted] RELATED GIST OF CONVERSATION WITH SWEDISH TV JOURNALIST HANDS 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] KVW 13 JUN 79. DPCI.

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

spot report - 40
Director

48

~~SC/P~~
S

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

ACTION: [redacted]

79 2618500 PAGE 001 IN 2618500
TOR: 1314202 JUN 79 [redacted]

S E C R E T 1314092 JUN 79 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

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

[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

05/27/ SECRET FRP: STAFF

[redacted]

79 2678540 PAGE 001 IN 2[redacted]
TOR: 2519192 JUN 79 [redacted]

S E C R E T 2512432 JUN 79 STAFF

CIT[redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

WALLENBERG SOFT FILE

REF: A. [redacted]
B. WASHINGTON 4[redacted]

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/A.

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

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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]

1. THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DANISH INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV 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]

51

53/09/ UNCLASSIFIED FRP:

STATE

ACTION: NOME 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 0913492 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

FILE

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

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STATE

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

THIS CABLE TO OFFICE OF SENATOR CHURCH. CANNEY

END OF MESSAGE UNCLASSIFIED

52

MB

[redacted]

/147/

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

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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 REASURRING IF WE COULD RECEIVE A

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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).

[redacted]

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

53

/-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] THE 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 WARRZYNCZAK, 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 FRIENDLY 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 WALLENBE

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

END OF MESSAGE

54

/401/ SECRET FMP: STAFF

CONF: [redacted] INFO: [redacted]

80 3793261 PAGE 001 TOT: 050316Z 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 [redacted] FEATURE TELEVISED.

2. [redacted] ALSO BEING ASKED AIR MAIL ORIGINAL 1 FEB "BERLINGSKE TIDENDE" [redacted] TO BONN TOAMPAIGN ADDRESS.

3. FILE: [redacted]

ORIG: [redacted]
REL: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

55

/291/

SECRET

FRP: . . . . . .

STAFF

CONF: [redacted]

PAGE 001

80 3797366 TOT: 060248Z FEB 80 DIRECTOR 607975

[redacted]

S E C R E T
STAFF 060248Z DIRECTOR 607975
TO: [redacted] NFO [redacted]

[redacted]

1. FURTHER TO HQS RELAY OF [redacted] AND HOPE THAT "BERLINSKI TIDENDE" ARTICLE MIGHT HELP [redacted] TO OBTAIN [redacted] APPROVAL TO TELEVIZE FINISHED "ZDF [redacted] FEATURE ON WALLENBERG CASE, [redacted] COMMENTS ON [redacted] AS [redacted]

2. "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.

3. "EVEN "AFTONBLADET" (SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC) HAS FRONT PAGE HEADLINE AND TWO INSIDE PAGES ON CASE IN 31 JANUARY ISSUE. POUCHING THIS ARTICLE TO C/EUR/NODRIC UNDER TM NO. 581103. 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."

4. [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

56

/42/ SECRET FRP: STAFF

CONF: [redacted]

80 4160249 PAGE 001
TOT: 101923Z APR 80 DIRECTOR 655283

S E C R E T
STAFF 101923Z DIRECTOR 655283
TO: [redacted] INFO [redacted]

REF: [redacted]

1. WALLENBERG STORY CONTINUES TO BE USEFUL FOR RAISING SOVIET VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, BUT DO NOT FEEL IT WARRANTS FUNDING [redacted] TRIP TO STOCKHOLM. ASSUME GENERAL BACKGROUND ON WALLENBERG KNOWN TO [redacted] BUT WILL CABLE IF NECESSARY.

2. [redacted] DEFER TO YOU RE BACKGROUND ON 2-3 MAY "WALLENBERG HEARING". ALSO REQUEST YOU CABLE EXCERPTS OF SELECTED MEDIA COVERAGE WHICH RESULTS FROM HEARING FOR POSSIBLE REPLAY.

3. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

WALLENBERG

57.

03/467 SECRET FRP: STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

80 4189824 PAGE 001 TOR: 161252Z APR 80 IN 4189824 [redacted]

S E C R E T 161233Z APR 80 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: [redacted] INFO DIRECTOR, [redacted]

Wallenberg - File

REFS: A. [redacted]
B. DIRECTOR 655263

1. [redacted] SEES NO RUQMT FOR [redacted] PRESENCE TO COVER WALLENBERG HEARING. THIS IS A TOPIC OF CONSIDERABLE INTEREST IN SWEDEN AND THERE HAS BEEN EXTENSIVE PRESS COVERAGE OF ALL ASPECTS OF THE MATTER FOR SOME TIME. ASSUME THIS WILL CONTINUE TO HOLD TRUE WITH THE 2-3 MAY EVENT. EMBASSY HAS ALSO FORWARDED MUCH REPORTING ON THE MATTER.

2. ASSUME SINCE [redacted] NOT TO ATTEND, PER REFS, [redacted] HAS NO NEED FOR BACKGROUND MATERIALS.

3. [redacted] WILL MONITOR PRESS COVERAGE AND FORWARD APPROPRIATE TRANSLATIONS.

4. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

58

/42/ [redacted] FRP: [redacted]

STAFF

CONF: [redacted]

80 4248304 PAGE 001 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 "MAGADAN" 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

S E C R E T

WALLENBERG File.

59

18

SECRET

FROM . . . . . .

/43/

STAFF

[redacted]

PAGE 001

80 5455771 TOTT 282054Z NOV 80 DIRECTOR 818317

S E C R E T

STAFF 282054Z DIRECTOR 818317 [redacted]

TO: [redacted] INFO [redacted]

[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

60

OSG/CFB

*SEOG**********
* SUMMARY FOR: DIR-969525C0388 PRINT DATE: 30 MAR 88 *
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/ /

SECRET FRP: , , , , , , ,

STAFF

CONF: [redacted]

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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----------

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 ORV HUM 4-82. ALL SECRET [redacted]

ORIG: [redacted]

DOCUMENT DATE: 24 MAR 88
FILE: 201-0005925

*** RECORD COPY ***

SECRET

61

OSG/CFB

*EU07**********
* SUMMARY FOR: DIR-665112C1092 PRINT DATE: 29 OCT 92 *
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/ / SECRET FRP:

STAFF

CONF: [redacted]

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92 0117905 ASP PAGE 001
TOT: 272119Z OCT 92 DIRECTOR 665112

S E C R E T
STAFF 272119Z DIRECTOR 665112
TO: PRIORITY [redacted]

FROM: [redacted]

SLUGS: [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted] REQUEST FOR INFO ON RAOUL WALLENBERG

REF: [redacted]

TEXT:

1. ACTION REQUIRED: COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS.

2. AFTER AN EXHAUSTIVE SEARCH OF CE DIVISION FILES BY CE DIVISION OFFICERS AND CHECKING WITH EURA AND OSE (FORMERLY SOVA) ANALYSTS, THE DESK WAS UNABLE TO LOCATE ANY INFORMATION THAT ADDS TO OR CLARIFIES WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN REGARDING THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG.

3. AN ANALYST IN OSE, HOWEVER, PROVIDED THE DESK WITH SEVERAL RECENT OPEN SOURCE UNCLASSIFIED FBIS CABLES DESCRIBING RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS ABOUT REVEALING "NEW" INFORMATION ON THE WALLENBERG CASE, AS WELL AS OTHER FBIS CABLES DESCRIBING THE CCCS INTEREST IN WALLENBERG AND PRESS REPORTS THAT WALLENBERG WAS SEEN ALIVE IN 1960 BY POLISH SURVIVORS OF A SOVIET LABOR CAMP. ALTHOUGH THE [redacted] PROBABLY ALREADY HAS THE FOLLOWING UNCLASSIFIED TEARLINE INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG, WE LEAVE IT TO YOUR DISCRETION ON WHETHER PASSING THE TEARLINE [redacted] WILL BENEFIT THE [redacted] THE TEARLINE HAS BEEN CLEARED BY PCS AND OGC LEGAL ADVISORS.

----------TEARLINE----------

WE DO NOT HAVE ANY INFORMATION THAT ADDS TO OR CLARIFIES WHAT IS ALREADY KNOWN ABOUT THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG. ACCORDING TO RECENT PRESS REPORTING, THE RUSSIANS RECENTLY RELEASED DOCUMENTS FROM THE KGB ARCHIVES DETAILING FOR THE FIRST TIME THE NAMES AND CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE WALLENBERG CASE.

THE DOCUMENTS DON'T CHANGE THE RUSSIANS' ORIGINAL EXPLANATION OR SHED ANY NEW LIGHT ON THE DISPOSITION OF RAOUL WALLENBERG. THE RUSSIANS STATE THAT WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 CHARGED AS A SOVIET SPY AND TAKEN IN THE ESCORT OF SOVIET OFFICERS TO THE KGB'S LUBYANKA PRISION FOR QUESTIONING IN JANUARY 1945. WHILE IN PRISON WALLENBERG DIED OF A HEART ATTACK ON 27 JULY 1947 AND WAS CREMATED WITHOUT A POSTMORTUM. IN RESPONSE TO A QUERY FROM THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT, THIS INFORMATION WAS PROVIDED BY THE KREMLIN IN 1957.

ACCORDING TO RECENT PRESS ACCOUNTS, THERE WERE LIVE SIGHTINGS OF WALLENBERG THREE YEARS AFTER HIS ALLEGED DEATH BY POLISH PRISIONERS IMPRISONED WITH WALLENBERG IN SOVIET LABOR CAMPS. THE POLISH SURVIVORS WERE PREVIOUSLY AFRAID TO TALK PUBLICLY ABOUT THEIR TIME IN THE GULAG FEARING COMMUNIST REPRISALS AND ONLY CAME FORWARD AFTER THE FALL OF COMMUNISM IN 1989.

----------TEARLINE----------

4. THE ONLY OTHER INFORMATION THAT WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO UNCOVER ON WALLENBERG IS DERIVED FROM CLASSIFIED STATE CABLES

DOCUMENT DATE: 27 OCT 92
FILE: 201-0005925

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DATED 1992 WHICH DETAIL INTERVIEWS BY STATE OFFICERS OF THE JOINT RUSSIAN/U.S. POW/MIA COMMISSION WITH RUSSIANS WHO CLAIMED TO HAVE REMEMBERED AND SEEN WALLENBERG DURING THEIR TIME IN RUSSIAN GULAGS AFTER THE WAR AND BEFORE 1947. THE CABLES DON'T REVEAL ANYTHING NEW ON WALLENBERG'S FATE AND OBTAINING CLEARANCE FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO PASS THE INFORMATION WOULD NOT ALLOW HQS TO MEET [redacted] NOVEMBER DEADLINE. [redacted] MAY WISH, HOWEVER, TO REFER [redacted] STATE FOR ANY INFORMATION IT MAY POSSIBLY HAVE.

5. WE HAVE ALSO LEARNED ALTHOUGH WE CANNOT CONFIRM THAT WALLENBERG WAS MADE AN HONORARY U.S. CITIZEN AND ACCORDING TO OGC, ALL PRIVACY RESTRICTIONS AND LAWS THAT APPLY IN DEALING WITH U.S. PERSONS ALSO APPLY TO HONORARY U.S. CITIZENS. THE TEARLINE INFORMATION MENTIONED ABOVE IS APPROVED FOR PASSAGE TO [redacted] BECAUSE IT WAS DERIVED FROM OPEN SOURCES.

6. FOR [redacted] INFORMATION, ACCORDING TO PRESS ACCOUNTS, EC EXTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMISSIONER FRANS ANDRIESSEN TOLD RUSSIAN FM ANDREI KOZYREV DURING HIS VISIT TO BRUSSELS IN MARCH 1992 THAT THE EC WANTED THE WALLENBERG CASE CLEARED UP NOW THAT THE COMMUNISTS WERE NO LONGER IN POWER IN RUSSIA. WE WERE UNABLE TO LOCATE ANY TRAFFIC DESCRIBING THE RUSSIAN'S FM'S RESPONSE.

7. ALSO, ON 17 SEPTEMBER 1992, SIMONE LUCKI, THE PRESIDENT OF THE BELGIAN COMMITTEE FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG, MET WITH POLITICAL OFFICERS FROM THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN BRUSSELS TO REQUEST PRESIDENT BUSH'S SUPPORT FOR WALLENBERG'S NOBEL PEACE PRIZE CANDIDACY. LUCKI STATED THAT WALLENBERG HAD BEEN NOMINATED IN ABSENTIA TO RECOGNIZE THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT FOR HIS VALIANT EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF HUNGARIAN JEWS AND TO FORCE RUSSIA TO TELL THE TRUTH CONCERNING HIS INCARCERATION AND ALLEGED DEATH IN 1947. WE WERE UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER PRESIDENT BUSH TOOK ANY ACTION ON THE REQUEST.

8. WE HOPE THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS USEFUL. SINCE THE WALLENBERG CASE CONTINUES TO DRAW INCREASED INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION, [redacted] IS ENCOURAGED TO REITERATE TO LIAISON THAT THE TEARLINE INFORMATION IS DERIVED FROM OPEN SOURCES AND NOT FROM AGENCY FILES. BEST REGARDS.

9. NO FILE. DECL OADR DRV HUM A-82.

ORIG: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

DOCUMENT DATE: 27 OCT 92
FILE: 201-0005925

*** RECORD COPY ***

62

AGENCY MESSAGE

[redacted]

406195

PAGE 01

IN 016040

TOR 1301325Z AUG 73

(redacted)

S E C R E T 1301305Z AUG 73 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR

[redacted]

REF: DIRECTOR 409864

1. [redacted] AT LAST MEETING BROACHED SUBJECT OF FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG AND REMARKED THAT HE AND [redacted] STILL PURSUING EVERY LEAD, NO MATTER HOW TENUOUS. [redacted] SAID THAT [redacted] PREPARED ASSIST IN ANY WAY HE CAN BUT THAT HE HAD JUST ABOUT EXHAUSTED POSSIBILITIES. REF INFO DISCUSSED AND [redacted] REVEALED HE HAD SENT HIS DEPUTY TO ISRAEL TO INTERVIEW SHIFRIN.

2. DEPUTY FAVORABLY IMPRESSED WITH SHIFRIN'S MOTIVES BUT FOUND SHIFRIN UNABLE EVALUATE INFO FROM SUB-SOURCE "KOZLOV" THAT WALLENBERG AT ONE TIME MAY HAVE BEEN HELD IN INTERNMENT CAMP ON WRANGEL ISLAND. KOZLOV CLAIMS TO HAVE SERVED AS MEDICAL ATTENDANT IN THIS CAMP AND SHIFRIN BELIEVES KOZLOV COULD HAVE HAD KGB MISSION THERE.

3. [redacted] ASKS WHETHER SOVIETS KNOWN TO HAVE OR HAVE HAD

S E C R E T

RECORD COPY

AGENCY MESSAGE

T 496195 PAGE 02-02 IN 016040

TOR:301325Z AUG 73

[redacted]

SUCH A CAMP ON WRANGEL ISLAND, PLEASE ADVISE.

4. FILE: 201-5929, E2 IMPDET

63

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[redacted] INFO FILE VR [redacted]

T 260450 EIA478 PAGE 01 IN 052827

TORI281717Z SEP 76 [redacted]

S E C R E T 281424Z SEP 76 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TDI DIRECTOR,

[redacted]

1. PEGGING DISCUSSION TO SWEDISH GOVERNMENT CHANGE, [redacted] HAS COME BACK AGAIN TO RAOUL WALLENBERG 8201-05927) CASE, [redacted] SAYS THAT WALLENBERG'S AGED MOTHER HAS CONTINUED TO PRESS FORMER GOVT TO KEEP AFTER SOVIETS RE FATE OF HER SON. [redacted] BELIEVES NEW GOVT, ONCE DUST SETTLES, WILL WANT TO REVIEW CASE AND WILL PROBABLY WISH EXPOSE WHAT [redacted] DESCRIBES AS "MISTAKES" MADE BY SOCDEMS AND SWEDISH AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW (SOHLMAN) IN DEALING WITH SOVIETS ON WALLENBERG CASE. ALTHOUGH HE DIDN'T SAY SO, IT MAY WELL BE THAT [redacted] WILL ENCOURAGE NEW GOVT TO DO THIS.

2. [redacted] SAID HE HAS LEARNED THAT LEON U R I S IS EITHER WRITING OR PLANS TO WRITE BOOK ABOUT WALLENBERG CASE. CAN HQS CONFIRM THIS?

3. STATION FILE DOES NOT REFLECT THAT DEFECTORS LIKE AE-LADLE OR NOSENKO - OR THOSE OF MORE RECENT VINTAGE - WERE QUERIED RE WALLENBERG. ASSUME THIS WAS DONE BUT WOULD APPRECIATE

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ACTION			3	6

T 260450 EIA478 PAGE 02-02 IN 052827

TDRI2817172 SEP 76 [redacted]

CONFIRMATION.

4. FILE: 221-5929, E2 IMPDET.

SECRET

[redacted]

[redacted]

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ACTION [redacted] | N F O | [redacted]

STAFF

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T 885119 [redacted] PAGE 01 IN 168333

TOR:1511452Z FEB 74 [redacted]

S E C R E T 151118Z FEB 74 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: PRIORITY [redacted] INFO DIRECTOR [redacted]

[redacted]

REF: [redacted] (166077)

1. SWEDISH LANGUAGE EDITION OF "GULAG" APPARENTLY DOES NOT CORRESPOND WITH FRENCH. IN WHICH CHAPTER DOES SOLZHENITSYN WRITE ABOUT "ANDERSEN?"

2. MATTER OF ANDERSEN AND POSSIBILITY HE COULD BE WALLENBERG HAS BEEN, ACCORDING TO [redacted] BROACHED IN SWEDISH PRESS AT LEAST TWICE, ROUGHLY LATTER PART '72 AND AGAIN IN JAN '74.

3. QUESTION OF WHETHER SWEDES BELIEVE WALLENBERG STILL ALIVE ONE OF MIXED FEELINGS. SOME MEMBERS OF FAMILY CLING TO BELIEF HE IS STILL LIVING (MOST RECENT ACCOUNT DEALT WITH VRANGEL ISLAND PRISON CAMP AND A MENTAL INSTITUTE), AND PERSISTENTLY KEEP AFTER GOS TO PRESS SOVIETS FOR TRUTH. TASK OF RUNNING DOWN RUMORS FALLS TO [redacted] WHICH PRAGMATICALLY ACCEPTS WALLENBERG PROBABLY DEAD BUT BELIEVES PRESSURE ON SOVIETS SHOULD

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T 885119 PAGE 02-02 IN 168333

TOR:1511452 FEB 74 [redacted]

CONTINUE.

4. IN ANY CASE, SEE NO HARM IN USING STORY TO EMBARRASS SOVIETS WHENEVER CIRCUMSTANCES RIGHT, AND STATION CONCURS IN PARA 5 REF ACTION.

5. NO FILE. E2 IMPDET

S E C R E T

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PAGE 01

IN 168731

[redacted]

TOR 1516232 FEB 74

S E C R E T 1516012 FEB 74 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: [redacted]

[redacted]

REFS: A. [redacted]

B. [redacted]

1. REF A CITED PAGE NUMBERS FOR RUSSIAN-LANGUAGED EDITION. FRENCH EDITION NOT YET PUBLISHED.

2. [redacted] RAISED POSSIBILITY "ANDERSEN" MIGHT BE WALLENBERG DESPITE SOME OBVIOUS DISCREPANCIES IN THEIR BACKGROUNDS, PARTICULARLY DATE AND PLACE OF DISAPPEARANCE. SUGGEST [redacted] BRING PASSAGES RE "ANDERSEN" TO [redacted] ATTENTION AND GET THEIR JUDGEMENT WHETHER "ANDERSEN" COULD BE WALLENBERG OR MUST BE ANOTHER SWEDE AS YET UNIDENTIFIED. IN EITHER CASE, SEEMS APPROPRIATE TO SURFACE STORY IN SWEDEN SINCE SWEDE INVOLVED.

3. FOR DIRECTOR: IT NOW TOO LATE SURFACE STORY PARIS DURING GROMYKO VISIT AND IN ANY CASE WOULD NOT WISH DO SO UNTIL "ANDERSEN" COULD BE PLAUSIBLY IDENTIFIED. OTHERWISE, WE MIGHT PROVIDE SOVIETS WITH AMMUNITION TO ATTACK SOLZHENITSYN

S E C R E T 3-01-5-925

[redacted]

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ACTION #

T 885863 PAGE 02-02 IN 168731

[redacted]

TOR:1516232Z FEB 74

AS IMAGINATIVE WRITER RATHER THAN GIFTED REPORTER OF FACTS RE
GULAG SYSTEM. (NOTE THAT THIS IS LINE PEDDLED BY FIRST
WIFE).

4. NO FILE. E2. IMPDET.

S E [redacted] R E T

67.

CABLE SEC DISSEM BY 80 PER TOTAL COPIES 31-1 RLN BY

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ACTION

IN 171379

[redacted]

T 893415 PAGE 01-01

TOR:200810Z FEB 74

T

S E C R E T 200712Z FEB 74 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: [redacted] INFO DIRECTOR,

[redacted]

REF: A. [redacted]

B. [redacted] (168323)

1. RE PARA 2 REF A, PRACTICALLY ALL INFO

REF B CAME FROM DISCUSSION "ANDERSEN" WITH [redacted]

AGREE FROM [redacted] VIEWPOINT THAT MOST APPROPRIATE

PLACE TO SURFACE STORY IS STOCKHOLM AND [redacted] MAY

WISH DO SO TO CAUSE LOCAL SOVIET EMBASSY SOME MILD

DISCOMFORT.

2. FACT OF MATTER IS HOWEVER THAT NORMAL

[redacted] REACTION TO PERIODIC RESURRECTION WALLENBERG

FATE IS NOT TO MAKE WAVES, SINCE, AS POINTED OUT

REF B, BURDEN OF INVESTIGATING LEADS FALLS TO

TIBLOCK. SINCE TIBLOCK VIEW IS THAT CHANCE WALLENBERG

STILL ALIVE SLIM INDEED, THEY BELIEVE LITTLE USEFUL PURPOSE

IS SERVED.

3. NO FILE. E2 IMPDET.

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S E C R E T

RECORD COPY

20 Feb 74

201-0005925

68.

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: 0915402 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

69

05/44/ SE[redacted]ET DC/S ~~DP~~ ~~PRP~~ , , ,

STAFF

79 2208674 PAGE 002 IN 2208674
TOR: 261303Z MAR 79 [redacted]

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

70.

CABLE SEC DISSEM BY 28 PER TO ALL CBF EI 29-1

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S E C R E T 25

PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

ADVANCE COPY ISSUED SLOTTED

ACTION UNIT [redacted]

INFO: RF FILE VR [redacted]

STAFF

T 085848 E14666 PAGE 01 IN 243464

TOR 061530Z MAY 74 [redacted]

S E C R E T 061447Z MAY 74 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR

[redacted]

REF: [redacted] AUG 73

1. [redacted] HAS RETURNED ONCE AGAIN TO WALLENBERG CASE. REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED IN FOREIGN OFFICE BY [redacted] AND AXEL EDELSTAM WHICH QUESTIONS REF SHIFRIN'S RELIABILITY AS SOURCE ON WALLENBERG. [redacted] AND [redacted] MAKE IT CLEAR THAT SHIFRIN'S CONCLUSIONS WITH REGARD WALLENBERG NOT CONSIDERED TO BE "PRECISE."

2. PARTIALLY BECAUSE [redacted] WARY OF [redacted] MOTIVES IN ANY CASE WHICH HAS TO DO WITH SOVIETS AND PARTIALLY BECAUSE [redacted] STILL INTERESTED IN ANY NEW INFORMATION RE WALLENBERG, [redacted] INTERESTED KNOW WHETHER HQS HAS ANY BASIS FOR EVALUATING SHIFRIN'S RELIABILITY AS SOURCE IN REF MATTER. STATION, AS USUAL, WISHES ASSIST AS FEASIBLE.

3. FILE: 221-3929. E2 IMPDET

RECORD COPY

S E C R E T

CC 1149 70

201-200 5925

71.

50/07/ SECRET FRP: [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]

REF: [redacted]

file: WALLENBERG SOFT FILE

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

72

03/29/

SECRET

FHP:
STAFF

ACTION: [redacted] INFO: [redacted]

79 3015159

PAGE 001
TOR: 311039Z AUG 79 IN 3015159 [redacted]

S E C R E T 3109282 AUG 79 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

REFS: A. DIRECTOR 503836
B. DIRECTOR 480928

1. [redacted] 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 TH 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

73

36/27/ SECRET FRP: STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

80 3778420 PAGE 001 IN 3778420
TOR: 011552Z FEB 80 [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 EUR[redacted]

6. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

74

10/3?/ | 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]

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

75.

02/221 SECRET FMPI . . . . . .

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

80 4023155 PAGE 001 IN 4023155 [redacted]

TOH: 171537Z MAR 80

S E C R E T 171506Z MAR 80 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: [redacted] INFO DIRECTOR.

[redacted]

REF: [redacted] 4011205

1. HAVLAND - MAR ARTICLE FROM "BERLINGSKE TIDENDE" RE WALLENBERG HEARING TO [redacted] ON 18 MARCH.

2. NO FILE. RVW 17MAR00 DRV D9C.1.

Kurt - for your file. Jackie

File

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

WALLENBERG.

76

02/047 SECRET FNP: 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]

FKE

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

77.

23

55/447 SECRET FRP: [redacted]

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

PO 4129045 PAGE 001 IN 4129045
TOR: 041031Z APR 80 [redacted]

S E C R E T 041023Z APR 80 STAFF

SITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR, [redacted] INFO [redacted]

WALLENBERG

1. [redacted] HAS JUST RECEIVED INVITATION (NO EXPENSES PAID) TO ATTEND "THE RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARING" IN STOCKHOLM 2-3 MAY 1980. THIS EVENT ORGANIZED BY SWEDISH RAOUL WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION IN COOPERATION WITH INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE, COPENHAGEN.

2. [redacted] APPRECIATE WHATEVER BACKGROUND AVAILABLE FOR BRIEFING [redacted] WILL ATTEND ONLY IF [redacted] PAYS HIS WAY. DO WE WANT TO?

3. FILE: [redacted] RVW 04APR00 DRV D9D.5.

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

02/147 SECRET FRP: G

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

---

80 4197987 PAGE 001 IN 4197987
TOR: 1717092 APR 80 [redacted]

S E C R E T 171531Z APR 80 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: [redacted] DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

[redacted]

REF: [redacted]

1. [redacted] WILL NOT ATTEND WALLENBERG HEARING. HOWEVER, HE PLANS COVER IT IN HIS WEEKLY. THOUGH HE HAS WRITTEN SWEDISH SPONSORS ASKING FOR PRE AND POST-HEARING MATERIAL FOR PUBLICATION, HE WOULD ALSO APPRECIATE AND USE WHATEVER ADDITIONAL ENGLISH OR FRENCH LANGUAGE MATERIAL ADDEES ABLE SUPPLY THAT WOULD ADD TO IMPACT HIS COVERAGE.

2. FILE: [redacted]

Wallenberg

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

79

(TEMPO 4217632 112153GZ ISPI

38/ / SECRET FRP: . . . . . .

ADV IAD/CAB, EUR D540Z STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

BO 4217632 PAGE 001 IN 4217632
TOR: 211535Z APR 80 [redacted]

S E C R E T 211423Z APR 80 STAFF ACTION ASSIGNED TO: [redacted]

CITE [redacted] INFO COPIES TO: [redacted]

TO: PRIORITY DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

1. [redacted] PUBLISHING ASSET [redacted] HAS RECEIVED A REQUEST (ACTUALLY DIRECTED TO ONE OF HIS EMPLOYEES) FROM MRS. LUDMILLA OSBRANDT WRITING ON THE STATIONARY OF THE RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARING. MRS. OSBRANDT IS SEEKING A BOOK WRITTEN (PERHAPS IN RUSSIAN) BY A ROMANIAN WHO LEFT THE USSR SOMETIME AFTER 1950. IN HIS BOOK THIS ROMANIAN TELLS ABOUT A SPECIAL LABOR CAMP IN SAKHALIN WHERE ONLY FOREIGNERS WERE IMPRISONED AND WHERE HE MET RAOUL WALLENBERG.

Any idea who Russian is? ck. file and call HL

2. CAN HQS ASSIST IN LOCATING THIS BOOK, IF IT EXISTS MRS. OSBRANDT SEEKS IT FOR THE 2-3 MAY WALLENBLRG HEARING IN STOCKHOLM. BECAUSE OF THE ROMANIAN ASPECT, SUGGEST A CHECK WITH [redacted] MAY BE IN ORDER.

3. RECALL FROM PAST [redacted] REPORTING THAT MRS. OSBRANDT IS A VERY CAPABLE AND MULTILINGUAL STAFF MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE IN COPENHAGEN.

4. FILE: [redacted] RVW 21 APR 00, DRV D9C.1.

File: Wallenberg

[redacted]

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

[illegible] Romanian

RAOUL WALLENBERG KIDNAPPING

Individuals who claim to have seen or heard about Wallenberg in the USSR:

A. SHIFRIN
Center for Study of Soviet Prison Camps
P.O. Box 32, Zikhron Yaakov
Israel

- Was told by prisoner in Camp No 7, that Wallenberg had been seen in Wrangel Island in mid 1940s.

Efim MOSHINSKY
P.O. Box 10118, Tel Aviv (Mailing Address)
Neve Sharet, rehov Ahi Dakar 14/14
Tel-Aviv (Residence)

- Affadavit about Wrangel Island Prison Camp and his meeting with Wallenberg

ERNEST ORLOVSKY
Resides in Moscow
Expert on U.S. patents
Member, High r Mathematical Assn

- Has Extensive collection of Materials on the Wallenberg case

ABRAM KALINSKI
Former Captain in Polish Army
Arrested in 1944 and freed 1959

Address: Novoye Russkoye Slovo
243 West 56th Street
New York, N. Y. 10019

- Account of his meeting with Wallenberg in Vladimir prison in 1955

KRISKO, G.
German merchant from Hamburg
Kidnapped by Soviets- Released mid-1950s
Worked as interpreter at Swedish embassy in Budapest with Wallenberg

- Arrested at the same time as Wallenberg and taken to USSR. Were in Lubyanka together.

Att. [LOND24823]

PERSONS ALLEGED TO HAVE HAD INFORMATION ON THE WHEREABOUTS OF

RAOUL WALLENBERG

Name		Date of Report
1) BALCAR, Jaromir	b. 7 May 1920, Prague	1 1953-54
2) BRUGGER, Emil	author of "Ein Schweizer erlebt die Sovjetunion", Veritas-Verlag, Solothurn, Switzerland, 1960, 40 pages	1960
3) COEN, A.K.	possibly b. 18 Sep 1910, Warsaw	1 1951
4) DE MOHR, Dr. Caludio	article in Vecko-Journalen December, 1951	1951
5) ENGELMANN, Stefan	b. 8 Feb 1899, Potai, Hungary; worked with RW in Hungary	1950
6) ERIKSSON, Ossian	b. 17 Aug 1916, Hofors, Sweden; informed RW's mother in 1947	1947
7) GEIGER, Kalman	Hungarian resident of Sweden	? 1954
8) KASSAI, Geza	University professor in Budapest who received from his son (later deceased), Soviet 1st Lt. Vladimir OLDNER, manuscripts of the latter's World War II experiences which included accompanying RW to Gen. Voroshilov's headquarters in Debrecen.	1956
9) KINDERMANN, Dr. Karl	of Wolfach/Schwarzwald, Switzerland	1 1953
10) KREBBE, (male)	Chief of Jewish Section, German Legation, Budapest, 1944-45	1944-45
11) LANGLET, Waldemar	Chief of Swedish Red Cross delegation to Budapest	1945
12) LEVAI, Jenö	author of "Raoul Wallenberg hjälten i Budapest," Saxon & Lindströms, Stockholm, 1948	1945
13) LORENTZON (?)	Dagens Nyheter correspondent who searched in Germany and Austria for information from Soviet camp returnees	1955
14) MAASBURG, Nikolaus	possibly Baron von Maasburg, who may have been in prison with RW	1951

CONFIDENTIAL

ATT. B

15) PHILIPP, Rudolph	articles for Vecko-Journalen, issues #29 and #30 of 1956, and for Vorwaerts of Bonn, 26 June 1963		1956 1963
16) SHIFRIN, Avraham	witness before U.S. Senate Internal Subcommittee, 1 February 1973	I	1958-1961
17) SOLZHENITSYN, Alexander	"Gulag," Russian language edition, pp. 546-548 where refers to "Eric Arvid Andersen."		
18) VAS, Gheorghe	b. 13 Nov. 1911, probably in Rumania	I	1951
19) WALLENSTEIN, Ernst G.	Late returnee from the USSR who had served in German Embassy, Bucharest, in World War II. Allegedly claimed that he saw RW in Vorkuta, USSR camp in 1955 or 1956.		1957
20) von WETSCHL, Rudolf	prisoner at Butyrskaya, Moscow who claimed in 1945 to have been transported to the USSR with RW in 1945		1955
21) Dagens Nyheter 14 October 1966	citing Boris Bjorkelund as source reported that Wallenberg died on 19 or 20 August 1955 near Pioma, Siberia, USSR		1966

ADDITIONAL POINTS TO BE MADE ORALLY

- There is no evidence that the USG ever had significant, confirmed information on the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg after he was taken into custody by the Soviets in 1945;

- Any item of information, however tenuous, that was obtained by CIA was made available by the USG to Swedish authorites;

- An increase in alleged sightings of Wallenberg occurred in the mid-1950's with the return of former prisoners in the Soviet Union to western Europe.

  Many of these sightings appear now to have been of doubtful validity but they seem to have been dutifully recorded.

- The three volume report of the War Refugee Board on activities in Sweden, which may still be classified, should have substantial background on Wallenberg's work.

- The Strategic Services Unit informed the Department of State in writing in 21 December 1955 in response to an inquiry by the Department of State that a thorough review of files and consultation with knowledgeable persons had "resulted in the firm conclusion that Wallenberg was ... never employed by U.S. intelligence in any capacity."

- Potentially knowledgeable Soviet defectors were queried about Wallenberg but with negative results.

- Department of State reporting, which does include the Swedish "white paper" of 1965, really adds nothing substantive about Wallenberg's whereabouts.

80

S

06/04/

SECRET

FRP: . . . . . .

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

[redacted]

IN [redacted]

80 4244757

PAGE 001

TOR: 251043Z APR 80

[redacted]

S E C R E T 250955Z APR 80 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

REF: A. DIRECTOR [redacted]

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

81

38/257 SECRET FRPI

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted] DDPD-D, VR, FILE, DURECORD, CI-4, EPS/[redacted]
EUR-8, [redacted]

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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]

[redacted]

REF: [redacted]

1. [redacted] REPORTS THAT WHILE [redacted] 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] JUDGMENT, 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 USHRANOT 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

82

OUTGOING MESSAGE

SIGNAL CENTER USE ONLY

CMF 0 0 0 0 0 0

SECRET

MESSAGE HANDLING INDICATOR

STAFF

DATE-TIME GROUP 152222Z

CITE DIRECTOR

MESSAGE REFERENCE NUMBER 514150

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CONF [redacted] INFO FILE [redacted]

TO: IMMEDIATE PRIORITY [redacted]

[redacted]

REF: [redacted] IN 166077

1. IN JULY 44 RAOUL WALLENBERG, BORN 4 AUGUST 1912, ARCHITECT AND SCION OF WEALTHY AND PROMINENT SWEDISH BANKING FAMILY, SENT BUDAPEST. HE ATTACHED TO SWEDISH LEGATION WITH SPECIAL MISSION TO TRY PROTECT HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM NAZI PERSECUTION AND DEPORTATION. APPARENTLY DID VERY EFFECTIVE JOB. IN JANUARY 45, WALLENBERG ONLY FOREIGN DIPLOMAT TO STAY IN PEST WHEN GERMAN TROOPS AND DIPLOMATIC CORPS RETREATED TO BUDA SIDE DANUBE. WHEN SUMMONED TO BUDA BY SWEDISH MINISTER, WALLENBERG ASKED REMAIN PEST AND BE ALLOWED TO DEAL WITH SOVIET HIGH COMMAND AS CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN INTERESTS OF THOSE UNDER HIS PROTECTION. ON 15 JANUARY 45, FIRST SOVIET PATROL CAME TO WALLENBERG LEGATION AND WALLENBERG ASKED TO BE TAKEN TO SOVIET COMMANDER, GENERAL CHERNISHEV, WHO TOOK WALLENBERG "UNDER HIS PROTECTION." ON 16 JANUARY 45, SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE INFORMED SWEDISH MINISTER IN MOSCOW THAT MILITARY AUTHORITIES HAD TAKEN WALLENBERG AND HIS PROPERTY UNDER THEIR PROTECTION.

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TION. ON 17 JANUARY 45, WALLENBERG RECEIVED SOVIET PERMISSION DRIVE DEBRECEN TO CALL ON MARSHAL MALINOWSKI (LATER SOVIET DEFENSE MINISTER) WHO HAD HQS THERE. LEFT FOR DEBRECEN WITH HUNGARIAN DRIVER WILHELM LANGFELDER AND RED ARMY ESCORT.

2. WALLENBERG HAS BEEN MISSING SINCE 17 JANUARY 45 AND NO RELIABLE INFORMATION HAS COME TO THE FORE ABOUT HIS FATE DESPITE CONTINUED INVESTIGATIONS BY THE WALLENBERG FAMILY AND THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT, WHICH MADE AT LEAST 30 DEMARCHES WITH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT BETWEEN 1945 AND 1965. SOVIET GOVERNMENT INITIALLY DENIED ALL KNOWLEDGE WALLENBERG BUT FINALLY IN 1957 INFORMED THE SWEDES THAT WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN LUBIANKA PRISON OF A HEART CONDITION ON 17 JULY 47 AND THAT BODY CREMATED. SOVIET REPLY LAID BLAME AT DOOR SOVIET SECURITY SERVICE. FORMER SOVIET PRISONERS REPATRIATED TO WEST HAVE MADE VAGUE STATEMENTS THAT WALLENBERG HAS BEEN VARIOUSLY INTERNED IN A SOVIET MENTAL HOSPITAL AND IN THE FOLLOWING CAMPS OR PRISONS: KRASNOGORSK, LUBIANKA, LEFORTOVSKAYA, VLADIMIR BUT SWEDISH EFFORTS TO CONFIRM THIS EVIDENCE HAVE SO FAR BEEN IN VAIN.

3. WE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THERE ENOUGH EVIDENCE TO TIE THE SWEDE

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DESCRIBED IN GULAG TO WALLENBERG, DESPITE SOME POINTS IN COMMON. HOWEVER, BELIEVE STORY RECOUNTED IN GULAG OF SUFFICIENT PROPAGANDA IMPACT ON OWN MERITS TO JUSTIFY SURFACING DURING GROMYKO VISIT, EMPHASIZING GROMYKO'S ALLEGED ROLE IN AFFAIR. RATHER THAN ATTEMPTING TO TIE SOLZHENITSYN'S ANDERSON TO WALLENBERG, STORY SHOULD CHALLENGE GROMYKO TO CONFIRM OR DENY INVOLVEMENT AND TO INVESTIGATE FATE OF SWEDE IN QUESTION.

4. NO FILE. E2 IMPDET.

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STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

PAGE 001

80 5402031 TOR: 191101Z NOV 80 IN 5402031 [redacted]

S E C R E T 191053Z NOV 80 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR INFO [redacted]

[redacted]

1. [redacted] INFORMS US THAT HE HAS RECEIVED AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE ADVISING OF THE CONVENING OF "THE RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARING" 15-16 JANUARY 1981 IN STOCKHOLM. THE FORM LETTER ASKS FOR ASSISTANCE IN PUBLICIZING THIS EVENT AND FOR ANY INFORMATION WHICH THE ADDRESSEE MIGHT HAVE ABOUT WALLENBERG OR HIS ASSOCIATE, VILMOS LANGPELDER, WHO DISAPPEARED WITH WALLENBERG IN THE SOVIET UNION IN 1947. THE INTEREST IN WALLENBERG AS SUCH MAY BE SOMEWHAT OF A LOCAL SWEDISH NATURE, BUT WISH TO ALERT HQS TO THIS IN THE EVENT THERE IS ANY INTEREST IN HAVING [redacted] GO TO STOCKHOLM (AT OUR EXPENSE) TO COVER THESE HEARINGS, WHICH WILL ALSO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH THE SOVIET HUMAN RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN GENERAL. BARRING THAT, [redacted] CAN REQUEST MATERIAL FROM THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE AND REPLAY IT IN BELGIUM. (ADVANTAGE OF HIS ATTENDING WOULD BE TO PERSONALIZE HIS ARTICLES AND REACQUAINT HIMSELF WITH SAKHAROV COMMITTEE ACTIVISTS.) PLEASE ADVISE.

2. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE

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02/247 PRP: . . . . . .

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

81 5670534 PAGE 001 IN 5670534

TOR: 121301Z JAN 81

S E C R E T 121267Z JAN 81 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR INFO [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

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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 WECOMES 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 CAMPAIGNED 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

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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 MIKHAYLOVICH ((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
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ACTION: [redacted]

91 6320813 ASR PAGE 001 IN 6320813
FOR: 201454Z 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 COMM SS-ON.

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

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WHICH MIGHT BE RAISED, NIKONOV PERSONALLY REVIEWED KGB FILES TO DETERMINE IF LEE HARVEY ((OSWALD)) HAD BEEN A KGB AGENT. HE REVIEWED FIVE THICK VOLUMES OF FILES ON OSWALD. NIKONOV IS NOW CONFIDENT THAT OSWALD WAS AT NO TIME AN AGENT CONTROLLED BY THE KGB. FROM THE DESCRIPTION OF OSWALD IN THE FILES HE DOUBTED THAT ANYONE COULD CONTROL OSWALD, BUT NOTED THAT THE KBG WATCHED HIM CLOSELY AND CONSTANTLY WHILE HE WAS IN THE USSR. HE COMMENTED THAT OSWALD HAD A STORMY RELATIONSHIP WITH HIS SOVIET WIFE, WHO RODE HIM INCESSANTLY. THE FILE ALSO REFLECTED THAT OSWALD WAS A POOR SHOT WHEN HE TRIED TARGET FIRING IN THE USSR.

[redacted] NIKONOV PERSONALLY PERFORMED AN INQUIRY FOR BARATIN INTO THE FATE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL ((WALLENBERG)). THERE IS STILL PRESSURE FROM THE SWEDISH SIDE TO HAVE A DEFINITIVE ANSWER ON THIS MATTER BECAUSE OF THE CONTINUING IMPORTANCE OF THE WALLENBERG FAMILY. NIKONOV WAS AMAZED TO FIND OUT THAT THE KGB HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISH WHETHER WALLENBERG HAD DIED AND UNDER WHAT CIRCUMSTANCES. HE WAS ABLE TO FIND PARTIAL EVIDENCE FROM FOURTEEN DIFFERENT SOURCES (NFI). NIKONOV NOW BELIEVES, BUT FOUND NO CONCLUSIVE PROOF, THAT WALLENBERG WAS EXECUTED LATE IN 1947. THERE WERE INDICATIONS THAT WALLENBERG WAS SUSPECTED OF HAVING CONTACTS WITH OTHERS WHO WERE ACCUSED OF PROVIDING FALSE DIPLOMATIC IDENTITY DOCUMENTS TO OTHERS BEYOND JEWS SAVED FROM THE HOLOCAUST. AMONG THESE WERE NAZI WAR CRIMINALS WHO WERE ALLOWED TO ESCAPE. THERE WAS NO PROOF OF WALLENBERG'S GUILT IN ANY OF THESE CHARGES.

[redacted]

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ACTION: [redacted]

PAGE 001

81 6830263

YOR: 291428Z JUL 81

IN 6830263 [redacted]

S E C R E T 291355Z JUL 81 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: [redacted] NFO 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 INFORMATIION 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]

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/ / ** PL ** EUR#35 SECRET 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 1978.

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

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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.
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*SE06**********
* SUMMARY FOR: OTTA-63132C0388 PRINT DATE: 21 MAR 88 *
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STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

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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.
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DOCUMENT DATE: 16 MAR 88
FILE: 201-0005925

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SECRET

FRP: . . . . . .

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 FELLOW PRISONER TO 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 OR 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.

DO NOT DESTROY
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201-0005925

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OSG/CFB

Continuation page ..r [redacted]

5. NO FILE. [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE [redacted]

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91

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PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED

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AGENCY MESSAGE

ADVANCE COPY ISSUED/SLOTTED

ACTION UNIT | I | BY FILE VR [redacted]

[redacted] | F O | [redacted]

ACTION: 554

T 236266

PAGE 01

IN 917404

RECORDS OFFICER STAMP

TOR 141235Z MAY 73

The followin[redacted] authoris[redacted]

Signed: [redacted]

R.O. #004 - Unit [redacted]

Note: If destruction, cite reasons and coordinate if appropriate.

S E C R E T 141113Z MAY 73 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR.

[redacted]

1. [redacted] AS HQS AWARE SWEDISH GOVT, [redacted] AND WALLENBERG FAMILY HAVE FOR YEARS ATTEMPTED TO FOLLOW UP EVERY POSSIBLE LEAD RE DISAPPEARANCE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG (201-5929) IN BUDAPEST 1945. [redacted] IS PARTICULARLY FAMILIAR WITH PAST [redacted] EFFORTS.

2. [redacted] HAS RECENTLY RECEIVED THREE PAGES OF PART ONE, MINUTES OF HEARINGS (ENTITLED USSR LABOR CAMPS) BEFORE SENATE INTERNAL SECURITY SUB-COMMITTEE HELD 1 FEB 73 (GPO STOCK NUMBER 5270-01776). IN THOSE PAGES WHICH [redacted] HAS, A WITNESS NAMED S H I F R I N, WHO HAD BEEN PRISONER IN USSR IN CAMP NO. 7 UNTIL 1963, IS REPORTED TO HAVE TESTIFIED THAT IN 1963 HE HEARD FROM GROUP OF PRISONERS WHO HAD JUST ARRIVED FROM A CAMP ON WRANGEL ISLAND, THAT THERE WAS A SPECIAL GROUP OF HIGH-RANKING FOREIGN MILITARY AND OTHER OFFICIAL PRISONERS ON WRANGEL ISLAND INCLUDING POWS FROM 1945. SHIFRIN TESTIFIED FURTHER THAT HE HAD RECENTLY RECEIVED CONFIRMA-

14 MAY 1973

S E C R E T

RECORD COPY

[redacted]

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3		6	

T 236286 PAGE 02 IN 917404

TOR 1412352 MAY 73 [redacted]

TION OF THIS REPORT FROM A RECENT IMMIGRANT TO ISRAEL WHO WAS ON WRANGEL ISLAND UNTIL 1962. WHILE THERE THIS SUB-SOURCE CLAIMED TO HAVE MET, AMONG OTHERS, RAOUL WALLENBERG. THE ISRAELI RESIDENT AND PRISONERS SHIFRIN MET IN CAMP NO. 7 BEFORE HIS RELEASE TOLD HIM THE WRANGEL ISLAND POWS WERE USED FOR MEDICAL EXPERIMENTS. THE HEARING RECORD NOTES THAT THE ISRAELI RESIDENT GAVE THE SUB-COMMITTEE A WRITTEN STATEMENT WHICH APPEARS IN AN APPENDIX TO PART 2 OF HEARING RECORD. THE RECORD NOTES ALSO THAT THE ISRAELI CITIZEN'S (SIC) NAME WAS NOT MADE PUBLIC AT HIS REQUEST BUT THAT HIS REAL NAME WAS GIVEN IN CONFIDENCE TO THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

[redacted], [redacted] REPORTED ABOVE TO [redacted] 12 MAY AND STATED THAT [redacted] WOULD MUCH APPRECIATE HQS EFFORTS TO OBTAIN FOLLOWING INFO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE:

A. COMPLETE COPY OF PART 1 AND PART 2 OF 1 FEB 73 HEARINGS WITH APPENDIX ([redacted] WOULD ALSO APPRECIATE COPY).

B. FULL BIO DATA AND CURRENT LOCATION OF WITNESS SHIFRIN.

C. FULL BIO DATA AND CURRENT ADDRESS OF THE ISRAELI RESIDENT WHO WAS SHIFRIN'S SOURCE ON WALLENBERG.

S E C R E T

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PERSON/UNIT NOTIFIED _____

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RF. FILE. VR.

AGENCY MESSAGE

1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

T 236286 PAGE 03-03 IN 917404

TOR:141235Z MAY 73 [redacted]

4. UPON RECEIPT OF ABOVE DETAILS [redacted] WOULD PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH DIRECT CONTACT BY WHATEVER METHOD IS APPROPRIATE WITH SHIFRIN AND/OR THE SUB-SOURCE RESIDENT IN ISRAEL.

5. FILE: ~~201-5929~~, E2 IMPDET

S E C R E T

201-005925

~~201-[illegible]~~

92

/ / SECRET FRP: ,2, , , , , ,
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]

[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 A 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 >>>

SECRET

93

OSG/CFB

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SECRET

FRP: , , , , , , , ,

STAFF

ACTION: [redacted]

92 9990936 ASR PAGE 001 IN 9990936
TOR: 161240Z OCT 92 [redacted]

S E C R E T 161240Z OCT 92 STAFF

CITE [redacted]

TO: DIRECTOR.

FOR: [redacted]

SLUGS: [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted]

REF: NONE

TEXT:

1. ACTION REQUIRED: PLEASE PROVIDE ANY PASSABLE INFO ON WALLENBERG PRIOR COB 6 NOVEMBER.

2. [redacted] ON 15 OCTOBER FOR ANY DATA ON CURRENT STATUS OF WALLENBERG, WHO DISAPPEARED AT THE END OF WW II IN HUNGARY, AND WHO, ACCORDING TO AUTHORITIES IN FORMER USSR AND CURRENT RUSSIA, IS DEAD. WHILE [redacted] HAD MENTIONED ISSUE IN PAST, APPARENTLY FISHING, HE NEVER ACTUALLY ASKED FOR ANY INFORMATION. ON 15 OCTOBER, [redacted] CAME BACK TO THE RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE. HE SAID THAT THE HEAD OF THE WALLENBERG INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE [redacted] BEEN PRESSURING HIM TO DETERMINE WALLENBERG'S CURRENT STATUS; I.E., DEAD OR ALIVE AND WHERE. ISSUE HAS APPARENTLY BECOME ENOUGH OF A PROBLEM FOR HIM THAT HE HAS COME TO US FOR HELP. [redacted]

3. [redacted] SAID THAT HE HAD ACQUIRED, OR BEEN GIVEN, AN OLD PHOTO WHICH HE HAD HAD ENLARGED OF, ALLEGEDLY, A SCENE IN A SOVIET CONCENTRATION CAMP PURPORTING TO SHOW WALLENBERG. HE HAD FOUND THE PHOTO INCONCLUSIVE. HE HAD ALSO ASKED HIS KGB LIAISON LAST YEAR FOR ANY INFORMATION, A FRUITLESS EXERCISE.

4. WE WOULD APPRECIATE ANY AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION WHICH WE MAY PASS TO HIM. A TEAR LINE WOULD BE PREFERABLE. HOWEVER, WILL BE GLAD TO PASS IT ORALLY IF NEEDED. THANKS.

5. FILE: [redacted]

END OF MESSAGE SECRET

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201-0005925

SECRET

94

~~57543~~
#1

VIA: Air # S-61
SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH

DISPATCH NO. [redacted]

[redacted]
CLASSIFICATION

DATE: 24 May 1951

TO [redacted]

FROM [redacted]

X Ref filed 201-4640.

SUBJECT: GENERAL: Operational
SPECIFIC: (Fnu) WALLENBERG, Swedish Ambassador

1. At a meeting with [redacted] on 3 May 1951, [redacted] stated that [redacted] had commissioned him to assist in an extremely sensitive operation which on no account was to come to the knowledge of the Americans. [redacted] has been approached at some indefinite date by the Swedish Legation in Vienna to assist in procuring the release of the Swedish Ambassador (Fnu) WALLENBURG, who had been abducted by the Soviets in 1945 and who is reported to be imprisoned in Hermannstadt, also known as Sibiu, Rumania. The approach was made at the instigation of the WALLENBERG family, characterized as noble and rich, who were prepared to pay a large sum of money for the Ambassador's release.

2. [redacted] part in the matter was to contact a Rumanian Volksdeutsch in Upper Austria who might be able to put him in touch with one Gheorgiu VAS, reported to be in Upper Austria, who was said to have precise information on how WALLENBERG could be ransomed or rescued. [redacted] has been unable to discover the whereabouts of VAS.

3. [redacted] cautioned [redacted] that this information was extremely sensitive and should be treated as Top Secret. We are inclined to doubt that the matter merits this classification, but we stamp it so pending further clarification.

[redacted]

2 - Vash
2 - [redacted]
2 - [redacted]

[redacted]
CLASSIFICATION

201-5725

95

VIA: AIR POUCH
(Specify air or sea pouch)

Dispatch No. KUSA-2867

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

Date 25 July 1951

To : [redacted]

From : [redacted] akw

Subject: GENERAL-
SPECIFIC- Raoul WALLENBERG

REFERENCE: [redacted] 12 June 1951

1. As stated in paragraph 4 of reference, [redacted] was asked to prepare a study of the WALLENBERG case for submission to Headquarters, and he has today supplied us with the following memorandum, prepared by [redacted] of the Special Section of the Swedish State Police. The data is not very comprehensive and will doubtless add but little to the information already in Headquarters' files.

"From July 1944 until January 17, 1945 the Swedish citizen Raoul WALLENBERG, born on August 4, 1912, was attached to the Swedish Legation in Budapest as secretary to the legation. He had a special mission to try to protect the Jews in Budapest against the persecutions by the German and Hungarian Nazis. On January 17, 1945 WALLENBERG, together with his chauffeur, the Hungarian citizen Wilhelm LANGFELDER, is said to have left the part of the city called Pest - which was then occupied by the Russians - and gone to Debrecen, a town some 300 kms. east of Budapest, in order to meet General MALINOVSKI, who at that time had his headquarters at Debrecen. Since that date WALLENBERG is missing and there is no reliable information about his fate. The Swedish Government several times applied to the Soviet Government since it was reported that WALLENBERG was accompanied by Russian officers during the journey from Pest to Debrecen. In answer to these applications Foreign Minister VYSHINSKY declared in October 1947, that Russian investigations had been without result and that no trace had been found of WALLENBERG since January 17, 1945.

"Prisoners in Russia, however, have made certain vague statements that WALLENBERG should have been interned in the camp of Krasnogorsk some 28 kms. from Moscow. Other places have also been mentioned, but the reliability of the informers cannot be estimated."

2. We should appreciate knowing what action has been taken on the suggestion made in reference (paragraph 4) that all available material on WALLENBERG be compiled for distribution to [redacted]

Distribution:
Wash 2
[redacted]

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

INDEX

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR 1949

211-5425-

96.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA (Specify Air or Sea Pouch) AIR

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

DISPATCH NO. [redacted]

DATE 2 August 1951

TO

FROM [redacted]

SUBJECT { GENERAL / SPECIFIC [redacted]

Raoul WALLENBERG

Ref: [redacted] of 12 June 1951

1. Despite the prominence of the WALLENBERG case in Sweden, there is a great lack of information at Headquarters concerning the subject. It is felt that there is not sufficient information available in Headquarters files at present to warrant compilation of the material for distribution to other stations.

2. Headquarters would appreciate receiving the information which is being compiled by [redacted] on the WALLENBERG case. Upon receipt of the [redacted] Headquarters will compile all available information concerning the WALLENBERG case and distribute it to other field stations.

3. You are also requested to determine if there is any reason, other than political pressure, for the great interest in this case. It seems rather strange that the [redacted] initial request for aid and information should come more than six years after the disappearance of subject.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

(Continued on reverse)

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-29
JUN 1949

97

CO[redacted]

VIA: AIR POUCH

SECURITY INFORMATION

Dispatch No.: [redacted]

Date: 30 October 1951

TO: [redacted]

FROM: [redacted] Arne

Subject: General -

Specific - Raoul WALLENBERG.

Reference: [redacted] 25 July 1951

We are forwarding a copy of a book entitled "Raoul Wallenberg -- hjälten i Budapest", which is written by José LEVAI and published by Saxon & Lindström, Stockholm, in 1948. It is thought that this book might be of some value to Headquarters in its compilation of information on the WALLENBERG case.

Enclosure (1 book)

[redacted]

Wash 2

[redacted]

Balky attachment stored in Aisle #4, Bay #101 Book held at [redacted] Clerk - in bookcase

ENCL:

CONFIDENTIAL IR COPY

-3

98

VIA: AIR POUCH

MICROFILMED
APR 11 1960
DOC. MICROFILM

Dispatch No.: [redacted]

Date: 20 December 1951

TO: [redacted]

FROM: [redacted]

Subject: General -
Specific - Raoul WALLENBERG

Reference: [redacted] of 25 July 1951

1. The WALLENBERG case is once more receiving extensive publicity in the Swedish press as the result of a recent article in Vecko-Journalen entitled "Cellmate with Raoul Wallenberg". The name of the source of the information for this article is not given in the Vecko-Journalen article, but was later revealed in Dagens Nyheter as (Dr) Caludio de MOHR. According to the latter publication, de MOHR was a prisoner in the Soviet Union for over six years, and is at present employed in the Italian Foreign Office Press Section. He relates that after having been arrested in Dobrudscha, Rumania, he eventually was sent to an NKVD prison in Moscow, where he and other foreign diplomats were imprisoned. One such prisoner was Raoul WALLENBERG. De MOHR and WALLENBERG communicated with each other through the walls of the prison cells for about three years, and the Italian diplomat is sure that WALLENBERG was being held in prison in Moscow as late as January, 1948, when he personally was transferred to another prison.

2. The Vecko-Journalen article and the story from Dagens Nyheter are both being forwarded to Headquarters in untranslated form. If this case is being followed in Washington it is thought that some additional information can be gained from these articles.

2 attachments (see paragraph 2)

[redacted]

Wash 2

[redacted]

Enl. - (NSM)

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

FOR COPY

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201-5925.5

99

Official Dispatch

[redacted]

VIA: Air Pouch

21 March 1952

TO: [redacted] Attention: [redacted]

FROM: [redacted]

SUBJECT: WARENBURG (fnu), Secretary, Swedish Legation, Budapest, 1945.

[redacted]. A member of the Swedish Legation staff called on [redacted]ecently and requested a "roster of Americans in Budapest in 1946." When asked why this information was required, the individual stated that Swedish Charge d'Affaires ARVARDSON (1946) had carried out considerable liaison with an unknown American official in Budapest at the time concerning the case of WARENBURG. WARENBURG was arrested by the Russians in Budapest in 1945 and was carted off to Siberia. He has not been heard of since that time. It appears that the Swedish Legation may be negotiating with the Russians for WARENBURG's release and hence are in the process of completing their dossiers on WARENBURG. However, some of the information would have to be checked with the American official who had been in Budapest in 1946 but whose name ARVARDSON has long forgotten.

2. The Swedish diplomat stated that this was an extremely sensitive problem and begged that no publicity be given the case until WARENBURG's release was secured.

3. The Swedish diplomat was instructed to obtain the desired information through his Foreign Office or his Washington Embassy.

4. There is no information in the [redacted] files concerning either the WARENBURG case or any written traces of liaison with ARVARDSON. ARVARDSON is believed to have been transferred to Stockholm in 1949.

[redacted]

cc: [redacted]

INDE

5425

10

1P

DISPATCH NO [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION

DATE 18 March 1953

[redacted]

...omittal of old files

...listed below, which have been on file at the [redacted]
...herewith to Headquarters for retention or
...tion

...Final Report on the Case of Walter Friedrich [redacted]

...Secret Terrorist Organisations ayant pour objet le
...Sûreté des Nations, dated 15 Nov 1939

[redacted]

[redacted]

8 9-53

IWC	PI	
PS	MAP	
ABSTRACT		INDEX

CS COPY

NOT SUITABLE FOR MICROFILM: [redacted]

18 MAR 53

101

VIA AI[redacted]

DATCH NO [redacted]

SECRET

JUL 14 1955

TO [redacted]

DATE

FROM Chief, 2h

ATTN: FOR

SUBJECT: GENERAL: Unto PARVILAHTI
SECRET: Background on Contacts in the USSR

1. The following additional information on the contacts of subject person within the USSR has been obtained from Headquarters' files.

a. Viola SANDHOOG, alias KRONE, was born in Detroit, Michigan, 11 January 1910, nationality, American. Her parents were probably Finnish, possibly Latvian or Estonian. She and her lover, KAHWEN, carried out espionage activities in Latvia and Reichenberg (now Liberec, Czechoslovakia) for the Soviet Union. She was arrested by the Germans and transferred to Prague where she was used as a double agent from 1943. She had been assigned to Rudolf Boerner in Austria.

b. [illegible], Richard Adolf Theodor (aka [illegible], Richard Adolf Theodor) was born 27 September 1906 in Germany. He has been a Finnish citizen since 1910. He was a German agent in Helsinki during World War II, but was involved in agent recruiting rather than espionage. He was arrested and released under observation in 1944. He was arrested and turned over to the Soviets by Leino Interior Ministry of Finland in 1945.

2. It is desired that all information PARVILAHTI may have on SANDHOOG be extracted, especially details such as her status at Dublin, nature of her contacts with PARVILAHTI, her current status in Sortavala, and details of her own account of her past activities.

3. [redacted]

4. Information is desired on Raoul WALLENBERG as to this person's status, whereabouts, and at what dates information on him was received.

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SECRET

FORM NO. 51-29
JUN 1949

102

VIA J. I. B.
(Security Aid or Base Provide)

DISPATCH NO. [redacted]

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

DATE 24 February 1956

TO Chief, [illegible]

FROM [redacted]

SUBJECT GENERAL Background Material
SPECIFIC Vi - Articles on Raoul Wallenberg

REFERENCE: [redacted] January 1956

Attached are the 18 November 1955 and 14 January 1955 issues of Vi in response to reference request.

[redacted]

Attachments

2 magazines

24 February 1956

Distribution:

3 - Headquarters, w/2 atts. in single copy
2 - [redacted] w/o atts.

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

COPY

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

103

VIA A.I.R.

DISPATCH NO. [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, WE

DATE 29 June 1956

FROM [redacted]

SUBJECT GENERAL [redacted]
WEEKLY Visit of Members of Supreme Soviet to Stockholm, May 1956

Enclosed is [redacted] report on a press conference held by members of Subject delegation.

[redacted]

26 June 1956

Encl: 1 report

Distribution:
5 Headquarters w/1 encl.
[redacted] 1 encl.

INDEX

CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A

RI COPY

[redacted]

Enclosure to [redacted]

31

May 1956

SUBJECT: Soviet Parliamentary Delegation in Stockholm.

1. As often happens in connection with events of interest in this country, a press conference for the visiting delegation of 16 members of the Supreme Soviet was arranged last night, with only the Swedish press and the large news agencies invited.

2. The press conference was held in Sveal Sal, Grand Hotel, which was so small that news photographers were let in first and reporters afterward.

a. Gunnar Lidén, a member of the Foreign Ministry press division who had been "lent" to the Swedish Parliament leadership as press liaison man for the duration of the visit, explained that the Swedish parliament people had turned a deaf ear to his request for larger quarters for the press conference. "It's full of Rubbestads," Lidén said. (Rubbestad is a politically myopic Agrarian party politician.)

b. Once inside, the reporters were told by A. P. VOLKOV, the head Russian, that he was sorry there was so little room, "but we are not the hosts here and there was so little time to prepare for this conference." (The visit has only been planned 10 months.)

c. Besides the Swedish press and the news services, there were quite a few others. Felix [illegible] of the New York Times, whose office is in the building, had not been invited, but came along anyway. Norbert [illegible], who I had asked early [illegible] afternoon if he had been invited (he had not), came along, and so did the Polish Russian Count [illegible] who works at [illegible]. Others:

(1) Lennart [illegible], the [illegible] now as importer.

(2) Holger [illegible], the Russian embassy interpreter.

(3) Harry [illegible] and his bride of 6 day, the former Miss [illegible] of Germany.

(4) Both Mr and Mrs Gaston FOUDRIER, the husband head of Agence France Presse who does not understand a word of Swedish or Russian.

(5) Ilya [illegible]SOV and Dmitri [illegible]SOV, the TASS boys, who took no notes during the performance.

(6) Some unidentified young females who looked like decorations, or perhaps folk for the plain clothes cops who helped crowd the room to the bursting point.

(7) Yevgeny VOROBYEVKIN, Soviet press attache in Stockholm.

att #1/6 [redacted]

5. VOLKOV, as delegation leader, did most of the talking. What he had to say was extensively reported in the papers. His first little spiel about the "Soviet parliament not being so perfect that we cannot learn from others" was delivered with eyes half closed and with little nose wrinkling that looked disarming.

4. ... [illegible], editor of the magazine [illegible], a bespectacled man who looked slightly like a gray, finer-featured Hemingway, was visibly nervous when trying to reply to some of the sharper political questions put by the unspecified Iron man Gustav [illegible]. He had to stop and let VOLKOV take over.

5. T. S. GORUNOV, a round-faced, pink-cheeked man of 60 who is a member of the law committee of the Supreme Soviet, was asked about the decrees of 1934 (in connection with the assassination of KIROV) and of 1937 (beginning of the purge trials), and at first professed to know nothing about them. When [illegible] pointed out that PRAVDA and other Soviet papers had printed pieces about their revision, although in small type, GORUNOV recalled that those laws were emergency decrees. VOLKOV helped out by adding that the emergencies were over and that these out-of-date laws and others were being revised. "That is not to say that the sentences passed under the emergency laws were wrong at the time. I don't want to generalize and anyway there is no time for that. But it is completely natural that certain laws have been changed. I am sure that in the Swedish parliament the same thing happens. We are not saying that anybody has been unjustly condemned.

6. An attempt was made to pinpoint VOLKOV on STALIN's foreign policy mistakes by Olas ULLMAN, United Press reporter. VOLKOV did not mention Stalin's name, but said: "I can tell you frankly that we have admitted that our relations with Yugoslavia were not so friendly, and that in this respect it was our fault." He said again that he would have to have more time to go into such answers more fully.

7. On Raoul WALLENBERG, VOLKOV said the Soviet was waiting for more information from the Swedish government as to where the vanished diplomat might be in the Soviet Union. He appeared to be unconscious of the baroque effect such a statement might have.

8. Ivan KABIN, a member of the Central Committee, and the top man in the Estonian Communist party, is a fleshy man in his 40s, with thinning dark blond hair and a worried expression. Although most of the other delegates smiled at least once or twice, he never relaxed his tight-lipped watchfulness.

9. A. M. SAFRONOV, first vice-chairman of the Russian Federated S.R., is said to be a budget expert. He is leader of the Budget Committee of the Supreme Soviet.

10. The main interpreters were Sven N. Starck, veteran employee of the Soviet embassy in Stockholm, and Nina KRYMOVA, a middle-aged woman who made shorthand notes of the Russian replies and efficiently translated them to Swedish.

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UNCLASSIFIED CLASSIFIED

VIA A I R
(Specify Air or Surface)

DISPATCH NO. [redacted]

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

JUL 30 1956

TO [redacted]

DATE

FROM Chief, WH

SUBJECT { GENERAL [redacted]
SPECIFIC Transmittal of Report on Raoul WALLENBERG

ACTION REQUIRED: [redacted]

1. Transmitted herewith [redacted] is a resume of information supplied by a recent Hungarian director concerning the missing Swedish diplomat, Raoul WALLENBERG. It should be noted that the source has since returned to Hungary. This report is one of several elicited from him prior to his "redefection".

2. The attached information is obviously questionable, but it should be of some interest to the Swedes. Perhaps the report might serve as an excuse for the Chief of Station to meet with one of the [redacted]

[redacted]

Distribution:
2 - Stoc w/encl
2 - Wh-1 w/encl
1 - C/H w/encl
1 - H1 w/o encl

24 July 1956
WH-1/Kimmel

[redacted]

CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-29
JUN 1949

DI COPY

AUG 10

Hungarian defector whose name files have not been established. Since early in this information, source has relocated to Hungary.

1. In 194., the Swedish diplomat Raoul WALLENBERG risked his life to help victims of the Nazi terror in Hungary. By issuing Swedish safe-conduct passes, he helped to save thousands of persons who otherwise would have perished. It is generally believed that WALLENBERG helped only Jews. This is an error, for the brave Swedish diplomat helped the politically persecuted as well. The case of Árpád HORVÁTH is an example.

2. HORVÁTH, the former chief stage director of the National Theater, worked in the resistance movement under the cover name of "Uncle Laci." Several times he had discovered that he was being followed by the "Arrow-Cross Nazis" (Hungarian Nazi Party), and once he was so closely pursued that his arrest seemed imminent. On this occasion a motorcar driven by WALLENBERG was passing by, and HORVÁTH flagged down the vehicle. When it stopped, HORVÁTH jumped in and exclaimed in German, "Help! Help! I am a Communist...." By this time the pursuing Nazi patrol reached the car, and leveled their weapons at HORVÁTH. WALLENBERG protected the unknown man by claiming the motorcar to be Swedish territory and hence outside the jurisdiction of the Nazi patrol. After an exchange of words, the patrol left them, and WALLENBERG drove HORVÁTH to the other end of the city where he lost his job. Later HORVÁTH was arrested and tried by a military tribunal. WALLENBERG again intervened in his behalf at the trial, but to no avail. HORVÁTH perished, but the fact that WALLENBERG saved his life in October 194. is known to Lili MEMENT, an opera singer who was HORVÁTH's former wife, and to Béla PAPRICH, a film stage manager who lives in Israel today.

3. At the end of January 194., Dr. Gyula KONDI, former president of the Hungarian House of Representatives, was taken by two Russian army officers to a house in Lovolde Square, in the VI district of Budapest. Source followed them to find out where they were taking "Uncle Gyula," and gave the following description of the address: "I do not remember the house number, but as we turned to the right from the Kirely street, it was the second house on the square." At this address, source observed a Soviet soldier escorting WALLENBERG through the courtyard, and watched him ascend the stairs. After a few hours, KONDI came out of the house. He told source that the Russians had asked him a number of questions, including whether or not it was really true that WALLENBERG had helped so many people.

4. In March 19.., [redacted] Russian officer, First Lieutenant Vladimir [illegible], who worked for Uj-Szó (New World), the Hungarian language newspaper of the Soviet Army. This officer told of escorting WALLENBERG from Budapest to Debrecen in February 1945 in an open jeep. On the way, the Swedish diplomat related stories about the horrors of the war which shocked even the battle-hardened officer. [illegible] claimed to have received an "amount of data" from WALLENBERG.

WALLENBERG escorted/

[illegible] deported [illegible] to the Soviet Kommandatura next to the [illegible] and a short time later to the residence of General [illegible] on Koossuth Street in Debrecen, a one-story [illegible] like building opposite the theater and Finance building. [illegible] [redacted] he had tried to contact [illegible] in early in March 194[illegible], but had been unable to locate him. Unfortunately [illegible] was killed in an auto accident near Baden-Baden. He had planned to publish his memoirs after the war, however, and his manuscripts are still kept by his father, [illegible], who is a university professor in Budapest.

[illegible] building opposite
the theater [illegible] building. [illegible] Hitler source must he had tried to
contact [illegible] in early in March 1[illegible], but had been unable to locate him.
Unfortunately [illegible] was killed in an auto accident near Baden-Baden. He
had planned to publish his memoirs after the war, however, and his manu-
scripts are still kept by his father, [illegible], who is a university pro-
fessor in Budapest.

105.

VIA AIR POUCH
Courier Air or Sea Pouch

DESPATCH NO. OSSA-4995

CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, WE

DATE 3 August 1956

FROM [redacted]

SUBJECT GENERAL OPERATIONAL/Raoul Wallenberg
SPECIFIC Transmittal of Magazine article #201-5929

1. Forwarded herewith are two issues of Vecko Journalen containing a two part article on Raoul WALLENBERG.

2. These articles are forwarded to Headquarters for information and contain the latest available information from overt sources.

[redacted]

1 August 1956

Enclosures:
1. Vecko Journalen Magazine(2)

Distribution:
3 - Hdqts. w/encl.(2 issues)
2 - [redacted] w/o encl.

Encl

CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

106

VIA [illegible]

DISPATCH NO. [redacted] 201-5929

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, WE

DATE 24 August 1956

FROM [redacted]

SUBJECT | GENERAL Operational/Raoul Wallenberg
| SPECIFIC Transmittal of Magazine Article

REFERENCE: [redacted] of 3 August 1956

1. Forwarded herewith are two additional issues of Vecko Journalen containing two articles on Subject.

2. These articles are forwarded to Headquarters for information.

[redacted]

22 August 1956

Enclosures:
Vecko Journalen, as noted

Distribution:
3 - Hdqts, w/encls, agl cy ea
2 - [redacted] w/o encls.

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR 1949

THE MYSTERY OF A WAR HERO

BY JOSEPH L. LICHTEN

Reprinted from the HIAS Bulletin

TWELVE years ago a 32-year-old business man departed from his native Sweden on a wartime mission. On July 9, 1944, he arrived in Nazi-occupied Budapest. He bore credentials as an attaché of the Swedish embassy. But diplomacy was not his business.

His name was Raoul Wallenberg.

His task was incredible and gigantic, as brazen as it was courageous. He had been selected to rescue as many of Hungary's hapless Jews (there were 800,000 in Budapest alone) as his ingenuity and his immunity as the citizen of a neutral nation could manage.

Raoul Wallenberg had come in haste. The free world was aware that for several months the Nazi movement in Hungary had been planning systematic genocide, the same inhuman plan of forced deportations and mass liquidations that had destroyed the Jewish community of Poland. The horrors and tortures that had befallen Jews in the ghettos of Warsaw, Lodz and Cracow were now to descend on Hungary.

Each week the list of deportees ran into the hundreds. Many of the victims never reached the concentration camps they were marked for: they died of hunger or dysentery, or frantically killed themselves, on the way. Appeals to Admiral Horthy, the Hungarian regent, that he force a halt to the butchery had little effect. The pleas of the Pope, of Sweden's King Gustaf and other neutral leaders, were spurned. A warning from President Franklin D. Roosevelt was ignored. Mass round-ups were routine incidents in Hungary on the day Raoul Wallenberg arrived there.

Wallenberg was a Christian gentleman, scion of a distinguished Swedish family. His father was a well-known banker; his grandfather had been an ambassador to Turkey and Japan. Raoul had studied architecture in the United States. But he returned to Sweden after his schooling to establish himself successfully in the export-import field.

He knew little about Jews, less about Jewish affairs. Before the war he had visited Palestine, more as a tourist however, than as an observer of political or social developments. The rescue of Hungary's Jews had been planned by Swedish and American authorities in Stockholm. Wallenberg had been asked to lead the undertaking: he accepted promptly. He was a bachelor and—to repeat—a Christian in the finest tradition.

Raoul Wallenberg proved his mettle at once. To combat the mass deportations he began rescue operations on an equally wholesale, and completely unheard of, scale. He started by recruiting an embassy staff. But what a staff! It swelled to 600 persons and their families—most of whom were Jews who, for various reasons, had been accorded priority status in his rescue plan. The priority non-Jews whom Wallenberg similarly gathered into his fold were leaders of Hungary's anti-Nazi underground.

As members of a legation, the new

"Swedish officials" found immediate safety in their diplomatic status. The success of this happy trend prompted Wallenberg to play it to the hilt. Within weeks he was issuing Swedish passports to anybody and everybody who could, in the remotest way, show some prior contact with Sweden. These passports saved hundreds more. . .

But thousands were being deported. So Wallenberg next challenged the Nazi tormentors by designing a "protective passport" which he had printed in Sweden's colors and which bore the embassy's seal and signature. This document bluntly affirmed that its holder was under the protection of the King of Sweden—a broad hint to Hungarian officials that a passport owner was not to be molested in any way!

Hungarian Nazis, frustrated and angry, nonetheless respected the hint. They were fearful to do otherwise. By that time, the war was going badly for Hitler and Wallenberg had a disturbing habit of reminding them of a day of reckoning.

The protective passport trick was used widely. Soon the Swedish Red Cross in Budapest began distributing them, as did the embassies of several neutral nations and the Papal Nuncio. Finally, several underground groups went to work circulating forged copies. Within weeks the number of protective passports mounted to tens of thousands.

The Nazis tried hard to invalidate the forgeries. The Gestapo visited Wallenberg regularly, bringing him obvious forgeries to examine. Wallenberg studied them carefully. But his answer was always the same. "They're authentic," he insisted.

Wallenberg carried his rescue operations inside the councils of the enemy. He planted agents with both the Hungarian police and the Gestapo. In that way he sometimes got his hands on a copy of the daily list of Jews placed under arrest. Promptly, Wallenberg prepared protective passports for them, personally bringing the documents to deportation headquarters. There he forced the authorities to give up a large part, if not all, of the imprisoned group.

Wallenberg acted with utter fearlessness in his confrontations with the Nazis. His personal heroism was reflected in the persistent ways in which he harassed their rule. But always he maintained the correct, dignified demeanor of the diplomat. Nazi transport commanders, assigned to deliver truckloads of Jews to nearby concentration camps, often were dismayed to find that Wallenberg had attached himself to their motor caravans. He rode in a Red Cross truck which bore food, medicine and clothing for the Jewish victims. With Swiss legation workers and Roman Catholic nuns to assist him on these mercy errands, Wallenberg became a common sight on the dusty roads leading out of Budapest.

The Nazis were afraid to harm him in public. But they marked him for murder and Wallenberg found himself in all sorts of freak accidents. He was threatened, shot at, run down by army tanks and trucks. He always escaped—to persist with his urgent mission.

When Hungary's pro-Nazi Szalasi government, eager to facilitate the mass deportations, tried thwarting Wallenberg and the underground by ordering a 10-day blockade of Jews, Wallenberg quietly fought back by organizing a Jewish commando group. The commandos successfully infiltrated the

RAOUL WALLENBERG
A sketch made eleven years ago.

blockade to bring food and supplies to the embattled Jewish families. Later, with the assistance of the Swedish Red Cross and underground Zionist groups, Wallenberg established several children's centers which he insisted were Red Cross operations protected by Sweden's international immunity. In that way he saved at least 8,000 children from certain death.

Again, when Budapest Jews were ordered to enter a newly created ghetto, Wallenberg popped up with 32 large houses which he rented and placed under Swedish immunity. He filled the houses with thousands of Jews. Other neutral embassies followed his example, creating among themselves an international ghetto, probably the only one in history.

By December, six months after Wallenberg's arrival in the city, Russian troops had begun their siege of Budapest. In frenzied retaliation, the Arrow Cross movement, Hungary's Nazi gang, planned a mass murder of the remaining Jews. Wallenberg learned of it and

quickly intervened by reminding the Wehrmacht chief, General Schmidhuber, of the death penalty that would befall a German commander who allowed a pogrom of this sort. The general understood perfectly; he ordered his troops to prevent any possible massacre.

On January 13, 1945, four days before Soviet troops were to seize full control of Budapest, Wallenberg decided to seek out their military chiefs for assistance in rescuing Jews still trapped in the ghetto. He was referred to a Major Demchenko and, to his surprise, was placed under guard. Wallenberg reappeared at his office four days later, in the wake of the liberating troops. Three Russian soldiers accompanied him. "I am going to see Marshal Malinovsky [the Soviet commander]," Wallenberg informed his co-workers. He added, somewhat ruefully, "I don't know whether I am going as a prisoner or as a guest."

Raoul Wallenberg left the office, the three armed soldiers with him. He has not been heard of since. . . .

If Wallenberg is still alive he is probably unaware that the thousands of families he rescued and protected, in their gratitude, built a monument in his honor; that a pavilion of Budapest's Jewish Central Hospital is now called Wallenberg Building, that a busy avenue similarly bears his name. Nor is it likely that Wallenberg knows of the petition signed by 1,000,000 Swedish citizens demanding an explanation of his fate, or that Sweden's Prime Minister, on a recent visit to the Kremlin, kept posing an embarrassing question to his Soviets hosts: "What happened to Raoul Wallenberg?"

The Communists are uncommunicative about it. Shortly after Wallenberg's sudden disappearance, Russian officials reported that he was "under the protection of the Russian Army." Since then, however, they refuse to acknowledge that they ever heard of him.

In 1946, a report filtered through the Iron Curtain that Wallenberg was in a Ukrainian prison camp. Later, he was reported a prisoner in the most dreaded MVD camp in Moscow. And last year, several German prisoners of war, returning from Russia, recalled a "Raoul Willong, a Swedish Red Cross officer," as an inmate at a camp in Tayshed in Central Asia. "This Willong," they said, "was a tuberculosis case."

None of these rumors has been corroborated. To all inquiries, the Soviets shrug and say nothing. Thus, the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, one of war's noblest heroes, is yet to be answered for.

Dr. Joseph L. Lichten was prior to World War II in the diplomatic service of the Polish Government, but escaped to Sweden when the Soviet Union occupied Eastern Poland. From 1941 to 1945 he was attached to the Embassy of the Polish Government-in-Exile in Washington as consultant on Eastern European affairs and nationality problems. Since 1945 he has been director of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

SECRET

VIA [redacted]

[redacted]

TO: Chief, WE

DATE: [illegible]

FROM: [redacted]

INFO: Chief, H

SUBJECT: [redacted]

AREA: Distribution of Arbetet Tidningen

REFERENCE: [redacted] November 1956

RECOMMENDATION: [redacted] For information and appropriate action per paragraph 6

1. Reference dispatch has been received and [redacted] couple responsibility for failure to catch this newspaper [redacted] as it first appeared, and take appropriate action.

2. There are, however, two points which we feel worthwhile to bring to headquarters attention, and particularly those officers in HQ who have occasion to originate dispatches [redacted] the first concerns newspaper coverage in general. There are [redacted] relative plus at least three afternoon papers published in Stockholm [redacted] [illegible] all newspapers [illegible] consistent parallelism with the current modified [redacted] RT Ny, the Tonsmodel daily, is the only paper to receive specific attention [redacted] and the means therefore is as a source for [redacted] leads. A certain amount of press coverage has been accomplished by [redacted] in the past and will be assumed by [redacted] in the future; unfortunately, these individuals are [illegible] [redacted] The above is in no way intended as an excuse, but [redacted] state out of [redacted] policy and procedure which may not be completely understood at headquarters).

[redacted]

SECRET

[redacted]

4. We believe that all of the above information has been previously reported, and should be available, yet, the effect of reference dispatches has been to make us wonder if the files are complete.

5. [redacted] was discussed with [redacted] on 19 November. [redacted] (as did the newspaper article) that the Foreign Office originally hoped that [redacted] could give news of Raoul WALLENBERG. This has not been the case, according to [redacted] although he said the Foreign Office is still in touch with the man. [redacted] went on to say that he was not sure how important a source subject was since he had only been in the VORKUTA labor camp system the entire 15 years. He added that subject had been a building engineer, had risen quite high in the camp administration system and had traveled around extensively within the Vorkuta area. Because of Foreign Office interest, he recommended that any debriefing be done [redacted] rather than by direct contact.

6. If headquarters feels that [redacted] has important intelligence potential, we suggest that specific requirements be forwarded to the station for passing to the [redacted]. We will raise the subject again with [redacted] as the situation permits in an attempt to identify any positive reports already received which may have already come from this source.

7. We have encountered reference dispatch in some detail, although we are fully aware that it is an isolated case, because it has given us the opportunity to report our capabilities, per paragraph 2, and to redefine, per paragraph 3, the differences between the [redacted]. And, although a [redacted] point in the overall scheme of things, those field officers who work [redacted] (and report thereon) appreciate (perhaps unduly) those dispatches from headquarters which reflect some knowledge of the local scene by originator.

[redacted]

26 November 1956

Distribution:
3 - Chief, WE
2 - SR Division
2 - [redacted]

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VIA AIR POUCH

DISPATCH NO [redacted]

CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, WE

DATE 30 November 1956

FROM [redacted]

SUBJECT { GENERAL [redacted]
SPECIFIC Current Status

REFS: A. [redacted] 21 September 1956
B. [redacted] 10 August 1956

ACTION REQUIRED: For information and Headquarters' comments on our use of [redacted]

1. Since receipt of Reference A we have developed [redacted] along the lines of our suggestions set forth in Reference B. In general, we are pleased with [redacted] particularly his enthusiasm and spirit. He is an yet some distance removed from the category of a fully active asset, but his performance and interests in the work gives us reason to believe we are moving in the proper direction.

2. [redacted]

3. [redacted] is now cultivating the American student population in [redacted] and at present has seen or met over 50 of these individuals. We have already forwarded by separate dispatch the official list of the students attending the 1956-1957 International Graduate School Session. Additionally, [redacted] was able to inform the writer regarding the inappropriate conduct of an American attending the session, which information was passed to the American Consul. The Consul's prompt action, it is believed, prevented a very uncomplimentary situation in the Swedish Press.

4. [redacted] is in correspondence with a Russian student whom he met in Leningrad. This subject will be treated in a separate dispatch.

5. Subject has been briefed on our general [redacted] requirements, and

CLASSIFICATION

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FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

[redacted]

It is hoped Subject can contribute to our coverage of this activity. He has also been briefed on our [redacted] interests, but we anticipate little return in this area except by chance.

[redacted] At the same time we appreciate the opportunity inherent in such a [redacted] him in an activity where he might well come to the attention and awaken the interests of the RIS. We would therefore appreciate your advice as to how Subject's taking such a step can best be handled so that X number of years from now it will not be a barrier to him in any other field of endeavor.

7. We are about to give [redacted] a list of subjects (i.e. the Raoul Wallenberg, TICHAOS etc. case) for him to cover in the Swedish press. This is being done to try and increase the scope and we hope the depth of our coverage of overt items which can be used operationally or in support of Station interests.

8. As a long range program, we are hoping that [redacted] may be able to obtain a visa for study in the USSR. He is personally desirous of doing this and is also aware of the operational potential of a prolonged stay in the USSR. At the moment we are waiting for the international situation to calm down before having [redacted] inquire into this matter. This subject was discussed in some detail with [redacted] recently who kindly provided us with the current situation regarding visas for American students in the USSR and other factors affecting such a tour of study.

[redacted]

29 November 1956

Distribution:
3 - Hqrs
2 - [redacted]

[redacted]

109

SE[redacted]RET
(WHEN FILLED IN)

3P

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

[redacted]

INSTRUCTIONS: Use officer designations in the "TO" column. Number each comment to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Draw a line across the sheet under each comment. Each officer should date and initial (in [redacted]) before further routing. This Routing and Record sheet should NOT be removed from the attached RECORD document [redacted]

FROM: FI/AM

DOCUMENT NUMBER [redacted]

DOCUMENT DATE 7 Nov 1956

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. PSP	1131	DEC 14 1956		
2. WE 1/2				
3.				
4. a. w.				agw
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12. RJ/AN	1510K			CH
13. RJ/TY				LV
14.				

COMMENTS

NOTE: If a copy or attachments are removed from the attached document, note the location of the copy and/or attachment hereon. If this RECORD COPY is to be retained in the files at the Desk, call the Central File Section for permanent loan.

Plaintiff's Request

DEFERRED
3P [illegible]

FILE TITLE [redacted]

FILE NUMBER

ENCLOSURE 201 [redacted]

ABSTRACT X

DATE PROCESSED

INDEX X

FORM NO. 610a
1 OCT. 53

SE[redacted]RET

VIA AIR POUCH
(Specify Air or Sea Pouch)

DISPATCH NO. [redacted]

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

TO Chief, WE

DATE 7 December 1956

FROM [redacted]

SUBJECT | GENERAL [redacted]
| SPECIFIC [redacted]

REF: DIR 42183

ACTION REQUIRED: For information and for possible notification [redacted] re paragraph 2.

1. I accompanied [redacted] to subject meeting at the [redacted] partly as a gesture of courtesy to [redacted] and partly for the sake of getting to know him better. I felt certain, moreover, that the regular [redacted] pattern of contact is now sufficiently established as to guarantee that my presence on this one occasion would not disturb it. [redacted] had not yet returned from about a week's trip to Switzerland, and I presume other places, to collect all the intelligence he can from other [redacted] contacts. Apart from the routine delivery of intelligence items, to which [redacted] himself did not contribute, two topics of conversation were of sufficient interest to report.

2. I presented [redacted] with a sanitized copy of reference from which I had eliminated the query as to whether the Swedish diplomat in Bulgaria could make a trip by rail to Bucharest to report on the volume and nature of traffic between Rumania and Bulgaria, because I preferred to handle this part of the request orally. [redacted] did not seem to be exactly certain as to what Swedish diplomat might be accredited to both Bulgaria and Rumania, but it was the belief that the present Swedish Ambassador to Moscow, Rolf Ragnarsson Sohlman, covers both those satellites and possibly some others. (We have just confirmed that Sohlman is not only Ambassador to the USSR but to Bulgaria and Rumania as well, and also Afghanistan!) His comments concerning this Ambassador, Sohlman, were of particular interest. He stated that this man who has a Russian wife, likes Moscow and hopes to spend the rest of his life there. There were strong overtones of pro-Soviet views on the part of Sohlman in [redacted] statement that this man is quite useless for accurate reporting purposes and that serious consideration is being given to kicking him upstairs into a

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1948

[redacted]

Swedish Ambassadorship at the United Nations. When I discussed this matter later with [redacted] the latter said that this report was totally at variance with the official line he received from the Foreign Office where Ambassador Sohlman is regarded as a great Russian expert, very close to the Foreign Minister Unden and frequently called back to brief the Foreign Office. The Foreign Office ostensibly, at least, desires to retain Sohlman in his present post at Moscow as long as possible because of his great value. A vacant Swedish Ambassadorship at the United Nations (the ECE) has moreover very recently been filled. The discrepancy between these two accounts is so startling that it deserves investigation, which will be pursued as discreetly as possible here, but any Headquarters information or views should be welcome. It may be that Ambassador Bohlen has already reported on Sohlman. One possible explanation for this divergence is the rabidly partisan nature of [redacted] conservative politics. It is quite conceivable that any friend of Unden is anathema to [redacted] who, moreover, has also from time to time made critical comments to [redacted] concerning the Foreign Office generally.

3. [redacted] comments concerning the Raoul Wallenberg case on which he worked personally for the Foreign Office were also of considerable interest. He said that the Foreign Office energy in pursuing this case was largely the result of the strong pressure of public opinion both through the press and through the special Raoul Wallenberg association. [redacted] made it clear, as he had previously stated to Newbold, that the Swedish Government expects another rejection for their latest note to the Soviet Union on this subject, and that the Swedish Government would be left with no recourse but to publish a White Paper. [redacted] had previously stated to Newbold that such publication might be somewhat embarrassing to the Foreign Office because of its probable revelation that until approximately 3 years ago the Foreign Office had not pursued the question with sufficient vigor, although since that time the Foreign Office has been extremely vigorous in its notes of protest and inquiry.) [redacted] further revealed that he had personally spent 3 months in Germany about a year ago interrogating German returnees from the Soviet camp at Vorkuta and was satisfied of the positive identification of Wallenberg and verification of his presence in Vorkuta by at least one German who had been Wallenberg's cell mate. [redacted] was therefore positive that he could trace Wallenberg's actual existence up to a certain date, though when Newbold suggested that this might be as recent as 1949-51, [redacted] replied "No, much earlier, but I am not at liberty to tell you the exact date" when Wallenberg's actual survival was last certified. [redacted] is certain that Raoul Wallenberg is now dead.

7 December 56

Distribution:
3-Headquarters
2-[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

110

OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR

DISPATCH NO [redacted]

SECRET

20 FEB 57 10 27 Z

TO [redacted]

INFO [redacted]

FROM Chief, WE

SUBJECT GENERAL / SPECIFIC RIGIO/OPERATIONS
Proposed [redacted] Operation

REFERENCE [redacted] February 1957

ACTION REQUIRED For your and the [redacted] information and comment.

1. The MOSCOW Press Review of 8 February 1957 stated that the Wallenberg affair has removed every other topic from the editorial pages of the Swedish press. The following excerpts from Swedish newspapers were cited as examples of the editorial reactions to the Soviets' announcement of Wallenberg's death:

"According to the liberal 'Dagens Nyheter,' it was to the interest of the Soviet leaders to wash their hands of the matter. And from their points of view, of course, their version of what happened is the best possible. 'Dagens Nyheter' continues: 'At the same time the statement from Moscow shed a terrible light on the Soviet regime itself, a factor of which the Russians seem to be entirely unaware. They did not grasp the likelihood that other people will inevitably conclude that Russian declarations are not to be relied upon. A year ago we were given brusquely worded statements that the Russians had no knowledge of Wallenberg's whereabouts. Now, the same authorities declare that he has been dead for 10 years and that his fate was in the hands of liars and traitors. What will we hear the next time? That the men who now rule the Soviet Union are also liars and traitors?'

"The leading Conservative paper, 'Svenska Dagbladet,' does not find the Soviet communique satisfactory either, but concludes that Wallenberg is no longer alive. 'Svenska Dagbladet' goes on to say: 'As pointed out by the Swedish Foreign Office, the Soviet note is meagerly worded and cannot be regarded as final. However, it is far better to know this much than be tormented by uncertainty, and the

(Release classification) (Authenticating officer)

SECRET

FORM NO 51-29
NOV 1949

[redacted]

fact that the Russians assume responsibility for Wallenberg. Their written regret is a welcome improvement on their previous attitude which caused so much sorrow and anxiety in Sweden. Public opinion in this country, however, is not going to forget what has happened.

"According to the trade union newspaper, 'Stockholms-Tidningen, the Russians worded their note in such a way that they can always say later that they had picked the wrong man.' On the other hand, all that we know of Soviet methods and conditions up to now would seem to confirm the accuracy of the Russian version.

"'Stockholms-Tidningen' writes: 'Irrespective of how the delayed Russian reply is judged, we can hardly write off the matter as closed. We are entitled to demand better and more detailed information on why Wallenberg was arrested, of what he was accused, and what happened to him during his imprisonment. We may assume that the Swedish government will be receptive to all new evidence that may help to clarify this matter, not least because of the (unreserved) wording of the Russian communique.'

"We do not know what to believe, writes the Liberal paper, 'Handels-Tidningen,' which continues: 'The Russians have not told us everything. It would be just as well to have them give us the rest of the story. Whichever individuals were responsible for Wallenberg's imprisonment and death, in the eyes of the world the Soviet government is responsible for this all. Are we to believe that the present leaders who like to impress the world with their authority were overruled by some minor authorities within arms length?'"

2. It occurred to Headquarters that the current feelings over the Wallenberg Case might present an opportune time to exploit the disappearance of Arne Munch-Petersen. The above listed reactions of the Swedish press should give some indication on how the Danes might react to a reopening Munch-Petersen's disappearance. We realize that it has been twenty years since Munch-Petersen disappeared in the Soviet Union and that he is probably just about forgotten by the Danish people, but AJ's reference to him in referenced dispatch indicates that his disappearance is still in the minds of some people. We suggest that you discuss this with the [redacted] Perhaps they can offer some additional background information which will determine the practicability of such an idea.

[redacted]

SECRET

[redacted]

Secret

CLASSIFICATION

[redacted]

8 March 1957

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] 20 February 1957

[redacted] None

[redacted] Readers will have noted from Danish Politiken [illegible] for the day [illegible] to the Wallenberg [illegible] followed a [illegible] by the Swedish [illegible] not deviate from the [illegible] Danish press also [illegible] at this time. Most interesting [illegible] rather than directed [illegible] to remain silent on this subject only further information [illegible] This series of press stories on the Munch-Petersen [illegible] story that his "widow" had written to the Prime Minister [illegible] Government investigation of her husband's disappearance [illegible] Minister has made no statement [illegible] as we know.

[redacted]

As a matter of fact the Danish press, particularly the Social [illegible] never missed an opportunity to bring up Munch-Petersen [illegible] It is quite possible that when, and if, the government [illegible] statement concerning (Mrs) Munch-Petersen's plea, the [redacted] exploit this matter. In any case, we have asked the [redacted] such opportunity.

[redacted]

Copy 3 of 3

Secret

CLASSIFICATION

[redacted]

21 COPY

[redacted]

112

VIA AIR (Specify Air or Sea Pouch)

DISPATCH NO. [redacted]

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

67-2-5/3

DATE 7 June 1957

TO Chief, WE

FROM: [redacted]

INFO: Chief, SR [redacted]

SUBJECT { GENERAL OPERATIONAL [redacted]
SPECIFIC Information on Raoul WALLENBERG

REF: [redacted] 21 May 1957

ACTION REQUIRED: As indicated in Paragraph 2, below

1. The information in reference dispatch concerning the identification of Raoul WALLENBERG in Vorkuta by a recent German returnee is being passed to [redacted] today, and obviously he will be keenly interested to obtain any further information which can be provided by [redacted].

2. The source description in paragraph 2 of reference dispatch is puzzling in its implication that the source [redacted] but clarification of this point would render the initial report much greater value. I would therefore welcome such clarification as well as any additional information that [redacted] may be able to forward.

[redacted]

6 June 1957

Distribution:
3 - WE
2 - SR
2 - [redacted]

Secret
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A
MAR. 1949

113

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

ROUTING

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : VIENNA

ACTION : [redacted]

INFO : [redacted]

S E C R E T 191417Z

DIR INFO [redacted]

[redacted]

19 JUN 64 IN 10847

1. VIENNA DAILY KURIER 19 JUN CARRIES TWO PAGE ARTICLE ON SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG. SUBSTANCE IS THAT WALLENBERG STILL ALIVE AND THAT FORMER CELLMATE OF HIS IN MOSCOW PRISON, NOW LIVING IN VIENNA, WAS THREATENED BY SOVIET MILITARY ATTACHE ON 3 JUN NOT TO REVEAL ANY INFO RE WALLENBERG. THIS ALLEGEDLY IN CONNECTION WITH KHRUSHCHEV VISIT SCANDINAVIA.

2. SOURCE OF KURIER ARTICLE IS FRANZ LAUFER [redacted] NOTORIOUS INTEL FABRICATOR, ONE TIME AGENT OF AMERICAN ARMY INTEL AND OF AUSTRIAN STAPO, ARRESTED BY SOVIETS 47 AND JAILED TIL 53. AUSTRIANS ISSUED SLAM NOTICE 1959, SUGGESTING LAUFER PSYCHO.

3. WE DISCOUNT ABOVE KURIER ARTICLE BECAUSE IT CONTAINS MANY ALLEGED DETAILS TO WHICH LAUFER COULD NOT POSSIBLY HAVE HAD ACCESS IN MOSCOW AND BECAUSE INCONCEIVABLE LAUFER WOULD HAVE KEPT INFO ON WALLENBERG, IF HE HAD ANY, SECRET AFTER HIS RETURN AUSTRIA AND DURING PROLONGED LEGAL BATTLE ON HIS RESTITUTION CLAIM AGAINST AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

S E C R E T

201-592[illegible]

SECRET

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED

Copy No.

114

Chief, WE

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: S E C R E T		PROCESSING ACTION
TO: Chief, WE Division	X	MARKED FOR INDEXING
INFO.		NO INDEXING REQUIRED
FROM: [redacted]		ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
SUBJECT: [redacted] Operations O RAOUL WALLENBERG		MICROFILM

ACTION REQUIRED · REFERENCES

A.R. For Your Information

1. On 2 February 1965, Swedish TV presented a documentary on the Raoul WALLENBERG case. This program has again caused some interest in the case and has led to a statement by the Government that the case will never be considered closed as long as any aspect of WALLENBERG's fate remains subject to question. The TV program's disclosure of an American offer to intervene on behalf of the Swedish government with Soviet authorities in an effort to develop information concerning WALLENBERG's fate, has been the basis for renewed press and public comment on this case. This has been sharpened with the concurrent disclosure that the Swedish Government apparently turned this offer down.

2. Forwarded herewith for WALLENBERG's 201 are press resumes of the latest intermezzo.

[redacted]

Attachment:
Press clippings

Distribution:
~~3~~ - Chief, WE w/att
2 - [redacted] w/att

CS COPY

201-59125

CROSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER: [redacted]	DATE: 10 February 1965
	CLASSIFICATION: S E C R E T	HQS FILE NUMBER: [redacted]

DAGENS NYHETER 9 FEB 65

Oklart om svenskt nej till Wallenbergaktion

Utrikesdepartementet har nu fått tillgång till den telegramväxling som ägde rum i april 1945 mellan State Department i Washington och de amerikanska ambassaderna i Stockholm och Moskva angående diplomatisk hjälp från USA i forskningarna efter Raoul Wallenberg. Av ett telegram från dåvarande ambassadör Averell Harriman till Washington framgår att den svenska legationen i Moskva inte ansåg att en amerikansk framställning till sovjetiska utrikesministeriet skulle vara önskvärd.

På utrikesdepartementet framhåller man att det är fortfarande oklart hur det svenska avhöjandet gått till — och om avhöjandet över huvud taget kom från svenskt håll.

Dåvarande svenske ambassadören i Moskva, Staffan Söderblom, rapporterade i efterhand till UD om kontakterna i Moskva, som kommit till stånd efter ett telegram från dåvarande amerikanske ambassadören i Stockholm, Herschel Johnson. I ambassadör Söderbloms rapport heter det att amerikanska ambassaden i Moskva borde ha svarat Herschel Johnson "att den utgår ifrån att man genom State Departement vänt sig till USA:s representation i Ungern. Ambassaden borde i övrigt svårligen anse något vara att göra från amerikansk sida."

I ambassadör Harrimans rapport till State Departement den 12 april 1945 heter det däremot att svenska legationen förklarat sig inte ha anledning att tro att sovjetiska vederbörande inte gjort vad de kunde i fråga om efterforskningarna. Legationen ansåg inte amerikansk framställning önskvärd, rapporterade Harriman.

På UD:s pressbyrå framhöll man på måndagskvällen att det kan förhålla sig så att ambassador Söderblom inte bedömde amerikansk hjälp i fallet Wallenberg som fruktbar. Ambassadören hade tidigare själv gjort flera framstötar till sovjetiska myndigheter utan resultat. Men det kan å andra sidan, framhöll pressbyrån, ha varit den amerikanska ambassaden som ansåg att ytterl

Sveriges ambassadör i Moskva 1944—46 Staffan Söderblom.

ttnell USA-hjälp inte skulle tjäna mycket till.

Innehållet i telegrammen återgavs i ett TV-program den 2 februari i år.

De tre telegrammen har i översättning följande lydelse.

Secretary of State, Washington.
Stockholm den 4 april 1945.

Svenska utrikesdepartementet är mycket bekymrat över att attachén vid legationen, Raoul Wallenberg, försvunnit. Enligt obekräftade radiomeddelanden har han mördats. Svenska legationen i Moskva har instruerats att begära ryska regeringens bistånd att fastställa Wallenbergs öde.

Den 4 april kl 17 sändes detta till Moskva:

Vi hade särskilt intresse av Wallenbergs verksamhet i Ungern och skulle mycket uppskatta varje stöd som vår ambassad i Moskva kan lämna den svenska legationen i Moskva i denna sak.

JOHNSON

Am. Embassy.
Washington D april 1945.

Följande till Harriman från departementet och krigsflyktingstyrelsen (War Refugee Board):

Departementet och styrelsen skulle uppskatta om ni gåve alla möjligt stöd åt svenska legationen i Moskva vid dess hemställan till ryska regeringen om bistånd att fastställa attachéns vid svenska legationen i Budapest, Raoul Wallenbergs, öde. Krigsflyktingstyrelsen hade särskilt intresse av Wallenbergs verksamhet i Ungern på grund av hans utomordentliga arbete för att skydda judar och andra offer för fiendens förtryck under fiendens ockupation av Ungern.

STETTINIUS

*

Secretary of State, Washington.
Moskva 12 april 1945.

Svenska legationen i Moskva informerades sent i december av sovjetiska utrikesministeriet att Wallenberg var i säkerhet i Budapest. Legationen mottog senare en rapport från den svenska representationen i Bukarest att Wallenberg hade lämnat Budapest ensam med bil med okänt färdmål och att han försvunnit. Legationen i Moskva ombad därpå sovjetiska myndigheterna att söka spåra honom, vilket de lovade att göra. Svenskarna säger, att de icke ha någon anledning tro att ryssarna inte gör vad de kan, och att de inte anse att en framställning till sovjetiska utrikesministeriet från vår sida skulle vara önskvärd. Medlemmarna av den svenska representationen i Budapest förväntas anlända till Moskva inom några få dagar på väg till Stockholm och de kan möjligen ha ytterligare upplysningar om Wallenberg.

HARRIMAN

AH OSSA-13732
10 Feb 65

STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN
7 FEB 65

Telegramväxlingen om Wallenberg frisläpps av UD

I TV-programmet om Raoul Wallenberg 2 februari visades och återgavs innehållet av en telegramväxling i april 1945 mellan State Department i Washington och de amerikanska ambassadörerna i Stockholm och Moskva om möjligheten av amerikanskt diplomatiskt stöd vid efterforskningarna av Wallenberg. Texterna till tre meddelanden som ingick i telegramväxlingen har numera ställts till svenska utrikesdepartementets förfogande.

I ett telegram av 4 april 1945 till State Department hemställde dåvarande amerikanske ambassadören i Stockholm, Herschel Johnson, att amerikanska ambassaden i Moskva måtte stödja svenska legationen i Moskva i dess strävanden att genom de sovjetiska myndigheterna fastställa Wallenbergs öde.

I ett telegram av 9 april 1945 instruerade State Department sin ambassad i Moskva att ge allt erforderligt stöd åt svenska legationen.

Dåvarande amerikanske ambassadören i Moskva, Averell Harriman, rapporterade i ett telegram av 12 april 1945 att svenska legationen förklarat sig inte ha anledning att tro att sovjetiska vederbörande inte gjorde vad de kunde i fråga om dessa efterforskningar. Legationen ansåg inte att en amerikansk framställning till sovjetiska utrikesministeriet skulle vara önskvärd.

Telegrammen avspeglar kontakter som under krigets slutskede förekom mellan utrikesdepartementet och amerikanska ambassaden i Stockholm samt mellan de svenska och amerikanska beskickningarna i Moskva angående de pågående efterforskningarna av Wallenberg. framhåller UD. Svenska legationen rapporterade i efterland till utrikesdepartementet om kontakterna i Moskva.

Legationen framhöll i sin rapport att amerikanska ambassaden i Moskva torde ha svarat Herschel Johnson "att den utgår ifrån att inom genom State Department vänd sig till Amerikas representation i Ungern. Ambassaden torde i övrigt svårligen anse något vara att göra från amerikansk sida".

Av utrikesdepartementets vitbok om Raoul Wallenberg framgår att en svensk demarche gjordes den 25 april 1945 hos de sovjetiska myndigheterna i ärendet.

De tre telegrammen har i översättning följande lydelse:

*

Secretary of State, Washington
1331. 4 april kl 5 e m.
Stockholm 4 april 1945.

Svenska utrikesdepartementet är mycket bekymrat över att attachén vid legationen i Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg, försvunnit. Enligt oberkräftade radiomeddelanden har han mördats. Svenska legationen i Moskva har instruerats att begära ryska regeringens bistånd att fastställa Wallenbergs öde.

I mitt 14 den 4 april kl 6 e m sändes detta till Moskva.

Vi hade särskilt intresse av Wallenbergs verksamhet i Ungern och skulle mycket uppskatta varje sind som vår ambassad i Moskva kan lämna svenska legationen i Moskva i denna sak.

JOHNSON

*

Embassy, Moskva.
Washington 9 april 1945.

Följande till Harriman från departementet och krigsflyktingstyrelsen (War Refugee Board).

Vi hänvisar till Stockholms nr 14 den 4 april till er, sänt till departementet som nr 1231 den 4 april.

Departementet och styrelsen skulle uppskatta om ni gåve allt möjligt stöd åt svenska legationen i Moskva vid dess hemställan till ryska regeringen om bistånd att fastställa attachéns vid svenska legationen i Budapest, Raoul Wallenbergs, öde.

Krigsflyktingstyrelsen hade särskilt intresse av Wallenbergs verksamhet i Ungern på grund av hans utomordentliga arbete för att skydda judar och andra offer för fiendens förtryck under fiendens ockupation av Ungern.

STETTINIUS

*

Secretary of State, Washington
1337. 12 april kl 10.
Moskva 12 april 1945.

Svenska legationen i Moskva informerades sent i december av sovjetiska utrikesministeriet att Wallenberg tedert 324 9 april kl 7 e m var i säkerhet i Budapest. Legationen mottog senare en rapport från den svenska representationen i Bukarest att Wallenberg hade lämnat Budapest ensam med bil med okänt bestämmelse och att han försvunnit. Legationen i Moskva ombad därpå sovjetiska myndigheterna att söka spåra honom, vilket de lovade att göra. Svenskarna säger, att de icke ha någon anledning tro att ryssarna inte gör vad de kan, och att de inte anse att en framställning till sovjetiska utrikesministeriet från vår sida skulle vara önskvärd. (Sänt till departementet som nr 1331 sänt till Stockholm som nr 14.)

Medlemmarna av den svenska representationen i Budapest förväntas anlända till Moskva inom några få dagar på väg till Stockholm och d kan möjligen ge ytterligare upplysningar om Wallenberg.

HARRIMAN

AH 055A-13732
10 Feb 65

201-5925
10 Feb 65

115

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

PROCESSING ACTION

	MARKED FOR INDEXING
XX	NO INDEXING REQUIRED
	ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
	MICROFILM

TO: Chief, WE

INFO.:

FROM: [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted] Operations
RAOUL WALLENBERG

ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES

For your information

Forwarded for the record is the DAGENS NYHETER report of 12 June 1965 which quotes Prime Minister ERLANDER that the Russians continue to claim that they are unable to find WALLENBERG. ERLANDER took up the WALLENBERG case again with Soviet authorities during his current State Visit [redacted]

Attachment:
News Article

Distribution:
3 - Chief, WE, w/att
2 - [redacted] w/att

CROSS REFERENCE TO:

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER: [redacted]

DATE: 16 June 1965

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

HQS FILE NUMBER: 201-5925

Oförändrad Sovjetattityd i fallet Raoul Wallenberg

Från DN:s Moskvakorrespondent Lars Bringert

MOSKVA fredag.

Maktskiftet i Kreml har av allt att döma inte inneburit någon förändrad sovjetisk inställning till fallet Wallenberg. Statsminister Erlander tog på fredagen vid ett två och en halv timmar långt samtal med den sovjetiske regeringschefen Alexej Kosygin åter upp frågan, men utan att nå några nya resultat.

— Vårt samtal ger ingen anledning till stor optimism, förklarade hr Erlander efteråt. På ryskt håll anser man sig fortfarande inte kunna finna Wallenberg.

Frågan är dock ännu inte utagerad. Herrar Erlander och Kosygin skall fortsätta fredagens samtal på torsdag, när statsministern kommer tillbaka från Krim, och då avser man åtminstone på svenskt håll att ta upp Wallenberg igen. Samma dag skall statsministern också utanför det officiella programmet träffa den sovjetiske partichefen Leonid Brezjnev.

Med sig till Moskva hade hr Erlander inget direkt nytt Wallenbergmaterial, men väl nya synpunkter på det gamla. Vid fredagens samtal bad han också att få ta del av de ryska undersökningar som på svensk anmodan gjorts i Sovjet, men något svar tycks man dock ännu inte ha fått.

Samma synpunkter

Mycket tyder alltså på att de synpunkter Kreml kommer att framföra i stort blir densamma som Nikita Chrustjev förde med sig till Stockholm i fjol sommar.

Utöver Wallenberg togs på fredagen inga andra fall med försvunna svenskar upp, eftersom man från svensk sida inte hade något nytt material att presentera.

Däremot uttryckte hr Erlander sin stora tillfredsställelse med det ökade antal utresetillstånd som sedan Chrustjevbesöket givits sovjetiska medborgare med svensk anknytning. Bara de senaste dagarna har 25 nya ansökningar beviljats.

Sedan juli tidigt har 157 kvinnor fått utresetillstånd för att besöka svenska släktingar och 18 för att bosätta sig i Sverige. Som bekant har också elva Svenskbybor lämnat Sovjetunionen. Får 18 vuxna och 18 minderåriga invånare i den lille svenskbyn Verbivka i Ukraina ligger alltjämt ansökningar inne.

Fredagens samtal med Kosygin blev en halvtimme längre än beräknat, och under tiden fick Sovjets president Anastas Mikojan vänta på sitt åmbetsrum i Kreml och vänta på den svenske statsministerns planerade artighetsvisit. Men trots programmäverdraget hann man ändå inte gå igenom allt, utan tid för ett nytt samtal bestämdes alltså till nästa torsdag. För säkerhets skull antecknade Kosygin egenhändigt tillägget i hr Erlanders personliga program.

Den avgjort största delen av tiden i Kosygins arbetsrum — han har övertagit Stalins och Chrustjevs gamla — ägnades åt FN:s finansiella kris. Från svensk sida hävdades att man här hoppas från förflutna strider och i stället inriktar sig på att finna en metod för att lösa betalningsproblemen, samtidigt undvika debatter om tolkningsfrågor och skapa regler som i framtiden effektivt förhindrar kriser som denna.

Hr Erlander förklarade efteråt att den svenska attityden går ut på att man borde stryka ett streck över hela den juridiska debatten.

Såvitt man ännu vet gav Kosygin inga direkta svar och framförde heller inte några nya konstruktiva ryska förslag i anslutning till den svenska propån. Men i sitt tal vid den ryske regeringens stora lunch i Kreml något senare sade han:

— Vi är övertygade om att man inte kan stärka Förenta nationernas endast genom fromma önskningar...

På båda sidor förklarade man sig dock tillmäta Förenta nationernas stor betydelse.

En annan av de frågor som kom att dominera samtalet i Kreml var nedrustningsförhandlingarna i Genève. Hr Erlander betonade vikten av att nya samnanträden snarast inleds och förklarade att man på svensk sida anser att tanken på partiella framsteg bör accepteras. Ett mindre framsteg är ju också ett steg i rätt riktning, eftersom det kan medföra att både blocken får anever för ett ytterligare steg följer.

Från rysk sida betonade man att även ett litet framsteg kräver ömsesidigt förtroende, och därmed framgick alltså att Kreml i dag inte anser att något sådant existerar stormakterna emellan.

Förhandlingar

Men som också in på kriget i Vietnam. Den svenska regeringen anser, hävdades det, att snara förhandlingar med sikte på en fredlig lösning framstår som yttersta angelägna. Liknande synpunkter framförde den norske utrikesministern Einar Gerhardsen vid sitt besök i Kreml för två veckor sedan. Men den ryske attityden är alltså, vilket framgick av Kosygins intervju med de svenska journalisterna något senare, att sådana förhandlingar inte kan föras med någon annan än "det vietnamesiska folket självt".

Det svensk-sovjetiska handelsutbytet togs så upp och bl a uppehöll man sig en stund vid de pågående förhandlingarna om stora leveranser till Sovjetunionen där många svenska industrier, bland dem Kristinds Mekaniska Verkstad, är inblandade. Men om hur förhandlingarna fortlöper, när de kan tänkas bli avslutade och hur stort belopp kontraktet kommer att löpa på ville statsministern på fredagskvällen inte uttala sig.

Däremot nämndes plötsligt Kekkonenplanen om en atomvapenfri zon i Skandinavien, som normalt är ett kart sovjetiskt spörsmål, men det är möjligt att tidsnöden avgjorde. När samtalet avslutades hade ju president Mikojan som sagt redan suttit en halvtimme och väntat på hr Erlanders formella artighetsvisit.

Den genomfördes dock på traditionellt sätt och sedan bjöd allt på sovjetiska statens på fältslunch i Kreml med kaviar, piroger, hemsalad lax, vitsellad, pärlhönssoppa, fiskfilé i champagne, kalvstek med grönsaker, fordgubbsglass, kaffe med småkakor, frukt, vodka, grusiska viner, champagne och konjak.

Omkring 30 personer var närvarande, bland dem partichefen Leonid Brezjnev, Kosygin förstås, försvarsminister Rodion Malinovskij, utrikesminister Andrej Gromyko, Moskvas nye borgmästare Vladimir Promyslov, handelsminister Patolitjev, vice regeringschefen Kirill Mazurov och Ukrainas partichef Pjotr Sjelest. Däremot var president Mikojan inte med.

ATT # : 40 CESA 14077 CS 6011 201-5925

DISPATCH

SECRET

TO: Chief, WE Division

INFO:

FROM: Chief, [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted] Operations
Raoul WALLENBERG

ACTION REQUIRED REFERENCES:

A.R. FYI

XX

Forwarded herewith is some of the Swedish news coverage of the Government of Sweden's White Paper on the Raoul WALLENBERG case upon its release to the public. A copy of the White Paper has been ordered and will be forwarded to you as soon as it is received.

[redacted]

Distribution:
3 - Chief, WE w/att
2 - Chief, [redacted] w/o/att
2 - [redacted] w/o/att

Attachment:
a/s

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER: [redacted]

DATE: 24 September 1965

SECRET

201-5925 [redacted]

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

PROCESSING ACTION
- MARKED FOR INDEXING
- NO INDEXING REQUIRED
- ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
- MICROFILM

TO: Chief, WE

INFO.:

FROM: [redacted]

SUBJECT: Government White Paper on The Wallenberg Affair

ACTION REQUIRED · REFERENCES

Action: FYI

The attachments listed below on the subject of the Wallenberg affair are forwarded for Headquarters' information:

1. Embassy dispatch A-210, September 24, 1965
2. Embassy dispatch A-222, October 4, 1965
3. Swedish White Paper on the Wallenberg Affair.

[redacted]

3 Atts. HW
as stated

Distribution:
3 - Headquarters w/atts.
2 - [redacted]

OSS REFERENCE TO	DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER	DATE
	[redacted]	9 October 1965
	TOP CLASSIFICATION: SECRET	HQS FILE NUMBER: [redacted]

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

PROCESSING ACTION

MARKED FOR INDEXING

XX NO INDEXING REQUIRED

ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING

MICROFILM

TO: Chief, European Division

INFO:

FROM: [redacted]

SUBJECT: [redacted] Operations
RAOUL WALLENBERG

ACTION REQUIRED · REFERENCES: A.R. FYI

Forwarded herewith for Subject's 201 are the latest reports from the Swedish press concerning his purported fate.

[redacted]

Attachments:
New Clippings (2)

Distribution:
3 - Chief, EUR w/atts
2 [redacted] w/o/atts

CROSS REFERENCE TO

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER: [redacted]

DATE: 17 Oct. 66

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

HQS FILE NUMBER: 201-5925

[redacted]

Raoul Wallenberg died on [illegible] August 1955 in [illegible] hospital of a prison camp at a small railroad station Pioma in Siberia. The administrative center of the camp was located in the city of Krasnoyarsk west of Itkutsk. [illegible] Wallenberg's death certificate, [illegible] "[illegible]kton" which the Russians called the post mortum record. The Russian authorities only need to look in these records [illegible] to finally give a clear answer on the Wallenberg case.

The person who says this is Doria Bjorkelund, born in Russia in 1893 of Finnish-Swedish parents. He was imprisoned in his home in Helsinki in 1945 at the order of the Russian control commission and was sent to the USSR despite the fact that he was a Finnish citizen. For ten years and six months, Bjorkelund [illegible] thoroughly to know the prisons and concentration camps of Stalin's time.

"During my last summer in Russia in 1955, I was sent to a camp in Krasnoyarski on the Vladivostok line. Before I was sent away from this concentration camp in August, an old German prisoner who had been in a hospital arrived at this camp. I have forgotten his name but he said to me: "A Swede with the name Wallenberg is in the hospital. He is very ill but when he heard that there is a person here with the name Bjorkelund he asked me to contact you. Wallenberg wished that you would inform the Swedish Embassy regarding his location."

I remember that I said to the German that "The devil knows when I shall be a free agent but I shall remember it." Then my German friend said that Wallenberg was captured in Budapest [illegible] in 1945 when he

served there with the Swedish Red Cross. He was accused of spying for the Americans, the German said. He was sentenced for ten years for this.

My friend did not know anything else.

But two days later, I was reminded again about Wallenberg. From the same hospital a German who was named Diehl arrived. After obtaining his freedom, has lived in East Germany. I attempted to pump him for information about the Swede.

Diehl answered, "Certainly there was such a person, but he died yesterday and was taken to the funeral room."

The answer was not noteworthy during the prevailing conditions but I asked, "Are you quite sure of this?" "Indeed, I lay two beds away from him."

"Do you know where he was going?"

"No, I had not spoken with Wallenberg but I know that he was from Sweden and that he was taken in Budapest," answered Diehl.

The above version of Raoul Wallenberg's fate is remarkable at least in that the witness has been in Finland since 1955. It differs completely from the versions up to this time. According to Soviet information, Wallenberg should have died in a prison in Moscow in July 1947. This assertion has been contradicted by the Swedes with regard to the reports which indicate that he was alive much later. The most important one is an account of Prof. Hanna Svartz. At a meeting with a Russian doctor colleague in 1961, Prof. Svartz said that he learned that Wallenberg was alive but "in very poor condition."

On the other hand, the Swedish historians Elsa and Hans Villius maintained in an attention-getting work in the beginning of this year

that the Russian information about Wallenberg's death in 1947 could not be refuted and that "the burden of proof lies with those who wish to maintain that Wallenberg was alive after 1947."

Judging from everything, Bjorkelund has no reason to remain unknown to the Swedish Foreign Department, despite the fact that he returned to Finland already in 1955.

[redacted]

The Finnish State Police [illegible] to ask me about the Raoul Wallenberg case when they questioned me after my arrival home from my Russian imprisonment," said Doris Bjorkelund on Friday to Dagens Nyheter's correspondent. "And I myself had not thought about the Swede. I was obviously very worn out after my ten hard years in prison and had not been able to follow all the events in the west."

The same representative of the State Police who questioned Bjorkelund in 1945 contacted him on Friday. The policeman only stated that he had forgotten to touch on the Wallenberg case during the questioning. In addition, Sweden TV telephoned and planned to interview them on Saturday.

[illegible] said the lively 3-year old whom Stalin had not succeeded in breaking.

Bjorkelund located the prison camp where Wallenberg was said to have become ill and died on 19 or 20 August 1955. It was a transit camp at the Paima railroad station which lies in the Krasnoyarski Kayon, about 100 kilometers east of Taschet about half way between the cities of Krasnoyarski and Taschet. Paima is a very little station only a stop on the Vladivostok line.

The death certificate, also the post-mortem report should be found among the records of the hospital in Paima, if the two Germans spoke the truth and they probably had no reason to lie.

Later Doris Bjorkelund naturally had heard about Wallenberg but he had not thought that his information would be considered to be important.

"I know very little -- only what the German prisoners related. In [illegible] I began to write my book about the time of the imprisonment, [illegible] that I [illegible] that it perhaps would be worthwhile to write down everything which I know. But more than that which Dagens Nyheter reported on Friday, I do not know."

Boris Bjorkelund has written his book in Russian. It was translated into Finnish. His parents were Finnish Swedes but lived in Russia when Boris went to school. But he has always had his Finnish citizenship despite the fact that he served in the Russian Navy prior to the revolution. He speaks Swedish with a strong Russian accent despite all the years in his parents' homeland.

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DISPATCH

SECRET

[redacted] Chief, European Division

[redacted] Interest in Raoul Wallenberg Case

CS COPY FILE: 201-833512

Reference: [redacted] of 13 July 1970

Attached hereto is a note for [redacted] to which is appended a memorandum regarding Karl-Gustav SVINGEL, concerning whom [redacted] queried me on 7 July 1970.

[redacted]

Attachment:
Letter and Memo - USC/

Distribution:
2 - [redacted] w/att
2 - [redacted] w/att
[redacted]
2-c/DUR w/att
3 August 1970

[redacted] COPY 201-05925

DISPATCH SYMBOL AND NUMBER

[redacted]

SECRET

August 3, 1970

Dear Carl Axel,

I'm sure I don't need to tell you how much I enjoyed seeing you on 7 July, and meeting your colleague. I only wish I could have been more helpful to you at that time.

I attach a brief note on Svingel, which probably doesn't add very much to what you already know about him. As far as we are aware, Svingel is not engaged in activities other than those which are publicly known. (Quite honestly, we had long thought that your sister service might have been using him, since he does have interesting connections in the East.)

Please let me know if you feel there is anything further I might be able to do to assist you in this matter. As I mentioned in Hamburg, I am hoping to get up to Scandinavia in the fall, and would greatly enjoy seeing you again at that time. Meanwhile, very best wishes,

3 August 1970

SUBJECT: Karl Gustav Svingel
Born: 31 March 1916, Hjärtum, Sweden
Commissioned Representative of the Swedish National Committee of the Lutheran World Council in West Berlin

1. Svingel has resided in Berlin since 1954, when he gave up a career as an opera singer to become a professional social service worker. He now resides at 5 Winklerstrasse, Berlin Grunewald, in a large villa ("Haus Victoria") where needy elderly persons are cared for and housed for brief periods of time. He also makes these premises available to a group of attorneys and West German officials who are involved in the official program of the West German Government to secure the release of political prisoners from the East in return for cash ransom payments. This involves providing lodgings and food for persons who are brought from the East in cases where no publicity is desired, or when the attorneys wish to avoid formal processing at the West Berlin Refugee Center.

2. Svingel has close personal ties with West German SPD leader Herbert Wehner and the latter's family, presumably emanating from Wehner's close political contacts in Sweden. Svingel has used these connections to assist prisoner exchange attorneys Wolfgang Vogel, the latter's West Berlin counterpart, Juergen Stange, and Reymar von Wedel (a West German Protestant lay official with leftist connections, who is involved in prisoner exchange and ransom matters on behalf of the German Lutheran Church) in by passing lower echelons of the German bureaucratic structure in order to keep the prisoner exchange and ransom program in operation. Svingel concentrates primarily on family reunification cases, which he handles through Vogel. These are arranged for private persons in a position to make the high ransom payments which are involved.

3. Svingel, who has claimed to have quasi-diplomatic status, travels regularly into East Berlin and through East Germany to Scandinavia. He has admitted to having brought out persons from East to West Berlin in his private car in what he described as a "purely legal" manner. He is extremely reticent about discussing details of his activities and contacts in East Berlin, except to say that he is personally acquainted with East German State Secretary for Church Affairs Hans Seigewasser. It is known that he delivers various kinds of goods purchased in West Berlin to Vogel's offices in East Berlin. These appear to be destined for the church members in East Germany.

4. Svingel maintains close personal contacts with Vogel's divorced wife, Eva, whom the East German authorities permit to live in West Berlin with their two children, and whose apartment Vogel uses as his West Berlin base of operations. At one time Svingel arranged for Vogel's son to go to school in Sweden.

5. Svingel has been awarded the Grosse Verdienstkreuz des Verdienstordens by the German Federal Republic.

201-005925

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OFFICIAL DISPATCH

VIA AIR
(Specify Air or Sea Pouch)

DISPATCH NO. ODCW-4092
21-6-26/3

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO [redacted]

DATE 19 APR 57

FROM Chief, WE

SUBJECT { GENERAL / SPECIFIC } [redacted] Exploitation of Anti-Soviet Attitudes in Scandinavia

ACTION REQUIRED For your information and appropriate action

1. The recent Soviet threats against the governments of Denmark, Norway and Sweden; Izvestia's protestations against "renascent militarism" in Finland; the sudden tragic end of the Wallenberg case in Sweden; renewed interest in Denmark in the fate of Arne Munch-Pedersen; renewed espionage revelations in Sweden and Denmark--all these have served to make the population of Scandinavia suspicious of Soviet activities and objectives and responsive to additional general charges of Soviet espionage and subversio

2. In order to take advantage of current anti-Soviet feeling in Scandinavia (perhaps also to set the stage for appropriate replay in Iceland to attack the Communist position there), would it be possible for the NEROS to arrange for an "expose" on Soviet espionage and subversion? We suggest that an attempt be made to draw an analogy between the Soviet espionage-subversive system and an iceberg, indicating that the part that becomes obvious to the public is only a very small portion of the total. If this idea has already been used by [redacted] or by independent Danish editorialists, we leave it to the Station's discretion as to whether or not its additional use would be advantageous.

[redacted]

17 April 1957

Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - [redacted]
1 - RI
2 - WE-1/D

[redacted]

(Coordinating Officer)

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

[redacted]

FORM NO. 51-29
JUN 1949

[redacted]

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]

ABRAM MENDELEVICH KALINSKI [redacted] AS 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

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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 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

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

123

SECRET
(When Filled In)

EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION

DOC. SYMBOL & NO.	DATE OF DOC.	FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY			

SUBJECT

SOURCE INFORMATION

SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION

EXTRACT (Also site doc. distribution, Diagram, No., etc. - if applicable)

NON-FILMABLE MATERIAL

DESCRIPTION:

Oversize newspaper clippings (Stockholm)

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- 005925			

867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

E.2, IMPDET CL BY: (G)(E.2)

(7-46)

124

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. [redacted]	SOURCE [redacted]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 4 Jan 53	ANALYST Eng.
SUBJECT Karl Kindermann			DATE 19 Mar. 53.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

CROSS REFERENCE FORM	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.			
		201	5925	NS.

(TS)

FORM NO. 58-34
DEC 1952

125

SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO: Not Classified	SOURCE: CSS/HR	DATE OF DOCUMENT: No Date	ANALYST: Julius Roberts
SUBJECT: RE: WALLENBERG, Raoul			DATE: 14 July 1955

PERTINENT INFORMATION

This is reference to material on file in Biographic Register O.C.D. For pertinent information call X 3163.

WALLENBERG4RAOUL 385 BR5000R44
1/1 THADES

THIS IS REFERENCE TO MATERIAL ON
FILE IN BIOGRAPHIC REGISTER, O. C. D.

WALLENBERG4RAOUL 385 BR5000R44
1/2 PUS THADES

THIS IS REFERENCE TO MATERIAL ON
FILE IN BIOGRAPHIC REGISTER, O. C. D.

WALLENBERG, Raoul

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM SECRET	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		
		201-6925	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. Not Classified	SOURCE (OUT 12293) Cable # 354	DATE OF DOCUMENT July 1, 1944	ANALYST [redacted]
SUBJECT RE: Wallenberg, Raoul			DATE 15 July 1955

PERTINENT INFORMATION

OSS
Cable [redacted]

PARAPHRASED

RE TARBO'S INFORMATION ABOUT THE WALLENBURG'S (SIC) MISSION. FROM THE SUBJECTS' PERSONAL HISTORY WE SUPPOSE HE WOULD BE OF DOUBTFUL ASSISTANCE ON OUR ACTIVITIES. HOWEVER, WE TAKE IT FOR GRANTED THAT YOU CONFERRED WITH 799 ABOUT THE MATTER AND CONSIDERED WHETHER THERE WAS ANY CHANCE THAT THE MISSION COULD BE UTILIZED FOR OUR BENEFIT.

ANALYST'S NOTE: There were no references on this cable nor further identifiing information.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM	SECRET	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	201-5925	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. [redacted]	SOURCE [redacted]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 4 October 1950	ANALYST [redacted]
SUBJECT Friedrich Salomon Israel HOLLANDER, et al			DATE 14 July 1955

PERTINENT INFORMATION

Memorandum for: The Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

. . . VERBATIM

3. ENGELMANN is identical with Stefan ENGELMANN, born on 8 February 1899 at Pota, Hungary. He is of Jewish origin, a former Hungarian citizen now considered stateless. During World War II he associated and collaborated with Raoul WALLENBERG in Hungary in connection with his activities in behalf of the Jews.

. . .

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM SECRET

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 201-5925

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SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. [redacted]	SOURCE (IN 350-1) [redacted]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 15 April 1951	ANALYST [redacted]
SUBJECT GHEORGHE VAS			DATE 14 July 1955

PERTINENT INFORMATION

CABLE TO KARLF

PARAPHRASED

THIS CABLE CONCERNS GHEORGHE VAS, BUT THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION DOES CONCERN THE SUBJECT OF THIS DOSSIER. THE REASON FOR THE SWEDISH INTENSE INTEREST IN THE ARREST AND NATURE OF GHEORGHE VAS IS THAT PRIOR TO VAS'S ARREST HE INFORMED THE SWEDES THAT HE HAD BEEN IN A RUMANIAN PRISON FOR FOUR YEARS WHERE RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS ALSO HELD. (WALLENBERG IS THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS IN 1945 UNDER MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES. WALLENBERG CASE IS HANDLED BY THE HIGHEST SWEDISH-SOVIET LEVELS.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM SECRET	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		
		201-5925	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1953

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SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. [redacted]	SOURCE [redacted]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 29 August 1951	ANALYST [redacted]
SUBJECT [redacted] Progress Report for August 1951			DATE 14 July 1955

PERTINENT INFORMATION

TO [redacted]
FROM: [redacted]

Operational

This document concerns the progress report of [redacted] however, the following information was taken verbatim from this report. There is no other mention of the subject of this dossier.

. . .

3. [redacted] stated that fnu HAMMERSKELD (phonetic), a member of the Swedish Legation in Vienna (not mentioned in the Amtskalender for 1951), had come to see him during August in connection with the attempt to ransom or rescue WALLENBERG, Swedish ex-Minister to Hungary mentioned in [redacted] HAMMERSKELD had indicated that certain leads were developing to Hungarians now in Austria who had information on the case of WALLENBERG. [redacted] is to furnish assistance in contacting these as yet unnamed Hungarians.

. . .

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN 201-5925 GRANTED [redacted]

WALLENBERG, Raoul

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM	SECRET	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		201-5925	

FORM NO. DEC 1952 59-34

SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. [redacted]	SOURCE [redacted]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 20 September 1951	ANALYST [redacted]
SUBJECT Nikolaus von MASBURG			DATE 14 July 1955

PERTINENT INFORMATION

TO: [redacted]
FROM: [redacted]

Operational

REF: [redacted]

VERBATIM

1. We feel that [redacted] explains the genesis of the investigation mentioned in [redacted] Furthermore, that [redacted] local British intelligence representative and not a Swedish official, requested [redacted] to check on the matter. To date, [redacted] has not mentioned the WALLENBERG (fnu) case or any of its ramifications, and we have likewise kept mum on the subject.

. . .

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN 201-5925 [redacted]

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM SECRET	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		
		201-5925	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

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SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. [redacted]	SOURCE EE/PI	DATE OF DOCUMENT 15 October 1952	ANALYST [redacted]
SUBJECT Transfer of Hungarian Cards Files			DATE 15 July 1955

PERTINENT INFORMATION

The following information was taken verbatim from Microfilm Reel 2128 concerning the subject of this dossier.

. . .

WALLENBERG

Nationality: Swedish

Status: Secretary of Swedish Legation

[redacted]ble) 17 Feb. 1945

From FEINE to Foreign Office (date and 1st of text cut): Swedish Minister is in hiding at an unknown place in Budapest. WALLENBERG, the Swedish Secretary of Legation, has put himself under German protection (Waffen SS). This is probably due to certain activities of the Hungarian police of the Arrow Cross. ..... By a decision of the cabinet, the Foreign Minister of the Swedish government has notified the government of the rupture of diplomatic relations.

. . .

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM	SECRET	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		
			201-	5925

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. [redacted]	SOURCE [redacted]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 2 December 1952	ANALYST [redacted]
SUBJECT Boris KAMINSKY			DATE

PERTINENT INFORMATION

TO: [redacted]
FROM: Chief, [redacted]

Ref: [redacted]

VERBATIM:

. . .

3. We should like to point out a coincidence between the referenced report [redacted] and a previous [redacted] report [redacted], in which the latter alleges that [redacted] was attempting to arrange for the ransom and release of Raoul WALLENBERG (sic), a Swedish diplomat who disappeared in Hungary in January, 1945. We have been informed that Raoul is a member of the family that controls the Wallenberg Company. Although the possibility is admittedly slim, we wonder if there might be a connection between [redacted] request and [redacted] allegation.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM	SECRET	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.	
		201-6925	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

133

SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. [redacted]	SOURCE [redacted]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 24 December 1952 ✓	ANALYST [redacted]
SUBJECT Reports from [redacted] to Western Intelligence Services			DATE 14 July 1955

PERTINENT INFORMATION

This document is untranslated and further information may be gained by reviewing this document.

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM SECRET	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 201-5925

FORM NO. DEC 1952 59-34

SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. [redacted]	SOURCE [redacted]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 23 January 1953	ANALYST [redacted]
SUBJECT Dr. KARL KINDERMANN			DATE 14 July 1954

PERTINENT INFORMATION

CABLE FROM [redacted]

TO DIR, [redacted]

PARAPHRASED

DR KARL KINDERMANN, WOLFACH/SCHWARZWALD, VISITED MINISTER PATTERSON ON 22 JANUARY 1953 WITH A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION FROM THE DUTCH MINISTER AND REQUESTED A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION TO AMBASSADOR BUTTERWORTH IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN. HE WANTED TO DISCUSS WITH BUTTERWORTH THE POSSIBILITY OF PERSUADING THE SWEDISH TO EXCHANGE ENBOM FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG, THE SWEDE WHO WAS ARRESTED IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 BY RUSSIANS AND UNHEARD OF SINCE. [redacted] CONVERSATION WITH KINDERMANN REVEALED LATTER CONTACT OF CAPOTE AND ALMOST CERTAINLY WAS ACTING FOR CAPOTE IN THE WALLENBERG MATTER. THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT THIS IS A SOVIET ATTEMPT TO GET ENBOM, SINCE KINDERMANN NEVER KNEW WALLENBERG AND HIS EXPLANATIONS DO NOT STAND UP.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

PERMISSION TO INCLUDE IN 201-5925 GRANTED BY [illegible] BY [illegible] DATE [illegible]

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM SECRET	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		
		201-5925	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. [redacted]	SOURCE [redacted]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 27 March 1953	ANALYST [redacted]
SUBJECT Professor Dr. Achmid BIGI			DATE 14 July 1955

PERTINENT INFORMATION

This document concerns the activities of Dr. Achmid BIGI. Below is information taken verbatim from the subject report concerning the subject of this dossier:

. . .

Efforts of BIGI to determine for a Swedish newspaperman named Rudolph PHILIPS and the Swedish Consulate in Cologne the whereabouts of the missing Swedish diplomat Raoul WALLENBERG.

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM SECRET	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 2014-5925

FORM NO. DEC 1952 59-34

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SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. [redacted]	SOURCE [redacted]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 15 April 1954	ANALYST [redacted]
SUBJECT Ernst Axel TERABERG			DATE 15 July 1955

PERTINENT INFORMATION

This document was not available for review by the analyst consolidating this dossier. It is suggested that for pertinent information concerning Raoul WALLENBERG, a visit to the [redacted] would be of some assistance.

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM SECRET	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		
		201-5925	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

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SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO. [redacted]	SOURCE [redacted]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 7 October 1954	ANALYST [redacted]
SUBJECT Jaromir Alexander BALCAR, et al			DATE 14 July 1955

PERTINENT INFORMATION

TO: [redacted]
FROM: Chief, [redacted]

This document concerns Jaromir Alexander BALCAR, however, below is information taken verbatim from this report:

. . .

4. A CIC report received via the [redacted]tation in August 1954 and based upon statements made by Sven ALLARD, Swedish Minister in Vienna, states that Jaromir BALCAR is ROHAN's true name. Subject (BALCAR) was described by ALLARD as a petty criminal, liar, and possibly a Czech IS agent. . . . ALLARD further stated that ROHAN was invited to Sweden in 1953 or early 1954 and interrogated by Swedish officials as a result of a statement he made to the Swedish Legation in Vienna to the effect that he could provide information concerning the disappearance of Swedish diplomat Raoul WALLENBERG in Budapest when that city was occupied by Soviet forces. The Swedes found his statements to be fabrications based on newspaper accounts of WALLENBERG's disappearance.

. . .

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM SECRET	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		
		201-5925	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED

FILE NO.	SOURCE	DATE OF DOCUMENT	CROSS FILED BY
[redacted]	[redacted]	23 November 1954	ANALYST: [redacted]
SUBJECT: Hungarian Contacts in Sweden and Finland			DATE: 14 July 1955

PERTINENT INFORMATION

TO [redacted]
FROM [redacted]

This document does not concern the subject of this dossier, however, the following information was quoted verbatim which makes mention to WALLENBERG:

. . .

GEIGER, Kalman

Manager of the "Mellan Europeask Aktie Bolaget," (probably no longer in existence), GEIGER is a Hungarian national with considerable influence in Swedish circles. GEIGER assisted informant in inserting Roul WALLENBERG into Hungary during WW II as an agent of OSS. . . .

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

ANALYST'S NOTE: The WALLENBERG mentioned above may not be identical with the subject of this dossier.

PERMISSION TO INCLUDE ... 201-5925 GRANTED ... BY: ... DATE: ...

WALLENBERG, Raoul

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM SECRET

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. 201-5925

FORM NO. 59-34 DEC 1952

139

SECRET

ABSTRACT OF DOCUMENT BEING CROSS FILED			CROSS FILED BY
FILE NO [redacted]	SOURCE [redacted]	DATE OF DOCUMENT 29 April 1955	ANALYST [redacted]
SUBJECT [redacted]			DATE 11 July 1955

PERTINENT INFORMATION

This document was inaccessible as of the date of this consolidation. The following information was taken verbatim from the chrono copy held [redacted]

. . .

3. For the [redacted] Their basic interest is in positive intelligence and related studies in the adjacent Iron Curtain areas plus Finland . . . The following types of material are of especial interest to them:

. . .

d. Any information on Raoul WALLENBERG.

. . .

THIS IS ALL THE INFORMATION PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT IN THIS DOCUMENT.

CROSS-REFERENCE FORM	SECRET	FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.		
			201-5925	

FORM NO. 59-34
DEC 1952

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CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY
SECRET

PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST

TO RI/ANALYSIS SECTION

DATE 20 Jan 65

FROM RI/AN 1201

INSTRUCTIONS

SECTION I

201 - 5925

DSA - 1178

WALLENBURG, PAUL

OCCUPATION POSITION

SECTION II

CITIZENSHIP

SECTION III

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

COMMENTS

CS COPY

201- 5925

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Form No. 1 Oct 56 831

PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST

TO RI/ANALYSIS SECTION

FROM

INSTRUCTIONS: [illegible]

SECTION I: [illegible]

SECTION II: [illegible]

SECTION III: [illegible]

SECTION IV: [illegible]

SECTION I

201 NO

SOURCE DOCUMENT

NAME

NAME VARIANT

PHOTO

BIRTH DATE

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH

OTHER IDENTIFICATION

OCC POS CODE

OCCUPATION POSITION

SECTION II

CRYPTONYM

PSEUDONYM

SECTION III

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

ACTION DATE

SECOND COUNTRY INTEREST

THIRD COUNTRY INTEREST

COMMENTS

VERIFIED

PERMANENT CHANGE

PUNCHED

RESTRICTED

SIGNATURE

201

Form No. 1 Oct. 56 831 Use previous editions

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141

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(When Filled In)

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION
	RI FILE NO.
	2. DISPATCH NO. SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. 4. DATE
	5. SOURCE CAPTIONING 6. DATE OF INFO. 8. EVALUATION
9. ANALYST 9. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN 11. DATE

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

12. CROSS REFERENCED TO THIS FILE	13. TRANSFERRED TO RI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

14.

Reference Document
Filed Here

WALLANBERG, RAOUL
DOB ?

[redacted]
4 Dec 58

CIT ?
201-5925

File This Cross Reference Sheet Here

EMIL BRUGGER [redacted] STATES THAT SUBJ. THE SWEDISH DIPL, WHO DISAPPEARED IN BUCHAREST IN 45, HAD NOT DIED IN LJUBLJANA PRISON IN MOSCOW IN 47, AS THE SOV. CLAIMED, BUT WAS IN FACT ALIVE IN VLADIMIR PRISON AS OF 51.

15.

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. [redacted]

SECRET

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION
[redacted] - POSSIBLE LEAD FOR INFORMATION ON SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG	2. FILE NO. [redacted] 006 107 [redacted]
	3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO. [redacted] 4. DATE 05 APR 57
	7. SOURCE OR AUTHOR 8. DATE OF INFO 9. EVALUATION
5. ANALYST 6. DATE PROCESSED	10. DISSEMINATED IN 11. DATE

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

12. CROSS REFERENCED TO THIS FILE	13. TRANSFERRED TO NI FILE NO.
201-005925	

14. PERTINENT INFORMATION

WALLENBERG, RAOUL (201-005925)
ON 19 FEB 1957, [redacted] MET IN MUNICH TWO ESTIONIANS, ROMULUS MANDEL AND ELMAR LIPPING, FROM THE ESTIONIAN LABOR SERVICE COMPANY STATIONED IN NUERNBERG. BOTH MUST BE PRESUMED AWARE OF [redacted] MANDEL REPORTED TO [redacted] THAT HE HAD RECENTLY MADE THE ACQUAINTANCE OF ONE E (?) WALLENSTEIN, GERMAN NATIONAL AND LATE RETURNEE FROM SOVIET CAPTIVITY IN FALL 1956, NOW RESIDING EITHER IN HEIDELBERG OR FRANKFURT/MAIN AND WORKING FOR A TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT PRODUCER. WALLENSTEIN TOLD MANDEL HE HAD FORMERLY SERVED WITH THE GERMAN EMBASSY IN BUKAREST/RUMANIA; THAT HE WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS AFTER THEY ARRIVED IN RUMANIA (TIME NOT GIVEN); THAT HE WAS SENTENCED BY THE SOVIETS TO 25 YEARS IN PRISON IN 1947; THAT HE SERVED SOME OF HIS SENTENCE IN VORKUTA. WALLENSTEIN THEN TOLD MANDEL THAT HE HAD MET THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IN VORKUTA IN 1955 OR 1956. WALLENSTEIN SAID THAT THIS WAS THE SAME RAOUL WALLENBERG WHO WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS IN BUDAPEST/HUNGARY IN 1945. WHILE UNABLE TO ASSESS THE VALIDITY OF THE ABOVE, [redacted] NOTED THE BIG DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WALLENSTEIN STORY ABOUT RAOUL WALLENBERG AND THE RECENT OFFICIAL SOVIET NOTIFICATION OF THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THAT WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN THE LUBYANKA IN MOSCOW IN 1947.

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO. [redacted] 201-005925

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

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SECRET

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT	DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION
	1. AI FILE NO.
	2. DESCRIPTION OF SOURCE DOCUMENT SYMBOL NO. / 3. DATE
	4. SOURCE CLASSIFICATION / 5. DATE OF INPUT / 6. EVALUATION
7. SUBJECT / 8. DATE CONCERNED	9. RECEIVED FROM / 10. DATE

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

11. DOCUMENT RETURNED TO THIS FILE	12. TRANSFERRED TO AI FILE NO.

PERTINENT INFORMATION

WALKER, [illegible]
[illegible]
ALK M DOB ?

[redacted]

10 Aug 62

LIT ?
DOC. ?
DOCUMENT REPORTS [illegible] [redacted]
WORKED FOR [illegible]

104096

FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

FORM 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

143

SECRET

EXTRACT AND CROSS REFERENCE

DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION

DOC. SYMBOL & NO.	DATE OF DOC.	FILE CLASSIFICATION OF RECORD COPY			
[redacted]	24 Sep 65				

SOURCE INFORMATION

SOURCE CRYPTONYM	DATE OF INFO.	EVALUATION

TEXT OF EXTRACT (Also cite doc. distribution, Dispatch No., etc. - if applicable)

NON-FILMABLE MATERIAL

DESCRIPTION:

Att to [redacted]
Newspaper clippings

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)

Wallenburg, Raoul. 201- 5925

FORM 12-72 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

U.S. IMPRINT CL. BY [redacted]

(1-66)

SECRET

DOCUMENT TRANSFER AND CROSS REFERENCE

SUBJECT OF DOCUMENT

DOCUMENT IDENTIFICATION

1. FILE NO.

3. DISPATCH OR SOURCE DOC. SYMBOL NO.

4. DATE

7. SOURCE CRYPTONYM

8. DATE OF INFO.

9. EVALUATION

5. ANALYST

6. DATE PROCESSED

10. DISSEMINATED TO

11. DATE

DOCUMENT DISPOSITION

12. CROSS REFERENCED TO THIS FILE

13. TRANSFERRED TO 01 FILE NO.

14. PERTINENT INFORMATION

WALLENBERG, RAOUL
201-005925
SEX M DOB ?

100-006-139/04
CD -00691
19 NOV 65
A01 P1

CIT ?
CCC ?
PP 20, 30, 31.
SUBJ NAME APPEARS IN EIN SCHWETZER ERLEBT DIE SOVIET UNION BY EMIL BRUGGER.

R 651130212S

FILE IN 201-

15. FILE THIS FORM IN FILE NO.

FORM 867 SEE PREVIOUS EDITIONS.

SECRET

145

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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 site doc. distribution, Biscom. No., etc. - if applicable)

NON-FILMABLE MATERIAL

DESCRIPTION:

"Aftonbladet" 31 Jan 80 newspaper article.

MATERIAL CAN BE FOUND IN 201 FOLDER

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SUBJECT OF 201 (Last, First, Middle) Wallenberg, Raoul	201- 5925			

FORM 10-72 867 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

E.O. IMPDET CL. BY 007432

(7-46)

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]

147

SECRET NOFORN

COUNTERINTELLIGENCE INFORMATION REPORT

[redacted]

14 September 1993

COUNTRY: USSR

SUBJECT: Background on Raoul WALLENBERG

DOI: 1940s to 1989

SOURCE: [redacted]

[ACTION: IMS]

1. By late 1989, it was common knowledge in the [redacted] KGB's Second Chief Directorate (internal security and counterintelligence--SCD) that the Swedish diplomat, Raoul WALLENBERG, was shot after three or four years of captivity in Lyubyanka Prison in Moscow. The year of his death would be 1948 or 1949.

2. [redacted]

3. Several years ago, a KGB representative met with a relative of WALLENBERG to inform the family that the diplomat had died in a camp in 1948 or 1949. In the KGB mindset, however, WALLENBERG was too famous a figure to put in a prison camp where he might have been recognized and his treatment later reported to the world. Therefore, the rumor that WALLENBERG was seen in a prison camp in the 1950s and 1960s was untrue.

4. WALLENBERG was kidnapped by the NKVD in Budapest in 1945. He was accused of being an agent for a Western intelligence service [NFI]. WALLENBERG was taken directly to Lyubyanka Prison where he was interrogated for several years and then shot. [Source Comment: WALLENBERG's death was typical for this cruel period in Soviet history.]

WARNING NOTICE - INTELLIGENCE SOURCES OR METHODS INVOLVED

CL BY 0198516
DECL OADR
DRV HUM 4-82

SECRET NOFORN

SBCI-8372

5. As of late 1989, no one in Department 2 was holding WALLENBERG's file. If it existed, the file was probably in the Central KGB Archives in the city of Tomsk, to which many of the files from 1917 to late 1940s period were sent. The archive building in Tomsk was located in the center of Tomsk on a hill. The brick was a rosemary (sic) color, in the late nineteenth century tradition. It was surrounded by a combination of brick walls and fences. There were bars on the windows.

HEADQUARTERS COMMENTS:

1. Raoul WALLENBERG was a Swedish diplomat abducted by the Soviets in Hungary in 1945. His fate has been the subject of controversy for over 35 years.

2. This report was written in response to an FOIA request forwarded to [redacted] by IMS.

ALL PORTIONS CARRY CLASSIFICATION AND CONTROLS OF OVERALL DOCUMENT

Originator: [redacted]

Distribution:

1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
2 - [redacted]

31 March 1947

SECRET SECRET

TO: Washington (FBI)

FROM: [redacted] SUB

SUBJECT: Cassian ERIKSSON

REFERENCE: [redacted] dated 19 March 1947.

Due to an oversight the above Subject was not checked in our files prior to the writing of our [redacted]

Our files, however, reveal little beyond confirming the information that Subject had during the spring of 1945, been in contact with a representative of the O.S.S. Mission in Stockholm.

According to information on file the Subject was born in Hälsingborg, Sweden. During 1945 was an employee of the firm Einar Erikkson & Co, Kungsgatan, Hälsingborg. During this period it is also confirmed Subject was actively engaged in smuggling individuals out of Denmark. [redacted]

It will be noted a discrepancy exists in Subject's previous and present statements as to his birthplace and place of employment during the year 1945.

Since Subjects leaving this office as indicated in the above reference we have heard nothing further regarding his whereabouts or his activities but from Mrs. VON DARIEL, on 31 March 1947, it is learned that she is still in contact with the Subject and that he is continuing to work on the case in her behalf. Mrs. Von DARIEL appeared reluctant to reveal any of the details of the activities presently being carried out be the Subject. She did, however, say she would ask Subject to again take up contact with our representative in order that he may be informed of the latest developments in the case.

DISTRIBUTION: Washington 2
File 2

DOC. MICRO. SER.
MAR 13 1972
MICROFILMED

149

XARZ-26032

[redacted]

14 March 1947

TO: [redacted]

FROM: FBI

SUBJECT: Cesian ERIKSSON

REFERENCE: [redacted] of 19 March 1947

1. The subject case appears to be of no interest to the organization although a summary of the facts in the reference will be transmitted to the Department of State.

2. You are requested to have no further contact with Subject but perhaps to arrange with Mrs. von DARDEL to keep you informed of any further developments.

DOC. MICRO. SER.
MAR 13 1972
MICROFILMED

CLASSIFICATION REVIEW EO 12065
COMPLETED ON
LEGAL ATIVE CL BY
DECL REVIEW ON
DERIVED FROM

CONFIDENTIAL

by
date

Work Reg-Int-127

5 ATTMENTS.

Day 11

LCAS-WASH-REG-INT-127

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CS COPY

DR-005725

85-93

March 1947 XARX-26032

To: Washington (FBL)

From: [redacted]

SUBJECT: Gustan ERIKSSON

EVALUATION: F-6

On the evening of 21 February 1947, a member of this office was telephoned by one who later identified himself as Gustan ERIKSSON. ERIKSSON stated he had tried to contact Mr. Horby, formerly of the OSS mission here and had subsequently been referred to a member of this office in order to learn of Mr. Horby's whereabouts. When Subject was informed of his long previous departure Subject stated his business as wanting to give information re the whereabouts of Raoul WALLENBERG and four American officers whom he knew are being held prisoners by the Russians. It was agreed to meet Subject on the following Monday in order to hear his story.

As biographical background Subject gave the following information: Subject claims Swedish nationality, having been born at Hofors, Sweden, 17 August 1916. Subject possessed no passport or other valid identification. He did, however, present a Swedish Personkort Nr 590218 of 1945, listing his residence at that time at Hotel A.B.K, Östgatan 19, Stockholm. Also a Stockholm city Labor Permit card, last dated 1 July 1946, bearing group number 793 and check number 160817. In addition Subject presented 3 letters of recommendation from past employment. These letters were all of a commendable nature and indicated the following employment:

As boiler-room worker at LONKKO OY, Pumnerfors, Finland, from 1 Aug. 1933, until 1 October 1938; Employed by SVENSKA TURBIN A/B LJUNGSTRÖM STAL from 1 December 1938 until 1 July 1944, and since 3 January 1945 until 18 February 1946 was employed as a draftsman at the Swedish firm CLIMELINING, Östgatan 19, Stockholm. Since 18/2/46 Subject has been temporarily employed at the A/B Siemens, Örebro, Sweden, but has held no job since November 1946.

Subject speaks Swedish, Finnish, German and Russian, his manner of speech does not sound genuinely Swedish nor does he appear to speak it entirely fluently. In vague terms he states he made many illegal trips to Denmark and Norway during the war and states it was in this connection that he met Mr. Horby.

Subject created the impression that he was very reluctant to talk about himself and during the interview became considerably annoyed when questioned regarding his past and present activities and there were many points which the Subject declined to answer or discuss.

Subject's personal appearance as follows: Height approximately 5' 8", [illegible] curly hair, thin face, high cheek bones, [illegible] dark eyes, appeared [illegible]

DOC. MICRO. SER. MAR 13 1972 MICROFILMED

1P

TRUE COPY:

Letter No. 1

Mr. Bank Director Wallenberg.

Arrived in Göteborg Christmas Eve, via Denmark, delayed because of detours en route. There are just two of us as we parted from the others in Riga. Mrs. Dardel will not be further informed regarding the situation but I wish to meet with Mrs. von Dardel and yourself. No one else other than Mrs. Von Dardel and yourself will be further advised. I am taking the liberty of asking you to please meet us at 2000 with a car on the 26/12, at Pripps Bryggeri, Stampgatan, Gbg.

MAR 13 1992
MICROFILMED

Respectfully,

Antti Turunen

Arr=2 To
XARZ-24032

201-005925

Ta[illegible]

Lett[illegible]

Mr. Sent Director Wallenberg

[redacted]

In view of the fact that on one side to meet at the meeting place agreed upon in my previous letter I take the liberty to write you again so promptly my first letter may not have reached you in time.

If Director Wallenberg does not care to help us arrange for a boat, then please be kind enough to let Mr. Raoul Wallenberg's mother, Anna von Dardel read the letter Mr. Raoul Wallenberg sent you, Sept. 1944, via Constantinople, also, meet us with a car at 2PM Sunday evening.5/1 at Philipps Brygeri, Stampratan, Göteborg.

If we do not hear from Director Wallenberg it will be necessary for us to arrange the escape some other way. Since we are not having any legitimate contacts it is impossible for us to rent living quarters and therefore I can't give any definite address. It is most important that we work in seclusion as thereby we will be able to help Mr. Raoul Wallenberg and our friends escape from Estonia.*

Respectfully
[illegible]nti Turunen

Göteborg 7.1.1947

DOC. MICRO. DIV.
MAR 13 1972
MICROFILMED

ATTA 3TO
XAR2-26047

CS COPY

201-[illegible]25

As previously mentioned, subject contacted the American Legation in order to give info re the present whereabouts of Raoul WALLENBERG and four American officers, who are being held prisoner by the Russians. Subject's story follows.

On 14 December 1946, subject (due to his wartime experiences in smuggling individuals over from Denmark) was informed two men at Helsingör, Denmark, wished to be brought over to Sweden. Subject consented to take them over, arriving in Göteborg on 20 December 1946. The two men subject brought from Denmark gave their names as Anti TURUNEN and Alf TYNGVIK. These men told subject they had recently escaped from a Russian concentration camp located at KEMERI, LATVIA. They escaped on foot to Poland and were smuggled on board a ship which took them to Denmark. The escape originally included twenty others, but they were captured almost immediately.

TURUNEN, it appears, was considerably better informed of the situation in Latvia than TYNGVIK and he told the story that Raoul WALLENBERG and at least four American officers were being held as prisoners in this camp. He did not know any of the names of the Americans, but did know of WALLENBERG and had received instructions from him as to whom he should contact upon arrival in Sweden. TURUNEN stated the KEMERI Camp contained approximately 600 prisoners used as laborers, quartered in barracks, and one large five-story building, also within the compound area, which was being used as officers quarters, class rooms and other utility purposes. It is, according to TURUNEN, in this building that WALLENBERG and the four Americans plus eight or ten others of the intellectual group are being quartered. They are here forced to conduct English classes for the Russian officers.

Upon arrival in Sweden, 20 December 1946, TURUNEN immediately made plans for contacting the WALLENBERG family in Sweden and to impart to them more detailed information. This was done by sending an open letter to Bank Director Marcus WALLENBERG in Stockholm (See attached true copy of Letter 1). Upon receiving no reply or action to his letter nr. 1, TURUNEN sent another on 3/1/47 (See attached true copy of Letter 2). According to subject, this letter was also ignored by Marcus WALLENBERG and no action taken. At this time TURUNEN's situation was very difficult in Sweden, so he stowed away on a ship and went to Finland. (TURUNEN is of Finnish nationality, served in the German Army during war and was captured by the Russians, hence the Kemeri Prison Camp). Shortly after arrival in Finland, TURUNEN was arrested by the F.S.P. and no further word has been received from him.

Upon the arrival of TYNGVIK in Göteborg, he immediately wished to proceed to Norway. (TYNGVIK is of Norwegian nationality, served in the German Army, was captured by the Russians and committed to Kemeri Camp). Subject accompanied TYNGVIK to Oslo and Lillehammar, Norway. They entered Norway illegally. Subject remained in Norway until 4 January, returning to Göteborg approximately 9 January. Upon subject's return to Göteborg, he learned of TURUNEN's unsuccessful attempt to contact M. WALLENBERG, his return to Finland and subsequent arrest by the F.S.P.

Subject explains that by this time he had become extremely interested in TURUNEN's story re WALLENBERG and the Americans being held prisoners by the Russians and was annoyed by the fact WALLENBERG had not arranged to meet TURUNEN and resolved to investigate this story further and then contact the WALLENBERG family re the whereabouts of Raoul. To accomplish this investigation, subject states he went to Kemeri to see the area personally. Subject left Sweden approximately 10-12 February going over the Swedish-Finnish frontier at Haparanda, but beyond that would give no details re his trip, except he had spent two days in Helsinki, and had been in Leningrad. Subject reports he was able to come within a short distance of the Kemeri Camp compound with the help of a Latvian peasant whom he called "Taska". Subject states he was convinced and could identify (from a photo) Raoul WALLENBERG as he and Taska met a group of twelve men going to a bath house outside the compound. (The attached diagram is subject's sketch of the Kemeri camp area.) Subject reported he returned to Stockholm on 27-28 Feb. 1947, at which time he tried to contact Marcus WALLENBERG and inquire why he had not responded to TURUNEN's letters. He was, however, not able to meet WALLENBERG as the latter was out of the city. He then went to the Swedish Foreign Office and told his story. Here he saw letters which had been written to Marcus WALLENBERG but no action had been taken nor any contemplated. Subject stated he proposed that the Swedish government fly him to Kemeri area, drop him, give him time to organize an escape and then pick up the group by another plane. The Foreign Office, obviously, would give the plan no consideration.

Subject then, on 28 February, contacted Mrs. Fredrick von DARIEL, mother of Raoul WALLENBERG, living at Sveavägen 55, Stockholm; telephone 327711. He related to her the contents of the foregoing paragraphs and asked her opinion and aid in expediting Raoul's release. It appears that together they hit upon the idea of informing the American Legation and perhaps enlisting their aid, inasmuch as Americans were also involved and Raoul WALLENBERG had been originally sent to Bucharest at the request of the late President ROOSEVELT. Hence, the telephone call mentioned in paragraph [illegible] of this report.

After the subject [illegible] subject, [illegible] initiative, informed [illegible] it would be well to go to the American Legation, there meet his contact [illegible] something could be accomplished. Mrs. von [illegible] at this time brought true copies of the attached letter. This meeting was entirely unexpected and of little consequence, except that it revealed Mrs. von [illegible] knew little of subject, his past, his plans or his true motive in this case. She also mentioned having given him 400 Swedish kroner for his information and efforts to date. Upon the departure of Mrs. von [illegible], subject immediately telephoned this office to check whether or not she had met his contact. It appears subject used this motivation in order to enhance his own position with Mrs. von [illegible] by assuring her he was in contact with the official at the Legation.

At subsequent meeting, subject's next proposal was one of American collaboration in an expedition in the form of a small "commando raid" in an effort to pick up [illegible] and the Americans. This was not discussed further as he was told we were in no position to do anything of that nature— completely noncommital.

Subject was told in order to better evaluate his material it was necessary to know more of him, his contacts, his activities, motives, etc. He agreed to this but in the course of his questioning, it became obvious he was annoyed and refused to answer a number of questions or make comment when his story did not seem plausible. On one occasion he stated he was being treated as a "Russian spy" although no indication was given to this particular line.

On another occasion, subject proposed we give him a camera and at least 4000 Russian rubels. He would then make a return trip to Kemeri and bring back convincing proof of his story, and perhaps other important info. Then subject stated he "assumed this may not be necessary as you no doubt had your agents in that area and, if so, could they not aid us in clearing up this case." The foregoing statement was passed over without comment.

When it became evident to subject he was not being taken in, given an assignment or materials, he appeared to lose interest in the matter and upon departure stated if we would not collaborate with him, there was no point in giving us any further information.

The last info re the case received from subject indicated that the Norwegians were aware of TYNEVIK's return to Norway and were seeking him for arrest as a German collaborator.

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~~SECRET~~

Subject's last address, 10 March 1947, was given as Hotel GRIPEN, Klarabergsgatan 524, Stockholm; telephone 113432. It is assumed subject can be reached at this address.

From the brief contact of this office with subject, it appears subject was either using the SALLENBERG case as a clever means of penetrating any operations we may have in the Baltic area, or, as previously mentioned for purposes of his own gain in linking himself with the American authorities in an effort to procure greater financial support from Mrs. von DARIEL.

In speaking with the subject, the utmost security was observed in order that he NOT be in any way aware of our interest or activities of this nature.

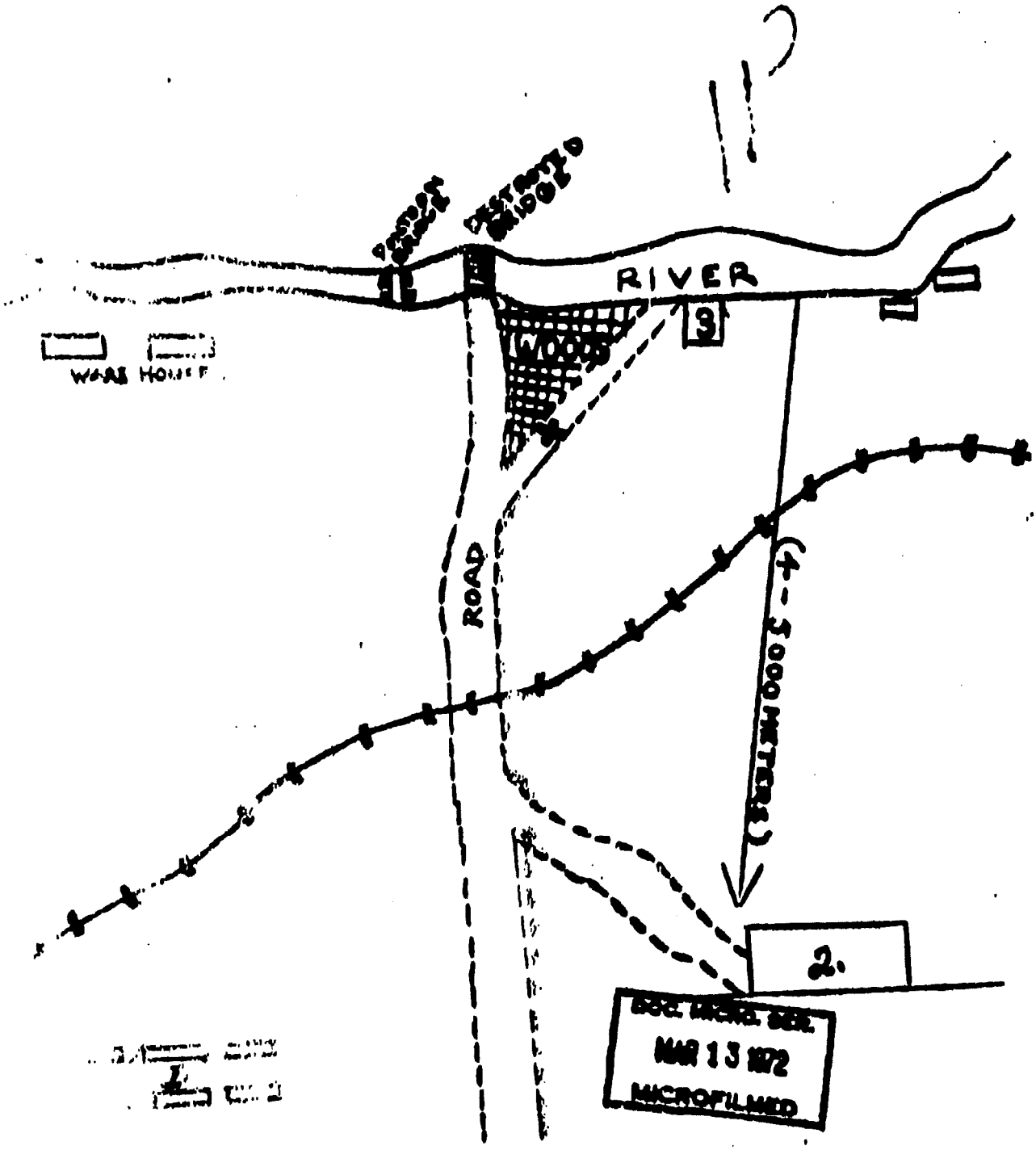
This report is forwarded for your information and comments or suggestions as it is assumed subject can still be reached through his latest address or through Mrs. von DARIEL. We plan to again contact Mrs. von DARIEL in an effort to control subject's proposals and activities in this case.

* Please note discrepancy in camp location at end of letter No. 2 where camp is mentioned - from Estonia - whereas entire story deals with camp at KEMERI, LATVIA.

DISTRIBUTION: Washington (2) Attachments (3)
File (2) " (3)

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL



DOC. MICRO. SEC.
MAR 13 1972
MICROFILMED

Barracks [illegible] about 600 yds.

[illegible] housing officer's quarters, class rooms, [illegible]

[illegible] observed by Subject.

[illegible] in compound area.

AR-4 To
XAR2-26132 201-005525

[illegible]

1 June 1955

[illegible]

SUBJECT: Letter from Deputy Chief of Mission, American Embassy, Stockholm, to Department of State, dated 31 March 1955

1. On 19 May 1955, in a private conversation with Mr. Edwin D. CROWLEY, of the Swedish Desk at DTA [illegible], CROWLEY advised the undersigned of the receipt by the Department of State of a letter from George ABBOTT, DCM, Stockholm, dated 31 March 1955 and addressed to Outerbridge HORSEY.

2. The letter reported a conversation which ABBOTT had held with Arne LUNDBERG, Secretary General of the Swedish Foreign Office. LUNDBERG advised ABBOTT in this conversation of information obtained by the Swedish authorities from a German admiral who had recently returned from Soviet prison camps. In questioning the admiral concerning any Swedes that he might have known while in Soviet imprisonment, the admiral told the authorities that he, himself, had known no Swedes, but that he had met an American sergeant named RAULSON in Vladimir Prison (RAULSON was said to have disappeared from Berlin in 1949). RAULSON had told the admiral that at some time during his detention by the Soviet authorities, he had known a Swede. The name of this Swede was unknown to the admiral, but LUNDBERG indicated to ABBOTT that it was felt this a possible lead to Raoul WALLENBERG.

3. In connection with the above, LUNDBERG reiterated the Swedish authorities' interest in obtaining information on WALLENBERG's whereabouts, as well as on any Swedish nationals detained by the Soviets. ABBOTT, in his letter, asked the Department to check into this matter and to determine if the Swedish authorities were being advised of any information obtained through interrogations of returnees and others concerning Swedes in Soviet Union.

4. CROWLEY indicated that the Department in replying to ABBOTT would state that they had no information concerning WALLENBERG, nor about any other Swedes, but felt sure that any such information would be communicated to the Swedes when and if obtained. CROWLEY also stated that the Army would be contacted for information concerning RAULSON.

5. CROWLEY concluded by saying that he was having a copy of subject letter sent to CIA. Upon rechecking with him on 31 May, the undersigned was advised by CROWLEY that a copy of the letter had been given to Mr. LUPORD, OLT, Dept of State.

6. Tennyson [illegible], High/Clo, was advised of the above on 31 May. He has agreed to check upon the location of this copy. The purpose of this check is simply to insure that, if the letter is indeed sent to CIA, ~~that~~ it [illegible] into the proper channels, i.e., DD/P.

[redacted]

1 June 1955
WL-1/JJBlow

151

FROM:

TELEPHONE NO. [redacted]

DATE

35 2 P10

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE RECD	DATE FWD'D	OFFICERS INITIALS	TELEPHONE	COMMENTS
1. [redacted]						[redacted]
2.						
3. [redacted]						
4.						
5. [redacted]			13/7			
6.						
7. [redacted]				[redacted]		RELEASING
8. [redacted]			JUL 14 1955			
9.						
10.						
11.						
12. [redacted]						
[redacted]						
[redacted]						
[redacted]						

INDEX

FIELD DISPATCH
PLEASE
EXPEDITE

14 JUL 55

FORM NO. 610 REPLACES FORM 610 WHICH MAY BE USED. SECRET CONFIDENTIAL UNCLASSIFIED

CLASSIFICATION

DATE: SEP 16 1955

TO : Chief, SR

FROM : [redacted]

INFO: [redacted]

SUBJECT: GENERAL- [redacted]

SPECIFIC— Personality Data

REF: [redacted]

1. Herewith transmitted, in two copies each, are the biographical reports requested in the reference on Viola SANDROOS, Richard DAHM, and Rudolf von WETSCHL (concerning Wallenberg). The debriefing was by [redacted]

2. The attached material allegedly represents the sum total of source's knowledge on this subject. Source's information on SANDROOS and DAHM came entirely from those individuals themselves; source's knowledge of Wallenberg came primarily from von WETSCHL.

[redacted]

Approved: [redacted]

14 September 1955

Attachments: HEREWITH, as stated above

Distribution:
4-WOS w/atts in duplicate (DIRECT) ENCL 2/3
3 [redacted] w/att - single copy

/ att. H/W

CS COPY

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SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

RI COPY

COPY ROUTING

16 Sept. 1955

[redacted]

FORM NO. 51-28 A
MAR. 1948

[redacted]

SECRET

SANDROOS, Viola

1. SANDROOS was born in Detroit, USA, in approximately 1917 or 1918. In 1932 her parents, who had originally emigrated to the United States from Finland and were United States citizens, went to the Soviet Union to find work. The SANDROOS family lived in Petrozavodsk and became Soviet citizens. [Source does not remember the date when they obtained their citizenship.] During the war, her father was drafted into a unit and died there of starvation.

2. Viola SANDROOS went to a pedagogical institute in Leningrad [illegible] to take the war. When she finished the last year in 1940 she was [illegible] courses, the purpose of which she did not immediately understand. In these courses she was trained in parachute jumping and radio communications. She thought these were OSOAVIAKHIM courses. After several months had passed, a man who spoke both German and Russian well began attending classes. He was also a student. After his arrival, the authorities informed her that she would be sent abroad with this young man later, and that they would have to live together as man and wife. She was given a passport under a Finnish name, and he received one under a German name stating that he was an Austrian journalist. In the beginning of 1941 they were sent to Tallinn, Estonia, where they were officially married in accordance with the instructions of the authorities. From this marriage she had a son who is now living in East Germany.

3. They waited for the arrival of the German Army in Tallinn, and remained there after the withdrawal of the Soviet Army. Since their false documents stated that he was an Austrian journalist and she was of Finnish extraction, they were able to obtain permission to go to Germany. In the summer of 1941 they went to the Leipzig area, and it was there that her son was born. They lived with relatives of her "husband", who was of Volga German descent. In 1944 he was drafted into the German Army and sent to the Eastern front. Soon afterwards she was informed that he was missing.

4. Neither she nor her husband worked for the Soviets in Germany, since they did not believe they would fall into their hands again, and thought that they could lead a normal life. At the end of 1944 SANDROOS received a letter telling her to go on a specified date to a designated place in Prague where she would receive instructions. She was warned that if she did not do so, the German authorities would be told that she was a Soviet spy.

5. She went to the address in Prague specified in the letter, and lived [illegible] for several weeks, but no one contacted her. [illegible] the [illegible] a letter [illegible] said that he was a member of the German Gestapo. He [illegible] her [illegible] know all about her, but that she had [illegible] to [illegible] her [illegible] the [illegible] and the [illegible] to Prague and wait for [illegible]

[redacted]

SECRET

[redacted]

[redacted]

Prior to [redacted] she had spent five years in Norilsk, [redacted] after her release from camp, worked several months in a Norilsk accounting office. In Dudinka she worked first as a hairdresser and then as an assistant to the planning official in a construction office. In Dudinka she had the status of an exile (ssylnaya).

[redacted] In 1951 she [redacted] but [redacted] last many after the marriage. The marriage was not registered since Tullus was already married. A daughter was born in [redacted]. In the summer of 1954 she and Tullus were released from exile. Tullus went to Estonia and SANDROGE was sent to Soviet Karelia. [redacted] waiting for her travel documents (dokumenty na otezd).

10. In 1954 she was notified through the Red Cross that her son was living with her husband's relatives in East Germany.

[redacted]

11. [redacted] She now lives in Novosibirsk in Soviet Russia. She is working in a textile factory. She would like to continue studies in the institute, but at present that is not possible since she was in prison. She speaks Russian, German, Finnish and English. She understands Estonian, and also speaks it a little. Her political convictions are anti-Soviet.

[redacted]

[201-88571]

[illegible]

Dahm, Nicholai

1. [redacted]
later was sent to Dudinka [illegible]

2. Dahm is of German extraction. He was born 27 September 1901, and had Finnish citizenship. He lived in Finland from 1901 until his arrest in 1945, and had [illegible] he owned an import firm which dealt in grain, fruits, coffee, and other products. When Viipuri was ceded to the Soviet Union, he moved to Helsinki.

3. On 21 April 1945 Dahm was arrested, for at that time the Minister of Internal Affairs was the communist Leino. He was turned over to the Soviets at the demand of the Soviet Control Commission, and was [illegible] to Moscow the very same day. During the war he had translated [illegible] Finnish newspapers into German for the German komendatura in [illegible]. He was tried in Moscow and sentenced to five years in a labor camp. In August 1945 he was sent to Mariinsk, Kemerovskaya Oblast, West Siberia. In August 1947 he was transferred to the prison in the city of Vladimir. As in source's case, his sentence had been converted to prison confinement. After finishing his sentence he was exiled to Dudinka. During the whole time he was at Dudinka he worked as a stoker at the central heating plant of the district hospital.

4. On 15 June 1954 he [redacted] released from exile and [illegible] were permitted to return to Finland. Dahm and source first went to [illegible] where they stayed at the Finnish embassy ten days. Then they went [illegible] to go to Petrozavodsk to obtain exit visas from the Soviet Union. [illegible] went to Petrozavodsk, but were not able to obtain their visas until December 1954. They arrived in Finland 13 December.

5. At present Dahm lives in Helsinki, Finland. He is married [illegible] has children. His health is poor since he as a heart condition.

von Wetschl, Rudolf, Freiherr

Von Wetschl was in Butyrskaya prison in Moscow in the summer of 1945. At that time he was about 22 or 23 years old. [redacted] his brother was a Hungarian military attache in London. He said that he had been connected with British Intelligence and with the Gestapo. He claimed that he had actually worked only for British Intelligence. He also stated that he had travelled to Moscow together with the Swedish diplomat Wallenberg, who, like he, had been arrested in Budapest upon the arrival of the Soviet troops. Wallenberg had been the Secretary of the Swedish embassy in Budapest and the representative of the Swedish Red Cross. [redacted] learned from other prisoners that Wallenberg had actually been in Moscow [illegible] the waring of 1945, and had first been in Lubyanka prison. In 1955 [redacted] returnee from the Soviet Union that Wallenberg had been in the prison in Vladimir in 1951.

SECRET

[illegible]

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SECRET

MAY 1 1956

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. L. J. Leach

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Alleged Plan to Effect Illegal Purchase of Arms and Equipment by Group of Guatemalans Opposed to Incumbent Guatemalan Government

1. Reference is made to [redacted] of 16 February 1956 and your memorandum of 9 March 1956 concerning subject. Copies of reference correspondence is attached.

2. On 20 April 1956 it was reported that Colonel W. E. Torrey, residing at the Whitehall Apartment Hotel, Apartment 1500, 250 West 100th St., New York, New York, is attempting to buy aircraft and ammunition from an unknown Swedish firm on behalf of a group of Guatemalans. He will receive instructions from his wife in the next few days to contact an individual named Erik or another individual named [illegible]. It is believed that [illegible] may be identical with either [illegible], a Stockholm arms dealer, or Leo [illegible], who is mentioned in references.

3. It is recommended that your Bureau undertake an immediate investigation to determine all contacts and activities of Colonel W. E. Torrey in relation to his efforts to procure ammunition for the previously mentioned group of Guatemalans.

[illegible]-20436 (to be assigned)

For W. H. Bustamante

Based on [redacted]

INDEX

SECRET
RI COPY

[redacted]

[redacted]

AIR

11 Jan 56

[redacted]

Chief, WE

Background
Article on Raoul WALLENBERG

Headquarters notes from the enclosed clipping from Christian Science Monitor, dated 17 December 1955, that an article on Raoul WALLENBERG recently appeared in the periodical Vi. Please procure a copy of this issue and forward it to Headquarters.

[redacted]

[redacted]

6 Jan 56
[redacted]
[redacted] w/enc, clipping as described above
2-[redacted]
2-[redacted]
1-[redacted]

C/WE-1 [redacted]

C/WE [redacted]

261-5-9-45

[redacted]

[redacted]

2 August 1956

[redacted] Info: KE

[redacted]

Search Request

REFERENCE: [redacted] 21 June 1956 of Interrogations

1. This is only a "stab in the dark" but the subject of the reference may possibly be identical with:

[redacted] irrelevant

B. SCHNEIDER, Helmut: Subject is known to you. [redacted] 18 Nov 55)

C. SCHNEIDER, Helmut (Int Lt.) Subject is a German officer held in the USSR in Camp 6124 Stalingrad, April 1952. (Information dated 10 Oct 52)

2. Information in our files on Raoul WALLENBERG has been studied without result.

3. There is no information in our files on the "HEDIG Group".

[redacted]

Approval:

[redacted]

Distribution
2 - [redacted]
2 - [redacted]

(3)

RI COPY

1P / [redacted]

7 Dec 1958

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subj: Emil [redacted] A Agt C.I.: Switzerland

DOB: 24 Jan 1903 in Bern, Switzerland

CI Agent returned from Soviet prison REQUEST FOR INFO. FROM

On 3 December 1958, Mr. Erik Braunerhielm, First Secretary of the Swedish Embassy in Vienna and apparently charged with screening and security duties (at least), advised me that Brugger had reported to the Swedish Embassy in Vienna to the effect that he, Brugger, had evidence that indicated that Raoul WALLANBERG, the Swedish diplomat who disappeared in Bucharest in 1945, had not died in Ljubljana prison in Moscow in 1947, as the Soviets claimed, but was in fact alive in Vladimir prison as of 1954. Brugger allegedly told the Swedes that Wallanberg had communicated his presence to Brugger, also a prisoner in that prison at that time, by means of pipe rapping. Braunerhielm said his Government is constantly trying to find traces of Wallanberg's possible existence, and wished to evaluate Brugger's reliability. He said that Brugger claimed to have worked for CIC in Vienna up until 1948 when he was arrested and imprisoned by the Soviets. I told him that there appeared to be no derogatory information on him.

EMIL BRUGGER [redacted] STATES THAT WALLENBERG

[redacted]

DMB

4 Dec 58

[redacted]

156

SE[redacted]ET

NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

RECEIVED FROM
OCT 22 1959
CIA SIP

21 OCT 1959

TO: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attention: Mr. S. J. Papich

REC-94

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: Raoul WALLENBERG

(U)

1. Reference is made to the report made by SA Harry H. Whidbee at Los Angeles, dated 27 August 1959 and entitled [redacted] Bureau File Number 105-77801. This report contains information provided by one [redacted] concerning Raoul WALLENBERG, a Swedish diplomat who disappeared from the Swedish Embassy in Budapest in 1945. It is believed that the testimony of [redacted] as recorded in SA Whidbee's report, would be of interest to the Swedish Government and to the official Swedish sources through whom this office might channel it. It is therefore requested that this office be authorized to furnish to a usually reliable Swedish official the following information: (S)

a. A source of undetermined reliability has stated that prior to August or September of 1944 he was employed as a [redacted] and related articles. He was well acquainted with Jews, especially those residing in the Jewish ghetto in Budapest. [redacted] WALLENBERG, whose main activity at this time was obtaining food, clothing and other services for Jewish refugees in Budapest after the war ended. [redacted]

b. The source last saw WALLENBERG in January 1945, at about the time that WALLENBERG disappeared. Source recalls that the Swedish Embassy accused the Soviets of kidnapping WALLENBERG, but he has no personal knowledge of what happened to him. The source is of the opinion, however, that the Soviets kidnapped WALLENBERG because he was assisting Jewish refugees escape from the Soviets into the West Zone of Germany.

EX-105

REC-94 105-77801-9

NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

OCT 23 1959

(civil)

SE[redacted]ET

Classified by [redacted]

Declassify on: OADR

EX-PROC. OCT 23 1959

c. In early 1952 the Soviets began an intense persecution of the Jews. All Jews were purged from important positions of employment in Budapest and in February, 1952, about 800 Jews were arrested by the AVO in Budapest. The source was arrested by the AVO on [redacted] They never told him why he was arrested but after several days in the AVO prison he was questioned daily concerning [redacted] Jewish refugees in Budapest. After several months of interrogation, it became apparent that the AVO wanted the source to testify that in 1945 he observed WALLENBERG's body in the basement of a bank in Budapest. The AVO also desired the source to testify to WALLENBERG's activities on behalf of the Jews and that WALLENBERG had frequently visited the American Legation in Budapest. The source believes that the Soviets desired to prove that WALLENBERG was an American spy and that the Americans were responsible for his disappearance. The AVO also wanted the source to testify that WALLENBERG was connected with two Jews, Miksa DOMONKOS and Lajos STOCKLER, and that they were American spies. Source was released from the AVO prison in [redacted]

B

B HUNGARY

d. In about 1954, the source met a man whose name he does not recall but who had been recently released from a Soviet prison, a mining operation located at Tomsk in Siberia. This man confided to the source that he had worked with WALLENBERG and with the source's brother, both of whom were prisoners at Tomsk.

e. The source claims that he had heard from others that the Soviets had admitted in 1955 that WALLENBERG had died in a Soviet prison in the USSR. The source can not recall now whether someone told him this or whether he read it in a newspaper.

2. Our proposed use of the source description, "of undetermined reliability," in paragraph 1.a. above is, of course, rather unsatisfactory in a case of this kind, and is perhaps also inaccurate. We would appreciate receiving, and being authorized to pass on to our Swedish contact, any comment you may wish to make regarding [redacted] reliability as an informant in this matter. (S)

B

CSCI-3/756,970

[redacted]

19 May 1951

[redacted]

Baron Nikolaus von MASSAUNG

References: [redacted] of 7 August 1947; [redacted] of 12 September 1947; [redacted] of 1 October 1947

1. [redacted] copy of which was sent to Vienna, reported that the preliminary interrogation by TAMAS and MENIKOV revealed that one Rafael RUPPERT had been apprehended by the Hungarian police and delivered to the Soviets. RUPPERT had been an agent of FSS 20 in Vienna, and he revealed a considerable amount of information to the Soviets.

2. In paragraph 4 of reference it was stated that RUPPERT gave the name of Fearnland BARRATT as being a British agent.

3. The second reference, a copy of which was also sent to Vienna, showed that [redacted] had no traces on Fearnland BARRATT.

4. The third reference, copy likewise sent to Vienna, advised that Fearnland BARRATT was thought be [redacted] to be unquestionably identical with RAF Warrant Officer Reginald BARRATT, who was held as a prisoner by the Germans from June 1941 until his escape to Budapest, where he worked with the resistance organizations. He worked in this capacity apparently until the invasion by the Soviets, at which time he reported to them. He was treated first as a guest, then as a prisoner. Nothing is known of BARRATT after that time except that a fellow prisoner in 1945 stated that BARRATT was being held by the Russians for eventual use against the U.K.

5. [redacted] have now stated that Baron Nikolaus von MASSAUNG was a fellow prisoner of BARRATT's in the POW camp in Grelmoe. Von MASSAUNG succeeded in escaping from the Russians on 16 June 1945 and made his way to the American Zone of Austria, where he is believed by [redacted] to have taken up permanent residence.

6. [redacted] state that their representative in Stockholm has been approached by the Swedish authorities, as the latter are most anxious to learn the fate of a Swedish citizen by the name of Ragnar WALLENBERG. The Swedes have reason to believe that WALLENBERG was interned in the same camp for some time with BARRATT, and was apparently acquainted with him.

11B COPY

[redacted]

7. [redacted] have asked if it would be possible to have von HASSELBERG approached for any information he might have concerning the fate of VALLENBERG in order that the information, if any, can be given to the Swedes.

8. It is requested that [redacted] attempt to ascertain von HASSELBERG's present whereabouts and ask him for any information he may have regarding the Swedish subject VALLENBERG, and that the results of these inquiries be transmitted to the [redacted] station.

[redacted]

Distribution:
[redacted]
[redacted] (2)
[redacted]
File

SECRET

S E C R E T

20 November 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR: SB/RO

ATTENTION : [redacted]

SUBJECT : Raoul WALLENBERG Case

1. Two documents [redacted] 13 July 1970 and [redacted] 9 November 1970) which were both forwarded to SB, [redacted] report that [redacted] met the chairman of the Swedish National Police Board and during the conversation the latter requested that Svetlana Alliluyeva be queried about Raoul WALLENBERG. A summary of the WALLENBERG file follows.

2. Raoul WALLENBERG Case

From July 1944 until January 17, 1945 the Swedish citizen Raoul WALLENBERG, born on August 4, 1912, was attached to the Swedish Legation in Budapest as secretary to the legation. He had a special mission to try to protect the Jews in Budapest against the persecutions by the German and Hungarian Nazis. In January 1945 WALLENBERG remained as the only foreign diplomat in the Pest part of the city when the German troops abandoned Pest and retreated to the Buda part of the city on the other side of the Danube and the Gestapo fled by plane with Eichmann to the Austrian border. When the Swedish Minister summoned him to come to Buda, where all missions and consulates remained in relative security, WALLENBERG asked permission to await the arrival of the Red Army in Pest and to be permitted to deal with the Soviet High Command as Charge d'Affaires in the interests of those under his protection. On 15 January the first Soviet patrol came to WALLENBERG's Legation. WALLENBERG asked to be taken to the city commander. The latter, General CHERNISHEV, "took him under his protection."

S E C R E T

Raoul asked to be permitted to drive to Debrecen, where the headquarters of Marshal Malinowski (later Defense Minister of the USSR) and the High Commissioner of the Allies, VOROSHILOV, were. WALLENBERG received permission on 17 January 1945 to drive to Debrecen. He is said to have departed that day in the company of his chauffeur, the Hungarian citizen Wilhelm LANGFELDER. On 16 January 1945, one day before this trip, the Soviet Foreign Office informed the Swedish Minister in Moscow in a note that the military authorities had taken WALLENBERG and his property under their protection. Since 17 January 1945 WALLENBERG has been missing and no reliable information has subsequently come to the fore about his fate. The Swedish Government several times applied to the Soviet Government for information concerning WALLENBERG's whereabouts since it was reported that WALLENBERG was accompanied by Russian officers during the journey from Pest to Debrecen. Until 1957, the Soviets continuously denied having any trace of WALLENBERG after 17 January 1945.

Prisoners in the USSR, however, upon return to the West made certain vague statements that WALLENBERG may have been interned in the camp of Krasnogorsk, some 28 kms. from Moscow. Other prison camps (including Ljubljanskaya, Lefortovskaya, and Vladimir) have also been mentioned, but the reliability of the informers cannot be estimated. It has also been postulated that WALLENBERG was incarcerated in a mental institution somewhere in Eastern Europe or in the USSR. Swedish Prime Minister ERLANDER wrote to Minister President KHRUSHCHEV in February 1961 to inform the latter that Professor Nanna SVARTZ had been informed, during her visit to Moscow, by a prominent Soviet doctor that WALLENBERG was then alive in a mental hospital. ERLANDER asked that a Swedish physician be permitted to go to Moscow to discuss with Soviet colleagues arrangements for WALLENBERG's transportation, medical card, etc. Despite sharp requests by ERLANDER to the Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm, as well as by the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow, KHRUSHCHEV never replied to this letter.

In 1957 the Soviets finally admitted that a man probably identical with WALLENBERG had been imprisoned in the USSR, but they claimed he died in a Moscow prison (Ljubljanskaya) in July 1947. Subsequently, the Swedish Government found increasing evidence that WALLENBERG was alive as late as 1954. In numerous exchanges of views with the Swedish Government, the Soviets have always reverted to the position that

WALLENBERG died at Ljubljanskaya prison. In 1965 Minister President KOSYGIN informed the Swedes that a new investigation had overturned documents giving the day of death in July 1947 and information that WALLENBERG had been cremated. Many members of the Swedish press and Government are still not satisfied with the Soviets' explanations regarding WALLENBERG.

3. Thank you for your assistance.

[redacted]

24 March 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Forced Labor on Wrangel Island

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to clarify the issue of whether there are forced labor camps on Wrangel Island -- a small, obscure Soviet island in the Arctic. Publicity about the subject has been given an aura of legitimacy by Congressman Robert K. Dornan (27th District of California), who has shown an interest in the island.

2. Much of the initial publicity over Wrangel Island stemmed from hearsay information given by Avraham Shifrin, a former Soviet prisoner who was released in 1963 and now lives in Israel. Shifrin told a Senate Subcommittee in 1973 that, as late as 1962, a large forced labor camp on the island held thousands of prisoners -- both regular prisoners of war and some important persons including Raoul Wallenberg, Swedish Consul in Budapest during World War II. The Swedes, unable to locate Wallenberg, recently queried DDO about this camp and Wallenberg's possible presence there.

3. Congressman Dornan, whose interest in Wrangel Island was first prompted by a constituent who vigorously claims to own the island, recently expanded his interest to include the forced labor issue. As quoted in the weekly newspaper, Spotlight (attached), he noted that "the Russians probably still have labor camps on Wrangel Island," Dornan found it "most shocking" that "the State Department has known the reports of the labor camps and their presence on U.S. territory since 1973, and nothing has been done--...".

4. This Office has thoroughly investigated the matter and concludes that there is not now, and probably never was, a camp on the island. We have substantial evidence to support our conclusion, including aerial photography dating from the early 1950s and satellite photography from the 1960s and 1970s.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/09/26 : CIA-RDP96B01172R000100110001-2

5. We are now engaged in an exhaustive study of the entire Soviet forced labor system and plan to release a finished intelligence report on the subject within a few months. In the meantime we are prepared to show interested parties the results of our research effort.

RONALD W. PODMILSAK
USSR-Europe Branch
Geography Division, OCCR

Attachment: As Stated

22nd Dec 78

Memo for the Record (will write later)

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

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

2. We cannot substantiate info on special ward in Hospital in Iakutsk.

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 Ron Palmstead)

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

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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 Ivar 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
☐ DECLS REVW ON 2001
DERIVED FROM DDA/
201-5925

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 CL BY 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.

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SECRET

3 September 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Information Management Staff, DO

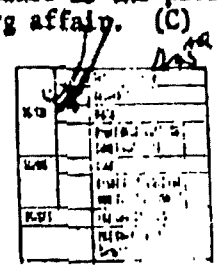
VIA: [redacted]
Director of Information Services, DDA

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 LTR 4-82

SECRET

OUTGOING MESSAGES

(SECRET)

FOR [illegible], [illegible]

FROM [illegible], [illegible]

INFORMATION

PARAPHRASE

DATE NOV 7, 1944

NUMBER 1447

PARAPHRASED BY

[illegible] (name)) [illegible] (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. Sees had Swedish signal plan, whole affair was administered by Sweds. Concerning the signal plan, Hay, former secretary of the Hungarian legation should contact Captain Thornberg in Stockholm. Any reliable Hungarian leaving Hungary, referring to Gellert, can contact Sees. "Ghent" is the password. The former address of Sees is "Budapest XI. Mihai-[illegible] 38.

[illegible]/1936 [illegible]/1935

Confirm : Fuller

Copy : CO

Dec/

ATT to NAR2-28972P

201-5925

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23 March 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Search of Wallenberg Files

1. On 21 March 1983, [redacted] who is from the office of the NIO for the USSR, reviewed the 201 file of Wallenberg. The purpose of that review was to brief the NSC on the DO's holdings on this case. After a one day session, she concluded that there was little information in those files which might be of interest to the NSC. I then suggested that I would obtain for her the FOIA package that was released on this case.

2. On 22 March, I presented to [redacted] the FOIA package which she took back to her office. I also suggested that in addition to the 201 file she may also wish to review the entire FOIA file. The latter includes not only our documentation, but also other agencies's material. In fact a considerable number of documents from that file originated with the Department of State. Presumable, when those documents were sent to State, material on this case in addition to the DO material was released under FOIA.

3. I called [redacted] on 23 March to advise her that the FOIA package is available. She did not review it today.

4. One document of particular interest to her is a Studies of Intelligence item of which we also have a copy. It is a thorough review of the Wallenberg story. Since it is classified it cannot be released. Presumably it was reviewed as part of a number of FOIA requests for the Wallenberg material and found not releasable.

[redacted]

[redacted] made a final review of the FOIA package on 25 Mar and took the attached notes.

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IMS/FPLG 83/52
5 April 1983

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting on Raoul Wallenberg on 4 April 1983

1. I joined [redacted] and [redacted] in a meeting with Dennis C. Blair of NSC to brief him on our holdings on the Wallenberg case.

2. The meeting was initiated by Mr. Blair who had met with Sonia Sonnenfeld, a Swedish national and a relative of Wallenberg, who had applied to Mr. Blair for support from the USG to locate Wallenberg. Mr. Blair clearly was interested only in collecting enough information from us to satisfy Mrs. Sonnenfeld.

3. Mr. Blair was given a general briefing on the extent of the information in our files highlighting the following points:

a. We have no unique information resulting from CIA activities in regard to Wallenberg.

b. [redacted] We are certain from the fact that the Swedish Government had made available to Mrs. Sonnenfeld some 13,500 pages of documents that all the information we hold was revealed to her.

3. After approximately 20 minutes, Mr. Blair said that he was satisfied with the information that he had received from us and he felt that he need only tell Mrs. Sonnenfeld that the USG had no information relating to the whereabouts of Mr. Wallenberg. From his discussion of this case with us, Mr. Blair made it clear that this case had come up before and that his predecessor had already warned him that Mrs. Sonnenfeld again would appear on the scene some day. [redacted]

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6 April 1983

file Wallenberg file

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

FROM: [redacted]

SUBJECT: Response to NSC Staff request for information on Raoul Wallenberg.

1. In response to a request from Dennis Blair, National Security Council Staff member, [redacted] (A/NIO/USSR), accompanied by [redacted] (NIC/AG) and [redacted] (DDO/IMS) provided a briefing on the Raoul Wallenberg case. The meeting took place on 4 April 1983. The NIC was asked for an overall evaluation of the status of the Wallenberg case, and to comment on the particulars contained in a letter to Blair from Sonja Sonnenfeld. (C)

2. [redacted] opened the discussion by explaining that although the Agency has no analyst assigned to the Wallenberg case per se, [redacted] reviewed the Agency files on the subject in response to the NSC request. The results of her review show that CIA has no information of any substance beyond that which can be found in the public domain, but that the CIA files cannot be released because of the sensitivity of liaison relationships with foreign intelligence services, and the necessity of protecting sensitive sources and methods. [redacted] elaborated on these points. [redacted] then went on to explain that contrary to the implications in Mrs. Sonnenfeld's letter, the Wallenberg case has not been treated as a matter of high priority for US intelligence collection, and properly so, given other pressing needs for intelligence on Soviet matters, and given the vigorous efforts of the Swedish government on Wallenberg's behalf. (S

3. It was noted that there has been recent White House involvement, through Fred Fielding's office, in expediting an FOIA request to the Agency for information on Wallenberg. Also, the State Department is the principal US government actor in the Wallenberg case. Many of the documents in CIA files are actually State-originated, and the CIA role has largely been one of responding to State inquiries. Nothing of substance has been withheld from State in these exchanges. The State Department has served as the point of contact with the Swedish government. (C)

4. Other points covered in the discussion:
   a. There is no new information available on Wallenberg's whereabouts or whether he is alive.

   b. Agency files show some material on several key public sources which casts doubt on their credibility.

   c. "Stancia": There is no indication of a new kind of Soviet penal institution called by that name. One possible explanation is the use of the term "stancia" as an address for prisoners or exiles in remote locations.

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d. There was no official OSS association with Wallenberg. He was working as a Swedish diplomat, with financial backing from the US War Refugee Board.

e. Contrary to assertions in the Sonnenfeld letter, we do not believe it is Soviet practice to deliberately keep prisoners alive at all costs.

f. We are not able to judge the authenticity of the 1957 Soviet reply about Wallenberg's death. (S)

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DDI-7205-83

CONFIDENTIAL

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.)

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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.

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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
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SUBJECT: Raoul Wallenberg and His Reported US Intelligence Connections

DI/OIR/ISD/HIC/WMHenhoeffer: wjd/20332 (9 Jan 90)

Distribution:

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SECRET

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Sheet
Ltr 2/21/90

NO FOREIGN DISSEM

DDO 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

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S E C R E T
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

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

S E C R E T
NO FOREIGN DISSEM

Available evidence does not confirm the presence of a prison camp on Wrangel Island at any time, and leads us to believe that there was not such a camp on Wrangel Island in 1960 or later.

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211635 STOCKHOLM, FE[illegible]Y 21 - (SPECIAL BY CAB[illegible] AUR) - FOLLOWING ISTEXT OF NOTE DELIVERED TO SOVIET FORIEGN MINISTRY BY SWEDISH AMBASSADOR ROLF SOHLMAN ON FEBRUARY 19:

RFE 17 2·21-57

"IN A MEMORANDUM OF FEBRUARY 6TH 1957 THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT DECLARED THAT FROM THE INVESTIGATION REGARDING THE SWEDISH SECRETARY OF LEGATION RAOUL WALLENBERG THE CONCLUSION OUGHT TO BE DRAWN THAT WALLENBERG DIED IN A PRISON IN MOSCOW DURING THE NIGHT JULY 16TH-17TH 1947. THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DETAINING THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT IN PRISON AND FOR THE INCORRECT INFORMATION WHICH HAS BEEN GIVEN THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT FOR MANY YEARS SINCE AUGUST 18TH, 1947 IS LAID ON THE SOVIET SECURITY AGENCIES. THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS EXPRESSED THEIR SINCERE REGRET AT WHAT HAS HAPPENED. THEY HAVE FURTHER STATED THAT THE PERSON AMONG THE TOP OFFICIALS OF THE SECURITY SERVICE WHO WAS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE AGGRESSION AGAINST WALLENBERG WAS SENTENCED TO DEATH, AND EXECUTED ON ACCOUNT OF SEVERE CRIMES. SWEDISH PUBLIC OPINION IS JUSTLY SHOCKED BY WHAT HAS OCCURRED IN THIS MATTER.

IF THE SOVIET SECURITY SERVICE WAS ABLE TO ACT IN SUCH AN AUTOCRATIC WAY AS TO MAKE A DIPLOMAT OF A NEUTRAL COUNTRY A PRISONER AND KEEP HIM IN PRISON FOR TWO AND A HALF YEARS WITHOUT REPORTING THE CASE TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT OR TO THE FOREIGN MINISTRY THIS FACT IS NOT IN ITSELF A CIRCUMSTANCE FOR WHICH THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT CAN DISCLAIM RESPONSIBILITY. BY EXPRESSING THEIR REGRET THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS ALSO ADMITTED THEIR

[illegible]

WAS CONFINED IN A MOSCOW PRISON THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT CANNOT, CONSIDERING THE NUMEROUS SWEDISH APPEALS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO OBTAIN RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE MATTER IF THEY HAD REALLY UNDERTAKEN THE THOROUGH INVESTIGATIONS THEY HAVE REPEATEDLY ASSURED THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THAT THEY HAD MADE.

IN THIS CONNECTION IT SHOULD BE RECALLED THAT AS LATE AS THE DAY BEFORE THE ONE REPORTED AS THE DAY OF WALLENBERGS DEATH, AMBASSADOR SOHLMAN REMINDED OF WALLENBERG IN THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY. BEFORE THAT OCCASION MOSCOW HAD BEEN REMINDED OF THIS MATTER SOME TWENTY TIMES AFTER JANUARY 16TH 1945 WHEN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DEKANOSOV INFORMED THE SWEDISH LEGATION IN MOSCOW THAT WALLENBERG HAD BEEN FOUND AND TAKEN IN SOVIET RUSSIAN CUSTODY.

THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT FINDS IT DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE THAT ALL FURTHER DOCUMENTATION CONCERNING WALLENBERGS STAY IN SOVIET PRISON WITH EXCEPTION OF THE REPORT MENTIONED IN THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT MEMORANDUM SHOULD HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY OBLITERATED. THEY EXPECT THEREFORE THAT IF ANY FURTHER MATERIAL IS FOUND IN THE SOVIET UNION DESTINED TO CLARIFY WHAT HAPPENED TO WALLENBERG IT WILL BE COMMUNICATED TO THE SWEDISH MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS. THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT ON THEIR SIDE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO COMMUNICATE FURTHER MATERIAL CONCERNING WALLENBERG THAT THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT CONSIDERS OF IMPORTANCE FOR CONTINUED INVESTIGATIONS IN THE SOVIET UNION."

END MSG

1737

Wallenberg file

173

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 (Spokes & 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 focused 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 DRV BY

FORM 4123 6-70

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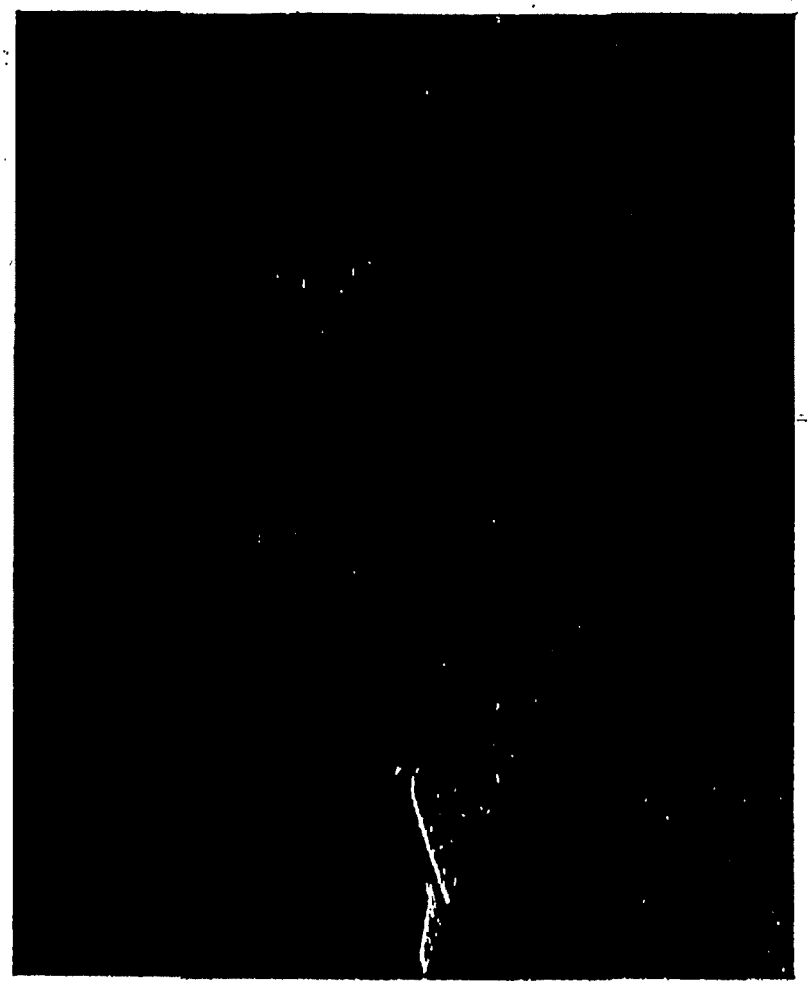
SECRET (When Filled In)

PHOTO MOUNTING SHEET

ORIGINAL PHOTOS CAN BE OBTAINED BY CALLING IP/CFS

201-55825



Sista fotografiet av Raoul Wallenberg i Budapest.

samvetsgrant Sonderkommandos uppdrag. Och härifrån ger László Endre vid sina ofta förekommande deporteringskonferenser sina många order. Tretusen gendarmer befinna sig i huvudstaden förutom de genom landsortsdeporteringarna beryktade gendarmerioffícerarna med bödelsgendarmerna från Nagyvárad och Kolozsvár och deras överstar i spetsen. Den judiska deporteringen från Budapest är en fråga om timmar.

Det sjuder av oro i staden. Inte heller dess mera rättänkande "ariska"

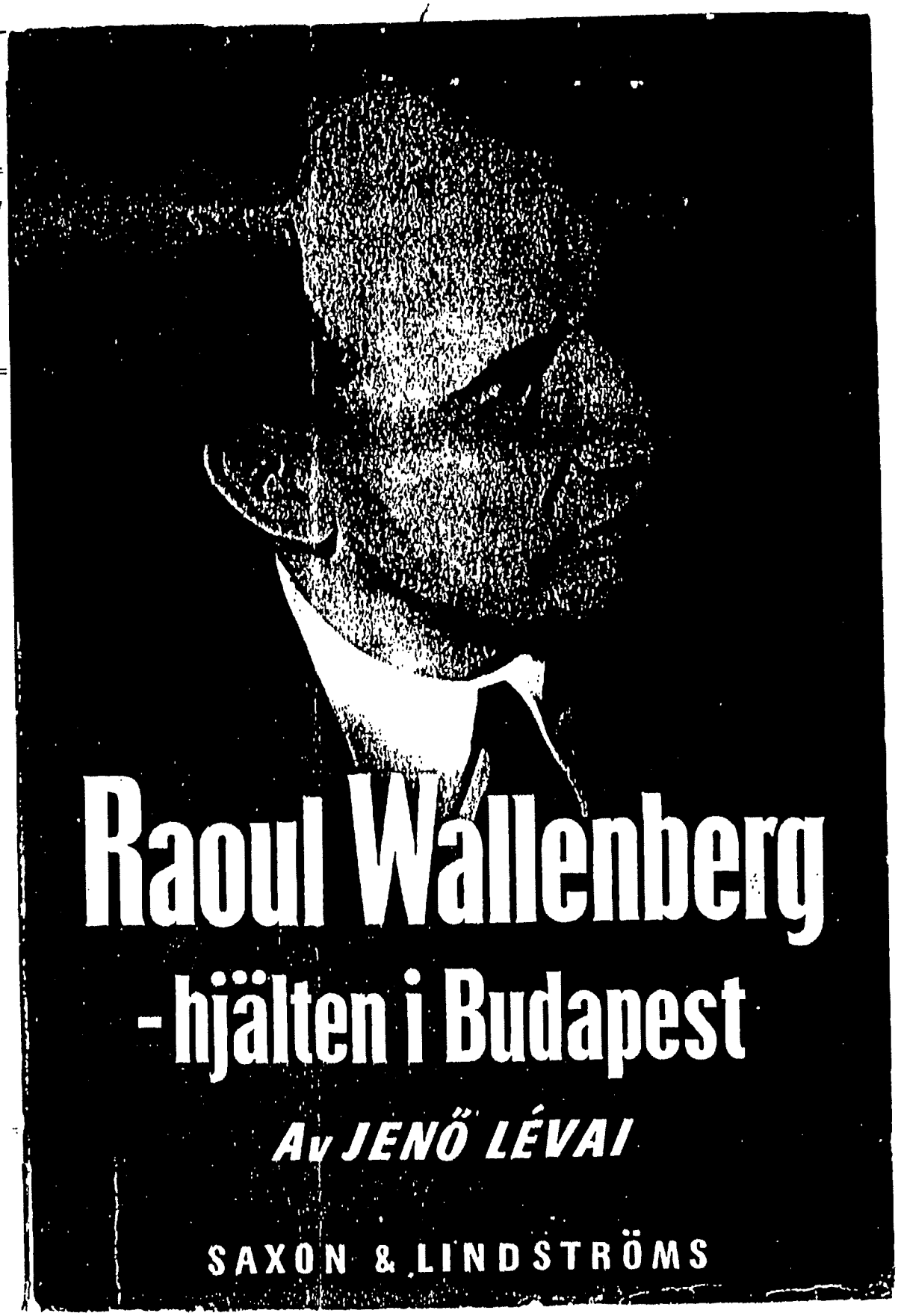
FORM 3-77 371

SECRET (when filled in)

PHOTO MOUNTING SHEET

JENŐ LÉVAI

Raoul Wallenberg – hjälten i Budapest



175

FBIS 31-E, NO REPUBLICATIO

PARIS\AFP RADIOTELETYPE IN FRENCH TO THE AMERICAS 1500 4/5

(TEXT) MOSCOW -- THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT HAS PROMISED TO CONTINUE INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED IN 1945, TAGE ERLANDER, THE SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER, DECLARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY WHILE REVIEWING THE BROAD LINES OF A SOVIET-SWEDISH COMMUNIQUE JUST SIGNED IN MOSCOW. A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE FINAL COMMUNIQUE IS DEVOTED TO THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR.

SPEAKING AT THE PRESS CONFERENCE, ERLANDER SAID: "THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT DISAPPEARED IN BUDAPEST AT THE END OF THE WAR. THOROUGH INVESTIGATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE ON THE SUBJECT IN SWEDEN, AND I DARE HOPE THAT THIS WAS DONE IN THE USSR TOO. AT PRESENT THE SWEDES HAVE CONSIDERABLE DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE, BASED ESSENTIALLY ON THE STATEMENTS OF RELEASED GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR." THE PRIME MINISTER ADDED THAT WE COULD NOT ASSERT WHETHER OR NOT WALLENBERG WAS STILL LIVING BECAUSE "RAISING SUCH A QUESTION WOULD COMPLICATE THE MATTER."

THE SOVIET-SWEDISH COMMUNIQUE JUST SIGNED ATTESTS TO THE PRESENT GOOD NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES, PREMIER ERLANDER ADDED. HE STRESSED THE MUTUAL DESIRE TO DEVELOP TRADE RELATIONS.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO CONTAINS ERLANDER'S AND BULGANIN'S

E E E E E E E E

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO CONTAINS A JOINT STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE SWEDISH MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR ON THEIR COUNTRY'S TRADITIONAL POLICY OF FREEDOM FROM ANY ALLIANCE, FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE IN NORMAL TIMES, AND STRICT NEUTRALITY DURING WAR. ERLANDER STRESSED THAT THESE PRINCIPLES WILL BE STRICTLY RESPECTED BY THE SOVIET SIDE.

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO CONTAINS ERLANDER'S AND BULGANIN'S STATEMENT ON THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE, THE RELAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, AND THE PROBLEM OF ARMAMENTS WITHIN THE U.N. FRAMEWORK.

THE SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER POINTED OUT THAT THERE WAS "A PERFECT IDENTITY OF VIEW," ACCORDING TO THE COMMUNIQUE, AND SAID THAT "WE WERE PARTICULARLY IMPRESSED WITH THE REAL DESIRE FOR MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING."

201-5925

JG 4/5-1508

AG

(TEXT) ALL OF THIS [illegible] COMMENT ON THE OUT[illegible] SOVIET-[illegible] NEGOTIATIONS. [illegible] OF THE EDITORIALS [illegible] WHAT THE JOINT [illegible] AS TO SAY IN REGARD TO RAOUL WALLENBERG, THE SWEDISH [illegible] AT WAS [illegible] IN BUDAPEST IN 1945 WHEN RUSSIAN TROOPS TOOK POSSESSION OF THE CITY. MANY PEOPLE IN SWEDEN BELIEVE THAT MR. WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE SOMEWHERE IN THE SOVIET UNION, AND IT WAS [illegible] THAT THE SWEDISH DELEGATION WOULD ACHIEVE SOMETHING CONCRETE IN THIS MATTER ON ITS VISIT TO MOSCOW.

"BUT PERHAPS," AS THE CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER "SVENSKA DAGBLADET" OBSERVES, "OUR HOPES WERE A LITTLE TOO HIGH." "SVENSKA DAGBLADET" CONTINUES: "TO INITIATED OBSERVERS, THIS ATTITUDE WAS RATHER UNREALISTIC, BUT UNDERSTANDABLE, SINCE THE SWEDISH PEOPLE FEEL SO DEEPLY ABOUT THIS TRAGEDY. HOWEVER, THE INFORMATION OBTAINED BY THE GOVERNMENT DELEGATION WAS ESSENTIALLY THE SAME AS THAT GIVEN TO THE SWEDISH PARLIAMENTARY GROUP THAT VISITED THE SOVIET UNION LAST SUMMER."

THE LIBERAL NEWSPAPER "DAGENS NYHETER" AS THIS TO SAY: "THE RUSSIANS ONCE CATEGORICALLY DENIED THAT WALLENBERG COULD BE FOUND IN THE SOVIET UNION AT ALL, BUT LAST YEAR THEY PROMISED TO SEND HIM BACK TO SWEDEN IMMEDIATELY IF HE WAS FOUND. THIS PROMISE IS REPEATED IN YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE. BEYOND THAT, THE RUSSIANS SAY NOT A WORD."

ANOTHER LIBERAL PAPER, "HANDELSTIDNINGEN," AGREES WITH "DAGENS NYHETER" THAT THE RESULTS IN THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR ARE MEAGER. "HANDELSTIDNINGEN" WRITES: "WE SEARCHED THE COMMUNIQUE IN VAIN FOR THE ONE BIT OF NEWS IT SHOULD HAVE CONTAINED. MR. WALLENBERG RETURNS WITHOUT FINDING OUT WHAT HAPPENED TO RAOUL WALLENBERG IN A SOVIET PRISON CAMP. YESTERDAY CONCLUDING PARAGRAPH WAS ALSO FEATURED BY A GOOD DEAL OF MUTUAL FLATTERY. ~~[illegible] INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING [illegible]~~ IS EVIDENT FROM THE BEHAVIOR OF MR. MOLOTOV, WHO TOOK THE LIBERTY OF USING SWEDISH NEUTRALITY TO FLAIL BOTH DENMARK AND NORWAY, WHICH HAVE BOTH SENT THEIR DELEGATIONS TO THE KREMLIN BEFORE."

THE EXPRESSED WILLINGNESS OF THE SOVIET UNION TO PERMIT SWEDISH CITIZENS WITHIN ITS BORDERS TO RETURN TO THEIR HOMELAND IS ALSO BELITTLED IN THE LIBERAL "DAGENS NYHETER," WHICH WRITES: "IF WE WERE DEALING WITH A DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY, A STATEMENT OF THIS KIND WOULD BE UNTHINKABLE. IN PRINCIPLE THERE IS NOTHING TO PREVENT THE INHABITANTS OF A FREE COUNTRY FROM GOING ELSEWHERE IF HE DOES NOT LIKE IT THERE."

IN REGARD TO THE AGREEMENT FOR GREATER CULTURAL EXCHANGE BETWEEN SWEDEN AND THE SOVIET UNION, THE CONSERVATIVE PAPER "SVENSKA DAGBLADET" MAKES THE FOLLOWING COMMENT: "WE WILL NOT DENY THAT SWEDISH EXPERTS WOULD BE ABLE TO LEARN MUCH OF GREAT VALUE IN RUSSIA. THE SOVIET UNION HAS MADE SO MANY FORWARD STRIDES IN RECENT YEARS, ESPECIALLY IN THE TRAINING OF ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS, THAT THE WEST IS BOTH IMPRESSED AND DISTURBED."

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PAPER "NY TID" WRITES: "THIS COMMUNIQUE MAKES CLEAR THAT THE NEW SOVIET GENERATION OF LEADERS IS ANXIOUS TO BREAK THE BONDS OF THEIR FORMER ISOLATION. SUCH AN EFFORT CAN ONLY BE WELCOMED BY THE WEST."

FINALLY WE CITE THE LEADING SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PAPER "MORGON-TIDNINGEN," WHICH EMPHASIZES RUSSIA'S EXPRESSION OF RESPECT FOR SWEDEN'S TRADITIONAL POLICY OF NEUTRALITY. "THE SOVIET UNION NOW ADDS ITS ACKNOWLEDGEMENT TO THOSE GIVEN BY THE UNITED [illegible] GREAT BRITAIN WHEN PRIME MINISTER ERLANDER VISITED

AG CM

file Wallenberg

SOVIET-SWEDISH [illegible] 3/3

(SOVIET-SWEDISH [illegible] BRIANDER'S VISIT)

(TEXT) SWEDISH MINISTER BRIANDER STAYED IN MOSCOW FROM [illegible] AT THE INVITATION OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT. HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS, HEDELIUS, WHO DURING HIS VISIT TO MOSCOW NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, BULGANIN, MEMBER OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET, AND FIRST SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CPSU, KHRUSHCHEV, THE FIRST DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AND FOREIGN MINISTER, MOLOTOV, AND OTHER LEADERS OF THE SOVIET UNION.

IN THESE TALKS THE FOLLOWING ALSO TOOK PART ON THE SWEDISH SIDE THE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF SWEDEN IN THE USSR, SOLMAN; THE HEAD OF THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY, (AMBASSADOR) JARRING; COUNSELOR OF THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN THE USSR, (PETRICK); THE PERSONAL SECRETARY OF THE PREMIER, PALME; THE SECOND SECRETARY OF THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY, LORENTZON; AND PRESS ATTACHE, (FRIKIUS).

ON THE SOVIET SIDE, THE FOLLOWING TOOK PART IN THE TALKS: THE USSR MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE, KATANOV; MINISTER OF CULTURE, MIKHAILOV; DEPUTY MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SEMENOV; THE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE USSR IN SWEDEN, RODIONOV; THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES OF THE USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY, GRIBANOV; COUNSELOR OF THE USSR EMBASSY IN SWEDEN, (LUNKO), AND COUNSELOR, ALEXANDROV.

DURING THE TALKS REPRESENTATIVES OF BOTH COUNTRIES HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO HAVE A USEFUL AND FRANK EXCHANGE OF VIEWS, FIRST OF ALL, ON THE QUESTION OF SOVIET-SWEDISH RELATIONS, AND ALSO ON GENERAL INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS TOUCHING UPON THE INTERESTS OF BOTH SWEDEN AND THE SOVIET UNION.

IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT BOTH COUNTRIES WERE INTERESTED IN FURTHERING THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUTUAL TRADE EXCHANGE. AS AN EXAMPLE OF GOOD NEIGHBORLY COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN A PRACTICAL WAY THE AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION OF LIFESAVING SERVICES CONCLUDED IN 1956 AND SUBSEQUENTLY EXTENDED WAS QUOTED.

THE SOVIET-SWEDISH AGREEMENT ON AIR COMMUNICATIONS CONCLUDED A FEW DAYS AGO MAKES IT POSSIBLE TO SET UP IN THE VERY NEAR FUTURE DIRECT AIR COMMUNICATION BETWEEN STOCKHOLM AND MOSCOW.

THE TWO PARTIES CONFIRMED THAT AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED TO START NEGOTIATIONS ON THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN REMAINING MUTUAL CLAIMS CONNECTED WITH THE ADVENT OF THE BALTIC REPUBLICS TO THE SOVIET UNION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SOVIET-SWEDISH AGREEMENT OF 1941.

IN THE NEAR FUTURE A SWEDISH DELEGATION WILL GO TO MOSCOW TO
HOLD SUCH TALKS.

IN THE COURSE OF THE TALKS IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT OF LATE
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL CONTACTS HAD EXPANDED IN A SATISFACTORY
MANNER WHICH BOTH SIDES CONSIDER VERY IMPORTANT. BOTH SIDES
UNANIMOUSLY AGREED THAT TOURS BY DELEGATIONS AND GROUPS OF
TECHNICAL EXPERTS IN VARIOUS SPECIAL FIELDS, SPORT CONTESTS, AND
TOURISM, CAN TO A GREAT EXTENT STRENGTHEN RELATIONS AND INCREASE
MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN BOTH NATIONS.

AN UNDERSTANDING WAS REACHED THAT THE STATE ORGANS OF BOTH
COUNTRIES, DEALING WITH QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL CONTACTS,
WOULD DULY CONTRIBUTE TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXCHANGES IN THESE
SPHERES. DURING THE DISCUSSIONS DEALING WITH SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL
RELATIONS, AN UNDERSTANDING WAS REACHED THAT IN THE NEAR FUTURE
THE FOLLOWING CONCRETE PLANS WERE TO BE REALIZED AMONG OTHER THINGS:

THE EXCHANGE OF QUALIFIED RESEARCH WORKERS, IN THE FIRST PLACE
IN THE FIELD OF MEDICINE, NATURAL, AND TECHNICAL SCIENCES AND THAT
THE RECEIVING COUNTRY WOULD UNDERTAKE TO PAY THE EXPENSES CONNECTED
WITH THE STAY AND CARRYING OUT OF SCIENTIFIC WORK.

ADMISSION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS TO THE ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES
IN THE COUNTRY.

EXPANSION OF THE EXCHANGE OF LITERATURE AND PUBLICATIONS BETWEEN
THE CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC ESTABLISHMENTS. ON THE SWEDISH SIDE A
DESIRE WAS EXPRESSED TO SEND A DELEGATION OF EXPERTS TO STUDY THE
ORGANIZATION OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE SOVIET UNION.

ON THE SOVIET SIDE INTEREST WAS EXPRESSED FOR THE STUDY IN
A SIMILAR MANNER OF THE TRAINING OF TECHNICAL CADRES IN SWEDEN.

CONCRETE AGREEMENTS WITH REGARD TO THESE PLANS WILL BE REACHED
THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

ON THE SWEDISH SIDE GREAT STRESS WAS PLACED ON THE FATE OF THE SWEDISH
DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHO DISAPPEARED AT THE END OF THE WAR IN
BUDAPEST. DURING THE TALKS THE SWEDISH SIDE HANDED OVER THE MATERIAL
AVAILABLE TO SWEDEN CONCERNING WALLENBERG, WITH A REQUEST THAT THE
SOVIET AUTHORITIES CONCERNED EXAMINE AND CHECK ON THIS MATERIAL.

ON THE SOVIET SIDE READINESS WAS EXPRESSED TO DO THIS.

AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT WALLENBERG IF HE WERE IN
THE SOVIET UNION, WOULD OBVIOUSLY HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY OF RETURNING
HOME.

INFORMATION ON THE RESULT OF THE INVESTIGATION WOULD BE GIVEN
THROUGH DIPLOMATIC CHANNELS.

APPLICATIONS BY SWEDISH, FOR FORMER SWEDISH CITIZENS LIVING
IN THE SOVIET UNION FOR PERMISSION FOR THEM AND THEIR FAMILIES TO LEAVE
FOR SWEDEN WILL BE REGARDED IN A FAVORABLE LIGHT ON CONDITION THAT
SAID PERSONS EXPRESS THE DESIRE TO LEAVE FOR SWEDEN.

LIKEWISE THE SWEDISH AUTHORITIES WILL SET NO OBSTACLES IN THE
WAY OF SOVIET CITIZENS, OR FORMER SOVIET CITIZENS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR
FAMILIES, WHO WANT TO LEAVE FOR THE SOVIET UNION.

DURING THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS ON THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION, THE SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER AND THE SWEDISH MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR POINTED OUT THAT SWEDEN IS PURSUING HER TRADITIONAL POLICY OF FREEDOM FROM ALLIANCES IN TIME OF PEACE, WHICH HAS FOR ITS AIM THE MAINTENANCE OF NEUTRALITY IN CASE OF WAR, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF OBLIGATIONS TIPULATED BY U.N. MEMBERSHIP. ACCORDING TO THE SWEDISH SIDE, THIS FOREIGN POLICY CORRESPONDED NOT ONLY WITH SWEDISH INTERESTS BUT IT MUST ALSO ASSIST IN PEACEFUL AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS IN THIS PART OF EUROPE.

ON THE SOVIET PART, IT WAS STATED THAT THE USSR WILL AS BEFORE RESPECT THIS FREEDOM FROM ALLIANCES AND THE PEACEFUL POLICY OF SWEDEN. FURTHERMORE, EACH OF THE TWO SIDES EMPHASIZED ITS INTEREST IN MAKING FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO A FURTHER EASING OF INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF PEACEFUL COOPERATION BETWEEN PEOPLES ON THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE PRINCIPLES EXPRESSED BY THE U.N. CHARTER, WHICH IN PARTICULAR COMPREHENDS THE RESPECT FOR THE INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY OF MEMBER STATES, NONAGGRESSION, AND NONINTERFERENCE IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

BOTH SIDES EXPRESSED THEIR PREPAREDNESS TO SUPPORT THE CONTINUOUS DESIRE TO ACHIEVE PRACTICAL RESULTS IN THE UNITED NATIONS, BOTH IN A GENERAL (VAGOBSHCHY) REDUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND THE NUMBER OF ARMED FORCES AND IN THE BANNING OF AN CONTROL OVER ATOMIC WEAPONS, AS WELL AS IN THE EXPANSION OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE CAUSE OF PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS HAS LED TO A MORE PROFOUND UNDERSTANDING OF THE POINT OF VIEWS OF BOTH SIDES IN THE QUESTIONS RAISED DURING THE TALKS, AND IT WILL ASSIST IN CONSOLIDATING GOOD NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS BETWEEN SWEDEN AND THE SOVIET UNION.

AFTER HIS SOJOURN IN MOSCOW, THE SWEDISH PRIME MINISTER ERLANDER AND HIS WIFE AND THE MINISTER OF INTERIOR, PEDLUND AND HIS WIFE, AS WELL AS OTHER PERSONS WHO ARRIVED WITH HIM, WILL TOUR THE SOVIET UNION FOR SEVERAL DAYS. THEY WILL VISIT SUKHUMI, TBILISI, YEREVAN, KIEV, AND LENINGRAD.

LT 4/3-54OP

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ORLOVSKY, ERNEST

Walking anti-Soviet Encyclopedia. Lives in Moscow, poor man but has been collecting books and materials against USSR for years. Member of Amnesty group- friend of Bernshtam.

First class mathematician, expert on U.S. patents. Soviets need him because of his expertise - have not arrested him.

Was witness at Pimenov Trial, Yakir Trial and others. Likes to write official protests - cannot write longer pieces as too erudite and gets all subjects mixed in.

Born 1929 - grad. of Leningrad University with Pimenov - Member, Higher Mathematical Association.

Has extensive collection of clippings and materials on Wallenberg case, Solzhenitsyn used some of this info at Stockholm speech - Orlovsky found out Wallenberg is still alive. G-22

ABOVE PROVIDED BY SOVIET EMIGRE WHO DEBRIEFED BY US.

CLEAR WITH [redacted] BEFORE PASSING ABOVE IN: ~~SOVIETS~~ "PEOPLE IN MOSCOW STATE"...

[redacted] - REPORT ON SOV. PRISON CAMPS

BL - 3583

OGSR/GD/S

1132 Ames Bldg - [redacted] ~~[redacted]~~ ~~[redacted]~~ green 3172

Wrangel Island - Geog + other Data

INFAC - Cartographic

ORPA - LISTING ON MENTAL HOSPITALS ?

SHNKIN IS ONLY SOURCE CLAIMING PRISON CAMPS AT WRANGEL + THAT WALLENBERG WAS THERE.

SOVIET EXPERT ON WALLENBERG - LIVES IN MOSCOW : ORLOVSKY ?

[redacted]

1. NO EVIDENCE OF LABOR CAMPS EVER.

2. CANNOT SUBSTANTIATE.

21-5-25

The Swedish Government would appreciate any kind of information the United States Government could furnish in the following matter, concerning the Swedish citizen Raoul Wallenberg.

1. The Swedish Government has previously been in touch with the U. S. Government on the Wrangel Island, the background being reports about the existence of Soviet prison camps on the island. In a reply on April 26, 1978 we were informed that there was no evidence of such camps, at least not since 1960.

The Swedish Government would now like to revert to the matter and ask for any information the U. S. Government could supply about the island and possible Soviet activities there. Is there any evidence about the existence of camps before the year 1960?

2. We have received reports about the existance of a special ward in a mental hospital in Irkutsk, that houses former inmates from camps on the Wrangel Island and where experiments as to human ability to endure difficult circumstances are conducted. Does the U. S. Government have similar information about such a special ward in the mentioned Irkutsk hospital or any information that could throw light on this matter? It is known that a special interrogation camp existed in Irkutsk after the war.

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Sub. Hungary SWE - Official

Sweden

WALLENBERG, Raoul

S-2501
6/7/45
Stockholm
U.S.Embassy

According to Sub.'s mother there has been no news of Sub. since Russian occupation of Budapest.

aid

OUT-19232
#4807
[redacted]
8/2/45

MIS requests information on Subject's disappearance.

ch

PRESS SURVEY
9/18/45
News from Sweden
Release No. 259
"Further Light on Wallenberg's Effor in Behalf of Hungar Jews"

(OVER)

Member of Swedish legation in Budapest. Saved a large number of Hungarian Jews from deportation and death. He has been missing since January; once made all arrangements for transfer of 270 Jews to Sweden. Plan upset last minute by Germans who suddenly demanded that the Swedes help them persuade the Hungarians to send 300,000 Jews as slave laborers to Germany - a request which was naturally not acceded to.

----------ch

Disappearance.

See: S-4159
Stockholm
10/27

----------ch

Secretary of Swedish Leg. in Budapest, which was looted by Russian soldiers after the occupation of Budapest... The newspaper (Aftontidningen) said that the Govt. was still without info of the whereabouts of Subj. Swedish informants said that the charge that anti-Soviet Russians were sheltered was incorrect. They expressed surprise that one of these suspected of being pro-German was Subj. He was last seen in the company of Russian officers.

New York TIMES
18 May 1945

Ossian ERIKSSON contacted [redacted] to give info on whereabouts of Subj. ERIKSSON smuggled Arti TUNNIN (qv-Fin) and Alf TYNGVIK (qv-Nor) from Helsingor to Denmark. TUNNIN said Subj. and four American officers being held prisoners at Kemeri camp. ERIKSSON even contacted Subj. mother, Mrs. Frederick von DARDEL at Svesvagen 88, Stockholm, phone 327711, for her opinion on expediting release of Subj.

[redacted]
19 Mar. 47

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201-57[illegible]

WALLENBERG, Raoul

[redacted] pouching ~~info. in SSS 784~~ DS of 6 May 47 with [illegible]

contact _____.

Case 2

Sweden

[redacted]

9 May 1947 6 May 47 bw

Petition was directed to Soviet Legation by Swedish citizens requesting release of subject. Ny Dag attacked the petition after certain Hungarian journalist and scientist suggested Russian innocence in the matter. SD 720 M47 21 July. [redacted] hfg

A committee appointed for the study of confidential docu in subject case in Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as docu in the possession of author Rudolf PHILIPP. As a result of its investigation the committee has issued a joint declaration which was published in the Stockholm press on 21 Oct. Stating that it has been clarified that from 13 Jan 45 subject has been under protection of Soviet Military Authorities. Until recently he was alive in Rus custody. Leg Airgram #A-650 23 Oct 47, Stockholm.

Evening Star, Wash, 22 Jun 64. Re KHRUSHCHEV visit to Sweden. Newspapers demanded official statement from K as to fate of Raoul WALLENBERG, who arrested by Soviet troops in Hungary in 45 and has not been heard from since. He was traced to USSR. The Russians maintained they knew nothing about him but in 1957 admitted that he had been imprisoned in USSR and claimed he died inprison in Moscow in 47. Subsequently the Swedish govt found increasing evidence that Wallenberg was alive as late as 1954. Wallenberg saved several thousand jews from the Nazis in Budapest where a street still is named after him...

Raoul WALLENBERG Award of rare distinguished service decoration (non-posthumously) by King to WALLENBERG on 11 November widely interpreted as indication that govt has proof he is still alive and in Soviet custody. He has been missing since 1945 when he was taken into "protective custody" by Russians in Budapest where he was serving as Swedish diplomat. Russians have denied for past eight years any knowledge of his whereabouts. Unconfirmed report asserts Sweden recently made new demarche in Moscow directly demanding his release.

State Telegram
SECC: 14 Nov 1952

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FIR. 5

Unden also revealed that, starting with his visit to Moscow in May 1954, the Swedish Government had increasingly been pressing the Russian Government for the release of Raoul WALLENBERG and that recently (an unspecified date) the Russians had promised that, if Wallenberg could be found, he would be returned to Sweden.

file
Wallenberg

201-5925
May 54

16 MAY 56

levelutökent szeretnem leszögezni, hogy [illegible] mit Raul Wallenberg
sved diplomatával kapcsolatunk papírra vetek. Reálisan vagyok tisztában
nemzetközi fórum elött azzal is vállalni.
Azt mindenem azon nevon [illegible] Buczkowsky Istvánt, aki el mesélnek egyik
koronatanúja. Mindenesetre nyilvánosságra hozatalával egyelöre nem
akarok meg elöjönni, ezzel várok.

Raul Wallenberg sved diplomata 1944-ben amikor Magyarországon a legnagyobb nyilas terror dult bátran, élete kockázatával ezreken és tízezreken igyekezett segíteni.
Mind Magyarországon, mind pedig itt a szabad világban és talán Svédországban is úgy tudják, hogy Raul Wallenberg csak a zsidókon segített és azok részére adott ki sved-menlevelet amivel el lehetett érni, hogy közülük többezer megmenekült, nem pusztult el. Ez tévedés, mert a hös sved diplomata a politikai üldözötteken is segített. Igy'en pontosan egyröl tudok precizen.
Horváth Árpád, a Nemzeti Színház volt rendezője, aki az ellenállási mozgalomban "Laci bácsi" néven dolgozott, többször észrevette, hogy követik. Egy alkalommal már annyiban a nyomában voltak, hogy a letartóztatását várta, mikor az úton feltünt Raul Wallenberg gépkocsija. Ismeretlenül leállította a kocsit, és az megállt. Az üldözö nyilasok elöl berontott a kocsiba. Csak annyit mondott, németül:
"Hilfe, hilfe!.ich bin komunist..."
Erre már a nyilas járör ott volt a kocsinál. Géphegyvert fogtak rá, mire Raul Wallenberg az általa ismeretlen embert, aki mondta, hogy üldözik politikai magatartása miatt - megvédte. Azt hangoztatta, hogy a kocsi sved terület... Szóváltás után a nyilasok elhagyták. Raul Wallenberg igy mentette meg Horváth Árpádot, ismeretlenül, elvitte a város másik végébe és ott tette le. Később mégis elfogták, akkor pedig járt az érdekében a Margitköruton Dominich Vilmos hadbíró századosnál is, de ott eredményt elérni nem tudott. Horváth Árpád elpusztult, de arról, hogy Raul Wallenberg 1944 október elején megmentette az életet rajtam kívül tud meg KUSINSZKY Endrené budapesti lakos, kell, hogy tudjon róla egykori felesége NEMENYI Lili operaénekesnö és úgy tudom, hogy tud meg erröl PASZTOR Béla filmrendezö, aki ma IZRAEL-ben él.

...

1945 január végén 25-a körül a Váci utcában levö rajon szanatoriumból két orosz katonatiszt igen udvarias formában elvitte KORNIJ Gyula dr-t, a magyar képviselöház volt elnökét, hogy legyen szives és adjon néhány felvilágositást. Supka Géza (lakik Budapest, Múzeum körut) arra kért, hogy menjek utána, nézzem meg hova viszik Gyula bácsit. A Budapest VI.kerület Lövölde téré vittek. A számra nem emlékszem, ahogy a Király utcából jobbra fordultunk a második házba a téren. Akkor itt volt Raul Wallenberg is. Mellettem és hallottam a nevét, egy szovjet katona vezette át az udvar részén. A [illegible] ora múlva kijött, csak annyit mondott, hogy nagyon

megkerdeztem tole: Talalkozott-e Raul Wallenbergel, lattam ott, az utcarol latni lehetett, ahogy ment fel a lepcson... Mintha o lett volna - mondtam.
Kornis azt valaszolta, hogy tole is kerdeztek:teljesen olyan jok ertelemben segitett a sved.

...

Ezutan hosszu ideig nem is hallottam semmit Raul Wallenbergrol. 1945 marcius 12-en rossz tehergepkocsival mentem le Budapestrol Debrecenbe, ahol a szuleim laktak. Akkor itt szekelt az Ideglenes Nemzeti Kormany is.
Debrecenben ismerkedtem meg egy orosz katona-tiszttel, OLDNER Vladimirral, aki magyarul, oroszul, nemetul egeszen jol es franciaul kicsit beszelt. O abban az idoben a szovjet hadsereg lapjanal az UJ SZO-nal dolgozott. Elmondta, hogy hanyszor volt uton mar Debrecen es Budapest kozott. A legemlekezetesebb utja azonban,mint mondta februarban volt. Akkor egy olyan egyennel jott Debrecenbe, aki annyit meselt a haboru borzalmairol, ami meg neki a harcedzett katonanak is sok.
Egy nyitott jipp kocsin egy szovjet tiszt egy civil urat kisert Debrecenbe, akit a Dery muzeumnak mellett levo orosz komandoturara vittek, majd innen pillanatok alatt atvittek a Kossuth utcaban levo Vorosilov tabornok hadiszallasara. Vorosilov ebben az idoben Debrecenben a Kossuth utcaban lakott, az egykori Balogh hazban. Ez egy egy emeletes palotaszeru epulet. Szemben a szinhazzal. Vele szemben akkor a miniszteriumok voltak, a penzugyi palotaban. Oldner egy csomo adatot is kapott az utitarstol,aki nem volt mas,mint Raul Wallenberg.
Ismet hangsulyozom, hogy Raul Wallenberget egy szovjet tiszt vitte le Debrecenbe, ezzel a kocsival ment le Oldner Vladimir szovjet ezredes is (sajnos o mint tanu ebben az ugyben mar nem szerepelhet, mert Baden-Baden kornyeken a szovjet hadiszallasra menve autoszerencsetlenseg aldozata lett), ott elobb a parancsnoksagon idoztek rovid ideig, majd a sved diplomatat atvittek Vorosilov tabornok rezidenciajara. Ott mi tortent - arrol mar tobbet esku alatt nem merek vallani, mert nem tudom.
Ide tartozik meg, hogy Oldner Vladimir az akkor kapott anyag egyreszet fel is dolgozta, mert konyvet akart irni elmenyeirol,amit a haboruban szerzett. Ennek a kezirata ma is edesapjanal, Aassai Gezanal van, aki Budapesten egyetemi tanar.
[illegible]

WALLENBERG, Raoul Swedish diplomat.

In this introduction I would like to declare that I am willing to testify and deposit under oath before any international authority (forum, everything that I will set down here on this paper in connection with WALLENBERG Raoul, Swedish diplomat.

I believe that I am one of those very few persons who are the chief witnesses of his disappearance. At any rate, I do not want to publish all this yet, I shall wait.

In 1944, when the greatest Arrow-cross (Nazi) terror raged in Hungary, WALLENBERG Raoul, Swedish diplomat tried to help thousands and tens of thousands bravely, risking his own life.

As it is known in Hungary and here in the free world and perhaps also in Sweden WALLENBERG Raoul helped only Jewish people by issuing them Swedish safe-conducts enabling several thousands of them to save their lives instead of perishing. This is an error, because the brave Swedish diplomat also helped the politically persecuted. I know of one particular case precisely.

HORVATH Arpad, the former chief stage director of the National Theater, who worked in the resistance movement under the cover-name of "Uncle Laci" discovered several times that he was being followed. At one occasion they (the Arrow-cross-Nazis) were so close behind him that he expected his arrest when the motorcar of WALLENBERG appeared on the road. Not knowing who was in the car, Uncle Laci, flagged down the vehicle, and when it stopped, he jumped in saying in German "Help, help, I am a communist....."

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WALLENBERG Raoul

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At the end of January 1945, around the 23rd, two Russian army officers with very courteous manner took with themselves from the Vas street, Major sanatorium of KORNIS Gyula Dr. the former president of the Hungarian House of Representatives, with the request that he should be kind enough to give some information. SUPKA Geza (residing at Museum Boulevard, Budapest) asked me to follow them to find out where they take Uncle Gyula. They took him to the Lovolde square, Budapest, VI district. I do not remember the house number, as we turned to the right from the Kiraly street it was the second house on the square. At this time WALLENBERG Raoul was here also. I have seen him and heard his name, a Soviet soldier escorted him through the courtyard. After a few hours KORNIS came out and said only that they were very polite to him and to all those who were there.

I asked him: Did you meet WALLENBERG Raoul, I saw him, he could be seen from the street as he ascended the stairs.... It seemed as though it was he - I said. KORNIS answered, that they asked from him also; is it really true that the Swede helped so many people.

* * *

WALLENBERG, Raoul.

For a long time after this, I did not hear anything of WALLENBERG Raoul. On the 12 of March 1945 I went with a truck, that was in bad condition, from Budapest to Debrecen where my parents lived. At this time the Temporary National Government also resided there.

While in Debrecen, I got acquainted with a Russian officer, OLDNER Vladimir, who spoke Hungarian, Russian, and German very well, and some French. At this time he worked at the "Uj Szo"(New Word) the Hungarian language newspaper of the Soviet army. He related to me how many times he had already traveled between Debrecen and Budapest. However, he said that his most memorable trip he made in February. At this time he traveled to Debrecen with an individual who related so much about the horrors of the war that it was too much, even for him, a battle seasoned soldier. A Soviet officer escorted to Debrecen in an open Jeep a civilian gentleman who was taken to the Russian head quarters (commandatura) -next to the Dery museum- and who in a few moments was taken from there to the head quarter of General VOROSHILOV on Kossuth street. At this time VOROSHILOV lived in the former Balogh house on Kossuth street in Debrecen. This house is a one story palace like building opposite the theater. Facing this house in the Finance building were at this time the ministries. OLDNER received an amount of data from his traveling compeion who was no one else but WALLENBERG Raoul.

Again I repeat, WALLENBERG Raoul was taken by a Soviet officer to Debrecen, OLDNER Vladimir, first lieutenant of the Soviet army also went with the same car - unfortunately OLDNER cannot appear as a witness in this case anymore, because he became a victim of an auto accident in the vicinity of Baden-Baden on his way to the Soviet general head quarters - first they spent a short time at the commandatura, and then the Swedish diplomat was taken to the residence of general VOROSHILOV. Under oath I dare not testify more because I do not know

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as to what happened there.

It also belongs to the matter, that ULDNER Vladimir elaborated part of the material received at this time because he wanted to publish in book form his experiences in the war. His manuscripts are still kept by his father ZAMAI Gesa, who is a university professor at Budapest.

On that mentioned day, on the 12th or 13th of March, ULDNER would ~~liked~~ have liked to have talked again to WALLENBERG Raoul, but he could not find him anymore.

Nay Gyula Kossuth-díjas íróról.

Nay Gyula iró a kommunista forradalmi arisztokráciájához tartozik, mindenről tájékozott, ami azon a téren történik, nemcsak magyar vonatkozásban, hanem szovjet vonatkozásban is. Őt egészen könnyen meg lehetne hívni és akkor Önök a kommunista világ szellemi, irodalmi, művészeti életéről első kézből lehetnének informálva.
Semmi más nem kellene hozzá csupán az, hogy Naynak Nyugaton valamelyik színház valamelyik darabját előadja és ő erre kijöjjön. Az pedig minden nehézség nélkül menne az ő részére.

...

Három Nay testvér van az én tudomásom szerint, Nay Gyula az iró, Nay Károly a festő és Nay László a volt külkereskedelmi miniszter, jelenleg a Nemzeti Bank elnöke.
Nay Gyula résztvett már az 1919-es kommunista forradalomban is, mint egészen fiatal ember. A két világháború közötti időt külföldön töltötte, tehát nem Magyarországon élt. Legtöbb időt Berlinben töltött, ahol több színdarabját is előadták (Isten, császár parasztot). Majd ennélkül tudom, hogy Franciaországba ment és onnan ment át a Szovjetunióba. 1945-ben vagy 1946-ban tért haza Magyarországra. Itt hamarosan megnősült, egy Lajoros Éva nevezetű ujságirónő a hitvese, aki 1945-ben, 1946-ban meg nyugati lapoknak - emlékezetem szerint amerikai lapnak is - a magyarországi tudósítója volt.

...

Nay hazatérte után a magyar irodalomban igen előkelő helyet foglalt el. Csendes modorával és humanista felfogásával azonban háttérbe került, Illés Béla lett helyette a "láthatatlan vezér". Közben valamiért - az okot nem tudom - összetűzésbe került Major Tamással a Nemzeti Színház igazgatójával is. Emiatt aztán darabjai csak nagyon nehezen tudtak színre kerülni. Major teljesen el akarta némítani, de a szovjet irószövetség lépett közbe, és ezek még Majornál és a magyar népművelési minisztériumnál is erősebbnek bizonyultak. Így az említett Isten, ~~xxxx~~ császár paraszton kívül Az ÉLET HÍDJA című darabja is előkerült, sőt most filmesítették azt meg. De Nay elnyomottnak érzi otthon magát.

...

Külföldön az elmúlt években több helyen bemutatták a darabjait. Ennek mindig örült. Egy igen lelkes TOKIO-i egyén két évvel ezelőtt kezdte fordítani egyik darabját. Ennek a híret én közöltem vele, mert a világbajnokságról visszatérkezett birkózók mondták. Hihetetlenül megörült neki. Azóta tudtommal a darabot ott elő is adták. De emlékezetem nem csal tavaly Svédországba vittek elő egyik darabját, oda ki akart utazni, de megbetegedett és nem tudott menni. A magyarországi mellőzésért ezek a külföldi előadások jelentik részére a kárpótlást, bár otthon is

.. ..ztb ide resztvett a part legfelsobb vezeti, irodalmi bizott-
ságának a munkájában is.
Jelenleg amellett, hogy ir darabokat, regényeket - a fővárosi szinmuvészeti főiskola dramaturgiai tanszékének a vezetője.

...

May Gyula 170-172 cm. magas, körülbelül 75 kilo súlyú egyen. lehet. Kora 52-56 év. Fekete haja, erősen ősszül. Szép szép szemei vannak. Jellegzetesen sokat dohányzik. A felesége majoros éve 35-40 év körüli nő, sokkal több dicsőség-vágy van benne, mint a férjében. Azt hiszem, hogy elsősorban ő piszkálja a férjet, hogy ne hagyja magát elnyomni.
Gépkocsival rendelkeznek, amit azonban szinte csak a feleség használ. Majoros Évát a férje révén a József Attila perem-szinházhoz szerződtették 1955-ben dramaturgnak. A nőre mindent lehet mondani, csak azt nem,hogy meggyőződéses komunista. Közvetlen a háboru után teljesen szocialdemokrata vonalon állt. Most vonalának kell mutatkoznia - ha másért nem, a férje miatt.

...

Iro és ujságiro körökben nem titok otthon, hogy May bejáratos a legfelsőbb komunista politikus körökbe is. Mindenhol kellő tisztelettel fogadják, és komoly tekintéllyel is rendelkezik. Sokkal lényegesebb azonban ennél, hogy a szovjet Iroszövetségben is igen nagy tekintélye van. (Sokan ezért haragszanak rá otthon), de ezzel ő nem él vissza. Úgy tudom, hogy Fagyajevvel vagy Tyihonovval (nem tudom,hogy a kettő közül melyikkel) igen szoros kapcsolatban van. Állandóan leveleznek, sőt az volt May vendége is az elmult években a Lánynyfalun levő villájában.

...

Megjelenése, beszéde, viselkedése teljesen polgári. Nem hangoztatja a komunista jelszavakat. Emberekét, akit ismer és meggyőződött róla,hogy becsületesek - igyekszik támogatni. Mindenről igen jól van értesülve. Hihetetlen sok elkeseredés van benne, ez érthető mert eleg sok alaptalan elnyomás érte. Emiatt ha a hite a komunizmusban nem is rengett meg, de belül nagy tüskével jár. Kifele nem igen mutatja, de nagyon hiusnak ismertem meg. Ennek oka részben, hogy évtizedeken keresztül művei csak külföldön jelentek meg, vagy adták azokat elő - és Magyarországon alig ismerték. A hazai hírt szerette volna megkapni, de ebben állandóan gátolták. - A másik ok, pedig amint már említettem a felesége.

...

Az irók körében igen nagy tekintélye van. Nem tul sokat jár azonban közéjük. Az Iroszövetség is igyekszen Majoros Évát kedvében járni gyakran csipkedte meg. Azeket szinte azo nélkül tűrte, nagy néha szánta csak magát rá a válaszra. Úgy tudom,de nem állitom, hogy az ellene folyó hecc lőiesnek a fő irányitója hosszu időn keresztül RÉVAI József a part egyi főideologusa volt.

....

Nay Gyula Kossuth díjáról 2

Amikor Budapesten van hetenbe legalább két-három alkalommal a Sztalin út 104 szám alatt levő Ujságíró klubban szokott vacsorázni feleségével együtt.
Anyagi gondja a legjobb tudomásom szerint egyáltalán nincsen. A mellőzés ellenére is véleményem szerint feleségével együtt így is megkeresi a havi 15 000 forintot.
Budapesti lakásának a telefonszáma 160-054 vagy 059

...

Egyéni véleményem:

Most, hogy megindult Magyarországon az erjedés, Nay Gyula egészen meredek hangú cikkben követelte az Irodalmi Ujságban a politikai változásokat is. Ha a közeljövőben Önök beszélnének vele, vagy vele és a feleségével igen sok eredményt érhetnének el. Ez a tehetséges ember úgy érzi, hogy lenézik..Pedig tehetségesebb,mint a legtöbb párt ír, és-régi komunista, talán az a baj, hogy régi harcos... Úgy forr belül,mint a vulkán.
Az nem lényegtelen az, hogy igen jól van informálva. Elsősorban természetesen a szellemi élet frontjáról, és itt is nemcsak a magyar ügyeket és azok kulisza-titkait ismeri, hanem a szovjet és a komunista világ művelődési, kulturális egészével szellemi életet ismeri és ott igen előkelő helyet tölt be.

Egy alkalommal beszélgetés közben felmerült Eisenhower elnök beszéde (Genf előtt volt valami nagyjelentőségű megnyilatkozása, amiben a vasfüggöny mögötti országokról is szó esett). - Nay akkor azt mondta, hogy csodálatosak ezek az amerikaiak, már évtized alatt a világ leggazdagabb birodalmát hoztak létre, jó lenne ott élni pár esztendőt. Erre a felesége cinikusan jegyezte meg: "Ez csak rajtad múlik."
Azt hiszem e beszélgetés elég világos...

HAY, Gyula writer, Kossuth prize winner.

HAY Gyula, the writer, belongs to the literary aristocracy of the communist world. He is well informed about everything that happens in that field, not only in its Hungarian but also in its Soviet relation. He could be very easily won over and then you could have first hand information of the intellectual, literary, and artistic life of the communist world.
All that would be necessary is that one of HAY's plays should be presented by one of the western theaters and that he should come out for the occasion. This he could achieve without any difficulty.

* * *

As far as I know, there are three HAY brothers; HAY Gyula, the writer; HAY Károly, the painter; and HAY László, the former minister of foreign commerce, who is now the president of the National Bank.
As a very young man HAY Gyula already participated in the 1919 communist revolution. He spent the time between the two world wars abroad and therefore did not live in Hungary. He spent the most time in Berlin where several of his plays were presented (God, Emperor, Peasant). As I know it, he went from there to France and then went on to the Soviet Union. In 1945 or 1946 he returned to Hungary and soon married MAJOROS Éva, a newspaperwoman who had in 1945 and 1946 still been a correspondent of Western papers, and if I remember right, of an American paper as well.

* * *

After his return to Hungary, HAY occupied a very prominent position in Hungarian literature. However, he with his quiet manner and humanistic conception of life has been pushed in the background and instead of him, ILLÉS Béla became the "invisible literary leader". In the meantime for some reason he was in a controversy with KADAR Tamás, director of the National Theater. (I do not know what caused this,

- . -

HAY, Gyula writer.

Therefore, HAY's plays could be presented only with great difficulties. RAJK wanted to silence him completely but the reputation of the Soviet writers intervened and they (the federation) proved to be stronger than RAJK, and even stronger than the Hungarian ministry of public education. So, the mentioned play (God, Emperor, Peasant.) and another one "The bridge of life" have been produced, in fact the latter has been adapted for screen recently. Still, HAY feels opressed at home (in Hungary).

. . .

His plays have been presented at several places abroad in the past years. He was always happy about this. A very enthusiastic Tokyo man started to translate one of his plays about two years ago. HAY was incredibly happy to receive this news from me which I learned from the wrestlers returning from the world championship games. As I know it, the play has been presented there since. If my memory does not deceive me, one of his plays was going to be presented in Sweden last year. HAY wanted to go there but because he became ill he could not go. These foreign presentations seem a compensation to him for the slighting suffered in Hungary, although even at home many people bow to him not only for his knowledge but also for his political influence. However, HAY does not have a fighting spirit.

. . .

For a longer time HAY participated in the work of the uppermost artistic and literary committee of the party.

At present, besides writing plays and novels, HAY is the head of the dramaturgical faculty of the high school of theatrical art.

. . .

HAY Gyula is 170-172 cm.tall, weighs about 75 kilograms. He is about 52-56 years old, has black hair, strongly greying, has dark complexion. He is a very strong smoker. His wife Gabriella Eva, is a woman of about 35-40 years, is much

HAY, novels writer.

more ambitious than her husband. I believe that she made her husband, that he should not let himself be oppressed.

They have a motorcar that is used almost exclusively by the wife. In 1955, MAJOROS EVA through her husband was contracted as a dramaturgist to the Jozsef Attila Szeged theater. Everything can be said about the woman, save that she is a convinced communist. Immediately after the war she has been completely on the socialist line. Now, she has to show that she is on the party line, if for nothing else but for her husband's sake.

. . .

It is no secret at home among writers and newspapermen that HAY frequents the highest communist political circles. He is received everywhere with due respect and, in fact, he enjoys a serious prestige. It is more important however, that he also has a very great prestige in the Federation of Soviet writers. Many people at home are angry at him for this, but HAY does not abuse this advantage. As I know it, HAY is in very close connection with FADYAJEV (FADIAJEVI) or TYLIGHJOV (TJIUCHUNOVI) i/I do not know which one of the two/. They correspond regularly and in the past years he has been a house guest in HAY's villa at Leanyfalu.

. . .

HAY's appearance, speech and behavior is completely middle class(bourgeois). He does not repeat communist slogans. He tries to help and support the people whom he learns to know and finds honest. He is well informed about everything. He has an incredible great amount of bitterness in himself which is understandable since he suffered enough unjustified oppression. For this reason, even if his faith in communism has not been shaken, he still bears, inside, a big thorn. He does not show this on the surface but I learned to know him very well myself. The reason lies partly in the fact that for decades his

HAY, is writer.

works have been published and presented only abroad and he was barely known in hungary. He wanted to achieve recognition at home but in this endeavor he has always been thwarted. The other reason, as I mentioned before, is his wife.

. . .

HAY enjoys a great respect among the writers, however, he does not frequent them too often. The Federation of Writers, playing up to MAJOR Tamas very often needled HAY. HAY tolerated this needling almost without words, and very seldom deigned to answer. I do not state it, but the way I know it, is that for a long time the main instigator of these intrigues against HAY has been RAVAI Joseph, one of the chief ideologists of the party.

When in Budapest, HAY together with his wife, usually has dinner at least two or three times weekly at the Newspapermen's club, No.101. Stalin street.

According to my best knowledge, he has no financial worries at all. It is my opinion, despite the fact that he is neglected, he still earns 15 000 forints per month jointly with his wife.

His Budapest home telephone: 160-054 or 059.

. . .

My personal opinion:

NOW that the fermentation process has started in Hungary, HAY Gyula, in a truly daring voiced article in the "Irodalmi Ujsag"(Literary News) demanded political changes. If in the near future you should talk to him , or with him and his wife, very great results could be achieved. This talented man feels that he is looked down upon. Whereas, he is more talented than most party faithful writers and he is an old communist, perhaps the trouble is that he is one of the old fights Inside he is boiling like a volcano. It is not unimportant that he is very well informed. Naturally, in the first place he is well informed about the front of the intellectual life,and here too he

MAY, Gyula writer.

not only knows the Hungarian intellectual life and its behind the stage secrets but also he knows the educational, cultural, in one word the intellectual life of the Soviets and the communist world, and there he occupies a very prominent position.

At one occasion President Eisenhower's speech came up in conversation.(He made a declaration of great importance before the Geneva conference, in which the countries behind the iron curtain were also mentioned.) At this time MAY said, " These Americans are wonderful. In a few decades they created the richest country of the world. It would be nice to live there a few years. " To this, his wife sarcastically remarked: " That is only up to you. "

I believe that this conversation is clear enough.....

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. . .

At the end of January 1945, around the 25rd, two Russian army officers with very courteous manner took with themselves from the Vas street, Pajor sanatorium @ KORNIS Gyula Dr. the former president of the Hungarian House of Representatives, with the request that he should be kind enough to give some information. SUPKA Gema (residing at Museum Boulevard, Budapest) asked me to follow them to find out where they take Uncle Gyula. They took him to the Lovolde square, Budapest, VI district. I do not remember the house number, as we turned to the right from the Kiraly street it was the second house on the square. At this time WALLENBERG Raoul was here also. I have seen him and heard his name, a Soviet soldier escorted him through the courtyard. After a few hours KORNIS came out and said only that they were very polite to him and to all those who were there.

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WALLENBERG, Ra

For a long time after this, I did not hear anything of WALLENBERG Raoul. On the 12 of March 1945 I went with a truck, that was in bad condition, from Budapest to Debrecen where my parents lived. At this time the Temporary National Government also resided there.

While in Debrecen, I got acquainted with a Russian officer, OLDNER Vladimir, who spoke Hungarian, Russian, and German very well, and some French. At this time he worked at the "Uj Szo"(New Word) the Hungarian language newspaper of the Soviet army. He related to me how many times he had already traveled between Debrecen and Budapest. However, he said that his most memorable trip he made in February. At this time he traveled to Debrecen with an individual who related so much about the horrors of the war that it was too much, even for him, a battle seasoned soldier. A Soviet officer escorted to Debrecen in an open Jeep a civilian gentleman who was taken to the Russian head quarters (commandatura) -next to the Dery museum- and who in a few moments was taken from there to the head quarter of General VOROSHILOV on Kossuth street. At this time VOROSHILOV lived in the former Balogh house on Kossuth street in Debrecen. This house is a one story palace like building opposite the theater. Facing this house in the Finance building were at this time the ministries. OLDNER received an amount of data from his traveling compahion who was no one else but WALLENBERG Raoul.

Again I repeat, WALLENBERG Raoul was taken by a Soviet officer to Debrecen, OLDNER Vladimir, first lieutenant of the Soviet army also went with the same car - unfortunately OLDNER cannot appear as a witness in this case anymore, because he became a victim of an auto accident in the vicinity of Baden-Baden on his way to the Soviet general head quarters - first they spent a short time at the commandatura, and then the Swedish diplomat was taken to the residence of general VOROSHILOV. Under oath I dare not testify more because I do not know

as to what happened there.

It also belongs to the matter, that OLDNER Vladimir elaborated part of the material received at this time because he wanted to publish in book form his experiences in the war. His manuscripts are still kept by his father KASSAI Geza, who is a university professor at Budapest.

On that mentioned day, on the 12th or 13th of March, OLDNER would have liked to have talked again to WALLENBERG Raoul, but he could not find him anymore.

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SECRET

AIR

[redacted]

21-5-36/3

14 Feb 57

[redacted]

Chief, WX

INFO [redacted]

[redacted] OPERATIONS

Proposed [redacted] Operation

REFERENCE [redacted] 1 February 1957

ACTION REQUIRED For your and the NEACS' information and comment

1. The [redacted] Press Review of 8 February 1957 stated that the Wallenberg affair has removed every other topic from the editorial pages of the Swedish press. The following excerpts from Swedish newspapers were cited as examples of the editorial reactions to the Soviets' announcement of Wallenberg's death:

"According to the liberal 'Dagens Nyheter,' it was to the interest of the Soviet leaders to wash their hands of the matter. And from their points of view, of course, their version of what happened is the best possible. 'Dagens Nyheter' continues: 'At the same time the statement from Moscow shed a terrible light on the Soviet regime itself, a factor of which the Russians seem to be entirely unaware. They did not grasp the likelihood that other people will inevitably conclude that Russian declarations are not to be relied upon. A year ago we were given brusquely worded statements that the Russians had no knowledge of Wallenberg's whereabouts. Now, the same authorities declare that he has been dead for 10 years and that his fate was in the hands of liars and traitors. What will we hear the next time? That the men who now rule the Soviet Union are also liars and traitors?'

"The leading Conservative paper, 'Svenska Dagbladet,' does not find the Soviet communique satisfactory either, but concludes that Wallenberg is no longer alive. 'Svenska Dagbladet' goes on to say: 'As pointed out by the Swedish Foreign Office, the Soviet note is meagerly worded and cannot be regarded as final. However, it is far better to know this much than be tormented by uncertainty, and the

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Wallenberg
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[redacted]

fact that the Russians assume responsibility for Wallenberg. Their written regret is a welcome improvement on their previous attitude which caused so much sorrow and anxiety in Sweden. Public opinion in this country, however, is not going to forget what has happened.'

"According to the trade union newspaper, 'Stockholms-Tidningen,' the Russians worded their note in such a way that they can always say later that they had picked the wrong man. On the other hand, all that we know of Soviet methods and conditions up to now would seem to confirm the accuracy of the Russian version.

"'Stockholms-Tidningen' writes: 'Irrespective of how the delayed Russian reply is judged, we can hardly write off the matter as closed. We are entitled to demand better and more detailed information on why Wallenberg was arrested, of what he was accused, and what happened to him during his imprisonment. We may assume that the Swedish government will be receptive to all new evidence that may help to clarify this matter, not least because of the (unreserved) wording of the Russian communique.'

"We do not know what to believe, writes the liberal paper, 'Handels-Tidningen,' which continues: 'The Russians have not told us everything. It would be just as well to have them give us the rest of the story. Whichever individuals were responsible for Wallenberg's imprisonment and death, in the eyes of the world the Soviet government is responsible for them all. Are we to believe that the present leaders who like to impress the world with their authority were overruled by some minor authorities within arms length?'"

2. It occurred to Headquarters that the current feelings over the Wallenberg Case might present an opportune time to exploit the disappearance of Arne Munch-Petersen. The above listed reactions of the Swedish press should give some indication on how the Danes might react to a reopening of Munch-Petersen's disappearance. We realize that it has been twenty years since Munch-Petersen disappeared in the Soviet Union and that he is probably just about forgotten by the Danish people, but Air's reference to him in referenced dispatch indicates that his disappearance is still in the minds of some people. We suggest that you discuss this with the [redacted]. Perhaps they can offer some additional background information which will determine the practicability of such an idea.

[redacted]

Distribution:
Orig. & 1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted]
1 - [redacted] S
1 - [redacted] C/WE
2 - [redacted]

SECRET [redacted] C/WE-1

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[redacted]

OPERATIONAL AND SOURCE COVER SHEET

FROM: [redacted] REPORT NO.: [redacted]

REPORT MADE BY: [redacted] NUMBER PAGES: 1

REPORT APPROVED BY: [redacted] NUMBER ENCLOSURES: None

DATE OF REPORT: 10 January 1958 REFERENCES: None.

DISTRIBUTION:

By copy to: 3 - Wash
2 - Files

Orally to:

SOURCE CRYPTONYM: [redacted] ID NO.: IG NO.:

KRYPTON: ☐ Yes ☒ No

SOURCE, OPERATIONAL DATA, AND COMMENTS:

SUBJECT: Rumor Regarding Whereabouts of Raul Wallenberg in 1946-48.

The Station cannot judge the reliability or the significance of this information, but considered that it might be of some slight value to Headquarters. The report does not make it clear whether Wallenberg presumably was hidden in the Engfeldts' residence or simply in the same apartment building. It says, in Spanish, "Pudo observar que en la misma casa estaba escondido Raul Wallenburg. . ." [redacted] further does not appear to know the exact date or city. We did not consider this worth an additional query, but possibly we could get more details in the unlikely event that Headquarters is interested. He did not even state whether or not this Swedish girl still works for the Engfeldts.

N.P.

[redacted]

FORM NO. 51-59 APR 1953 PREVIOUS EDITIONS MAY BE USED. U.S. COPY

Fn/ - 5525

FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY: Spain/Sweden

REPORT NO. [redacted]

SUBJECT: Rumor Regarding Whereabouts of Raul Wallenberg in 1946-48

DATE OF INFO: 1951

DATE ACQUIRED: 26 December 1957

PLACE ACQUIRED: Spain, Madrid

DATE OF REPORT: 10 January 1958

SOURCE, SOURCE EVALUATION, APPRAISAL OF CONTENT:

SOURCE: [redacted]

Appraisal of Content: E.

In 1951 a Swedish nurse or governess in the home of Swedish foreign service officer Stig Engfeldt told Source's wife that she had observed that Raul Wallenberg was hidden in the same house in which the Engfeldts lived while they were assigned to an Iron Curtain capital, probably Prague or Budapest, from approximately 1946 to 1948. Wallenberg had disappeared and was generally believed to be a prisoner of the Soviets. Engfeldt is now a First Secretary in the Swedish Embassy in Madrid.

Vorwaerts, Bonn
26 June 1963

SEE IF HE IS STILL ALIVE

By R. Philipp

STOCKHOLM. -- After the return of the Swedish Foreign Minister Torsten Nilsson from his state visit in Moscow, almost all the Swedish dailies -- from the Social-Democratic main organ Stockholms-Tidningen to the opposition Svenska Dahbladet -- published on the first page: "The Wallenberg Affair Has Not Been Settled".

Foreign Minister Nilsson had specifically summoned Wallenberg's mother and guardian and the representatives of the struggle for the liberation of this diplomat who, as the "Hero of Budapest" has not yet been forgotten in his homeland and told them, "The most important purpose of his Soviet trip had been the repatriation of Wallenberg. In connection with the great Kremlin conference referred to in the press he therefore had sought a clear answer from Mr. Khrushchev with respect to Wallenberg at a special interview in the presence of the oldest colleagues of an interpreter. Mr. Khrushchev stated: 'His government could only refer to the information which had been communicated by Foreign Minister Gromyko in the memorandum of 6 February 1957 to the Swedish Government."

Until 1957 the Government of the USSR had always replied to all Swedish notes that Wallenberg was never a Russian prisoner, he had never been on Soviet soil, and that he had probably lost his life due to German bombs or in any case in the battle area in Hungary.

In actuality Wallenberg, who was sent by the Swedish Government in July 1944 as First Secretary of Legation to Budapest with the special order to rescue if possible the rest of the Jews who had not been deported to the gas chambers, remained as the only foreign diplomat in the Pest part of the city, which had a population of 1,000,000, when the German troops abandoned Pest and retreated to the Buda part of the city on the other side of the Danube and the Gestapo fled by airplane with Eichmann to the Austrian border.

When the Swedish Minister summoned him to come to Buda, where all missions and consulates remained in relative security, Wallenberg asked permission to await the arrival of the Red Army in Pest and to be permitted to deal with the Soviet High Command as Charge d'Affaires in the interests of those under his protection.

On 15 January the first Soviet patrol came to Wallenberg's Legation. Wallenberg asked to be taken to the city commander. The latter, General Chernishev, "took him under his protection". Raoul asked to be permitted to drive to Debrecen beforehand, where the headquarters of Marshal Malinovski (now Defense Minister of the USSR) and the High Commissioner of the Allies, Voroshilov, were. Wallenberg received permission on 17 January to drive to Debrecen. Under escort of military police he was permitted to say goodbye to his personnel. He said to witnesses, "I am driving to Debrecen. Whether as a prisoner or a free man, I don't know."

On 19 January 1945 -- one day before this trip -- the Soviet Foreign Office informed the Swedish Minister in Moscow in a note that the military authorities had taken Wallenberg and his property under their protection.

On 30 January 1945 Wallenberg was brought to a cell in Moscow's Lyubyanka prison, where the German Attache was. After his return home the latter transmitted to us a long message of Wallenberg immediately after his transfer at Sviaziaun.

Despite these official Russian "receipts", the Soviet authorities have denied for 12 years that Wallenberg was a Soviet prisoner. And when we had collected overwhelming evidence from many prominent returnees who

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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.

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CSO: 8044/0907

Paul,

I mentioned that, in researching the Wallenberg file in connection with [redacted] I saw references to allegations that W was on an espionage mission for the U.S. at the time. 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.

[redacted]

18 June 79

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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?

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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.

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1. AS BEST WE CAN DETERMINE, THERE NO BOOKS CURRENTLY IN THE MILL ON WALLENBERG CASE.Y

2. PER OUR RECORDS, [redacted] HAVE NOT BEEN QUERIED RE WALLENBERG. THIS CAN BE DONE, IF YOU WISH.Y

3. FILE: [redacted]

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1. PLS QUERY RE WALLENBERG. NEITHER SANGUINE OVER POSSIBILITY ANYTHING WILL RESULT BUT EFFORT WOULD BE APPRECIATED.

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