

Kungl Utrikesdepartementet

Avd: 5

Grupp: 2

Mål: Em^I

Efterforskning av

Raoul Wallenberg

1966, jan. - juni

47.

Leifland/IMW
12.1.66
a.f.k.t.
Danielsson,
Rikspolisstyr.
Eu:Leifland

DEUTSCHES  ROTES KREUZ

SUCHDIENST HAMBURG

13/126 King Miller mit Brief ist sehr bedauernd zu der
wartet auf Ragna Rode Krasch!

Anonymat, geöffnet
W-burg.

K. fo. Miller per
tfn 15.12.65

3/16

ffu

Erklärt an M. Gjo-
ffu, Bonn, und besitz
An die Halden 3/1 ffu
O.M.W. Königl. Schwedische Botschaft

2 HAMBURG 53 - OSDORF, DEN 10. 12. 65
BLOMKAMP 51
FERNRUF: 82 79 53 - 56
DRAHTANSCHRIFT: SUCHDIENST HAMBURG

Az.: I-A Mö/Hm.

Bei Beantwortung bitte Az. angeben!

53 B o n n
Koblenzer Straße 91

Betr.: Nachforschungen nach dem Schicksal von
Raoul W a l l e n b e r g , geb. 4. 8. 1912.

Bezug: Ihr Schreiben vom 4. 11. 1965.

Sehr geehrte Herren !

Ihr im Bezug angeführtes Schreiben, gerichtet an den Suchdienst
in München, wurde uns von dort zur weiteren Erledigung übersandt.

Der Nachforschungsvorgang Raoul Wallenberg ist dem Deutschen
Roten Kreuz, Suchdienst Hamburg, bestens bekannt.

Wir bedauern sehr, daß auch wir in unseren Nachforschungsbemühungen
nach dem Schicksal des verschwundenen schwedischen Diplomaten
noch nicht zu einem Ergebnis gekommen sind.

[Nachstehend möchten wir nunmehr zu Ihren Fragen zu

- 1) Professor Z o l t a n (de) Rivo und
- 2) Franz-Josef F r o n i a

Stellung nehmen:

zu a) Beide genannten Personen sind uns, als im Gefängnis
Butyrskaja in Moskau zuletzt im April 1951 bzw. Dezember 1952
gemeldet, bekannt.

zu b) Wir können leider nicht beurteilen, ob beide gesuchten
Personen noch am Leben sind.]

Ihre Fragen c) und d) möchten wir zusammenfassen und dahingehend
beantworten, daß wir versuchen werden, über das Sowjetische Rote
Kreuz eine Auskunft über die beiden gemeldeten verschollenen Per-
sonen einzuholen.

BANKKONTO: VEREINSBANK HAMBURG, FILIALE HAMBURG-ALTONA, GIROKONTO NR. 118071
POSTSCHECKKONTO: HAMBURG 20427

- 2
et

Bei einer eingehenden positiven Auskunft könnte man lediglich eine Vermutung dahingehend aussprechen, daß es nicht ausgeschlossen sein kann, daß auch Raoul Wallenberg möglicherweise in ein gleiches Lager verlegt sein könnte.

Professor R i v o Zoltan wurde von beiden Heimkehrern,
Johannes S c h w i n d , wohnhaft Berlin-Lichterfelde-West
Baselerstr. 63 bei Saal
u. Willy B e r g e m a n n, wohnhaft Kiel, Quinkestr. 11
gemeldet. Beide Heimkehrer sagten aus, daß der Professor R i v o
Zoltan im Gefängnis Butyrka Moskau spätestens noch im Dez. 1951
sich befunden hat.

Franz-Rudolf F r o n i a wurde von dem Heimkehrer
Hugo S p a g o l a , wohnhaft Bludenz/Vorarlberg,
Hermann Sanderstr. 14
als im Dezember 1952 im Gefängnis Butyrka Moskau zurückgehalten
gemeldet.

Zu Franz-Rudolf F r o n i a sagt der Heimkehrer u.a.:

"Ein Däne erzählte mir im Entlassungslager
Schtscherbakow, daß der Genannte im Gefängnis
Butyrka, Zelle 22, zu Weihnachten 1952
gewesen sei. In der Regel sind dort Aus-
länder festgehalten, die als Spione bezeichnet
werden. Postverbindung nicht erlaubt, hat
viel mitgemacht, Gesundheitszustand schwach."

Zu weiteren Auskünften stehen wir gern zur Verfügung und
verbleiben

mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung

i.A.


(Möller)
Sachgebietsleiter

KUNGL SVENSKA
GENERAALKONSULATET

16/1
San Francisco den 4 januari 1966.

Luftpost

1 bil.

Leifland/IMW
12.1.66
a+b.f.str.frtr.k.t.
Palme, KD
Lundberg, EKAB
Danielsson, Statspol.
Amb. Jödahl, Bonn
Eu:Leifland

INK UD		
Dnr	/ 19	

Strängt förtroligt

Broder,

I anslutning till mitt brev den 29 november 1965 i Wallenberg-ärendet vill jag nämna, att jag utan att närmare ange anledningen till min förfrågan hörde mig för hos en av mina härvarande ungerska vänner, som jag känner från Budapest-tiden, om han kände till något om doktor Gabor. Han gjorde inte det men lovade, utan att omtala varifrån frågankom, höra sig för hos en av sina ungerska vänner i München, som han trodde kände till doktor G. Från denne vän har han nu erhållit ett brev som jag härmed närsluter i avskrift. Åtminstone enligt de uppgifter som lämnas i brevet synes doktor Gabor vara en tillförlitlig person.

Per Anger

Per Anger

Departementssekreteraren L e i f l a n d
Utrikesdepartementet

846

Übersetzung von ungarischen Brief aus München vom
11. Dez. 1965.

"A.G. habe ich vor einigen Tagen getroffen und hat er einen guten Eindruck gemacht. Er war ein Journalist und während des Krieges II. diente als Mitglied bei einer Presse-berichters Kolonne auf dem Feld. Damals als Herr Taubinger/Bemerk.: T. war ein von die leitenden Ung. Roteskreutz Leuten in Ungarn während des Krieges II. /- hat T. Ungarn nach Westen verlassen. A.G. hat die Leitung des Ung. Rotes Kreutzes übernommen. /Bemerk.: es war in oesterreichische-russische Zone/ Da A.G.'s Benehmen und Weise der Leitung war nicht passend und ertraeglich zu den Russen -ebenfalls wie die haben mit vielen anderen dasselbe getan- wurde A.G. nach Sibirien deportiert. Fünfzehn Jahren verbrachte er in Sibirien, teilweise in Gefangenerlagern und Arbeitslagern und dann, wann er eine russische Maedchen verheiratete dort, -damals beschaeftigte sich in Wegbau- wurde er in 1960 nach Ungarn heimtransportiert. In Ungarn wurde A.G. der leitende Journalist der Wochenzeitung: "Ország-Világ" /Land und Welt/ doch aber sehr rasch wurde entlassen von dieser Posten und hatte von Gelegenheitsarbeiten gelebt. Seine russische Weib hat inzwischen nach Russland heimgekehrt, war scheinlich konnte sie nicht ertragen die ungarische Luft und da es war eine legalische Scheidung. Später verheiratete eine junge Dame, sie arbeitete bei einem Staatlichen Unternehmen zusammen mit die Frau von Tibor Tollas. /Bemerk.: T. Tollas ist sehr bekannt zwischen Ungaren als Dichter. Der Mann wurde von den buda- pester Kommunisten damals für lange Zeit eingesperrt; seines weltbekanntes Gedicht -übertragen beinahe auf jede Sprache- : "Die haben alle Fenstern dicht mit Blech zugedekt" und dieser Mann ist derzeit der Redacteur der ung. Wochenzeitung "Nemzetör" "Nations- wache", München. /- Beide, die erwachte Frauen haben Ungarn in '65 spaet Frühling durch Jugoslawien verlassen. A.G. hat seine Memoirs, Handschrift, welche er in Sibirien verfertigte, alle mitgebracht. Diese seiner Schriften haben in München-Deutschland- einen sehr guten, allgemeinen Eindruck erreicht und hauptsächlich

847

Ende des Briefes.

Best.nr 650571

Beställare Kungl. Utrikesdepartementet.
Arbete Raoul Wallenberg, Dokumentsamling rörande efter-
forskningarna efter år 1957.

Ovannämnda arbete, som vi har tryckt för Eder räkning, slutlevererades den 4/10 1965.
Innan vi lägger av satsen vill vi efterhöra, om Ni önskar att vi skall förvara densamma för
eventuell tilltryckning. Kostnaden för att hålla satsen stående uppgår f.n. till kr 13.-
per månad, räknat fr.o.m. 1/2 1966.

Vi emotser tacksamt Edert besked å bifogade svarskort senast 1/2 1966. Skulle
svar ej ha inkommit till nämnda datum tyder vi detta som besked att satsen kan läggas av.

Stockholm 10/1 1966

KUNGL. BOKTRYCKERIET
P A NORSTEDT & SÖNER

Kan läggas av ut. Carlqvist
& Leifland 12/1/66

San Francisco den 11 januari 1966.
Luftpost bil.

Strängt förtroligt

af H. G.

Broder,

I anslutning till mitt brev den 4 januari 1966 i Wallenberg-ärendet ber jag få överlämna en artikel om doktor Aron Gábor hämtad ur den fria ungerska tidningen "Magyarság" som utkommer i Pittsburgh. Jag har erhållit den från min ungerske vän som även gjort en översättning till tyska av artikeln. Utgivaren av tidningen som även författat artikeln, Jenő Szebedinszky, är tydligen en god vän sedan gammalt till Aron Gábor. I artikeln bekräftas i stort sett en del av de uppgifter om Gábor uppgivit om sig själv.

Per Anger

Per Anger

Departementssekreteraren L e i f l a n d
Utrikesdepartementet

848

Übersetzung

"Dr Áron GÁBOR:

LAUTES WORT, WAHRES SCHREIBEN-
EHRENVOLLE REALE VERMITTLUNG."

Ich ersuche den Leser diese Einleitung,
die ich dem unten veröffentlichten Artickel
vorausschicke, wegen ihre gefühlvolle Stimme,
mit Verstaendniss und gütiges Versehen emp-
fangen zu wollen.

Meine Entschuldigung soll die Tatsache
sein, dass der Verfasser der unten gebrachten
Zeilen, Dr Áron Gábor ist, ein alter Freund,
dem ich laengst verloren gehalten habe, ein
ehemaliger Journalist Kollege und gewesener
Kriegsberichter Kamerad, der unlaengst nach
den Westen kam. Er verschwand aus der buda-
pester Redaktion, wo wir gemeinsam jahrelang,
unsere schöne, erinnerungsvolle Jugend ver-
bracht haben. Dr Áron Gábor, der Abkömmling des
historisch hervorragenden Sekler Kanonen-
giessers, wurde in 1945 durch das Soviet Mi-
litaergericht, wegen "Spionage und Soviet geg-
nerische Taetigkeit" zu Tode verurteilt. Spae-
ter, gemaess einer Entscheidung des Höchsten
Soviet Gerichts, wurde er nach Siberien ins
Exil geschickt. Grund der Anklage war keine
Sammlung seiner Kriegsberichte die er im Jahre
1941, unter dem Tittel "Jenseits der Stalin
Linie" geschrieben hat. "Spionage" sollte er
ausüben durch seine Taetigkeit als General-
sekretaer des Ungarischen Rotes Kreuzes in
1945, als er den Kriegsgefangenen suchdienst
und Hilfe organisierte. Er kehrte nach fünfzehn
Jahren nach Ungarn zurück. Er ist zur Zeit,
mit einem Manuskript seines Buches über Sibe-
rien, in Deutschland.

Seine Artickel habe ich ins "Nationsgarde"
gelesen und Wort zu Wort veröffentlichte es.

Der Redakteur.

Dr. GÁBOR ARON:

„Hangos szó, igaz írás, becsületes, reális közvetítés”

Az Olvasótól szíves megértést kérek és csekélynyi jóindulatú elnézést is, hogy egy kis érzelmi hangot öntök ebbe a bevezetőbe, amit az alant következő vezércikk elé szánok.

A méntségem az, hogy ennek a komoly figyelmet érdemlő írásnak a szerzője egy rég elveszítettnek hitt Barátom, régi újságíró kollegám, volt haditudósító Bajtársam, dr. G á b o r Á r o n, — aki nemrég került ki Nyugatra. — Abból a budapesti szerkesztőségéből tűnt el, ahol esztendőökön át, már emléknék is túl szép ifjúságunkat éltük együtt. — A legendás székely ágyúöntő leszármazottját, dr. Gábor Áront 1945-ben a szovjet katonai bíróság „kémkedés és szovjet-ellenes tevékenység” miatt halálra ítélte, majd a Legfelsőbb Szovjet Bíróság döntésével Szibériába került, száműzetésbe. — A vád alapjául az a haditudósítási gyűjtemény szolgált, melyet 1941-ben „Túl a Sztalin vonalon” címmel írt. A „kémkedést” pedig azzal követte el, hogy 1945-ben, mint a Magyar Vöröskereszt országos főtitkára megszervezte és vezette a hadifogolykutató és segélyző szolgálatot. — Tizenöt év után, 1960-ban tért vissza Magyarországra. — Szibériáról írott könyvének kéziratával most Németországban van.

Cikkét a „NEMZETÖR”-ben találtam és szívesen közlő teszem. „Miben látják otthon az emigráció feladatát?” kérdésre a következőkben válaszolt. — (A Szerk.)

„Nehéz kérdést adott fel a Nemzetör. A legjózanabb és legegyszerűbb felelet az lenne, hogy, nincs Magyarországon olyan erkölcsi, politikai testület, eszmei vagy ideológiai közösség, amely erre a kérdésre kielégítő választ adhatna.

Nemcsak a társadalom összetétele, szerkezete változott otthon, — de megváltoztak a mércék is, amelyekkel otthon az emberek elemzik a dolgok és jelenségek értékét. A magyar társadalom kétség kívül nagyot lépett a materializmus felé és a világjelenségek megítélésénél a vallás, az erkölcs, a humanitás másképp hat most a mérleg serpenyőjében, mint 1956 előtt. A marxista szem-

lélet, a jelenségek materialista értékelése még azok gondolkodásában is változást idézett elő, akiknek hivatásuknál, nevelésükénél, származásuknál fogva a klasszikus erkölcsi normák régi formáinak tántoríthatatlan hívei voltak.

Elfakultak az illúziók és az évek átalakították a hitet, — hogy a magyarság öntudatán, hivatásérzetén elkövetett erőszak a világ lelkiismeretének fájó sebé, s a kegyetlen, rideg sors függetlenül a világot átfogó egyéb problémáktól, önmagában is megoldható.

A kis dolgok értéke Magyarországon magasra nőtt és az eddig természetesen hitt emberi s társadalmi jogok mor-

kölcs keleti védbástyájagon-dolat tartott életben, hanem, hogy ez a kis nép minden lehetőségét megragad, hogy testben, lélekben á t v é s z e l j e n egy nehéz időszakot, — életben maradjon, Európához tartozónak higgye magát és Európa is annak lássa őt. —

A legalapvetőbb emberi és társadalmi normák, korok és világtájak szerint változnak, élő, működő erők és nem mozdulatlan formák, merev káték.

Ha nem így lenne, a világ már rég túlhaladta volna mindet és az emberi együttélés tízezer éveket lépett volna hátra.

Ha egyszer a jelenlegi kommunizmus megszűnik, az nem a nyugati etika diadala lesz, hanem az örök erkölcsi alaptételeké, amelyek jelenleg a keleti rendszerben álnév alatt, illegalitásban élnek, hatnak és dolgoznak. A kommunizmus ebből az örök erkölcsi normákból kölcsönzött jó adar-

got, azokat más néven rendszerébe illesztette, s a névtelen kis emberké ezek jegyében élnek, s apró emberségeik ezek jegyében — ellensúlyozzák a rendszer embertelenségét. —

Ezt a rövidke társadalom-filozófiai kitérőt azért tettem, hogy markánsabban jelezzem a különbséget, amely a régebbi és jelenlegi magyar életszemlélet között fennáll, érthetőbbé tegyem a mérce fogalmát, amellyel most mérnek otthon.

Ha az irodalom, történetírás, erkölcsi és ideológiai kérdések elemzése nem lenne térben, időben és mondanivalóban gúzsba kötve, ezeknek a változásoknak már könyvtárnyi dokumentuma lenne és bárki megállapíthatná itt, Nyugaton: mit gondol, mit vár az emigrációtól a magyar nép,

(Folytatás a 3. oldalon)

✓

177/1

ARTHUR D. MORSE
4 BRADFORD ROAD
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

4.2.66 skr tit

Leif
Min. Värigin och bdr Davidson

December 30, 1965

Mr. Leif Leifland
Foreign Ministry of Sweden
Gustav Adolfs Torg
Stockholm, Sweden

Dokument med kommunistiska åsikt i Darington

27/11/65

Dear Mr. Leifland,

Thank you very much for the White Papers which have been most useful. I am going to San Francisco to see Consul General Anger next week and that will no doubt add greatly to my knowledge of Wallenberg.

My present plans call for a trip to Europe at the beginning of February and I wonder whether you have discussed my possible meeting with Mrs. Von Darden. Since I had not heard from you in reply to my letter of November 29 I wonder whether there is some difficulty.

I am somewhat concerned about using the White Papers in view of the fact that there is no official translation and I wonder whether you consider it possible that such a translation might be made by your colleagues in Sweden or the United States. I realize, of course, that it involves a considerable amount of work but it might be worth the effort in view of the possible mass dissemination of this material. I have discussed the Wallenberg case with my publishers, Random House, and they believe his activities are worthy of a separate book in addition to his role in my book about the Jews and the Nazis. In view of the fact that LOOK Magazine has rights to my book it seems certain that many millions of Americans unfamiliar with Wallenberg will learn about him for the first time. I would be most grateful for your reactions -- of course the translation would have much wider use than merely my own work and would be available throughout the English-speaking world so it is difficult for me to imagine that this would not be a constructive effort.

I hope you and your family will have a Happy New Year and I look forward to seeing you in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Morse

KUNGL. UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET

Leifland/eb

Chiffer-
Telegram

STOCKHOLM 26 januari 1965

N:o 21V

BIL.

INK. D. N:o

AVD. P

GR. 2

MAL. En I

Ang. bok om Wallenberg

Svensk
Moskva

Ifed
(Pr.)

Dnr . Elsa och Hans Villius' bok "Fallet Raoul Wallenberg" publiceras
fredagen den 28 jan.

Primo. Boken innehåller bl.a. starkt kritisk värdering Nanna Svartz' utsaga,
kritisk inställning Vladimir-materialiets hållfasthet samt utbyggd version
Villius' artikel DN förra året angående trovärdigheten den år 1957 över-
lämnade sovjetiska dödsattesten.

Secundo. Boken sändes dagens kurir.

Cabinet

Sep. d. 26.1.66 tel. 17.05 rf.

KUNGL UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärende Villius bok om Wallenberg	Datum 27.1.66		Dnr 118, 22, 51
	Avd P	Grupp B	Mål Eu

Pr.

(P 2 — Eu 1)

Adress Swedeleg, New York, 118

Svensk, Paris, 22

Svensk, Moskva, 51

Text

YB

Från Pressbyrån. Aftonbladet ägnar i dag hela första sidan åt Villius bok. "Ny bok avslöjar. Rysk polischef ansvarig för Wallenbergs död." Förstasidesingressen lyder: Chefen för hemliga ryska polisen i de ockuperade områdena, Victor Abakumov, utpekats som ansvarig för legationssekreterare Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande i Budapest i januari 1945. Det är en teori som läggs fram av makarna Elsa och Hans Villius i en bok som utkommer i dag. Den analyserar allt hittills känt material om den svenske diplomatens tragiska historia.

På insida ägnas två helsidor åt att referera olika passager av boken. Mest ägnar sig skribenten åt teorien att Wallenbergs innehav av guld och juveler skulle blivit hans öde sedan han tagits om hand av Abakumov som senare dömdes till döden för att ha illegalt tillskansat sig förmögenhet i ockuperade områden.

På mindre utrymme och enbart på insida refererar Expressen samma teori.

C. bient

Ifylles av telegraphexpeditören		
Avsändt den 27.1	Klockan 17.30	Sign [Signature]

KUNGL UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärende bok om Wallenberg	Datum 27 januari 1966		Dnr
	Avd P	Grupp 2	

Adress Svensk
 Köpenhamn

Text 32 För kabinettsssekreteraren från pressbyrån.
Sydsvenska Dagbladet idag frågat: Har makarna Villius bok ändrat
regeringens syn på Wallenbergsfallet? Pressbyrån efter samråd
statsrådsberedningen svarat: nej.

Cabinet

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören		
Avsant den 28/1	Klockan 1740	Sign B

Dep U 3250. 1965 11. 65. 10.000 ex

Fritzson/KA

ang

Raoul Wallenberg

STOCKHOLM		
No 12		1 ELL.
H.K. D. N:o		
AVD. P	CL. 2	MÅL Eu ^I

orig. se I 10 A

Broder,

./.

Härmed ett exemplar av Elsa och Hans Villius bok
"Fallet Raoul Wallenberg", som utges fredagen den 28
januari.

Exemplaret är avsett för Ditt upplysningsbibliotek.

Per Fritzson

Ambassadrådet Ohman

O s l o

Fritzson/KA

ang Raoul Wallenberg

Likalydande brev till:

amb.råd. Öhman, Oslo
pressråd. Lindqvist,
H-fors

pressråd. Lidén, Bonn

STOCKHOLM 27.1.1966		
N:o		1 CIL.
INK. D. N:o		
AVD.	GR.	MÅL
P	2	Eu ⁱ

orig. se I 10 A

Broder,

./.

Härmed ett exemplar av Elsa och Hans Villius bok
"Fallet Raoul Wallenberg", som utges fredagen den 28
januari.

Exemplaret är avsett för Ditt upplysningsbibliotek.

Per Fritzson

Ambassadrådet Jerneck

K ö p e n h a m n

Fritzson/KA

ang

Raoul Wallenberg

STOCKHOLM		
27.1.1966		
N:o 21		1 BIL.
INK. D. No		
AVD. P	OR. 2	MÅL Eu ^I

orig. se I 10 Df

Herr Ambassadör,

./.

Utrikesdepartementets pressbyrå har härmed äran
översända Elsa och Hans Villius bok "Fallet Raoul
Wallenberg".

Per Fritzson

Ambassadör Sohlman

P a r i s

Robert/KA

99
R—

P2 Eu I

Pressförfrågan fredagen den 28 januari 1966.

Besked redaktör Widing, Sydsvenska Dagbladet enligt Sundvik,
rörande fallet Wallenberg.

Fråga: Ändrar Alvarus Willius' Wallenberg-bok den officiella
synen på fallet W?

Svar: Nej.

Fritzson/KA

ang

Raoul Wallenberg

STOCKHOLM		28.1.1966
No 23		bill.
HÄRLED. No		
LVD. P	G. 2	MAIL Eu ^I

orig. se I 10 Ua

Broder,

./.

Härmed har jag äran översända Elsa och Hans Villius
bok "Fallet Raoul Wallenberg".

Per Fritzson

Ambassadör Sverker Åström
New York

ang

Raoul Wallenberg

STOCKHOLM		
No 40		LIL
MR. D. No		
AND. P	GR. 2	MÅL Eu 1

orig. se I 10 Ba

Herr Ambassadör,

./.

Utrikesdepartementets pressbyrå har härmed äran översända Elsa och Hans Villius bok "Fallet Raoul Wallenberg".

Per Fritzson

Ambassadör Hägglöf

L o n d o n

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM



KIPPA HIL

Press

allt y R m

brbl. mottagit 31.1.66 kl. 10.40

KABINET STHLM
VENSK PARIS



ā

H.K. UTRIKES DEPT		
Dnr. 49:A 123		
2 8 JAN 1966		

VENSK PARIS
KABINET STOCKHOLM

28.1.66

Dr Berthoult
[Signature]

AVD.	GR.	SVENSK
<i>[Signature]</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>[Signature]</i>
<i>P</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>E4 I ā</i>

(Pr.) P 2 ku

3. EDEBT 32. TACKSAM PER EXPRESS OCH FLYG ERHÅLLA VILLIUS BOK.

SOHLNAG

[Signature]

KUNGL UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärende bok om Wallenberg, Villius.	Datum 28.1.66		Dnr 55, 26
	Avd I	Grupp 10	Mål
	P	2	Eu <i>I</i>

a

Adress Svensk, Moskva 55 ✓
Svensk, Paris 25 ✓

Text Från Pressbyrån. Nanna Svartz angriper i dagens Expressen Villius bok om Wallenberg. Hon säger bl.a. ~~X~~ Semjonovs namn togs inte upp av sagesmannen. Det föregicks av att " jag nämnde att jag kände Semjonov mycket väl sedan han var i Stockholm, och dels av att jag framhöll att jag hade för avsikt att göra ett besök hos honom i denna aktuella fråga. ^{Då} ~~Det~~ förefaller det rätt naturligt att sagesmannen och kollegan rådde mig att söka upp Semjonov. Villius säger att det hela rör sig om ett missförstånd, men jag vill undersöka att jag är alldeles säker på min sak".

Cabinet

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören		
Avsänd den 28.1	Klockan 16.16	Sign <i>[Signature]</i>

— TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio — TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio — TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio —

NNNN

VZCZC SAW1701 UW3605 SEA053 RCB WK

SWSM HL URNX 045

SCARSDALE NY 45 29 307P EST

31.1.66 Tel nr 39
t. Köpenhamn

DACH

4.2.66 Tel nr 39

Sign.

CABINET

Tlx 10590 vd 8-22 o S-H

9-21, 8vt o natt end S-stats o il

KOL UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Gustav Adolfs Torg 1

stängt ing Fredsg 1

LEIF LEIFLAND MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS GUSTAV ADOLFS TORG
STOCKHOLMSWEDEN

PLANNING DEPART FOR LONDON FEB 6 AND COULD ARRIVE STOCKHOLM
13TH FOR DISCUSSIONS WITH YOU MRS VON DARDE DR NANNA SVARTZ
AND OTHERS WOULD APPRECIATE INFORMATION ON ARRANGEMENTS THANKS
ARTHUR MORSE 4 BRADFORD RD

COLL

16 13TH 4

INK. UTRIKES DEP:T
Dnr 282 124
3 1 JAN 1966

AVD. GR. MAL
5 6 K

— TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio — TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio — TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio —

KUNGL UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärende	statsmin. uttalande ang. Villius' bok om Wallenberg.		Datum	1.2.66		Dnr	69, 32	
	5		Avd	P	Grupp	2	Mål	Lu I
Adress	Svensk Moskva	69	Pr	VB				
	Svensk Paris	32						
Text	Från pressbyrån. Paret Villius bemöter i dagens Expressen stats- ministerns kritik av deras bok på punkten Nanna Svartz. Författarna säger att det bara rör sig om ett felskrivet datum i boken. Samtalet i fråga ägde rum 11 maj och "endast mellan den ryske sagesmannen och ambassadör Jarring. Nanna Svartz var ej närvarande, vilket vi heller inte påstått." Även Nanna Svartz uttalar sig utförligt i Expressen. Hon säger bl a att Chrustjov blev " så uppbragt på min sagesman att han fick ett häftigt vredesutbrott", vilket skulle stödja hennes version. Hon berättar att hon kommer att samla och nedteckna allt om sin befatt- ning med Wallenbergärendet. Hon säger sig ha ett omfattande material som hon hittills inte offentliggjort.							
Cabinet+								
Ifylles av telegramexpeditören								
Avsänd den		Klockan		Sign				
1.2		1710-1800		[Signature]				

Leifland/ba
KUNGL. UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET

Chiffer-
Telegram

Ang. Arthur D. Morse ✓



Svensk
Washington

STOCKHOLM 3.2.66		19
N:o 29 ✓		BIL.
INK. D. N:o		
AVD. p	GR. 2	MAJ cu I

Tacksamma Ni, exempelvis genom Swedish desk officer State Department, införskaffar närmare upplysningar Arthur D. Morse, 4 Bradford Road, Scarsdale, New York. Morse, som slutet november 1965 tillskrev ambassaden i Wallenbergärendet, anmält sin avsikt besöka Sverige 13 februari för kontakt bl.a. fru von Dardel, professor Swartz. I skrivelse hit har han uppgivit han har haft "access to the State Department Archives" för boken "While Six Million Died". Snabbt svar angeläget.

Cabinet

Dep U 3240

Rep. d. 3.2.66 kl. 18.50 J.

Stockholm, February 4, 1966.

ang

Nr		Antal bil	
Ink dnr			
Avd	Grupp	Mål	
I	6	R/Dr	

Dear Mr. Morse,

Referring to your letter of December 30, 1965, I would like to inform you that this Ministry has been in touch with Mrs. von Dardel about the possibility of arranging a meeting between you and her. Mrs. von Dardel has told us that, if you plan a trip to Europe, she hopes that - her health condition permitting - she would be able to see you. On the same time she has said that, if you want to get in touch with her, you should contact the Ministry. We will then forward your communication to Mrs. von Dardel.

As to the White Papers, I regret to inform you that no official translation is planned. I am afraid, too, that it would be a rather considerable load of work for one of my colleagues to make a translation. If my conclusion on this point is not too optimistic or encouraging for you, I do hope you see the difficulties involved.

Sincerely yours,

Leif Leifland

✓
Mr Arthur D. Morse,
4 Bradford Road,
Scarsdale, New York
USA

Ifylles av postexp

Avsant med				Avsändn datum		Sign
☐ sv kurir	☐ utl kurir	☐ luftpost	☐ vanlig post			

RIKSPOLISSTYRELSEN

Säkerhetsavdelningen

Fack, Stockholm 8

Tel. lokalsamtal 540000 vx

rikssamtal 08/540480 vx

Stockholm

4.2.1966

572-66
D.nr HSC 50/66

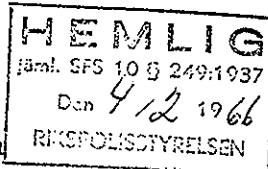
Leifland/IMW

11.2.66

hbr. Leifland-

Norström

hbr. Leifland-Sjöström



Till

Herr Minister Eric Virgin

Kungl. Utrikesdepartementet

Stockholm 16

2/2

./.

Åberopande telefonsamtal har jag äran översända kopia av ett brev från polismyndigheten i Kristinehamn till Rikspolisstyrelsen. Brevet innehåller uppgift, som lämnats av rörverksarbetaren Oskar Bodinger och som berör förhållanden i Vladimir-fängelset 1946. Enligt Bodinger bör en doktor Tibold, bosatt i Linz, Österrike, kunna lämna uppgifter, som möjligen kan vara av visst intresse i Wallenbergsaken.

Rikspolischefen har bett mig framföra, att han anser att samtal bör ske med doktor Tibold och ett par namngivna vårdare. Ett sådant samtal kunde måhända synkroniseras med ett nytt samtal med A. Gabor.

✓

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Otto Danielsson".

Otto Danielsson

Byråchef

Saknr	Dnr
2 9 JAN 1966	
KRISTINEHAMNS POLISDISTRIKT	
KRISTINEHAMN	

HEMLIG
Jäml. SFS 10 § 249:1937
Den 4/2 1966
RIKSPOLISSTYRELSEN

P.M.

Fredagen den 28 januari 1966 klockan 08.40 meddelade rörverksarbetaren Oskar Bodinger, född den 7 februari 1928 i Oberufer, Tjeckoslovakien, att han år 1946 vistades i Ryssland som krigsfånge. Under tiden som krigsfånge vårdades han på Vladimir sjukhuset, som var beläget cirka 8 mil norr om Moskva.

Bodinger håller för troligt att det var samma sjukhus som Raoul Wallenberg vårdades på under år 1946-47. Vladimir sjukhuset var ett sjukhus där krigsfångar från Vladimir-fängelset vårdades på. Under den tid Bodinger vårdades där, var det cirka 2.000 patienter från krigsfångslägre. Läkare på sjukhuset var en doktor vid namn Tibold som numera är boende Herrgartengasse 22, Linz, Österrike. Doktor Tibold kan möjligen lämna upplysningar om Wallenberg, huruvida denne vårdats på Vladimir sjukhuset i Ryssland.

Vårdare på sjukhuset var en f.d. lantbrevbärare från Österrike vid namn Karl Kubik och en hjälpare vid namn Rudolf Rosner. Var dessa numera är boende kunde han icke uppgiva.

Bodinger är anställd hos Uddeholms AB, Storforsverken, Storfors, tel. 0550-60900, skriven och boende under adress Box 466, Lillforshagen, Storfors, tel. 0550-61066.

Storfors den 28.1 1966

Nils Sundén
Nils Sundén

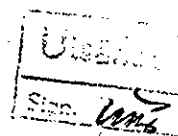
frik.

TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio

ZCZC SCWO904 R4113 SYU289 WSA167 KX

SWSM CO URNX 034

TDWS SCARSDALE NY 34 5 1140A EST



5/2-66

CABINET Tlx 10590 vd 8-22 o S-H
9-21. 8vt o natt end S-stats o il.
KGL UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Gustav Adolfs Torg 1
Sjögatting Fredsg 1

Hev

MR LEIF LEIFLAND, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GUSTAV ADOLFF TORG STOCKHOLM (SWEDEN)

Tam 10/2

I REACHABLE HYDE PARK HOTEL LONDON 6TH THRU 12TH WILL
TELEPHONE PRIOR YOUR DEPARTURE HOPE CAN ARRANGE MEETING 14TH
THUR 18TH

ARTHER MORSE.

COLL 6TH 12TH 14TH 18TH

TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio

TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio

CHIFFERTELEGRAM

KUNGL. UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET

ex. 2 till

» 3 »

» 4 »

» 5 »

Leifland

Från Washington

Avsänt dentelex 19 kl.

Inkom den 7 / 2 1966 kl. 21.00

Utskrivet i 5 ex. Detta är originalet.

Dnr	71:8	36
Avd.	P	2
Gr.		
Mål.	En	I

(Pr.)

36

Mr. Virgin fått genomslag.

*Arthur Morse
börjar i arkiv
när*

a

Edert chiffer 29. Morse är personlig vän till assistant secretary of state James Greenfield och har genom dennes förmedling fått tillstånd gå igenom vissa State Departments arkiv för tiden till och med år 1943. Han har vidare genom State fått tillgång till War refugee boards arkiv fram till och med 1945.

Morse har i många år varit verksam inom CBS, bl.a. som executive producer av CBS reports och har producerat ett stort antal uppmärksammade aktuella och politiska program. Dessförinnan var han framgångsrik free lance journalist. Han anses nu vara en mycket framstående televisionsproducent.

de Besche

Bonn den 3 februari 1966
1 bil.

Förtroligt

Pr

Leifland/IMW

10.2.66

hbr. Leifland-v. Dardel

64

Ink.	7/2	10 66
Ca	2	Ew ^I

Broder,

I anslutning till vårt telefonsamtal i dag sänder jag Dig bilagt den efterfrågade fotokopian. Eftersom jag gav Dig originalet till svarsbrevet från Suchdienst vid mitt besök i Stockholm i julas, är det inte möjligt att här kontrollera om uppgifter angående den av Dig nämnde Schwindt finns i brevet. Jag måste alltså be Dig ha vänligheten att i Din tur sända mig en kopia av det brev Du redan fått. Ytterligare upplysningar om Schwindt har jag ännu inte lyckats finna här. Att få fram adressen är emellertid en smal sak, sedan jag fått några fler upplysningar.

Hjärtliga hälsningar
Din tillgivna

Leif H. Sjöström

Departementssekreteraren L e i f l a n d ,
S t o c k h o l m .

ang.

An den
Suchdienst des Deutschen Roten Kreuzes
8 M ü n c h e n 13
Infanteriestrasse 7 A

Bonn, den 4. November 1965 19

Koblenzer Strasse 91

N:o

497a

BIL.

INK. D. N:o

AVD.

GR.

MÄL.

Wallenberg-dss.

In der mehrjährigen Arbeit schwedischer und ausländischer Behörden das Schicksal des in Budapest 1945 verschwundenen schwedischen Diplomaten und Rote-Kreuz-Mitarbeiters Raoul Wallenberg zu klären hatte die Königl. Schwedische Botschaft mehrmals die Gelegenheit, die gute Hilfe des Suchdienstes des Deutschen Roten Kreuzes in Anspruch nehmen zu dürfen.

Für die immer noch fortgesetzte Arbeit in dieser Sache wären gegenwärtig Auskünfte über folgende zwei Personen sehr wertvoll.

1. (Professor) Zoltan (de) Rivo.

Es ist mitgeteilt worden, dass er sich in den Jahren 1946 - 1947 in Moskau im Lefortovskaja-Gefängnis und danach im Butyrskaja-Gefängnis befunden hat. Möglicherweise ist, oder war, er als Sprachlektor tätig.

2. Frans-Josef Fronia,

ehemaliger Chef der Abwehr in Österreich. Er soll nach 1947 in Butyrskaja-Gefängnis in Moskau gewesen sein.

Schwedischerseits würde die Beantwortung folgender Fragen über die erwähnten Personen sehr geschätzt werden:

- a) Ist der Betreffende zurückgekehrt?
- b/ Ist der Betreffende noch im Leben?
- c) Wo kann der Betreffende erreicht werden?
- d) Was ist sonst von dem Betreffenden bekannt?

Für die mit der klärenden Beantwortung obengestellter Fragen verbundenen Mühewaltung spricht die Königl. Schwedische Botschaft im voraus ihren aufrichtigen Dank aus.

Im Auftrags:

Exp. 4.11.65/a

Leif H. Sjöström
Attaché

Ärende <i>Wallenberg filial</i> <i>PR.</i>	Datum 10 februari 1966		Dnr 177
	Avd P	Grupp 2	Mål Eu ^I

Adress Mr. Arthur Morse
Hyde Park Hotel
L o n d o n.

Text Have been in touch with professor Svartz and Mr von Dardel. Professor Svartz in principle prepared to receive you beginning next week. Mrs von Dardel will give me definite answer later. Will cable you later. Have booked single room with bath Grand Hotel from Saturday.

Leifland

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören		
Avsändt den 10.2	Klockan 17.00	Sign <i>[Signature]</i>

Dep U 3250. 1965 11. 10.000 ex

Stockholm den 10 februari 1966.

1 bil.

ang

Nr		Antal bil
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

Herr Överdirektör,

För någon tid sedan skickade Minister Virgin över det svar som vår ambassad i Bonn fått från Suchdienst angående Zoltan Rivo. Fru von Dardel uttryckte därvid önskemål om att få del även av ambassadens skrivelse till Suchdienst. Jag har nu från ambassaden fått en avskrift av denna senare skrivelse och ber att få bilägga en kopia.

./.

Leif Leifland

11
2
C. H. W. 1

Överdirektören von Dardel,
D j u r s h o l m.

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med

☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ lufpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN

Wallenberg

11/2-66
Wien den 9 februari 1966.

R 18 3 bil.

Strängt förtroligt.

Hr Virgin vidit

Leifland/IMW
11.2.66
hbr. Leifland-Danielsson

Lfed

Broder,

./.

Från en av våra tidigare kontaktmän i Wallenberg-frågan,
Rudolf Hedrich-Winter von Schwab, har jag nu fått närslutna brev,
som jag ber få överlämna till Dig för den åtgärd som må befinnas
påkallad.

Din tjänare

hg Lagerfeld

(K.-G. Lagerfeld)

*P.S. Jfr bl.a mitt handbrev till
Kicken Berstrom 5. VIII. 64 J.S.*

Utrikesrådet Virgin,
Stockholm.

Absender:

Rudolf Hedrich-Winter von Schwab
Journaliste, capitaine e.R.,

c/o Madame la Princesse
Nadine Avalov de Bermont
Cannes/A.M., 15, Av. d'Antibes

dzt. Mü, den 2.2.1966

Excellenz,

Am Freitag, den 3. Juli 1964 hatte ich die Ehre und das Vergnügen aufgrund Ihrer telegraph. Einladung bei Ihnen in Wien zu sein. Und Ihnen einen schriftl. Bericht über Ihren verschwundenen Landsmann W. übergeben zu dürfen. Inwieweit er nützlich war, weiß ich nicht. Doch taten ja die Russen alles, um die Spuren zu verwischen und falsche Spuren herzustellen. Dies nebenbei. Jetzt habe ich etwas entdeckt - nicht in Angelegenheit W., aber einen in Malmö lebenden Landsmann von Ihnen, angesehenen Direktor etc. Lebt als Schwede, ist keiner. Arbeitet für jene, die W. kassierten. Sozusagen Wennerströms Gegenstück. Auskunft darüber nur in Schweden. Wichtig.

MÜNCHEN TEL. 244179

1. Brief an mich
wird auch über
den Weg gehen

(Postnummer) 5. 8. 1965 an Frau (Botschafterin)

POSTKARTE



Hwg. Exzellenz

Baron Lagerfeld

Schwed. Botschafter

Wien

Postleitzahl Obere Donaulände 49/51

Osterreich

(Straße und Hausnummer oder Postfach)

Bin brieflich über Adresse meiner Mutter zu erreichen. (Siehe umseitig). Was ich mitteilte, ist wichtig, ich betone das. Wer ich bin, lesen sie im Wiener "stern", Nr. 26 bis 47, (Juni-Nov. 65): "Ich war Captain Alexander". Oder in der "Rheinischen Post" Düsseldorf vom 4.12. bis 8.12.1965: "Alexander".

Ich betone: Auskunft nur vor Schwed. Behörden in Schweden. Eilt. Mit Gruß hochachtungsvoll

R. Hedrich-Winter o. Schaub

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Leifland/IMW

Stockholm den 11 februari 1966.

Strängt förtroligt. 1 bil.

ang

Nr	Antal bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

Broder,

./.

Som Du ser av i avskrift närslutna skrivelse från Rikspolisstyrelsen den 4 februari har en i Sverige bosatt rörverksarbetare vid namn Oskar Rodinger lämnat några uppgifter om Vladimir-fängelset som vi är angelägna att närmare undersöka. Två av de nämnda - Tibold och Kubik - är möjligen bosatta i Österrike, och jag har därför idag bett ambassaden i Wien att söka spåra deras nuvarande adresser. Jag vore emellertid tacksam om Du kunde kontakta Suchdienst i första hand beträffande Rudolf Rosner och fråga om han har några uppgifter om denne. Samtidigt kan Du kanske göra ett kontrollskott beträffande Tibold och Kubik.

Leif Leifland

Attachén Sjöström,

B o n n.

exp. 11.2.66

Ifylles av postexp

Avsant med

☐ sv kurir

☐ utl kurir

☐ luftpost

☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

Stockholm den 11 februari 1966.

1 bil.

Strängt förtroligt.

ang

Nr	Antal bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

Broder,

./.

Som Du finner av i avskrift närslutna skrivelse från Rikspolisstyrelsen den 4 februari har en i Sverige bosatt rörverksarbetare vid namn Oskar Bodinger lämnat vissa uppgifter angående Vladimir-fängelset, uppgifter som vi är angelägna att närmare undersöka. I första hand skulle vi nu vilja få de aktuella adresserna (liksom andra informationer av intresse) beträffande de i Rikspolisstyrelsens brev nämnda Dr. Tibold, Karl Kubik och Rudolf Rosner. I varje fall de två förstnämnda synes vara österrikare.

Vi skulle alltså vara tacksamma om ni, med anlitande av sedvanliga kanaler, ville kontakta de österrikiska myndigheterna i denna fråga.

Leif Leifland

Förste ambassadsekreteraren Norström,
W i e n.

exp. 11.2.66

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänd med

☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

Stockholm den 11 februari 1966.

Strängt förtroligt

2 bil.

ang

Nr	Antal bil		
Ink dnr			
Avd	Grupp	Mål	
P	2	Eu ^I	

Broder,

Från ambassadören Lagerfelt i Wien har vi mottagit i avskrift närslutna brev jämte bilaga. Brevskrivaren har tidigare av vederbörande österrikiska myndigheter karaktäriserats såsom föga tillförlitlig, jfr bilagda avskrift av ett papper från österrikiska polisen den 3 augusti 1964 (detta utlåtande insändes i augusti 64, jag kan i dossieren se att Du tidigare fått detta). Vi kan väl utan vidare lägga ärendet ad acta.

Leif Leifland

14
2
D, H, W

Byråchefen Danielsson,
Rikspolisstyrelsen,
S t o c k h o l m.

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänd med

☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

ang Wallenbergärendet

17.2.66.
a.f.str.förtr.k.t.
Beh Danielsson, Rikspolisstyr.
u/ Leifland

sch. 17.2.

Broder,

Sedan en tid tillbaka bearbetar vi ett spår i Wallenberg-ärendet, enligt vilket Wallenberg i början av år 1951 skulle ha vistats i Butyrskaja-fängelset. För att kunna följa detta spår skulle vi vilja få upplysningar om dels Zoltan (de) Rivo, dels Franz-Josef Fronia, vilka båda var inhysta i detta fängelse vid denna tidpunkt. Om Rivo vet vi att han är född i Ungern (ungefär 1906-1910) och till professionen språklärare. Fronia var enligt uppgift "chefen för Abwehr i Österrike".

Vi har frågat tyska Röda Korsets Suchdienst men där fått beskedet att man "leider nicht beurteilen kann, ob beide gesuchten Personen noch am Leben sind". Vi skulle vara Er tacksamma om Ni på lämpligt sätt skulle kunna kontakta österrikiska myndigheter och fråga om de har några informationer om vad som hänt de båda sedan de lämnat Butyrskaja.

Leif Leifland

Förste Ambassadsekreteraren Norström,
W i e n.

Stockholm den 17 februari 1966.

P 2

N:o Strängt förtroligt

BIL.

INK. D. N:o

AVD.

GR.

MÅL.

Ifylles av postexpeditionen

EXPEDIERAT	
med	den
sv. kurir	2/12 1966
utl. kurir	
luftpost	
vanlig post	sign.

ang.

Stockholm den 17 februari 1966

STOCKHOLM		19
N:o		BIL.
INK. D. N:o		
AVD.	GR.	MÅL.
		1 bil.

Bästa Fru von Dardel,

I enlighet med mitt löfte ber jag härmed
få översända en avskrift av promemorian över
Otto Danielssons och mitt samtal med Mogens
Carlson den 2 oktober 1965.

V

(Leif Leifland)

Ifylles av postexpeditionen

EXPEDIERAT	
med	den
sv. kurir	17/2 1966
utl. kurir	<i>JA</i>
luftpost	
vanlig post	sign.

Mer insyn i Wallenberg-affären!

Wallenberg-affären har tillförts nytt stoff — för att inte säga sprängstoff — med historikerparet Villius bok Klarhet ger den på vissa punkter. Klarast framträder UD:s och regeringens långvariga saktmodighet i hänvänder till den regering, vars utrikesminister meddelade att Wallenberg stod under ryskt beskydd.

Aldrig någon kraft bakom orden under denna ödmjukhetens period. Och först i februari 1952 en uttrycklig begäran att Wallenberg skulle utlämnas. Bokens mörkaste kapitel handlar om envoyén Staffan Söderbloms konsgrepp — på egen hand, utan kontakt med UD — för undvikande av amerikanskt bistånd i diplomatisk aktivitet till Wallenbergs förmån.

Svenska Wallenbergkommitténs missgrepp i umgänget med UD framträder också ohöjlt. Till kommitténs försvar kan dock anföras, att den mäktige hr Undén intog en arrogant attityd gentemot de hjälpsökande.

I huvudfrågan, huruvida Wallenberg lever eller inte, kan boken sägas ge klarhet under förutsättning att man förkastar alla vittnesmål om att Wallenberg var i livet långt efter år 1947 och accepterar en tesklyvning i två moment, således: 1) en rysk dödsattest enligt vilken Wallenberg avled 1947 är autentisk och 2) att den uppgivna dödsorsaken, hjärtslag, är en förfalskning. Moment 1 är enligt historikerna en kvarleva och moment 2 en berättande källa. Då uppstår i detta speciella fall den obesvarade frågan: Vad

säger oss att inte också kvarlevan är berättande? Dessutom kanske muntlig? Ingen på denna sidan järnridån har sett kvarlevan. Skall detta bli sista ordet? Kan författarnas tes i fortsättningen behandlas utan den rätt kända akademiska högfärden, som redan tagit sig uttryck i nyckelorden "vi historiker"?

Författarna har inte haft tillgång till hemligstämplat material. Både vittnesmålen och dödsattesten har tidigare penetrerats av regeringens jurister, i senaste omgången av två justitieråd. "De hedervärda perukstockarna", skriver nyssnämnde historiker i St-T, lockades av regeringen "ut på ett arbetsfält som inte är deras". Efter detta misstroendeövotum borde det inte längre finnas hinder för tillsättande av en parlamentarisk Wallenberg-kommitté. Krav därpå framställdes i oktober i fjol, men Erlander sade nej. Motiveringen var att utseende av en sådan kommitté "bland annat skulle uppfattas som ett misstroende" mot de två justitieråden.

Enligt uppgifter i riksdagskorridorer skulle emellertid det verkliga avslagsskälet vara att regeringen inte kan lita på en parlamentarisk granskningsgrupp. Regeringen skulle hysa farhågor för att sekretessen spricker. Sekretessen är till för att skydda människor som hjälpt regeringen få klarhet i Wallenbergs öde — så långt det hittills varit möjligt. Vittnen och även deras anhöriga kan råka i allvarlig fara om något sipprar fram till herrarna i Kremi.

Leifland för ev. vidarebef.

Arbetaren 18/2-66

Stockholm, den 18 februari 1966.

P 2

1 bil.

N:o Förtroligt

BIL.

INK. D. N:o

AVD.

GR.

MÅL.

ang.

Broder,

Tack för Ditt handbrev den 3 februari med en fotokopia av Din fråga till Suchdienst om Rivo och Fronia. För Din dossier ber jag få översända en kopia av Suchdienst's svar - jag fick ju originalet av Dig under Ditt besök i Stockholm.

./.

Leif Leifland

Attachén Sjöström,
B o n n.

Ifylles av postexpeditionen

EXPEDIERAT	
med	den
sv. kurir	21/2 1966
utl. kurir	
luftpost	<i>M.</i>
vanlig post	sign.

KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN

Wallenberg

20/266
Wien den 18 februari 1966.

R 18

3 bil.

Strängt förtroligt.

aa/yw

Broder,

./.

I anslutning till tidigare rapportering om E. Gragger får jag härmed insända avskrift av ytterligare en skrivelse jämte bilagor från denne den 7 februari 1966 angående hans ersättningsanspråk. Vi ha meddelat honom, att vi ej kunna vara honom behjälplig och hänvisat till advokat.

Di kypie

K. G. Lagerfelt

(K.-G. Lagerfelt)

Ministern Virgin,
S t o c k h o l m.

Sehr Geehrter Herr Sekretär,

Nehmen Sie meinen besten Dank für Ihre freundlichen, von 8/XII entgegen, die ich mit mehrwöchigen Verspätung erhielt, da die Post mir es nicht nachgesendet hatte.

Ich bitte Sie auch um Verzeihung, dass ich Sie Herr Botschaftssekretär in Ihrer Arbeit störe, doch meine Lage zwingt mich dazu und dann möchte ich meine Angelegenheit möglichst freundschaftlich beenden.

Es bot sich dazu eine einmalige Gelegenheit dazu. In Budapest hatte einen Diener, der im Jahr 1932 zu mir kam und bei mir wohnte. Als ich im Jahr 1960 nach Österreich auswanderte, wanderte er n. Australien aus, wo er es aus Sehnsucht nicht aushielt und voriges Jahr heimkehrte.

Als er erfuhr wie ich Krank bin, bat er die Behörden mich besuchen zu dürfen. Er bekam dazu die Bewilligung und auch die hiesige Aufenthaltsbewilligung. Nun fährt er Mitte des Monates (17-19) in seine Heimat.

Desshalb sende ich seine Erklärung und vielleicht würden Sie die Güte haben, mit ihm persönlich zu sprechen? Würde ich Ihnen sehr verbunden sein. Er spricht leider nur englisch und ungarisch.

Nun noch soviel, dass ich mich so lange nicht meldete, Z.L. Vor 20 Jahren bat ich Herrn Franz Bischof, Botsch. Sekretär bei der schweizer. Botschaft, er möge mir Schw. Franc 5000 aufheben und falls ich einmal es nötig hätte mir sie zurückgeben. Ich erfuhr seine adresse in Bern, schrieb und die Antwort kam prompt und das Geld auch ohne Zwischenfall. (Melbourne Austr.).

Anders in Schweden, wo ich bei einer Kugellager Fabrik 110000 Kronen hatte und der Representant der Firma in Budapest "Ferenc Kaszas" es mit falscher Unterschrift behob. Die Schokoladenfirma übergab ohne meiner Unterschrift mein Guthaben meinen Kollegen welches Herr Wallenberg dort deponierte.

Anbei ein Schreiben von der Londoner Swiss Bank, wo ich auch ein Guthaben habe, jedoch dass alles sehr lange dauert. Die Sache mit der Familie Wallenberg ebenso auf meinen Brief (Rek.) vor einem Monat kam keine Antwort von Frau von Dardel. Was soll ich nur machen? Wenn Sie

so arm sind, sollen sie mir 1-2 Tausend Kronen pro Monat senden,
um meine ernste Lage zu mildern.

Bitte Sie, Herr, geben Sie mir einen Rat, und nehmen Sie
meinen besten Dank, dass Ihre teure Zeit beraubte.

Hochachtungsvoll,

Ihr

/u/ Edw. Alb. Gragger

Avskrift.

Erklärung und Uebersetzung von ungarischen, da H. Holupcsik die deutsche Sprache nicht beherrscht.

Unterfertigter Janos Holupcsik, 67 Jahre alt, ungarischen Staatsbürger, wohnhaft in Budapest XIII, Sallay utca 6.III/16, vorübergehend in Wien II, Untere Donaustr. 35/VIII/44, beantworte die Frage, ob ich mich an den Hl. Abend 1944, 24. Dezember erinnere, als bei mir schwedische Gäste waren?

Ja, sehr gut, es wurde mir gesagt, dass Herrn von der schwedischen Botschaft kommen werden und soll feine Sandvische und Getränke vorbereiten, ausserdem 10-12 Pakete machen mit Schokolade, Kakao, The etc für die Herrn, da in Budapest so etwas schon lange nicht giebt. H.L. Haras, der im selben Haus im Keller wohnte, half mir die Pakete vorzubereiten.

Ich liess die Herrn am selben Abend herein und erinnere mich gut, dass H.Gr. mit einem jungen schwedischen Herrn im Nebenzimmer diskutierte, da er mich rief, ich soll ein Paket, welches in Nebenzimmer in einen Geheimfach aufbewahrt war hinbringen. Ich brachte das Paket, welches in Zeitungspapier gewickelt war herein. H.Dir. Gragger machte es vor mir auf, und da sah ich, dass darin geschleifte Banknoten waren, sowie es in der Bank sind. Diese Bündeln waren so wie ich mich erinnere jäh 100 St. 100 Pengeös, denn tausender gab es keine. Wieviel es war von den Bündeln weiss ich nicht. H. Gr. entnahm davon Bündeln, übergab sie den Herrn, den Rest gab er mir zurück, und als ich ging sah ich, dass der Herr die Bündeln in seine Aktentasche versenkte. Ob Herr L. Haras dabei war, weiss ich nicht, es sind ja schon über 20 Jahre her? Aber da ich auch mehr als 20 Jahre (1932) bei ihm Angestellt war, so wusste ich ja schliesslich Alles.

Als die schwedischen Herrn fortfuhren fragte ich "wer war der junge sympatische Herr, mit dem Sie allein waren". Sagte H.Dir. Gragger, es war der Herr Botschaftssekretär Raul Wallenberg, der aus Schweden kam, um die ung. Juden zu retten. Ebrigens Herr L. Haras hat von ihm auch einen Schutzpass erhalten.

Diese Erklärung gebe ich, ohne jegliche Bitte ab, und sie entsprechen der vollen Wahrheit.

Zeugen:
vor uns
oläslig namnteckning
Wien 2, Untere Donaustr. 35

/u/ Holupcsik, Janos

Nyilatkozat.

Felvésett 1966 február 2-án Győrben
 Alulírott Holapcsik János, aki jelenleg
 Győrben tartózkodó atmentileg, kijelentem.
 67 éves magyar állampolgár vagyok, lak.
 Budapest. X. - Sallay utca 6. III. 16.

Az alábbiakat, hogy volt gazdái
 súlyos beteg, elhatároztam, hogy elmegyek
 rá, hogy ápoljam, hársak rövid ideig is.

Uindkét hatóság, magyar - osztrák 6 hó
 engedélyt adott rá.

Ura a kérdésre, hogy emlékezem-e arra
 a napra 1944 dec. 24-én ami Győr lakói
 sán történt?

Hogyan emlékezem, hiszen igazat
 bejelentette nekem, hogy szed emlékeim
 nek, kérték firrom rendezését és ita-
 lokat, meggyintán 10-12 csomagot amiben
 Csokoládé, Kákaó, Tea, Kávé stb., mert ezek a
 cikkek már régen kifogytak Győrben, Ezeket a
 csomagokat az orosz katonák elvették.

Már nem emlékezem hány máig jut de gondol-
 lom, kb. 8-12 pr. ? én elcselltem őket be a
 lakásba. én több mint 20 év voltam Győr-
 nekben mint gyerek, ifjú, fiatal stb. alk.
 almazásban.

A kenderes után Gr. úr. úr egy nyomzó goba-
ban tárgyalt egy fiatal sréddal, behívt on-
sem és megkért, hogy a nyomzó góbából hoz-
zak egy csomagot a titkos fiókból. Elhoztam, olyan
visszacsomagba volt a kőre, Gr. úr. úr látottotta
előttem és láttam, hogy abba papírpénz csoma-
kok voltak, mint amik bankokba voltak
átköltetve. Azt tudom, hogy a kőre
papírpénz csomók voltak, hogy mennyi? azt nem
tudom. Gr. úr. úr követelt betölt egy somut, és a
várakozást vizsgálta azonnal, tegyen róla
a régi helyére, a sréd úr pedig az attakás
kájába rakta a bankjegyeket.

Amikor az irak tartozato megkezdtem
Gr. úr. úrtól, hogy ki volt az a simpatikus fiatal
úr a kőre elhelyeztem, gondoltam, hogy ez a sréd
következő titkár Paul Wallenberg, aki ide jött
a kisdiótka menteni, ő adta a haras lágyórnak
a sréd utóélet, aki yinterjelen volt akkor
ő is napközben a ház-pincejében lett bujtatra,
ahol lakott.

Uzen nyilatkozatot a valószínűsége jelen-
tetténi, amire még emlékezem.

Levegő: Először mint sajnálhatt
~~Levegő~~ szót formálni.

Először Kóka
Volgán Kóka
Lien 2. Kóka Kóka

Először Kóka

50-10 Concord Avenue
Great Neck, N.Y., U.S.A.

February 17, 1966.

Foreign Ministry
Government of Sweden
Stockholm, Sweden

Leifladd/IMW
24.2.66
skr.tit.

INK. UTRIKES DEP.T		
Dnr 232 358		
22 FEB 1966		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MAL. E

(Pr.)

Gentlemen:

I am conducting a study of the
Raoul Wallenberg case. Accordingly, could you
send me:

(1) R. Wallenberg. Dokument-samling jämte
kommentarer Rörande Hans
Fångenskap i Sovjetunionen
(Stockholm, 1957)

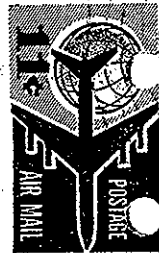
and,

(2) R. Wallenberg. Dokument-samling Rörande
Efterforskningarna efter år
1957 (Stockholm, 1965)

In addition, I should very much
appreciate any other new information
dealing with the Wallenberg mystery.

Sincerely yours,
Murray Polner.

Murray Palmer
50-10 Concord Avenue
Great Neck, N. Y. 11020
G.S.A.



Foreign Ministry, Gov't of Sweden,
Stockholm, Sweden

AÉROGRAMME • PAR AVION

FIRST FOLD

SECOND FOLD

23/2 1966

24.2.66

a.f.str.frtr.k.t.

Bch Danielsson, Rikspolisstyr.

Bu:Leifland

Strängt förtroligt.

26/2: Föredrag för Kab.-saks
Rikspolisstyrelsen som i denna fört
P.M. Skugga i tårnarna

Den 1 oktober 1965 uttalade statsminister Erlander i ett pressmeddelande bl.a. följande:

I dagens läge synes man inte kunna komma längre genom framställningar till den sovjetiska regeringen. Självfallet kan emellertid nya omständigheter och nya upplysningar komma att motivera ytterligare åtgärder.

Efter detta uttalande har följande spår bearbetats.

(1. F.d. ungerske, numera statslöse medborgaren André Csasznik, Paris, har vid samtal den 3 och 4 oktober 1965 uppgivit att han träffat Wallenberg dels i mars 1961, dels strax före nyåret 1963 i Sibirien. UD:s och Rikspolisstyrelsens uppfattning att Csaszniks utsaga inte är trovärdig har bestyrkts av informationer från vederbörande franska myndigheter enligt vilka Csasznik vore en "ytterst tvivelaktig person".)

(2. Danske medborgaren Mogens Carlson har vid samtal den 2 oktober 1965 meddelat han av en medfånge i Butyrskaja-fängelset, Zoltan (de) Rivo, erfarit att denne efter nyåret 1951 under ungefär en vecka delat cell med en svensk diplomat.

Carlssons utsaga ansluter sig till tidigare informationer om att Wallenberg vid någon tidpunkt skulle ha befunnit sig i Butyrskaja-fängelset. Departementet har därför funnit det angeläget att så långt möjligt kontrollera Carlsons utsaga. Beskickningarna i Bonn och Wien har instruerats att söka fastställa om Zoltan (de) Rivo fortfarande är i livet. Från Tyska Röda Korsets Suchdienst har meddelats att man icke vet något om Rivos öden efter år 1951 då han alltså vistades i Butyrskaja. Från Wien har svar inte ingått.

Vidare har beskickningen i Bonn instruerats att höra en annan f.d. Butyrskaja-fånge, tyske medborgaren, f.d. konsultats tjänstemannen Bergemann, bosatt i Kiel. (Bergemann har hörts tidigare om sina kontakter med Wallenberg, första vitboken sid. 81, varför det framstår som mindre troligt att han har

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något ytterligare att förmåla.)

Tyska Röda Korset har vidare uppgivit att uppgifter om Rivo möjligen kan lämnas av Johannes Schwind, Berlin. Det synes angeläget att denne höres.

En annan av Carlssons cellkamrater, Franz Josef Fronia, har sökts via ambassaderna i Bonn och Wien. Tyska Röda Korsets Suchdienst saknar uppgifter om honom efter december 1952 då han vistades i Butyrskaja.

(3. Rörverksarbetaren Oskar Bodinger, f. 1928 i Tjeckoslovakiet, har inför polisen i Kristinehamn den 28 januari 1966 uppgivit att han "håller för troligt" att Wallenberg 1946 och 1947 vistats i Wladimir (Bodinger vårdades själv där denna tid). Ytterligare uppgifter skulle enligt Bodinger möjligen kunna lämnas av en av fängelsets läkare, dr Tibold, och två av vårdarna, Karl Kubik och Rudolf Romer.) (Romer?) Dr Tibold är enligt uppgift bosatt i Linz; de övrigas adresser efterforskas av beskickningarna i Bonn och Wien. Rikspolischefen har meddelat att han anser att samtal bör ske med Tibold och de två vårdarna.

(4. Ungerske medborgaren Dr Aron Gabor har vid samtal den 16 oktober 1965 uppgivit

a) att en av anledningarna till att Wallenberg omhändertagits av sovjetiska vederbörande kan ha varit den omständigheten att Wallenberg av det reorganiserade ungerska Röda Korset i januari 1945 mottagit en skrivelse med stark kritik av de sovjetiska truppernas framfart i Ungern;

b) att han konfronterats med Wallenberg i ett ungerskt fängelse på hösten 1945; samt

c) att han på senvåren eller försommaren 1947, då han vistades i Lemberg-fängelset, av en polsk läkare hört att Wallenberg vid denna tidpunkt skulle ha befunnit sig i detta fängelse.)

För att söka kontrollera Gabors uppgifter har yttranden inhämtats från Jarring och Anger. Vidare har fru Anna Kethly, Gabors chef i Ungerns Röda Kors på våren 1945, hörts om Gabors allmänna trovärdighet. I samarbete med Rikspolisstyrelsen har vidare dossier-material belysande punkterna b) och c) genomgåts. På grundval av de informationer som sålunda inhämtats torde ett nytt samtal äga rum med Gabor.

För att få ytterligare material om Lemberg-fängelset har ambassaden i Bonn instruerats att från Suchdienst anskaffa listor över fångar i detta fängelse vid den aktuella tidpunkten.

Stockholm den 23 februari 1966.

Leif Leifland

Stockholm, February 24, 1966.

Encls. u.s.c.

ang material rör. R. Wallenberg

Nr	237		Antal bil
Ink dnr			
Avd	Grupp	Mål	
P	2	Eu ^I	

Pr.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of February 17, 1966,
I take pleasure in sending you under separate cover the
following documents on Raoul Wallenberg:

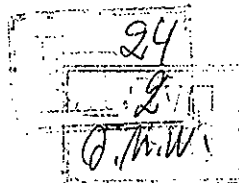
1. Raoul Wallenberg, dokumentsamling jämte kommentarer rörande hans fångenskap i Sovjetunionen, published in Stockholm 1957, (in Swedish),
2. Raoul Wallenberg, dokumentsamling rörande efterforskningarna efter år 1957, published in Stockholm 1965, (in Swedish),
3. Documents on Swedish Foreign Policy 1950-1951, published in Stockholm 1957, (in English), pp. 143 - 149.

I hope these books will give you the information you need
in your studies of the Wallenberg case.

Yours very truly,

Leif Leifland
Head of the Information Division

Mr. Murray Polner,
50-10 Concord Avenue,
Great Neck, N.Y.
U.S.A.



Ifylles av postexp

Avsänd med

☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

STATSPOLISEN

Missiv

Datum

28/2 66

Mottagare

Herr Departementsr. L. Kecklund

Kungl. Wärdsp.

Avsändare

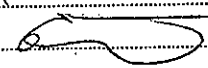
Samuel

Sp. nr 53. 5. 62. 500 block. 08 71328

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| ☐ för yttrande | ☐ för granskning | ☐ för underskrift |
| ☒ „ kännedom | ☐ „ direkt besvarande | ☐ „ föredragning |
| ☐ „ attest | ☐ enl. överenskommelse | ☐ önskas åter |
| ☐ „ åtgärd | ☐ v. g. tala med mig | ☒ önskas ej åter |

Anm.

H. ar



28/2-66
FÖRFATTARE REDOLPH PHILIPP
Grevturegatan 8 B
Tel. 61 42 24

Stockholm Ö, den 23 februari 1966.

✓
"FORSKARPARET" VILLIUS BLANDAR BORT KORTEN

"I första rummet måste vi avfärda denna myt om vetenskapens opartiskhet. Vi måste inse att våd vi än företa oss rätt och slätt blir en metod att tillgodose önskingarna hos någon person eller grupp, och den vetenskapliga fråga vi komma att ställa är denna: Vems önskingar har det varit i det förflutna, och vems skall det bli i framtiden?"

Prof. Julian Huxley, biolog vid Londons universitet.

Kärnpunkten i "forskarparet" Villius källkritiska bevisföring för att Raoul Wallenberg avlidit i juli 1947 är en föregiven rapport från chefläkaren i centralrannsökningsfängelset i Moskva till ministern för stats säkerheten.

Varför citerar Villius inte denna rapport - som han anser som det viktigaste dokumentet - Wallenberg-problemet - ordagrant ur UD:s första vitbok?

Jag citerar:

"Jag rapporterar, att den för Eder bekante fången Wallenberg i natt plötsligt avled i cellen, förmodligen till följd av en uppkommen myokardinfarkt.

I anslutning till av Eder givna instruktioner att personligen ha tillsyn över Wallenberg utber jag mig anvisning om vem som skall få i uppdrag att verkställa obduktion i syfte att fastställa dödsorsaken.

17.7.1947

Chef för fängelsets sanitetsavdelning

Överste i medicinska tjänsten - Smoltsov."

På denna rapport finns följande anteckning av Smoltsovs hand.
"Har personligen underrättat ministern. Order har givits om
likets kremering utan obduktion. 17.7. Smoltsov."

I stället för att citera förestående memorandum av den 6 februari 1957
i ett sammanhang skriver Villius: "Det var en rapport från chefen för
sjukvårdstjänsten i Ljubljanka, Smoltsov, till ministern för statssäker-
heten, Abakumov, i vilken det uppgavs att "den för Eder bekante fången
Wallenberg" avlidit i sin cell förmodligen av hjärtslag."

Varför använder Villius inte korrekt uttrycket myokardinfarkt utan refe-
rerar istället hjärtslag? Hjärtslag kallas på ryska serdetsjnyj udår.
"Das lässt tief blicken", som tyskarna säger. Som "källkritiker" måste
till och med forskarparet Villius haft betänkligheter att en läkare t.ex.
i ett telefonsamtal med Abakumov skulle ha använt en även för en bildad
icke-medicinare svårbegriplig term. Aba Kum hade i sin folkskola vid
sekelskiftet knappast lärt sig vad myokardinfarkt betyder och inte heller
i sin kurs i marxism-leninism eller "diamat" (dialektiska materialism).
Jag har till skillnad mot Villius som gäst åhört sådana kurser vid Lenin-
skolan i Moskva och hållit föreläsning vid Moskvas universitet i början
av 1930-talet.

Men paret Villius dristar sig att betvivla professor Nanna Svartz'
vittnesmål bl.a. därför att uttrycket Mentalkrankenhaus inte har kunnat
användas av en framstående rysk medicinare när han konfererat på tyska
med en svensk medicine professor. Som argument framför Villius att ut-
trycket "Mentalkrankenhaus" inte finns i tyska ordböcker och att "mental-
sjukhus" används bara i Sverige.

Men "mentalsjukhus" återfinnes varken i Svenska Akademiens ordlista
från 1954 och inte heller i något tysk-svenskt lexikon jag äger. Trots
detta används ordet mentalsjukhus under de trettio år jag varit i Sverige
av mina bekanta, inklusive portvakten.

För att den föregivna rapporten skall få det dokumentariska värde
Villius tillskriver den måste Villius bevisa följande påstående:

1. Att Raoul verkligen var den "guldfisk", vars juveler och guld-tackor och höga penningssummor kunde förlösa Abakumov att bestjäla honom.
2. Att Abakumov lär ha dömts bl.a. för att orättmätigt ha tillskansat sig förmögenheter i ockuperade områden.
3. Att regeringarna under Stalin som förste partisekreterare och efter Stalins död med Chrusjtjov som partiets förste sekreterare skulle ha varit felinformerade av den politiska polisen beträffande Raouls öde till år 1957.
4. Att Villius' expert för ryskt språkbruk, fil.mag. Sven Wahlström, har rätt med sina upplysningar att felstavningen av Wallenbergs familjenamn - med ett l i stället för två - har varit "helt naturligt" och att rysarna alltid skriver som de hör, när de transponerar namn och begrepp till sitt ryska (det s.k. adapterade kyrilliska) alfabet.

Skulle Villius' expert bara ha tittat i D.E. Milanovas "Svensk-Rysk ordbok", tryckt 1959, i statsförlag för utländska och nationella ordböcker, Moskva V-71, Leninskij prospekt, 19/11 1959, så skulle han ha funnit t.ex. Camilla, Catullus, Gallien, Hellas, Illyrien, Vallen, Tertullianus och svenska ortsnamn som Uddevalla, Sundsvall, Sollefteå, Skellefteå, Hudiksvall skrivna med två l. Samma faktum skulle han ha hittat i "Svensk-rysk ordbok; enligt uppdrag af Kejserliga Senaten för Finland", författad av Mandelstam och A. Igelström. Finska litteratursällskapets tryckeri, Helsingfors, 1905. Den ryska stavningen med två l har bl.a. också Schiller, Sikylla, Machiavelli, Magellan, Marcellus och Sallustius. Samma faktum kunde "experten" hitta i vanliga sovjetiska tidskrifter, som t.ex. i "SOVJETSKIJ SOJUZ" nr 1 (191) år 1966. Där finns på sidan 2 en notis beträffande det dagsaktuella Moskva-besöket av det ungerska socialistiska arbetarepartiets förste sekreterare Janosj Kadar och av medlemmen i politbyrån, sekreterare BELLA BISKY. - Trots att Bella är ett förnamn (förkortning av Isabella) skrivs

hennes namn t.o.m. i pressen på ryska med två 1 såsom i Österrike och i Ungern där Bella är ett döpnamn.

Skall en fängelse-chefläkare, som enligt "rapporten" hade fått "instruktioner att personligen ha tillsyn över Wallenberg", ha felstavat sin skyddslings familjenamn? - Denna lilla detalj skulle "textanalytiker-paret" Villius ha bestyrkt i vår uppskattning att den handskrivna lappen saknar varje dokumentariskt värde och är en förfälskning, producerad av en fuskare först många år efter 1947 och efter chefsläkarens död och Abakumovs likvidering tillsammans med andra stalinister som "sovjet- resp. partifliender". En värdering som Villius i sitt TV-program i februari 1965 delade med oss.

Jag kommer att bevisa dokumentariskt att Villius' argument i punkt 1 stöder sig på ett vittnesmål av en enda man som inte tillhörde Raouls medarbetare i ansvarig ställning och avgivits under tryck av en funktionär i det ungerska kommunistpartiet och att Villius' argument under punkt 2 är rena konstruktionen. Punkt 3 är helt osann, eftersom i de ryska regeringarna under hela tiden från 1945 till 1950-talet fanns vice utrikesministrar som i verkligheten hade högre positioner i partiet och därmed i den politiska polisen än Stalins små hantlangare Abakumov och Smoltsov. Det visar Villius' fullkomliga ignorans beträffande Sovjetunionens styrelsesätt och administration när forskarparet godkänner följande förklaringar i memorandum från 6 februari 1957: "Raoul Wallenberg arresterades tydligenvis jämte andra personer i området för sovjetiska truppers krigshandlingar. Samtidigt kan anses otvivelaktigt, att Wallenbergs senare kvarhållande i fängsligt förvar och likaså de oriktiga uppgifter om honom, som av vissa förutvarande ledare för säkerhetsorganen lämnats till Sovjetunionens utrikesministerium under en följd av år var ett resultat av Abakumovs brottsliga verksamhet." (UD:s första vitbok, sidan 68-69.)

Rudolph Philipp

(Sakkunnig för Raouls familj sedan juni 1946.)

Stockholm den 28 februari 1966.

Strängt förtroligt. 1 bil.

ang

Nr	Antal bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål

Broder,

Åberopande dagens telefonsamtal ber jag få översända den P.M. som jag talade om och som alltså låg till grund för föredragning inför kabinettsssekreteraren och rikspolischefen den 26 februari. Jag fick då grönt ljus att företaga de åtgärder som föreslås i promemorian. På Bonn-ambassaden skulle följande bitar falla:

1. Bergemann i Kiel höras om sina kontakter med Carlson och Rivo i Butyrskaja-fängelset.
2. Från Suchdienst införskaffas listor över andra fångar i Butyrskaja den aktuella perioden.
3. Telefonnummer till Johannes Schwind.
4. Adresserna till Dr. Tibold och de två vårdarna i Berlin-fängelset.
5. Fånglistor för Lemberg-fängelset 1947.
6. Suchdienst tillfrågas också huruvida man har sig bekant vem den polske läkare är som Gabor talat om, liksom om man har några uppgifter om Pallffi och Palavicini.

Som jag nämnde i telefon kan det möjligen - med tanke på att det ligger viss vikt uppå att dessa åtgärder vidtas relativt snart - vara en god idé att Du i samband med Din resa till Kiel också far till Suchdienst i Hamburg för att personligen söka se till att uppgifterna därifrån kommer fram så snabbt som möjligt.

EXP 28

Attachén Sjöström,

B o n n.

Fyller av postexp

Leif Leifland

Avsant med

Avsändn datum

Sign

☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Bonn den 1 mars 1966

43

Förtroligt

Handwritten initials

2.3.66
hbr. Leifland-Von Dardel

Broder,

Med tack för Ditt gårdagssamtal och de handlingar jag som en följd därav har att förvänta, vill jag bara i korthet meddela Dig resultatet av forskningarna efter Schwinds telefonnummer. Tyvärr måste Du nog vidarebefordra ett negativt svar på fru von Dardels begäran. Under namnet "Saal" fanns endast en person upptagen i hela Berlin: det var en^{ny} ansluten abonnent i Spandau, som visade sig vid samtal ej känna till Schwind. Något abonnemang i namnet Schwind förekom överhuvudtaget inte.

*Härlig hälsning
Din tillgiven*

Leif Sjöström
Leif H. Sjöström

Departementssekreterare Leifland,
S t o c k h o l m.

Stockholm den 2 mars 1966.
1 bil.

ang

Nr	Antal bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

Herr Överdirektör,

Fru von Dardel bad för någon tid sedan att vi genom ambassaden i Bonn skulle skaffa telefonnumret till den herr Schwind som nämndes i Suchdiensts svar till ambassaden i Bonn på dennas förfrågan om fångar som suttit i Butyrskaja samtidigt med Mogens Car son och Rivo. Som framgår av närslutna skrivelse från ambassaden synes emellertid Schwind icke ha någon telefon.

./.

Leif Leifland

F. Överdirektören von Dardel, Auravägen 25,
D j u r s h o l m.

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med

☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

Wien den 28 februari 1966.

R 18

2 bil.

Strängt förtroligt.



(Q.M.W.)

Leifland/IMW

7.3.66

a+b.f.str.frtr.k.t.

Bch. Danielsson, Rikspol.styr.

Eu:Leifland

15.3.66

hbr. Leifland-
Lagerfelt

Ulrich Wien 3/3

U Virgin:

Broder,

Under återopande av Ditt strängt förtroliga handbrev den 11 dennes till Norström, som för närvarande befinner sig på semester, ber jag härmed i avskrift få närsluta uppgifter från härvarande säkerhetspolis rörande de tre av Dig efterfrågade herrarna.

Jag utgår från att, när Danielsson i sitt brev till Virgin den 4 februari 1966 omnämner önskvärldheten av ett samtal med bl.a. dr. Tibold, Eder avsikt är att detta skall ske från Stockholm och icke igångsättas av någon av denna ambassads personal. Skulle motsatsen vara fallet, vore jag tacksam för en rad.

U Virgin

K.-G. Lagerfelt

K.-G. Lagerfelt

Departementssekreteraren Leifland,
S t o c k h o l m.

850

Avskrift.

BUNDESPOLIZEIDIREKTION WIEN

Wien, am 22. Februar 1966
I, Parkring 8, Tel. 57 76 11

An die
Schwedische Botschaft
zu Händen des Herrn Konsul
Kurt K A L H O R N
Obere Donaustrasse 49 - 51
W i e n II

Sehr geehrter Herr Konsul:

Als erste Antwort langte die von Linz ein.

Sie lautet:

✓
"Dr. Johann D I B O L D, Medizinalrat, Facharzt für
innere Medizin, geboren am 18. 12. 1904, Österreicher, verheiratet,
Linz, Weingarten Nr. 3 wohnhaft, befand sich 1946 und 1947 im
EVAKO-Hospital 2989 in Kameskovo bei Wladimir. Es handelt sich um
den Autor des Buches "Arzt in Stalingrad"."

Mit dem Ausdruck meiner vorzüglichsten Hochachtung

gez.: Dr. Peterlunger

851

Avskrift.

BUNDESPOLIZEIDIREKTION WIEN
Zl.: I - 63 89 -StB/66

Wien, am 24. Feber 1966
I, Parkring 8, Tel. 57 76 11

An die
Schwedische Botschaft
zu Handen des Herrn Konsul
Kurt K A L H O R N
Obere Donaustrasse 49 - 51
W i e n II

Sehr geehrter Herr Konsul:

Unter Bezugnahme auf das Ersuchen vom 17. Feber 1966
und auf die ho. Note vom 22. Feber 1966 übermittle ich in der
Anlage das weitere Erhebungsergebnis.

Mit dem Ausdruck meiner vorzüglichsten Hochachtung

gez.: Dr. Peterlunger

1 Beilage

852

Avskrift.

Polizeidirektion Wien
Abteilung I

Wien, den 23.2.1966

Betr.: K u b i k Karl
R o s n e r Rudolf
Erhebung.

B e r i c h t

Wie festgestellt werden konnte, handelt es bei den in der Beilage angeführten ehemaligen Soldaten, Karl K u b i k und Rudolf R o s n e r, um

Karl K u b i k, Maurer, am 22.9.1921 in Wien geb., österr. Stbg., in Wien 16., Herbststrasse 59/4 wohnhaft und polizeilich gemeldet, beschäftigt bei der Firma Baugesellschaft Produktiv, Wien 9., Säulengasse 21 und

Rudolf R o s n e r, Magazinarbeiter, am 5.10.1910 in Oberlaa geb. österr. Stbg., in Wien 10., Oberlaaerstrasse 28 wohnhaft und polizeilich gemeldet, beschäftigt bei der Ankerbrotfabrik,

die über Befragen angaben, wohl während des Krieges in Russland gewesen zu sein, sich jedoch nie in den Jahren 1946 bis 1947 im Krankenhaus Wladimir befunden zu haben. Auch ist ihnen ein Arzt namens Dr. Johann D i b o l d völlig unbekannt.

Während K u b i k im Jahre 1946 aus der CSSR, er befand sich dort in russischer Kriegsgefangenschaft, nach Wien entlassen wurde, befand sich R o s n e r bereits kurz nach der Beendigung des Krieges in Wien, da seine Einheit, die zu diesem Zeitpunkt in Döllersheim, N.Ö. lag, aufgelöst worden ist.

Wie im ZMA festgestellt werden konnte, sind derzeit ausser dem angeführten Karl K u b i k, noch sieben weitere Personen des gleichen Namens mit den Geburtsjahren 1892 bis 1913 und ausser dem angeführten Rudolf R o s n e r, zwei weitere Personen des gleichen Namens mit den Geburtsjahren 1891 und 1895 in Wien polizeilich gemeldet.

Bei diesen Personen konnten aus den Meldeunterlagen keine Hinweise einer Teilnahme am Russlandfeldzug oder eine Rückkehr als Heimkehrer aus der UDSSR ermittelt werden.

/u/ Krim.Ray.Insp.

853

KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN

Wallenberg

Wien den 2 mars 1966.

R 18

Strängt förtroligt.

Leifland/IMW
3.3.66
skr.t.f.överdir.von Dardel

3.3.66
a.f.frtr.k.t.
Danielsson, Rikspolis-
styr.
Eu:Leifland

EXP. 3
3

dfw
U. Vögin: H

(J.W.W.)

Broder,

Med anledning av Ditt strängt förtroliga handbrev den 17 februari 1966 angående Zoltan (de) Rivo och Franz-Josef Fronia ber jag härmed få meddela, att härvarande säkerhetspolis efter verkställda efterforskningar förklarar, att varken inrikesministeriet eller centralpolisen i Wien ha några uppgifter om de båda männen. Man tillägger, att namnen heller icke kommit upp under de talrika samtal man haft med återvändande krigsfångar.

Dr. Rivo
Dr. Fronia
(K.-G. Lagerfelt)

Departementssekreteraren Leifland,
S t o c k h o l m.

Co

KUNGL. UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET

Chiffer-
Telegram

Leifland/IMW

Ang. Wallenbergs-ärendet

STOCKHOLM 3 mars 1966		
N:o 3 ✓	BIL.	
INK. D. N:o		
AVD. P	GR. L	MAIL <i>En</i>

Svensk

W i e n .

Handbrev Lagerfelt-Leifland 28/2. Bekräftar avsikten är
vederbörande skall höras av personal från Stockholm.
Återkommer närmare tidpunkt.

Cabinet

Dep U 3240

Exp. 3.3.66 kl. 13.40

Stockholm den 3 mars 1966.

Förtroligt.

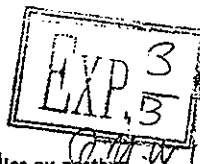
ang

Nr	Antal bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

Herr Överdirektör,

I anslutning till tidigare meddelanden angående Zoltan (de) Rivo och Franz-Josef Fronia ber jag få informera Eder om att vi nu från vår ambassad i Wien fått en skrivelse enligt vilken de båda är okända. Myndigheterna har tillfogat att namnen heller icke kommit upp under de talrika samtal man haft med återvändande krigsfångar.

Leif Leifland



F. Överdirektören von Dardm
D j u r s h o l m.

Avsändt med				Avsändn datum	Sign
☐ sv kurir	☐ utl kurir	☐ luftpost	☐ vanlig post		

What I will need is a good quote from the Prime Minister and possibly a supporting quote from the Foreign Minister regarding the Swedish Government's position about the case and, of course, the stronger the better. At this early point I cannot tell the publication date but as I mentioned to you I will let you know as soon as possible and if you wish to change the quotes to conform to events related to that date I can assure you that the changes will be made. The net effect of the article, leading up to the quotes will be to show the unremitting efforts of the Government through the years to get a Soviet

response which is detailed and authoritative and within the accepted norms of civilized behavior. I realize of course that neither the Prime Minister nor the Foreign Minister will be rude or threatening but there is a firm though polite tone which this quote should carry in harmony with the past actions of the Government. I will leave it in your good hands.

In view of LOOK's eagerness to publish this rapidly I hope to begin writing as soon as the first White Book has been translated and I do not expect to return to Sweden unless it becomes absolutely essential.

Thanks so much for your thoughtfulness and courtesies in Stockholm. I assure you that in handling this story I do not intend to be sensational or inflammatory and I will make no wild statements about Wallenberg being alive, etc. The mere facts of this case are exciting enough and require no embroidery.

I look forward to hearing from you.. Will you be kind enough to pass this information to Mr. Danielsson.

Sincerely yours,


Arthur D. Morse

P.S. The Lake Como television conference was fascinating and my wife and I look forward to spending August and September at the Villa Serbelloni. Perhaps we can meet during the summer if not before.

Stockholm den 15 mars 1966.

Strängt förtroligt.

ang

hbr. Lagerfelt-Leifland
23.2.66

15..3.66

a.F.Str.frtr.k.t.

Beh Danielsson, Rikspol.styr.

Eu:Leifland

Nr	Antal bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

Broder,

Får jag återkomma till Ditt handbrev den 28 februari angående Dr. Dibold m.fl. Efter ytterligare kontakter på herrnplan har vi nu kommit fram till att det vore bra om Kalhorn kunde ta en i varje fall första kontakt med vederbörande för att utröna om deras vittnesnål är av större intresse. Skulle det visa sig att så är fallet kommer vi från Stockholm att fara ned för att söka få kompletterande informationer. Då vi sannolikt under alla förhållanden kommer att göra en resa söderut ungefär vid månadsskiftet mars/april eller något senare, vore det ju bra om denna och expeditionen till Österrike kunde göras samtidigt. Jag skulle därför vara Dig tacksam om vi kunde få del av en rapport om edra kontakter inte senare än låt mig säga den 28 mars.

Leif Leifland

Ambassadören, friherre Lagerfelt,
W i e n.

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med

☐ sv kurir☐ uel kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

Stockholm, March 15, 1966.

ang artikel om Wallenberg

15.3.66

a.f.k.t.

Bch. Danielsson, Rikspol.styr.

Amb. Jarring, Moskva

Amb.råd. Frychius, Washington

Statssekr. Paulsson, SB

Eu:Leifland

ex.t..hr Virgin

EXP 15/3
J.M.W.

Nr	Ansat bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål

Dear Arthur,

Thank you so very much for your letter of March 6, 1966, with the information that the TIME article will be published rather soon, well before your London House book dealing with the persecution of the Jews during the war.

I have taken up the matter of the possibility of having "a good quote from the Prime Minister and possibly a supporting quote from the Foreign Minister". It is considered, however, that the position of the Swedish Government still is fully expressed by some statements made last year. I would like to refer you to the Prime Minister's speech of September 16, 1965 the last paragraph. You will find, I hope, the English version in the translation of the White Paper No 2 made by the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm (the paragraph should start: "All the efforts made by Sweden in this matter have of course been motivated by Royal Wallenberg's achievements").

The other quote is a statement made by the Prime Minister on October 1, 1965, after a meeting of the Foreign Affairs Advisory Council. It was worded as follows (inofficial translation):

"For many years the Government - chiefly by means of appeals to those in authority in the Soviet Union - has sought to obtain definite information about Royal Wallenberg's fate and to have him sent back to Sweden. These endeavours have not led to any result. At present it seems that it is not possible to make any progress by means of representations to

EXP 15/3
J.M.W.

Mr. Arthur D. Morse,
4 Bradford Road,
Scarsdale, New York.

Ifylles av postexp

Avsant med

☐ sv kurir

☐ utl kurir

☐ luftpost

☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

- 2 -

the Soviet Government. Naturally, however, fresh information and circumstances may warrant further action. The Government intends to continue to keep this matter under a very close review."

Sincerely yours,

Leif Lofland

KUNGL. UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET

ex. 2 till *Leifland*
» 3 »
» 4 »

CHIFFERTELEGRAM

Från Wien

Avsant den telex 19 kl.

Inkom den 23/3 19 56 kl. 1115

Utskrivet i 4 ex. Detta är originalet.

Dnr 73:B		3
Avd. P	Gr. 2	Mål. Sm^r

chiffer t. Amb. Wien
23.3.66

3.

För Leifland.

Ditt handbrev 15 mars. Skola också Kubik och Rosner kontaktas
trots att de för polisen uppgivit sig icke ha vistats på Wladimir-
sjukhuset 1946-47?

Lagerfelt

Bole Danisch, Peter J. K. Skjolden, Madsen -

skickad 23/3

Coll.: *Dan*
Dep U 326 A

KUNGL. UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET

Chiffer-
Telegram

Leifland/IMW

Ang.

STOCKHOLM 23 mars 1966

N:o

BIL.

INK. D. N:o

AVD.

P

GR.

2

MÅL_{Eu} I

Svensk

W i e n.

✓
Ert chiffer 3. I första hand bör Dibold höras. Han bör då
tillfrågas om han har uppgifter som kan leda till att vårdarna
kan identifieras.

Cabinet

CHIFFERTELEGRAM

KUNGL. UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET

Från Wien

ex. 2 till *Leifland bunn*
» 3 » *pddepen*
» 4 » *bunn*
» 5 »

Avsänt den telex 19 kl.
Inkom den 25 / 3 1966 kl. 16.20
Utskrivet i 4 ex. Detta är originalet.

Dnr	73:B	5
Avd.	P	2
Gr.		
Mål.		En I

Leifland/IMW
28.3.66
P.M.

Kfd

(Pr.)

5.

Edert chiffer 4.

Kalhorn igår uppsökt Dibold & hans semesterort Mallnitz i Kärnten. Denne upplyst att han år 1943 tillfångatogs i Stalin-grad och att han därefter passerat lasaretten 1, 2 och 6. Från oktober 1943 till oktober 1947 befann han sig i Evako-hospital 2989 Kameschkovo nära Vladimir och Mjurok & sträckan Moskva-Gorki c:a 40 mil ost om Moskva. Han kan icke lämna några upplysningar om Wallenberg, då han aldrig tidigare hört namnet och honom veterligen har över huvud ingen svensk vårdats på ovan-nämnda sjukhus. Att Bodinger hänvisat till honom torde bero på att Dibold i Evako-hospitalet intog en något profilerad ställning. Dibold hänvisade till andra personer som samtidigt med honom vistades i Evako-hospitalet. Dessa namn insändes med nästa kurir.

Lagerfelt

854

aa. Uppgå. f. Uden bnr Danielson, Rikspolis-
styrelsen, 28/3. *Uden*



Strängt förtrolig.

P.M. ✓

ang. Dr. Dibold.

På hemställan av Rikspolisstyrelsen (skrivelse den 4 februari 1966) har ambassaden i Wien haft ett samtal med Dr. Dibold angående dennes ev. kontakter med Raoul Wallenberg. Dibold har därvid meddelat att han år 1945 togs tillfånga i Stalingrad. Från oktober samma år och fyra år framåt hade Dibold befunnit sig i Evako-hospitalet, 2989 Kameschkovo nära Vladimir och Mjurok å sträckan Moskva-Gorki, beläget cirka 40 mil öster om Moskva. Dibold hade meddelat att han inte kan lämna några informationer om Wallenberg, vilkens namn han icke tidigare hört talas om. Enligt Dibold hade överhuvudtaget ingen svensk vårdats på ovannämnda sjukhus. Dibold hade lämnat ambassaden uppgifter på andra personer som vistats i sjukhuset samtidigt med honom själv. Ambassaden kommer att insända en lista på dessa personer.

Stockholm den 28 mars 1966.

Leif Leifland
Leif Leifland

855

KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN
Wallenberg

29/3
Wien den 25 mars 1966.
R 18 1 bil.
Strängt förtroligt.

Leifland/IMW
18.4.66
skr.t. Bch Danielsson,
Rikspolisstyr.

Heil

Broder,

Åberopande Ditt handbrev den 15 innevarande månad och i anslutning till mitt meddelande i särskild ordning ber jag härmed få
./. översända en av Kalhorn upprättad promemoria angående hans samtal med dr. Hans Dibold.

*Med hälsning
K. G. Lagerfelt*
(K.-G. Lagerfelt)

Departementssekreteraren Leifland,
S t o c k h o l m.

856

P.M.

Den 24 mars 1966 uppsökte jag Medizinalrat Dr. Hans Dibold i Mallnitz (Kärnten) - stadigvarande bosatt i Linz - som där tillbringar några ferieveckor. Dr. Dibold är ca 60 år gammal och berättade om sina år i Sovjetunionen, att han under januari månad 1943 blivit tillfångatagen i Stalingrad, att han därefter uppehållit sig i de lasaretterna 1, 2 och 6 och att han från oktober månad 1943 till och med samma månad år 1947 befunnit sig i Evako-Hospital 2989 Kameschkovo nära Vladimir och Mjurom å sträckan Moskva-Gorki, ungefär 40 mil ost om Moskva. Å nämnda lasarett vårdades även personer från Ivankov, Vladimir- och Moskva-området men även interner från Ljubljanka-fängelset förekom. Han transporterades i slutet av oktober månad 1947 från Evako-Hospital till Marmarosziged i Rumänien, varifrån han blev frigiven och han återvände till Österrike (Wiener Neustadt) den 17 november 1947.

På förfrågan, huruvida namnet Raoul Wallenberg möjligen blivit bekant för honom under sitt uppehåll i Sovjetunionen svarade han nekande. Han tillade, att han troligen hade fått veta om över huvud någon svensk någon gång vårdats på ovannämnda sjukhus. Möjligheten förelåg emellertid att interner vårdades under annat namn. Han tror sig minnas rörverksarbetaren Oskar Bodinger och att denne uppgivit honom såsom vittne torde möjligen bero på att han på sjukhuset intagit en något profilerad ställning. De båda andra personerna, Karl Kubik och Rudolf Rosner mindes han knappast, möjligen den förstnämnde, dock var han icke säker på denna punkt.

Dr. Dibold föreslog, att man skulle kontakta andra kretsar resp. personer, dock var han icke säker på att dessa visste mera än han själv. Han uppgav

Verband ehemaliger Stalingradkämpfer, Nürnberg;

Bund Österreichischer Stalingradkämpfer, Mettmach bei Ried im Innkreis;

Kameradschaft der ehemaligen 44. Infanterie-Division Hoch und Deutschmeister, Wien IV (sekreterare Schimek);

Brigadier Paul von Klein, Landesverteidigungsministerium, Wien,
(denne torde vara i tillfälle att lämna uppgifter särskilt
beträffande sovjetryska fängelser);

857

Oberst Boje, Hamburg (adressen torde kunna erhållas av Kameradschaft der ehem. 44. Inf.Div.);

Kameradschaft des Feldlazarets 44, Wien;

General Franek (Divisionskommandeur), Wien;

Oberstarzt Dr. Sedlak, Korneuburg eller Klosterneuburg;

Dr. Enrico Riccardo Braida, (läkare i Evako-sjukhuset),
Via Angiolo 85, Cagliari, Sardinien (Italien);

Hauptmann Helmuth Putz, (har längre tid varit intagen i
Ljubljanka-fängelset) Auswärtiges Amt, Bonn;

Dr. Erwin Brennecke, läkare, Düsseldorf;

Sanitäts-Unteroffizier Heinz Lieber, Frankfurt a/Main.,
Rohrbachstrasse 8;

Eugen von Zeilendorf, (torde uppehålla sig i Ungern eller
Palestina och jagas av den i Wien för uppspårande av
forna nazister kände Simon von Wiesenthal);

Dr. Robert Hirtmayer, Medizinalrat, Gemeindefarzt in
Rohrbach/Mühlkreis (Oberösterreich) (lär ha haft kontakt med
ungerska journalister);

Dr. Kurt (?) Beichl, Fringsheim bei Frankenthal/Pfalz;

Professor Martin Kade, gymnastiklärare i Evako sjukhus,
2812 Robin Hood Dr., Greensboro, N.C. 27408 (USA);

Dr. Heinz Wiesbrok, Chefarzt, Schwelm i/Westf (hade den avlidne
professor Arthur Hauers fulla förtroende i Sovjetunionen).

Dr. Dibold nämnde under samtalets gång, att i Sovjetunionen i
regel fingeravtryck togs av alla interner, att var och en fick ut-
skriva en s.k. Erfassungsbogen i tre exemplar och att varje dödsfall
inrapporterades till Moskva åtföljd av sjukrapport och obduktions-
protokoll.

Wien den 25 mars 1966.

Anders Hansson

KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN
hbr Leifland-Sjöström
28.2.66

30/3
Bonn den 28 mars 1966
4 bil.

Strängt förtroligt

30.3.66
hbr. Leifland-Danielsson

Lfd

Broder,

Den 23 och 24 mars företog jag den planerade resan till Kiel och Hamburg för att tala med Bergemann och min vän Möller på Suchdienst. Båda herrarna var mycket tillmötesgående, och resultatet framgår - med undantag av en del ännu inte klara utredningar - av bifogade två P.M. Det är givetvis min förhoppning att saken därigenom, i belysning av det material Du har tillgång till, skall föras framåt, men från denna utsiktspunkt förefaller det mig tyvärr tämligen tvivelaktigt.

Samtalet med Bergemann redovisar jag, som Du vill finna, i särskild P.M. och upplysningarna från Suchdienst likaså med referens till Din P.M. av den 23 februari 1966. De sistnämnda kommer väsentligen att kompletteras senare, då t.ex. framtagna-
det av fånglistor från Lemberg och Butyrskaja beräknas ta cirka 4 veckor i anspråk. Anledning härtill är att Suchdienst inte har sitt material ordnat efter dessa principer, utan man måste göra en sammanställning av inkomna "Heimkehrerberichte". Även en sådan kommer att lida stora brister i fråga om fullständighet då t.ex. samordningen mellan tyska och österrikiska Röda Korser i detta sammanhang inte är total, även om den är god. De båda registren är ju heller inte avsedda att klara förfrågningar av

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Departementssekreteraren L e i f l a n d ,
S t o c k h o l m .

ct

vår typ utan i första hand sådana från anhöriga rörande enskilda personer med angivande av födelsedatum etc. I Hamburg har man en stor förteckning över personer som har spårats till vissa fängelser men inte kommit tillbaka, men en sådan förteckning är vi väl föga betjänta av, enligt den förmodan, som herr Möller uttryckte. I sammanhanget vill jag också gärna omtala en uppgift, som bemålde Möller lämnade, nämligen att det med till visshet gränsande sannolikhet av återvändandes berättelser kunnat slutas, att det fortfarande - även i Polen - existerar ett flertal "tysta läger" med i flera fall ända upp till 8.000 interner, vilka av ryssarna anmälts döda eller saknade, men som under stor sekretess användes till särskilda ändamål. Utsikterna att bland dessa mängder "glömda" människor även dväljes flera för oss intressanta är ju dystert stora. Enligt Möllers uppgift saknas nu bara ett par bekräftelser till på saken för att man på tysk sida skall ha tillräckligt underlag för åtgärder av något slag.

I sitt brev av den 10 december 1965 nämnde Möller, att han skulle söka få upplysningar rörande Rivo och Fronia från det ryska Röda Korset. Detta stöter emellertid på betydande svårigheter, då ryssarna - trots ett numera gott samarbete - är mycket omsorgsfulla i sina krav på fullständiga uppgifter. Sålunda reagerar man ej, om inte alla födelsedata finns angivna, liksom uppgifter om vilka anhöriga, som begärt efterforskningarna. Vi enades om att i en större beställning försöka stoppa in dessa båda såsom sökta av lämplig juridisk myndighet, alternativt av Suchdienst enligt uppdrag från lämpligt "civilt håll", t.ex. Möllers vänner. Hjälpensamheten är, som Du ser, stor.

Tills vidare har jag ur Suchdienst, Hamburg, kartotek erhållit uppgifter beträffande Lemberg rörande dels fyra personer, som samtliga varit antingen i Lemberg eller Butyrka och samtliga "på hemväg" gått genom Taischet-lägre, dels två personer med namn liknande det som Gabor uppgav rörande läkaren i Lemberg (Jankowski, Jablonski). Värde av speciellt de senare är mycket diskutabelt, då ingen av de båda personerna är läkare, födelseåret inte stämmer och det inte ens är säkert att de varit i Lemberg-fängelset. Att de kommer från Lemberg

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är däremot säkert, men det kan lika gärna röra sig om "Übersiedler", dvs. utvandrade folktyskar.

Glädjande är, att Johannes Schwind numera efter ett ick föraktligt detektivarbete lokaliserats. Jag är självfallet beredd, att, om så bedömes lämpligt, ta kontakt med honom.

*Hjärtliga hälsningar
Din tillgivne*

Leif H. Sjöström
Leif H. Sjöström

P.S. Om Du bedömer det av värde skall jag försöka få fram Helmut Stylers adress via försiktiga förfrågningar i AA; det kan ju tänkas att han fortfarande är i tjänst, t.ex. i Bryssel eller på annan plats.

... handöversikt... *Sjöström*
Friedland 28.3.66

Strängt förtroligt

P.M.

rörande samtal med tyske medborgaren Willy Bergemann
i Kiel den 23 mars 1966.

Willy Bergemann är numera bosatt under adress: Waldwinkel 6 i Altenholz-Stifft, en förort till Kiel. Han tjänstgjorde fram till 1944 vid tyska beskickningen i Bukarest, arresterades i Timisiora den 21 september 1944 och fördes därefter till Moskva. Där vistades han i Lefortovskaja-fängelsets cell nr 202 (cellen intill R.W.) från september -46 till (maj?) augusti -48, då han överfördes till Butyrka. Här vistades han till den 24 april -51, då han blev dömd till 25 års fängelse, kombinerat med tvångsarbete, och överfördes till ett arbetsläger vid Ural. Han repatrierades 1953 efter att ha fått amnesti för återstoden av strafftiden och anlände till Friedland den 3 november 1953.

Bergemann har tidigare avgivit utförlig berättelse om sin vistelse i Sovjet och sina kontakter med W. Uppteckning därav ingår i 1957 års vitbok, där den återfinnes på sid. 81 - 82.

Dagens samtal hade därför i första hand syftet att kontrollera vissa bestämda uppgifter, som lämnats av andra personer och jämföra dessa utsagor med Bergemanns egna påståenden.

Samtalet ägde rum i den våning, som Bergemann och hans hustru bebor i en Bergemanns dotter och svärson tillhörig villa i en förort till Kiel. Det fördes på tyska. Bergemann var allmänt mycket tillmötesgående, syntes trots sin höga ålder (nyss fyllda 80 år) vara vid god kroppslig och andlig vigör och verkade klar och redig. Hans förmåga att erinra sig detaljer, som ligger mer än 20 år tillbaka i tiden, var enligt hans egen uppgift naturligtvis något försvagad, men han sade sig ändå ha ett mycket klart minne av det mesta som skett under fängelsetiden; "Man hade ingenting annat för sig än att

hålla reda på vad som hände runtomkring en", sade han bl.a. Dessutom hade han nedtecknat sina erfarenheter och hågkomster genast efter återkomsten till Tyskland. Dessa för hand gjorda anteckningar återfanns i en liten bok, och var gjorda med stor noggrannhet i vad avser både personer och data.

II. Till namnet Magnus Carlson fogade Bergemann spontant, genast sedan namnet nämnts, den adress i Jylland som Carlson uppenbarligen lämnat under fängelsetiden. Enligt Bergemann hade Carlson kommit till cell 304 i fjärde våningen i Burtyrka i slutet av februari 1951, där de vistats tillsammans fram till den 24 april 1951, då Bergemann blev dömd och bortfördes. I cellen befann sig under denna tid också ungerske medborgaren Zoltan Rivo.

Om Carlson berättade Bergemann följande: Carlson var vid den tiden 26 år gammal (således född 1925) och var stor och kraftig till växten (han hade bl.a. varit jylländsk mästare i tyngdlyftning). Han hade vuxit upp i fosterhem i Jylland och senare bl.a. varit hamnarbetare och kringvandrande lantarbetare. Redan tidigt hade han blivit övertygad kommunist. Under sina vandringar hade han också kommit till Nord-sverige och Nordfinland, där han arbetat som skogshuggare. Sin fattiga bakgrund till trots hade han förvärvat en viss bildning och talade bl.a. tyska. Vid flera tillfällen hade han ansökt om inresetillstånd till Sovjetunionen för att komplettera sin kommunistiska övertygelse med praktisk erfarenhet av livet i Sovjet. Ett huvudsyfte var att senare utnyttja erfarenheterna för journalistisk verksamhet. Carlson hade dock varje gång fått avslag på sina framställningar om inresevisum. Hans kommunistiska övertygelse hade emellertid inte påverkats därav, utan han beslöt sig i slutet av 1950, då han arbetade i norra Finland, att gå över gränsen till Sovjet. Han var fast förvissad om att några svårigheter inte skulle beredas honom, eftersom han ju var övertygad kommunist. På ryska sidan togs han emellertid omhand av polis och fördes till Leningrad där han dömdes till tre års fängelse för illegalt gränsöverskridande och spioneri. Han överklagade denna dom, och fördes som ett resultat därav till Moskva, där han i slutet av februari sammanfördes med Bergemann och Rivo i Butyrskaja-fängelset. Bergemanns uppfattning om Carlson var, att det var en god kamrat och

en högrespektabel man. Bergemann besvarade kategoriskt och nästan upprört med nej frågan om Carlson möjligen inte kunde ha varit en "Spitze", dvs. innästling. Carlson vore "effektivt botad" från sin kommunistiska övertygelse.

På fråga om Carlson kunde "knacka" svarade Bergemann att det kunde han säkert, för det var mycket enkelt. Bergemann var emellertid helt säker på, att någon knackningsförbindelse från någon av de tres sida inte ägde rum under den tid Carlson och Bergemann satt tillsammans. ("Bestimmt nicht während der Zeit ich mit ihm zusammen war").

III. Om Rivo berättade Bergemann följande:

Rivo (ej "de Rivo") var född den 13 februari 1921 i Ujözánado-Zemplin (anteckningarna härom var svårläsliga, varför namnet kan tänkas vara felaktigt) i Ungern, och verkade från 1942 vid universitetet i Sofia på grundval av ett stipendium som föreläsare i religionsfilosofi och latin. Trots sin relativa ungdom var Rivo högt bildad, och Bergemann berättade bl. a. att Rivo på latin hållit föreläsningar om grekisk diktning. Strax efter Bulgariens fall i början av september 1944 hade Rivo blivit häktad i samband med Röda Arméns intåg i Sofia och förts till Moskva. Här hade han vistats i olika fängelser, och Bergemann hade träffat honom första gången i Butyrskaja i februari 1951. De båda hade - tillsammans med Mogens Carlson - suttit i cell 304 till den 24 april 1951, då ju Bergemann bortfördes. Vart Rivo sedan tagit vägen visste inte Bergemann. Rivos fysiska och psykiska styrka var emellertid avsevärd och han kunde därför säkert hålla ut länge. Under den tid Bergemann och Rivo satt tillsammans hade Bergemann särskilt fäst sig vid Rivos djupa religiositet och hans förmåga att motstå fängelsevistelsens prövningar. Rivo hade bl.a. en tam fågel, som han skötte med stor iver, och han var hela tiden också noga med städningen av cellen. Bergemann hade fått "det allra mest angenäma intryck" och sade, att "på honom kan Ni lita".

IV. På fråga, om Rivo vid något tillfälle hade talat med Carlson om ett möte med en "svensk diplomat" svarade Bergemann direkt nej. Alla samtal dem emellan hade Bergemann av naturliga skäl också varit med om, och skulle man vid något tillfälle ha berört ämnet svensk diplomat skulle Bergemann

genast ha reagerat efter sina tidigare förbindelser med Wallenberg. Däremot hade Rivo vid något tillfälle nämnt, att han, någon tid innan han fördes till cell 304, varit i kontakt med en förutvarande italiensk konsul i Hamburg, vilken vore född i Odessa och gift med en tyska. Denne var en "bildad man", som bl.a. talade ryska med kommissarierna. Hans namn kunde vara Moscotti eller liknande. (Bergemanns anteckningar var på denna punkt svårsläsliga). Då Bergemann erfor att Carlson berättat, att han från Rivo hade hört, att denne senare träffat en "svensk diplomat", som var en bildad man", sade Bergemann: "Das muss irgendwie verbessert sein. Wenn Rivo den Namen Wallenberg oder dergleichen genannt hätte, hätte ich mich das bestimmt erinnert". Bergemann är således av uppfattningen, att Carlsons uppgift måste vara grundad på en missuppfattning.

V. Namnet Franz-Josef Fronia hade Bergemann aldrig hört. Han kunde inte uttala sig om, huruvida Carlson den 25 april 1951 mött Fronia, eftersom Bergemann och Carlson skildes åt från cell 304 den 24 april.

Bergemann reagerade heller icke på namnen Gabor, Palliffi eller Palavicini. På fråga om han kunde erinra sig någon person, vars hörande kunde vara av betydelse för forskningarna efter Wallenberg, nämnde han ånyo Helmut Styhler. (Denna uppgift ingår även i hans i vitboken intagna utsaga). Någon utsaga av Styhler finns emellertid inte i vitboken.

Suchdienst Hamburg har om Styhler följande uppgifter: Helmut Styhler, Dipl.Kaufmann, geb. 27.10.15. Vistades i Lefortovskaja, Kuybyshev, Novosibirsk och återigen Lefortovskaja. Senast i Lefortovskaja den 3 maj 1948. Återvänd och bosatt München 9, Preisenburgstrasse 5. Bland uppgiftslämnarna återfinns Karl Supprian, som sett Styhler i oktober 1948. Vid frågan hos Einwohnermeldeamt i München saknas emellertid varje uppgift om denne Styhler. Bergemann nämnde i sammanhanget "tyska ambassaden i Bryssel", men icke heller denna uppgift har lett till säkra upplysningar om var han vistas. De enda säkra uppgifter som eventuellt kan hänföra sig till vederbörande rör en f.d. generalkonsul Herbert Styler, född den 15 augusti 1908 i Leipzig, numera boende Schackstrasse 1, München, tel. 34 19 79. Kontakt med denne har i avvaktan på vidare instruktion icke tagits från ambassadens sida.

VI. Sammanfattning. Bergemann erinrar sig väl både Carlson och Rivo. De satt tillsammans från februari 1951 till 24 april 1951 i cell 304 i Butyrskaja-fängelset. Knackningsförbindelser med andra fångar förekom icke under denna tid, även om samtliga inklusive Carlson i och för sig behärskade tekniken. Carlson och Rivo torde knappast sinsemellan ha kunnat föra samtal, varom Bergemann ej varit medveten. Förhållandet mellan de tre synes ha varit gott och någon animositet existerade ej. Bergemann har inte något minne av, att Rivo skulle ha nämnt något om kontakt med "svensk diplomat, bildad man" vid nyåret 1951, men skulle troligen ha erinrat sig sådana uppgifter, om de verkligen lämnats. Däremot har Rivo talat om kontakt med en f.d. italiensk konsul vid samma tidpunkt. Carlsons uppgifter, ^{torde} såvitt av Bergemanns vittnesmål kan slutas, bero på en missuppfattning.

Bonn den 23 mars 1966


Leif H. Sjöström

handbrev *Göteborg*
Leiflands 28.3.66

Strängt förtroligt

P.M.

med uppgifter från ambassaden i Bonn i anslutning
till Leiflands P.M. den 23 februari 1966

2. Uppteckning från samtal med Willy Bergemann i Kiel den 23 mars 1966 om Mogens Carlsons uppgifter återfinnes i särskilt P.M. av den 23 mars.

Vidare upplysningar om Zoltan Rivos öde och vistelseort har ännu ej kunnat erhållas. Suchdienst Hamburg ämnar vid lämpligt tillfälle förhöra sig hos Sovjetiska Röda Korset.

Johannes Schwind har nyligen pensionerats från tjänst vid tyska konsulatet i Kobe, Japan, och befinner sig på hemväg. Han beräknas anlända till Bremerhaven de första dagarna i april och sedan bosätta sig under adress: 2411 Sandesneben über Mölln, Lauenburg Volksschule. Han synes därför inom kort kunna höras.

Beträffande Franz-Josef Fronia gäller detsamma som ovan sagts beträffande Rivo.

3. Hos tyska Suchdienst föreligger inga uppgifter om vare sig dr Tibold, Kubik eller Rosner (Romer?). Endast Röda Korset i Österrike torde ha dylika.

4 c. Uppgifter om en läkare Jablonski eller Jankowski, född ca 1900, som skulle ha vistats i Lemberg 1947 kan svårliken frambringas utan närmare uppgifter, bl.a. om förnamn och födelseort. I Suchdienst München arkiv finns registrerade öve. 6.000 med namnet Jankowski och ca. 2.000 med namnet Jablonski. Vidare upplysningar synes böra sökas av Gabor.

Såväl Pallffi som Palavicini finns registrerade hos Suchdienst. Pallffi rapporteras dock ha avlidit i augusti 1951 i Taischet, läger 020. De båda synes ha varit släkt och uppgifter om Pallffi har lämnats av Palavicini, som efter hemkomsten 1951 eller 1956 bosatte sig i Wien under adress: Markgraf Alfons von Palavicini, Wien I, Josefsplatz 5.

✓
RICHTER, Wolfgang geb. 11.5.98
Wien IX
Türkenstr. 17/7

✓
SPÖRK, Augustine geb. 1919
Baden/Wien
Wasserg. 13 b./Elisabeth Sand

✓
VOMOCIL, Kurt
Wien 7
Schottenfeldgasse 5

✓
WERNER, Kurt geb. 17.3.95
Berlin NW 21
Stephanstr. 21

St. handbrev.....*Gjostm*.....
Wifland 28.3.66

✓
JAKOWSKI, Josef geb. 1.12.1912
Beruf: Schuhmacher
42 Oberhausen-Sterkrade
Diepenbruckstrasse

✓
JANOWSKI, Hubert geb. 21.11.10
Beruf: Elektriker
44 Münster/Westfalen
Wolbeckerstrasse 17

Stockholm den 30 mars 1966.

Strängt förtroligt. 1 bil.

ang

Nr	Antal bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

Broder,

./. Härmed ber jag för Din kännedom och Dina kommentarer få översända avskrift av ett handbrev till mig från Sjöström i Bonn den 28 mars jämte bilagor.

Jag tycker väl att vi skulle kunna delge familjen von Dardel bilaga 1 till Sjöströms handbrev, d.v.s. P.M. om samtal med Bergemann. Däremot bör vi väl inte, i varje fall inte tills vidare, delge vare sig Sjöströms handbrev eller P.M. med en redogörelse för de åtgärder ambassaden vidtagit med anledning av mitt brev till Sjöström den 23 februari (bilaga 2 till Sjöströms handbrev). 4

Jag kanske kan ringa Dig så att vi kan kollationera våra intryck med anledning av Sjöströms brev.

Leif Leifland

x) Dannebrun 15/4 meddelat hem o' accord
Hed

Byråchefen Danilsson,
Rikspolisstyrelsen,
S t o c k h o l m.

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med

☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändningsdatum

Sign

30/3-66

D.M.W.

Stockholm den 31 mars 1966.

Strängt förtroligt. 1 bil.

ang

Nr	Antal bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Bu ^I

Broder,

I anslutning till mitt gårdagsbrev ber jag närslutet få översända en avskrift av ett handbrev från Lennart Petri till Lorentzon den 18 augusti 1958 angående Helmut Styhler - det framgår inte av originalhandlingen huruvida Du tidigare fått del av brevet. Enligt detta skulle ju Styhler flyktigt ha träffat Wallenberg vid ett tillfälle i Moskva.

Styhler har ju hörts vid ytterligare ett tillfälle den 3 februari 1956 i München, även då angående sin vistelse i Lefortovskaja. Han synes inte ha vistats i Butyrskaja, varför något ytterligare förhör med anledning av Bergemanns samtal med Sjöström väl inte är erforderligt.

Leif Leifland

Byråchefen Danielsson,
Rikspolisstyrelsen.
S t o c k h o l m.

Dep U 326. 1965 10. 50000 ex

Ifylles av postexp

Avsant med

☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

31/3-66

D.H.W.

Ärende Wallenberg-affären	Datum 18 april 1966	Dnr 7v
	Avd. P	Grupp 2

(Pr.)

Adress Svensk
B o n n

LS

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Text Tacksamma Ni kontaktar Gabor med fråga han kan stå till disposition
nytt samtal Danielsson och Leifland helst 3 maj, eljest 2 eller 4 maj.
Cabinet

(858)

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören		
Avsändt den 18/4	Klockan 1330	Sign. Rhu

Stockholm den 18 april 1966.

Strängt förtroligt 1 bil.

ang

Nr	Antal bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

Broder,

I anslutning till tidigare samtal och brevväxling om
dr. Dibold ber jag närslutet få tillställa Dig avskrift av
ett handbrev från Lagerfelt jämte bilaga.

Leif Leifland

Byråchefen Danielsson,
Rikspolisstyrelsen,
S t o c k h o l m.

Dep U 326. 1965 10. 50000 ex

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Avsant med

☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

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18/4

L.M.W.

Stockholm den 18 april 1966.

Strängt förtroligt. 1 bil.

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Nr	Antal bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

Herr Överdirektör,

./.

I anslutning till tidigare samtal om Mogens Carlsons
utsaga har jag äran närslutet översända en promemoria av
den 23 mars om Willy Bergemann.

Leif Leifland

f.ö. Överdirektören von Dardel, Auravägen 25,
D j u r s h o l m.

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänd med

☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

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I M. W.

3/5-1966

Förtrolig.✓ P.M.ang. samtal med J. Schwint, Heilbronn, den 4 maj 1966.

Sedan tyska Röda Korsets Suchdienst i Hamburg meddelat att uppgifter om Zoltan (de) Rivo möjligen kunde lämnas av tyske medborgaren Johannes Schwint, hade jag idag ett samtal med Schwint i dennes bostad, Badenerstrasse 10, Heilbronn. Mötet hade arrangerats av ambassaden i Bonn.

Schwint berättade inledningsvis att han just pensionerats från sin befattning vid det tyska konsulatet i Kobe, Japan. Han hade inträtt i konsulartjänst i Auswärtiges Amt redan i början på 1920-talet och sedan varit placerad vid bl.a. ambassaden i Moskva (från 1927 till krigsutbrottet). Under kriget hade han under 18 månader tjänstgjort i Trelleborg för handläggning av vissa valutaärenden i samband med transiterings-trafiken. Under åren 1948 till 1955 hade han vistats i sovjetiska fängelser i Östtyskland och Sovjet. Efter sin frigivning hade han återinträtt i konsulartjänst.

Om sina år i sovjetiska fängelser och arbetsläger berättade Schwint följande. De första tre åren efter häktningen, från 1948 till 1951, hade han förvarats i sovjetiska fängelser i Östtyskland. På sommaren 1951 hade han förts till Ljubljanka i Moskva. I slutet av juli eller början av augusti samma år hade han transporterats till cell 324 i Butyrskaja-fängelset. Han vistades i denna cell med Zoltan Rivo och f. generalfältmarskalken Schörner till den 22 oktober 1951, då han fördes till en ny cell i Butyrka. År 1952 hade han, sedan han "på sedvanligt sätt" dömts till straffarbete enligt § 58, transporterats till arbetslägret Teischet, där han vistades till mars 1955, då han kunde börja sin långa återresa hem. Han anlände till Östtyskland i juli 1955 och flydde kort därefter via Berlin till Förbundsrepubliken Tyskland.

(Schwint delade alltså cell med Zoltan Rivo (och Schörner) i knappt tre månader, från slutet av juli eller början av augusti till 22 oktober 1951. Han hade införts i cellen på natten, klockan 1 eller 2. Rivo, som burit långt skägg, hade hjälpt honom att bädda sin säng och omtalat att den andre fången, som sov djupt, var f. generalfältmarskalken Schörner.

Schwint trodde att Rivo vid denna tid kunde ha varit ungefär 30 år (enligt uppgift av Bergemann född 1921). Rivo hade varit vid god kroppslig och själslig hälsa, ehuru självklart blek efter sin årslånga fängelsevistelse. Såväl Rivo som Schörner (men ej Schwint) hade extraransoner. Schwint hade fäst sig vid Rivos språkkunskaper, men däremot funnit honom "mindre framstående i matematik".

På min fråga om han kommit väl överens med Rivo svarade Schwint jakande. Han ville emellertid inte dölja att Rivos beteende stundom irriterat honom. Rivo hade exempelvis aldrig - såsom Schörner gjorde - delat med sig av sin extraranson. Rivo hade t.o.m. vid ett tillfälle bett Schörner att inte ge Schwint något av extraförplagnaden. Schwint var dock övertygad om att Rivo inte varit cellspion.)

Fångarna i de olika cellerna i Butyrka hölls enligt Schwint strikt isolerade från varandra. Skulle någon fånge exempelvis föras till förhørslokalen försäkrade sig vakterna genom att signalera till varann om att korridorerna var tomma, så att fången inte mötte några medfångar. Knackningarna förekom knappast (liknande uppgift lämnad av Bergemann, jfr P.M. den 23 mars, sid.3). Till följd härav var det nästan ogörligt för fångarna att skaffa sig någon kunskap om vilka som var inhysta ens i granncellerna.

På fråga om Zoltan Rivo för Schwint berättat om vilka andra fångar han delat cell med svarade Schwint att han erinrade sig att Rivo talat om krigsskadad tysk flygare som tillhört en central stab; vederbörandes namn var möjligen Scholz. Schwint erinrade sig också mycket vagt och obestämt en dansk, "en sjöman eller något liknande som kommit till Ryssland för att praktiskt studera kommunismen" (uppenbarligen avses Mogens Carlson). Däremot hade han intet minne av att Rivo någonsin skulle ha berättat om en svensk. Då jag nämnde namnet Raoul Wallenberg,

svarade Schwint att han läst om denne i tyska tidningar. Han vore emellertid helt övertygad om att Rivo inte vid något tillfälle nämnt Wallenbergs namn. Hade så varit fallet, skulle han - som själv varit i diplomatisk tjänst och bott 18 månader i Sverige - med största säkerhet ha lagt det på minnet.

Anmärkningsvärt var att Schwint på min fråga svarade att han inte kunde erinra sig att Rivo talat om Willy Bergemann, som ju liksom Schwint själv var konsulär tjänsteman i tyska UD. Bergemann och Rivo delade cell 304 från februari 1951 till 24 april 1951 i Butyrskaja. Schwint sade sig överhuvud taget inte ha hört Bergemanns namn.

Schwint, som gjorde ett balanserat och kultiverat intryck, beklagade avslutningsvis att han inte kunnat bidra med några upplysningar av värde. Han hänvisade till Suchdienst för uppgifter om andra tyskar som vistats i Butyrka under den aktuella perioden. Jag svarade honom att vi stode i kontinuerlig kontakt med Suchdienst och att det var just denna organisation som meddelat oss att Schwint möjligen hade något att berätta om Zoltan Rivo.

Stuttgart den 3 maj 1966.


Leif Leifland

6/5
10/3/66
ARTHUR D. MORSE
4 BRADFORD ROAD
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK
Leifland/IMW
9.5.66

a.f.k.t.

Danielsson, Rikspol.styr.

Jarring, Moskva

Frychius, Washington

u/Leifland

exp. 9.5.66
May 1, 1966

Dear Leif,

How are you? I am hard at work on the Wallenberg story for LOOK, having temporarily halted work on the book after I had finished two chapters which I am happy to say were received enthusiastically by my publisher.

Did Annette Forsstrom furnish you with a copy of the translation of the first White Paper? She did it very quickly and some of the phrasing is imperfect but it is quite adequate for my needs. I will be sending you a copy well in advance of final editorial corrections so you can suggest any changes.

I have two problems on which I would like to seek your valued assistance. The first relates to the affidavits from the former Soviet prisoners. I should like, without creating problems for you, to give the reader some idea of the methods by which the Foreign Office located these men and then approached them. In other words there must be some transition for me from their release from prison and their statements to the Swedish representatives. Could you supply a few examples which could thus be used anecdotally? Needless to say I will not indicate the source but I do not think this falls within any security areas. I recall someone in Stockholm mentioning that your Embassy personnel all over Europe were on the alert for the release of the prisoners and I presume they notified the Foreign Office and then approached the former prisoners directly or requested permission from the individual governments to which they returned. Whatever you can tell me about this would be most appreciated. Perhaps you can use one or two prisoners as examples.

The second question is perhaps more difficult. It would be very useful to have some timely, pertinent aspect of this story, for the last thing in it chronologically is your Government's release of the material last summer. Can you give me any insight into the direction the search now takes? Are any new interviews being conducted? What this article will be is not a furious, anti-Soviet exposé but a description of the dogged efforts of a nation to protect one of its citizens, its refusal to give up in the face of very strong temptation. It therefore

represents to me, a unique defense of individual dignity at a time when bigness and impersonality represents such a threat to the individual. I stress this point because I sense some fear on your part that this article might be sensationalized in such manner as to do harm to Sweden in these efforts. What I see as my problem is the timeliness of the material. I must be able to say something concrete about the current status of the case. By omitting any developments since last summer I might leave the impression that the Government has closed the case. I do not require any spectacular new information, merely something that will convince the reader that the search continues. If there is absolutely nothing new to report, a current statement by the Prime Minister or Foreign Minister regarding your continuing pursuit of the truth would really be quite necessary. Reference to statements made by the Prime Minister September 16 or October 1, 1965 (as you suggested in your last letter) really would not be convincing evidence of a continuing interest in the case. See my problem?

I look forward to your reply. By the way, isn't it about time for you to visit our shores? My wife and I would like to reciprocate your hospitality so please let me know if we may have the pleasure of your company in the near future.

Although it is not a usual practice, I am going to send you a draft of the manuscript for your perusal...and I want you to feel free to make any suggestions, whether factual or philosophical. As I told Mrs. Von Dardel, I am not so eager to publish an article as to help toward some understanding of the facts of this tragedy.

Sincerely,

Arthur

Arthur D. Moroo
4 Bradford Road
Scarsdale, New York

May 1, 1966

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How are you? I am hard at work on the Wallenberg story for LOOK, having temporarily halted work on the book after I had finished two chapters which I am happy to say were received enthusiastically by my publisher.

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*Justa wither
hid 6/16/17*

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Sincerely,

/Arthur/

Stockholm den 6 maj 1966.

Strängt förtroligt 2 bil.

ang

Nr	Antal bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

Broder,

./.
./.

Härmed ber jag få översända dels utskrift av min promemoria om samtal med Schwint, dels koncept till promemoria om samtalet med Gabor.

Uppteckningen om mötet med Schwint har jag också tillställt ambassaden i Bonn. Dessutom bör väl familjen få ett exemplar, vi skickade ju en avskrift av Sjöströms P.M. om samtal med Berge-mann.

Kanske Du vill granska och komplettera konceptet till P.M. om samtal med Gabor och därefter återställa det till mig?

Leif Leifland

859

Byråchefen Danielsson,
Rikspolisstyrelsen,
S t o c k h o l m.

Dep U 326. 1965 10. 50000 ex

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Avsant med

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Avsändningsdatum

6/5

Sign

IMW

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES AND BROADCASTING INC. 488 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK 22 NY MURRAY HILL 8-0300

WILLIAM B. ARTHUR, *Managing Editor*

May 5, 1966



Leifland/IMW

16.5.66

a.f.k.t.

Danielsson, Rikspols.styr.

Amb. Jarring, Moskva

Amb. råd. Frychius, Washington

Eu:Leifland

Mr. Leif Leifland
Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Stockholm, Sweden

Dear Mr. Leifland:

Arthur Morse has discussed with us the substance of his conversations with you in Stockholm regarding the Raoul Wallenberg article which he is writing for LOOK.

Since we realize the significance which this article has for the Swedish Government we wish to reassure you on several points.

First, the Wallenberg story will not be published until well after the departure from Stockholm of Mr. Kosygin. Second, it will be made clear that the article springs from Mr. Morse's research on his forthcoming book so the Swedish Government will clearly be disassociated from the origins of the story. Third, the article will not be sensationalized. The factual materials themselves are dramatic enough without embellishment or exaggeration.

We share with Mr. Morse the feeling that the most remarkable aspect of the Wallenberg story is the tenacity with which a small nation has upheld its right to a thorough explanation of the fate of one of its citizens at the hands of a great power, leading gradually through the years to the unfolding of the story.

Mr. Morse has written to you of our need for information regarding more recent Swedish activity in this case and I hope the assurance I have given you in this letter will help you to provide it with the certainty that we will treat it with care and sensitivity. Arthur will, on the basis of mutual confidence, send you a manuscript in sufficient time to enable you to check the facts and suggest any revisions.

If you are in New York in the near future I hope we can meet.

Sincerely,

William B. Arthur
Editor

ipf

Stockholm den 9 maj 1966.

Förtroligt. 1 bil.

ang

Nr	Antal bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål I
P	2	Eu

Broder,

./.

Härmed ber jag få översända en P.M. om samtal med Johannes Schwint.

P.M. om det nya sammanträffandet med Gabor får Du sedan Danielsson haft tillfälle att gå igenom mitt utkast. Redan nu kan jag emellertid väl säga att samtalet inte gav några speciella nyheter, Gabor höll sig, med vissa kompletteringar, på det hela taget till de uppgifter han lämnade när vi besökte honom i höstas.

Utan missiv tillställde jag Dig häromdagen ett exemplar av 1957 års Wallenberg-vitbok. Skulle Du vilja vidarebefordra den till Gabor.

Som Du kommer att finna av P.M. om samtalet med Gabor lovar denne och Borbély att försöka få tag på adressen till en viss baron Ullmann som nämligen kan ha hjälpt till att överbringa Gabors brev till Wallenberg i januari 1945. Om Du får adressen från München, vore jag tacksam om Du vidarebefordrade den till mig.

Attachén Sjöström,
B o n n.

Leif Leifland

EXP 2
1966.5.11.10.11.12.13.14.15.16.17.18.19.20.21.22.23.24.25.26.27.28.29.30.31.32.33.34.35.36.37.38.39.40.41.42.43.44.45.46.47.48.49.50.51.52.53.54.55.56.57.58.59.60.61.62.63.64.65.66.67.68.69.70.71.72.73.74.75.76.77.78.79.80.81.82.83.84.85.86.87.88.89.90.91.92.93.94.95.96.97.98.99.100.

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Avsändt med

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Avsändn datum

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Stockholm den 9 maj 1966.

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Herr Överdirektör,

I anslutning till min skrivelse den 18 april, med vilken jag översände en uppteckning över samtal med Mogens Carlson, ber jag närslutet få tillställa Eder en promemoria om ett samtal med tyske medborgaren Johannes Schwint.

Med utmärkt högaktning

Leif Leifland

Överdirektören von Dardel, Auravägen 25,
D j u r s h o l m.

EXP 9
5
P.M.W.

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänd med

☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

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RIKSPOLISSTYRELSEN
SÄKERHETSÄVDELNINGEN
STOCKHOLM 8

Missiv

Datum

6/5 66

Mottagare

Herr Departementets s. k. k. k.
Leifland

Avsändare

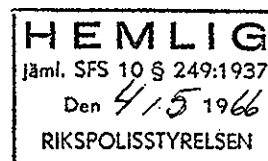
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| ☐ för yttrande | ☐ för granskning | ☐ för underskrift |
| ☒ » kännedom | ☐ » direkt besvarande | ☐ » föredragning |
| ☐ » attest | ☐ enl. överenskommelse | ☐ önskas åter |
| ☐ åtgärd | ☐ v. g. tala med mig | ☒ önskas ej åter |

10/15
H. Vrijen i kilt 12/5
J. J. J.

3 ex.
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7 blad.

P.M.



Sedan under oktober 1965 samtal hållits av tjänstemän i utrikesdepartementet med ungerske medborgaren Aron Gabor, född 1911 angående Raoul Wallenberg träffades överenskommelse mellan utrikesdepartementet och rikspolischefen, att ett ytterligare samtal skulle ske med Gabor, varvid undertecknad borde närvara. Detta samtal ägde rum tisdagen den 3 maj 1966 i ett hotellrum i hotellet Vier Jahreszeiten i München. Gabor, som talar och förstår tyska språket någorlunda bra, biträdades dock av landsmannen Borbely, liksom vid förra tillfället. Från utrikesdepartementets sida närvar departementssekreteraren Leif Leifland.

Efter inledande samtal förklarade jag för Gabor att jag komme att ställa ett flertal frågor för att om möjligt få en så klar bild av sammanhanget som möjligt. Jag förklarade också, att jag ingalunda tänkte pressa Gabor på sådana svar, som han med hänsyn till sina i Ungern levande landsmän ansåg sig icke kunna besvara.

Jag följde i stort det av attachén Sjöström över samtalet den 16 oktober 1965 upprättade protokollet. Den enligt min uppfattningen viktigaste frågan var i vad mån man kunde räkna med, att det verkligen var Wallenberg, som de sovjetiska förhørsledarna konfronterat Gabor med vid förhörs-tillfället en natt i september 1945 i Balaton-Füred. Såsom framgår av Leiflands protokoll hade förhöret med Gabor den natten pågått cirka 2 timmar under det att den för Gabor okände mannen - Wallenberg? - närvarit. Visserligen hade ljuset i förhörsrummet icke varit särskilt starkt - en taklampa och en skrivbordslampa hade lyst upp rummet - och visserligen hade den okände mannen suttit i den del av rummet, där ljuset varit svagast, men då Gabor suttit högst 3 meter från mannen, hade Gabor kunnat skaffa sig en mycket bra bild av mannens utseende. Enär mannen hela tiden befunnit sig i sittande ställning, hade Gabor icke kunnat övertyga sig om

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männens verkliga längd, men han hade fått det intrycket, att det var en jämförelsevis stor karl - "ungefär av min egen kroppslängd", sade Gabor, som är cirka 185 centimeter lång.

Såsom av Sjöströms promemoria framgår hade de sovjetiska förhørsledarna vid ett flertal tillfällen visat upp ett foto för Gabor och försökt få honom medge, att fotot, som enligt deras påstående var ett över Wallenberg, föreställde Wallenberg och att Gabor kände igen honom.

Då jag vid samtalet den 3 maj frågade Gabor, om han kunde beskriva det foto, som visades upp för honom av sovjetförhørsledarna, sade han, att det var ett foto, som tagits i fängelset, vilket han kunde avgöra, enär mannen var "kalklippt" på vanligt sovjetiskt fängelsemanér.

Jag ställde sedan en fråga till Gabor, huruvida han, efter flykten till Väst-Tyskland eller tidigare sett några fotografier över Wallenberg. Såväl han som Borbely uppgav då samstämmigt, att Borbely skaffat fram ett tidningsfoto, som fanns i det arkiv, där Borbely arbetar, och detta foto hade Borbely visat upp för Gabor. Båda påpekade, att det var ett synnerligen dåligt foto och gav följaktligen dålig vägledning åt Gabor, då han den 16 oktober 1965 skulle välja ut det eller de fotos, som förelades honom av Leifland och Sjöström. För att få en uppfattning om detta fotos utseende bad jag Borbely om en kopia. En sådan kommer av Borbely att sändas till vår beskickning i Bonn för vidarebefordran till Stockholm. Utöver detta foto och det, som sovjetförhørsledarna visat upp, har Gabor icke sett några fotos, som föreställer Wallenberg.

Kommentarer till denna del av utredningen:

Enär Gabor vid samtalet den 16 oktober 1965 utan tvekan plockade ut 2 fotos (av 12), som föreställde Wallenberg, anser jag, att man måste räkna med, att det verkligen var Wallenberg, som sovjetförhørsledaren konfronterade Gabor med. Skulle det visa sig, att det foto, som Borbely har i sin ägo, är mycket dåligt, anser jag, att detta måste tagas som ett gott bevis på, att Gabor verkligen träffat Wallenberg den omnämnda natten.

Av tidigare i ärendet av olika personer gjorda kommentarer har tvivel

framkastats om att det kan ha varit Wallenberg, som Smersj konfronterat Gabor med. Man har pekat på det förhållandet, att Wallenberg enligt flera personers vittnesmål då konstaterats ha varit i något av Moskvas fängelser och att om Wallenberg, som stod i knackningsförbindelse med kända fängelsekamrater, verkligen förts bort på en konfrontation under sådana omständigheter, skulle han med tämligen stor säkerhet ha knackat ut ett meddelande om en sådan händelse. Man måste då tänka på att "idiotsystemet" är ett långsamt kommuniceringsmedel och att detta kommuniceringsmedel förhindrades av vakterna så mycket som sig göra lät. Vidare är det omvittnat, att Wallenberg flyttades mellan olika fängelser i Moskva. Det som varit en stor nyhet, om den kunde ha meddelats direkt efter "utflykten", blev en liten nyhet efter någon dag. För en någorlunda säker bedömning är det nu av vikt att studera de olika vittnesuppgifterna angående tidpunkten september 1945. Om det verkligen var Wallenberg, som konfronterades med Gabor natten ifråga, så befann han sig enligt Gabors uppgift i en nära nog apatisk sinnesstämning. Kan man verkligen räkna med, att en människa i en sådan sinnesstämning skall vara i stånd att taga risker för att meddela sina medfångar att han utsatts för den nesan att han infört en annan fånge tvingats bejaka sådana uppgifter, som den andre fången förnekat?

Då man i tidigare kommentarer uttryckt tvivel om att Smersj's förhørsledare skulle ha lyckats bryta ner Wallenberg själsligt, så att han i Gabors närvaro bejaktat alla de frågor, som Gabor ^{be-}svarade nekande, ber jag få hänvisa till Weissberg-Cibulskis bok "Hexensabbat". Weissberg-Cibulski är för övrigt icke den ende sovjetfången, som beskrivit de djävulska förhörsmetoder, som de kommunistiska hantlangarna blivit sådana mästare i. I Weissberg-Cibulskis beskrivning ingick ju tortyren, som en starkt varnande faktor, men även utan tortyr kan en envis förhørsledare, som helt har en fånge i sitt våld, få denne att erkänna vad som helst. Ju intelligentare en människa är, ju fortare blir han galen och apatiskt inför upprepade galenskaper. Att timme efter timme få höra samma idiotiska påståenden upprepas med gäll och onyanserad röst kan vara nog. Får fången därtill ingen ordentlig vila bryts han fortare ned. Smersj's experter avlöste varandra och förhören började ju alltid om nätterna, när fången var som mest sömndrucken. Någon sömn på dagarna tilläts icke enligt

flera fångars utsagor. Det berättades för mig efter 2:a världskriget, att en väststats effektivaste förhörsmetod var så enkel som helst - man lät fången ställa sig med ansiktet mot väggen och med tåspetsarna tryckta mot väggen och fötterna intill varandra. Den som vill försöka skall finna, att man håller icke ut så många minuter, förrän man börjar gunga och vill flytta fötterna. Den som då tvingas att stå så under längre tid är snart beredd att göra allt vad förhørsledaren begär för att slippa plågan. Först när man studerat infernaliska förhörsmetoder och provat dem något litet på sig själv kan man bedöma, hur mycket en människa kan stå ut med. Ingen skulle väl vilja tro att den kinesiska "gödhöns-metoden" skulle vara ett effektivt medel att få folk att erkänna det omöjliga. Denna metod går som bekant ut på att låta en fånge svälta grundligt under några dagar för att sedan plötsligt lägga för honom stekta gödhöns kring vilka fettets nära nog flyter. Den uthungrade slukar dessa gödhöns och förhørsledaren ser bara till att fången äter så mycket som möjligt. Efter någon dags frosseri lär fången börja kräkas bara han känner doften av stekt höna, men förhørsledaren sätter fram den ena hönan efter den andra. Natt och dag står dessa fettdrypande stekta gödhöns i cellen, och fången får mardrömmar och kan till slut icke sova. För att slippa se gödhönsen och för att få sova är fången efter några dagar beredd att skriva under vilken bekännelse som helst. - Gabors beskrivning av den okände mannen ger ju också belägg för att mannen uppenbarligen var likgiltig för allting.

Jag frågade Gabor, om han kunde tänka sig någon förklaring till, att Smersj verkligen gjorde sig det omaket att föra en fånge som Wallenberg till Balaton-Füred. Gabor förklarade då, att Balatonområdet var centrum för de sovjetiska stridskrafterna. Det fanns utmärkta krigsflygfält just där på slättlandet, och ett militärplan från Moskva till Balatonområdet torde icke ha tagit mer än 3-4 timmar, varför det ej kan anses ha varit någon besvärligare transport.

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En annan punkt i Gabors berättelse av den 16 oktober 1965 har också stort intresse:

Enligt denna berättelse hade Gabor sagt, att han genom den lokala pressen (i Debrecen) fått reda på att Wallenberg häktats av ryssarna på ett tåg i riktning mot Debrecen.

Vid samtalet den 3 maj 1966 tillfrågades Gabor, om han var säker på att det var i lokalpressen i Debrecen, som han sett att Wallenberg häktats. Han förklarade, att denna uppgiften blev bekant för honom högst 14 dagar efter Tarnays återkomst - följaktligen någon gång under slutet av januari 1945. Om det icke varit i lokalpressen kunde det ha varit i den ungerska radion. Han lutade dock åt, att det snarare var i lokalpressen, uppgiften förekommit. Endast en tidning - v.g. se Leiflands PM - utgavs i Debrecen. (Denna tidning kommer att efterforskas i eventuellt tillgängligt bibliotek.) Även alla bortförklaringar till trots vore det onekligen en viktig utredningsdetalj, om artikeln kunde säkras.

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Jag kommer nu till den tredje viktiga delen av Gabors berättelse, nämligen uppgiften om utsagorna från Lemberg (Lwow). Som bekant har vi en berättelse av den polske juden Cohn, som i september 1947 kom till svenska beskickningen i Paris och berättade, att han suttit fängslad i det till fängelse omändrade Brygitki-fängelset i Lwow och att han där fått en lapp nedförd från en cell, belägen ovanför hans egen. Brevskrivaren hade förklarat sig vara Wallenberg, hade i meddelandet lämnat uppgift om sin systers namn och bett mottagaren - om han kom fri - söka upp ett svenskt konsulat eller en svensk beskickning och överlämna meddelandet om att brevskrivaren befann sig i Brygitki-fängelset.

Vår dåvarande ambassadör K.I. Westman hade betraktat Cohns meddelande som seriöst, men utrikesdepartementet synes ej ha delat Westmans uppfattning. Så småningom gjordes försök att på nytt få kontakt med Cohn, vilket lyckades, men då det visade sig, att Cohn i Belgien ertappats med smugglingsförsök av klockor, togs ej heller denna gång alltför allvarligt på hans uppgift.

Då nu enligt Gabors uppgift tre olika personer, som Gabor träffat i

"peresilkalägrer" i Lwow, talat om för honom, att Wallenberg befunnit sig i detta "genomgångsläger", som rymde mellan 400 å 700 sjuklingar i den till sjukhus apterade delen av lägrer - v.g. se Leiflands beskrivning - anser jag, att man har anledning sätta tilltro till Cohns utsaga. Att en flykting, därtill en polsk jude i efterkrigstidens Europa, slog sig på "lönande affärer" kan icke tagas som ett bevis på, att han måste fara med osanning i alla avseenden. Det är att märka, att han till synes helt oegennyttigt sökte upp svenska beskickningen i Paris. Att den av Wallenberg skrivna papperslappen kom bort under Cohns flykt från Polen till Frankrike är väl ej ägnat att förvåna.

- - - - -

Finns det då någon vettig förklaring till att Smersj släpade runt Wallenberg från fängelse till fängelse eller från fängelse till läger?

Jag anser, att frågan kan besvaras jakande. Uppenbart är väl, att nervositeten slog hos de styrande i Sovjetunionen. Smersj kan ha fått en admonition att skynda på utredningen. Man kunde ej släpa alla och envar till Moskva. Var det då ej enklare att transportera Wallenberg till förhørsplatserna, där vittnena fanns. Jämför förhöret med Alexander Ujvary.

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[Så till sist ett försök till bedömningar av Gabors person.

Gabor gör ett mycket pålitligt intryck. Det är ej någon pratmakare utan han håller snarare igen. Att det är en intelligent man kan icke be-
tvivlas. En aura av värdighet omger honom. Någon rimlig orsak för honom att fantisera ihop en berättelse finns ej enligt min uppfattning - detta så mycket mer som han är angelägen om att hans berättelse tillsvidare ej må ges offentlighet. Den mest vägande orsaken därtill kan vara, att han icke vill ha någon uppmärksamhet kring sin person till dess han fått sitt uppehållstillstånd ordnat i Väst-Tyskland, men hans sätt att tänka på sina i Ungern vistande landsmän talar också för att

det är en man, som lärt sig åtskilligt om KGB:s och Smersj' s långa arm. Jag anser - av olika orsaker, som jag här i närvarande stund icke vill gå in på - att Gabors vittnesmål kan komma att visa sig vara av mycket stor betydelse i ett senare skede. Har Smersj verkligen vidtagit så omfattande förhör och undersökningar, kan Sovjets myndigheter icke undandraga sig en mycket hård dom, då de - som skett - velat göra tro-
ligt, att de icke kunnat finna något annat dokument än Smoltsovs erbarm-
liga papperslapp från 1947.

Stockholm den 4 maj 1966.



Otto Danielsson

Byråchef

10/5-1966

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D.M.W.

10.5.66
a.f.str.frtr.k.t.
Lundberg, LKAB
Danielsson, Rikspol.styr.
Amb. Jödahl, Bonn
Eu:Leifland

Strängt förtroligt.

1 bil.

P.M. ✓

ang. samtal med Dr. Aron Gabor den 4 maj 1966.

1. Ungerske medborgaren Dr. Aron Gabor, sedan ett drygt halvvår bosatt i München, uppgav vid samtal den 16 oktober 1965 (P.M. 20 oktober 1965) i huvudsak

a) att en av anledningarna till att Wallenberg tagits till fånga kan ha varit den omständigheten att Wallenberg i januari 1945 av Gabor, då generalsekreterare för det reorganiserade ungerska Röda Korset, mottagit en skrivelse med stark kritik av de sovjetiska truppernas framfart i Ungern;

b) att Gabor på hösten 1945 konfronterats med Wallenberg i ett ungerskt fängelse; samt

c) att han på sensvåren eller försommaren 1947, då han vistades på Lemberg-sjukhusets fängelseavdelning, av en polsk läkare och två ungerska medfångar erfarit att även Wallenberg vid denna tidpunkt skulle ha befunnit sig i Lemberg-fängelset.

För att ytterligare belysa och i mån av möjlighet kontrollera Gabors utsaga har yttranden inhämtats från ambassadör Jarring, envoyén Lundberg och generalkonsul Anger (jfr skrivelser från Jarring den 22 november 1965 och från Anger den 29 november 1965 och den 4 januari 1966 samt - beträffande Lundberg - P.M. den 26 oktober och skrivelse den 27 oktober 1965). Vidare har fru Anna Kethly, ordförande i Ungerns Röda Kors på våren 1945, hörts om Gabors allmänna trovärdighet (jfr. P.M. den 3 december 1965). Ambassaden i Bonn har hos tyska Röda Korsets Suchdienst hemställt

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att få del av listor över fångar i Lemberg-fängelset vid den aktuella tidpunkten. Slutligen har inom utrikesdepartementet och rikspolisstyrelsen dossiermaterial genomgått för att förbereda ett förnyat samtal med Gabor. Detta ägde rum i München på Hotell Vier Jahreszeiten tisdagen den 3 maj 1966. Närvarande var - förutom undertecknad Leifland och byråchefen Danielsson - även den i P.M. den 20 oktober 1965 nämnde redaktör Borbély, verksam vid Radio Free Europe i München och vid den ungerska exiltidningen Uj-Hungaria. Samtalet fördes huvudsakligen på tyska, men ofta - särskilt vid ställandet och besvarandet av längre frågor - fick Borbély tolka samtalet till och från ungerska.

2. Undertecknad Leifland, som närvar vid det första samtalet med Gabor den 16 oktober 1965, har i P.M. den 24 oktober 1965 helt anslutit sig till den positiva värdering av Gabors allmänna trovärdighet och goda minnesförmåga som Sjöström givit uttryck för i P.M. den 20 oktober 1965. Det förnyade samtalet med Gabor har endast förstärkt detta intryck.

Byråchefen Danielsson har i särskild P.M. den 4 maj 1966 redovisat ett liknande positivt intryck av Gabor.

3. Avsikten med det förnyade samtalet var, som tidigare nämnts, att söka få Gabor att komplettera och förtydliga den första utsagan. I samband därmed erbjöds tillfälle att jämföra hans uttalanden med vad han sagt vid det första samtalet. På denna sistnämnda punkt kan sägas att hans uttalanden vid de båda samtalen visar en nära nog fullständig samstämmighet, även i till synes obetydliga detaljer, något som självklart förstärker det allmänna intrycket av hans tillförlitlighet. Endast på en punkt föreligger en mera väsentlig avvikelse: Vid det första samtalet sade Gabor att innehållet i det brev, som från Debrecen tillställts Wallenberg, i förväg skulle ha diskuterats med de ryska myndigheterna som därvid skulle ha förbjudit Ungerns Röda Kors att avsända ett brev med detta innehåll. Vid det förnyade samtalet uppgav Gabor att ett missförstånd måste ha uppstått vid det första samtalet eller att han kanske uttryckt sig otydligt. Beslutet att sända ett brev till Wallenberg hade överhuvud inte diskuterats med de sovjetiska myndigheterna i Debrecen och brevet tillställdes

alltså Wallenberg utan ryssarnas vetskap. I övrigt löper, som ovan sagts, Gabors båda berättelser parallellt på ett markant sätt. Vid det andra samtalet lämnade Gabor därjämte en rad förtydliganden och kompletteringar.

4. Om de båda firmor i Budapest, vars nominelle chef Gabor var 1944, berättade han sålunda följande. Bokförlaget var beläget vid Eva-Strasse. Det hade tidigare hetat Szecheny, men sedan ändrat namnet till Aron Gabor Verlag - dock inte efter dr. Gabor själv utan efter en förfader till honom, "en historisk figur i Ungern". Spannmålsfirmans innehavare hade varit en ungrare av judisk börd vid namn Schäfer; firmans namn hade år 1944 "ariserats" till Sárrety.

Om kontakterna via mellanmän med Wallenberg upprepade Gabor sina tidigare uppgifter med följande kompletteringar: Kontakterna hade i huvudsak skötts av en "privilegierad jude" som på grund av under första världskriget visad tapperhet fortfarande tolererades av Stojay- och Szálasiregimerna; han hade exempelvis tillåtelse att bära uniform och tapperhetsmedalj. Han hade så gott som dagligen varit i förbindelse med Wallenberg. Vidare fanns på bokförlaget en ung kvinna som var gift med en av medlemmarna av Szálasiregeringen. Även denna dam fungerade som kontakt med Wallenberg. Till att börja med hade skyddspasset enligt Gabor utlämnats blott till judar, men allteftersom förhållandena blev alltmer kaotiska och den nazistiska terrorvägen steg, hände det att pass kunde komma även i andra händer. För att skydda judar förfälskade man under de sista desperata slutstriderna och inför den allt hänsynslösare terrorn även SS- och Gestapodokument.

På särskild fråga förklarade Gabor att han inte önskade uppge namnet på sin huvudsaklige kontaktman. Denne befunno sig fortfarande i Ungern och stode under polismyndigheternas uppsikt. Det är emellertid tydligt att den man Gabor åsyftar är identisk med Karl Müller. Rudolph Philipp har om denne och den av Gabor nämnda damen i sin bok om Raoul Wallenberg (sid. 121 o. 122) lämnat en skildring som på ett nästan förbluffande sätt ansluter sig till Gabors uppgifter:

Men den nye diktatorn Szálasi utfärdade en förordning, enligt vilken alla privilegier de beskyddade judarna hade skulle avskaffas och inga skyddspass längre skulle gälla. Tusentals judar med sådana pass befann sig i uppsamlingsläger

X Müller
han var en
gift och
förfälskade
med.

och skulle deporteras. Raouls medarbetare, dr Paul Hegedüs, berättar härom: "På sommaren fick vi på vårt kontor besök av Karl Müller, innehavare av bokförlaget Gábor Aron. På grund av att han fått tapperhetsmedaljen i guld under förra världskriget tillhörde han de s.k. privilegierade judarna. Han kom till oss i sin uniform som reservkapten, med många dekorationer på bröstet, och erbjöd Raoul sina tjänster. Nu, under Szálasi-terrorn, kom han till oss och berättade, att en dam, som tidigare varit anställd på hans förlag, född baronessa Fuchs, nu var gift med pilkorsarnas nye utrikesminister, baron Gábor Kemény. Denna förbindelse använde Raoul sig av för att rädda judarna. Redan en vecka efter kuppen träffade Raoul baronessan, som var en ung, älskvärd dam och två dagar senare förkunnade Budapests radio, att alla judar, som hade skyddspass och liknande dokument från de neutrala legationerna, liksom tidigare skulle vara undantagna från judelagarna, att de neutrala legationernas byggnader liksom Röda Korsets åtnjöt exterritorialrättigheter och att de skyddade judarna skulle befrias från arbetstjänst. Detta var en stor framgång för de neutrala legationerna, och den var helt och hållet Raouls förtjänst. Han hade övertalat baronessan att förmå sin man, som var mycket förälskad i henne, att i ministerrådet arbeta för att de nya förordningarna skulle upphävas. För att hindra varje sabotage måste hon tvinga sin man att själv fara till studion samma kväll och inte lämna lokalen innan hallåmannen läst upp den nya kungörelsen."

5. Om den nya Röda Kors-organisation som byggdes upp i Debrecen i början av 1945 berättade Gabor följande. Ordförande hade varit den kända socialdemokraten Anna Kéthly, numera bosatt i Bryssel och en förgrundsfigur i den socialistiska internationalen. Vid sidan av Gabor, som varit "förste generalsekreterare" och chef för den operativa avdelningen, hade funnits en administrativ chef, vilkens namn Gabor emellertid inte längre kunde erinra sig. Han hade sedermera dömts till 10 års fängelse och vistades fortfarande i Ungern. Röda Kors-organisationen hade upprätthållit kontakter med regeringschefen, general Danoki-Miklos Béla, och med kulturministern, greve Geza Teleki, numera troligen bosatt i Förenta Staterna. Den sistnämnde hade följt Röda Korsets arbete och kunde troligen ge kompletterande upplysningar om organisationens kontakter med regeringen och med de sovjetiska militära och civila myndigheterna, de sistnämnda under ledning av marskalk Vorosjilov.

Tidigare har sagts att Gabor vid detta samtal - med ändring av tidigare uppgifter - meddelade att avsändandet av brevet till Wallenberg i januari 1945 inte hade föregåtts av diskussioner med ryssarna. I övrigt lämnade han följande kompletteringar. Ett utkast hade skrivits av en tredje man och godkänts av Gabor.

Brevet hade förts till Budapest av den vid det första samtalet nämnde Tarnay, men Gabor var nu osäker på om det var Tarnay själv som överlämnat det till Wallenberg i Pest. Möjligen hade Tarnay nämligen lämnat brevet till en av Wallenbergs medhjälpare, som i sin tur överräckt det till Wallenberg. Denne medhjälparens namn vore baron greve Ullmann, "Jude und Aristokrat", f. omkring 1900 och numera troligen bosatt i Förenta Staterna. Säkert vore emellertid under alla omständigheter att ett brev med det inledningsvis nämnda innehållet överräckts till Wallenberg, vare sig det var Tarnay eller Ullmann som överlämnat det. Säkert vore också att Wallenberg efter mottagandet av brevet låtit hälsa att han så snart det vore möjligt komme att bege sig till Debrecen för kontakter med de där installerade ungerska och sovjetiska myndigheterna.

6. Tillfrågad om på vad sätt han i Debrecen informerats om Wallenbergs tillfångatagande lämnade Gabor vid det förnyade samtalet följande kompletterande upplysningar.

Han kunde nu inte erinra sig om det var en radiostation eller en ungersk tidning som spritt uppgiften. Ett flertal radiostationer var i verksamhet, på olika språk, vid denna tidpunkt: dels nazist- eller pilkorskontrollerade stationer i västra Ungern, dels rysk- och ungerskspråkiga stationer som direkt drevs av de sovjetiska myndigheterna, dels en station i Budapest som formellt förvaltades av de fem tillåtna partierna men som i realiteten kontrollerades av det ungerska kommunistpartiet. (Det kan i detta sammanhang vara av intresse att hänvisa till att UD den 15 mars 1945 underrättades om att den ungerska Kossuth-radion den 8 mars 1945 tillkännagav att Wallenberg, som skulle ha försvunnit den 17 januari 1945, sannolikt mördats av Gestapo-agenter, jfr 1957 års vitbok sid. 45.)

Om det å andra sidan varit genom ett meddelande i en tidning som Gabor fått kunskap om Wallenbergs tillfångatagande, borde denna tidning ha varit den i Debrecen utkommande Függetler Magyarországnak (Det oberoende Ungern). Enligt Gabor och Borbély borde det vara möjligt att från Ungerns Nationalbibliotek, där alla trycksaker enligt lag deponerades, få tillgång till de exemplar av tidningen (eller mikrofilm därav) som trycktes under den aktuella perioden. Det vore dock inte helt uteslutet att dessa tidningar - liksom en del andra trycksaker från denna

period - svartlistats av kommunistregimen i Budapest, då en del av innehållet kunde anses som olämpligt.

7. Om det sovjetiska fängelset i Balaton-Füred gav Gabor följande ytterligare upplysningar:

Förhørslokaler var inrymda i stadens rådhus.

Fångarna förvarades dels i rådhusets källare, dels i ett antal andra kringliggande byggnader som rekvirerats av de sovjetiska myndigheterna. Om Wallenberg vistats längre tid än blott någon dag i Balaton-Füred, hade han alltså kunnat placeras i total isolering i någon av de andra byggnaderna.

Fängelser och förhørslokaler liknande dem i Balaton-Füred hade av de sovjetiska myndigheterna upprättats på ett flertal platser i Ungern, många även i närheten av Balaton-Füred.

På fråga om han visste något om möjligheterna att snabbt föra en fånge från Moskva till Balaton-Füred svarade Gabor att en sådan transport säkerligen inte mött några som helst problem. I trakten av Balaton-Füred, på slättlandet öster om Plattensee, fanns vid denna tid en hel rad militärflygfält; den flacka terrängen var "som gjord för flygplatsbyggen". Att föra en fånge från ett av Moskvafängelserna till Balaton-Füred kunde alltså ske mycket snabbt; flygresan kunde beräknas ta 3 à 4 timmar.

På särskild fråga uppgav Gabor att det inte kunde råda något som helst tvivel om att det var just i Balaton-Füred som han blivit förhörd av ryssarna och konfronterats med Wallenberg. Staden hade varit en mycket bekant semesterort, och Gabor hade själv varit där flera gånger tidigare.

Förhørsledningen och domstolen hade bestått av enbart sovjetiska tjänstemän; Gabor hade inte haft kontakt med några ungrare i fängelset. Han kunde inte uppge namnet på de ryssar som hade förhört och dömt honom. Domstolen hade bestått av tre domare ("troika"). Ingen skriftlig handling hade överlämnats till Gabor, utan domen hade varit muntlig.

8. Som tidigare nämnts hade Gabor inte träffat Wallenberg i Budapest. Ej heller hade han under sin tid i Budapest

sett något fotografi av honom. De i Budapest utkommande nazistiska tidningarna förteg självfallet Wallenbergs insats; ej heller de ungerska tidningar som trycktes i de av ryssarna besatta områdena ägnade Wallenberg något intresse (med undantag möjligen för den tidigare nämnda notisen om Wallenbergs häktning). Gabor hade alltså, när han häktades av ryssarna, varken personligen träffat Wallenberg eller sett något fotografi av honom.

Om konfrontationen berättade Gabor vid det förnyade samtalet att det varit svårt att bilda sig någon uppfattning om Wallenbergs längd. Wallenberg hade hela tiden suttit på en stol. Gabor hade dock fått ett intryck av att Wallenberg varit "nicht klein, ungefähr wie ich" (Gabor är enligt Danielssons uppskattning cirka 185 cm). Konfrontationen hade varat ett par timmar. Wallenberg hade hela tiden antingen stirrat rakt framför sig eller också, då han besvarade en fråga, tittat på förhørsledaren. Vid intet tillfälle hade han vänt ansiktet mot Gabor. Denne hade dock haft goda möjligheter att se Wallenberg i profil. De båda hade suttit på ett avstånd av ungefär tre meter från varann, och ljusförhållandena hade varit relativt goda (en lampa i taket och en på förhørsledarens bord, den senare dock med skenet riktat mot Gabor, vilket givetvis i någon mån bländat honom).

9. I februari 1947 fördes Gabor, såsom omtalats i P.M. den 20 oktober 1965, till sjukhusavdelningen vid Lemberg-fängelset i Polen. På begäran gjorde Gabor en snabbskiss av fängelset, bil. 1. I fängelseavdelningen ("pereszilkan") torde vid denna tidpunkt enligt Gabor ha vistats uppskattningsvis 15.000 à 20.000 fångar, inhysta i ett 10-tal tvåvåningsbyggnader.

Den läkare som Gabor kom i kontakt med på sjukhuset - Jankowski, Jablonski eller något liknande - borde vid denna tidpunkt ha varit ungefär 50 år, d.v.s. född något av de sista åren av 1800-talet. Läkaren hade enligt Gabor talat flytande tyska och franska och varit "sehr kultiviert". Greve Palavicini hade varit ungefär lika gammal som läkaren, Palfy något yngre, kanske född 1904 eller 1905.

Utöver dessa tre hade Gabor träffat ett antal landsmän i Lemberg. Dessa torde emellertid numera vara bosatta i Ungern, varför Gabor sade sig inte vilja eller kunna lämna uppgifter om deras namn. Några kunde emellertid tänkas ha lämnat Ungern

under revolutionen 1956.

På fråga förklarade Gabor att han inte kunde erinra sig någon Cohn från sin tid i Lemberg. Däremot hade han i Lemberg träffat en Cogan, "läkare eller bokhållare".

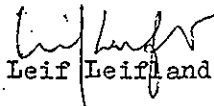
10. Gabor hemställde avslutningsvis atthans utsaga måtte förbehållas "den svenska regeringen och polisen". Han hade ännu inte fått slutligt uppehållstillstånd i Tyskland och vore därför utomordentligt angelägen att hans uppgifter inte gäves någon som helst spridning, för tillfället inte ens till Wallenbergs familj. Vi svarade att endast en ytterst begränsad personkrets inom regeringen, utrikesdepartementet och rikspolisstyrelsen fått ta del av Gabors utsaga och att vi självfallet komme att respektera hans önskemål om yttersta diskretion.

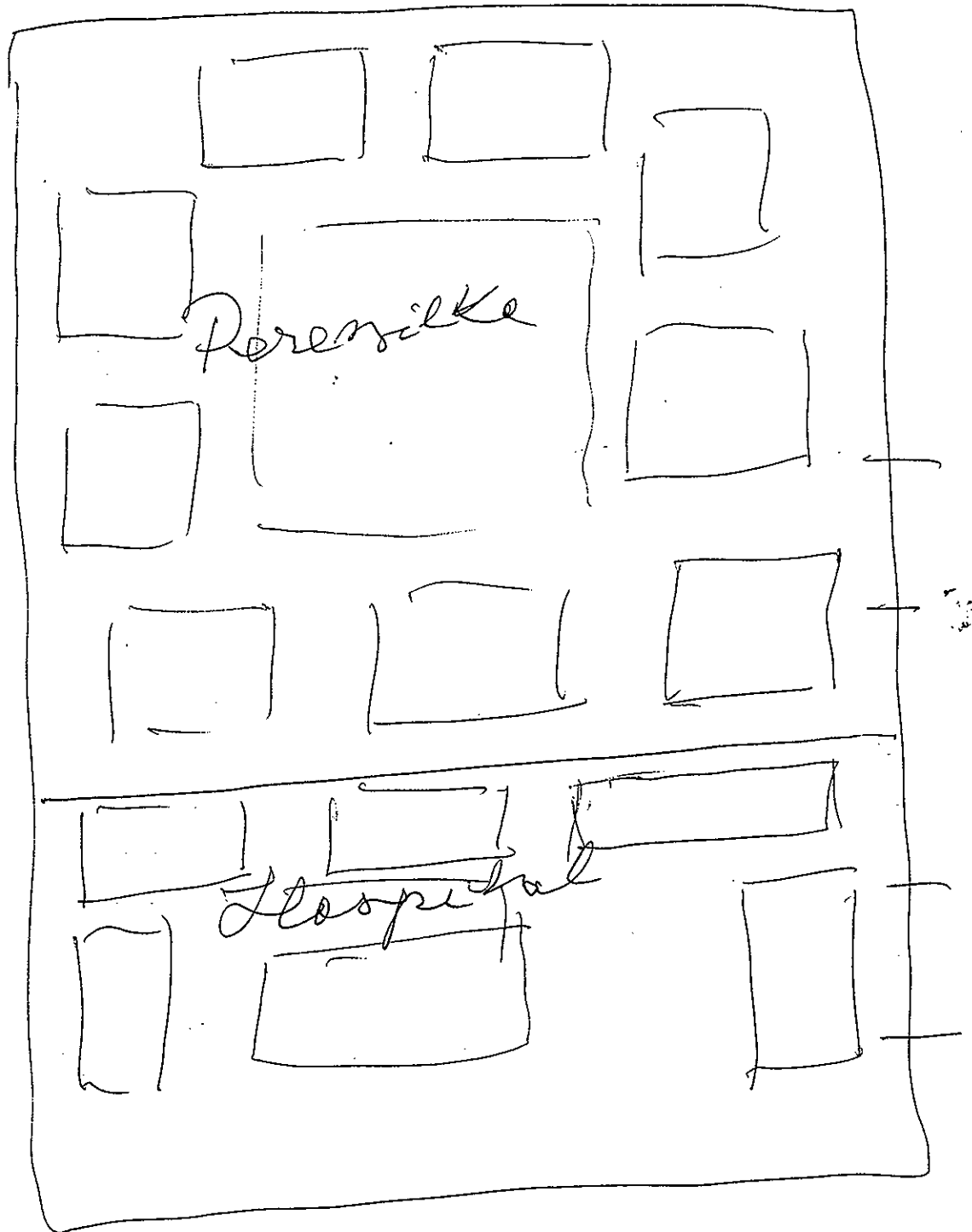
11. Detta förnyade samtal med Gabor synes bekräfta angelägenheten av att hans utsaga på lämpligt sätt och lämpliga vägar kontrolleras så noga som möjligt.

Borbély utfäste sig vid samtalet att söka fastställa baron Ullmanns nuvarande adress. Han trodde att det skulle kunna ske på ett diskret sätt och inte möta några svårigheter. Om Ullmanns adress kan fastställas synes det angeläget att han höres.

Beträffande Lemberg-avsnittet må framhållas att det självklart är önskvärt att så många som möjligt av Gabors fängelsekamrater kan identifieras och höras. Tyska Röda Korsets Suchdienst har redan vid kontakter med ambassaden i Bonn under vårens lopp utfäst sig att vara behjälplig men samtidigt framhållit att det vore frågan om ett relativt tidsödande arbete.

Stockholm den 10 maj 1966.


Leif Leifland



— TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio

via Sverigeradio

1.6.66
tel. Mr. Morse

26/5

Utsändes

Sign. *inf*

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KGL UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Gustav Adolfs Torg 1

Om stängt ing Fredsg 1

LEIF LEIFLAND ROYAL MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS STOCKHOLMSWEDEN

ALPRECiate RESPONSE MY LETTER AS ARTICLE NEARING COMPLETION

THANKS AND REGARD

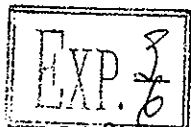
ARTHUR MORSE

— TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio

— TELEGRAM — via Sverigeradio

KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN
hbr Leifland-Sjöström
9.5.66

3/5
Bonn den 25 maj 1966
R 72



O.N.W.

Leifland/IMW
3.6.66
a.f.frtr.k.t.
Bch Danielsson, Rikspolis.styr.
Eu:Leifland

ex.t. hr Virgin

Förtroligt

Broder,

Tack för P.M. om Ditt besök hos Johannes Schwint. Jag hoppas att tidtabellen för besöket klaffade och tycker givetvis det var trist, att Du inte kunde besöka Bonn men det blir kanske fler tillfällen.

Med gårdagens kurir anlände Din P.M. från det senaste samtalet med Gabor. Jag delar helt Din uppfattning, att de av Gabor nu gjorda kompletteringarna i sak knappast innebär några väsentligare ändringar av den utsaga han gjorde vid vårt möte med honom i oktober -65.

I förmiddags ringde Borbély från München och meddelade följande:

1. Efterforskningarna efter baron Ullmann hade lett till resultatet, att denne konstaterats vara avliden.
2. Greve Geza Teleki synes för närvarande vara bosatt i USA under adress:

20, NE Third Street
Gainesville/Fla
U.S.A.

3. Borbélys löfte att ställa en kopia av en bild ur sitt tidningsarkiv till förfogande kan han tyvärr inte uppfylla då arkivbilden numera är försvunnen. Han erinrade sig emellertid att bilden ursprungligen publicerats i "Wien-tidningen "Die Presse" för några år sedan".

Från Suchdienst har jag inte hört något nytt rörande Lembergförteckningarna. Jag skall emellertid göra förnyade förfråg-

Departementssekreteraren Leifland,
S t o c k h o l m .

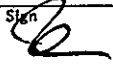
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ningar för att om möjligt kunna medföra handlingarna till Stockholm då jag den 9 juni reser hem på några veckors semester. Det skulle glädja mig om jag då - Även utan Lemberghandlingarna - kunde få tillfälle att besöka Dig.

Hjärtliga hälsningar och på återseende
Din tillgivne

Leif Sjöström
Leif H. Sjöström

P.S. Vitboken har översänts till Gabor.

Ärende Wallenberg-ärendet	Datum 1 juni 1966		Dnr
	Avd P	Grupp 2	Mål Eu ^I
Adress Mr. Arthur D. Morse, 4 Bradford Road, <u>Scarsdale, N.Y., USA</u>			
Text Letter mailed to-day. Regards. Leif Leifland			
Ifylles av telegramexpeditören			
Avsänd den 1.6	Klockan 12 ³⁸	Sign 	

Stockholm, June 1, 1966.

1 encl.

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1.6.66
a.f.k.f. ansl.t.rem.9.5.66 t.
Danielsson, Rikspol.syr.
X Amb. Jarring, Moskva
Amb.råd. Frychius, Washington
Eu:Leifland

Nr	Antal bil		
Ink dnr			
Avd	Grupp	Mål	
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ex.t. Mr. William B. Arthur, LOOK AT

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utl. kurir		
luftpost		
vanl. post		
Sign		

Dear Arthur,

*Grattis av Vab.
salar. vid förs-
kränning 31/5*

Thank you for your letter of May 1, 1966, about your
article for LOOK.

First of all I would like to tell you that Annette
Forström has not, as yet, furnished me with a copy of
her translation of the first White Paper. As there are
quite a number of people in Stockholm named Forström and
the telephone directory does not give any clear indication
of who might be Miss Annette Forström, I would be very glad
if you would kindly drop her a line asking her to give me
a copy.

So to your questions. As to the methods used by the
Swedish authorities to locate the people who then furnished
us with the affidavits, we enjoyed very useful assistance
from e.g. the German Red Cross Suchdienst. (You will find
further information about this organization in the enclosed
copy of the publication "20 Jahre Suchdienst".) In practice,
this assistance took the following form. When a former prisoner
returned to Germany and the Suchdienst felt that he had some-
thing that possibly could be of interest for us, we were
informed by the Suchdienst and a government official contacted
the prisoner. The information given by a certain prisoner could
then direct us to other prisoners etc. Details do of course

Mr. Arthur D. Morse,
4 Bradford Road,
Scarsdale, N.Y.
U.S.A.

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänd med

☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

- 2 -

full within security areas, but I hope that the brochure about the German Suchdienst and what I just have said will give you the substance about our methods.

As you say in your letter the second question is more difficult. I have again taken up the matter of the possibility of having a quote from the Prime Minister or/and the Minister for Foreign Affairs about the current state of the case. It is, however, still considered that the position of the Swedish government is expressed by the two statements from last year quoted in my letter to you of March 15. A still more recent press statement could be added (it might throw some light on your first question, too). It was issued on October 6, 1965, and was worded as follows (unofficial translation):

Mr. Danielsson, Head of Division, the National Police Board, and Mr. Leifland, Head of Section, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, have returned to Stockholm from abroad after questioning two persons in the Wallenberg case.

One of those persons, residing in Paris, alleges that he has met Wallenberg in the U.S.S.R. in the 60'ies. As can be judged to-day, his statement does not deserve credence. His statement will be additionally checked.

The testimony from the other person follows previous statements to the effect that Wallenberg in the beginning of the 50'ies should have been held in the Butyrskaja-prison.

I am quite aware that this part of my letter does not add very much to what I have written or told you before. From a letter from Mr. William B. Arthur, managing editor of LOOK, I understand that your article will not be published until after a couple of months. If a statement will be issued in the meantime, I will see to it that you will get the text.

Leif Leifland

Stockholm, June 1, 1966.

1 encl.

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1.6.66
 a.f.k.i. ansl.t.rem.16.5.66
 Danielsson, Rikspol.styr.
 * Amb. Jarring, Moskva
 Amb.råd. Frychius, Washington
 Eu:Leifland

Nr	Antal bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål

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Dear Mr. Arthur,

This is in reply to your letter of May 5 concerning the Wallenberg article which Mr. Arthur Morse is writing for LOOK.

Please find enclosed a copy of my letter to Mr. Morse. I hope it will provide you with the information needed concerning the methods we have used in order to get affidavits from former prisoners. As to the question of a statement from the Government, I am afraid my letter to Mr. Morse does not add very much to what he already knows. If a new statement will be issued in the next couple of months, I will however see to it that Mr. Morse will get the text of it.

Sincerely,

Leif Leifland

Mr. William B. Arthur,
 Managing Editor of LOOK,
 488 Madison Avenue,
 New York 22, N.Y.
 U.S.A.

Ifylles av postexp

Avsant med

☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

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3/6 1966

ms redskap.

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Binder 45

Strängt förtroligt

P.M.

ang. Wallenbergs-ärendet

Under det senaste året har i huvudsak fyra spår bearbetats i Wallenbergs-ärendet.

1. F.d. ungerske medborgaren numera statslöse André Csasznik, Paris, har vid samtal den 3 och 4 oktober 1965 uppgivit att han träffat Wallenberg i Sibirien dels i mars 1961, dels strax före nyåret 1963. UD:s och Rikspolisstyrelsens uppfattning att Csaszniks utsaga inte är trovärdig har bestyrkts av informationer från vederbörande franska myndigheter enligt vilka Csasznik vore en "ytterst tvivelaktig person".

Ärendet kan betraktas som utagerat och inga ytterligare åtgärder bedöms nödvändiga.

2. Danske medborgaren Mogens Carlson har vid samtal den 2 oktober 1965 meddelat han av en medfånge i Butyrskaja-fängelset, Zoltan (de) Rivo, erfarit att denne efter nyåret 1951 under ungefär en vecka delat cell med en svensk diplomat.

Carlssons utsaga ansluter sig till tidigare informationer om att Wallenberg vid någon tidpunkt skulle ha befunnit sig i Butyrskaja-fängelset. Departementet har därför funnit det angeläget att så långt möjligt kontrollera Carlsons utsaga. Omfattande efterforskningar har sålunda gjorts för att söka fastställa huruvida Zoltan (de) Rivo fortfarande är i livet. Hittills gjorda ansträngningar har varit förgäves och pekar snarast på att Zoltan (de) Rivo avlidit i sovjetiskt fängelse. Även på andra sätt har försök gjorts att kontrollera Carlsons utsaga. Intet har hittills framkommit som förringar Carlsons personliga trovärdighet. Å andra sidan har hans uppgifter

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om att Wallenberg skulle ha vistats i Butyrskaja mötts med viss skepsis av två av hans cellkamrater, båda f.d. tyska UD-tjänstemän. Av dessa två och av tyska Röda Korsets Suchdienst har vissa ledtrådar erhållits för ytterligare kontroll av Carlsons utsaga. Det synes angeläget att sådan ytterligare kontroll sker genom kontakt med andra medfångar. För dagen kan emellertid sägas att Carlsons uppgifter inte är av den karaktären att de kan ligga till grund för en démarche till eller förfrågan hos den sovjetiska regeringen.

3. Rörverksarbetaren Oskar Bodinger, f. 1928 i Tjeckoslovakiet, har inför polisen i Kristinehamn den 28 januari 1966 uppgivit att han "håller för troligt" att Wallenberg 1946 och 1947 vistats i Vladimir (Bodinger vårdades själv där denna tid). Ytterligare uppgifter skulle enligt Bodinger möjligen kunna lämnas av en av fängelsets läkare, dr Tibold, och två av vårdarna, Karl Kubik och Rudolf Romer.

Den av Bodinger nämnde Dr. Tibold har hörts av ambassaden i Wien. Han har därvid uppgivit att han tjänstgjorde i Evako-sjukhuset nära Vladimir (men alltså ej i Vladimir) 1943 - 1947. Han hade under sin vistelse i Sovjetunionen inte hört talas om Wallenberg.

De båda vårdarna Kubik och Romer har inte kunnat spåras av västtyska och österrikiska myndigheter.

Inga ytterligare åtgärder synes nödvändiga.

4. Ungerske medborgaren Dr Aron Gabor har vid samtal den 16 oktober 1965 uppgivit

a) att en av anledningarna till att Wallenberg omhändertagits av sovjetiska vederbörande kan ha varit den omständigheten att Wallenberg av det reorganiserade ungerska Röda Korset i januari 1945 mottagit en skrivelse med stark kritik av de sovjetiska truppers framfart i Ungern;

b) att han konfronterats med Wallenberg i ett ungerskt fängelse på hösten 1945; samt

c) att han på senvåren eller försommaren 1947, då han vistades i Lemberg-fängelset, av en polsk läkare hört att Wallenberg vid denna tidpunkt skulle ha befunnit sig i detta fängelse.

För att belysa och i mån av möjlighet kontrollera Gabors har en rad åtgärder vidtagits. Yttranden har inhämtats från ambassadör Jarring, envoyén Lundberg och generalkonsul Anger. Ytterligare ett samtal med Gabor ägde rum den 4 maj 1966. Vidare har fru Anna

Kethly, ordförande i Ungerns Röda Kors på våren 1945, hörts om Gabors allmänna trovärdighet. Ambassaden i Bonn har hos Suchdienst hemställt att få ta del av listor över fångar i Lemberg-fängelset vid den aktuella tidpunkten. Slutligen har ett omfattande dossiermaterial genomgått i UD och Rikspolisstyrelsen.

Jag har sedan mitt första samtal med Gabor den 16 oktober 1965 ansett att hans utsaga är av mycket stort intresse. Efter det förnyade samtalet den 3 maj 1966, då även byråchefen Danielsson deltog och för första gången träffade Gabor, skrev Danielsson i en P.M. den 4 maj bl.a. följande:

"Så till sist ett försök till bedömningar av Gabors person.

"Gabor gör ett mycket pålitligt intryck. Det är ej någon pratmakare utan han håller snarare igen. Att det är en intelligent man kan icke betvivlas. En aura av värdighet omger honom. Någon rimlig orsak för honom att fantisera ihop en berättelse finns ej enligt min uppfattning - detta så mycket mer, som han är angelägen om att hans berättelse tillsvidare ej må ges offentlighet. Den mest vägande orsaken därtill kan vara, att han icke vill ha någon uppmärksamhet kring sin person till dess han fått sitt uppehållstillstånd ordnat i Väst-Tyskland, men hans sätt att tänka på sina i Ungern vistande landsmän talar också för att det är en man, som lärt sig åtskilligt om KGB:s och Smersj's långa arm. Jag anser - av olika orsaker, som jag här i närvarande stund icke vill gå in på - att Gabors vittnesmål kan komma att visa sig vara av mycket stor betydelse i ett senare skede."

Såvitt jag förstår bör därför ytterligare kontroll ske av Gabors utsaga. Vad beträffar Wallenbergs påstådda vistelse i Lemberg har Suchdienst utfäst sig att söka få fram namnuppgifter men samtidigt förklarat att det vore frågan om ett relativt tidsödande arbete..

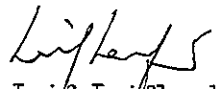
Även om sålunda Gabors utsaga måste bedömas som mycket intressant, är den idag inte så verifierad att den kan ligga till grund för kontakter med den sovjetiska regeringen.

Det må i detta sammanhang nämnas att den amerikanska tidskriften Look avser att, på sensommaren eller hösten 1966, publicera en artikel om Wallenberg. Författaren, Arthur D. Morse, har samlat material för artikeln bl.a. vid ett besök i Stock-

holm i februari i år. Huvudtemat för artikeln blir enligt ett brev från chefredaktören för Look att visa "the tenacity with which a small nation has upheld its right to a thorough explanation of the fate of one of its citizens at the hand of a great power, leading gradually through the years to the unfolding of the story."

Slutsats. Två spår, Mogens Carlsons och Dr Gabors bedöms vara så intressanta att fortsatt efterforskningsarbete är påkallat. I intetdera fallet föreligger emellertid idag material av sådan hållfasthet att frågan rimligen kan tas upp av svenska regeringen i samband med Kosygins besök.

Stockholm den 3 juni 1966.


Leif Leifland

✓
ARTHUR D. MORSE
4 BRADFORD ROAD
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

6/6 N
8.6.66
skr.t. Danielsson,
Rikspol.styr.

df
June 1, 1966

Dear Leif,

I attach a copy of the article I submitted to LOOK today. As I mentioned it is somewhat longer than LOOK originally intended but I would prefer to have their judgment before shortening it.

Please let me know as soon as possible whether you or your colleagues have any factual corrections or suggestions.

You will note that the last paragraph mentions Kosygin's visit in July. That will be changed to suit the circumstances. If the Wallenberg question comes up at the meeting it should be incorporated in the closing. I will await your comments with interest.

Sincerely,

Arthur

**The Wallenberg Affair:
Sweden's Twenty Year Search For A Captive Diplomat**

By

Arthur D. Morse

On February 6, 1957, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko handed a note to the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow. It stated that Raoul Wallenberg, a young Swede who had rescued thousands of Jews from the Nazis during World War II, had died of a heart attack in a Soviet prison ten years earlier.

Wallenberg had led a massive Swedish effort to rescue the Jews of Budapest from their German and Hungarian oppressors. Following the Soviet conquest of the city he had disappeared in the company of Russian soldiers on January 17, 1945. Repeated Swedish entreaties about his fate had resulted in Russian denials of his imprisonment. Now the Soviet note, attempting to bridge a decade of silence, sought to close the fantastic case which had plagued postwar relations with Sweden.

It did not accomplish its purpose. Instead it spurred the Swedish Government to intensify a manhunt unprecedented in diplomatic history — the search for a citizen of a small nation imprisoned within the vastness of a great power. As the years have passed Sweden has closed its net inexorably on the solution of the Wallenberg mystery, proving beyond question that he did not die in 1947 and raising the possibility that he may still be alive.

In 1944 600,000 Jews huddled in fear in Hungary. The pre-war Jewish population of 400,000 had been doubled by refugees fleeing from Hitler. Although Hungary had allied herself with Germany the regime of Admiral Horthy

had managed to delay the deportation of Jews to the Nazi death camps. But in March, the Germans, infuriated by Hungarian inaction, intervened and forced appointment of a more militantly anti-Semitic government. The new regime ordered the Jews to wear the Star of David and confiscated their property.

This was a mild prelude to disaster. Between May 15 and July 7 some 437,000 Jews living in the Hungarian countryside were deported to their death in the gas chambers of Auschwitz. The pace of slaughter, even by Nazi standards, was unprecedented. The hundreds of thousands of Jews who remained in Budapest were, for the most part, undisturbed, thanks to the presence of so many foreign observers. The Legations of the neutral nations, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal and Spain; the representatives of the International Red Cross and the Vatican comprised a formidable group of eyewitnesses. It was clear, however, that the Jews of Budapest would be next on the Nazi timetable. The neutrals and the United States sought to prevent their massacre.

Prominent in this effort was Iver Olsen, a special attache at the American Legation in Stockholm. Olsen represented the War Refugee Board, a U.S. government agency organized belatedly for the rescue of the Jews. He had been guaranteed funds for the relief and protection of the Budapest Jews by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

Olsen and the U.S. Minister to Sweden, Herschel Johnson, added their voices to those of Jewish groups in Sweden urging King Gustav to take the lead by appointing a special emissary to organize the rescue effort.

The search for the Swedish representative was brief. There was quick agreement in Stockholm that thirty-two year old Raoul Wallenberg was the man for this unorthodox mission.

The name Wallenberg has identified generations of Swedish statesmen, bishops, diplomats, military and financial leaders. Raoul's father, a handsome, young naval officer died of cancer three months before his birth. His two grand uncles held high government positions, Knut as Sweden's Foreign Minister during World War I and Axel as Minister to the United States. But the most powerful influence in young Raoul's life was grandfather Gustav, who had served as Swedish Minister to Japan and Turkey. Under his tutelage Raoul developed a world view, traveling extensively in Europe and the Middle East. A boy of medium build with soft brown eyes, Raoul was skilled in languages, quick to retain information and acutely perceptive of the needs of others.

From 1931-35 Raoul studied architecture at the University of Michigan, compiling a brilliant record and impressing professors and students with his humor and modesty.

In spite of his architectural training Wallenberg reverted to family tradition in finance, joining a bank in Haifa, Palestine. Except for one of his mother's grandparents, there were no Jews among Raoul's forbears and it was in Palestine in the late 1930's that he first glimpsed Jews in flight from Hitler. These powerful recollections were reinforced by his experience in the early 1940's as foreign representative of a Stockholm

export-import firm. His visits to German-occupied Europe and business trips to Budapest in 1942 and 1943 evoked vivid impressions of Nazi barbarism. This was heightened by his friendship with a Hungarian Jewish partner, Kalman Lauer. Even before the Swedish relief action Wallenberg had volunteered to visit Budapest to aid Lauer's family.

Racul's interest and qualifications had become known to the American diplomats and Jewish groups in Sweden as well as to the Swedish Foreign Ministry. Although untrained in diplomacy, he was given full diplomatic status and assigned to establish a humanitarian department at the Swedish Legation in Budapest.

On July 6, 1944, armed with his credentials as Secretary of the Swedish Legation Raoul Wallenberg left the comforts of a bachelor's life in Stockholm for the chase of Budapest.

Minister Carl Ivan Danielsson's staff had begun the rescue effort by issuing some six hundred provisional passports to Jews with actual personal or commercial ties to Sweden. Wallenberg expanded this scheme radically. He printed a new, elaborately designed protective passport. The document was unknown in international law but was complete with official seals and the triple crown insignia of Sweden. It stated that the bearer awaited emigration to Sweden and, until his departure, enjoyed the protection of its government. Wallenberg convinced the Hungarian authorities to respect five thousand of these "passports."

With Hungarian gendarmes now rivaling the Gestapo in their cruelty to the Jews of Budapest and with the Hungarian Fascist Arrow Cross roaming the streets for Jewish victims, Wallenberg begged, borrowed and rented thirty-two apartment houses to which he removed the five thousand holders of his unique document. There they remained protected only by the flag of Sweden and the courage of Wallenberg and his colleagues. One of the most daring of Rasch's associates was Per Anger, now Swedish Consul General in San Francisco.

Wallenberg soon dropped the requirement that Jews have some direct connection with Sweden and distributed an additional five thousand protective passports. Eventually he shielded twenty thousand Jews, thirteen thousand in the so-called "Swedish houses." Working day and night he built an efficient organization employing more than four hundred of his Jewish proteges to operate hospitals, nurseries and soup kitchens. One of his most valued helpers was a Hungarian Jewish engineer, Valdes Langfelder, who served as his chauffeur. One day Langfelder would share his Swedish friend's fate.

On October 15, 1944, as the Russian armies crashed through Rumania toward Hungary, a new and more dangerous crisis enveloped Budapest. The Arrow Cross extremists, led by the fanatically anti-Semitic Szalasi, overthrew the Hungarian regime. Szalasi became Prime Minister and revoked the Jews' international protection. Wallenberg persuaded the Prime Minister to retract the order but could not prevent his yielding to a New Nazi demand.

The Germans now insisted on rounding up Jews unprotected by the neutrals for forced labor in the underground armaments factories of Austria. Forty thousand men, women and children marched 144 miles to the Austrian border in bitter cold, without food or medical attention, whipped on by their guards. One-fifth died en route.

Wallenberg and his chauffeur Langfelder rode the highway daily, snatching to safety two thousands Jews whom he claimed were entitled to Swedish protection. He forced the return of thousands of others already working in the factories. He and his Swedish colleagues freed at least two thousand from deportation trains scheduled for Auschwitz. Wallenberg accomplished this by bluff, raw nerve and an apparent willingness to go to his death in defense of the Jews.

On December 8, 1944, the Russians began the siege of Budapest. Although the Swedish Legation was located in Buda, Wallenberg and Langfelder had moved to the Pest side of the river where the Jews resided. Aware that they were targets for assassination by the Hungarian Fascists they shifted houses frequently.

Early in January Wallenberg obtained permission from Minister Danielsson to contact the Russian authorities as soon as Pest was liberated and arrange for the resumption of normal life by the protected Jews. Wallenberg had confided to Per Anger that he wished to remain in Budapest after the war to insure the return of their homes and their stolen property. Utilizing the skills of his present organization he felt that the job could be done quickly and efficiently.

Wallenberg had no premonition of danger at the hands of the Soviet authorities. Among its other tasks the Swedish Legation had represented Soviet interests in Hungary, a diplomatic function exercised by neutrals on behalf of warring nations. The Russians were advancing as liberators and the Swedes were eager for their arrival.

Wallenberg and Langfelder were at their temporary headquarters at 16 Benczur Street on January 14, 1945, when a Russian sergeant and several soldiers entered the house. Raoul showed the sergeant his diplomatic credentials, asked protection for the office and requested a meeting with the Soviet commander. The Russians were polite, posted a guard and left with Wallenberg and Langfelder.

They were not seen again until January 17, when the Russians drove them to the Jewish relief office at 6 Tatra Street. Wallenberg was not permitted to enter the building but two of his principal assistants, Renzo Muller and Eugen Biro were summoned to the car. They were permitted about ten minutes of conversation. In spite of the proximity of his guards Wallenberg revealed a few details of his life during the preceding four days. He had been treated well but had been under constant guard, sleeping in a different house each night. He told Muller and Biro that he was being taken to the headquarters of the Soviet commander, adding, "I don't know whether I'm going as a prisoner or a guest."

The last thing he said was that the Russians knew that he had deposited large sums of relief money at the Narod Bank together with jewelry salvaged by the Jews and entrusted to him for safekeeping. Wallenberg waved

goodbye and the car began its 137 mile journey to the headquarters of General Rodion Y. Malinovsky, then the commander of the Soviet armies in ^{Hungary} ~~Europe~~, now the Soviet Minister of Defense.

The ride to Debrecen was Raoul Wallenberg's farewell to the outside world. Except for one Soviet ship he might have been swallowed up forever.

On January 16, one day earlier, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Dekanosov had handed Swedish Minister to Moscow Soderblom a note informing him that Wallenberg had been found in Denozur Street and had identified himself as a member of the Swedish Legation. The note concluded: "The Russian military authorities have taken measures to protect Raoul Wallenberg and his belongings."

For the next twelve years this would remain the only written Soviet admission of Wallenberg's captivity.

At the time of its delivery, the Soviet note was reassuring to the Swedish. Fighting still raged in Budapest and not a word had been heard from Minister Danielsson and his staff. The protection by Soviet troops of an accredited Swedish diplomat who had accused the Nazis' ire seemed an act of courtesy not suspicion.

Swedish confidence in Wallenberg's safety was reinforced in February when Mrs. Alexandra Kollontay, the Russian Ambassador to Sweden, informed Raoul's mother that he was alive and well in the Soviet Union. Meanwhile Danielsson and his staff had disappeared and repeated Swedish appeals to Soviet authorities stressed the urgency of locating Danielsson. In early March the

Foreign Ministry instructed Minister Soderblom in Moscow to ask Soviet officials when Wallenberg could be expected to return to Sweden. The Russians replied that the matter was being investigated.

On March 23, Danielsson and his staff turned up in Bucharest, Rumania. They had been held in a Soviet camp and knew nothing about Wallenberg's fate. When they returned to Stockholm their description of Soviet suspicions added a new and alarming element to Raoul's disappearance. They revealed that in the weeks following the Soviet capture of Budapest the Russians had interrogated members of the Swedish Legation and arrested non-Swedish employees. The Soviets accused the Swedes of espionage, of making out false documents and of failing to protect Soviet interests. Wallenberg and his aides in the humanitarian department were called German spies and the Russians made it clear that they considered the rescue action a screen for anti-Soviet activities.

On June 15, 1946, Stalin received Minister Soderblom and promised a complete investigation. Nothing happened.

Meanwhile in Sweden, public opinion was being generated for more vigorous Swedish action. Rudolph Philipp, an ~~emigre~~ Austrian journalist who had taken up residence in Stockholm, published a book titled Raoul Wallenberg: Diplomat, Fighter, Samaritan, which, for the first time, detailed his heroic accomplishments. By contacting Wallenberg's Jewish associates in Budapest, Philipp was able to reconstruct for the first time his last days before captivity and thus focus Swedish public attention on the apparent Soviet arrest of a Swede fully accredited by his Government and thus supposedly enjoying

diplomatic immunity. The book galvanized the Government as well as the public and the tempo of Swedish diplomatic activity quickened.

But the Swedish Foreign Ministry faced the formidable barriers of a closed, Soviet system with its vast, inaccessible prisons. Repeated Swedish inquiries went unanswered.

But the Swedes held the trump card -- the Dekanosov note -- and they resurrected it in every communication. In August, 1947, Deputy Foreign Minister Vyshinsky tried to clarify the question. He admitted that the Soviet Foreign Ministry had received a short message "based on indirect statements by one of the commanders of a military force fighting in Budapest of the fact that Raoul Wallenberg had been found in Remizur Street." However, ex-prosecutor Vyshinsky went on, it was impossible to verify the information. Careful investigations had been made since without results. The Russian officer who gave the statement had never been found. Vyshinsky reported that a search of prisoner-of-war camps had not turned up the missing Swede and he added emphatically that Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and was unknown to Russian authorities.

This was the official Soviet explanation of the fate of Wallenberg. Presumably it applied as well to Raoul's chauffeur, Vilmos Langfelder, who also had disappeared without a trace.

Until 1951 the Swedish Government was unable to shatter Vyshinsky's story. But late that year its persistence began to yield rewards. The Soviet Union released a trickle of foreign prisoners of war and the Swedes organized a meticulous search among them for eyewitnesses to the odyssey of

Raoul Wallenberg. As years passed more German, Italian, Austrian, Swiss and Hungarian prisoners were questioned by representatives of the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

The Swedes established rigid criteria for these interviews. They were conducted separately, each ex-prisoner knowing nothing of the testimony of the others. Only information which could have been obtained in no way other than by direct contact with Wallenberg was considered acceptable. Swedish legal authorities required that each piece in the puzzle meet the test of independent verification. All statements taken from former prisoners were required to be certified by a qualified notary of the area in which the released man now resided. Each person interviewed agreed to confirm his statement under oath.

The massive mandate enlisted the cooperation of Swedish officials throughout Europe. This is what the search revealed:

On January 31, 1945, Raoul Wallenberg entered Cell 123 at the Ljublansk⁵/₂ Prison in Moscow. His cellmates were Gustav Richter, a former police attache at the German Legation in Bucharest and an Austrian Lieutenant named Schauer. Richter was located by Swedish representatives at Herderstrasse 14, Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Germany.

During their month as cellmates, Richter learned a good deal about Wallenberg. Raoul revealed that he and his chauffeur, Langfelder, had been arrested and had traveled to Moscow by train via Rumania. Upon arrival at the prison they had been placed in separate cells.

In early February Wallenberg addressed a letter to the director of the prison, protesting against his captivity and calling attention to his Swedish citizenship and diplomatic status. He demanded the right to contact the Swedish Legation in Moscow. The letter was handed to a guard named Starji.

During his stay in Cell 123, Wallenberg was interrogated only once. According to Richter, Wallenberg quoted his questioner as saying, "You are well known to us. You belong to a great capitalist family in Sweden." During his sixty to ninety minute examination, Wallenberg was accused of espionage.

On March 1 Gustav Richter was transferred to Cell 91 on the fifth floor.

Meanwhile Vilmos Langfelder was placed in a cell occupied by Willi Roedel and Jan Loyda. Roedel had served as counselor of the German Legation in Bucharest, Loyda a Czech turned German had worked as an interpreter. The new arrival reported to his cellmates that during at least two interrogations with Wallenberg for the United States and possibly Great Britain (who, it will be remembered, were allies of the Soviet Union).

On March 16, 1945, Langfelder was transferred to Moscow's Lefortovskaya Prison. Wallenberg, remaining at Ljubljanskaya, moved to Langfelder's former cell, joining Roedel and Loyda. As his new cellmates noted, "Racul Wallenberg was a very good companion and asked the Russian officer to give him cigarettes to Langfelder."

Loyda later described Wallenberg's interrogations. Raoul had insisted to his Soviet questioners that they had no reason to keep him imprisoned, that as a member of the Legation he had protected Soviet interests in Budapest. His inquisitor had scoffed at this, asking why a rich Swedish capitalist would help the Russians.

Wallenberg would remain in this cell until May, 1945, when he too would be transferred to Lefortovskaya.

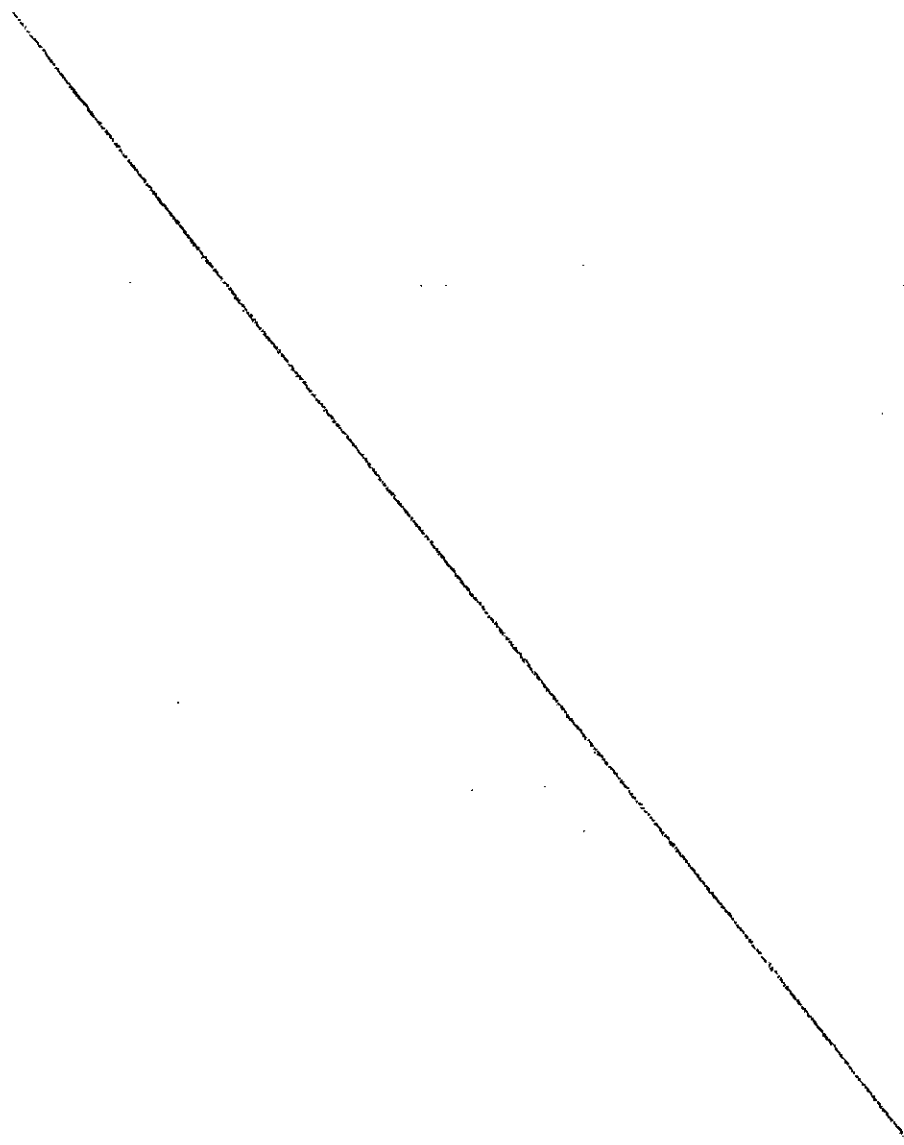
Langfelder, already at Lefortovskaya, occupied a cell by himself from March 18-20, 1945 but on March 21 he entered Cell 105, joining Erhard Hille. Hille, a former corporal in the Wehrmacht and a journalist, lived at Pfaffenwiese 52, Frankfurt Am Main, when his testimony was taken. He provided the Swedish Government with a physical description of Langfelder.

"Langfelder had red-blond hair," he said, "a round face and was about 170 centimeters tall."

There were other descriptions of Langfelder, reported independently by other Soviet prisoners, all confirming this description.

Langfelder told his new companion Hille that he and Wallenberg had been arrested by a Major of the NKVD (Soviet secret police) three or four days after they had first made contact with the Russians in Budapest. He added more details of the journey from Budapest to Moscow in a conversation with Ernst Huber, an Austrian who succeeded Hille in Cell 105. Langfelder revealed that he and Wallenberg had been told that they were under protective custody rather than

prisoners but had been guarded by an officer and four soldiers on the train. They were permitted to leave the train in Jassy, Rumania, to visit the Luther Restaurant and they had walked under escort in Moscow



before entering Ljubljanska[#] Prison. There the fiction of protective custody had ended.

In December, 1945, Langfelder was removed from Cell 105. Unlike Wallenberg his later movements are unknown. It is suspected that the Hungarian Government has not been as active on his behalf as the Swedes have been for Wallenberg.

Some time in the middle of May, 1945, Raoul Wallenberg and his cellmates Loyda and Rodel were taken from Ljubljanska[#]. Loyda was separated from the others but Wallenberg and Rodel were taken to Cell 203 at Lefortovska[#].

Now began the most communicative period of Raoul Wallenberg's imprisonment. His fellow prisoners had developed a highly refined system of sending messages to each other by knocking on the walls in one of two codes. The first was called the "idiot system", one knock being equivalent to "A", two to "B", etc. The second and more cultivated method was known as the "square system," in which the letters of the alphabet were divided in the following manner:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	A	B	C	D	E
2.	F	G	H	I	J
3.	K	L	M	N	O
4.	P	Q	R	S	T
5.	U	V	X	Y	Z

The letter "N" was represented by three knocks (its position in the vertical column) followed by a pause and four knocks (its position in the horizontal line). Knocking was, of course, forbidden and guards checked the peepholes of each cell every few minutes but the prisoners had developed techniques of concealment and the brick walls and vaulted ceilings aided their telegraphy.

A prisoner might sit on his bed with his back to the wall against which he knocked. He would slip the arm furthest from the cell door from its sleeve, freeing his knocking hand which would be concealed from the guard by his body. Then, after rearranging the sleeve so that it fell naturally, he could commence knocking to the adjacent cell, frequently using a toothbrush. Prisoners also talked to their neighbors through water pipes common to both cells. This was especially true in summer for occupants of the prison's top floors. Here the pipes were often empty because of inadequate water pressure and prisoners would open the taps and "telephone" the next cell.

The arrival of Wallenberg and Rodal in May, 1945, stimulated new interest and considerable knocking.

Cell 203, which housed the newcomers, was located on the third floor of the four-storied prison. Its occupants could communicate with 202 next door and with Cells 149-152 on the second floor, 151 being directly beneath 203.

Karl Suppran, who had headed the German Scientific Institute in Bucharest and who now occupied Cell 152, resumed an old acquaintance with

Willi Roedel and began a new one with Roedel's cellmate. As he later described it to Swedish officials: ". . . I had continuous contact through knocking with the counselor of the Legation in Bucharest, Mr. Willi Roedel, well-known to me from Bucharest and his cell companion, Raoul Wallenberg, secretary of the Swedish Legation in Budapest. Usually I knocked directly to Roedel but in some cases also to Raoul Wallenberg. Roedel informed me that Wallenberg belonged to a well-known Swedish family and that he had been the head of an action to help the Jews in Budapest. He was accused by the Russians of espionage . . ."

Supprian shared his cell with Signore de Mohr and Ronchi, Italian diplomats who had served in Sofia, Bulgaria. Claudio de Mohr, who later became cultural counselor at the Italian Embassy in Madrid, told the Swedish investigators that he had knocked in French to Wallenberg while Supprian's messages were transmitted in German. Wallenberg was fluent in both languages.

Willi Bergemann occupied Cell 202, next door to Wallenberg and Roedel. In addition to knocking their messages, Bergemann and Wallenberg spoke directly through the water pipes. In Bergemann's words: "Raoul Wallenberg was a very eager knocker. He spoke and knocked fluent German. He called us by knocking five times in a row. During this time I learned that he had gone on January 13, 1945 to the Russian headquarters to negotiate with the Russians for better conditions for the Jewish people in Budapest. On this occasion Raoul Wallenberg was arrested and sent to Moscow suspected of espionage. While he was in Cell 203 he asked repeatedly for information from the commissar about his fate."

According to several of his fellow prisoners Wallenberg appealed frequently to prison officials for an opportunity to contact the Swedish Embassy. These efforts having failed he turned in the summer of 1946 to the highest authority, Josef Stalin.

Untrained in the niceties of diplomatic phraseology Raoul turned to his neighbors for assistance. Ernst Wallenstein in Cell 150 suggested that he address Stalin as Monsieur le Président and proposed that he close with the courteous expression which finds its way into so many diplomatic communications: "Agréez, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma très haute consideration."

Wallenberg completed the letter, handed it to a guard and was later told that it had been delivered.

Some time after the dispatch of his letter Wallenberg was summoned for further questioning. He summarized the interrogation in a message knocked to Bernard Rensinghoff. As Rensinghoff recalled it: "The inspector had informed him that his case was quite clear, that his was a 'political case.' If he considered himself innocent it was his responsibility to prove it. The best proof of his guilt was the fact that the Swedish Embassy in Moscow and the Swedish Government had done nothing to help his case."

"'Nobody cares about you,' said the interrogator. If the Swedish Government or its Embassy had any interest in you they would long ago have contacted you'."

At this point Swedish authorities had contacted the Soviet Government on at least twenty occasions for information about Wallenberg.

Rensinghoff learned from Wallenberg that he had once asked a Russian officer if he would be sentenced. The officer had replied, "For political reasons you will never be sentenced."

Wallenberg and Roedel were removed from Cell 203 some time in 1947. The recollections of the former residents of the second and third floors of Lefortovskaya Prison vary about the precise date. Other information in Swedish possession, revealing the names and dates of occupancy of later inhabitants of Cell 203, established February, 1947, as the most probable month during which Wallenberg and Roedel were removed.

Five months later, on July 27, 1947, extraordinary events occurred at both Ljubljanskaya and Lefortovskaya Prisons. Every prisoner who had shared a cell with either Wallenberg or Langfelder was summoned to a special interrogation by secret police officials. Richter was questioned at 10 p.m. by an NKVD

colonel. He was asked to name prisoners with whom he had discussed Wallenberg and was then ordered to disclose everything which Wallenberg had told him. Following interrogation he was placed in solitary confinement for seven months.

Ernst Huber had the same experience. His entire interrogation concerned information about Raoul Wallenberg which he had gleaned from former cellmate Langfelder. Then he was placed in a single cell for nine months. The same procedure was followed in a cases of others culminating invariably in solitary confinement averaging six months.

As the Swedish investigators observed, "The treatment received by the questioned prisoners after the examinations shows that the Russian authorities wished as far as possible to prevent the information about the Swedish diplomat from spreading."

The Swedish inquiries which revealed the preceding information were conducted between 1951 and 1956. What has been reported here is merely a sampling of the evidence. By 1956 the Wallenberg dossier had become the largest file in the Swedish Foreign Ministry. As the materials accumulated the Government intensified its appeals to the Soviet Union. In September, 1954, a Swedish note asserted flatly that "complete evidence that Raoul Wallenberg was imprisoned in the Soviet Union following his disappearance in Budapest has been obtained." The Swedish memorandum, which was delivered to Deputy Foreign Minister

Valerian Zorin, said that it was now clear that the Russians had suspected Wallenberg of espionage for Germany and/or the United States. The Swedish Foreign Ministry, in attempting to uncover reasons for the Soviet suspicions, had considered three possibilities. First, the Swedish Legation in Budapest while representing Soviet interests had assisted some Russian prisoners freed by the Nazis and had questioned these men about their names, residence and military unit for identification purposes. Perhaps the Soviet police considered this prying for military secrets. It was not. Besides, Wallenberg was not involved in this work.

The second possibility for Soviet misunderstanding lay in Wallenberg's issuance of the protective passports. There had been forgeries by unauthorized people as well as some theft of the documents from their legitimate holders. No doubt some had fallen into the hands of the Nazis and the Arrow Cross. This was neither Wallenberg's fault nor intention.

Thirdly, it was clear that the Russians did not understand Wallenberg's humanitarian activity or the fact that it was supported by American money. Perhaps that had created suspicion among the Russians that he was an American spy.

"So the terrible tragedy occurred," concluded the note, "that Raoul Wallenberg . . . who made a heroic personal contribution to save people, including non-Jewish socialists

and communists from the Fascist terrorists, has been suspected of being a spy and has been arrested."

The Soviets were unmoved by this emotional appeal but a report by former Swedish Supreme Court Justices which supported the evidence that Wallenberg had been imprisoned, provoked a response.

The Russians called the testimony of the former prisoners untrustworthy. They repeated earlier statements that Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union . . ." are exhaustive and definite."

In late March, 1956, Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander visited Moscow and raised the Wallenberg case personally with Prime Minister Bulganin, First Secretary of the Communist Party Khrushchev and Foreign Minister Molotov. They promised a new investigation and report.

It did not materialize.

For seven more months Sweden continued to prod the Soviet giant, the language of its diplomatic notes becoming more blunt. Its memorandum of November 17, 1956 snapped: "The Swedish Government finds it inconceivable that the Russian authorities have still not been able to complete the investigation and report the results."

On February 6, 1957, the Soviet Union loosed a thunderbolt. It reversed its position completely, erasing twelve years of evasion and deception. It admitted that Wallenberg had been a prisoner in the Soviet Union. But it added the news that he was now dead. According to Foreign Minister Gromyko, a new Soviet investigation had turned up a handwritten document in the archives of the medical department of Ljubljanskaya Prison. Dated July 17, 1947, the following note was signed by Colonel A. L. Smoltsov, who had headed the prison's medical services:

"I report that the prisoner Walenberg (sic) who is known to you, died suddenly in his cell last night probably as the result of a myocardial infarction [heart attack]. In connection with your instructions that I maintain personal supervision of Walenberg, I request instructions as to who shall make the post-mortem examination to establish the cause of death."

Following Smoltsov's signature and the date ^{there} appeared a handwritten notation: "Have personally informed the minister. Order has been given to cremate the corpse without post-mortem examination. July 17. Smoltsov."

The Gromyko statement went on to state that no further document or information existed and that Smoltsov had

died in 1953. The Russians blamed the deception on the former chief of their security service, Abakumov. He was no longer a problem.

"Abakumov," said the Soviet note, "who had carried on activities synonymous with crime according to Russian law and who had worked to cause the Soviet Union all kinds of injuries, was shot in accordance with the sentence of the Soviet Supreme Court. The Russian Government expresses its sincere regrets for what has happened and its deep sympathy with the Swedish Government and with Raoul Wallenberg's relatives."

Sweden reacted swiftly to the Soviet announcement. "Through its regrets," said an official statement, "the Russian Government has also admitted its responsibility." Sweden went on to doubt that all other documents but the handwritten note had disappeared and it called for further information.

Later in 1957 the Swedish Foreign Ministry published a "White Book" containing details of the interrogation of former prisoners and revealing the depth of the investigation which had forced the Soviet confession. Sweden made it quite clear that it did not accept Wallenberg's death as a fact. For one thing it seemed rather odd that if Wallenberg had died on July 17, 1947, all of his former cellmates would have been interrogated ten days later and Vyshinsky would have denied any knowledge of him the following month. More to the point, by the time the Gromyko note

arrived the Swedish investigators had started to track Wallenberg, very much alive, into the 1950's.

The same techniques of investigating former prisoners indicated that in 1947, after his supposed death of a heart attack, Wallenberg had been transferred to the prison in Vladimir, 120 miles northeast of Moscow. He had been detained in an area known as Corpus II, part of the time in an isolation ward for the sick.

A Swiss citizen, E. Brugger, who had been held in Soviet prisons from 1948-58, had stated that he had communicated with Wallenberg while the latter was in Corpus II during the July-August period of 1954. Other former prisoners of Vladimir informed the investigators that Brugger, while still in prison, had told them about his contact with Wallenberg.

An Austrian whose name has been withheld by Swedish authorities had told his Swedish questioners that he shared a cell with Wallenberg in Corpus II until an officer, recognizing the slip, separated the prisoners. On several occasions following this incident the Austrian had been warned not to disclose anything about his meeting with Wallenberg.

Two Germans, H. T. Mülle and G. Rehekampff, stated in separate interviews that each had learned on different occasions from a Soviet co-prisoner about Wallenberg's presence in Corpus II.

This information was transmitted to the Soviet Union and met with the same denials that had characterized the earlier Swedish appeals.

Once again small Sweden was facing an adamant adversary with the slimmest hope of discovering the truth. But in 1961 the Wallenberg mystery took one of its most dramatic turns, thanks to a physician's concern for Raoul's mother.

Six years after the death of Raoul Wallenberg's father in 1912, his beautiful widow Maj (pronounced My) had married Fredrik von Dardel, administrator of Stockholm's Carolinska Hospital. Their children Guy, now one of Sweden's leading nuclear physicists and Nina were warm companions of their half-brother, Raoul.

One of the von Dardel family's friends and its physician was Dr. Nana Svartz, who headed the King Gustav V Research Institute at the Carolinska Hospital. Dr. Svartz had served as President of the International Society of Internal Medicine and was widely known in her field. Her friendship with a distinguished Soviet scientist was destined to open a new chapter in the Wallenberg story.

In January, 1961, Dr. Svartz was invited to lecture to a medical congress in Moscow. At that time her friend and patient, Mrs. von Dardel, was ill. Sixteen years of waiting for news of Raoul had taken their toll. During those years

Raoul's mother had assisted in every investigation, stimulated private inquiries and clung to the faith that her son was still alive. She had appealed in eloquent letters to Premier Khrushchev and to the Soviet Nobel Prize-winning novelist, Mikhail Sholokhov. Neither had answered her.

Nana Svartz determined to help her patient by making her own inquiries about Wallenberg in Moscow. On January 27, during a recess in the medical meetings, she met with a distinguished Soviet scientist whom she had known for more than ten years. By agreement his name will be omitted from this account for reasons which will become apparent.

Dr. Svartz and her Soviet colleague had always conducted their conversations in German and this discussion was no exception. After a lengthy discussion of scientific matters during which there was no misunderstanding regarding the use of the language, she introduced the subject of Wallenberg. She outlined the story and asked if he knew about the case. He nodded in the affirmative.

In Nana Svartz' own words: "My informant then suddenly said that he surely knew about the case and that the person I was asking about was in a very poor condition. Asked what I wanted I replied that the main thing was that Wallenberg could be brought home, no matter in what condition. My informant

then said in a very low voice that the person inquired about was in a mental hospital."

The Soviet doctor called in a colleague. He happened to be a scientist Nana Svartz had known for thirty years. When she asked him if he would help their effort to return Wallenberg he said he would do all in his power.

Since Dr. Svartz had known Deputy Foreign Minister Semyonov when he had served in Stockholm it was agreed that she should address him with a request that Wallenberg be returned to Sweden for medical care. The second Soviet doctor said he thought the trip would be possible from a medical standpoint "if he is still alive."

Unable to reach Semyonov by phone Dr. Svartz wrote to him during her return flight to Stockholm.

Immediately upon her arrival she discussed her momentous discovery with Prime Minister Erlander and Foreign Minister Uden. They decided that any publicity might frustrate Wallenberg's return so they discussed it with no one, not even with Mrs. von Dardel.

The Prime Minister wrote to Premier Khrushchev, informing him that Wallenberg was known to be a patient in a mental hospital and that the information had come "from an internationally known, prominent representative of Soviet

medical science." The Prime Minister added that a Swedish physician would be sent to Moscow to discuss with Soviet doctors the appropriate transportation and medical care.

Premier Khrushchev read the letter and promptly denied it. He told the Swedish Ambassador that there had been no new developments since the report of Wallenberg's death in 1947.

Nana Svartz did not receive a reply to her letter to Semyonov. Two months after her dramatic visit to Moscow she returned for a new conversation with her original Soviet contact. Under obvious strain he told her that she should not have reported their conversation to the Swedish Government. The whole thing had been a misunderstanding caused by his poor German. He knew nothing about the Wallenberg matter, in fact had never heard of Raoul. He added significantly that he had been summoned before an infuriated Khrushchev who had been informed of their conversation.

Despite this setback Sweden made a major effort to obtain further information during Khrushchev's visit in June, 1964. Visibly annoyed, the usually voluble Premier brushed aside all questions about Wallenberg.

When Khrushchev was deposed in October, 1964, the Swedes, still without making public the Vladimir documentation or the ~~name~~ Nana Svartz revelation, appealed to his successor Aleksei Kosygin.

Kosygin said he had ordered a new investigation but that no personal file existed on Wallenberg. There was no additional material, there were no Soviet witnesses and, concluded Kosygin, a Chief of State could find a living man but not a dead one.

Prime Minister Erlander made it clear that he believed more material was available. Kosygin agreed finally to another confrontation between Nana Svartz and her Soviet informant in the presence of Swedish and Soviet representatives.

On July 6, 1965, Dr. Svartz faced her long-time Russian acquaintance in a three hour meeting. It was fruitless. The Soviet doctor, pale and tense, repeated that there had been a misunderstanding due to language difficulties. Dr. Svartz' gentle reminder that they had discussed complex medical questions in German for ten years without misunderstanding was ignored.

So the case stood when Sweden released the Vladimir and Nana Svartz materials to the public on September 16, 1965. To emphasize the Government's seriousness Prime Minister Erlander and Dr. Svartz appeared together on television and outlined the new evidence. Once again the case dominated the Swedish press. Wallenberg Action, a coalition of thirty national organizations representing 1,600,000 Swedes, petitioned the Soviet Union on behalf of the hero who had now been missing more than twenty

years. The petition was never answered.

Conjecture about the reasons for Wallenberg's imprisonment is endless. Clearly he had been accused of espionage. The utter incredulity to the Soviet mind of a non-Jewish Swede risking his life to save strangers added to this suspicion. Perhaps by the time the Soviets realized the baselessness of this charge they had decided that his physical or mental condition would not permit his return without loss to Soviet prestige. Possibly his knowledge of the cash and jewelry looted by the Soviets from the Budapest bank was a factor in his imprisonment. Some of his former diplomatic colleagues believe that in the eyes of the Soviet occupiers of Hungary, Wallenberg and his far-flung organization of Jews supported by American funds, might have seemed a potential obstacle to the communization of that nation.

Some Swedes believe the Russians may have attempted to induce Wallenberg to return as a Soviet agent and that, unlike the Swedish spy Wennerstrom, his adamant refusal prevented his later freedom.

Another theory holds that Raoul was held as a valuable hostage for ultimate exchange with a captured Soviet agent or as a pawn for more subtle international blackmail.

Some of the private investigators place the blame on the intrigues of the NKVD which was once a state within a

state. It is probable that the NKVD snatched Wallenberg away from the Soviet military authorities who had been treating him with courtesy.

In any case the days of Wallenberg's rescue activities have long since passed as have the days of absolute power for the Soviet secret police. The Swedish Government refuses to close the Wallenberg case and new clues, rumors and speculations are constantly being sifted. There is a doggedness about the Swedish character which will not permit its citizens to forget one of the nation's greatest heroes no matter how tantalizing the temptation for friendship with a neighboring giant.

Meanwhile, Raoul Wallenberg's mother, seventy-five year old Maj von Dardel, who understands exactly why Raoul was willing to risk his life in Budapest, remains unshaken in her belief that today, at the age of fifty-four, he is still alive.

In July Premier Kosygin visited Sweden and once again he was asked to clear up the mystery. It seems unquestionable that some Soviet authorities know the facts in the case. They have the power to end the tension created by another leadership in another era. They can, in one brief moment of truth, end two decades of agony for a family and a nation.

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914 - SC 5-2468

Arthur D. Morse
4 BRADFORD ROAD
SCARSDALE, NEW YORK

Leifland/INW
10.6.66
a.f.komm.t.
Danielsson, Rikspol.styr.
Bu:Leifland

June 3, 1966

Dear Leif,

I have just received your letter and enclosure. Yesterday I sent you my manuscript.

I think it would be simplest if you called Annette Forsstrom as I do not know whether you have ever talked to her. I told her that she would be hearing from you and I believe I gave you her phone number and address. Unless she had heard from you I do not think she would have contacted you. I hope she has made a carbon. At any rate her home address is c/o Asthner, Svarvargatan 18. I believe her home telephone number is listed in the Stockholm directory. I believe it is 50-85-45. I have another number listed for her which is no doubt her office -- 08-517858.

As I told you Annette lived with us for a year then qualified for a special course for multi-lingual secretary, studying in several countries. There seemed to be a few doubtful lines in her translation which I checked with Mr. Zetteqvist, the Swedish Consul in New York. If Annette has not kept a carbon I will be happy to give Zetteqvist my copy and let him duplicate it for you. Let me know or get in touch with him. The translation runs 104 pages.

As soon as we have a better notion of LOOK's schedule and you have had a chance to read my article we'll be in a better position to know whether to add any material. I appreciate your letter but as you know it does not materially change the story.

I look forward to your reaction to the story which (needless to say) will remain confidential. Any comments made by you or your colleagues will not be used in any way in connection with publication.

Sincerely,

Arthur (over please)

I forgot to mention that at Mr. Danielsson's suggestion I had contacted Edward Sandeberg in Stockholm. He was ill at the time and could not meet with me but agreed to correspond. Some weeks ago I sent him a letter asking for information but I have not yet had an answer. Would it be possible for you or Mr. Danielsson to ask him to reply? He was not at the address given me by Mr. Danielsson but had moved to Stångavägen 316, Spånga. Thanks.

Stockholm den 8 juni 1966.

1 bil.

ang



Likalydande hbr.t. Amb.råd. Frychius,
Washington

Nr	195		Ansal bil
Ink där			
Avd	Grupp	Mål	
P	2	Eu ^I	

EXPEDIERAT	
med	9/6/66
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luftpost	
vanlig post	

Uln.

Broder,

./.

Härmed ber jag få tillställa Dig en fotostatkopier av
Mr. Morse's manuskript till en artikel i LOOK om Wallenberg.
Artikeln kommer, enligt vad Morse sagt oss, inte att publiceras
förrän tidigast till sensommaren eller hösten.

Hoppas Du kan läsa fotostatkopien.

Leif Leifland

Ambassadören Jarring,

M o s k v a.

Dep U 326. 1965 10. 50000 ex

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänd med

☒ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

9/6/66

Sign

[Signature]

Stockholm den 8 juni 1966.

1 bil.

ang

Nr	Antal bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu I

Broder,

./.

Härmed ber jag få tillställa Dig Mr. Morse's manuskript till artikel i LOOK om Wallenberg. Som Du finner vid genomläsningen bygger hans manuskript i mycket stor utsträckning på de båda vitböckerna. Jag har funnit några smärre missförstånd. Jag är emellertid tveksam huruvida vi skall fästa hans uppmärksamhet på dessa. Om vi gör det påtar vi ju oss ett visst ansvar för artikeln och det skall vi väl försöka undvika.

Hoppas Du kan läsa, fotostatkopian har blivit litet otydlig.

Leif Leifland

Byråchefen Danielsson,
Rikspolisstyrelsen,
S t o c k h o l m.

Dep U 326. 1965 10. 50000 ex

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☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

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Stockholm den 10 juni 1966.

Strängt förtroligt. 1 bil.

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ex.t. hr Virgin

Nr	Antal bil	
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Broder,

./.

Efter sammanträdet hos kabinettsssekreteraren för idag en vecka sedan har jag låtit göra en ny utskrift av min promemoria om Wallenberg-ärendets aktuella läge. Den nya utskriften skiljer sig inte sakligt från den tidigare. Jag har blott gjort några redaktionella och språkliga ändringar - den första versionen fick, som jag nämnde för Dig, skrivas ut i all hast och innehöll några skrivfel.

Leif Leifland



C.M.W.

Byråchefen Danielsson,

Rikspolisstyrelsen,

S t o c k h o l m.

Dep 0 326. 1965 10. 50000 ex

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Avsänd med

☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

15/6
Bonn den 14 juni 1966

Förtroligt 1 bil.

Hell
15/6 kunnat Danielson, Rönjör -
Flygskan. *Hell*

15.6.66
ch. Bonn

Broder,

Via generalkonsulatet i Hamburg har vi mottagit närslutna den 6 juni 1966 daterade skrivelse (kuvert bilägges också) från Bochum/Ruhrgebiet rörande Raoul Wallenberg.

Avsändaren är en person som föredrager att använda täcknamnet Heinz Dieter Gebhard, adress: Gelsenkirchen, Hauptpostlagernd.

Som Du ser önskar vederbörande 15.000 schweizerfranc utan någon garanti för att de upplysningar han säger sig vara i stånd att lämna är av värde för oss. - Då man ju, detta oaktat, ej bör låta någon chans gå sig förbi i denna sorgliga affär, vill jag ej underlåta att tillställa Dig handlingarna för den händelse i Stockholm tillgängliga experter skulle finna det vara mödan värt att tillskriva avsändaren. Formen för utpressning eller önskan om lättförtjänta pengar är så naiv att man icke helt får utesluta att det kan ligga någonting under?

Med hjärtliga hälsningar
Din till vän
Sigge Willrich

Departementssekreteraren Leifland,
S t o c k h o l m.

Bilaga till handbrev Lilliehöök-
Leifland. Bonn den 14 juni 1966

Bochum den 6.6.66

Betrifft Wallenberg

Der in Ungarn in Schutzhaft genommene
Wallenberg lebt, ich bin in der Lage Ihnen
Informationen zu übermitteln warum Wallenberg
festgehalten wird. Ich würde Ihnen die
Informationen so zukommen lassen aber
wegen meiner Sicherheit müssen Sie mir
erst 15.000.- Schweizer Franken schicken, wenn
die Sowjetischen Sicherheitsbeamten dahinter
kommen bin ich fertig versuchen Sie auch
nicht alles zu überwachen ich würde sicher
einen Verkehrsunfall zum Opfer fallen
Ich erwarte ein Paket zum 20.6.66 mit
15.000.- Schweizer Franken auf den Decknamen
Heinz Dieter Gebhard Gelsenkirchen Hauptpostlagernd
Richten Sie es so ein das jeder das Paket abholen
kann wenn ich verhindert bin.

Sollten Sie die 15.000.- Schweizer Franken bis zum
20.6. nicht in Gelsenkirchen gelagert haben nehme ich
an das Wallenberg Sie nicht interessiert!

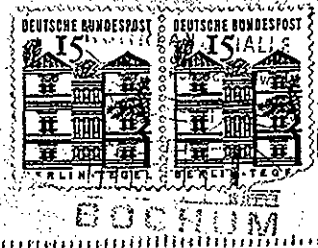
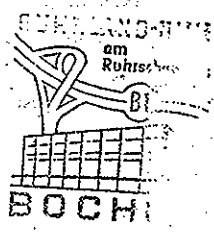
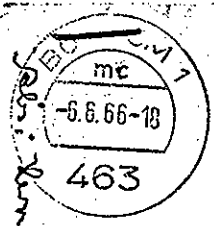
Bochum den 6.6.66

Betrifft Wallenberg

Der in Ungarn in Schutzhaft genommene Wallenberg lebt, ich bin in der Lage Ihnen Informationen zu Uebermitteln warum Wallenberg festgehalten wird. Ich würde Ihnen die Informationen so zukommen lassen aber wegen meiner Sicherheit müssen Sie mir erst 15.000,- Schweizer Franken schicken, wenn die Sowjetischen Sicherheitsbeamten dahinter kommen bin ich fertig versuchen Sie auch nicht alles zu überwachen ich würde sicher ein Verkehrsunfall zum Opfer fallen.

Ich erwarte ein Paket zum 20.6.66 mit 15.000,- Schweizer Franken auf den Decknamen Heinz Dieter Gebhard, Gelsenkirchen Hauptpostlagernd. Richten Sie es so ein das jeder das Paket abholen kann wenn ich verhindert bin.

Sollten Sie die 15.000,- Schweizer Franken bis zum 20.6. nicht in Gelsenkirchen gelagert haben nehme ich an das Wallenberg Sie nicht interessiert!



10. September 1966

An das
Schwedische
Generalkonsulat
2 Hamburg
Bismarck 15

10. 9/6-66
R 652

Ärende	Datum		Dnr
	15 juni 1966		784
	Avd.	Grupp	Mål
	P	2	Eu I

Adress Svensk
B o n n.

Text Hbr. Lilliehöök/Leifland 14.6 re Wallenberg. Föreslår Ni överlämnar kopia skrivelsen vederbörande tyska myndigheter som möjligen kan identifiera avsändaren.

Cabinet

fyller av telegramexpeditören		
Avsändt den	Klockan	Sign
15/6	16.40	cf.

STATSPOLISEN

Missiv

Datum

Mottagare

Herr Kabinetssekreteraren

Kgl. Utrikes dep.

Avsändare

Ac Vuige / Gunn Vildeby

☐ för yttrande☐ för granskning☐ för underskrift☐ „ kännedom☐ „ direkt besvarande☐ „ föredragning☐ „ attest☐ enl. överenskommelse☐ önskas åter☐ „ åtgärd☐ v. g. tala med mig☐ önskas ej åter

Anm.

Sp. nr 53. 5. 62. 500 block. 88 71328

Ex nr 1 och 3 till 15

Rikspolisstyrelsen 9/66.

Säkerhetsavdelningen
(Rikspolisstyrelsen)

11 8 JUN 1966

nr.....

✓ Förhör med f.d. ungerske medborgaren Jozsef Marton, Horkullegatan 14, Västerås, hållet på säkerhetssektionen i Västerås den 13.6.1966 med flera Sven Ericsson som förhørsledare. Förhöret, som hölls på svenska språket upptogs på band.

1. Marton uppgav om sig, att han är född i Budapest den 17.1.1927, där han även är uppvuxen. Han är gift med Jokaterina f. Budnova 30.11.1936 i Sovjetunionen. Makarna Marton äro svenska medborgare sedan mars månad 1965. Marton bodde i föräldrahemmet i Budapest till 1944, då han som 16-årig flydde över till Österrike, där han sökte arbete. Han fick arbete i en krigsindustri vid namn Böhlerverken i Österrike. Han återvände dock till Ungern i augusti 1944, och blev då tvungen att anmäla sig till arbete på befästningsarbeten i norra Ungern, för tyskarnas räkning.

2. Allt eftersom kriget fortskred och ryssarna trängde in i Ungern togs även Marton och hans arbetskamrater, trots sin ungdom, i anspråk för krigshandlingar, varvid de uppträdde civila, men tilldelades vapen, och fick försvara sig utan att tillhöra något reguljärt förband. De stred dock på tyskarnas sida men blev undan för undan tillbakaträngda. På julaftonen 1944 hade Marton och hans kamrater blivit omringade av ryssar i mindre stad 4 mil från Budapest. Marton lyckades då fly från militärtjänsten och han sökte sig till sitt föräldrahem i Budapest, där han anlände 1:a eller 2:a januari 1945.

3. Efter att endast ha vistats i föräldrahemmet i Budapest tre dagar, blev han arresterad av ryssarna och blev anklagad för att ha deltagit i sabotageaktioner samt för spioneri. Han blev fördd till ett militärfängelse på Kontigatan i stadsdelen Pest. Fängelset kallades endast Kontigatans fängelse och är ett mycket gammalt och "berömt" fängelse enl. Marton. Marton satt i detta fängelse från den 9:e eller 10:e januari till 13:e januari 1945, då han överflyttades till Viggatan 26, som är en parallellgata till Kontigatan ej så långt från denna. Viggatan 26 är f.d. polishögkvarteret i 8:e polisdistriktet i Budapest, och i dess arrestlokaler hölls Marton sedan fången från den 13 januari till i mitten av februari 1945.

4. De flesta av den som satt fängslade på Viggatan 26 voro ungrare, som stridit på tyskarnas sida, samt ryska dessertörer och självstypare. En del tyska krigsförbrytare fanns där också. Marton placerades i en större cell tillsammans med ett 40-tal andra fångar. Bland dem fanns en ungersk jude vid namn Vilmos Landler, vilken berättade att han var chaufför och tolk åt en svensk diplomat, som även fanns i det gamla polishögkvarteret på Viggatan. Landler hade även berättat att denne svenske diplomat, var engagerad i en räddningsaktion för judar. Bl.a. hade han sagt att de hade skaffat pass åt judar för att rätta dem undan tyskarna. Marton kommer icke ihåg om Landler nämnde Roul Wallenberg, då han berättade om honom, det är möjligt, men Marton hade icke lagt det på minnet. Marton är dock nu helt övertygad om att det måste ha varit Roul Wallenberg som befann sig i fängelset på Viggatan samtidigt som han själv.

5. Marton hade själv icke någon direkt kontakt med "svensken", som de kallade honom fängerna emellan, men han såg honom nästan dagligen genom cellfönstret, då denne promenerade tänligen fritt på gården utanför. Ibland hade han en rysk officer i sällskap, med vilken han tycktes samtala.

6. Såväl Landler som den svenske diplomaten fanns redan i fängelset på Viggatan då Marton anlände dit och Marton har icke någon uppfattning om hur länge de då kunde ha vistats där, men han tror att de ej kunde ha varit där många dagar. Landler var nämligen vid mycket gott mod och icke alls pesimistisk om sina utsikter att bli fri. Han lät helt på Wallenbergs inflytande och var förvissad om att denne icke skulle överge honom, eftersom de haft så nära samarbete.

Wallenberg tycktes åtnjuta en helt annan behandling än övriga fångar på Viggatan och Marton fick den uppfattningen att Wallenberg hölls i "skyddsarrest" på Viggatan, för att tyskarna icke skulle kunna få tag på honom. Han tror att även Landler var av samma uppfattning.

7. Såväl Marton som hans medfångar tyckte dock att det var mycket märkligt att en svensk diplomat hade hamnat i ryskt fängelse, och att hans tolk och medarbetare behandlades på samma sätt som dessertörer, självstypare, sabotörer och liknade. Anledningen till att Marton över huvud taget efteråt kunnat erinra sig den svenske diplomaten i Viggatans fängelse, var just förhållandet att det gällde en svensk och att han visste att Sverige var ett neutralt land. Han hade dock icke djupare engagerat sig i svenskens öde, utan det han fick veta var Landler's spontana utsagor.

8. Någon gång i januari månad 1945 skildes dock Landler och Wallenberg helt från varandra. Wallenberg fördes till Moskva och Landler till ett fångläger i Lwow. Marton fick stanna kvar på Viggatan i Budapest från den 13:e januari 1945 till i mitten av februari 1945, då även han fördes till fånglägret i Lwow. Marton finner det sannolikt att Wallenberg fördes från Budapest till Moskva någon gång mellan den 13 jan. och den 20 jan. 1945.

9. Sedan Marton kommit till fånglägret i Lwow i juni 1945 fick han efter någon tid åter kontakt med Vilmos Landler. Denne hade då berättat för Marton, att han, innan han fördes från Budapest, fått sammanträffa med Wallenberg, och att denne då förklarade för Landler, att han själv skulle resa till Moskva och därifrån till Sverige, men att Landler måste stanna kvar, därför att det fanns saker som inte var upplärade. Wallenberg hade dock lovat ordna så, att Landler skulle kunna komma efter till Sverige. Landler hyste fortfarande gott hopp om att han skulle bli fri och kunna komma till Sverige, och han var vid den tidpunkten övertygad om, att Wallenberg redan befann sig i Sverige. Marton anser att Landler också hade anledning att tro att han skulle bli frigiven, därför att han i motsats till de övriga fångarna icke hade blivit anklagad eller dömd för något. Han hade icke ens blivit kallad till något förhör.

10. Någon gång i början av juli månad 1945 eller cirka två veckor efter det Marton anlät till fånglägret i Lwow hade dock Landler kallats till förhör. Han hade därefter förts därifrån, sannolikt till Moskva. Marton har därefter icke haft någon kontakt med Landler eller den man, som han sedermera insett måste vara Roul Wallenberg.

11. I januari 1946 dömdes Marton till 8 års straffarbete och fördes från Lwow till Krasnojarsk i Sibirien, där han började avtjäna sitt straff. År 1948 flydd han tillsammans med en ryss men blev tillfångatagen av gränspolis i Mongoliet. Han fick då 5 års förlängning på sitt straff och deporterades till Taimirhalvön vid Norra Ishavet. Han vistades sedan på denna plats till 1953, då han frigavs och fick full upprättelse. Detta skedde i samband med Stalins död och de politiska förändringarna i Sovjetunionen som därmed följde. Under sin vistelse på Taimirhalvön ingick han i nov. 1954 äktenskap vilket fortfarande består. Han hade under denna tid mycket stor frihet och kunde leva ett tämligen normalt liv. Eftersom Marton även var idrottsman av ganska god klass hade han förmåner utöver vad som var vanligt.

12. I december månad 1955 fick Marton och hans hustru tillåtelse att lämna Sovjetunionen och han återvände då till Ungern, dit han kom i januari 1956. Både Marton och hans hustru arbetade sedan på en fabrik i Budapest tills revolten utbröt i nov. 1956. Marton hade i den ungerska tidningen Magyarvilag för den 3.11.1956 (samma dag ryssarna satte in sin offensiv och slog upprорот) skrivit en artikel i form av en appell till den ungerske ministerpresidenten Imre Nagy, att denne skulle försöka utverka frigivning av alla ungerska medborgare som fortfarande satt i fängelse i Sovjet. Marton hade i artikeln nämnt givit en mängd personer, som han med säkerhet visste fanns i livet men som hölls kvar av ryssarna, därför att de ansågs farliga för regimen.

13. I december 1956 flydde Marton och hans hustru från Ungern till Jugoslavien. I maj 1957 kom Marton i kontakt med representanter från svenska konsulatet i Belgrad i samband med att han önskade bli uttagen för att få komma till Sverige och få arbete. Han hade då tillfrågats bl.a. om han under sin fängelsetid eller i Sovjet kommit i kontakt med några svenskar. Han hade då icke med det samma kommit att tänka på den svenske diplomaten, som han sett i Viggatans fängelse i Budapest utan däremot en annan svensk som han träffat i Sovjet. Han hade även tillfrågats om han kände till namnet Roul Wallenberg, men det namnet sade honom då ingenting. Marton hade dock börjat berätta om Vilmos Landler och vad denne ontalade om den svenske diplomaten, som han samarbetade med. När han nämnde namnet Landler, hade den svenske konsulin blivit intresserad, och han hade förelagts tre stycken fotografier av tre personer, av vilka han igenkände en som varande "svensken från fängelset på Viggatan". Det var först då som Marton fick veta vilken betydelsefull person denne svensk var, samt om de långvariga efterforskningarna som företagits beträffande honom. Marton blev därför mycket detaljerat hörd angående sina kontakter främst då om Vilmos Landler. Dessa förhör med Marton hölls alltså i ett flyktingläger i Jugoslavien i maj 1957 i samband med uttagning av flyktingar till Sverige.

14. Sammanfattningsvis uppger Marton, att han hyser den uppfattningen, att Wallenberg själv icke betraktade sig som en fånge då han vistades på Viggatan 26 i Budapest. Ryssarna hade sannolikt lurat honom dit under motivering att de måste skydd honom för tyskarna, som var ute efter honom. Krigsoperationer pågick också fortfarande vid denna tid i Budapest. Wallenberg tycktes kunna röra sig helt fritt på "polishusgården" och några vakter hade icke syns till.

15. Marton har haft kontakt med en redaktör Broman på tidningen FIB AKTUELLT, vilken skall i en artikelserie inom kort publicera stoff som Marton lämnat ang. sina iakttagelser i Wallenbergaffären.

Anm. Marton har vid förhöret lämnat två olika tidpunkter för, då han överfördes från Viggatan i Budapest till fängelset i Lwow, nämligen ena gången i mitten av februari och en annan gång i mitten av juni. Marton har efter utskriften av förhöret icke kunnat anträffas, och uppgifterna därför ej kunnat rättas till.

Västerås som ovan.

Sven Ericsson
Sven Ericsson
fkra

20/6
Stockholm,
16.6.66
Bil. löst
baktid

HW

Ännu översänder jag
som utlovat min gans-
ka bristfälliga snabböve-
sättning. Kan den vara
till någon nytta, eller
jag mer än glad, och
kan jag vara till bättre
hjälp någon annan gång,
så kontakta mig gärna.

Med vänlig hälsning

Lee

Gunnar Lovström

Bil. baktid

Überliefert von Otto
Götsch, Bonn, 22/6-66
afes

Lemberg 1947

✓

Gustav Schmidt (16.10.04)

4509 Wehrendorf über Bomke

Wittlarg

✓

Adolf Behn (30.3.21)

Hamburg-Langenhorn

Tarpenstieg 16

✓

Elly Drechsler (23.5.16)

4 Düsseldorf

Ellerstrasse 145

av 25.

825m² ad 6/6-66
M. Virgin: 7
M. breakfast: 58
Dyels

from after 4/1/66

M. Auger visit 8/1/66

**The Wallenberg Affair:
Sweden's Twenty Year Search For A Captive Diplomat**

By

Arthur D. Morse

On February 6, 1957, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko handed a note to the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow. It stated that Raoul Wallenberg, a young Swede who had rescued thousands of Jews from the Nazis during World War II, had died of a heart attack in a Soviet prison ten years earlier.

Wallenberg had led a massive Swedish effort to rescue the Jews of Budapest from their German and Hungarian oppressors. Following the Soviet conquest of the city he had disappeared in the company of Russian soldiers on January 17, 1945. Repeated Swedish entreaties about his fate had resulted in Russian denials of his imprisonment. Now the Soviet note, attempting to bridge a decade of silence, sought to close the fantastic case which had plagued postwar relations with Sweden.

It did not accomplish its purpose. Instead it spurred the Swedish Government to intensify a manhunt unprecedented in diplomatic history -- the search for a citizen of a small nation imprisoned within the vastness of a great power. As the years have passed Sweden has closed its net inexorably on the solution of the Wallenberg mystery, proving beyond question that he did not die in 1947 and raising the possibility that he may still be alive.

In 1944 800,000 Jews huddled in fear in Hungary. The pre-war Jewish population of 400,000 had been doubled by refugees fleeing from Hitler. Although Hungary had allied herself with Germany the regime of Admiral Horthy

had managed to delay the deportation of Jews to the Nazi death camps. But in March, the Germans, infuriated by Hungarian inaction, intervened and forced appointment of a more militantly anti-Semitic government. The new regime ordered the Jews to wear the Star of David and confiscated their property.

This was a mild prelude to disaster. Between May 15 and July 7 some 437,000 Jews living in the Hungarian countryside were deported to their death in the gas chambers of Auschwitz. The pace of slaughter, even by Nazi standards, was unprecedented. The hundreds of thousands of Jews who remained in Budapest were, for the most part, undisturbed, thanks to the presence of so many foreign observers. The Legations of the neutral nations, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal and Spain; the representatives of the International Red Cross and the Vatican comprised a formidable group of eyewitnesses. It was clear, however, that the Jews of Budapest would be next on the Nazi timetable. The neutrals and the United States sought to prevent their massacre.

Prominent in this effort was Iver Olsen, a special attaché at the American Legation in Stockholm. Olsen represented the War Refugee Board, a U.S. government agency organized belatedly for the rescue of the Jews. He had been guaranteed funds for the relief and protection of the Budapest Jews by the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

Olsen and the U.S. Minister to Sweden, Herschel Johnson, added their voices to those of Jewish groups in Sweden urging King Gustav to take the lead by appointing a special emissary to organize the rescue effort.

The search for the Swedish representative was brief. There was quick agreement in Stockholm that thirty-two year old Raoul Wallenberg was the man for this unorthodox mission.

The name Wallenberg has identified generations of Swedish statesmen, bishops, diplomats, military and financial leaders. Raoul's father, a handsome, young naval officer died of cancer three months before his birth. His two grand uncles held high government positions, Kurt as Sweden's Foreign Minister during World War I and Axel as Minister to the United States. But the most powerful influence in young Raoul's life was grandfather Gustav, who had served as Swedish Minister to Japan and Turkey. Under his tutelage Raoul developed a world view, traveling extensively in Europe and the Middle East. A boy of medium build with soft brown eyes, Raoul was skilled in languages, quick to retain information and acutely perceptive of the needs of others.

From 1931-35 Raoul studied architecture at the University of Michigan, compiling a brilliant record and impressing professors and students with his humor and modesty.

In spite of his architectural training Wallenberg reverted to family tradition in finance, joining a bank in Haifa, Palestine. Except for one of his mother's grandparents, there were no Jews among Raoul's forbears and it was in Palestine in the late 1930's that he first glimpsed Jews in flight from Hitler. These powerful recollections were reinforced by his experience in the early 1940's as foreign representative of a Stockholm

export-import firm. His visits to German-occupied Europe and business trips to Budapest in 1942 and 1943 evoked vivid impressions of Nazi barbarism. This was heightened by his friendship with a Hungarian Jewish partner, Kalman Lauer. Even before the Swedish relief action Wallenberg had volunteered to visit Budapest to aid Lauer's family.

Racul's interest and qualifications had become known to the American diplomats and Jewish groups in Sweden as well as to the Swedish Foreign Ministry. Although untrained in diplomacy, he was given full diplomatic status and assigned to establish a humanitarian department at the Swedish Legation in Budapest.

On July 6, 1944, armed with his credentials as Secretary of the Swedish Legation Raul Wallenberg left the comforts of a bachelor's life in Stockholm for the chase of Budapest.

Minister Carl Ivan Danielsson's staff had begun the rescue effort by issuing some six hundred provisional passports to Jews with actual personal or commercial ties to Sweden. Wallenberg expanded this scheme radically. He printed a new, elaborately designed protective passport. The document was unknown in international law but was complete with official seals and the triple crown insignia of Sweden. It stated that the bearer invited emigration to Sweden and, until his departure, enjoyed the protection of its government. Wallenberg convinced the Hungarian authorities to respect five thousand of these "passports."

With Hungarian gendarmes now rivaling the Gestapo in their cruelty to the Jews of Budapest and with the Hungarian Fascist Arrow Cross roaming the streets for Jewish victims, Wallenberg begged, borrowed and rented thirty-two apartment houses to which he removed the five thousand holders of his unique document. There they remained protected only by the flag of Sweden and the courage of Wallenberg and his colleagues. One of the most daring of Raoul's associates was Per Anger, now Swedish Consul General in San Francisco.

Wallenberg soon dropped the requirement that Jews have some direct connection with Sweden and distributed an additional five thousand protective passports. Eventually he shielded twenty thousand Jews, thirteen thousand in the so-called "Swedish houses." Working day and night he built an efficient organization employing more than four hundred of his Jewish proteges to operate hospitals, nurseries and soup kitchens. One of his most valued helpers was a Hungarian Jewish engineer, Vilmos Langfelder, who served as his chauffeur. One day Langfelder would share his Swedish friend's fate.

On October 15, 1944, as the Russian armies smashed through Rumania toward Hungary, a new and more dangerous crisis enveloped Budapest. The Arrow Cross extremists, led by the fanatically anti-Semitic Szalasi, overthrew the Hungarian regime. Szalasi became Prime Minister and revoked the Jews' international protection. Wallenberg persuaded the Prime Minister to retract the order but could not prevent his yielding to a New Nazi demand.

The Germans now insisted on rounding up Jews unprotected by the neutrals for forced labor in the underground armaments factories of Austria. Forty thousand men, women and children marched 144 miles to the Austrian border in bitter cold, without food or medical attention, whipped on by their guards. One-fifth died en route.

Wallenberg and his chauffeur Langfelder rode the highway daily, snatching to safety two thousands Jews whom he claimed were entitled to Swedish protection. He forced the return of thousands of others already working in the factories. He and his Swedish colleagues freed at least two thousand from deportation trains scheduled for Auschwitz. Wallenberg accomplished this by bluff, raw nerve and an apparent willingness to go to his death in defense of the Jews.

On December 8, 1944, the Russians began the siege of Budapest. Although the Swedish Legation was located in Buda, Wallenberg and Langfelder had moved to the Pest side of the river where the Jews resided. Aware that they were targets for assassination by the Hungarian Fascists they shifted houses frequently.

Early in January Wallenberg obtained permission from Minister Danielsson to contact the Russian authorities as soon as Pest was liberated and arrange for the resumption of normal life by the protected Jews. Wallenberg had confided to Per Anger that he wished to remain in Budapest after the war to insure the return of their homes and their stolen property. Utilizing the skills of his present organization he felt that the job could be done quickly and efficiently.

Wallenberg had no premonition of danger at the hands of the Soviet authorities. Among its other tasks the Swedish Legation had represented Soviet interests in Hungary, a diplomatic function exercised by neutrals on behalf of warring nations. The Russians were advancing as liberators and the Swedes were eager for their arrival.

Wallenberg and Langfelder were at their temporary headquarters at 16 Benczur Street on January 14, 1945, when a Russian sergeant and several soldiers entered the house. Raoul showed the sergeant his diplomatic credentials, asked protection for the office and requested a meeting with the Soviet commander. The Russians were polite, posted a guard and left with Wallenberg and Langfelder.

They were not seen again until January 17, when the Russians drove them to the Jewish relief office at 6 Tatra Street. Wallenberg was not permitted to enter the building but two of his principal assistants, Rezső Müller and Eugen Biro were summoned to the car. They were permitted about ten minutes of conversation. In spite of the proximity of his guards Wallenberg revealed a few details of his life during the preceding four days. He had been treated well but had been under constant guard, sleeping in a different house each night. He told Müller and Biro that he was being taken to the headquarters of the Soviet commander, adding, "I don't know whether I'm going as a prisoner or a guest."

The last thing he said was that the Russians knew that he had deposited large sums of relief money at the Magyar Bank together with jewelry salvaged by the Jews and entrusted to him for safekeeping. Wallenberg waved

goodbye and the car began its 137 mile journey to the headquarters of General Rodion Y. Malinovsky, then the commander of the Soviet armies in ^{Germany} Europe, now the Soviet Minister of Defense.

The ride to Debrecen was Raoul Wallenberg's farewell to the outside world. Except for one Soviet ship he might have been swallowed up forever.

On January 16, one day earlier, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Dekanosov had handed Swedish Minister to Moscow Soderblom a note informing him that Wallenberg had been found in Danowar Street and had identified himself as a member of the Swedish Legation. The note concluded: "The Russian military authorities have taken measures to protect Raoul Wallenberg and his belongings."

For the next twelve years this would remain the only written Soviet admission of Wallenberg's captivity.

At the time of its delivery, the Soviet note was reassuring to the Swedish. Fighting still raged in Budapest and not a word had been heard from Minister Danielsson and his staff. The protection by Soviet troops of an accredited Swedish diplomat who had aroused the Nazis' ire seemed an act of courtesy not suspicion.

Swedish confidence in Wallenberg's safety was reinforced in February when Mrs. Alexandra Kollontay, the Russian Ambassador to Sweden, informed Raoul's mother that he was alive and well in the Soviet Union. Meanwhile Danielsson and his staff had disappeared and repeated Swedish appeals to Soviet authorities stressed the urgency of locating Danielsson. In early March the

Foreign Ministry instructed Minister Soderblom in Moscow to ask Soviet officials when Wallenberg could be expected to return to Sweden. The Russians replied that the matter was being investigated.

On March 23, Danielsson and his staff turned up in Bucharest, Rumania. They had been held in a Soviet camp and knew nothing about Wallenberg's fate. When they returned to Stockholm their description of Soviet suspicions added a new and alarming element to Raoul's disappearance. They revealed that in the weeks following the Soviet capture of Budapest the Russians had interrogated members of the Swedish Legation and arrested non-Swedish employees. The Soviets accused the Swedes of espionage, of making out false documents and of failing to protect Soviet interests. Wallenberg and his aides in the humanitarian department were called German spies and the Russians made it clear that they considered the rescue action a screen for anti-Soviet activities.

On June 15, 1946, Stalin received Minister Soderblom and promised a complete investigation. Nothing happened.

Meanwhile in Sweden, public opinion was being generated for more vigorous Swedish action. Rudolph Philipp, an emigre Austrian journalist who had taken up residence in Stockholm published a book titled Raoul Wallenberg: Diplomat, Fighter, Samaritan, which, for the first time, detailed his heroic accomplishments. By contacting Wallenberg's Jewish associates in Budapest, Philipp was able to reconstruct for the first time his last days before captivity and thus focus Swedish public attention on the apparent Soviet arrest of a Swede fully accredited by his Government and thus supposedly enjoying

diplomatic immunity. The book galvanized the Government as well as the public and the tempo of Swedish diplomatic activity quickened.

But the Swedish Foreign Ministry faced the formidable barriers of a closed, Soviet system with its vast, inaccessible prisons. Repeated Swedish inquiries went unanswered.

But the Swedes held the trump card -- the Dekanostov note -- and they resurrected it in every communication. In August, 1947, Deputy Foreign Minister Vyshinsky tried to clarify the question. He admitted that the Soviet Foreign Ministry had received a short message "based on indirect statements by one of the commanders of a military force fighting in Budapest of the fact that Raoul Wallenberg had been found in Denovar Street." However, ex-prosecutor Vyshinsky went on, it was impossible to verify the information. Careful investigations had been made since without results. The Russian officer who gave the statement had never been found. Vyshinsky reported that a search of prisoner-of-war camps had not turned up the missing Swede and he added emphatically that Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and was unknown to Russian authorities.

This was the official Soviet explanation of the fate of Wallenberg. Presumably it applied as well to Raoul's chauffeur, Vilmos Langfelder, who also had disappeared without a trace.

Until 1951 the Swedish Government was unable to shatter Vyshinsky's story. But late that year its persistence began to yield rewards. The Soviet Union released a trickle of foreign prisoners of war and the Swedes organized a meticulous search among them for eyewitnesses to the odyssey of

Raul Wallenberg, As years passed more German, Italian, Austrian, Swiss and Hungarian prisoners were questioned by representatives of the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

The Swedes established rigid criteria for these interviews. They were conducted separately, each ex-prisoner knowing nothing of the testimony of the others. Only information which could have been obtained in no way other than by direct contact with Wallenberg was considered acceptable. Swedish legal authorities required that each piece in the puzzle meet the test of independent verification. All statements taken from former prisoners were required to be certified by a qualified notary of the area in which the released man now resided. Each person interviewed agreed to confirm his statement under oath.

The massive effort enlisted the cooperation of Swedish officials throughout Europe. This is what the search revealed:

On January 31, 1946, Raul Wallenberg entered Cell 123 at the Ljubljanska⁵ Prison in Moscow. His cellmates were Gustav Richter, a former police attache at the German Legation in Bucharest and an Austrian Lieutenant named Scheuer. Richter was located by Swedish representatives at Herderstrasse 14, Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Germany.

During their month as Cellmates, Richter learned a good deal about Wallenberg. Raul revealed that he and his chauffeur, Langfelder, had been arrested and had traveled to Moscow by train via Rumania. Upon arrival at the prison they had been placed in separate cells.

In early February Wallenberg addressed a letter to the director of the prison, protesting against his captivity and calling attention to his Swedish citizenship and diplomatic status. He demanded the right to contact the Swedish Legation in Moscow. The letter was handed to a guard named Starji.

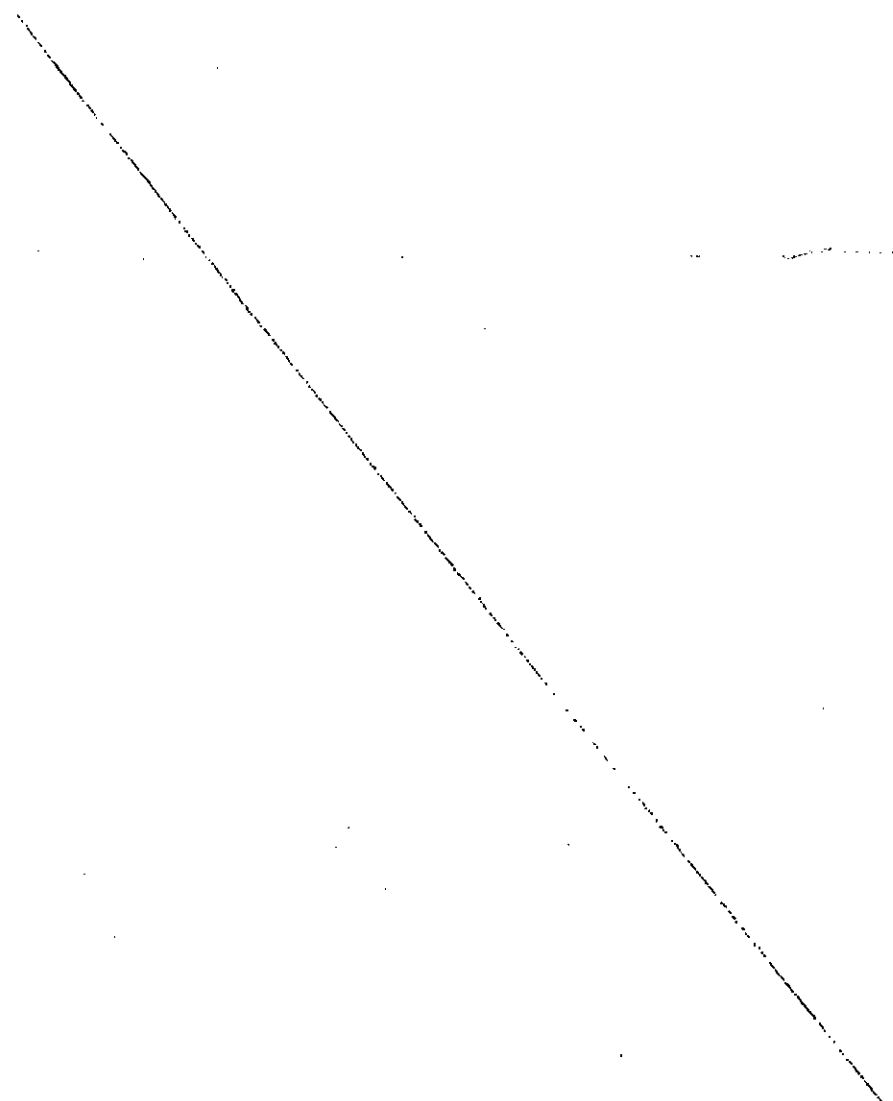
During his stay in Cell 123, Wallenberg was interrogated only once. According to Richter, Wallenberg quoted his questioner as saying, "You are well known to us. You belong to a great capitalist family in Sweden." During his sixty to ninety minute examination, Wallenberg was accused of espionage.

On March 1 Gustav Richter was transferred to Cell 91 on the fifth floor.

Meanwhile Vilmos Langfelder was placed in a cell occupied by Willi Roesel and Jan Loyda. Roesel had served as counselor of the German Legation in Bucharest, Loyda a Czech turned German had worked as an interpreter. The new arrival reported to his cellmates that during at least two interrogations with Wallenberg for the United States and possibly Great Britain (who, it will be remembered, were allies of the Soviet Union).

On March 18, 1945, Langfelder was transferred to Moscow's Lefortovskaya Prison. Wallenberg, remaining at Ljubljanskaja, moved to Langfelder's former cell, joining Roesel and Loyda. As his new cellmates noted, "Recall Wallenberg was a very good companion and asked the Russian officer to give him cigarettes to Langfelder."

prisoners but had been guarded by an officer and four soldiers on the train. They were permitted to leave the train in Jassy, Rumania, to visit the Luther Restaurant and they had walked under escort in Moscow



before entering Ljubljanska^{*} Prison. There the fiction of protective custody had ended.

In December, 1943, Langfelder was removed from Cell 103. Unlike Wallenberg his later movements are unknown. It is suspected that the Hungarian Government has not been as active on his behalf as the Swedes have been for Wallenberg.

Some time in the middle of May, 1943, Raoul Wallenberg and his cellmates Leyds and Rosdal were taken from Ljubljanska^{*}. Leyds was separated from the others but Wallenberg and Rosdal were taken to Cell 203 at Lefortovka^{*}.

Now began the most communicative period of Raoul Wallenberg's imprisonment. His fellow prisoners had developed a highly refined system of sending messages to each other by knocking on the walls in one of two codes. The first was called the "idiot system", one knock being equivalent to "A", two to "B", etc. The second and more cultivated method was known as the "square system," in which the letters of the alphabet were divided in the following manner:

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	A	B	C	D	E
2.	F	G	H	I	J
3.	K	L	M	N	O
4.	P	Q	R	S	T
5.	U	V	X	Y	Z

The letter "N" was represented by three knocks (its position in the vertical column) followed by a pause and four knocks (its position in the horizontal line). Knocking was, of course, forbidden and guards checked the peepholes of each cell every few minutes but the prisoners had developed techniques of concealment and the brick walls and vaulted ceilings aided their telegraphy.

A prisoner might sit on his bed with his back to the wall against which he knocked. He would slip the arm furthest from the cell door from its sleeve, freeing his knocking hand which would be concealed from the guard by his body. Then, after rearranging the sleeve so that it fell naturally, he could commence knocking to the adjacent cell, frequently using a toothbrush. Prisoners also talked to their neighbors through water pipes common to both cells. This was especially true in summer for occupants of the prison's top floors. Here the pipes were often empty because of inadequate water pressure and prisoners would open the taps and "telephone" the next cell.

The arrival of Wallenberg and Roedel in May, 1945, stimulated new interest and considerable knocking.

Cell 203, which housed the newcomers, was located on the third floor of the four-storied prison. Its occupants could communicate with 202 next door and with Cells 149-152 on the second floor, 151 being directly beneath 203.

Karl Supprian, who had headed the German Scientific Institute in Bucharest and who now occupied Cell 152, remained an old acquaintance with

Willi Rosdel and began a new one with Rosdel's cellmate. As he later described it to Swedish officials: "... I had continuous contact through knocking with the counselor of the Legation in Bucharest, Mr. Willi Rosdel, well-known to us from Bucharest and his cell companion, Raoul Wallenberg, secretary of the Swedish Legation in Budapest. Usually I knocked directly to Rosdel but in some cases also to Raoul Wallenberg. Rosdel informed me that Wallenberg belonged to a well-known Swedish family and that he had been the head of an action to help the Jews in Budapest. He was accused by the Russians of espionage . . ."

Supprisen shared his cell with Signora de Mohr and Ronchi, Italian diplomats who had served in Sofia, Bulgaria. Claudio de Mohr, who later became cultural counselor at the Italian Embassy in Madrid, told the Swedish investigators that he had knocked in French to Wallenberg while Supprisen's messages were transmitted in German. Wallenberg was fluent in both languages.

Willi Bergesman occupied Cell 202, next door to Wallenberg and Rosdel. In addition to knocking their messages, Bergesman and Wallenberg spoke directly through the water pipes. In Bergesman's words: "Raoul Wallenberg was a very eager knocker. He spoke and knocked fluent German. He called us by knocking five times in a row. During this time I learned that he had gone on January 11, 1945 to the Russian headquarters to negotiate with the Russians for better conditions for the Jewish people in Budapest. On this occasion Raoul Wallenberg was arrested and sent to Moscow suspected of espionage. While he was in Cell 203 he asked repeatedly for information from the commissar about his fate."

According to several of his fellow prisoners Wallenberg appealed frequently to prison officials for an opportunity to contact the Swedish Embassy. These efforts having failed he turned in the summer of 1946 to the highest authority, Josef Stalin.

Untrained in the niceties of diplomatic phraseology Raoul turned to his neighbors for assistance. Ernst Wallenstein in Cell 150 suggested that he address Stalin as Monsieur le Président and proposed that he close with the courteous expression which finds its way into so many diplomatic communications: "Agréez, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma très haute consideration."

Wallenberg completed the letter, handed it to a guard and was later told that it had been delivered.

Some time after the dispatch of his letter Wallenberg was summoned for further questioning. He summarized the interrogation in a message knocked to Bernard Rensinghoff. As Rensinghoff recalled it: "The inspector had informed him that his case was quite clear, that his was a 'political case.' If he considered himself innocent it was his responsibility to prove it. The best proof of his guilt was the fact that the Swedish Embassy in Moscow and the Swedish Government had done nothing to help his case."

"'Nobody cares about you,' said the interrogator. If the Swedish Government or its Embassy had any interest in you they would long ago have contacted you'."

At this point Swedish authorities had contacted the Soviet Government on at least twenty occasions for information about Wallenberg.

Rensinghoff learned from Wallenberg that he had once asked a Russian officer if he would be sentenced. The officer had replied, "For political reasons you will never be sentenced."

Wallenberg and Roedel were removed from Cell 203 some time in 1947. The recollections of the former residents of the second and third floors of Lefortovskaya Prison vary about the precise date. Other information in Swedish possession, revealing the names and dates of occupancy of later inhabitants of Cell 203, established February, 1947, as the most probable month during which Wallenberg and Roedel were removed.

Five months later, on July 27, 1947, extraordinary events occurred at both Ljubljanskaya and Lefortovskaya Prisons. Every prisoner who had shared a cell with either Wallenberg or Langfelder was summoned to a special interrogation by secret police officials. Richter was questioned at 10 p.m. by an NKVD

colonel. He was asked to name prisoners with whom he had discussed Wallenberg and was then ordered to disclose everything which Wallenberg had told him. Following interrogation he was placed in solitary confinement for seven months.

Ernst Huber had the same experience. His entire interrogation concerned information about Raoul Wallenberg which he had gleaned from former cellmate Langfelder. Then he was placed in a single cell for nine months. The same procedure was followed in a cases of others culminating invariably in solitary confinement averaging six months.

As the Swedish investigators observed, "The treatment received by the questioned prisoners after the examinations shows that the Russian authorities wished as far as possible to prevent the information about the Swedish diplomat from spreading."

The Swedish inquiries which revealed the preceding information were conducted between 1951 and 1956. What has been reported here is merely a sampling of the evidence. By 1956 the Wallenberg dossier had become the largest file in the Swedish Foreign Ministry. As the materials accumulated the Government intensified its appeals to the Soviet Union. In September, 1954, a Swedish note asserted flatly that "complete evidence that Raoul Wallenberg was imprisoned in the Soviet Union following his disappearance in Budapest has been obtained." The Swedish memorandum, which was delivered to Deputy Foreign Minister

Valerian Zorin, said that it was now clear that the Russians had suspected Wallenberg of espionage for Germany and/or the United States. The Swedish Foreign Ministry, in attempting to uncover reasons for the Soviet suspicions, had considered three possibilities. First, the Swedish Legation in Budapest while representing Soviet interests had assisted some Russian prisoners freed by the Nazis and had questioned these men about their names, residence and military unit for identification purposes. Perhaps the Soviet police considered this prying for military secrets. It was not. Besides, Wallenberg was not involved in this work.

The second possibility for Soviet misunderstanding lay in Wallenberg's issuance of the protective passports. There had been forgeries by unauthorized people as well as some theft of the documents from their legitimate holders. No doubt some had fallen into the hands of the Nazis and the Arrow Cross. This was neither Wallenberg's fault nor intention.

Thirdly, it was clear that the Russians did not understand Wallenberg's humanitarian activity or the fact that it was supported by American money. Perhaps that had created suspicion among the Russians that he was an American spy.

"So the terrible tragedy occurred," concluded the note, "that Raoul Wallenberg . . . who made a heroic personal contribution to save people, including non-Jewish socialists

and communists from the Fascist terrorists, has been suspected of being a spy and has been arrested."

The Soviets were unmoved by this emotional appeal but a report by former Swedish Supreme Court Justices which supported the evidence that Wallenberg had been imprisoned, provoked a response.

The Russians called the testimony of the former prisoners untrustworthy. They repeated earlier statements that Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union . . ." are exhaustive and definite."

In late March, 1956, Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander visited Moscow and raised the Wallenberg case personally with Prime Minister Bulganin, First Secretary of the Communist Party Khrushchev and Foreign Minister Molotov. They promised a new investigation and report.

It did not materialize.

For seven more months Sweden continued to prod the Soviet giant, the language of its diplomatic notes becoming more blunt. Its memorandum of November 17, 1956 snapped: "The Swedish Government finds it inconceivable that the Russian authorities have still not been able to complete the investigation and report the results."

On February 6, 1957, the Soviet Union loosed a thunderbolt. It reversed its position completely, erasing twelve years of evasion and deception. It admitted that Wallenberg had been a prisoner in the Soviet Union. But it added the news that he was now dead. According to Foreign Minister Gromyko, a new Soviet investigation had turned up a handwritten document in the archives of the medical department of Ljubljanskaya Prison. Dated July 17, 1947, the following note was signed by Colonel A. L. Smoltsov, who had headed the prison's medical services:

"I report that the prisoner Walenberg (sic) who is known to you, died suddenly in his cell last night probably as the result of a myocardial infarction [heart attack]. In connection with your instructions that I maintain personal supervision of Walenberg, I request instructions as to who shall make the post-mortem examination to establish the cause of death."

Following Smoltsov's signature and the date ^{there} appeared a handwritten notation: "Have personally informed the minister. Order has been given to cremate the corpse without post-mortem examination. July 17. Smoltsov."

The Gromyko statement went on to state that no further document or information existed and that Smoltsov had

died in 1953. The Russians blamed the deception on the former chief of their security service, Abakumov. He was no longer a problem.

"Abakumov," said the Soviet note, "who had carried on activities synonymous with crime according to Russian law and who had worked to cause the Soviet Union all kinds of injuries, was shot in accordance with the sentence of the Soviet Supreme Court. The Russian Government expresses its sincere regrets for what has happened and its deep sympathy with the Swedish Government and with Raoul Wallenberg's relatives."

Sweden reacted swiftly to the Soviet announcement. "Through its regrets," said an official statement, "the Russian Government has also admitted its responsibility." Sweden went on to doubt that all other documents but the handwritten note had disappeared and it called for further information.

Later in 1957 the Swedish Foreign Ministry published a "White Book" containing details of the interrogation of former prisoners and revealing the depth of the investigation which had forced the Soviet confession. Sweden made it quite clear that it did not accept Wallenberg's death as a fact. For one thing it seemed rather odd that if Wallenberg had died on July 17, 1947, all of his former associates would have been interrogated ten days later and Vyshinsky would have denied any knowledge of him the following month. More to the point, by the time the Gromyko note

arrived the Swedish investigators had started to track Wallenberg, very much alive, into the 1950's.

The same techniques of investigating former prisoners indicated that in 1947, after his supposed death of a heart attack, Wallenberg had been transferred to the prison in Vladimir, 120 miles northeast of Moscow. He had been detained in an area known as Corpus II, part of the time in an isolation ward for the sick.

A Swiss citizen, E. Brugger, who had been held in Soviet prisons from 1948-58, had stated that he had communicated with Wallenberg while the latter was in Corpus II during the July-August period of 1954. Other former prisoners of Vladimir informed the investigators that Brugger, while still in prison, had told them about his contact with Wallenberg.

An Austrian whose name has been withheld by Swedish authorities had told his Swedish questioners that he shared a cell with Wallenberg in Corpus II until an officer, recognizing the slip, separated the prisoners. On several occasions following this incident the Austrian had been warned not to disclose anything about his meeting with Wallenberg.

Two Germans, H. T. Mülle and G. Rehehmpff, stated in separate interviews that each had learned on different occasions from a Soviet co-prisoner about Wallenberg's presence in Corpus II.

This information was transmitted to the Soviet Union and met with the same denials that had characterized the earlier Swedish appeals.

Once again small Sweden was facing an adamant adversary with the slimmest hope of discovering the truth. But in 1961 the Wallenberg mystery took one of its most dramatic turns, thanks to a physician's concern for Raoul's mother.

Six years after the death of Raoul Wallenberg's father in 1912, his beautiful widow Maj (pronounced My) had married Fredrik von Dardel, administrator of Stockholm's Carolinska Hospital. Their children Guy, now one of Sweden's leading nuclear physicists and Nina were warm companions of their half-brother, Raoul.

One of the von Dardel family's friends and its physician was Dr. Hana Svarts, who headed the King Gustav V Research Institute at the Carolinska Hospital. Dr. Svarts had served as President of the International Society of Internal Medicine and was widely known in her field. Her friendship with a distinguished Soviet scientist was destined to open a new chapter in the Wallenberg story.

In January, 1961, Dr. Svarts was invited to lecture to a medical congress in Moscow. At that time her friend and patient, Mrs. von Dardel, was ill. Sixteen years of waiting for news of Raoul had taken their toll. During those years

Raoul's mother had assisted in every investigation, stimulated private inquiries and clung to the faith that her son was still alive. She had appealed in eloquent letters to Premier Khrushchev and to the Soviet Nobel Prize-winning novelist, Mikhail Sholekhov. Neither had answered her.

Mama Svarts determined to help her patient by making her own inquiries about Wallenberg in Moscow. On January 27, during a recess in the medical meetings, she met with a distinguished Soviet scientist whom she had known for more than ten years. By agreement his name will be omitted from this account for reasons which will become apparent.

Dr. Svarts and her Soviet colleague had always conducted their conversations in German and this discussion was no exception. After a lengthy discussion of scientific matters during which there was no misunderstanding regarding the use of the language, she introduced the subject of Wallenberg. She outlined the story and asked if he knew about the case. He nodded in the affirmative.

In Mama Svarts' own words: "My informant then suddenly said that he surely knew about the case and that the person I was asking about was in a very poor condition. Asked what I wanted I replied that the main thing was that Wallenberg could be brought home, no matter in what condition. My informant

then said in a very low voice that the person inquired about was in a mental hospital."

The Soviet doctor called in a colleague. He happened to be a scientist Hans Svartz had known for thirty years. When she asked him if he would help their effort to return Wallenberg he said he would do all in his power.

Since Dr. Svartz had known Deputy Foreign Minister Semenov when he had served in Stockholm it was agreed that she should address him with a request that Wallenberg be returned to Sweden for medical care. The second Soviet doctor said he thought the trip would be possible from a medical standpoint "if he is still alive."

Unable to reach Semenov by phone Dr. Svartz wrote to him during her return flight to Stockholm.

Immediately upon her arrival she discussed her momentous discovery with Prime Minister Erlander and Foreign Minister Unden. They decided that any publicity might frustrate Wallenberg's return so they discussed it with no one, not even with Mrs. von Dardel.

The Prime Minister wrote to Premier Khrushchev, informing him that Wallenberg was known to be a patient in a mental hospital and that the information had come "from an internationally known, prominent representative of Soviet

medical science." The Prime Minister added that a Swedish physician would be sent to Moscow to discuss with Soviet doctors the appropriate transportation and medical care.

Premier Khrushchev read the letter and promptly denied it. He told the Swedish Ambassador that there had been no new developments since the report of Wallenberg's death in 1947.

Nana Svartz did not receive a reply to her letter to Senyov. Two months after her dramatic visit to Moscow she returned for a new conversation with her original Soviet contact. Under obvious strain he told her that she should not have reported their conversation to the Swedish Government. The whole thing had been a misunderstanding caused by his poor German. He knew nothing about the Wallenberg matter, in fact had never heard of Raoul. He added significantly that he had been summoned before an infuriated Khrushchev who had been informed of their conversation.

Despite this setback Sweden made a major effort to obtain further information during Khrushchev's visit in June, 1964. Visibly annoyed, the usually voluble Premier brushed aside all questions about Wallenberg.

When Khrushchev was deposed in October, 1964, the Swedes, still without making public the Vladimir documentation or the ~~same~~ Nana Svartz revelation, appealed to his successor Aleksai Kosygin.

Kosygin said he had ordered a new investigation but that no personal file existed on Wallenberg. There was no additional material, there were no Soviet witnesses and, concluded Kosygin, a Chief of State could find a living man but not a dead one.

Prime Minister Erlander made it clear that he believed more material was available. Kosygin agreed finally to another confrontation between Anna Svartz and her Soviet informant in the presence of Swedish and Soviet representatives.

On July 6, 1963, Dr. Svartz faced her long-time Russian acquaintance in a three hour meeting. It was fruitless. The Soviet doctor, pale and tense, repeated that there had been a misunderstanding due to language difficulties. Dr. Svartz' gentle reminder that they had discussed complex medical questions in German for ten years without misunderstanding was ignored.

So the case stood when Sweden released the Vladimir and Anna Svartz materials to the public on September 16, 1963. To emphasize the Government's seriousness Prime Minister Erlander and Dr. Svartz appeared together on television and outlined the new evidence. Once again the case dominated the Swedish press. Wallenberg Action, a coalition of thirty national organizations representing 1,600,000 Swedes, petitioned the Soviet Union on behalf of the hero who had now been missing more than twenty

years. The petition was never answered.

Conjecture about the reasons for Wallenberg's imprisonment is endless. Clearly he had been accused of espionage. The utter incredulity to the Soviet mind of a non-Jewish Swede risking his life to save strangers added to this suspicion. Perhaps by the time the Soviets realized the baselessness of this charge they had decided that his physical or mental condition would not permit his return without loss to Soviet prestige. Possibly his knowledge of the cash and jewelry looted by the Soviets from the Budapest bank was a factor in his imprisonment. Some of his former diplomatic colleagues believe that in the eyes of the Soviet occupiers of Hungary, Wallenberg and his far-flung organization of Jews supported by American funds, might have seemed a potential obstacle to the communization of that nation.

Some Swedes believe the Russians may have attempted to induce Wallenberg to return as a Soviet agent and that, unlike the Swedish spy Wennerstrom, his adamant refusal prevented his later freedom.

Another theory holds that Raoul was held as a valuable hostage for ultimate exchange with a captured Soviet agent or as a pawn for more subtle international blackmail.

Some of the private investigators place the blame on the intrigues of the NKVD which was once a state within a

state. It is probable that the NKVD snatched Wallenberg away from the Soviet military authorities who had been treating him with courtesy.

In any case the days of Wallenberg's rescue activities have long since passed as have the days of absolute power for the Soviet secret police. The Swedish Government refuses to close the Wallenberg case and now clues, rumors and speculations are constantly being sifted. There is a doggedness about the Swedish character which will not permit its citizens to forget one of the nation's greatest heroes no matter how tantalizing the temptation for friendship with a neighboring giant.

Meanwhile, Raoul Wallenberg's mother, seventy-five year old Maj van Dardel, who understands exactly why Raoul was willing to risk his life in Budapest, remains unshaken in her belief that today, at the age of fifty-four, he is still alive.

In July Premier Kossygin visited Sweden and once again he was asked to clear up the mystery. It seems unquestionable that some Soviet authorities know the facts in the case. They have the power to end the tension created by another leadership in another era. They can, in one brief moment of truth, end two decades of agony for a family and a nation.

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Annette Frostom 16/6-66 int. 20/8-66

16/3 1966

Raoul Wallenberg

collection
of
documents

INTRODUCTION

On the 6th February 1957 the Vice Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, Mr. Gromyko, has handed over a memorandum concerning the Swedish secretary of legation Raoul Wallenberg to Sweden's ambassador Mr. Sohlman in Moscow. As this memorandum is the answer, which the Soviet Union promised to give at the negotiations between Sweden and Russia in Moscow at the end of March - beginning of April 1956, the Foreign Office herewith publishes the correspondence between Swedish and Russian authorities concerning Wallenberg (hereafter called R.W.), which has taken place after the 22nd May 1951, when a detailed answer to an interpellation last was given by the Foreign Minister in the Second Chamber of Parliament (Sw.: Riksdag), (supplement A:A), respectively the material concerning R.W., which from the Swedish side was handed over at the conferences mentioned above. The Russian memorandum, the correspondence after the 22nd May 1951, the material handed over at the conferences mentioned above, together with certain other documents were brought to the notice of the Swedish and the international press on the 7th February 1957, with a short introduction.

This volume, one in a series of publications called "Documents published by the Royal Foreign Office", starts with a short summary of R.W.'s actions in Budapest at the end of the Second World War and of the Swedish inquiries, which form the text of a speech broadcasted in Sweden on the 7th February 1957, given by the Envoy Arne Lundberg, who since 1951 has led the investigations about R.W. by the Foreign Office.

The Russian memorandum of the 6th February 1957 chiefly points out, as also stated in the press, that the Russian government, with reference to a document found in the Ljubljanskaja Prison in Moscow, considers, partly that there is cause referring this document to R.W., partly that from the contents of the document the conclusion should be drawn that R.W. died in the Ljubljanskaja Prison in July 1947. (supplement A:O)

Because of this memorandum the Swedish government on the 7th February 1957 gave a declaration, which will be found in supplement A:P.

On the 19th February 1957 a note was handed over in Moscow, which

is the Swedish answer to the memorandum mentioned above. (supplement A:Q)

To facilitate the study of the rather large documentation, the material has been divided into three parts with summarizing reports partly on the correspondence between Swedish and Russian authorities concerning R.W. (II), partly on R.W.'s stay in the Ljubljanskaja and Lefortovskaja Prisons (III), partly on the stay of R.W.'s fellow worker, the Hungarian Wilmos Langfelder, in the same prisons (IV). At the conquest of Budapest Langfelder met the same fate as R.W..

To the correspondence mentioned above usually verbal comments have been added at the delivery of the documents, and between the different written reports several verbal reminders have been given. Among these special attention could be drawn to Foreign Minister Undén's appeal to Foreign Minister Vysjinskij, when they met in New York on the 17th November 1952.

The two parts concerning R.W.'s and Langfelder's stays at the prisons chiefly consist of quotations from statements about R.W., given by prisoners of different nationalities, who have returned from imprisonment in the Soviet Union. All these statements, which can be found in supplement B, fill the demands for reliability stated by the Foreign Office and found in the memorandum of the 29th September 1954 (supplement A:F). After the Russian announcement of further material on the 4th May 1956 personal data, photographs and descriptions of R.W. together with another statement (supplement B:19) were handed over on the 12th May 1956.

The statements handed over were the chief material out of which the Supreme Court judges Eklund and Lind formed their written declaration about R.W.'s imprisonment in the Soviet Union. (supplement A:I) The declaration is added to the note Undén/Rodionov dated the 9th March 1956, handed over on the 10th March 1956.

The principle of the Foreign Office at the inquiries for R.W., at which special experts have been called upon, has been that all traces and suggestions have been carefully examined. This work is still continuing. Because of this method the investigation has become most comprehensive, and many traces have been followed, which finally turned out to be false. Sometimes a trace could not be tracked down at all, because of the reporter's being in a territory where he did

not dare to contact a representative of the Foreign Office. However, a large number of positive results were given. A detailed report on these would be much too comprehensive, but the material in supplement B is representative to the whole investigation with the reservations the Foreign Office has put up. Only absolutely reliable reports and reports, for which use against Russian or other authority the reporter has given his permission, have been published. Along with the investigations, those diplomatic procedures were taken, which the results caused.

Supplement B encloses statements by eighteen people, whose profession and status, at the time when they were imprisoned, are described at the beginning of each statement. All statements have been certified by a legitimate "district judge's assessor" at the place where the statement was given. (This does not include Voss and Hofstetter). Of practical reasons the certifications have not been published here. The statements are valid in their original language and the translations must be considered unofficial.

With regard to the fact that often a very long time - about 10 years - has passed since the events described in the statements occurred, it must be considered natural that the reporters in question have not always been able to give exact specifications of time etc.. Because of this the statements are not always identical. Karl Supprian and Claudio de Mohr have for example given different information on R.W.'s place in the Lefortovskaja Prison in Moscow, and therefore Supprian and de Mohr have given a common statement in which this condition is mentioned. (supplement B:4) In other cases the differences are of little importance.

It should be noted that in the statements there are names of persons whom, for different reasons, it has been impossible to find and interview.

SPEECH BY ENVOY ARNE LUNDBERG, BROADCASTED IN SWEDEN ON THE
7th FEBRUARY 1957.

Twelve years have passed since R.W. in the middle of January 1945 was arrested by the Russian troops in Budapest. During this long time R.W. has been object of large investigations, a large number of proceedings taken by the Foreign Office, and a great publicity. So much has happened in the so-called Wallenberg-case, that the report I can give now can only be a short summary of a overwhelmingly large material. The document belonging to the Foreign Office in this case consists of about 80 dossiers with about 1.200 names of persons registered. This is probably the biggest document in the Foreign Office's records.

The R.W.-story started with R.W.'s being arrested by Russian military officers in Budapest in the middle of January 1945. At this time the Swedish legacy in Budapest was in charge of the protection of the interests for seven different countries. Since summer 1941 it had for example protected the Soviet Union's interests in Hungary. The legacy's Department B was in charge of this.

In March 1944, shortly after the German troops had marched into Hungary, the Swedish action to help Hungarian Jews had started. After the Szalasi-government had come to power in October the same year, this action was intensified and reached its largest extent in December at the time for the Russian final offensive towards Budapest. Because of the great extra work the helping-action meant to the legacy, R.W. was sent to Budapest in July 1944 and was announced as "secretary of legation" to the Hungarian Foreign Office. R.W. had a Swedish diplomatic passport and possessed diplomatic immunity. When he arrived at Budapest a special department, Department C, was organized, the commission of which was to help the Jews. R.W. was in charge of Department C next to Envoy Danielson, who was the head of the legacy.

At the beginning the helping-action only took care of about 650 Jews, who in some way or other had connections with Sweden, but later about 5.000 persons were helped, who did not have to be connected with Swedes or Swedish firms etc.. The Hungarian government had approved to giving the Jews one wanted to protect a kind of "protection passport". Also the Szalasi-government at first gave its consent to these passports,

which it however later withdrew. The Hungarian government promised that those who possessed a protection passport were not to be deported. They could live in special houses rented by the legacy, the so-called "Swedenhouses" at the Pest-side. Later on a great many persons were secretly brought to the Swedenhouses or were hidden in some other way, so at the end of the year the total number of Jews brought to relative security by the Swedish legacy was about 20.000. As head of Department C, R.W. played a great role in the action. He worked indefatigably with risk for his own life to save Jews from the persecutions. No other Swede in our history has probably had chance, in such a direct and personal way, to save people in thousands.

At Christmas Eve the Russian final offensive started, through which, on the 15th January 1945, the Russians gained the Pest-side. Thereby R.W. was the only member of the legacy on the Pest-side of the Danube. The last direct information from the legacy had reached the Foreign Office on the 23rd December. After that nothing was heard until the Envoy Söderblom in Moscow on the 16th January was informed by the Vice Foreign Minister Dekanosov that R.W. had come over to the Russian part of Budapest. It was also said that the Russian authorities had taken measures to protect R.W. and his belongings. Because of this information the Foreign Office got the impression that R.W. was in security, while there was anxiety for the fates of Envoy Danielson and the other members of the legacy. Only on the 23rd March came information that certain of these persons had arrived in Rumania. After the Foreign Office had learnt the fates of the rest of the members of the legacy but had not got further information about R.W., the Foreign Office started their appeals to the Russian authorities in order to find out where R.W. was and have him sent back to Sweden. From Russia came the answer that large investigations were carried on by several authorities; general staff, military police etc.. It would take too much time to relate all the steps that were taken from the Swedish side up till the 18th August 1947, when the Soviet Foreign Office from Vice Foreign Minister Vysjinskij sent a note to Ambassador Sohlman. The note said, that after careful investigations it had been confirmed that R.W. was not in the Soviet Union and that he was not known to the Russian authorities.

Between 1947 and 1951 no essential new facts arrived to the Foreign Office about R.W.. So much was clear that R.W. had been arrested by the Russian army, but if he then had been imprisoned, killed or lost one did not know for sure. There were some indications of his being imprisoned, but other possibilities could not be excluded. In any case the Russian government kept quite a negative attitude to the thing. Only when a large number of foreign prisoners started returning home from the Soviet Union, new information about R.W. was achieved. At the change of year 1951/52 the Foreign Office got some reports from Italian citizens who had returned from Russian imprisonment. One of these statements, which appeared most trustworthy said that R.W. was imprisoned in Moscow. For this reason a new message was sent by the Foreign Office on the 11th February, in which the Russian government was asked to take measures for R.W.'s immediate return to Sweden. After a reminder from Swedish side, the answer to the note was given, which said that the Soviet authorities had no additional information on the fate of R.W. to that which was given in the earlier note from Vysjinskij in August 1947.

After this change of notes there followed a long row of Swedish letters handed over either by the Foreign Minister to the Russian Ambassador to Sweden in Stockholm or by the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow to the Russian Foreign Minister. Since February 1952 the Foreign Office has made 15 written and 34 oral reminders. Thereby the great importance of the case to the Swedish people and to the Swedish-Russian relations has been heavily emphasized.

In April 1956 in connection with the Prime Minister's, Mr. Erlander, and the Minister's for Home Affairs, Mr. Hedlund, visit to Moscow there was a new stage in the case. Among other things the Swedish ministers got the occasion to give a comprehensive report on the Swedish opinions to Mr. Bulganin, Mr. Chrustjev and Mr. Molotov. At the end of the conversations the representatives of the Russian government promised a large investigation concerning the fate of R.W. to be presented to the Swedish government.

When the new series of letters started in 1952, the Foreign Office already possessed certain statements, as mentioned above, that showed that R.W. during a rather long time had been kept imprisoned in

Moscow, more exactly in the Lefortovskaja Prison. Parallel to the letters the gathering of evidence in a number of countries continued. This piece of work was for different reasons very hard. Consideration had to be taken to many people's personal security. Many false reports were given by people who either had some reason for deliberate deception or just had inferior information. And all traces had to be followed until their value could be estimated with certainty. After some time a number of harmonizing statements by people quite independent of each other were achieved. Most of these persons had come into contact with R.W. through knockings at the walls or water pipes of the prisons, or they had heard fellow prisoners talk about him. In the fall of 1955 the Foreign Office also found a man who had shared cell with R.W. in the Ljubljanskaja Prison at the beginning of 1945. Here follows part of this statement, which was given and recorded in 1955. (supplement B:1)

.....

During late 1955 and the first months of 1956 the statements were worked out and the reporters signed their statements. After that the Supreme Court judges Eklund and Lind were summoned to examine the statements together with some other material. The judges then gave a written report which was handed over by the Foreign Minister to Ambassador Rodionov on the 10th March 1956. Part of the report said that there is no doubt that R.W. after being arrested by the Russians then was held prisoner in the Soviet Union. According to Swedish law the statements to which they referred were enough proof for this.

In connection with this investigation evidence was achieved that R.W.'s driver, Langfelder, who was arrested in Budapest at the same time as R.W., had also been held prisoner in Moscow. However, after the arrival in Moscow he has not been kept together with R.W..

At the visit of the Prime Minister to Moscow part of the evidence material was given to the Soviet government.

Also to people who really have penetrated the case the arresting of R.W. and the negative Russian attitude to the Swedish actions in many ways seem mysterious. To the public the case must seem still more mysterious. I will here throw some light upon why R.W. became prisoner. There is some material explaining this.

In 1944 the Swedish government had informed the Russian government which the staff of the Swedish legation in Budapest was. It seems clear, that the Russian military leaders had been instructed to take care of the members of the Swedish legacy. These instructions were followed even if, at the same time, the Swedish staff was accused of not being enough neutral. One ought to remember that at that time the Russian safety police were to a greater degree than now a state within the state. The Swedish application concerning the staff of the legacy had via the Russian Foreign Office been passed on to the military authorities, but the Russian safety police had the power of acting on their own. After his arrival home the Attaché in Budapest of that time, Mr. Berg, gave a report on what happened during the first weeks after Budapest was captured.

Quoting Mr. Berg:

"Several attempts were made to contact the Russian authorities in order to get protection for the other members of the legacy or guards for the legacy premises at Gyopar Utca, to get protection and relieves for Swedish firms. In all these cases the attempts gave a purely negative result or, at best, led to a promise which was later never fulfilled. On the other hand the Swedish legacy was seriously accused of espionage, of making out false documents, of making out "protection passports" to Hungarian non-jewish citizens, of having no control of the humanitarian activity at the legacy and the Swedish Red Cross, and of not actively enough serving the Russian interests in Hungary. A great number of those members of the staff, who were not Swedish, were arrested and were thoroughly heard on facts concerning the work of the legacy and the Swedish diplomats, our privat affairs etc.. Especially I and R.W. were pointed out as leading German spies, as the Russians found it difficult to understand the kind of work the humanitarian department and the B-department did."

So far Attaché Berg.

From several statements which belong to the Swedish investigation material it is clear that R.W. had been suspected of espionage. There are no concrete reports on the facts on which the Russians based their suspicions. On the Swedish side it is evident that these suspicions were quite baseless. However, it seems probable, that they were the reason why R.W. was imprisoned by the Russian safety police.

A question, which the Swedish people are likely to put, is whether, at an early stage through further intensity in the investigations and applications, it would have been possible to have R.W. sent home or at least to achieve an elucidation of the case by the Russian government. My personal opinion is that during Stalin's time there were few chances of having a prisoner sent back home, who had been charged with espionage. No countries, not even the Great Powers, have been successful in such enterprises. It has been proved that at the end of July 1947 the Russian prison authorities questioned a number of prisoners, who knew of R.W.'s and Langfelder's imprisonment. These prisoners were isolated or put together. The intention was evidently to prevent information about R.W. to spread to a bigger group of fellow prisoners. R.W. was obviously considered a specially important case.

A foreign citizen in a Russian prison or concentration-camp had during many years after the war very little or no chance of returning home. Above all this was the case for prisoners, who in some way or other were considered important. Only with the new regime after Stalin's death and with the general change of policy concerning foreign prisoners, did greater prospects of attaining definite knowledge on the fate of certain interesting prisoners appear. This is the general view one can give.

As earlier announced in the news, the Vice Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, yesterday to Ambassador Sohlman delivered the answer in the R.W.-case by the Russian government. The answer says that on basis of the material, which was sent over from the Swedish side, thorough investigations have been made. Thereby a document has been found, signed by the head of the medical ward of the Ljubljanskaja Prison, Mr. Smoltsov, according to which R.W. died on the 17th July 1947. Smoltsov had informed the head of the safety department, Mr. Abakumov, about this, Mr. Abakumov was executed at the time when the organization of the safety police was cleaned up after Stalin's death. It is said that Abakumov had given false information to the Russian Foreign Office. Thereby an explanation is given why the Russian Foreign Office earlier denied that R.W. had been in the Soviet Union at all.

In itself it is most remarkable and unusual that in a case like this

the Russian government puts the responsibility on Russian authorities and expresses its regrets. The solidity of the Swedish evidence, which proved that R.W. had been held prisoner in the Soviet Union, is thereby acknowledged. The Russian answer refers to one single document, which they consider concern R.W.. They consider one ought to draw the conclusion that R.W. died. The Russian formulations are not quite categorical. This cautiousness in formulation is natural, if every other documentation has been removed, which must be the only possible explanation to the stated lack of documents on the Russian side.

As the Russian material is so scarce, one is likely to believe that the conclusion based on this material is afflicted with some uncertainty. Therefore the Swedish Foreign Office find it necessary to try all existing or new traces in the R.W.-case also in the future.

For the Swedish people the Russian report is a tragical message. R.W. gave a fine example of self-sacrificing personal courage in the fight for those human values, which we in Sweden, with regard to our privileged situation during the years of war, felt as our special duty to protect. We especially think of R.W.'s family and above all of his severely suffering mother. To her we want to express our gratitude for what her son has done in the service for his country as well as our warm sympathy for the new tragedy that has come upon her.

SUMMARIZING REPORT ON THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SWEDISH AND RUSSIAN
AUTHORITIES CONCERNING THE SWEDISH SECRETARY OF LEGACY RAOUL WALLEN-
BERG.

At the change of year 1951/52 a number of statements concerning R.W.'s imprisonment in the Soviet Union by Italian citizens returning from Russian prisons were available. Because of this the Swedish government in a note of the 11th February 1952 appealed: "that the Soviet government takes the necessary measures for R.W.'s return home as soon as possible." (supplement A:B)

This note was answered on the 16th April 1952 by the statement that "the Russian authorities do not possess any additional information about the fate of R.W. to the one that was already given through A.J. Vysjinskij's letter of the 18th August 1947 to Mr. Sohlman" (supplement A:C)

This negative answer was replied to in a note of the 23rd May 1952 to the Russian ambassador (supplement A:D). In order to emphasize the importance the Swedish government attached to this note, a copy of the same was also given to Vice Foreign Minister Zorin in Moscow on the 26th May 1952.

The two statements in Stockholm and Moscow were replied to by ambassador Rodionov's report on the 5th August 1953 that earlier information in this case was confirmed and that all attempts to combine the question about R.W.'s fate with his presumed stay in the Soviet Union were baseless.

During the summer of 1954 the Foreign Office had received further statements, which confirmed the earlier ones about R.W.'s stay in Russian prisons. Because of this a detailed memorandum on the Swedish investigations about R.W. etc. was sent to Moscow.

After the Austrian Chancellor in April 1955 had achieved the release of those Austrian citizens who remained imprisoned in the Soviet Union, the Foreign Office started extensive investigations in Austria for persons, who could possibly have had connections with R.W. as well as for persons, whom the Foreign Office from earlier statements knew to possess information about R.W.'s stay in Russian prisons. In many cases these investigations gave a positive result, and

it became clear that, apart from these people, German citizens still remaining in the Soviet Union had been in contact with R.W. When, after Chancellor Adenauer's visit to Moscow in September 1955, also the German citizens remaining in the Soviet Union were released, the investigations continued during autumn 1955 in Germany. Also in this case the investigations gave positive results. It was these investigations Foreign Minister Undén referred to, when he, as an answer to a question from Professor Ohlin, made a statement in a debate in Parliament on the 2nd November 1955 (supplement A:G)

As the overwhelming accordance and conclusive power of the material achieved were obvious even before it had been systematically worked out in detail, the Foreign Office found it necessary to inform the Russian authorities in question about the new evidence at once, which was done through a verbal statement by the Foreign Minister to Ambassador Rodionov on the 8th November 1955. (supplement A:H) After the new material about R.W. had been worked out during late 1955 and the first months in 1956, and after the reporters in question had signed their statements as well as declared themselves ready to confirm their statements under oath at any time, the Foreign Office summoned the Supreme Court judges Eklund and Lind, who, as mentioned in the introduction, examined these statements together with certain other material. The examination by the judges resulted in a written report, a note dated the 9th March 1956, which was delivered to Ambassador Rodionov by the Foreign Minister on the 10th March 1956 (supplement A:I). This note reported on the careful investigations and declared that referring to these the Swedish government found that there were many essential requirements to be able to trace R.W. and send him back to Sweden.

During March 1956 preparations were made for the Prime Minister's and the Minister's for Home Affairs visit to the Soviet Union, and it was decided that the Swedish ministers should take up the question about R.W. with the Russian leaders. However, on the 19th March 1956 a note was delivered by the assistant head of the Scandinavian department of the Russian Foreign Office, Mr. Gribanov, to p.t. Chargé d'affaires in Moscow, Mr. Petri, in which among other things was said that "the Foreign Office finds it necessary to confirm that the explanations earlier given to representatives of the Swedish government by leading persons in the Soviet govern-

ment, that R.W. is not to be found on Russian territory, are exhaustive and definite. The Foreign Office has nothing to add to the explanations mentioned above."

After the Russian government had been informed that the Prime Minister and the Minister for Home Affairs at their visit to Moscow wished to discuss the R.W.-question, this was done already at their first meeting with the Russian leaders. As mentioned before, these negotiations led to the fact that the Soviet government acceded to the Swedish demand for a new investigation on basis of the material delivered. (supplement A:K)

On the 14th July 1956 Ambassador Rodionov informed the Foreign Office that a report on the result of the examinations by the Russian authorities concerning R.W. would be given shortly, which through the press was published by the Foreign Office on the 14th July 1956 (supplement A:L)

On the 26th September 1956 p.t. Chargé d'affaires, Mr. Petri, was instructed to deliver a new reminder to the Russian Foreign Office as soon as possible and thereby hand over a memorandum (supplement A:M)

On the 13th November 1956 Ambassador Sohlman was instructed to make a new reminder of the Russian Foreign Office as soon as possible and thereby hand over a memorandum (supplement A:N).

On the 6th February 1957 Vice Foreign Minister, Mr. Gromyko, handed over to Ambassador Sohlman in Moscow a memorandum, the chief contents of which were that the Russian government, with reference to a document found in the Ljubljanskaja Prison in Moscow, considers, partly that there are heavy reasons to refer the document to R.W., partly that from the contents of the document the conclusion should be drawn that R.W. died in the Ljubljanskaja Prison in July 1947 (supplement A:O).

On the 7th February the Swedish government made a declaration referring to the Russian memorandum on the 6th of February (supplement A:P).

On the 19th February Ambassador Sohlman handed over a note to Vice Foreign Minister Zacharow in Moscow, which is an answer to the Russian memorandum of the 6th February 1957 (supplement A:Q).

Supplement A encloses the following documents:

- A. Answer from the Foreign Minister to the interpellation in the Second Chamber of Parliament by Mrs. I. Gärde-Widemar on the 22nd May 1951.
- B. Note delivered by the Foreign Minister to the Russian Ambassador Rodionov on the 11th February 1952.
- C. Note from the Russian Embassy in Stockholm to the Foreign Office on the 16th April 1952.
- D. Note delivered by the Foreign Minister to the Russian Ambassador Rodionov on the 23rd May 1952.
- E. Verbal report, together with written form of the statement, given to Secretary Lundberg by the Russian Ambassador Rodionov on the 5th August 1953.
- F. Memorandum delivered by Ambassador Sohlman to Vice Foreign minister Zorin in Moscow on the 29th September 1954.
- G. Statement by the Foreign Minister in Parliament on the 2nd November 1955.
- H. Verbal report, together with written form of the statement, by the Foreign Minister to the Russian Ambassador Rodionov on the 8th November 1955.
- I. Note delivered by the Foreign Minister to the Russian Ambassador Rodionov on the 10th March 1956.
- J. Note delivered by the assisting head of the Scandinavian department of the Russian Foreign Office, Mr. Gribanov, to p.t.Chargé d'affaires, Mr. Petri, in Moscow on the 19th March 1956.
- K. Swedish-Russian communiqué of the 3rd April 1956, published in connection with the Prime Minister's and the Minister's for Home Affairs visit to Moscow.
- L. Press communiqué from the Foreign Office on the 14th July 1956.
- M. Memorandum delivered by the p.t. Chargé d'affaires Petri to Vice Foreign Minister Zacharov in Moscow on the 27th September 1956.

- N. Memorandum delivered by Ambassador Sohlman to Vice Foreign Minister Zacharov in Moscow on the 17th November 1956.
- O. Memorandum delivered by Foreign Minister Gromyko to Ambassador Sohlman in Moscow on the 6th February 1957.
- P. The Swedish government's declaration on the 7th February 1957.
- Q. Note delivered by Ambassador Sohlman to Vice Foreign Minister Zacharov on the 19th February 1957.

SUMMARIZING REPORT ON RAOUL WALLENBERGS STAY IN THE LJUBLJANSKAJA-
AND THE LEFORTOVSKAJA PRISONS IN MOSCOW.

Gustav Richter sat during the time from the 31st January 1945 -
the 1st March 1945 together with R.W. Among other things Richter
says (supplement B:1):

" On the 17th January 1945 I was moved over to the Ljubljanskaja
Prison, cell 123. In this cell there was then an Austrian, Lieute-
nant Scheuer. On the 31st January 1945 Raoul Wallenberg, secretary
at the Swedish legation in Budapest was put into the cell."

The time for R.W.'s arrival at the Ljubljanskaja Prison, the 31st
January 1945, is not identical with the time Erhard Hille states.
Hille, who during the time 22nd March - 6th April 1945 sat together
with Langfelder, states that R.W. and Langfelder arrived to the Ljubljans-
kaja Prison one week later, that is on the 6th February 1945. Hille
repeats Langfelder's story of this in the following way (supplement
B:12):

" Then R.W. and Langfelder were brought by train over Rumania to
Moscow, where, as far as I can remember, entered the Ljubljanskaja
prison on the 6th February 1945. There they were separated from each
other."

Concerning what happened during the month Richter sat together with
R.W., Richter goes on relating (supplement B:1):

" Some time at the beginning of February 1945 R.W. wrote a letter
addressed to the director of the prison, in which he protested against
the treatment and against his becoming arrested. R.W. also referred
to his Swedish citizenship and his status as diplomat and demanded
the right to get in touch with the Swedish legation in Moscow. R.W.
handed over this letter to the guard (Starji) on duty on the ground
floor."

At this time R.W. evidently went through his first proper examination.
Richter relates:

" During the time R.W. spent together with me in the Ljubljanskaja
Prison, he was only questioned one time. The inspector leading the
examination among other things said to him: "Well, you are well-known
to us. You belong to a great capitalist family in Sweden." R.W. was
accused of espionage. The examination lasted about 1 - 1½ hours."

Richter also relates this from his time together with R.W.: (B:1)

" R.W. and I soon became friends. During the month we spent together in the Ljubljanskaja Prison he kept his spirits up and was in a good mood. R.W. told me that he had been sent to Budapest to help the Hungarian Jews by given them Swedish "protection passports". He had had great difficulties with the German authorities (representatives for the secret state police) in Budapest. As soon as the Russian troops had reached the city, R.W. had reported himself to the Russian military authorities. They had sent him from one department to another, together with his driver, Langfelder, and finally they had been arrested. They were both brought by train via Rumania to Moscow, where they were put into the Ljubljanskaja Prison. At the arrival at the prison R.W. and Langfelder were separated."

R.W. and Richter sat together to the 1st March 1945. Richter says (B:1):

" On the 1st March 1945 I was brought from cell Nr. 123 to cell Nr. 91 on the fifth floor of the Ljubljanskaja Prison. Scheuer was left alone together with R.W. in cell 123."

When Richter moved he lost contact with R.W.

On the 18th March 1945 Langfelder was brought from the Ljubljanskaja Prison, where he since his arrival there had been sitting together with Willi Roedel and Jan Loyda. R.W. took Langfelder's place. The background to the statement about R.W.'s removal is as follows:
In November 1946 at camp 27/II in Krasnogorsk there was a conversation between Jan Loyda and Erhard Hille, both mentioned above. In his statement Hille repeats Loyda's relation about R.W. in the following way (B:12):
" After Langfelder was brought away from the cell on the 18th March 1945 R.W. took his place."

To the middle of May R.W. sat together with Jan Loyda and Willi Roedel. At this time he was brought together with Roedel to the Lefortovskaja Prison. Hille repeats Loyda's story of the removal from the Ljubljanskaja to the Lefortovskaja Prison in the following way: (B:12):

" In the middle of May 1945 all three were brought away from the Ljubljanskaja Prison in a prisoners' carriage. Through a slight opening in the carriage Loyda had seen, how R.W. and Roedel were unloaded at the Lefortovskaja Prison. Loyda was himself then brought to the Butyrskaja Prison."

The background to the continued report on R.W.'s stay at the Lefortovskaja Prison is given in part V. Of special interest is the section concerning the knocking-connections, as well as the one showing the con-

centration of arrested foreign diplomats from Bukarest and Sofia to the part of the prison, where R.W. was held. As a complement to the general description of the conditions in the Lefortovskaja Prison, here follows a report on the placement of the prisoners in the part of the prison where R.W. sat.

The row of cells 205 - 201 was situated on the third floor of the headwing of the building and the row 153 - 149 straight under on its second floor. (Please compare with sketch of Lefortovskaja Prison!) From the statements it appears that in each of the cells 153, 152, 150 and 149 on the second floor at least one of the prisoners has been sitting in his cell continuously during the years 1945-47. This means that they, among other things because of the well developed knocking-system could achieve quite a good picture of this part of the prison.

The following cells held an unbroken connection with R.W. and Roedel: Nr. 152, 150 and 149. From the fall of 1946 also cell nr. 202 had contact with R.W. and Roedel.

In cell 152 Karl Supprian was sitting among others. The part of Karl Supprians statement concerning R.W.'s stay in Lefortovskaja Prison says (B:2):

" After about one quarter of a year's time I learnt to "knock". In this way I got connection from my cell 151 (after the 18th April 1945 nr. 152) with among others the following persons in the neighbouring cells:

On the second floor.....

On the third floor: Only after the 18.4.45 (from my cell Nr. 152)

R.W. and Roedel. (Concerning Roedel I had already before the 18th March indirectly learnt that he was in the Lefortovskaja Prison?) During the following time to 1947 I had continuous contact through knocking with the "Councillor of legation of the 1st class" in Bukarest, Mr, Willi Roedel, well-known to me from Bukarest, and with his cell companion R.W., secretary of the Swedish legation in Budapest. Usually I knocked directly to Roedel, but in some cases also to R.W.

Roedel informed me about R.W., that he belonged to a well-known Swedish family, and that he had been the head of an action to help the Jews in Budapest. R.W. was accused by the Russians for espionage but sat "since year and day without examination". When I was first informed of the presense of a Swedish diplomat in the prison I was so suprised that I asked Roedel once more to confirm his report to avoid misunderstanding. Roedel repeated his information. Later I many times asked,

"what does the Swede do?", or "is the Swede still there?" which Roedel each time clearly answered to."

Karl Supprians cell companion Claudio de Mohr's statement says among other things (B:3):

" Cell 151 was empty for some days. One night at the end of April we heard that two new prisoners were brought in there. They questioned them very often. At first we did not contact them. Very early one morning I heard, that our neighbours in cell 151 communicated a long time by knockings with another cell. We grasped later half of the report, and we could understand that one of the prisoners in German related that he had been arrested by the Russians in Budapest in January 1945. Then we tried to get direct connection with the prisoners in 151 and in this way we learnt that one of our neighbours was the German "Councillor of legation" Willy Roedel and the other Mr. R.W. from the Swedish legation in Budapest. We were so surprised that a Swedish diplomat had been arrested that we many times asked for confirmation, which was given to us and which by us was sent on to Mr. Mohrman and Mr. Pörzgen. The contact with R.W. and Roedel was kept regular during a very long time. I had the definite impression and I am still convinced that R.W. and Roedel were in the neighbouring cell on the same floor. As my bed was placed at the wall between the cells 152 and 151, I am convinced that the knockings were done almost at the level of my bed. After several months there was a break in the connection with our neighbours, but one day we got contact with the cell above 151 and we found out that this was occupied by R.W. and Roedel. Roedel himself confirmed to us that he had been moved up there. Then the contact with the cell above and with the other neighbouring cells continued more or less intensively, in German (through Supprian) as well as in French (through me), until my removal from cell 152. During this time we did not receive any message about any removal of R.W. and Roedel."

Bernhard Rensinghoff says in his statement among other things (B:11):

" Beside these (the cell where Bergemann, Styhler and Rösstel were sitting), that is above cell 151, there sat Willy Roedel, councillor at the German legacy in Bukarest, and the Swedish diplomat R.W.. The contact ~~with~~ between me and the two in the cell above became most intensive. Every day we changed messages. Roedel as well as R.W. were eager knockers. In this way R.W. told me about his activity in Budapest and about his being arrested. As his address R.W. stated Stockholm. Our cell companion

Josias von Rantzau told us about the Wallenbergs, whom he knew of from his time in Stockholm."

Ernst Wallenstein says (B:6):

"On the floor above, that is on the third floor, we had connection with the Swedish diplomat R.W. and Mr. Roedel, councillor at the German legacy in Bukarest. These two sat in the cell diagonally above us, in the cell, which in our row was the third counted from the stairs. Our contact with R.W. and Roedel started about the change of year 1945/46.

.....

Through these knockings I also later learnt, that R.W. had possessed diplomat-passport, and that he had been commissioned by the Swedish government to help the Jews in Budapest. R.W. was arrested as suspected of espionage, as he had been in a section occupied by the Russians."

Heinz-Helmut von Hinckeldeys statement about these conditions says (B:5):

" After some time I also got direct contact with the Swedish diplomat R.W. and with the German citizen, councillor at the German legacy in Bukarest, Willy Roedel. These two sat in one of the cells diagonally above cell 149, that is above 150 or possibly 151. The numbers of the cells were put on the outside of the prison walls above the windows, so that we could read them at our daily walks in the prison yards. The difference in numbers between a cell on the second floor and the corresponding cell on the third floor was 52. So R.W. and Roedel must have been in cell 202 or 203.

As a rule I knocked with Roedel. However, I also had direct contact with R.W.. My knockings with him were in German. In this way we changed addresses for example, and Wallenberg said that the bank firm Wallenberg in Stockholm was enough as address to him. The addresses, which Roedel for example had sewn into the lining of his sleeve, were however discovered and removed. I also learnt from R.W. (the name Wallenberg was not unknown to me), that he had been arrested in Budapest, that he was accused of taking part in the Jew-actions in Budapest, and that he as a Swedish diplomat had several times very sharply protested against his being arrested. As a diplomat from a neutral country, R.W. had demanded to be put in connection with a representative for the Swedish legacy in Moscow. At the examinations he is said to have denied to answer, referring to his being a diplomat. When Envoy Zechlin was

brought into our cell and learnt that R.W. was in one of the cells above us, he asked us to knock his regards to R.W., which were answered to by R.W.. Through Rensinghoff in cell 150 came a last message from R.W. and Roedel. It said: "We are brought away." The time for this message is after such a long time impossible for me to state definitely."

At a comparison between the statements it is obvious that de Mohr's statement in one point differs from the others. He says, that R.W. and Roedel during the first months sat in cell 151, where they succeeded Supprian and Wallenstein, and after that were moved up to the third floor into the cell straight above 151.

In a common statement the two cell companions Supprian and de Mohr reports on this difference in their statements. (B:4).

As mentioned above Willy Bergemann had, from the fall of 1946 when he was placed in cell 202, the one next to R.W.'s and Roedel's, direct contact with R.W..

Bergemann says as follows (B:7):

" In cell 203 sat at this time an official at a Swedish consulate, R.W., who had been secretary at the Swedish legacy in Budapest, together with Mr. Roedel, councillor at the German legacy in Bukarest. The connections with R.W. and Roedel were kept until the two moved from cell 203. This removal must have been done in March-May 1947. Among those who after that were brought into cell 203 were colonel Horst Kitschmann, the Hungarian colonel Hatz, the generals Wilhelm Mohnke from Berlin and Erik Hansen from Bukarest, as well as colonel Braun from Bukarest. R.W. was a very eager knocker. He spoke and knocked fluent German. He called us by knocking five times at a row. During this time I learnt about R.W. that he on the 13th January 1945 as representative for the Jew-actions had gone to the Russian headquarters to negotiate with the Russians for better conditions for the Jewish people in Budapest. On this occasion R.W. was arrested and sent to Moscow as suspected of espionage."

The statements quoted above are all given by persons, who were in direct contact with R.W. and Roedel. There were also a number of persons, who indirectly were informed of R.W.'s being held in the Le-fortovskaja Prison, which will not be accounted for here.

The quoted parts of the statements are meant to give a chronological picture of R.W.'s stay at the Ljubljanskaja- and Lefortovskaja Prisons. This more general representation can in different ways be completed. The knocking-connections, mostly based upon the comprehensive so-called "idiot system" (see part V) and obstructed by the control of the jailers, were as earlier emphasized not used for long and detailed messages. When such messages still were changed, there were special reasons for that. In the case of R.W. it was a sensation that a Swedish diplomat was in the Lefortovskaja Prison. Beside this, there are two events during R.W.'s time in the Lefortovskaja Prison, which drew special attention. One of this events occurred in 1946. R.W. then wrote a letter to Stalin, in which he referred to his status as diplomat and asked to be examined. Also earlier R.W. had tried to be allowed to get in touch with the Swedish legacy in Moscow and to have his situation tried in court. Concerning the letter to Stalin Wallenstein says (B:6):

" I still remember quite clearly the time for this, as R.W. had the intention to write a letter of protest and was not quite sure to whom he ought to send it. Through knockings we agreed that it would be best to send it to Stalin himself and that it should be written in French. I suggested to address Stalin as "Monsieur le Président", and also suggested the polite phrase "Agréez, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma très haute considération". I know that R.W. wrote such a letter and had it sent away by the guard.

Rensinghoff says about this (B:11):

" During the first time our knocking-connections were mostly used to compose a letter in French. In this letter R.W. referred to his diplomatic status and asked to be examined. R.W. had sent this letter to Stalin in summer 1946 with a request to get a chance of contacting the Swedish legacy in Moscow. Concerning the choice of French words he asked among others Rantzau for advice. After some time R.W. got a message, in which the despatch of his letter was confirmed."

The second event occurred in connection with R.W.'s and Roedel's removal from cell 203. Rensinghoff says about this (B:11):

" Short before R.W.'s and Roedel's removal R.W. was brought to an examination. After the questioning R.W. himself knocked a message similar to this: The inspector had informed him that his case was quite clear, and that he was "a political case". If he considered himself innocent,

it was his sake to prove this. The best proof of his guilt was the fact that the Swedish legacy in Moscow and the Swedish government had done nothing to his case. R.W. had asked the inspector, who held the examination, to be allowed to contact directly the Swedish legacy in Moscow or with the Red Cross or at least to write to them. This request was refused with "nobody cares about you". "If the Swedish government or its legacy had taken any interest in you, they would long ago have contacted you."

In the earlier representation the quoted statements have shown that R.W. was held prisoner in Moscow. However, it is also of interest to have the times for the related events as carefully noted as possible. When a statement of time has been given by an eye-witness, very exact information has been achieved. In R.W.'s case this is so up to the time for his removal to the Lefortovskaja Prison. It is much more difficult to decide the ^{exact} times at the Lefortovskaja Prison, where the statements are based on the knocking-connections. The dull life in the prison did not help the memory much. Most prisoners seem primarily to have memorized events in connection with their own removals from one prison to another or with the removal to a new cell. Secondarily they connect their memories with the different cell companions. Examinations and similar breaks also help to remember statements of time. Still more difficult is a date concerning events outside the cell of their own. As for R.W.'s stay in the Lefortovskaja Prison the decision of dates is further complicated by the fact that the prisoners, who kept a continuous contact with R.W. and Roedel, sat in one and the same cell during a very long time and thus had few points of connections for a more exact dating. All those who on the second floor kept direct contact with R.W. and Roedel sat in their cells between two and four years. The time which first of all is important to get fixed, is the time for R.W.'s and Roedel's removal from cell 203.

Three of the prisoners on the second floor have given information about R.W.'s moving to cell 203. They are Karl Supprian, Claudio de Mohr and Bernhard Rensinghoff. Their statements diverge.

Karl Supprian says (B:2):

"During the following time up to 1947 I had continuous knocking-connection with Willy Roedel and R.W."

Claudio de Mohr says (B:3):

"During this time (April 1945-April 1948) we got no message about any removal of Mr. Wallenberg and Mr. Roedel."

Bernhard Rensinghoff finally says about the removal of R.W. and Roedel (B:11):

"This happened during 1946, as far as I can remember in the fall of that year."

A more exact statement of the time is given by Willy Bergemann, who was sitting in cell 202, the neighbouring cell. Bergemann says (B:7):
"This removal must have been undertaken during the time March-May 1947."

In Bergemann's as well as in Rensinghoff's statement is related which persons were put into cell 203 after R.W. and Roedel had been removed. Mohnke, mentioned both by Bergemann and Rensinghoff, gives the following statement (B:10):

"When I was brought to the Lefortovskaja Prison on the 15th May 1947, I was put in cell 203, situated on the third floor. In this cell were already the German colonel Kitschmann and the Hungarian colonel Hatz. These two had been put in this cell in January or February 1947. The persons, with whom I at different times has shared cell 203, are: Colonel Kitschmann, earlier German military attaché in Finland, 15th May - July 1947; Colonel Hatz, Hungarian military attaché in Turkey and Bulgaria, 15th May - June 1947; Colonel Max Braun, assistant to the German military attaché in Rumania, beginning of August - December 1947, and General Erik Hansen, German General in Rumania, beginning of September 1947 - summer 1948."

Kitschmann, who also sat in cell 203, says about the time for his moving into this cell (B:8):

"On the 28th February 1947 I was again brought to the Lefortovskaja Prison, this time to a cell on the third floor. Into this cell was at the same time the Hungarian Colonel Hatz put. Some months later the German Major General in Waffen SS Mohnke entered the cell."

A more exact statement of the time for R.W.'s and Roedel's moving from cell 203 in the Lefortovskaja Prison only based on the information given by Bergemann, Supprian, deMohr and Rensinghoff would be most difficult not to say impossible. By finding out which persons who were put in cell 203 after R.W. and Roedel and at which time this happened, it has however become possible to achieve a fairly exact statement of the time for the removal. Most probably they were moved out some time in February 1947.

A more thorough examination of the statements above all from a chronological point of view reveals certain points worth special attention. According to the statements about ten prisoners have been sitting together with R.W. and/or his fellow worker and driver from Budapest, the Hungarian Langfelder, for longer or shorter periods in the prison in question. At the end of July 1947 these prisoners were brought to an examination. They were chiefly questioned about what they knew of R.W.'s activity in Budapest and ^{about} R.W.'s and Langfelder's being arrested. After the hearings the prisoners were for some time isolated in single cells.

According to the statements the following persons have been sitting together with R.W. and Langfelder in the Ljubljanskaja and the Lefortovskaja Prisons:

Together with R.W.: Otto Scheuer, Gustav Richter, Hans Loyda, Willi Roedel. Together with Langfelder: Hans Loyda, Willi Roedel, Erhard Hille, Ernst Huber, Hubert Hengstenberg, Ernst Krafft, Eero Pelkonen, Horst Kitschmann.

Richter, Hille, Huber and Kitschmann have returned from the Russian imprisonment. Of these only Hille has not been questioned about R.W. during his imprisonment. As can be seen from Hille's statement, it is most probable that also the German Admiral Krafft, who died in the prison, was questioned on R.W. and Langfelder. At the time for the examinations Hille was in Krasnogorsk, while the others were in Moscow in the Ljubljanskaja and Lefortovskaja Prisons. Huber as well as Pelkonen has later told Hille about the examinations, however. Richter states the 27th July as date of the examinations while Kitschmann says the 27th or 28th of July. Huber says at the end of July 1947.

As for this date the different statements unmistakably coincide. Some time at the end of July - probably on the 27th - these examinations were held. One can suppose that the report by Vice Foreign Minister Vysjinskiĭ dated the 18th August was prepared just at this time. The statements also agree on the order of the different examinations and on the treatment after these. Gustav Richter says (B:1):

"On the 27th July 1947 at about 10 in the evening I was brought to an examination in the Lefortovskaja Prison. The questioning was led by a colonel from the Office for Home Affairs (NKVD). Beside him stood an interpreter, a lieutenant-colonel, who talked good German. I was asked with which persons I had been sharing cell during my imprisonment.

I said the names and thereby also the name Wallenberg. They then asked me for whom I had related about R.W. I answered that I had told my cell companions Wilhelm Rodde and Franz Langer about R.W. I also had to relate what R.W. had told me. I also told Amiral Werner Tillessen, who entered the cell after Franz Langer moved out, about the R.W.-case.

After the examination I was brought to another cell, where I spent two weeks alone without permission to go out at all. After that I was placed in cell 72 and then because of reparation of the prison in cell 79. Up to the 23rd February I had to remain alone in these cells."

Ernst Huber says about the examination (B:13):

" One night at 6 at the end of July 1947 I was again brought to an examination. However, I was not brought to the usual room for examinations but to a room on the second floor. The leader of the hearing was a young blond giant, out of uniform. The interpreter was a major. I was first asked together with whom I had been sitting in the Ljubljanskaja Prison. After I had mentioned these I was asked together with whom I had been sitting in the Lefortovskaja Prison. I mentioned some names after which the leader of the examination irritatedly asked if I had not met any others. I then mentioned Langfelders name. Then I was at once asked what I knew about Langfelder. Among other things I answered that Langfelder had been the driver of a secretary at the Swedish legation in Budapest. The rest of the examination was about R.W. and what Langfelder had told me about him. After the questioning I was put in a cell of the kind they use for prisoners, who after examination wait for further proceedings. Later I was brought to a single cell on the second floor. In such single cells I was sitting until the 27th April 1948."

Erhard Hille repeats in his statement (B:12) Huber's story of the examination in a way quite corresponding to Huber's own statement mentioned above. In his statement Erhard Hille also repeats the story Pelkonen gave him of the examination:

"On the 27th July first Krafft and a quarter of an hour later also Pelkonen were brought to examination. Pelkonen was questioned by two high NKVD-officials. They asked him what Langfelder had told him about the Swedish legation secretary and if Pelkonen knew the latter's name.

Pelkonen had answered that he did not know the name of the Swede. After the examination Pelkonen had been brought to a single cell on the ground floor."

Horst Kitchmann says (B:8):

"About 11 o'clock in the evening the 27th or 28th July 1947 I was brought to examination. The leader of the examination was a colonel. Also a head of a subdivision, a major, took part in the hearing. Both were from the Office for Home Affairs. I was asked with which prisoners I had shared cell during my imprisonment. When I mentioned the name Langfelder, the leader of the examination asked what L. had told me. I then related what L. had told me about R.W. and their common experiences. I then had to state to whom I had talked about L. and R.W. I then mentioned the following persons: Scheuer, Weidling, Kuhn, Voss, Hatz and Mohnke. After the examination I was brought to a single cell. As a punishment because I had told my cell companions about L. and R.W. I had to spend all the time until the 23rd February 1948 in different single cells in the Lefortovskaja Prison."

The reason with these examinations seems chiefly to be an attempt to learn how much these prisoners knew about L. and R.W.. After the hearings it must have been clear to the leader of the examinations that the prisoners questioned knew a great deal about R.W.'s activity in Budapest and about his and Langfelder's experiences after they were arrested. The treatment the questioned prisoners got after the examinations shows that the Russian authorities wished as far as possible to prevent the information about the Swedish diplomat from spreading. The steps that at first hand were taken, were to put each one of the questioned prisoners in a single cell for about half a year. During the rest of their time in the prison one notices a tendency from the Russian authorities side to isolate this small crowd of prisoners who had all been cell companions to R.W. and Langfelder. They were brought together in groups of two or three. Gustav Richter and Horst Kitchmann sat during many years together and so did Hille and Pelkonen, who for a short time also had Huber as companion. In consequence with these isolation plans, the Swiss citizen Hofstetter, who during July 1947 - January 1949 in the Lefortovskaja Prison and during January 1949 - January 1952 in the Butyrskaja Prison sat together with Loyda, was, after being separated from Loyda to the cell where Hille and Pelkonen sat.

It is also of interest to note that Hille and Loyda, who at the time for

the examinations in July 1947 were in Krasnogorsk, were brought back to Moscow and , as can be seen from the statements, were put in the groups of earlier cell companions to R.W. and Langfelder.

The statements in supplement B, which are the basis of the summaries in this part (III) and the following (IV), have been given by the following persons:

1. Gustav Richter
2. Karl Supprian
3. Claudio de Mohr
4. Claudio de Mohr and Karl Supprian
5. Heinz-Helmut von Hinckeldey
6. Ernst Wallenstein
7. Willy Bergemann
8. Horst Kitschmann
9. Anton Mohrmann
10. Wilhelm Mohnke
11. Bernhard Rensinghoff
12. Erhard Hille
13. Ernst Huber
14. Franz-Eccard von Bentivegni
15. Rudolf ten Hompel
16. Joachim Verwerk
17. Gotthold Starke
18. Hans Erich Voss
19. Hans Hofstätter

IV

SUMMARIZING REPORT ON WILMOS LANGFELDER'S STAY IN THE LJUBLJANSKAJA-
AND THE LEFORTOVSKAJA PRISONS IN MOSCOW.

After Langfelder at the arrival at the Ljubljanskaja Prison had been separated from R.W., he was brought to a cell in the prison, where Willi Roedel and Jan Loyda sat.

Hille, who sat together with Langfelder as well as Loyda says (B:12):
"Langfelder was brought into a cell, in which he up to the 18th March 1945 sat together with Mr. Roedel, councillor at the German legacy in Bukarést and a Czech. During his stay in the Ljubljanskaja Prison Langfelder was questioned twice about the conditions concerning his being arrested."

On the 18th March Langfelder was brought from the Ljubljanskaja Prison to the Lefortovskaja Prison. Hille says about this (B:12):

" On the 18th March 1945 Langfelder was brought to the Lefortovskaja Prison, where he was sitting alone for the first three days. After that he came to cell 105, where I was sitting since the 6th March 1945."

Hille also gives the following information about Langfelder (B:12):

" On the 22nd March 1945 the Hungarian citizen Wilmos Langfelder from Budapest was brought into the cell. Langfelder had red-blond hair, a round face and was about 170 cm tall. He was born in 1912 or 1913 and was a Jew. Langfelder was an ingenieur. His family owned a machine factory in Budapest, which during the war was taken over by the Göring-concern. (Reichswerke Hermann Göring). The greatest stockholder was his grandmother, who was then still alive. However Langfelder did not work in the family business, but worked as consulting ingenieur and designer, until the nazis took the power. In September-October 1944 Langfelder took the job as driver of the secretary at the Swedish legation in Budapest. About his experiences he relates as follows:

After Budapest had been surrounded by the Russian troops, R.W., accompanied by L. in the beginning of January 1945 tried to get into contact with the Russian head quarters to try to prevent further bombardment at the legacy block, as there were no bullet-proof shelters there. The departments with which R.W. got connection declared that they could not give such orders and advised him to turn directly to Marshal Malinovsky. However R.W. and L. after that were arrested by a NKVD-major. This happened three or four days after R.W. had contacted the Russian staff.

Later R.W. and I. were taken via Rumania to Moscow, where they - as far as I can remember - on the 6th February 1945 were brought into the Ljubljanskaja Prison. There they were separated from each other. After that Langfelder had not seen R.W."

Hille and Langfelder sat together in cell 105 up to the 6th April 1945, when Hille was brought over to the Butyrskaja Prison. Hille says (B:12): "Langfelder and I sat together to the 6th April 1945, when I was brought over to the Butyrskaja Prison, cell 287. Since then I have not seen Langfelder again. During the following years however, I met other prisoners, who had been Langfelder's cell companions."

Up to the middle of April 1945 Langfelder sat alone in cell 105. At this time the German (Austrian) citizen Ernst Huber was brought into the cell. Concerning Langfelder Huber says (B:13):

"In the middle of April 1945 I came to a new cell. (In the Lefortovskaja Prison) In this cell there already was an ingenieur Langfelder from Budapest. Langfelder was about 170 cm tall, had a narrow face, red-blond hair, blue-grey eyes and a crooked nose. At that time he wore a pointed beard. It happened that Langfelder and I had some friends in common. An aunt of Langfelder's was married to a member of a Jewish family named Eschkenasy; this person I knew quite well from Craiova."

Also the rest of Huber's statement is detailed. He goes on (B:13):

"Langfelder told me about the reason for his becoming arrested. The Swedish legation had served the Russian interests in Hungary. Moreover the legation had started a large action to save the Jews from the Jewish ghetto in Budapest from the persecutions by making out Swedish protection passports. The secretary of the legation R.W. was in charge of this action. Langfelder, who was himself a Jew, was saved from the persecutions by getting the job as R.W.'s driver.

After the Russian conquest of the city R.W. wished to contact the Russian head quarters to get protection for the Jews. R.W. and Langfelder drove off alone in a car. As there still were frequent bombardments in the streets, they had to move forwards very slowly and hide now and then in different houses. After some time they were stopped by some Russian soldiers, who forced them to get out of the car. The tyres were cut in pieces. R.W. showed his legitimation and asked to be brought to the chief commandant. Instead they were brought to NKVD and sat for some time in a provisory NKVD-prison in Budapest. After that they were brought by

to Moscow guarded by one officer and four soldiers. At a stop at the station in Jasi they were allowed to get off the train for a while and visit the restaurant Luther. In Budapest as well as in Moscow they were told that they were not considered prisoners but that they were to be put in preventive custody. In Moscow they had been shown the underground railway among other things and they had walked to the Ljubljanskaja Prison. Langfelder had not seen R.W. since then.

Langfelder was brought into a cell, in which a secretary at the German legacy in Bukarest already sat. Langfelder was accused of espionage for the Americans or possibly the English. Also R.W. was included in these accusations.

Langfelder also told Huber about his removal from the Ljubljanskaja Prison to the Lefortovskaja Prison and about the time up to the middle of April 1945, when Huber and Langfelder became cell companions.

Huber says (B:13):

"Langfelder and I were alone for three or four days. After that a German Lieutenant Hengstenberg came, whose father, as far as I can remember, had been German consul in Moscow. In the night between the 30th April and 1st May Hengstenberg and I were removed from the Lefortovskaja Prison to Butyrskaja Prison. There we were separated in the beginning of August."

Kitschmann, who came to the Lefortovskaja Prison, cell 39 or 40, on the 22nd June 1945, relates about Langfelder (B:8):

"During the last part of July I was removed to cell 105 in the same prison. In this cell were already the German Amiral Krafft and the Hungarian citizen Langfelder.

Langfelder was a heavy built man, about 172 cm tall, he had red-blond hair combed back, blue eyes and a somewhat crooked nose. He was at that time probably about 30-35 years of age. Concerning Langfelder's address, I remember that an aunt of his owned one of the biggest mills in Budapest, which was worked in the name of Langfelder. Through L. I first heard about the Swedish diplomat Wallenberg.

Before Budapest's conquest, R.W. and Langfelder went to meet the Russians troops. When they had got contact with these they were brought to a Russian staff in a village, where they were treated kindly. But when they wanted to return to Budapest they were arrested and treated like prisoners. Later they were brought to Moscow. Langfelder was still in November 1945 in cell 105 and was put in another cell some time in the beginning of December."

DESCRIPTION OF THE LEFORTOVSKAJA PRISON (based upon statements by Heinz-Helmut von Hinckeldey among others, and regarding the time 1945 - 1948)

The Lefortovskaja Prison consists of a brick building formed like a K with four floors. (See sketches!) The main part of the building lies in connection with a large walled courtyard. The other buildings around this courtyard have three floors and in these the court- and examination premises are to be found. A wing containing the administrative department of the prison together with certain residential premises lies in connection with the side of the prison that faces the street.

The Lefortovskaja Prison is of a so-called gallery type. The cells face a 5 m broad shaft going straight across the four floors. A person, standing at a point A (see the sketches!) can from there watch all the cell doors. Outside the cells there is a kind of bridge, about 70-80 cm wide. A strong wire-netting forms a protection from the shaft. On each floor are four guards, one for each wing, together with a inspector. At the point A the so-called "flag-man" had his place. When a prisoner had to be moved from or to his cell, the guard in question first had to get a sign from the flag-man before the moving! Because of this system the prisoners never got a chance of seeing other prisoners than their cell companions.

The floors are connected with each other by three staircases. Moreover there is a provision-lift. On the ground floor of a special little building, added to and connected with the main part, one finds a barber, photographer and library. On the second floor are the pharmacist's and the surgeries of a doctor and a dentist. The baths are in the basement. The Lefortovskaja Prison can house a little more than 600 prisoners. Mostly however, the average number was smaller. Usually three prisoners were put in the same cell.

A door plated on each side ^{leads} ~~xxx~~ to the cell. On the door there is a peephole at the height for the eyes, and a kind of a window which closes from the outside and through which the food is brought. Every two or three minutes the guard peeped through the hole to see what was going on in the cell. The size of the cells is 3 x 2,4 m. To the right or left of the door is a toilet and a wash-stand with running water. One bed is placed on each ^{long-} side of the room and one at the window. The window has got bars and also a special box-like shelter which only lets the light in from above. In the middle of the room is a small table. All the walls are thick. The ceiling is vaulted.

~~xxxxx 20 minutes walk to the longed to xxx day xxx program~~

The daily routine included a 20 minutes' walk in one of the eight sections of the courtyard. These are $5 \times 3,5$ m big and surrounded by a wall about 3 m. high. Up to 1945 these special sections were placed in the triangle-shaped yard, formed by the wings of the building built in angle. After that the sections were placed in the big court-yard.

In the library the prisoners could borrow books in Russian. Papers were forbidden, nor were the prisoners allowed to possess writing-material. Once in two weeks a prisoner could ask for paper, pen and ink if he wanted to present a wish or a demand to the administration.

About the "knocking" and other communications between the cells:

In spite of the severe regulations in the prison concerning everything that could be used as a way to communication, there were certain possibilities to get information. At first hand the interest was drawn to shared the same fate quite nearby. The most important way to communication was the so-called prison-telegraphy. It could be used through different systems. The most common was the so-called "idiot-system", that is 1 knock = A, 2 = B, 3 = C etc. One form of this system was the "5x5 system", usually called the "square system". To knock through this system was to knock a certain number of times to mark the row and then a number of times to mark the column for each letter. (For "L": first three knocks and after a short break two knocks, etc.)

	1	2	3	4	5
1	A	B	C	D	E
2	F	G	H	I	J
3	K	L	M	N	O
4	P	Q	R	S	T
5	U	V	X	Y	Z

Only very seldom the Morse¹ alphabet was used.

The knockings were of course forbidden, and they had to be most careful. A tooth-brush was a good "knocking-tool". To hide the knocking a prisoner could sit on his bed with his back against the wall and a book on his lap. The hand furthest away from the cell-door did the knocking. The arm was not in the sleeve, which was arranged as if it were. The guard looking through the peep-hole could thus see nothing suspicious. The brick walls and the vaulted ceilings in the cells of the Lefortovskaja Prison are

most appropriate for prison-telegraphy. The wall to the outside is about 60 cm thick, the wall between the cells about 25-30 cm and the wall to the shaft about 45-50 cm.

Another way of communication was through the water-pipes. On the top floor these were often empty, especially in summer because of insufficient water pressure. If then the taps were opened the prisoners could talk with the one of the neighbouring cells which had its water-pipes in common with the first mentioned. On the whole the water-pipes conducted the sounds very well. With help of a funnel-shaped thing, put against the pipe, a prisoner could "telephone" with the prisoners in the neighbouring cell.

In the bath, every ten days, the prisoners took their chance of calling their names to each other, and sometimes it was also possible to change some words there.

The knocking-information usually contained news from the prison, for example if somebody had been brought to examination. If a new prisoner arrived one wanted to know his name; where he had been arrested and for which reason etc. The prisoners also changed addresses, so that the one that first returned home could inform the relatives.

It sometimes happened that so-called cell-spies were put in the cells. In order to avoid the latter's provoking knocking-information the prisoners mostly used special "calling- and receiving-signs" for the different cells. If it was possible for the prisoners to stay for a rather long time in the same part of the prison, they could reach far with help of the "prison telegraph" when they wanted to know, who was in the neighbourhood. If the prisoners knew each other from before or at least had heard of each other, the communications between the cells were of course made easier. By chance both these factors were present in the part of the Lefortovskaja Prison, where R.W. was placed in spring 1945.

About the German and Italian legacy members from Bukarest and Sofia:

As the Russian troops at the offensive in Europe advanced, the prisoners at first were brought to temporary camps. Certain important categories of prisoners, e.g. high officers and legacy staff, after one or two weeks were sent by special transport, mostly by air, to Moscow. In Moscow mainly three prisons were used: Lefortovskaja, Butyrskaja and Ljubljanskaja. Part of the German and Italian legacy staff was brought to Lefortovskaja Prison and was there put on the second floor. During the first half of the year 1945 thus representatives from Bukarest (B) and Sofia (S) were put in the cells 149-153 on the second floor in the following way:

153	152	151	150	149	148
S	S	B	B	B	
S	S	B	B	B	
S	S				

After some changes the conditions in this part of the Lefortovskaja Prison were stabilized. During the last part of 194 and about 1½ years ahead the representatives from Bukarest and Sofia were found in the following cells on the second and fourth floors:

205	204	203	202	201
		B	B	
		B	B	
153	152	151	150	149
S	S		B	B
S	S		B	B
S	B		B	B

A combination of the statements given by the prisoners sitting in this part of the prison during 1945-1947 thus gives a rather complete picture.

SUPPLEMENT A

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SWEDISH AND RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES ABOUT RAOUL WALLENBERG TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN OTHER DOCUMENTATION FROM THE 22nd MAY 1951.

A.

The answer by the Foreign Minister on the 22nd May 1951 to an interpellation raised in the Second Chamber of Parliament by Mrs. I. Gärde-Widemar.

The member of this Chamber, Mrs. Ingrid Gärde-Widemar, has with the permission of the Chamber asked me if I can give a complete report on how the investigations about R.W. have been made and which measures that have been taken in order to ^{try to} save him as quickly and efficiently as possible. The interpellator states that in the discussions held lately it has been argued on one side, that the Foreign Office early got information that R.W. was alive but that the F.O. did not show enough energy to bring clarity to his disappearance and help him, while on the other side it has been stated, that the Foreign Office did not receive this information and therefore saw no reason to increase the activity in bringing R.W. help.

Concerning the disappearance of R.W. it has been confirmed that he on the 17th January 1945 left Pest accompanied by three Russian military persons. The day before, on the 16th January, the Russian Foreign Office informed the Swedish legacy in Moscow, that R.W. had been found and that the Russian military authorities took measures to protect him and his belongings.

Not until the 19th February did the F.O. receive some vague information about the fate of Minister Danielsson and the other members of the legacy. Only on the 23rd March came information that certain of these persons had arrived in Rumania. The real condition was that during the first months of 1945, the F.O. felt great anxiety for those members of the legacy, of whom nothing was known, while there was no reason to feel worried for R.W., as the Russian military authorities had him under protection.

When it became known where the rest of the legacy staff was to found, while no closer information about R.W. was received, the F.O. started the long row of appeals to the Russian authorities in order to learn where R.W. was and have him sent back to Sweden.

As the interpellator was especially interested to know what Sweden's representation in Moscow ^{has} achieved or done to help R.W., I here want to repeat

- a summary of the change of letters and telegrams between the F.O. and, chiefly, our legacy in Moscow concerning the investigations in this case.
- " 9.2.45 F.O. sent telegram to the legacy in Moscow about the anxiety for the fate of the legacy staff in Budapest. The legacy was asked to try to get information.
 - 13.2.45 Envoy Söderblom answered that he had repeatedly, both written and oral, reminded the Russian F.O. of the Swedes in Budapest.
 - 17.2.45 F.O. sent telegram to the legacy in M. that, if R.W. was found, he would get instructions when Envoy Danielsson could be found.
 - 17.2.45 F.O. sent telegram to the legacy in M. Great anxiety for Danielsson and others. Please investigate!
 - 19.2.45 Söderblom sent telegram. He had appealed to the Russian authorities on the 17.2.45
 - 8.3.45 F.O. sent telegram to legacy in M. When could R.W. be expected back?
 - 10.3.45 the legacy in Bukarest sent telegram. Danielsson was said to have been arrested on the 20.2.45. Söderblom was asked to investigate for D. 11.3.45. 12.3.45 Söderblom answered that he had asked Dekanosov hurry on the investigation.
 - 12.3.45 Söderblom sent telegram. 7.3.45 the legacy in Bukarest had informed that R.W. disappeared on the 17.1.45 when going away in a car.
 - 15.3.45 the F.O. was informed that the Hungarian Radio had informed that R.W., disappeared on the 17.1.45, probably was killed by the Gestapo agents.
 - 17.3.45 Söderblom was instructed to ask for information where Danielsson, Anger and R.W. were.
 - 21.3.45 Söderblom sent telegram that Mrs. Kollontay promised to hurry on the investigations for the Swedes in Budapest.
 - 23.3.45 the F.O. received from the legacy in Bukarest information that Danielsson together with several of the members of the Budapest staff had arrived in Rumania.
 - 27.3.45 the F.O. telegraphed the legacy in M. that in connection with the information about Danielsson and others was important to get information also on R.W.
 - 21.4.45 the F.O. instructs the legacy in M. to see Dekanosov and ask for investigations about R.W. (telegram)
 - 25.4.45 Söderblom reports that he has reminded Dekanosov, who promised investigation
 - 28.4.45 Bank director Marcus Wallenberg wrote to Mrs. Kollontay and asked for help in the investigations.
 - 19.5.45 Söderblom reported that he the day before had reminded Dekanosov again (telegram).
 - 5.6.45 The Military Attaché in Moscow turned to the military authorities.
 - 6.7.45 Söderblom wrote that because of the rumour that R.W. was in certainty, disguised, in Buda, he did not consider immediate new steps necessary.
 - 12.7.45 Mr. Sahlin in the F.O. wrote to Söderblom that the rumour mentioned above should not cause any break in the investigations. 14.8.45 Söderblom wrote, however, that he still did not consider it necessary to act from M. in the case.
 - 31.10.45 Söderblom was instructed to report on the result of the investigations about R.W. S. did so in a note of the 3.11.45.
 - 30.11.45 A new report by S. Abramov answered that the military authorities had again been instructed to investigate, but still no answer was achieved.
 - 3.1.46 Söderblom wrote he had talked to Abramov and Kollontay. 10.3.46 he wrote again and said he had turned again to the Russians and

given them certain information, among other things the names of the three military people, who were said to have been seen together with R.W. on the 17.1.45 in Pest.

30.4.46 S. reported a new reminder to Abramov and Mrs. Kollontay.

15.6.46 S. turned to Stalin, who promised investigation.

24.7.46 S reminded the Russian F.O.

28.11.46 the legacy in M. was instructed to make a new démarche. This was done by Barck-Holst on the 12.12.46 who handed over to Sysojev a written report. 13.12.46 Barck-Holst talked about the case with Losovski and 13.1.47 with Novikov.

30.1.47 Hägglöf took up the case with Novikov, who answered that in spite of thorough investigations still no trace of R.W. had been found.

9.4.47 Foreign Minister Undén talked about the thing with the Russian Minister in Stockholm. The latter promised to write to Moscow.

27.5.47 the F.O. instructed Sohlman to make a new démarche.

12.6.47 Sohlman asked Malik for a quick answer .

16.7.47 Sohlman reminded Vetrov

18.8.47 the Russian Foreign Office answered with a note (below)

Madame Kollontays conversation with Mrs. Günther, which the interpellator refers to and which is said to have taken place some months after R.W.'s disappearance, contained the same information as the earlier official Russian note. The Foreign Office already acted in the conviction that R.W. had been arrested by the Russians. The statements referred to by the interpellator, that the F.O. showed lacking activity because there were no reports on R.W.' being alive, thus give a wrong picture of the situation of the F.O. The fact that a number of people have found indications that R.W. could have been killed or have died, lacks great importance. To this day no proof of R.W.'s death has been achieved. Therefore the F.O. has all the time worked with the hypothesis that R.W. can be alive.

Earlier on different occasions, for example in two answers to interpellations, the measures taken by the F.O. in the R.W.-case have been reported. As there has been controversy as for the formulation of the démarches, I shall ^{quote} repeat the two latest Swedish notes to the Russian government together with the Russian answer.

Note from the Swedish legacy in Moscow to the Russian Foreign Office, dated the 3.11.45.:

"In a letter of the 16th January 1945 to the Swedish Minister Mr. Dekanosov was kind to inform that the Swedish citizen, the secretary at the Swedish legation in Hungary Raoul Wallenberg, had been found in Budapest, and that measures for his protection had been taken by the Russian military authorities. As after that no information concerning the fate of R.W. has been received, the Swedish Minister on the 24th April wrote to Mr. Dekanosov and asked for instructions to the Russian military authorities, under which pro-

tection R.W. was after he had been found in January this year, to take immediate measures for investigation after R.W. and to report all information. In accordance with instructions received the Swedish F.O. kindly asked to receive information about the result of the investigations. From Swedish side this question is given special importance with regard to R.W.'s being a member of the legation. A comprehensive report on the result of the investigations would from the Swedish side be highly appreciated. "

Letter delivered on the 12.12.46 by chargé d'affaires Barck-Holst to Mr. Sysojev in the Russian F.O.:

" In a letter ^{of the 16.1.45} addressed to the Swedish Minister in Moscow of that time, Mr. Staffan Söderblom, Vice Foreign Minister, Mr. Dekanosov, kindly reports, that the Swedish citizen, the secretary of the Swedish legation in Hungary, Raoul Wallenberg, has been found in the Benczyr Street in the part of Budapest captured by the Russians, and that measures were taken by the Russian military authorities to protect R.W. and his belongings. A large number of inquiries have then been presented by this legation concerning R.W., but as for the result of the investigations for R.W. no information at all has been presented by the Russian Authorities in question.

On the 15th June 1946 generalissimus Stalin received Minister Söderblom in audience and promised investigations for R.W..

When, after soon two years since R.W. was taken care of by the Russian military authorities, still no information about him has been given, the R.W.-case has attracted attention within the Swedish public opinion. Because of a question put in the Swedish Parliament, the Prime minister has made a report on the measures of investigation that have been taken, which can be seen in the enclosed memorandum.

With this new request in the case it is emphasized, that the Swedish government finds justice in expecting a definite answer of the result of the investigations, which a number of times have been promised by the Russian authorities."

Note from Vice Foreign Minister Vysjinskij to Envoy Sohlman, dated Moscow the 18.8.47:

" In connection with your asking for R.W.'s present abode in your conversation with assisting Foreign Minister J.A. Malik on the 12th June this year, I have asked the authorities in question for investigations. As a result of a careful examination it has been confirmed that R.W. is not

in the Soviet Union and that he is unknown to us. It is correct that the Russian Foreign Office on the 14th January 1945 received a short message, based on indirect statements by one of the commanders of a military force fighting in Budapest, of the fact that R.W. should have been found in the Benzur Street. At that point of time it was impossible to verify the message, as the fights of the city continued for about another month, and the Russian Army only on the 12th February 1945 could achieve domination over the city. To verify the message of the 14th January 1945 concerning R.W. careful investigations have been made, which, however, have not given any positive results, and the Russian officer who gave the statement has not been found. In the camps for ^{war-}prisoners R.W. has not been found.

It was with reference to this that the member of the Forging Office's collegium, K.V. Novikov, already on the 30th January 1947 at a conversation with the Swedish Envoy Mr. Hägglöf declared, that the Russian authorities in question during a rather long time had been occupied with the R.W.'case, but their attempts to find him had not given any positive results. K.V. Novikov stressed, that one should not ~~forget~~ ^{forget} ~~that~~ that R.W. had been in an area, where there were Russian troops, during a time of violent fights in Hungary, when anything could happen - on his own initiative R.W. could leave the territory held by the Russians, enemy air raids could come, R.W. could be shot in an attack by the enemy et. All further measures taken after the 30th January as for R.W. himself and the message about him had given no positive results. It only remains to suppose that R.W., during the fights in Budapest, had been killed or arrested by Szalase's men."

The intention of the Swedish démarches, that the Swedish government wanted to know where to find R.W. and have him sent back to Sweden, has of course been clear to the Russian authorities. It is absurd to believe that the Russians could have delivered a positive answer, if the Swedish démarches had been formed otherwise.

Envoy Sjöborg in the Foreign Office has lately been occupied with a certain revision of the material in the R.W.-case. The intention has been to systematize the comprehensive collection of the documents and to consider certain possibilities of actions. The examination which is now finished only means a section in the work by the Foreign Office in this question. However, I cannot take the responsibility to damage the thing we are all interested in by publishing the examination by Sjöborg of the testimonies and other details in the case.

The interpellator questions about the co-operation between on one side the Foreign Office and on the other R.W.'s relatives and the so-called Wallenberg-action. I am sure the interpellator must have noticed that from the latter side there have been sharp criticisms of the way the F.O. on several occasions have handled the case. However, I would not like to discuss this here, as I cannot see that further controversy in any way could serve the purpose, which is the same to the F.O., R.W.'s relatives and the so-called R.W.-action; to try to use all possibilities there are to find R.W. and have him sent back to Sweden.

B.

Note delivered by the Foreign Minister to the Russian ambassador Rodionov on the 11th February 1952.

Vice Foreign Minister Dekanosov informed the Swedish Minister in the Soviet Union, S. Söderblom, as follows:

"In accordance with a message from Budapest has, in the part of the city conquered by the Russians in the Benczur Street, the Swedish citizen R.W. been found, who says he is the secretary at the Swedish legacy in Hungary, about whom you told me in your letter of the 31st December last year. According to R.W. are the other members of the Swedish legacy in the western part of the city. The Russian authorities have taken measures to protect R.W. and what belongs to him."

Some months later the Russian ambassador of that time Madame Kollontay invited the wife of the Foreign Minister Günther to her home and among other things told her that R.W. was ^{alive} living in the Soviet Union and was well treated. A similar assurance has also in February 1945 been given to his mother, Mrs. Maj von Dardel, by Madame Kollontay.

As should be known to the Russian embassy, the Swedish ambassador in Moscow, after the reception of the letter of the 16th January 1945, commissioned by the Sw. government delivered several written as well as verbal appeals to the Russian government in order to learn where R.W. was and have him sent back to Sweden. In answer to these appeals the Vice Foreign Minister of that time, A. Vysjinskij, informed in a letter of the 18th August 1947 the Swedish minister in Moscow, R. Sohlman, that after the 14th January 1945 "careful investigations for R.W. were made, which however had not given any positive results" and that "all further measures taken after the 30th January

this year to examine the message concerning R.W. and to search for him, had been without success."

After the reception of Mr. Vysjinskij's letter, the Swedish authorities have continued their investigations to bring clarity to the fate of R.W.. Statements saying that R.W. had been killed in Budapest, that he could be found outside of the Soviet territory or that he could be found within Russia, all were examined. In spite of the negative answer which the Russian government gave to the latter point, the Swedish authorities, with regard to the conditions after the war, have not wished to exclude the possibility that R.W. might be in Russia, without the Russian government's being able to fix his place of residence and identity. The investigations by the Swedish authorities have been made most carefully, the credibility of the material has been thoroughly examined. During the last year the material has increased considerably. There is a number of statements confirming that R.W. from 1945 has been imprisoned in Moscow, part of the time in the Lefortovskaja Prison. On basis of the fact that R.W. has been within the Moscow territory, it should be possible for the Russian government, through a new investigation, to find out where R.W. is and what has happened to him. With reference to what is mentioned above the Swedish government requests, that the Russian government the measures needed to enable R.W.'s return to Sweden as soon as possible. The Swedish government finally wants to emphasize that it puts great importance to this case, the happy solution of which would in a valuable way strengthen the good connections between the Soviet Union and Sweden.

C.

Note from the Russian embassy in Stockholm to the Foreign Office on the 16th April 1952

(Translation)

With reference to the note by the Swedish Foreign Office of the 11th February 1952 the Russian Embassy herewith informs that the competent Russian authorities, according to the information received by the Embassy, do not have any additional information about the fate of R.W. to what was mentioned in A.J. Vysjinskij's letter to Mr. Sohlman on the 18th August 1947.

D.

Note delivered by the Foreign Minister to the Russian ambassador Rodionov on the 23rd May 1952

In a verbal note given by Foreign Minister Undén to the Russian ambassador Rodionov on the 11th February 1952 the Swedish government has requested that the Russian government should take the measures needed to have R.W. sent back to Sweden as soon as possible. The Swedish government has also emphasized the great importance that is put to this case.

As can be seen from the note the Swedish authorities, after the reception of the answer delivered by the Russian government in August 1947, have not, with regards to the conditions after the war, wished to exclude the possibility that R.W. could be in the Soviet Union, without his being found and identified. The result of the careful investigations by the Swedish authorities also shows a number of statements, which confirm that R.W. has been imprisoned in Moscow from 1945, part of the time in the Lefortovskaja Prison.

At a conversation with the Russian ambassador on the 11th February, in connection with the delivery of the note, Foreign Minister Undén among other things pointed out that he personally had taken part of the most important material and could not doubt its value as evidence. The Foreign Minister also asked the ambassador especially to emphasize the great importance the Swedish government puts on the case to the Foreign Minister Vysjinskij.

It is therefore with great surprise the Swedish government has received the answer by the Russian government of the 16th April 1952, in which is pointed out that the competent Russian authorities do not possess any additional information about the fate of R.W. to what is already mentioned in the letter from Vice Foreign Minister at that time A.J. Vysjinskij to Envoy Sohlman on the 18th August 1947. As to this letter the fate of R.W. was quite unknown to the Russian authorities.

Especially as for the question about R.W.'s disappearance in Budapest in the beginning of 1947, there is absolutely no doubt that he was taken care of by Russian authorities. Certain members of the Swedish legacy and other people have, in connection with and shortly after the conquest of Budapest by the Russian army, been called to examinations by Russian authorities. From the examinations it is clear that the Russian authorities in question considered themselves possessing certain material, which would show, that R.W. during his activity at the Swedish legacy in Budapest had made out false passports or other legitimation papers to people, who stood close to the Hungarian regime of that time, and that he was suspected of illegal information activity. The Swedish government wants firmly to point out that such suspicions against R.W. must be considered quite baseless.

If passports or legitimation papers have in some cases been found in the wrong hands, this should not be put on R.W., but such cases have to be explained through illegal actions or or forgery made by other people in the chaotic conditions during the conquest of the city by the Russian army. R.W.'s wish was to help the Jewish people and also other people severely persecuted by the Hungarian regime of that time.

With reference to the information about R.W.'s being taken care of in the Soviet Union, which the Swedish government is in possession of, the Swedish government wishes to ask the Russian government, in case of closer information on the statements concerning R.W.'s fate after 1945, which have been received through the examinations by the Swedish authorities, whether it is prepared to make those investigations, to which this information gives reason. Finally the Swedish government again wants to stress the great importance it puts on this question.

E.

Verbal note, together of a written form of the statement, given to Secretary Lundberg by the Russian Ambassador Rodionov on the 5th August 1953.

(Translation)

In connection with the fact that you, at your conversation with me on the 3rd June, again touched upon the question about the fate of the Swedish diplomat R.W., who disappeared during the street fights in Budapest in the beginning of 1945, and in connection with the appeals lately made by Mr. Sohlman in this question, I have been commissioned to tell you as follows: As already has been informed in the notes of the Russian Foreign Office and the Russian ambassador to Sweden and at conversations with members of the Swedish embassy in the Soviet Union, the competent Russian authorities have made careful investigations concerning R.W. through which it has been confirmed that R.W. has not been or is not in the Soviet Union and that he is unknown to us. If one considers that R.W. disappeared in Budapest at the time for bitter fights, one ought to presume that he either was killed in the street fights or arrested by members of the Szalasi regime.

Meantime, during some years, the R.W. case has been used in the most shameless way to favour Russian anti-relations. Lately some Swedish papers have published abusive invented articles about R.W. stating they based their information on statements from some kind of witness.

The Russian Embassy has full right to confirm information earlier given by us in this question and tell you that all attempts to combine the

question about the fate of R.W. with his supposed stay in the Soviet Union are quite baseless.

F.

Memorandum delivered by ambassador Sohlman to Vice Foreign Minister Zorin in Moscow on the 29th September 1954

On the 13th January 1945 R.W. contacted the Russian general in command in Pest in order to discuss problems with the Russian officers, which the Swedish legation met in connection with the Russian troops' advancing into the city. On the 16th January the Russian Foreign Office informed, that R.W. was protected by the Russian troops. On the 17th January said goodbye to his staff in the part of Pest set free by the Russians and went together with his driver, Vilmos Langfelder, escorted by Russian officers to Debrecen to contact Marshal Malinovsky. Since then R.W. is disappeared. On different occasions information has come from the Russian side saying that R.W. has not been and is not in the Soviet Union.

At the investigation, made by the Foreign Office, complete evidence has been achieved that R.W. after his disappearance in Budapest has been imprisoned in the Soviet Union.

Soon after his disappearance statements about the fate of R.W. started reaching the Foreign Office and are still coming. These statements have been carefully examined also in cases, when even from the beginning there was reason for suspicions against the reporters. It has appeared that most of the statements have been false or most hard to judge. The reasons why so many false statements have reached us are of different kinds. R.W. was a well-known man in Budapest and after his disappearance a myth-creating appeared. The articles in the papers about him stimulated several imaginative persons to give statements. Certain reporters have tried to make themselves interesting or achieve personal advantages by giving statements, while others have been offers to all kinds of mistakes. All such false statements have been dismissed.

To be accepted by the Foreign Office as quite trustworthy a statement must be spontaneously given without influence by leading questions, what has been written in the papers or by rumours, it must contain information, which could not have been received in any other way than through contact with R.W. or his closest surroundings in the prison and that the statements can be confirmed by other reliable reports independent of other witnesses.

Beside such fully confirmed testimonies there are testimonies, which carry all signs of reliability but have not been verified by independent reports. Such conditions as a witness's subjectively making a general reliable impression has not been accepted, but only objective facts possible to verify.

From the statements it can be seen, that R.W. and Langfelder after being arrested in January 1945, were brought to Moscow, where they in the beginning of February were put in prison. They were separated from each other. Later in the spring R.W. was brought over to the Lefortovskaja Prison. First he was put in a cell on the second floor and was then moved up to a cell on the third floor, situated about above the cell where he was first. The information about R.W.'s stay in the Lefortovskaja Prison has been confirmed by six witnesses. These witnesses have not known each other's testimonies, which have been given quite independent of one another and which have been on many points identical. It appeared that they knew of details concerning R.W. as well as Langfelder, of which they could not have received knowledge in any other way than through direct or indirect contact with these persons during their stay in Russian prisons.

After the Swedish démarche in June 1947 and before the Russian answer was given on the 18th August 1947 and some time after that, the Russian prison authorities took certain measures in connection with the R.W.-case. Among other things a number of prisoners were questioned, who had had contact with R.W. or Langfelder, about their knowledge of these two persons. It clearly appears, as well from the examinations as from other conditions, that certain high police officers well knew of R.W.'s and Langfelder's imprisonment.

Beside the six witnesses, mentioned above, more than 20 trustworthy testimonies are achieved, which confirm R.W.'s stay in Russian prisons at different times. However, what is already mentioned must be enough to give hints for investigations.

In the first phase of the investigation it was quite inconceivable why R.W. was kept in the Soviet Union. However, it has been necessary to create a hypothesis concerning the reasons for his being kept. Several circumstances point at the explanation that the Russian police suspected R.W. of espionage. Such suspicions do not excuse the violation of R.W.'s diplomatic immunity but could have been the motive for his being kept.

The circumstances causing the creation of this hypothesis will here be reported.

During the investigation it soon became known that to different witnesses the Russian police expressed their accusations against R.W. of espionage for the Germans as well as for the Americans. People employed by the Swedish legation as well as other people in R.W.'s surroundings were questioned by the Russian police concerning R.W.'s activity, on which occasions these suspicions were expressed. Later people returning from Russian imprisonment have related that different prisoners, who had been in contact with R.W. or Langfelder in the prisons in Moscow, had been questioned on the same facts. It should be noted that these returning prisoners had no knowledge of the examinations with people in Budapest. Several statements quite independent of each other but with unanimous contents thus are achieved on this point.

The Foreign Office has tried to find out, whether there were any circumstances, which could cause such mistakes within the Russian police. There is no concrete information on what the suspicions really are founded. However, there are three circumstances, which could have caused the suspicions.

The Swedish B-department in Budapest, to which R.W. did not belong, although his services sometimes were taken advantage of, also took care of certain Russian war prisoners, because of the commission to serve the Russian interests. In order to be indentified these prisoners had been questioned on their names, residence, which unit they belonged to etc. This examination could possibly have been understood by the Russian police as attempts to find out military secrets. The reason for the examination was not the mentioned, and R.W. had nothing to do with it.

During his activity to help persons, persecuted by the Germans, - which activity will be treated in detail later - R.W. made out certain preliminary identification papers, so-called "protection passports". After some time unauthorized people started forging these in large amounts. Real passports had been stolen or transferred from the owners. Several false or illegally used passports thus had come into the hands of the nazis or the "arrow-cross" organization. R.W. could not be charged with this, but the Russian police could possibly, as passports had been found with such people, have got the wrong impression that R.W. protected Fascist elements.

The third circumstance, which could have caused suspicions against R.W. is more complicated. From statements by Russian policemen during the examinations mentioned above it seems clear, that the Russians did not believe in R.W.'s humanitarian activity in Budapest. This activity was quite unique.

It was due to the abnormal conditions during the period when the Nazi organization fell to pieces in Hungary, and probably ^{there has been} no similar activity in any other country. The partly successful efforts made by representatives for the Swedish authorities at the end of the war to save people from the persecutions in Germany were of quite another kind. Therefore there is reason to relate a little about R.W.' activity. The following description is word by word taken from a summarized report on the activity of the legation. The report was made by First Secretary of the legation Per Anger, who was active in the legation in Budapest during 1944 and to its dissolution at the beginning of 1945, and has not been written with respect to R.W.'s disappearance.

" When the Germans took over the power, new and difficult problems appeared to the legation. During his conversation with Horthy the day before the marching into the city, Hitler had among other things demanded that the problem of the Hungarian Jews had to be solved. It was considered that Hungary showed a certain inability of handling this problem, and that one million Jews in the country, of which 300.000 in Budapest, could be a dangerous fifth column in the back of the German army. Already some days after the conquest one started to arrest Jews in important positions. Lots of Jews who guessed what would happen went to the neutral legations and asked for help. In the reception room at the Swedish legation people seeking help crowded and there was a queue far out in the street. Gradually almost all civil rights were taken away from the Jewish population in the country. It was prescribed that all Jews were to carry a yellow star on his coat. After some time they were gathered in special camps or houses, marked with a yellow star, and they were not allowed to go outside. Every day their sufferings increased. At last ghettos were set up, which were the last stage before the gas chambers in Auschwitz or Birkenau. Our possibilities to help all those who hoped for Swedish help were most limited. Seen from the legal view the legation could only help Swedish citizens and citizens of the countries, whose interests because of the war were served by Sweden in Hungary. However, something had to be done, and fast, because each day the situation of the Jews became worse. At first we made out preliminary Swedish passports - a kind of travel document, which under certain circumstances could be given also to people who were not Swedish citizens. - to persons connected with Sweden through relationship or business relations. At first these preliminary passports did not offer much protection, but after some time, after negotiations with the

Hungarian authorities, the legation managed to establish that the owner of those passports were treated as Swedish citizens and did not have to carry the yellow star. In that way they as a rule escaped internment and deportation. Later certificates were made out for Jews, for whom their relations had applied for Swedish citizenship. The value of these certificates, which preceded the "protection passports" made out during R.W.'s time, was at the first glance discussable. However the intention was at first hand to save time, and we were encouraged in our continued efforts by people, who at razzias and examinations had managed to escape with help of these documents.

After a short time the legation had made out 700 preliminary passports and certificates. The whole legacy worked practically night and day during these months."

The Minister asked the Foreign Office to enlarge the staff, and R.W. was sent down as Secretary of the legation. At his disposal in the help activity R.W. did not only have Swedish money but also money sent by Jews in America through War Refugee Board. About R.W.'s activity Anger relates:

" R.W.'s activity had gradually been increased. A number of offices were opened in different parts of the city, and his staff consisted of about 400 persons. R.W. managed to make the Hungarian authorities confirm that the employed Jews did not have to carry the yellow star. In the department the protection passports were made out, that is legitimation documents signed by the Minister, in which it said that the owner and his belongings were under the protection of the Swedish legation until a departure to Sweden could be possible. The Swedish government had declared itself ready to receive all Jews possessing protection passports. The Hungarian government promised that these Jews would not be deported. They were allowed to live in special houses, which the legacy rented in Pest, the so-called "Swedenhouses". The number of protection passports, acknowledged by the Hungarian authorities, was 5.000. Later, without the knowledge of the authorities, more and more Jews secretly were brought to these houses. The total number of Jews saved in this way was soon more than doubled, or 10.000 - 15.000 people.

Also other foreign legations followed the example of the Swedes and started making out legitimation papers similar to the protection passports. They managed, in consultation with R.W.'s department, to make the authorities give their permission to the erection of another number of houses, which could be used by Jews who had these documents. Under Swedish direction the food supply to the foreign houses was organized and special hospitals were erected."

What has here been mentioned probably clearly enough describes the kind of R.W.'s activity. The Russian police however, have found it difficult to believe the reports on R.W.'s activity. They have thought that R.W. had other, secret intentions. The fact that American Jews partly payed the help action for the Hungarian Jews has by the Russian police been considered proof of R.W.'s spying for the Americans.

So the terrible tragedy occurred, that R.W., who during a long time daily risked being killed by the Nazis and members of the "arrow-cross" and who made a heroic personal contribution to save people, among them also non-Jewish socialists and communists, from the Fascist terrorists, has been suspected of being a spy and has been arrested.

G.

Statement by the Foreign Minister in Parliament on the 2nd November 1955

Referring to Mr. Ohlin's question about R.W. I want, without approaching the matter too closely, to point out that an intensive investigation is being made in the Foreign Office with constant contact with the relatives and that because of this a large number of evidence has been achieved. Some of the statements, which were published in the press in connection with the German war prisoners' returning from the Soviet Union, we thus already knew of. I discussed this matter with members of the Russian government during my visit to Moscow in 1954 and after that we sent the material we then had to the Russian Foreign Office. Later on some occasions further reports have been sent to leading members of the Russian government. The answer to earlier appeals has been that R.W. was not in the Soviet Union. At the latest démarches, however, has been added that if R.W. was found, he would be sent back to Sweden. We consider this a promise and will also in future continue reminding of it and demand that the mystery R.W. will finally be solved in the only way all our people hope and wait for. I do not consider it appropriate saying more in this matter at present.

H.

Verbal report, together with written form of the statement by the Foreign Minister to the Russian Ambassador Rodionov on the 8th November 1955

(Translation)

I have asked you to come and see me to be able to hand over to you part of my statement in Parliament the other day, namely the part in which I touch upon the R.W.-case.

Prime Minister Bulganin, as well as President Vorosjilov, has declared that if found R.W. will be passed on to Swedish authorities. I ask you once more to express to the Russian government the anxiety this case since ten years causes us.

We possess convincing evidence that R.W. has been brought to the Soviet Union and been imprisoned accused of espionage. For years the Foreign Office has been gathering and comparing the material concerning the fate of R.W. that has reached us from different directions. The release of German, Austrian and other war prisoners during these last weeks had supplied us with new evidence but also made the Swedish public opinion still more impatient.

Although the new information still has not been enough examined or put together to be presented to either the Russian government or the Swedish public, I have already now wanted to draw the attention of the Russian government to the importance of this affair both from humanitarian and political views.

I.

Note delivered by the Foreign Minister to the Russian Ambassador Rodionov on the 10th March 1956.

On the 8th November 1955 Foreign Minister Undén informed the Russian ambassador in Stockholm, that the Swedish government possesses convincing evidence that the Swedish citizen, the secretary at the Swedish legation in Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg has been brought to the Soviet Union and imprisoned there accused of espionage. This information was one of the numerous démarches, which since more than 10 years have been sent to the Russian government from the Swedish government in order to bring clarity to the fate of R.W., after he was taken care of by the Russians in Budapest in the middle of January 1945.

Thus earlier in Moscow on the 29th September 1954 a comprehensive memorandum has been delivered by Ambassador Sohlman, in which among other things the demands were stated, which the Swedish government puts on the statements concerning R.W.'s stay in the Soviet Union, in order to have these acknowledged as fully reliable.

After the report of the 8th November 1955, mentioned above, in which also was stated that the Swedish Foreign Office lately has received further evidence of R.W.'s stay in the Soviet Union from persons who have returned from Russian imprisonment, this material has been carefully examined and compared.

Further another great number of testimonies have reached us and gone through the same careful treatment. All these evidences fill the demand of full reliability.

A great number of the statements about R.W.'s being taken care of by Russian authorities in Budapest and about his later stay as prisoner in the Soviet Union has been signed under oath by the reporter in question and been legalized by the notary public. These statements have then been examined by juridical experts, and a certification of the fact that there is full evidence of R.W.'s being taken care of by the Russian authorities in Budapest and of his imprisonment in the Soviet Union is enclosed.

The Swedish government sets its greatest hopes upon the fact that President Vorosjilov and Prime Minister Bulganin earlier stated, that R.W. would be sent back to Sweden if he was found in the Soviet Union.

With reference to what is mentioned above the Swedish government considers all requirements present to be able to find R.W. and send him back to Sweden. Finally the Swedish government wishes to draw the attention of the Russian government to the great importance the government and the Swedish public opinion attaches to this case and wishes to emphasize, that a satisfying positive solution of this question can only contribute to the strengthening of the good relations between the two countries. Therefore it should be of great common interest to both countries mutually to help each other in this question, and therefore the Swedish government counts with the sincere contribution of the Russian government to the solution of this urgent problem.

Enclosure to Supplement A:I:

We, the undersigned, previous members of the Swedish Supreme Court, have in the Swedish Foreign Office examined a great number of written statements concerning the Swedish citizen, the secretary of the Swedish legation in Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg together with other documents in connection with this. The persons who have given the statements are Italian, Swiss, German, Hungarian and Austrian citizens together with stateless persons. Most of them have earlier been imprisoned in the Soviet Union.

The statements have been given to members of the Swedish Foreign Ministry and the Swedish state police and are, when the circumstances have permitted, legalized by the notary public.

From the instructions by the Foreign Office to the persons receiving the statements ~~and~~ from the latter's memorandums of the conversations and from the signed statements it is clear that the contents of the

statements have not been influenced by questions of other things that could have disturbed the reporter's own memorized picture of the events they have experienced and described.

The statements are based partly on personal contact with R.W., partly on contact with him through communications in the prisons and partly on stories told to the reporters by other prisoners who have had personal or other contact with R.W. The statements are full of details of the kind that knowledge of these could not have been achieved in any other way than the ones mentioned above.

These statements from different places referring to different times are, although given quite independantly of each other, on essential points unanimous, and the different statements thus support each other.

With reference to what has appeared in this case we express our conviction that there is no doubt that R.W., after his being taken care of by the Russian authorities in the middle of January 1945, then has been imprisoned in the Soviet Union, and that the material referred to according to Swedish law comprises conclusive proof of this.

Stockholm the 2nd March 1956

Rudolf Eklund

Erik Lind

J.

Note delivered by the assisting head of the Scandinavian department of the Russian Foreign Office, Mr. Gribanov, to p.t. chargé d'affaires, Mr. Petri, in Moscow on the 19th March 1956.

(Translation)

The Russian Foreign Office expresses its esteem for the Swedish Embassy and, confirming the reception of the Swedish government's note of the 9th March this year concerning the Swedish citizen R.W., has the honour of the following declaration.

In connection with repeated appeals concerning the fate of R.W. by Swedish authorities, it has from the Russian side been answered that as the result of a control made by Russian authorities it has been confirmed that R.W. is not in the Soviet Union.

Concerning the references in the Swedish note, mentioned above, to some kind of testimonies about R.W. by war prisoners, released from further imprisonment in the Soviet Union, is is - which is quite obvious - impossible to accept these testimonies as satisfying and in any way trustworthy, as they

contradict facts received through a careful investigation by Russian authorities.

The Foreign Office finds it necessary to confirm, that the explanations earlier given to representatives for the Swedish government by leading persons of the Russian government that R.W. is not in the Soviet Union are exhaustive and definite. The Foreign Office has nothing to add to the explanations mentioned above.

K.

Swedish-Russian communiqué of the 3rd April 1956 published in connection with the Prime Minister's and the Minister's of Home Affairs visit to Moscow.

Invited by the Russian government the Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander has visited Moscow from the 29th March to the 5th April.

The Prime Minister T. Erlander together with the Minister of Home Affairs G. Hedlund who accompanies him has in Moscow negotiated with Mr. N.A. Bulganin, Mr. N.S. Chrustjev, Mr. V.M. Molotov and other leading persons in the Soviet Union.

In these conversations the following persons from the Swedish side also took part: Ambassador R. Sohlman, Ambassador G. Jarring, chargé d'affaires L. Petri, the Prime Ministers personal secretary O. Palme, second secretary of the Foreign Office G. Lorentzon and press attaché S. Frychius.

From the Russian side the following persons took part: Foreign Trade Minister I.G. Kabanov, Culture Minister N.A. Mihajlov, Vice Foreign Minister V.S. Semjonov, Ambassador K.K. Rodionov the head of the Scandinavian department of the Russian Foreign Office M.V. Gribanov, secretary of embassy N.M. Lunkov and secretary of embassy A.M. Aleksandrov.

During the conversations the representatives for the two countries had an open and useful change of opinions, chiefly on the Swedish-Russian relations but also concerning general international questions, vital to the interests of both parts. The conversations were carried out in the atmosphere of friendship that characterize the relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union.

.....

From the Swedish side the great importance of the question about the fate of the in Budapest at the end of the war disappeared Swedish diplomat R.W. was emphasized. During the conversations material concerning R.W. was handed

over from the Swedish side with the request that the Russian authorities examine this material. On the Russian side a readiness to do so was declared. At the same time was declared that R.W., if he was found in the Soviet Union, of course would be allowed to go home. A report concerning the result of the investigation will be given through the diplomats.

.....

L.

Press communiqué from the Foreign Office on the 14th July 1956

The Russian Embassy in Stockholm has today informed the Foreign Office that information about the result of the investigations by the Russian authorities concerning R.W. will shortly be given. According to the message from the Embassy these authorities are working on a detailed examination of the material delivered by the Swedish side. The Foreign Office has as earlier emphasized the importance of a quick answer.

M.

Memorandum delivered by the p.t. chargé d'affaires Petri to Vice Foreign Minister Zacharov in Moscow on the 27th September 1956

At the visit of Prime Minister Erlander and Minister Hedlund to Moscow at the change of month March-April a detailed material concerning the Swedish secretary of legation R.W. was handed over to Foreign Minister Molotov. From the Russian side was declared, that this material would be carefully examined and that the result of the test would then be informed to the Swedish government. Because of a request from the Russian Embassy in Stockholm on the 4th May 1956 the Swedish Foreign Office on the 12th May delivered certain supplementary material to the Embassy.

On the 14th July the Embassy informed the Foreign Office that an answer would be given as soon as possible in the R.W.-case.

Almost half a year has now passed, since the Russian government promised to start their new investigations. The Swedish government establishes that during this time, during which repeated reminders have been sent to the Russian authorities, no information about the result of the investigations has been given.. Because of this the government again wants to point out the great importance that is attached to this case. The Swedish government as well as the Swedish public is most disappointed that the Russian government has not given any information about what has hitherto appeared through the investigations.

N.

Memorandum delivered by Ambassador Sohlman to Vice Foreign Minister Zacharov in Moscow on the 17th November 1956

More than seven months now have passed, since the Russian government in connection with Prime Minister Erlander's and Minister Hedlund's visit to the Soviet Union promised to investigate about secretary of legation R.W. on basis of the material delivered from the Swedish side. The result was to be reported through diplomats. At the visit of the government delegation it was also promised that R.W., if he was found, would be allowed to go home.

On the 14th July 1956 Ambassador Rodionov, commissioned by his government, informed us that information on the investigations by the Russian authorities would be given shortly.

When Sweden's p.t. chargé d'affaires on the 27th September 1956 delivered an aide-mémoire in this matter to Vice Foreign Minister Zacharov, the latter supposed that an answer would be given in October.

The Swedish government finds it inconceivable that the Russian authorities have still not been able to complete the investigations and to inform the result. It again wants to express its great disappointment that the promises, at the visit of the members of the Swedish government, have still not been fulfilled, and it considers itself, while waiting for the final answer, to have the right to demand an immediate explanation to the delay.

O.

Memorandum handed over by Foreign Minister Gromyko to Ambassador Sohlman in Moscow on the 6th February 1957

(Translation)

In connection with the Swedish government's demand the Russian government commissioned the Russian authorities in question to examine the material concerning R.W., which had been received from the Swedish side at the Russian-Swedish negotiations in Moscow in March-April 1956 and in May 1956.

At the investigation of this material the Russian authorities have carefully examined the archives for registration of prisoners and questions of examinations trying to find information on R.W. Moreover many persons have been questioned, who could possibly have any connection with the conditions mentioned in the material received from the Swedish side.

However no information whatsoever has been found about R.W.'s stay in the Soviet Union. None of the questioned people knew anybody with the name Wallenberg.

In connection with this the Russian authorities in question have carefully examined the documents in the archives of all departments of certain prisons. As the result of such an examination a document of the archives in the medical ward in the Ljubljanskaja Prison has been found, which is reason to consider as referring to R.W. This document is a report written by hand - addressed to the previous Minister of State Security Abakumov and written by the head of the medical ward of this prison A.L. Smoltsov - of the following contents:

" I report that the prisoner Walenberg, known to you, suddenly died in his cell last night. In connection with your instructions personally to keep supervision of Walenberg I ask for instructions about who shall make the post-mortem examination in order to decide the cause of death.

17.7.1947

Head of the sanitary department
Colonel in the medical service - Smoltsov"

On this report there is a note written by Smoltsov's hand; "Have personally informed the minister. Order has been given of cremating of the corpse without post-mortem examination. 17.7. Smoltsov."

It has not been possible to find any other information in form of document or testimony. A.L. Smoltsov died on the 7th May 1953.

In reference of what is mentioned above the conclusion must be drawn that R.W. died in July 1947.

R.W. was obviously arrested together with other persons in the territory of the war actions of the Russian troops. At the same time it must be considered without doubt that the later imprisonment of R.W. and the false statements about him, which by certain previous leaders of the safety departments during a row of years have been given to the Russian Foreign Office, were a result of Abakumov's criminal activity. Abakumov, who had carried on activities synonymous with crime to the Russian laws and who had worked to cause the Soviet Union all kinds of injuries, was sentenced and shot in accordance with sentence by the Russian Supreme Court.

The Russian government expresses its sincere regrets for what has happened and its deep sympathy with the Swedish government and with R.W.'s relatives.

P.

The Swedish government's declaration on the 7th February 1957

The Russian government has from its investigations drawn the conclusion that R.W. died in Russian prison in July 1947. The responsibility of his imprisonment and of the false information earlier given is put on the Russian "safety authorities", and the Russian government expresses its sincere regrets for what has happened.

Concerning the answer it can now be established that on the Russian side now is admitted that R.W. has been imprisoned in the Soviet Union. So far the answer is identical with the Swedish evidence material. However, it must be deeply regretted that the answer contains such short information. Nothing is said about the reason why R.W. was imprisoned or about his fate during those years. We expect that, if further material is found in the Soviet Union, we shall immediately be informed.

For R.W.'s mother and relatives, who during so many years have been living in terrible uncertainty, the Russian report must mean a deep tragedy. They have our deep sympathy.

Q.

Note delivered by Ambassador Sohlman to vice Foreign Minister Zacharov on the 19th February 1957

In the memorandum of the 6th February 1957 the Russian government has declared that from the investigations concerning the Swedish legation secretary R.W. the conclusion should be drawn that R.W. died in a prison in Moscow the night to the 17th July 1947. The responsibility of the imprisonment of the Swedish diplomat and of the false information, which since the 18th August during a long row of years has been given to the Swedish government, is put on the Russian safety authorities and the Russian government expresses its sincere regrets for what has happened. It is also informed that the person in the head of the safety department and the most responsible for the undue interference with R.W. has been sentenced to death and shot because of severe crimes.

Swedish opinion is with full right upset at what has happened in this matter. If the Russian safety authorities have been able to act so high-handedly, that they have imprisoned a diplomat of a neutral country and kept him in prison for 2½ years without reporting this to the Russian government or to the Foreign Office, this is in itself a condition from which

responsibility the Russian government cannot shrink. Through its regrets the Russian government has also admitted its responsibility. To this can be added that as long as R.W. was imprisoned in Moscow, the Russian government cannot have been unable, on account of the great number of démarches from the Swedish side, to get reliable information in the matter, if it had made those careful investigations it on several occasions had assured the Swedish government of.

In this connection it must be reminded of the fact that, the day before the day stated as the one of R.W.'s death, Ambassador Sohlman reminded of R.W. in the Russian Foreign Office. Before this about twenty Swedish reminders had been given in this matter in Moscow, after Vice Foreign Minister Dekanosov on the 16th January 1945 in a letter to the Swedish legacy in Moscow had informed that R.W. had been found and taken care of by the Russians.

It is hard for the Swedish government to believe that all other documents but the report mentioned in the Russian government's memorandum, concerning R.W.'s stay in Russian prisons, would be removed. It therefore expects that if further material is found in the Soviet Union, which can throw some light at what has happened to R.W., this will be informed to the Swedish Foreign Office. The Swedish government reserves itself the right to deliver the additional material concerning R.W., which the Swedish government considers important for further investigations in the Soviet Union.

SUPPLEMENT B

STATEMENTS BY PERSONS OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITY, RETURNED FROM RUSSIAN IMPRISONMENT, WHO HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GIVE INFORMATION ON RAOUL WALLENBERG'S AND WILMOS LANGENFELDER'S IMPRISONMENT IN THE SOVIET UNION.

1.

I, Gustav Richter, living in Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Herderstrasse 14, herewith gives the following declaration and am always prepared to confirm it under oath. At the end of the war I was police attaché at the German legation in Bukarest.

On the 23rd August 1944 I was arrested in Bukarest and after a short imprisonment there I was brought by air via Tecuci to Moscow, where I arrived on the 7th September 1944. At the arrival in Moscow I was put in the Le-fortovskaja Prison, cell 142, on the second floor, together with the German lieutenant colonel Max Braun and the German consul general in Bukarest Dr. Schellhorn.

On the 17th January 1945 I was moved over to the Ljubljanskaja Prison, cell 123. In this cell there was then an Austrian, lieutenant Scheuer. On the 31st January 1945 Raoul Wallenberg, secretary at the Swedish legation in Budapest was put into the cell.

R.W. and I soon became friends. During the months we spent together in the Ljubljanskaja Prison he kept his spirits up and was in a good mood. R.W. told me that he had been sent to Budapest to help the Hungarian Jews by giving them Swedish protection passports. He had had great difficulties with the German authorities (representatives for the secret state police) in Budapest. As soon as the Russian troops had reached the city, R.W. had reported himself to the Russian military authorities. They had sent him from one department to another, together with his driver, Langfelder, and finally they had been arrested. They were both brought by train via Rumania to Moscow, where they were put into the Ljubljanskaja Prison. At the arrival at the prison R.W. and Langfelder were separated.

R.W. did not talk much about his relatives but he mentioned his mother and aunt. He said several times, "what will my relatives say when they learn that I am imprisoned." He was very particular about his reputation. I comforted him by saying that under those circumstances that would be no shame. R.W. also told me that he belonged to a well-known Banker's family in Sweden and had studied architecture in America and that his profession was architect.

During a conversation about Rumania I asked R.W. if a business ^{Wallenberg} ~~man living~~ ^{also by the name of} in Bukarest during the last war, who also was a Swedish citizen, could be related to him, which R.W. confirmed. R.W. spoke perfect English and German. During the time we shared the cell we changed addresses, and I still remember quite clearly, that I got from him a piece of paper with his name written down by hand, on which the "Foreign Office in Stockholm was stated as his address. This piece of paper was taken away from me at an inspection. Some time at the beginning of February 1945 R.W. wrote a letter addressed to the director of the prison, in which he protested against the treatment and against his becoming arrested. R.W. also referred to his Swedish citizenship and his status as diplomat and demanded the right to get in touch with the Swedish legation in Moscow. R.W. handed over this letter to the guard (Starji) on duty on the ground floor.

During the time R.W. spent together with me in the Ljubljanskaja Prison, he was only questioned one time. The inspector leading the examination among other things said to him: "Well, you are well-known to us. You belong to a great capitalis family in Sweden." R.W. was accused of espionage. The examination lasted about 1-1½ hours.

On the 1st March 1945 I was brought from cell Nr. 123 to cell 91 on the fifth floor of the Ljubljanskaja Prison. Schenzer was left alone together with R.W. in cell 123. From the 17th June 1945 to February 1948 I sat in different cells in the Lefortovskaja Prison.

On the 27th July 1947 at about 10 in the evening I was brought to an examination in the Lefortovskaja Prison. The questioning was led by a colonel from the Office for Home Affairs (NKVD). Beside him stood an interpreter, a lieutenant colonel, who spoke good German. I was asked with which persons I had been sharing cell during my imprisonment. I said the names and thereby also the name Wallenberg. They then asked me for whom I had related about R.W.. I answered that I had told my cell companions Wilhelm Rodde and Franz Langer about R.W. I also had to relate what R.W. had told me. I also told Amiral Werner Tillesen, who entered the cell after Franz Langer moved out, about the R.W.-case. After the examination I was brought to another cell, where I spent two weeks alone without permission to go out at all. After that I was placed in cell 72 and then because of deparation of the prison in cell 79. Up to the 23rd February I had to remain alone in these cells.

On the 23rd February the German citizens colonel Horst Kitschmann and amiral Werner Tillesen were put in cell 79 in the Lefortovskaja Prison.

*DBS - fel sid ne
Ingen sida fattas!*

Colonel Kitschmann, who had been sitting together with Langfelder, the driver of R.W., related that he, like me, had been brought to examination in the evening of the 27th July 1947. Through colonel Kitschmann I also learnt that consul general Rodde was in the cell, and through amiral Tillesen, that on the 27th July 1947 immediately after me also consul general Rodde was brought to examination.

In the end of March 1950 I was brought together with Kitschmann and Tillessen from the Lefortovskaja Prison to the Butyrskaja Prison. From there I was brought in the middle of March 1952 to the prison hospital in Vladimir, where I was again placed together with colonel Kitschmann. We sat in the Corpus II Department comprising about 60 cells.

Ludwigshafen am Rhein , 27 January 1956.

Gustav Richter

2.

I, Karl Supprian, living in Hamburg-Grossflottbek, Schwindstrasse 18, herewith gives the following declaration as a confirmation and supplement to earlier statements, and am always prepared to confirm my statements under oath.. At the end of the war I was secretary general at the German Scientific Institute in Bukarest, which was attached to the German legacy.

On the 23rd August 1944 I was interned by the Rumanian authorities, a short time after that I was arrested by the Russian troops in Bukarest and after a short imprisonment in Bukarest and Greceance brought to Moscow by air. I was put in the Lefortovskaja Prison on the 21st September 1944, where I remained until the 14th October 1948, and after that I was brought to the Vladimir Prison. In the Lefortovskaja Prison I was first placed on the second floor together with the press attaché at the German legacy in Bukarest, Dr. Kurt Weklisch, after that together with the member of the German legacy in Bukarest, Ernst Wallenstein. On the 18th April 1945, some days before my birthday, which is on the 20th April, I was brought into the neighbouring cell, where the two Italian diplomats deMohr and Ronchi from the Italian legacy in Sofia were.

After about one quarter of a year's time in the Lefortovskaja Prison I learnt to "knock". In this way I got connection from my cell 151 (after the 18th April 1945 nr. 152) with among others the following persons in the neighbouring cells:

1. On the second floor: a) Rensinghoff and Rantzau (cell 150); b) de Mohr, Ronchi and Simen (cell 152), b) after 18.4.45 (from my cell 152): Mohrman,

Pörzgen and Galfy. (In the other neighbouring cell there was, at least from time to time, a person, who was not German, probably a Japanese, with whom it was not possible to get connection through knockings, except from the daily greeting in English: Good morning!)

2. On the fourth floor: Only after 18.4.45 (from my cell 152): Wallenberg and Roedel. (Concerning Roedel I had already before the 18th March indirectly learnt that he was in the Lefortovskaja Prison.)

During the following time to 1947 I had continuous contact through knocking with the "Councillor of legation of the 1st class" in Bukarest, Mr. Willi Roedel, well-known to me from Bukarest, and with his cell companion R.W., secretary at the Swedish legation in Budapest. Usually I knocked directly to Roedel, but in some cases also to R.W.

Roedel informed me about R.W., that he belonged to a well-known Swedish family, and that he had been the head of an action to help the Jews in Budapest. R.W. was accused by the Russians for espionage byt sat "since year and day without examination". When I was first informed of the presence of a Swedish diplomat in the prison I was so surprised that I asked Roedel once more to confirm his report to avoid misunderstanding. Roedel repeated his information. Later I many times asked, "what does the Swede do?", or "is the Swede still there?", which Roedel each time clearly answered to.

Köln 21 January 1956

Karl Supprian

3.

I, Claudio de Mohr, Dr., cultural councillor at the Italian Embassy in Madrid, gives the following declaration and am always ready to confirm my statement under oath.

On the 18th September 1944 I was arrested by Russian troops at the border between Bulgaria and Turkey and brought first to Debrecen and after some days from there to directly to Moscow by air. I arrived there on the 22nd September 1944 and was immediately imprisoned in the Lefortovskaja Prison, cell 152, together with Mr. Simen and Mr. Ronchi, both from the Italian legacy in Sofia. I remained in the same cell up to April 1948. Mr. Ronchi remained with me all this time, while Mr. Simen was moved away on the 11th January 1945.

On the 7th November 1944, after some useless attempts, we managed to get connection with ~~with~~ the neighbouring cellnr. 153, in which sat Mr. Mohrmann, Mr. Pörzgen and a Hungarian Mr. Galfy. We also had continuous con-

nection with cell 151, in which at that time Mr. Supprian and Mr. Wallenstein were. This cell was abandoned on the 18th April 1945, and Mr. Supprian came into our cell, while Mr. Wallenstein was moved to cell 150. Cell 151 remained empty for some days. One night at the end of April we heard that two new prisoners were brought in there. They questioned them very often. At first we did not contact them. Very early one morning I heard, that our neighbours in cell 151 communicated a long time by knockings with another cell. We grasped later half of the report, and we could understand that one of the prisoners in German related that he had been arrested by the Russians in Budapest in January 1945. Then we tried to get direct connection with the prisoners in 151 and in this way we learnt that one of our neighbours was the German councillor of legation Willy Roedel and the other Mr. R.W. from the Swedish legation in Budapest. We were so surprised that a Swedish diplomat had been arrested that we many times asked for confirmation, which was given to us and which by us was sent on to Mr. Mohrman and Mr. Pörzgen. The contact with R.W. and Roedel was kept regular during a very long time. I had the definite impression and I am still convinced that R.W. and Roedel were in the neighbouring cell on the same floor. As my bed was placed at the wall between the cells 152 and 151, I am convinced that the knockings were done almost at the level of my bed. After several months there was a break in the connection with our neighbours, but one day we got contact with the cell above 151 and we found out that this was occupied by R.W. and Roedel. Roedel himself confirmed to us that he had been moved up the c. Then the contact with the cell above and with the other neighbouring cells continued more or less intensively, in German (through Supprian) as well as in French (through me) until my removal from cell 152. During this time we did not receive any message about any removal of R.W. and Roedel.

After I had been moved to cell 144 on the same floor in April 1948, I remained there, still together with Mr. Supprian and Mr. Ronchi, until the 29th July 1948. After that I was placed in cell 185 on the next floor, where I met Mr. Bergemann and colonel Schildknecht. At a conversation with Mr. Bergemann he mentioned, that he had had connection with R.W., when he (Bergemann) was in another cell on the same floor as 185.

After April 1948 I had no longer contact with either R.W. or Roedel.

Köln 21 January 1956

Claudio de Mohr

4.

The undersigned, Claudio de Mohr and Karl Supprian today met at the Swedish legation in Köln and had opportunity to discuss certain details in their statements, especially the question if Mr. R.W. and Mr. Roedel, before they were put in cell 203, were in a cell one floor below in the Lefortovskaja Prison was to be cleared out.

Mr. de Mohr insists, that R.W. and Roedel were in cell 151, one floor below. He has an exact memory of hearing R.W.'s and Roedel's knockings at the level of his bed, as also an exact memory of as well the break of the connection with R.W. and Roedel as, after the connection had been taken up again, Roedel's message that R.W. and Roedel had been moved to the floor above.

When Mr. Supprian during his stay in the Lefortovskaja Prison did not hear of any removal of R.W. and Roedel from one floor to another, he does not share Mr. de Mohr's opinion in this aspect. But he admits the exactness and carefulness of all other details in Mr. de Mohr's statement, and he considers that the same, as well as all other statements he knows of, confirms the undiscussable fact, that R.W. has stayed in the Lefortovskaja Prison.

Köln 21st January 1956

Claudio de Mohr

Karl Supprian

5.

I, Heinz-Helmut von Hinckeldey, living in Wiesbaden, Biebricher Allee 31, hereby gives the following declaration and am always ready to confirm my statement under oath.

At the time of my being arrested in Bukarest on the 1st September 1944 I was, ^{German}major of the general staff under the Rumanian general Garbea. After a short internment outside Bukarest I was brought by air to Moscow, where I arrived on the 21st September 1944. I was there put in cell 149 on the third floor of the Lefortovskaja Prison. With exception of shorter breaks in hospital I sat in this cell until March 1948. My cell companions during this time were the following German citizens:

Albert Laarmann, September 1944-March 1948 (dead 1949)

Sonderführer Günther Waschkau, September 1944-June 1945

General Piekenbrock and Envoy Zechlin (succeeded each other in the mentioned order, six weeks each, July-September 1945)

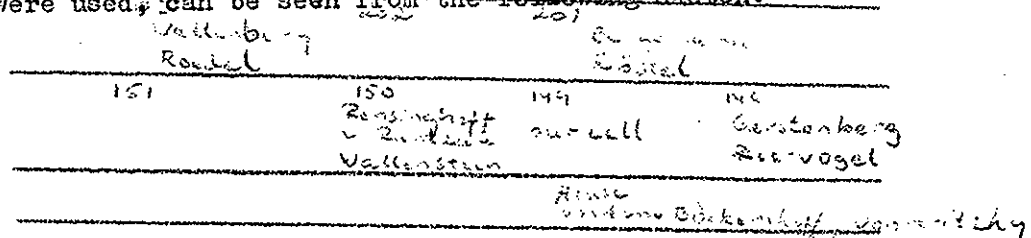
After that Laarmann and I were left alone in the cell until the 20th April 1947, when the German citizen, colonel Albert Dietl was brought into the cell.

My bed was standing at the wall to cell 150. Through knockings I had got contact with this cell after some time. In that cell were:

Bernhard Rensinghoff, Josias von Rantzau and Ernst Wallenstein.

After some time I also got direct contact with the Swedish diplomat R.W. and with the German citizen, councillor at the German legacy in Bukarest, Willy Roedel. These two sat in one of the cells diagonally above cell 149, that is above 150 or possibly 151. The numbers of the cells were put on the outside of the prison walls above the windows, so that we could read them at our daily walks in the prison yards. The difference in numbers between a cell on the second floor and the corresponding cell on the third floor was 52. So R.W. and Roedel must have been in cell 202 or 203. As a rule I knocked with Roedel. However, I also had direct contact with R.W.. My knockings with him were in German. In this way we changed addresses for example, and Wallenberg said that the bank firm Wallenberg in Stockholm was enough as address to him. The addresses, which Roedel for example had sewn into the lining of his sleeve, were however discovered and removed. I also learnt from R.W. (the name of Wallenberg was not unknown to me), that he had been arrested in Budapest, that he was accused of taking part in the Jew-actions in Budapest, and that he as a Swedish diplomat had several times very sharply protested against his being arrested. As a diplomat from a neutral country, R.W. had demanded to be put in connection with a representative for the Swedish legacy in Moscow. At the examinations he is said to have denied to answer, referring to his being a diplomat. When Envoy Zechlin was brought into our cell and learnt that R.W. was in one of the cells above us, he asked us to knock his regards to R.W., which were answered to by R.W.. Through Rensinghoff in cell 150 came a last message from R.W. and Roedel. It said: "We are brought away." The time for this message is after such a long time impossible for me to state definitely.

Our knocking-connections, for which generally the outside walls of the cells were used, can be seen from the following sketch:



Concerning R.W. I finally want to add that I was never examined or questioned about him.

6.

I, Ernst Wallenstein, living in Frankfurt am Main, Daneckerstrasse 22, herewith gives the following declaration and am always ready to confirm my statement under oath.

I was born on the 5th March 1906 and was at the time of my being arrested on the 2nd September 1944 scientific assistant at the German legation in Bukarest.

After being arrested in Bukarest I was brought by air to Moscow, where on the 7th September 1944 I was put in the Lefortovskaja Prison. After spending about one month together with the German citizens Willi Roedel and Franz Langer in a corner-cell on the second floor, probably cell 143, I was brought to the third cell counted from the stairs in the same row. In this cell I was sitting together with the German citizen Karl Supprian. After some time, some time in April 1945, I was moved to the fourth cell counted from the stairs. As cell companions in this new cell up to the beginning of 1948 I then got the German citizens Bernhard Rensinghoff and von Rantzau, both from the German legation in Bukarest.

After that I was put together with Rensinghoff and von Rantzau in another cell, probably 141, which was situated in the same wing on the same floor. During the time I spent together with Rensinghoff and von Rantzau in the fourth cell from the stairs, we started knocking-connections with our neighbours, and we managed to establish who those were:

On the same floor sat, counted from the stairs: in the first cell: Pörzgen and Mohrmann, both German citizens, from some time in October 1944 to about the end of 1947. In the second cell: Two Italians, one of whom was de Mohr and from April 1945 came Supprian, after we had been separated, into this cell. In the third cell: With this cell we had no connection, probably Russians were sitting there. The fourth cell was our own. In the fifth cell: Heinz-Helmut von Hinckeldey, from September 1944 to June 1948, Laarmann and one in Bukarest arrested German 'Sonderführer'. Later, about 1947, the German general Piepenbrok.

On the floor above, that is on the third floor, we had connection with the Swedish diplomat R.W. and Mr. Roedel, councillor at the German legacy in Bukarest. These two sat in the cell diagonally above us, in the cell which in our row was the third counted from the stairs. Our contact with R.W. and Roedel started about the change of year 1945/46. I still remember quite clearly the time for this, as R.W. had the intention to write a letter of protest and was not quite sure to whom he ought to send it. Through knockings we agreed that it would be best to send it to Stalin himself

and that it should be written in French. I suggested to address Stalin as 'Monsieur le Président', and also suggested the polite phrase 'Agréez, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma très haute considération'. I know that R.W. wrote such a letter and had it sent away by the guard. Of my own experience I know, that such letters really were passed on. This was seen from my own documents when they were read out before the accusation, according to the Russian prescription which says that before starting the process all documents have to be read out to the accused.

Through these knockings I also later learnt, that R.W. had possessed diplomat-passport, and that he had been commissioned by the Swedish government to help the Jews in budapest. R.W. was arrested as suspected of espionage, as he had been in a section occupied by the Russians. I have never been questioned about R.W.

p.t. Berchtesgaden, 1st February 1956

Ernst Ludwig Wallenstein

7.

I, Willi Bergemann, living in Kiel, Quinkestrasse 11, herewith give the following declaration as a confirmation and supplement to earlier statements and am always ready to confirm my statement under oath.

At the end of the war I was clerk at the German legacy in Bukarest. On the 21st September 1944 I was arrested in Timisiora and brought to Moscow. First I was put in the Lefortovskaja Prison. There I was sitting during the time September 1946 - May 1948 in cell 202, which was situated on the third floor. During the first time the German citizen Helmut Styhler and I were alone there. In April 1947 also Hans Joachim Röstel was put in the cell, who since October 1944 had been sitting together with Styhler and me, but who had been in hospital since August 1946, when we were sitting in cell 189. In December 1947 Röstel was again brought to hospital. In January 1948 the German Ernst Peter Krohner from Bukarest was brought into our cell, and in May Styhler was changed against Paul Iorke, telegraphist at the German legacy in Sofia.

During the time I spent in the Lefortovskaja Prison I sat in the following cells:

165	25th Oct. 1944 - 1st Sept. 1945
172	1st Sept 1945 - 28th Sept. 1945
189	28th Sept. 1945 - Sept. 1946
202	Sept. 1946 - May 1948
190	May 1948 - 21st July 1948
146	21st July 1948 - 26st Febr. 1949
137	26st Febr. 1949 - 8th March 1949
185	8th March 1949 - 31st March 1950

In several of these cells we managed to start connections with the neighbouring cells. The connections were maintained partly by knockings, partly we could, when we were sitting in the cells of the upper floor, use the waterpipes for our messages. The water pressure was often insufficient so that the waterpipe was empty. When the taps were opened it was possible to talk to the neighbouring cell, which had the waterpipe in common with our own cell. After we were placed in cell 202 we got contact with the neighbouring cell 203, as well through knockings as through the waterpipe.

In cell 203 sat at this time an official at a Swedish consulate, R.W., who had been secretary at the Swedish legacy in Budapest, together with Mr. Roedel, councillor at the German legacy in Bukarest. The connections with R.W. and Roedel were kept until the two moved from cell 203. This removal must have been done in March-May 1947. Among those who after that were brought into cell 203 were colonel Horst Kitschmann, the Hungarian colonel Hatz, the generals Wilhelm Mohnke from Berlin and Erik Hansen from Bukarest, as well as colonel Braun from Bukarest. R.W. was a very eager knocker. He spoke and knocked fluent German. He called us by knocking five times at a row. During this time I learnt about R.W. that he on the 13th January 1945 as representative for the Jew-actions had gone to the Russian head-quarters to negotiate with the Russians for better conditions for the Jewish people in Budapest. On this occasion R.W. was arrested and sent to Moscow as suspected of espionage.

While R.W. was in cell 203, he asked on repeated occasions to get information by the commissar about his fate. Thereby it was always referred to the conference that was to be held in Moscow in March 1947 and at which the fates of the prisoners were to be decided.

Kiel, 27th January 1956

Willy Bergemann

8.

I, Horst Kitschmann, living in Piding bei Reichenhall, Dorfstrasse 26, herewith give the following declaration and am always ready to confirm my statement under oath. At the end of the war I was colonel at the reserves of the army and was on the 21st May arrested in Germany and brought to Moscow by air, where I arrived on the 21st of June 1945. After spending one day in the Ljubljanskaja Prison, I was brought over to the Lefortovskaja Prison, cell 39 or 40. During the later part of July I was moved to cell 105 of the same prison. In this cell were already the German amiral Krafft and the Hungarian citizen Langfelder.

Langfelder was a powerfully built person, about 172 cm tall, he had red-blond hair combed back, blue eyes and a somewhat crooked nose. He was at that time probably about 30-35 years of age. Concerning Langfelder's address, I remember that an aunt of his owned one of the biggest mills in Budapest, which was worked in the name of Langfelder. Through L. I first heard about the Swedish diplomat Wallenberg.

Before Budapest's conquest, R.W. and Langfelder went to meet the Russian troops. When they had got contact with these, they were brought to a Russian staff in a village, where they were treated kindly. But when they wanted to return to Budapest they were arrested and treated like prisoners. Later they were brought to Moscow. Langfelder was still in November 1945 in cell 105 and was put in another cell some time in the beginning of December.

On the 8th of January 1946 I was brought over from cell 105 in the Lefortovskaja Prison to a cell on the top floor in the Ljubljanskaja Prison. In this cell I was placed together with the German general Weidling and the German Major Kuhn. In the neighbouring cell was the German general Voss. On the 1st July 1946 I was moved to a new cell in the Ljubljanskaja Prison, cell 123. I shared this cell with an Austrian named Scheuer. Later also amiral Voss came into this cell.

On the 28th February 1947 I was again moved over to the Lefortovskaja Prison, this time to a cell on the third floor.

In this cell the Hungarian colonel Hatz was put at the same time. Some months later, in June, the German major general Mohnke came to the cell.

About 11 o'clock in the evening the 27th or 28th July 1947 I was brought to examination. The leader of the examination was a colonel. Also a head of a subdivision, a major, took part in the hearing. Both were from the Office for Home Affairs. I was asked with which prisoners I had shared cell during my imprisonment. When I mentioned the name Langfelder, the leader of the examination asked what L. had told me. I then related what L. had told me about R.W. and their common experiences. I then had to state to whom I had talked about L. and R.W.. I then mentioned the following persons: Scheuer, Weidling, Kuhn, Voss, Hatz and Mohnke. After the examinations I was brought to a single cell. As a punishment because I had told my cell companions about L. and R.W. I had to spend all the time until the 23rd February 1948 in different single cells in the Lefortovskaja Prison. This day I was put together with the police attaché at the German legacy in Bukarest, the German citizen Gustav Richter, who earlier had been sitting together with R.W. in a cell in Ljubljanskaja Prison, and who, like me,

had been questioned about him. Richter and I were brought into a cell in the women's department of the Lefortovskaja Prison on the first floor, into which at the same time also amiral Tillesen was brought. On the 1st April 1950 I was brought over to the Butyrskaja Prison, where I remained until the 29th August 1951. After that I was once more brought to the Ljubljanskaja Prison. On the 2nd October 1951 I was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment without being put into court. After I had been sitting in a single cell again close to the kitchen, I was brought over to the Vladimir Prison, where I arrived on the 23rd October 1951. In the Vladimir Prison I came into Corpus III, cell 6, where I stayed until the 7th December 1951. Because of sickness I was then placed in Corpus II, the hospital department of the Vladimir Prison, cell 10. In this cell I was sitting alone, until the 19th March 1952, when Gustav Richter once more was put together with me. Up to the 11th September 1955 we were both sitting in a row of cells in Corpus II, until we at the end of September were brought over to Corpus III, where we remained until we were released. Piding bei Reichenhall, the 31st January 1956 Kitschmann

9.

I, Dr. Anton Mohrmann, p.t. councillor of the German legation in Sofia, living in Bad Godesberg, Wurzerstrasse 17, herewith gives the following declaration as confirmation and supplement to earlier statements and am always ready to confirm my statement under oath.

On the 18th September 1944 I, together with the rest of the staff at the German legation as well as the members of the Italian legation in Sofia, was arrested by Russian troops in Bulgaria. Together with 11 persons of this group I was brought to Moscow, where I arrived on the 22nd September. I was immediately put in the Lefortovskaja Prison, second floor, cell 153. Into the same cell Mr. Pörzgen and later also Mr. Galfy were brought. When in March 1947 I was brought from this cell to cell 154, third floor, both Mr. Galfy and Pörzgen had already left the cell.

To the right of the cell - if one from inside faced the door - there was a staircase; to the left was a cell, in which Mr. Simen, Mr. de Mohr and Mr. Supprian were. Through knockings we had direct contact with these. Through these we heard about the presence of the Swedish diplomat R.W. and Mr. Roedel, who were both placed in a cell on the floor above us.

From what I can remember I had the impression that both earlier had been sitting on our floor for a short time. From December 1946, after what I remember, I had no more connection with them.

Köln, the 28th January 1956

Anton Mohrmann

10.

I, Wilhelm Mohnke, living in Hamburg, Sievekingsallee 19, herewith gives the following declaration and am always ready to confirm my statement under oath.

At the time for my being arrested in Berlin on the 4th May 1945 I was major general, commandor of the government quarters in Berlin, and was brought to Moscow by air, where I spent the time from the 9th May 1945 - 15th May 1947 in the Butyrskaja Prison and the time 15th May 1947 - 30th March 1950 in the Lefortovskaja Prison. During 30th March 1950 - 17th July 1952 I was again in the Butyrskaja Prison. After that I was brought over to the Vladimir Prison, 180 km southeast of Moscow.

When on the 15th May 1947 I was brought to the Lefortovskaja Prison, I was put in cell 203, which is situated on the third floor. In this cell were already the German colonel Kitschmann and the Hungarian colonel Hatz. These two had come to this cell in January or February 1947.

Those, with whom I at different times shared cell 203 were:

Colonel Kitschmann, 15 May - June 1947

Colonel Hatz, 15 May - June 1947

Colonel Max Braun, August - December 1947

General Erik Hansen, September 1947 - summer 1948.

During my imprisonment in the Soviet Union I often heard of an imprisoned Swedish diplomat, who had been active in Budapest, The Russian authorities were said to have accused him of espionage for the Germans. His name was Wallenberg, but I do not remember any longer on which occasion and by whom I heard of him.

p.t. Hintersee bei Berchtesgaden, 1st February 1956

W. Mohnke

I, Bernhard Rensinghoff, living in Gescher, Fabrikstrasse 45, herewith gives the following declaration as confirmation and supplement to earlier statements and am always ready to confirm my statement under oath. At the end of the war I was commercial adviser at the German legacy in Bukarest, where I was arrested by Russian troops on the 2nd September 1944 and was brought to Moscow by air. There I arrived on the 19th September 1944 and was put in the Lefortovskaja Prison, cell 150 on the second floor, in which already was the German citizen Josias von Rantzau. On the 18th April 1945 Mr. E.L. Wallenstein from the German legacy in Bukarest came into our cell, after spending a short time in the neighbouring cell, 151, together with Karl Supprian, who at the same time was brought over to cell 152. In cell 150 I had to remain until the 21st March 1948, when I was brought over to cell 141 on the same floor. In cell 150 Wallenstein had his bed at the wall to cell 151, von Rantzau's bed was at the outside wall towards the courtyard and mine was at the wall to cell 149. Through knockings by the "idiot system" my cell companions and I learnt who our cell neighbours were. During the time Wallenstein and Supprian still were in cell 151 we had knocking connections with them. After they were moved away, they were succeeded by a Finn, a Yugo-Slav and probably also a Russian. These knew a little German but could not keep knocking contact in this language. I met these three in the bath-room and thereby learnt for example that the name of the Yugo-Slav was Fuchs. Only when a German lieutenant named Gentsch was moved in there, we could reestablish our contact with cell 151. In a cell on the third floor, straight above us, were the German citizens Styhler, Rösstel and Bergemann. Beside these sat Roedel, councillor at the German legacy in Bukarest, and the Swedish diplomat R.W.. The contact between me and the two in the cell above became most intensive. Every day we changed messages. Roedel as well as R.W. were eager knockers. In this way R.W. told me about his activity in Budapest and about his being arrested. As his address R.W. stated Stockholm. Our cell companion Josias von Rantzau told us about the Wallenbergs, whom he knew of from his time in Stockholm. During the first time our knocking-connections were mostly used to compose a letter in French. In this letter R.W. referred to his diplomatic status and asked to be examined. R.W. had sent this letter to Stalin in the summer of 1946 with a request to get a chance of con-

tacting the Swedish legacy in Moscow. Concerning the choice of French words he asked among others Rantzau for advice. After some time R.W. got a message, in which the despatch of his letter was confirmed. Soon before the removal of R.W. and Roedel R.W. was brought to an examination. After the questioning R.W. himself knocked a message similar to this: The inspector had informed him that his case was quite clear, and that he was a "political case". If he considered himself innocent, it was his sake to prove this. The best proof of his guilt was the fact that the Swedish legacy in Moscow and the Swedish government had done nothing to his case. R.W. had asked the inspector, who held the examination, to be allowed to contact directly the Swedish legacy in Moscow or with the Red Cross or at least to write to them. This request was refused with "nobody cares about you". "If the Swedish government or its legacy had taken any interest in you, they would long ago have contacted you."

On another occasion R.W. informed us that he had asked an officer if he would be sentenced or not. He got the answer: "For political reasons you will never be sentenced."

With the exception of the formal examination at his entrance into the prison, this was R.W.'s first examination.

Except for this message only one more short message came: "We are brought away", together with some blows of the fists, probably when they were taken out. This happened during 1946, as far as I can remember in the fall.

Into cell 203 were then the German citizens Mohnke and Max Braun brought. Gescher, the 13th February 1956

B. Rensinghoff.

12.

I, Erhard Hille, living in Frankfurt am Main-Zeilsheim, Pfaffenwiese 52, herewith gives the following declaration as confirmation and supplement to earlier statements and am always ready to confirm my statement under oath.

I was arrested in Kurland on the 12th January 1945, when I was corporal in the German 'Wehrmacht', and was brought via several Russian authorities concerned to Moscow, where I on the 6th March 1945 first was put in the Ljubljanskaja Prison and the following night in the Lefortovskaja Prison, cell 105. On the 22nd March 1945 the Hungarian citizen Wilmos

Langfelder from Budapest was brought into the cell. Langfelder had red-blond hair, a round face and was about 170 cm tall. He was born in 1912 or 1913 and was a Jew. Langfelder was an ingenieur. His family owned a machine factory in Budapest, which during the war was taken over by the Göring-concern. (Reichswerke Hermann Göring). The greatest stockholder was his grandmother, who was then still alive. However, Langfelder did not work in the family business, but worked as consulting ingenieur and designer, until the Nazis took the power. In September-October 1944 Langfelder took the job as driver of the secretary at the Swedish legation in Budapest. About his experiences he relates as follows: After Budapest had been surrounded by the Russian troops, R.W., accompanied by L. in the beginning of January 1945 tried to get into contact with the Russian head quarters to try to prevent further bombardment at the legacy block, as there were no bullet-proof shelters there. The departments with which R.W. got connection declared that they could not give such orders, and advised him to turn directly to Marshal Malinovsky. However R.W. and L. after that were arrested by a NKVD-major. This happened three or four days after R.W. had contacted the Russian staff.

Later R.W. and L. were taken via Rumania to Moscow, where they - as far as I can remember - on the 6th February 1945 were brought into the Ljubljanskaj Prison. There they were separated from each other. After that Langfelder had not seen R.W.

Langfelder was brought into a cell, in which he up to the 18th March 1945 sat together with Mr. Roedel, councillor at the German legacy in Bukarest and a Czech. During his stay in the Ljubljanskaja Prison Langfelder was questioned twice about the conditions concerning his being arrested.

On the 18th March Langfelder was brought from the Ljubljanskaja Prison to the Lefortovskaja Prison, where he was sitting alone for the first three days. After that he came to cell 105, where I was sitting since the 6th March 1945. Langfelder and I sat together to the 6th April 1945, when I was brought over to the Butyrskaja Prison, cell 287. Since then I have not seen Langfelder again. During the following years however, I met other prisoners, who had been Langfelder's cell companions. During the following months I sat in different cells. Among my cell companions from this time was ^{Jan} Loyda, interpreter at a 'Horcherkompagnie' and to the profession turner. Loyda was born Czech citizen in 1912 near the town of Trautenau, but when about 20 became a German citizen, as his parents then moved to Germany (Mittweida in Sachsen).

As Loyda spoke fluent German and stated Mittweida as his native place, I did not at this time discover that Loyda was the "Czech", of whom Langfelder had talked and who had been sitting together with him and Roedel from 6th February - 18th March 1945 in the Ljubljanskaja Prison. I discovered this later when I met Loyda again in Krasnogorsk, camp 27/II, where I was brought in October 1945.

During a conversation with Loyda in November 1946 I asked him if he had been sitting together with Langfelder in the Ljubljanskaja Prison. Loyda answered "yes" and said, that he was the "Czech". Then Loyda told me as follows: After Langfelder was brought away on the 18th March 1945 R.W. came to the cell in his place.

R.W. was a very good companion and asked the Russian officer to give his cigarettes to Langfelder. During the time R.W. sat together with Loyda, he was brought to examination several times. R.W. had said, that the Russians did not have any reason to keep him imprisoned at all. He had worked for the Russians in Budapest. This the Russians did not believe. The leaders of the examinations said, that R.W. was a rich Swedish capitalist, and what would such a man do for the Russians.

In the middle of May 1945 all three were brought away from the Ljubljanskaja Prison in a prisoners' carriage. Through an opening in the carriage Loyda saw, that R.W. and Roedel were brought out at the Lefortovskaja Prison. Loyda was then himself brought to the Butyrskaja Prison.

On the 18th August 1945, a short time after I had been sitting together with Loyda in Butyrskaja Prison, I was brought together with the Swedish citizen Sandeberg. I asked Edward af Sandeberg, if he knew R.W. and got the answer that the name of Wallenberg was very well-known in Sweden, but that he could not say if a member of the Wallenberg family had been a diplomat in Budapest. I also met Sandeberg again in Krasnogorsk. In camp 27/II Krasnogorsk I sat to the 1st February 1948, when I was brought to the Lefortovskaja Prison. There I was put together with the Finn Ero Pelkonen, and during more than two years I shared the cell with him. In the Lefortovskaja Prison we sat in the cells 92, 87 and 57. On the 31st March 1950 we were brought to the Butyrskaja Prison, cell 287, where we remained until the 24th April 1951. Pelkonen, whose one side of the face was riddled by bullets, was a farmer's son from Karelen. He was born in 1922. Pelkonen did not speak a word German and only a little Russian.

Pelkonen told me that during the time 20th April-6th May 1945 he had been sitting in the Lefortovskaja Prison, cell 105, together with Land-

felder and the German amiral Krafft, Commander of the naval base at Gdynia.

After that he had been brought to a small prison, a former cloister, outside Moscow. In 1946 he was put in the hospital of the Butyrskaja Prison, where he stayed until April 1946. Then he was again brought to cell 105 in the Lefortovskaja Prison. Krafft was still in the cell, but Langfelder had been brought away in December 1945. Beside Krafft the German lieutenant general Stahel was in the cell. Stahel was from 1920 to 1923 active in Finland as German instructor for the Finnish army. He knew Finnish, and through him Pelkonen received most of his information about R.W. and Langfelder.

On the 27th July 1947 first Krafft and a quarter of an hour later also Pelkonen were brought to examination. Pelkonen was heard by two high NKDV-officials. They had asked him what Langfelder had told him about the Swedish legation secretary, and if Pelkonen knew the latter's name. Pelkonen had answered, that he did not know the name of the Swede. After the examination Pelkonen had been put in a single cell on the ground floor of the Lefortovskaja Prison, had from the window-ledge thrown himself hard on to the floor and got a skull fracture. He was brought to the hospital in the Butyrskaja Prison, and from there to cell 92 in the Lefortovskaja Prison, where I met him on the 1st February 1948.

When Pelkonen and I were brought to the Butyrskaja Prison on the 31st March 1950, we were put in cell 287. In the middle of March 1951 the Austrian citizen Ernst Huber was brought into the cell.

Huber was born in Vienna in 1908 and is a son to the deceased major general Huber. After working for several years in Rumania, Huber returned in 1936 to Vienna, where he and a companion started a artificial stone factory. After 1938 Huber got contact with the German 'Abwehr', on commission of which he transported transmitter installations. During the war Huber served in the German 'Abwehr' in Rumania. At the break-down in Rumania Huber was imprisoned and was brought to Moscow by air in February or March 1945. In January 1946 he was sentenced to 10 years' prison and in March 1946 sent to Siberia.

On the 2nd May 1947 Huber was brought back to Moscow, where he was put in the Ljubljanskaja Prison. There Huber was questioned about a banker from Bukarest, who was a Jew and had served in the German Abwehr. Huber together with a German lieutenant Hengstenberg was put in cell 105 of the Lefortovskaja Prison on the 7th or 8th April 1945, where Langfelder was sitting. Langfelder had talked to Huber about his and R.W.'s

experiences in the same way as with us.

Huber had been questioned by high NKVD-officials in the Home Office on the 27th July 1947, on the same day as Pelkonen. Therby a uniformed colonel interpreted, while the leader of the examination was without uniform. According to the information Huber gave me, I suppose, the one without uniform could be general Karbulov, whom I knew from Krasnogorsk. The leader of the examination asked Huber with whom he had been together in the Ljubljanskaja Prison in 1945. Huber said some named, but not "theirs". The leader then said, that had he not been sitting together with Langfelder. Huber said, yes, but in the Lefortovskaja Prison. The leader then wanted information about Langfelder, what he had related and who the Swedish diplomat was. When Huber could not inform him on this - he had forgotten R.W.'s name - the leader said: "That is very bad, because you certainly know the name."

On the 24th April 1951 I was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment and brought over to the Vladimir Prison, where I was put in a single cell, nr. 54. On the 20th March 1952 I was brought to cell 13, where Pelkonen was sitting. On the 15th April 1952 Pelkonen and I were brought to cell 50, where the Swiss citizen Hans Hofstetter was sitting.

Hofstetter, born in Luzern in 1924, was arrested in Bukarest in March 1945 and brought to Moscow by air. In January 1948, when Hofstetter was in the Lefortovskaja Prison, Loyda was brought into Hofstetter's cell. These two shared cell until 1952.

Loyda had not told Hofstetter that he already in 1943-1945 had been imprisoned in the Soviet Union and had not told him anything about R.W. and Langfelder. Hofstetter therefore first heard of R.W. and Langfelder, when I was brought together with him on the 15th April 1952.

On the 17th June 1953 together with 23 other Germans was sent back to Germany via Tapiau.

Frankfurt am Main-Zeilsheim, 8th February 1956 Erhard Hille

13.

I, Ernst Huber, living in Vienna III, Klimschgasse 13, herewith gives the following declaration as confirmation and supplement to earlier statements and am ready to confirm my statement under oath at any time. At the end of the war I was telegraphist at the German Abwehr in Rumania as a corporal.

I was arrested on the 25th August 1944 by Rumanian troops. After being

imprisoned partly in Craiova, partly in Bukarest, I was brought to Moscow by air about the 24th March 1945, where I was put in the Ljubljanskaja Prison. In this prison I spent about four days and was then moved to the Lefortovskaja Prison. During my first time in the Lefortovskaja Prison I was put together with two Russian emigrants. In the middle of April 1945 I came to a new cell. In this cell there already was an ingenieur Langfelder from Budapest. Langfelder was about 170 cm tall, had a narrow face, red-blond hair, blue-grey eyes and a crooked nose. At that time he wore a pointed beard. It happened that Langfelder and I had some friends in common. An aunt of Langfelder's was married to a member of a Jewish family named Eschkenasy; this person I knew from Craiova.

Langfelder told me about the reason for his becoming arrested. The Swedish legation had served the Russian interests in Hungary. Moreover the legation had started a large action to save the Jews from the Jewish ghetto in Budapest from the persecutions by making out Swedish protection passports. The secretary of the Legation R.W. was in charge of this action. Langfelder, who was himself a Jew, was saved from the persecutions by getting the job as R.W.'s driver.

After the Russian conquest of the city R.W. wished to contact the Russian headquarters to get protection for the Jews. R.W. and Langfelder drove off alone in a car. As there still were frequent bombardments in the streets, they had to move forwards very slowly and hide now and then in different houses. After some time they were stopped by some Russian soldiers, who forced them to get out of the car. The tyres were cut in pieces. R.W. showed his legitimation and asked to be brought to the chief commandant. Instead they were brought to NKVD and sat for some time in a provisory NKVD-prison in Budapest. After that they were brought by train to Moscow guarded by one officer and four soldiers. At a stop at the station in Jasi they were allowed to get off the train for a while and visit the restaurant Luther. In Budapest as well as in Moscow they were told that they were not considered prisoners but that they were to be put in preventive custody. In Moscow they had been shown the underground railway among other things and they had walked to the Ljubljanskaja Prison. Langfelder had not seen R.W. since then.

Langfelder was brought into a cell, in which a secretary at the German legacy in Bukarest already sat. Langfelder was accused of espionage for the Americans or possibly the English. Also R.W. was included in these accusations.

Some time later Langfelder was brought to the Lefortovskaja Prison, where at the beginning he sat together with a German journalist named Erhard Hille. After some time Hille was brought away and I took his place. This was about the 15th April 1945.

Langfelder and I were alone for three or four days. After that a German Lieutenant Hengstenberg came, whose father, as far as I can remember, had been German consul in Moscow. In the night between the 30th April and 1st May Hengstenberg and I were removed from the Lefortovskaja Prison to the Butyrskaja Prison. There we were separated in the beginning of August. In the Butyrskaja Prison I was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment on the 12th January 1946 and shortly afterwards brought to the Ivdel-district. Here I met among others captain Dr. Wolfgang Richter.

On the 27th April 1947 Richter and I were both brought by train back to Moscow, where we arrived on the 2nd May 1947. We were put in the Ljubljanskaja Prison and were there separated from each other. I sat together with three Russian generals: Golusckevitsch, Diplinsky and Samochin. In the Ljubljanskaja Prison I was questioned again. One night at 6 at the end of July 1947 I was again brought to an examination. However, I was not brought to the usual room for examinations but to a room on the second floor. The leader of the hearing was a young blond giant, out of uniform. The interpreter was a major. I was first asked together with whom I had been sitting in the Ljubljanskaja Prison. After I had mentioned those I was asked together with whom I had been sitting in the Lefortovskaja Prison. I mentioned some names after which the leader of the examination irritably asked, if I had not met any others. I then mentioned Langfelder's name. Then I was at once asked what I knew about Langfelder. Among other things I answered that Langfelder had been the driver of a secretary at the Swedish legation in Budapest. The rest of the examination was about R.W. and what Langfelder had told me about him. After the questioning I was put in a cell of the kind they use for prisoners, who after examination wait for further proceedings. Later I was brought to a single cell on the second floor. In such single cells I was sitting until the 27th April 1948, when I got company of an Austrian named Schlüter. On the 7th July 1948 Schlüter and I were brought to the Lefortovskaja Prison, where we sat together until the end of March 1950. After that we came to the Butyrskaja Prison. Here I was separated from Schlüter at the end of March 1951.

At the end of March 1951 I was brought into a new cell in the Butyrskaja prison. In this cell Erhard Hille was sitting together with a Finn named Pelkonen.

Pelkonen, with whom I talked Russian, as he knew very little German, told me, that also he had been sitting together with Langfelder in the Lefortovskaja Prison in 1945. He had also been questioned about Langfelder and R.W. at the beginning of August 1947, when he shared cell with Stahel and Krafft in the Lefortovskaja Prison. After the examination he was put in a isolated cell.

Hille, who after his stay in the Lefortovskaja Prison came to the camp Krasnogorsk, was at the beginning of August 1947 brought back to the Lefortovskaja Prison.

On the 20th April 1951 Pelkonen and Hille were taken out of the cell. On the 23rd May 1951 I was brought to a MGB-officer, who told me that my punishment in administrative way had been increased to 25 years (through C.S.O.). After I had been told this, I was brought to a large cell made for 14 people and in which were a number of Russians. After a while, however, I was fetched and put in my old single cell.

I stayed in this cell until the 27th May 1951. I then was moved to the Vladimir Prison.

From the 27th May 1951 to the 26th October 1952 I sat alone in the cell 11, Corpus 2, in the Vladimir Prison. Then a Mexican citizen named Evelio Vadillo Martinez was brought into the cell, and with him I stayed until the 17th February 1954. After I had spent some time in the single cell 54, Corpus 3, I was placed in a larger cell, 17, Corpus III, on the 1st April 1954. In this cell sat among others the German colonel general Schmidt, Mr. Stahel and the Austrian Viktor Hahn. When Stahel mentioned he had been sitting together with Pelkonen, we spoke of Langfelder, and I told my cell companions what I knew about the Swedish diplomat R.W. and Langfelder.

Because of a stomach disease I was brought to the sick-cell nr. 6 in the same corridor on the 1st June 1954. There I met a major Gamillschegg and a Japanese consul Nakamura. On the 14th May 1955 I was moved together with 6 other prisoners, because of reparations, into cell 26, where I stayed until the 26th September 1955. At this time all German citizens because of the amnesty were brought to the top floor of Corpus 3.

There I met colonel Kitschmann, who had been sitting together with Langfelder in 1945 in the Lefortovskaja Prison, and later with a police attaché Richter from the German legacy in Bukarest, whom I knew since the war. Richter had been sitting together with R.W. Kitschmann and Richter also related that they in 1947 had been carefully questioned about R.W. and Langfelder, and that they then both had been isolated.

Vienna, the 12th March 1956

Ernst Huber

I, Franz-Eccard von Bentivegni, living in Trier, Surmaienerstrasse 8, herewith gives the following declaration as confirmation and supplement of earlier statements and am always ready to confirm my statement under oath.

In connection with the German capitulation I was arrested on the 9th May 1945 by Russian authorities near Tuckum (Kurland), southwest of Riga, at which time I was a general and divisions chief in the German 'Wehrmacht'. I was first brought to a camp and from there brought by a NKDV-man to the Russian front staff. There I was told, "that the leader wanted to talk to me". But instead I was brought by air to Moscow, where I arrived on the 17th May 1945. In Moscow I was first placed for two days in the Ljubljanskaja Prison. Together with me the German colonel Idesong (living in Wiesbaden) came to the same prison, where we shared cell. After I was heard by the Russian Minister Abakumov, I was moved about the 20th May 1945 to a cell on the second floor of the Lefortovskaja Prison, where I stayed until the beginning of January 1946. My cell companions there were among others the German citizen Erich Müller, later the German general Zierwogel and the Estonian general Hermann von Salza, who died in Russian imprisonment.

In the Lefortovskaja Prison I had only knocking connection for a short time with one cell neighbour, the German SS-man Wünsche.

In the beginning of January 1946 I was again brought over to the Ljubljanskaja Prison. There I stayed until the beginning of 1949 and had among others the German general von Österreich and the German 'Sonderführer' Eugen Schäfer as cell companions. After that I was again put in the Lefortovskaja Prison for about 6 weeks. Ljubljanskaja Prison my place of residence until September 1951, when I was brought to the Butyrskaja Prison. On the 9th February 1952 I there was sentenced to 25 years imprisonment in camp for espionage in the German Abwehr and delivery of Russian agents to the German Secret Service. On the 30th June 1952 I was brought to the Vladimir Prison by train. On the 4th October 1955 I came together with other German and Japanese generals to the camp of Vojkovo at Ivanova. From there I was allowed to start my return to Germany and arrived on the 19th October 1955 in Friedland.

During the time July 1947 - July 1948 I shared cell in the Ljubljanskaja Prison with the Hungarian colonel Otto (?) Hatz, who had earlier been Hungarian military attaché in Sofia. During a short time he had also been in Ankara. Through him I first heard of a Swedish diplomat, whose name I cannot remember any longer, and who was said to be in Russian imprisonment.

sonment. However, I remember clearly, that this Swedish diplomat had been active in Budapest, where he helped the Jews. In Budapest he was arrested by the Russians. Also another cell companion of mine - I think it was the German Panzinger, who earlier had been living in Munich - has similarly described the fate of the Swedish diplomat.

Also when I for the second time stayed in the Lefortovskaja Prison I heard of this, through the German citizen Bergemann, whom I was sitting together with during a week.

On one occasion in the Butyrskaja Prison in 1952 I shared cell with the Hungarian colonel Hatz, who had then been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, and who also told me about the Swedish diplomat.

In Vladimir I met among others the German citizens Rensinghoff, Hans-Helmut von Hinckeldey and a man named Josef Böhm (living in a small place near Neuwied), who also told me about the Swedish diplomat, who during his time in the Lefortovskaja Prison was known as an eager "knocker".

After that I have not heard anything about this case.

Trier the 14th February 1956. Franz-Eccard v. Bentivegni

15.

I, Rudolf ten Hompel, living in Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Duppelerstrasse 1, herewith gives the following declaration as confirmation and supplement to earlier statements and am always ready to confirm my statement under oath.

Before the capitulation of Rumania I was an officer within the economic department of the southern group of the army, placed in Bukarest. At the capitulation I went to the German legation to escape from being arrested. However, about the 5th September 1944 I was arrested by the Russian authorities. I then had a position as 'Sonderführer' as a captain. By car I was together with other military people and the members of the German legacy first brought to Tecuci (Rumania) and on the 9th September 1944 by air sent to Moscow. There I was put in a cell on the second floor in the Lefortovskaja Prison. It was a corner-cell, and in that one I stayed until December 1944. After the 9th September 1944 I had for two weeks the German minister Carl Clodius as companion, who had been active in Bukarest. About the 22nd September 1944 Mr. Clodius was again brought away from the cell and I was left alone. From the 2nd December 1944 I was placed in another cell on the third floor of the Le-

fortovskaja Prison, where I got the Hungarian citizen Andre Szöke, earlier military attaché in Sofia, as cell companion. I know that on the same floor, the fourth cell counted from the lift, Kurt Muschke from the German legacy in Sofia was sitting. In January or February 1946 I was moved to another cell on the second floor. It could be the second or third cell counted from the lift. At first I was alone. Then the German amiral Guse, was brought into the cell. He is said to have died in Russian imprisonment.

One of my cell neighbours was the German Rensinghoff, with whom I had knocking connections and from whom I learnt that a Swedish diplomat named Wallenberg was in the prison. I learnt, that he was the son of a banker, had been active in Budapest commissioned by the Swedish Red Cross and been attached to the Swedish legation in Budapest. There he was said to have been arrested by Russian authorities. I received this message in 1945.

At the change of month June-July 1947 I again got to a cell on the third floor. In August 1948 I was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment and shortly after that brought to Vladimir. In Vladimir I had from August 1948 as cell companions the German admirals Guse and von Bredow, the German professor Karl Clauberg, the Japanese naval captain Maeda and some Russian citizens. Then I for some time sat as the only German in a cell with only Russians. In 1949 I shared cell with among others the German citizens Mr. Pörzgen and Kurt Landwehr von Pragenau. In spring 1950 also Mr. Rensinghoff was there. Also in Vladimir the case of R.W. was discussed, which I still clearly remember.

I would like to add that I during the time from the end of March 1949 to spring 1950 in Vladimir sat in cell 66, in which also two Finnish citizens were sitting, a Captain Puschkarjov, born as Russian, and captain Warbut. The former ~~was living~~ ^{have been living} in Helsingfors, the later died in imprisonment. I think I remember also captain Warbut talk about R.W. In the beginning of October 1955 I could return to West Germany, where I arrived at Friedland on the 13th October 1955.

Wuppertal-Elberfeld, the 18th February 1956. Rudolf ten Hompel

16.

I, Dr. Joachim Vorwerk, living in Hamburg 20, Loogestieg 17, herewith gives the following declaration as confirmation and supplement of earlier statements and am always ready to confirm my statement under oath. At the end of the war I was 'Verwaltungsreferent' with the special

representative for the economical questions at the German legacy in Bukarest. (Envoy Dr. Neubacher).

On the 23rd August 1944 I was interned together with the other members of the German legacy by Rumanian authorities in the legacy building and a short time after that placed in a p.t. German reserve hospital. About the 1st September the Russians took the command over the internees. Shortly after that I, together with some members of the legacy, was brought by car to a place near Bacau and from there by air via Charkov to Moscow, where we arrived on the 8th September 1944. I was there immediately put in a cell - probably 141 or 142 - on the second floor in the Lefortovskaja Prison. The cell - the third counted from the front of the building - was situated in the wing, on which ground floor the exit to the bath was, and it was on the side, where there were only four cells. In this cell I got as cell companions the German citizens Eduard Bretthauer from Essen and Paul Wittern from Hamburg.

As far as I can remember it was in the spring of 1945 I learnt, that the German citizen Willi Roedel, was sitting in a cell in the Lefortovskaja Prison together with a Swede named R.W.. R.W. was said to have been working for the Swedish Red Cross and, after what I remember, I was told that he had been arrested in Berlin. Who told me this, I cannot definitely say. I think, however, that I got this message during a walk in the yard from the German citizen Wallenstein, member of the German legacy in Bukarest. During our walks I often talked to Wallenstein. We talked through the wooden wall without being able to see each other. I can clearly remember that he told me about Roedel on such an occasion. Therefore I suppose that he also told me with whom Roedel was sitting, and that he then also named R.W. I do not remember in which cell R.W. sat, but I quite clearly remember that I was told that he was in the Lefortovskaja Prison. After that I did not get further messages about R.W.

During the time July - September 1948 I sat in different cells in the Lefortovskaja Prison but not together with my earlier mentioned cell companions. On the 8th September 1948 I was brought over to the Vladimir Prison, where I was kept until the 12th October 1955. From there I was released and came back to West Germany on the 14th October 1955. Hamburg, the 24th February 1956.

Joachim Vorwerk.

I, Gotthold Starke, living in München 25, Waxensteinstrasse 9, herewith gives the following declaration as confirmation and supplement of earlier statements and am always prepared to confirm my statement under oath. At the end of the war I served at the Foreign Office in Berlin and was evacuated together with the other officials to Mühlhausen/Thür. On the 22nd July 1945 I was arrested by the Russians together with other members of the Foreign Office, as I had been working as councillor at the last German Embassy in Moscow.

I was brought by air to Moscow, where I arrived on the 16th August 1945. I was placed in a cell in the Butyrskaja Prison, where I stayed until the 5th October 1947. During the months January - April 1946 I stayed in the medical ward of the Butyrskaja Prison together with the Finnish soldier Eiro Pelkonen.

On the 5th October 1947 I was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for espionage and as "a participator of a capitalistic plot against the Soviet Union".

After that I was brought to the Vladimir Prison on the 5th November 1947 and was kept there until the 19th June 1953, when I was pardoned and together with about 1.500 other German prisoners was sent back to West Germany. I was brought by train from Vladimir to Tapiau, where I came to a "gathering-camp". During the journey I met two Germans, Hille - I forgot his first name -, and Hermann Grossheim (Tomsen), together with whom I stayed at Tapiau to the 23rd of December 1953.

One of these two told me that he on one occasion, which I cannot remember, had shared cell with Pelkonen and a Hungarian citizen, whose name I cannot remember. This Hungarian should have been driver of the imprisoned secretary R.W. at the Swedish legation in Budapest. I was also told that - as Sweden served the Russian interests in Hungary - R.W. among other things was commissioned to protect Russian citizens in Hungary. When fights began in Hungary and the Russians approached the city, R.W. and his driver had gone to meet the Russians. He had reported himself at the army command and drawn the attention to the fact that in Budapest were Russian citizens, whom the Swedish legation had protected, and who were brought together in a special block by R.W.. According to the driver this was the reason for their trip by car. The Russian authorities, however, had misunderstood the action and arrested R.W. as well as his driver.

I have nothing more to say about R.W. and his driver. Hille as well as Grossheim, who also had been kept in Vladimir, had been isolated from

the other prisoners until the 17th June 1953 and after that been brought to Tapiaw at the same time as I, with the transport mentioned above. Hille and Pelkonen - according to what was assured to me - were isolated because they had shared cell with R.W.'s driver.

Early in the morning on the 23rd December 1953 I was separated from the other prisoners, who were brought back to West Germany. I had to return to Vladimir via the prison in Königsberg. In Vladimir I remained until the end of July 1955.

About the 27th January - my birthday - 1955 I sat in the cell next to Pelkonen's for two days. One of my cell companions then had started knocking connection with Pelkonen's cell. Through knockings Pelkonen asked for Hille, and I informed him that Hille was sent back to Germany already at the end of 1953. After the time for my punishment was ended, I was brought from my cell on the 22nd July 1955 to a "gathering-camp" at Potjää, where I arrived on the 29th July 1955. There I met a Finn, who informed me that Pelkonen had been sent home some time earlier.

In the middle of September 1955 I started the return to West Germany, where I arrived on the 25th September.

Hamburg, the 25th February 1956.

Gotthold Starke.

18.

Note

concerning conversation with the German citizen, Vice Amiral Hans Erich Voss, born the 30th October 1897, living in Hintersee bei Berchtesgaden, Forsthaus, on the 31st January 1956.

Amiral Voss was arrested on the 2nd May 1945 in Berling, where he then served in Hitler's head quarters as representative for the command of the navy. After being arrested he was brought to a prison at Friedrichshagen near Berlin, where he stayed some weeks. About the change of month June-July 1945 he was brought by air to the Ljubljanskaja Prison, in which prison, as far as he can remember, he stayed until the 20 December 1946. During his stay in the Ljubljanskaja Prison he sat in different cells, whose numbers he cannot remember any longer. As cell companions at different times he had a Japan named Taniguti, a Rumanian general, who had been stationed in Odessa, two Russian officers, the well-known Russian general Vlassov, a Russian citizen, son of a Minister, the German colonel Kitschmann and finally an Austrian named lieutenant Scheuer. With Kitschmann and Scheuer he shared cell from October 1946. As far as

he can remember they were brought over to the Lefortovskaja Prison in Moscow on the 20th December 1946, where they were placed in a cell on the second floor. He cannot remember the number of the cell. However he thought that he together with Kitschmann and Scheuer was sitting there until about the middle of January 1947. At this time Amiral Voss was separated from the other two and brought back to the Ljubljanskaja Prison. After that he had not heard anything more about Scheuer. Concerning Scheuer Amiral Voss declared that he did not know his first name. Scheuer who said he was an Austrian had related about himself as follows:

Before the Second World War Scheuer had had a radio business in Vienna. He had not stated a more detailed address. His brother-in-law was said to be a professor at an agricultural collage, possibly in Leoben. During the war he said he was stationed at Stalingrad. He was a radio specialist and was brought to general Paulus' army to arrange the radio installations.

In the Ljubljanskaja Prison Scheuer was questioned by the Russian inspectors and thereby it appeared that he had been found without uniform in a Russian territory far behind the front carrying radio equipment and a rather large sum of Russian money. Therefore the Russians considered Scheuer a spy.

According to the apprehension Voss got of Scheuer, the latter could possibly have been an agent and worked for the Germans, maybe even on Russian territory behind the German-Russian front. Amiral Voss had little confidence in Scheuer and maintained his opinion that statements by him should be treated most carefully.

Without any doubt Scheuer had a disease in one of his legs. He never took part in the daily walks and could only visit the bath when somebody helped him to get there. Amiral Voss had himself helped him several times and thereby even carried him.

Only after Amiral Voss was informed that Scheuer might have shared cell with a Swedish citizen, he declared that it might be so that Scheuer had talked about a Swedish citizen sitting in the Ljubljanskaja Prison. However he could not remember any further details.

Probably on the 5th January 1947 Amiral Voss was brought back to the Ljubljanskaja Prison, where he was placed in a cell together with the German marshal Schörner and the German general Pieckenbrock.

In 1952 Amiral Voss got his sentence and was then moved from the Ljubljanskaja Prison to the Vladimir Prison.

On the 23rd December 1954 Voss was brought from Vladimir back to Moscow to a prison, where he the day after was declared released. In January 1955 he could return to West Germany.

On questions put to Admiral Voss he answered as follows:

He knew the German general Stahel but had never met him during his imprisonment. Stahel is said to have been in the Lefortovskaja Prison and later died.

Voss had during his imprisonment in Russia never heard of a Finnish citizen named Pelkonen, nor of a person named Langfelder.

The Rear Admiral Krafft was a witness ~~against Voss~~ at the accusations of ~~Voss~~ Voss had seen a statement signed by Krafft at the end of 1951. Voss knew, that Krafft at least in 1952 still was in Vladimir.

Voss and Krafft had however never met during the imprisonment in Russia. About Kitschmann Voss had learnt that he earlier had been cell companion to the German general Weidling.

Through Kitschmann he also learnt about major Kuhn's being imprisoned in the Ljubljanskaja Prison.

Finally Admiral Voss declared, that he had only heard of one Swedish citizen during the imprisonment in Russia. However, he could not remember the Swede's name. Nor could he state with certainty, if he had heard of the Swede in the Ljubljanskaja Prison or in Vladimir.

Hintersee bei Bershtesgaden, the 31st January 1956. Voss

19.

The Swiss citizen Hans Hofstetter, born on the 27th March 1924, spent the time 18.3.45 - 30.10.53 in Russian imprisonment and in the following places during the following periods:

18.3.45 - 23.3.45 in the Ljubljanskaja Prison, Moscow, on the third or fourth floor, cellnumber unknown.

23.3.45 - 9.5.45 in the Lefortovskaja Prison, Moscow, cell 136 and later cell 101 (?). As cell companions: 2 Bulgarians, 1 Armenian and 2 Serbs, (after each other).

9.5.45 - 21.5.45 in the Ljubljanskaja Prison, Moscow, cell 101, ground floor. Cellcompanion: Franz Peter, Wienerfeld 64, Wien 16, and a certain Schefer, first name unknown.

21.5.45 - 21.7.47 in the Butyrskaja Prison, Moscow, cell 304.

Cell companions: a German captain Ernst Wegemund, a Pole, name unknown, colonel Otta Hatz, p.t. Hungarian military attaché in Sofia and Ankara,

Franz Peter and the German major Keitl Jr.

21.7.47 - January 1949 in the Lefortovskaja Prison, cell 53. Cell companions: lieutenant general Kurt von Österreich, German, and Hans Loyda, Kapellengasse 1, Mittwaida outside Chemnitz.

January 1949 - 16.1.52 in the Butyrskaja Prison in Moscow, cell 364, cell companion: Hans Loyda.

16.1.52 - 21.6.53 in Vladimir, cell 4 and 52 (?), first floor. Cell companions: Erhard Hille, German, corporal and journalist, and Eero Pelkonen, Finnish.

21.6.53 - 30.10.53 in the camp of Tschtscherbakow.

Hille and Pelkonen told him about Langfelder. The latter was driver for R.W.. Together with his driver Langfelder R.W. was said to have gone back to the Russians, in connection with the fights about Budapest, in a car and with the money of the Swedish legacy, a rather large sum, he had legitimated himself as diplomat and hoped that the Russians would let him go back to Sweden. However, the Russians arrested them both, took the money and declared that R.W. and Langfelder were spies, who tried to hide themselves by diplomat legitimation papers.

H. heard that Loyda had been sitting together with R.W.. H. however finds it certain that Loyda was a Russian reporter. When Loyda later became H.'s cellcompanion, the Russians had already "put him off".

H. had never been questioned about R.W. or Langfelder. But H. thinks, that Loyda and Pelkonen were not released, because they knew of the R.W.-case.

Among the prisoners in the mentioned prisons it was usual, to keep contact by knockings. This was specially the case in the Butyrskaja Prison but also in the Lefortovskaja Prison, while it was almost impossible in the Ljubjanskaja Prison because of the guards. Either they knocked through the whole alphabet A=1 knock, B= 2 etc. or - later- used the column system. Sometimes also the Morse Alphabet was used, by which a long knock was a point and 2 shorter a line.

Lefortovskaya Prison

Lefortovskaya Prison

203.	204.	203.	202.	201.
153. Mokhman 22.9.44 - March 44 Pörzgen 22.9.44 - 24.12.44 Gulffys	152. de Mohr 22.9.44 - 5.4.48 Rouchi 22.9.44 - 5.4.48 Simen 22.9.44 - 11.1.45 Supprian 18.4.45 - 5.4.48	151. Wallenstein Oct. 44 - 12.4.45 Supprian 21.9.44 - 18.4.45 Fuchs / Finn / Russian Gent Z Nov. 47 - Summer 48 Takahashi	150. Rendingshoff 11.4.44 - 21.3.48 Rundzau 17.5.44 - 21.3.48 Wallenstein 18.4.45 - 21.3.48	149. v. Hinkeldey 21.9.44 - March 48 Lautmann Sept. 44 - March 48 Waschkau Sept. 44 - June 48 Pickenbrooke June - July 45 Zochlin 28.7 - 10.9.45 Dietl 20.4.47 - March 48
			Dergermann Sept. 44 - May 48 Styhlert 11.5.44 - Aug. 48 Rössel April 47 - Dec. 47 Krohmer Jan. 48 - April 48 Löffel May 48 - 11.1.48	

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