



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
RIGA

Sid 1 (2)

1998-03-02

R18

Handläggare: H Magnusson

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

(EC)

Ayd.	Grupp	Mål
PP	2	Eu ¹

Re Raoul Wallenberg - brev från Susan Mesinai om
fortsatta arkivundersökningar.

Till: EC(Hallqvist)
Kopia: EI(L Olson), amb Moskva

Susan Mesinai's senaste brev föranleder följande
kortfattade kommentarer från min sida.

Det återstår att se om SÄPO:s arkiv och ev. material
hos den militära underrättelsetjänsten rymmer något
ytterligare material av större intresse, utöver vad
som finns i UD:s arkiv, men jag tycker inte att
hittills avgivna rapporter tyder på att så skulle
vara fallet. Hursomhelst kanske det vore bra om någon
från UD:s sida personligen kunde utröna vad som finns
och ta del av det viktigaste materialet.

Jag har svårt att bedöma om S Mesinai bör uppskjuta
den mer omfattande undersökningen av psykiatriska
institutioner och till en början koncentrera sig på
några mer begränsade uppgifter relaterade till det s
k "Medical work". Vad hennes resonemang i övrigt
leder fram till dock är om vi inte bör överväga att
någon gång under våren ha en ordentlig genomgång med
alla inblandade - först på den "svenska" sidan av
arbetsgruppen, men därefter kanske också med
ryssarna, dvs ett arbetsgruppsmöte. För
effektivitetens skull bör ett sådant äga rum i
Moskva, även om vi i praktiken erbjudit ryssarna ett
möte i Stockholm. Det förefaller dock mer praktiskt
förlägga ett avslutande möte i Stockholm.

Jag vore dock tacksam om Ni i Stockholm och i Moskva kunde diskutera med Berger, Mesinai och Makinen när ett sådant möte kan vara lämpligt. Kanske bör först Mesinai's dossiergenomgång och Makinens fotografering av registerkortet i Vladimir ha genomförts.

En ytterligare frågeställning som blir allt mer aktuell och akut, om man begrundar omfattningen av det arbete som ändå förestår, är om inte tiden har kommit för UD att avsätta en yngre ryskspråkig handläggare på heltid för att följa, bistå och kanske i någon mån övervaka det praktiska arbetet i Moskva och Vladimir. Det kanske inte finns någon sådan tillgänglig person på UD, men borde det inte gå att få tag i en f d vaktman från Moskva eller en icke antagen sökande till UD:s HUB-utbildning?

MAGNUSSON

Dieter Rödel
Frieder Rödel

Herr Lage Olson, EI-ESEK

— Stefan Drellger,
außenminister Moskau

1998-03-25 (mit original vollmacht +

1998-03-25 fotografien)

D-63069 Offenbach a.M.

Kurt-Tucholsky-Straße 20

57/003

1998 -03- 0 3

P 2 EU'

An das
Schwedische Außenministerium
UD z.Hd. Herrn Lage Olson
EI/ ESEK

S - 10339 STOCKHOLM/SCHWEDEN (SE)

26.02.1998

Sehr geehrter Herr Lage Olson,

beiliegend senden wir Ihnen die von Frau S. Berger gewünschten Unterlagen - wie Vollmacht und Lichtbild unseres Vaters.

Außerdem erhalten Sie noch Kopien aus Zeitungsausschnitten (vermutlich um 1942/44?) offenbar anlässlich einer Begegnung mit einer russischen Delegation aufgenommen. Vielleicht sind auf den Bildern Personen zu identifizieren, die von Interesse sein könnten.

Wir hoffen, daß die Arbeitsgruppe somit auch alle Akten unseres Vaters ausgehändigt bekommt.

Wir wünschen der Arbeitsgruppe, daß ihre Bemühungen mit Erfolg belohnt werden.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

- Dieter Rödel -

- Frieder Rödel -

ANLAGEN

V o l l m a c h t

Hiermit erteilen wir

Dieter Carl Hermann Rödel, geb. 03.04.1932 in Dresden,
wohnhaft Kurt -Tucholsky-Straße Nr. 20 in 63069 Offenbach a.M. (D) -
Personalausweis Nr. 4020278537 - ausgestellt am 17.01.1989 von der
Stadt Offenbach a.M. -

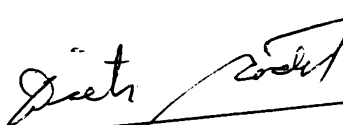
und

Frieder Karl Rödel, geb. 13.10.1939 in Dresden, wohnhaft
Liebloser Straße 15, 63584 Gründau -
Personalausweis Nr. 4121087166 vom 08.04.1992, Gemeinde Gründau.

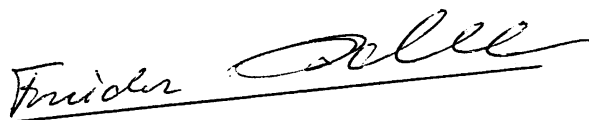
der schwedisch/russischen Arbeitsgruppe - Raoul Wallenberg - die Vollmacht, alle
Akten, Unterlagen und evtl. Gegenstände unseres Vaters

Willy Heinrich Hermann Rödel, geb. 16.03.1897 in Hanau a.M. -
zuletzt bis August 1944 Gesandtschaftsrat 1.Kl. bei der Deutschen
Gesandtschaft in Bukarest/Rumänien -

in Empfang zu nehmen und uns auszuhändigen.



- Dieter Rödel -



- Frieder Rödel -

Offenbach a. M. / Gründau, den 26.02.1998

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

Sid. 1 (4)

1998-03-04

Aambo Stefan Gullgren

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: EC (Hallqvist)

Avd.	Grupp	Mät
EC	P 2	Eu ¹

Kopia: EI (Olson), rekryfax amb Riga ✓

Re Wallenberg - utkast till nytt brev från Mesinai
till Vinogradov/Nikisjkin

(1 bil.) ✓

Översänder närslutet utkast till ett nytt brev från Susan Mesinai till Vinogradov/Nikisjkin. I brevet upprepar Mesinai några av sina önskemål från sin förra framställning (som vi översände till den ryska sidan i början av februari), dock med stöd av nya argument som framkommit under hennes arkivundersökningar den senaste månaden.

Tacksam Era kommentarer och synpunkter så snart som möjligt. Såvitt vi kan bedöma innehåller brevet inget som går utanför de ramar som tidigare uppställt för Mesinais undersökning. En fråga av särskild betydelse är huruvida Mesinais önskemål i något avseende omfattar frågor som den ryska sidan redan har besvarat, eller anser sig ha besvarat, i ett tidigare skede av utredningen (vilket vi tyvärr ej kan överblicka). Tacksam särskilt Magnussons kommentar på denna punkt.

HIRDMAN

98-03-05

exp.

Moskva

a a- / 10

March 2, 1998

Mr. Vladimir C. Vinogradov, FSB
Mr. Constantin S. Nikishkin, MVD
Swedish-Russian Working Group
Moscow, Federation of Russia

Attention: Ambassador Martin Hallqvist
Swedish Foreign Ministry - Stockholm

Ambassador Hans Magnusson
Swedish Embassy - Riga

Mr. Stefan Gullfren, Second Secretary
Swedish Embassy - Moscow

Dear Mr. Vinogradov and Mr. Nikishkin:

By the end of this week I will have completed my review of approximately the first half of the personal files on the agreed list of prisoners whose history could help deepen our understanding of the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. These are all the files which I have been shown to date. I return them to you with my deepest thanks. It goes without saying that I am again a witness to the cooperation possible from the Russian government toward resolving this case.

However, as you know, there is still much work to be done. To begin, along with this letter I am sending an attachment itemizing materials missing or concrete questions raised by a number of these files. These must be answered before any conclusions can be reached. I hope that you will allow your archivists a chance to review these questions in connection with the actual files, so we can clarify what is needed, why it is important and, if necessary, other resources which would enable us to answer the questions raised.

This brings us to the question of the remaining forty-seven (47) files to be seen, which are listed below. This list does not include those whose files are believed to be in other republics, or where Yuri Michaelovitch Razboiyev affirmed that the prisoner was never taken into the GULAG, 10 files in all. Those requiring further discussion are marked: * (renewed request because of discussion below), § (Soviet agents) and (location) for those said to be elsewhere. In the cases of Soviet agents, as in the case of certain investigative materials, we continue in our expectation to be able to address questions to file.

The 47 prisoner files still left to be studied from the original list are:
ABAKUMOV*; AKIKUSA (Vladimir); ALTER.; BAJ.; BAYER.; BECHER*;
BENTIVEGNI.; BERGER.; BETHLEN.; FELLER.; FIELD*; HAMBURGER. §;
HAMMERSCHMIDT (Leningrad); HJELD.; HOCHLI.; JAKOBSEN;
JANKOWSKI (Vladimir); KALINSKI; KAPLAN.; KUPRYANOV; LIALIKOV.;

MAREK.; MARKUCZEWSKI.; MAYR ; MELTZER; MENSHAGIN ; MERKIS (and other family members; Vladimir); MULLE or HORST MULLE ; MUNTERS (Vladimir) ; PATARIDZE (Vladimir) ; RADEK ; RADO §; REHEKAMPF; RIVO; RODE ; ROEDL ; SHIMKEVICH; SHULGIN (Vladimir); SZAKACS; UEBEL , VOLKOV § ; VON DUFVING; VOROBEL. (possibly Vladimir); WINTER VON SCHWAB; WOLFIN § ; WYNNE; and YAOSHA. /

As per my letter of January 6, 1998 forwarded to you by the Swedish Government, I have requested to see the files of those of the special "H" series going into Vladimir in 1952 as well as **the list of that series of prisoners registered as having been brought into Butyrka, primarily from Lefortovo, on March 31, 1950.** This has become more critical since January because I have now uncovered a 1954 testimony from Grossheim-Krisko describing this event and stating his conviction that Wallenberg was among that group of an estimated 100 to 110 persons.

Where the file of **Abakumov** is concerned, I now have at my disposal partial translation of Kirill Stoliarov's book, *Golgotha*, published in 1991. When I originally prepared my list, I stated my interest in Abakumov as relating to his routing as a prisoner following his own arrest as well as the nature of his interests in Hungarian assets. Since then my study of the various prisoner files has made it clear how directly Abakumov maintained oversight over the prisoners from Budapest -- not only Wallenberg and Langfelder, but Grossheim-Krisko, Clement, Schandl and van der Waals, who were detained in any improper manner.

Kirill Stoliarov, who has seen Abakumov's file, further makes it clear how a certain portion of the investigation against him centered around his conduct, and that of certain of his immediate deputies, in relation to the Investigative Unit for "Especially Important Cases." Given the role of this Unit in investigating Wallenberg's case and possibly in his death; Abakumov's direct involvement in Wallenberg's fate as suggested by the Smoltsov Document, and the further claim that destruction of the Wallenberg file took place just after Abakumov's arrest, important information related to the theory that Wallenberg died in 1947 rests here.

As I consider the files which the above author has studied essentially declassified, I am renewing my request to be able to pursue this essential matter in close cooperation with the appropriate archivist.

Where the investigative file of Kurt Becher is concerned, as I have been informed that Kartachov personally went to Hungary to interrogate Becher and, I presume, Vessenmeyer and others; I am of the belief that a copy of these interrogations would be found in Moscow.

And, finally, of the files already seen, I remain ready to address questions to the investigative files of those whose own work did or could have impacted on **Wallenberg's work in Hungary as well as the primary witnesses**: Beckerle, Clement, Gerstenberg, Gfrorener, Glazowski, Goaze, Gottlieb; Grossheim-Krisko, Hatz, Hoffstetter, Jansci, Krummrei, Okulicki, Pap, Richter, Schlitter, Schandl, and

van der Waals. Similar questions will be addressed from the appropriate files of those not yet reviewed.

Given that I have only one month left on my current visa, may I request that we be allowed to move forward as soon as possible on the above. Also, because there is still uncertainty about when Dr. Makinen's work at Vladimir will actually be carried out, I am asking that I be allowed to study **the prisoner files at Vladimir** as soon as possible. I understand that procedurally these may be forwarded to Moscow. I would appreciate it if at least the priority files of Jankowski, Shulgin, Vorobei and Pataridze could be brought to Moscow, to be reviewed and returned within a two week full time working period. This will enable me to make full use of my translation staff who, because of other commitments, will not be available to work in Vladimir.

In this manner, when Dr. Makinen does go to Vladimir with his team, I will accompany him solely for the purpose of completing my transportation study--which requires only note-taking from the numbers on the cards.

Allow me to thank you again for your kindness in making these files available to us. I look forward to completing my research as soon as possible and, with this in mind, urge you to help me make the maximum use of my time during this month. I am of course prepared to work with you, step by step, and deal together with the obstacles which may come our way. However, in spite of the fruitfulness of the research to date, given our goals I cannot finalize my work until the data is complete.

With all best wishes, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Susan Ellen Mesinai

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

Sid. 1 (5)

1998-03-04

Aambs Stefan Gullgren

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: EC (Hallqvist)

Kopia: EI (Olson),

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ¹

EC

amb Riga

Re Wallenberg - delrapport från Susan Mesinai

(1 bil.)

Översänder närslutet ytterligare en delrapport från Susan Mesinai på basis av hennes pågående arkivundersökningar i Moskva. Rapporten innehåller bl a ett antal frågor till Magnusson.

HIRDMAN

Delges:

van Dardel

Carl Persson

Hallqvist, EC 2

Olson, EI-ESEK

exp. 98-03-11

Ku

March 3, 1998

Dear Mr. Magnusson:

I thank you for your note of February 25 which Stefan Gullgren just handed to me. It was very good to get your feedback. I need to be sure that I am moving on course, producing information that is 'useful' and of value. I work day and night, but one bit of confusion can throw the whole thing off. And, with the pressure of 'one time' 'one person' this is a lot of responsibility.

Therefore, I thank you for your clarification about the 22nd of July being the main date when they interrogated the witnesses. I will have to check, but I think it is a mixsome the 22nd and some the 27th. Then there is the problem of what is the point of discussion on the 27th, of course.

Are you aware, by the way, that Richter was interrogated for six hours and some minutes on the 17th of July 1947, then returned to his cell?. Then he was called again on the 22nd, about the time that Schlitter was being interrogated in Lubyanka, after which he was removed from his cell ---that he shared with Rodde....and put in the Box.. Rodde I believe was also interrogated at that time. May I ask, is this why Richter's file is still classified in Sweden? We need to know what went on during those interrogations, and for certain Richter isn't going to say.

As for Schlitter, I doubt there's any question that he was an informant. What is interesting is that he is moved consistently from one eyewitness to another, between the period we know he was with Raoul until he and Huber were separated in April 1950, after which he was sent to Alexandrovsk. There are pages missing from his consolidated file(s), starting --- by my calculation --- just before his interrogation on July 22nd 1947 and related also to early (February) 1948 when there is a major flurry of interrogation activity related to Richter.

In my questions on the files I have seen to date, which I will forward to you shortly, I have demanded help in trying to clarify with whom he sat during this very critical missing period. Given his background and his connection with the German Legation in Bucharest, this time period (1947) may show him in a cell in Lubyanka with Roedl, conceivably Langfelder or even again with Wallenberg. I assume it is obvious why he didn't come forth when he attained his freedom, unlike the others.

Related to other matters, there are a number of things I wanted to pass on to you. Forgive me if I speak from memory, because I did not bring all my files with me. However, PRISONER NUMBER ONE has come up repeatedly in a variety of contexts.

The first is that he (Hungarian 'American spy'/Vladimir Prison) is part of the "H" series coming in 1952 which includes Richter, Hoffstetter, Grossheim-Krisko, and Jansci with connections to this case. Where other numbered prisoners like the various

couples ...Merkis, Munters, Urbshis were returned to Vladimir at that time, they had been sentenced and so returned under their names, written formerly number such and so. The only two Numbered prisoners to have this designation were Number One and Number 28 who are referred to as such, although I believe that they too are returning. Number 28, as I understand it, is the Mexican Vellido.

The second came up in the Okulicki file when Prisoners NUMBER One, Two and Three are given an impressive ration of elegant cigarettes per day, for a total count of 500 cigarettes. Number Two is Okulicki, or so his interrogation slips would indicate, until his sentence in June 1945 which took place only a few months after his arrest. While Number Three could be another prominent Pole, Okulicki is always the head of the list and separated from the others. This brings us again to the question of the identity of Number One who has to be a prisoner who came into Lubyanka before March 18 1945. Clearly, given the treatment, this is a person of some class and prominence. We also have the question of whether Prisoner Number One Lubyanka is the same as Prisoner Number One Vladimir.

Thirdly, while exploring the file of Arnold Dering, another person on the "H" list, I came across a document describing change of jurisdiction in Lubyanka. The slip says what I believe to be: Original in file of prisoner Nr. One. I called the archivist, Yuri Michaelovitch's attention to this. He hedged on the question of whether the symbol is for 'Number' --- could be, could not be -- but he is generally very helpful. In any case, as this change in jurisdiction is taking place in 1943 we know it is not Langfelder and not Raoul.

This led to a discussion regarding how, in the past, it was confirmed that Langfelder was not Prisoner Number One. I asked directly if Yuri Michaelovitch could look in Number One's file and see if the change of jurisdiction form was there, so I could confirm that this said "Number One." He himself has never seen a numbered file and he turned bright red when he learned that it had been supposedly confirmed that Langfelder was not the party in question.

You may argue if I can see for a fact that it can't be Raoul or Langfelder we should let it go. And I admit that the fact that Wallenberg was not in isolation upon arrival in Lubyanka also speaks against his being Prisoner Number One/Lubyanka. But the figure -- if the same Lubyanka/Vladimir -- as a prominent Hungarian has to fit majorly into the politics of Hungary. That is if you take the earlier sequence of numbered prisoners --Four, Five, Six and Seven -- who were the Merkis-es, one Munters and the Urbshis....nationalist leaders, Merkis Secretary of Defense.

I think it would be a valid point to explore the connection between Prisoner Number One and, say, the other disappeared prisoners from Budapest who came later. Were they all under Abakumov? Did the Soviets see them as part of the same threat? Because of Stalin's 'violent opposition' to any form of confederacy or federation between the Eastern European nations or between them and Sweden.....mentioned by Molotov in the Moscow Conference of October 1943.....I think we should do the best we can to understand better the interest in Prisoner Number One, if not the actual identity.

Apart from this, the question of Radek in the medical proposal: it comes from Winter von Schwab's testimony as does the Jacobssen business. We may strike out with it, but I thought it worth a try to nail down the location. If Radek did contract T.B. (which would definitely be noted in the file) and if it was in any Moscow prison or any other prison after the July 17, 1947 so-called death date....we have something to work on. If not, I will let it go. I have explained it to Yuri Michaelovitch and he is working on it. In terms of the Medical Proposal, I will take it out of the letter but list it among other items to be checked in the attachment, if that is acceptable.

I will streamline the Medical Proposal and get it back to you as soon as possible. Stefan suggested that you suggested a meeting of the Swedish side in the Spring before launching it. May I say that I am feeling a bit, if not very, anxious about getting all my work done. I agree that a meeting of the Swedish side is in order....and I hope you are including me in at least part of that so we can move together in formation. But as you will have seen from my most recent letter to the MVD/FSB there are 46 more files to do AND the follow up on the Prisoner Files.

I also should make the point to you that the materials I am seeing are from the Fonts 451 and 461, some of the forbidden fruits that Susanne is after in the Trophy files. In other words, I can and am accomplishing a tremendous amount through the Prisoner File list. So far, whatever I need as follow up has been forthcoming from the FSB side, which means I can also access confiscated materials if need be surrounding the different witnesses (only the most critical) and also prisoner cards (also only for a specific reason).

I feel, as I stated in my most recent memorandum to Martin, it is very important ---for you, for me, and for the success with the Ministry of Health -- that I build my approach with Dmitrieva on the shoulders of the FSB/MVD work as a first step, before moving into more sweeping investigations.

It is very hard for me to be clear about a Medical budget when I don't know yet the scope of the work. That is why I am appealing to you all, you and Martin that is, that we take a real good look at what we have from the FSB/MVD before really launching the Medical. On the other hand, it's been a long time and we haven't gotten a letter out to Dmitrieva, for which I am partially to blame.

I also am concerned, because my time is running out and I know that with Vladimir and just the time it takes to get things done, the prisoner files plus transport is going to take into May. Plus medical and writing the report (which perhaps should be done herebecause I am quite sure, based on recent performances, that if I am successful in finding things of value....or in raising reasonable doubt, the other side will come down on me very hard about taking even my notes out of the country.)

Because Marvin is coming in a few weeks and then expecting to go to Vladimir in mid-April I am contemplating staying on, but I need to know that my funding will be

renewed for April, May and June if I am to do all that I am to do successfully. And I need to get it into my bank account in New York.

Lastly, the interrogators et al.

1. Kondrashev's book is of interest because, among the footnotes, I discovered that his father in law was 'Razin'. whose memoirs are in his possession. 'Razin' was GRU intelligence in Stockholm during the War, following upon his successes in the Bellorussian front. One might presume a close tie to Wolfen who is both GRU and Bellorussian Counter-Intelligence. Razin then moved over to Helsinki at the appropriate time....May we not ask if he didn't take Sinitsyn with him? (Sinitsyn by the way appears for one interrogation....can't remember who at this particular moment but will let you know when I get to that file) And there is more, not for normal channels of communication.

So you have a man who makes a point of inserting not only the fact that he was present at an interrogation, but that he knows for a fact that Wallenberg was shot in 1947 on National Public Television, a high-brow show. Plus, he was a young lackey to Kartashov, and worked with Korotkov. This man is sitting on a lot of information. If he is going to make statements with authority, then let him give a fuller picture with documentation. If there is truth in what he is saying, then he could do just that. Unless of course there is someone alive who would be effected by his doing so.

Finally, a number of people are still alive. Every day a new one emerges. I have to get the right spelling of this name, but one very important counter-intelligence figure connected with Abakumov, who somehow managed to maneuver through the Abakumov fall, the build up of the KI (Foreign Ministry Intelligence) and competition from Serov. His name is on a number of exceptional documents and he may be our problem. More to follow.

Susan

Susan



1998-03-04

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Fu.1

B R Å D S K A N D E

EC

Re Raoul Wallenberg - utkast till nytt brev från
Mesinai till Vinogradov/Nikisjkin

Till: EC (Hallqvist)
Kopia: EI (Olson), Amb Moskva

1) Jag har egentligen bara ett ändringsförslag -
andra stycket sid två, Grossheim-Krisko (Thomsen)
sade i samtalet med Göransson 1954 att han "ansåg det
sannolikt, att även Wallenberg fördes över men vet
det ej med Säkerhet". Följaktligen bör Mesinai
skriva "stating that he thought it probable that
Wallenberg was among that group...".

2) Önskemålet om Abakumov är befogat. Jag har alltid
tyckt att ryssarna väl kategoriskt avfärdat vårt
intresse för hans akter.

3) Bechers akt sägs ej ha påträffats, men jag är ej
övertygad detta är sista ordet.

Magnusson

Author: INTERNET:makinen@eprendor.uchicago.edu/ at INTERNET
Date: 1998-03-04 09.26
Priority: Normal
TO: Lage (UD) Olson at (Pk)UD-3, Martin (UD) Hallqvist at (Pk)UD-3,
INTERNET:hans.magnusson@riga.mail.telia.com/ at internet
Subject: budget for analysis and photography of Vladimir cards

63/006y
1998-03-04

Lage, Martin, and Hans:

P 2 En'

You have asked me to submit a budget for the costs associated with scanning the Vladimir registration cards and carrying out the analysis of the data.

In the attachment I have tried to estimate realistic costs for the major activities to be considered. The estimates of hotel accommodations and meals are made on the basis of the trip to Vladimir in February, 1997, as are the estimates of the costs for the ITEP guesthouse, etc. in Moscow.

a.a.
/

I have listed as round trip travel airfare (including limousine or bus service at each end) \$4000. Round trip airfare has at times been this expensive for me. I expect that generally the travel costs will be somewhat less. I feel that overestimating slightly is better than underestimating and not having sufficient funds for carrying out and finishing the work.

Please let me know what additional information you may need.

With best wishes,

Marvin Makinen

Marvin W. Makinen
Department of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology
The University of Chicago
Cummings Life Science Center
920 E. 58th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Tel: 773/702-1080
FAX: 773/702-0439
e-mail: m-makinen@uchicago.edu

6

Author: INTERNET:makinen@eprendor.uchicago.edu/ at INTERNET

Date: 1998-03-04 09.26

Priority: Normal

TO: Lage (UD) Olson at (Pk)UD-3, Martin (UD) Hallqvist at (Pk)UD-3,
INTERNET:hans.magnusson@riga.mail.telia.com/ at internet

Subject: budget for analysis and photography of Vladimir cards

Estimated expenses for photography and analysis of prisoner
registration cards in the Vladimir Prison

Marvin W. Makinen

March 3, 1998

The costs are estimated according to the schedule and plan outlined
earlier in the report submitted to the Swedish Foreign Ministry, February 25,
1998. Costs are itemized according to the month planned for each activity.

March, 1998: Travel to Moscow by M. W. Makinen and A. Kaplan to view scanning
procedure and to begin instruction for data input.

Chicago-Moscow travel for Makinen	\$4000.	
Chicago-Moscow travel for Kaplan	4000	
ITEP guesthouse (1 week each)		280
Meals in Moscow		500

2 Presario laptop computers 133 MHz, 1.3 GByte drive, 33k modem (to be loaned to K. S. Nikishkin in MVD)		3200
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carrying cases for protection of computers	150	
portable printer		270
Zipdrive with cable connections		150
zipdrive discs for data storage @ \$15 each		150

subtotal March \$12690.

April, 1998: Travel to Vladimir to photoscan registration cards, begin
data input with additional instruction by A. Kaplan

Rental of optical scanning equipment for
photography of cards (estimate given in Dec.
1997 by K. S. Nikishkin) \$5000.

perdiem salary for two assistants from MVD under Nikishkin's direction (x 4 days)	400	
perdiem salary for G. Kuzovkin and N. Kostenko of Memorial Society (x 4 days)		400
salary for interpreter (\$75 x 4 days)	300	

Rental of van for transportation of equip- ment to and from Vladimir	500	
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Hotel room accommodations (translator, 2 MVD assistants, 2 Memorial assistants, Makinen, Kaplan; estimated \$220/day x 4 days)	880	
Meals in Vladimir for seven people x 4 days		500
Miscellaneous (xeroxing, telephones, etc.)		200
travel for Makinen (Chicago-Moscow)		4000

travel for Kaplan (Chicago-Moscow)	4000
ITEP guesthouse in Moscow for Makinen and Kaplan (3 days)	120
Meals in Moscow (3 days)	180

(April costs, continued):

cost of film for scanner	400
costs for input of data (estimated to require 1000-1200 man-hours equivalent to 200 man-days at \$50/day)	10000
subtotal April	\$26880.

May-July, 1998: estimated costs to have data input proofed for accuracy
of names and dates (to be carried out by N. Kostenko and Svetlana Zavrzhnova
under direction of Susan Mesinai):

14 days total each @ \$50/day	\$1400
subtotal May-July	\$1400.

August/September, 1998: trips by Makinen and Kaplan to Moscow to
analyze data (estimated to require 14 days).

Travel for Makinen and Kaplan Chicago-Moscow	\$8000.
ITEP guesthouse (14 days)	600
Meals in Moscow	1000
Miscellaneous (discs, paper, telephone, etc.)	500
Subtotal August/September	\$10100.

Grand Total	\$51070.
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REGERINGSKANSLIET

1998-03-05

Utrikesdepartementet

E/ESEK

Lage Olson

Telefon 08 - 405 3280

P 2 EU¹

X

Ambassaden Moskva

Exp 980305 kl 17 45 B¹

Kopia:

amb Riga

1998-03-04

2 EU¹

Wallenberg-ärendet – utkast till nytt brev från Mesinai till
Vinogradov/Nikisjkin

Vi har inga erinringar Susan Mesinai's utkast till nytt brev till
Vinogradov/Nikisjkin med det ändringsförslag som framförts av Hans
Magnusson.

Cabinet

Postadress
103 39 STOCKHOLM
Besöksadress
Gustav Adolfs Torg 1

Telefon
08 - 405 10 00
Telefax
08 - 723 11 76

E-post: ud@foregn.ministry.se
X.400: S=UD; O=Foreign; P=Ministry; A=SIL; C=SE
Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

Sid. 1 (3)

1998-03-06

Aambs Stefan Gullgren

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: EC (Hallqvist)

Kopia: EI (Olson),

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ¹

amb Riga

Re Wallenberg / brev Mesinai-Vinogradov/Nikisjkin

Rigas

(1 bil.)

Närslutet en kommentar från Susan Mesinai i anledning av p 1 i kryfax 57 från amb Riga 98-03-04.

FREDÉN

Dear Hans —

I have accepted your changes to my letter. However, I am pricking my conscience — both as a would-be scholar and because I may be being unfair to Rasul. Enclosed the Grossheim-Krusko text in question. I would prefer to put "really sure" in quotes than "possibly" or "probably." In any case I didn't want to move ahead for what I assume are diplomatic reasons with a change that could backfire later in a number of quarters without ~~planning~~ consulting you.

As I told Stefan there is a belief that the data in the past was mitigated/smoothed down/sanitized until it lost its potency by those who make ^{SWEDISH} policy. This small small change could aggravate that concern — especially.

My only true concern at this point is that we see the Registry and that I can count on you to insist on that — sooner rather than later. If we make this change, let it be based on a fully informed decision.

Susan

Überführung in das Butyrskaja-Gefängnis, Moskau.

Ende März 1950 hörte man im Gefängnis grössere Bewegungen und man ahnte sofort, dass Gefangene abtransportiert werden. Am 30. März 1950 wurde T. und sein Zellenkamerad S. in das Butyrskaja-Gefängnis verlegt. Nach Anzahl der Gefangenentransportwagen der belegten Wartezellen und dem verteilten Essen handelte es sich um etwa 100 bis 110 Personen. Es waren meistens Ausländer, die bislang nicht verurteilt waren. T. ist fest davon überzeugt, dass Attachee Wallenberg bei diesem Schub mit dabei war.

Aus der Wartezelle kamen T. und S. in eine Zelle, wo bereits zwei Mitgefangene aus demselben Transport sassen, und zwar Herr ^{an} Trdafilow. Trdafilow war Geschäftsträger der Mussolini-Regierung in Bukarest und hatte während seiner Haftzeit im Lefortowskaja-Gefängnis über Herrn Attachee Wallenberg gehört. Tr. versprach, dass, wenn es ihm gelingen sollte früher entlassen zu werden, er die nächste schwedische Stelle über das Schicksal von Herrn Wallenberg und T. verständigen würde.

Ab 3. April 1950 wurde Extraverpflegung verabreicht, so. z. B. Butter, Reis, Gries, Fleisch. Tabakwaren usw. Sofort begannen kurze Verhöre, bei denen jedem gesagt wurde: "Bald erfahren Sie die Gerechtigkeit der Sowjet-Regierung!". Alle warteten nun auf ihre Entlassung.

Ende April 1950 wurden T. mit S. in eine ^{Spezial} Sonderzelle Nr. 139 die über dem Krankenrevier liegt, verlegt und verblieben dort bis zum August 1951.

Im Juli 1951 wurde T. von Oberst A.I.W. kurz verhört, der ihm sagte: "Es ist Zeit, dass Sie alles gestehen, wir können Sie nicht ewig hier behalten. Ich habe befohlen, Ihren Fall zu erledigen."

Im August 1951 wurden T. und S. in eine Sonderabteilung des Butyrskaja-Gefängnisses überführt, die am vierten Turm neben den Verhörräumen, Todeszellen und der Einrichtungsstelle "Turm 4" liegt.

Offizielle Verhaftung und Anklage.

Ende August 1951 wurde T. vom Kommissar Sm. geholt, der ihm sofort den Haftbefehl vorlas und zur Unterschrift vorlegte. (Sieben Jahre lang war T. nur "festgehalten" worden.) Daraufhin verlas Sm. die gegen T. erhobene Anklage laut Paragraph 58/6, d.h. Spionage gegen die Sowjetunion. Die Anklage wurde damit begründet, dass ~~die~~ Befragung der Sowjetbürger, die die KSG in Budapest aufgesucht hatten, Spionagezwecken dienten. Es handelte sich um politische, wirtschaftliche und militärische Spionage.



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
RIGA

Sid 1 (3)

1998-03-09

Handläggare: H Magnusson

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Fu1

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Till: EC (Hallqvist)
Kopia: EI (L Olson),

(EC)
amb Moskva ✓

Raoul Wallenberg - brev från Susan Mesinai.

Vore tacksam om bif. brev kunde vidarebefordras till
Susan Mesinai.

MAGNUSSON

Ms Susan Mesinai

Dear Ms. Mesinai,

Many thanks for your latest two letters. I will answer them one by one.

I. Your letter dated March 3, 1998

- As far as I have been able to establish from the lists we have received from the FSB archive, no co-prisoner of Raoul Wallenberg was interrogated on the 27 July 1947. Most were interrogated on the 22 July, a couple on the 23. Richter was interrogated on the 17, 22 and 23 July. This is only a matter of accuracy, otherwise it is not terribly important.

- I am puzzled by your question why Richter's file is classified in Sweden. As far as I know all documents concerning Richter are included in the main Wallenberg file of the Foreign Ministry and none of these documents should be classified. The last interviews made with him by Marvin and Guy are in the possession of the working group.

- I take note of your reasoning concerning the so-called Prisoner Number One but I am, for the moment, not in a position to be able to offer any comments.

- I don't understand the mentioning of a confederation or federation between Eastern Europe and Sweden. I have never heard about it and it sounds as a misunderstanding.

- About a meeting: that I mentioned this was only to express my readiness to have a meeting when we all think it would be worthwhile. Of course all the independent experts should be included. I am flexible about timing.

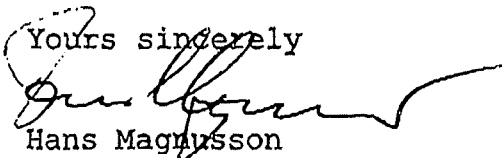
- I leave it to your discretion to suggest timing for initiating the "Medical investigation". The only worry I have is that we shouldn't wait too long with contacting Ms. Dmitrieva. Perhaps a "forerunner" letter followed later by the main request?"

- It seems OK to contact Kondrashev on the basis of any new documents.

II. Your letter of March 6, 1998.

-It is interesting to note, which I do for the first time, a discrepancy between the German text of the interview with Grossheim-Krisko (which I don't recall having read, at least not carefully) and the Swedish text, which I had read before. In the Swedish text G-K is quoted as saying: "...it is probable that also Wallenberg was transferred but he doesn't know this with certainty". It seems the two texts refer to different interviews with G-H. Perhaps Lage Olson could check on this.

Yours sincerely



Hans Magnusson

1998-03-10

Aambs Stefan Gullgren

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: EC (Hallqvist)

Kopia: EI (Olson), rekryfax amb Riga

(EC)

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu 1

LO:
M
a.a./H
**Re Wallenberg - Vladimir samt de psykiatriska
klinikerna**

Telefonsamtal Gullgren-Olson 1998-03-05
(2 bil.)

P R I M O Såsom redan meddelats i ovancit telefon-
samtal har Nikisjkin bekräftat att han är beredd
att sammanträffa med Marvin Makinen och dennes
dataexpert Ari Kaplan vid deras förbesök i Moskva
nästa vecka. Nikisjkin kan ta emot 16 mars efter
lunch (prel kl 14.00) och torde vara redo att fort-
sätta samtalen 17 mars då han därtill föreslår en
demonstration av MVD:s utrustning för Makinen/
Kaplan.

Nikisjkin har även förklarat sig införstådd med att
själva kopieringsarbetet i Vladimir genomförs under
perioden 13-17 april.

Gullgren kommer att sammanträffa med Nikisjkin
senare i denna vecka för att med honom gå igenom
Makinens PM om undersökningsarbetet. Vi räknar med
att en officiell framställning till inrikesminister
Kulikov bör kunna översändas via MID senast i
början av nästa vecka.

S E C U N D O Närslutet återfinns dels Susan
Mesinais senaste utkast till framställning om
undersökningar i vissa psykiatriska klinikers
arkiv, dels en PM av Mesinai om detta delprojekt.
PM innehåller även budget.

En viktig fråga, som berördes i Ert kryfax 64, är huruvida en framställning till hälsovårdsministeriet skall göras snarast, eller om vi bör avvakta härmed tills dess att större klarhet har nåtts avseende finansieringen av projektet som helhet. Från ambassadens sida vill vi göra följande kommentarer:

1. Mesinai har på vår inrådan omstrukturerat sin framställning så att projektet nu tydligt indelats i tre faser enligt följande:

Fas 1: Genomgång av vissa persondossierer som förvaras i arkiv tillhörande hälsovårdsministeriet.

Fas 2: Genomgång av registerkort och dossierer i olika arkiv i Moskva med omnejd för att följa upp det s k Nanna Swartz-spåret.

Fas 3: Genomgång av arkiv i bl a Kazan och Blagovjezjensk, med ev uppföljning i andra arkiv.

Tidtabellen för genomförande av framförallt fas 3 av projektet framstår av olika skäl som osäker. Det är dock Mesinais önskan att fas 1 av projektet skall kunna inledas så snart som möjligt - helst redan under hennes nuvarande vistelse i Moskva - då detta arbete har nära samband med hennes pågående genomgång av dossierer i FSB:s och MVD:s arkiv. Även fas 2 borde kunna påbörjas i närtid då undersökningarna förefaller förhållandevis koncentrerade i både tid och rum.

2. Enligt Mesinais kostnadsberäkningar skulle hela projektet (d v s genomförande av samtliga tre faser) belöpa på ca USD 100 000. Dyrast är fas 3 (USD 60 000). Med stor sannolikt kommer extern finansiering att krävas för att kunna genomföra denna del av projektet. Att finna givare som är villiga att bidra med de belopp varom här är fråga kommer nog att ta sin tid.

3. Enligt vår uppfattning talar flera skäl, förutom Mesinais allmänna önskemål härom, för att projektet åtminstone bör inledas så snart som möjligt:

- Vi bör inte riskera missuppfattningar på rysk sida rörande den betydelse vi på svensk sida tillmäter denna del av Wallenberg-utredningen. Önskemål om undersökningar i vissa psykiatriska kliniker har framförts regelbundet från svensk sida under den senaste åren, senast i den aide-mémoire i Wallenberg-ärendet som överlämnades till den ryska sidan 97-10-09. I sin skriftliga reaktion, som ambassaden erhöll 97-11-06, på detta dokument uttalade den ryska sidan beredskap att stödja en svensk fram-

ställning härom till hälsovårdsministeriet. En sådan framställning förutskickades även från svensk sida under arbetsgruppsmötet 12-13 november i Moskva.

- Mesinai har genom underhandskontakter förra året med Serbskij-institutet förutskickat att en större framställning om undersökningar i institutets arkiv är att vänta. Institutet och dess chef, nuvarande hälsovårdsministern Dmitrijeva har enligt Mesinai preliminärt indikerat tillmötesgående. Dröjsmål kan leda till tvivel på rysk sida beträffande Mesinai, och därmed den svenska sidans, uppriktighet.

- Det är naturligtvis av allmänt intresse att genomföra återstående projekt inom ramen för arbetsgruppens arbete så snart som möjligt.

4. Ambassaden vill därför förorda att en samlad framställning baserad på Mesinai's närslutna PM överlämnas *snarast* till hälsovårdsministeriet, omfattande *samtliga* önskemål rörande de psykiat-riska klinikerna inom ramen för Wallenberg-utredningen - trots att finansieringen avseende främst fas 3 av projektet t v framstår som minst sagt oklar. I framställningen till hälsovårdsministeriet kan vi i vårt missivbrev framhålla att det i första hand är angeläget att påbörja fas 1 och 2 av projektet samt indikera att fas 3 av praktiska skäl sannolikt inte kan påbörjas förrän under ett senare skede.

T E R T I O Tacksam så snart som möjligt Era kommentarer samt instrux avseende SECUNDO.

FREDÉN

1

INVESTIGATING THE FATE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG THROUGH MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC RECORDS:

A PROPOSAL FOR THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Over the past seven years, an official Swedish-Russian Working Group has probed the fate of missing Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg. This research, conducted by archivists of a number of different Russian ministries, has been marked by the declassification and exchange of documents, interviews with retired officials and periodic meetings to share findings and to determine how best to resolve the controversy generated by Wallenberg's disappearance.

In March of 1997, this effort assumed a new direction when independent consultants to the Swedish side were given direct access to MVD and FSB archives related to reports of Wallenberg's presence in the Soviet GULAG. This one-time analysis of eyewitness reports is being conducted strictly within the confines of the Working Group in order to preserve confidentiality and rights of privacy. The goal is to enable experts on the case to pursue the questions attending Wallenberg's fate in such a manner that -- should Wallenberg's identity as "Prisoner X" be revealed -- issues surrounding his welfare, death or the return of his remains may be addressed by the proper authorities without undue complications caused by media involvement or other groups.

PROCEDURES AND SCOPE OF WORK

If Raoul Wallenberg survived his alleged death date of July 17, 1947 into more recent decades -- as a number of sightings would suggest -- valuable information rests within the Ministry of Health. Our request for the support of this Agency would focus on three main objectives, with corresponding work periods:

OBJECTIVE ONE The completion of work in the Prisoner Files and related to Vladimir Prison's Medical Corpus, already being implemented under the auspices of the Swedish Russian Working Group. This work would consist of reviewing the files of those on the officially agreed-to list whom the MVD or FSB cannot make available as the prisoners died in psychiatric prison facilities. It also would include follow-up information necessary because the files of those who claimed to have met Wallenberg -- or his associate Vilmos Langfelder -- is incomplete where the medical settings are concerned. This phase would also include verification of the question of whether Wallenberg was treated in Khabarovsk in 1950 or underwent surgery in Magnitogorsk in 1953; as well as follow up information from a few prisoners claiming that Wallenberg was in need of medical treatment in Moscow prisons during the 1949 - 1950 period. We would also like to interview retired medical personnel, particularly related to Vladimir prison, whom we would show photographs of prisoners said to

have had contact with Wallenberg in the medical corpus in an attempt to further verify these sightings.

This phase will also seek to review the registries and, if appropriate, specific records of those in Vladimir or at Butyrka who were procedurally called upon to make a psychiatric evaluation, prior to sending a special Vladimir prisoner to other psychiatric or medical institutes in the Moscow region for treatment. Key to this would be to follow the trail of Tibor Clement, a Hungarian prisoner arrested at the same time as Wallenberg, also detained under the jurisdiction of Abakumov. Eventually sentenced for espionage, Clement was sent to Vladimir as a numbered prisoner where he was held in strict isolation. Clement was treated twice in psychiatric prison hospitals -- once in Leningrad and a second time in Kazan. He was eventually removed from the MVD jurisdiction by the courts in Kazan, prior to his repatriation. As a similar fate for Wallenberg resonates with the eyewitness reports from Vladimir, we consider this a valuable tool for reconstructing his footsteps.

Time Period: Assuming immediate permission to proceed with this follow-up, this work would begin April 1, 1998 and continue in conjunction with the Prisoner Files and Vladimir Corpus II study until June 1998.

OBJECTIVE TWO: This work will focus on the 1961 report by the prominent Swedish doctor, Nanna Svartz, that she had been told by Soviet cardiologist, Dr. Mjasnikov, that Raoul Wallenberg was in a psychiatric facility in the Moscow region and 'not in very good shape.' Because this discussion was between two professionals in a responsible position to have a real knowledge of the case, many deem this one of the most credible reports to support the view that Wallenberg lived past the death date of July 17, 1947 set forth in the Gromyko Memorandum.

This work will focus on the Moscow region, with the details of this sighting as its starting point. In this context, Ms. Susan Mesinai would like to continue her work with the staff of the Serbsky National Research Center, particularly for the 1955 - 1965 time period, and to review the kartotecha, registries and -- if necessary -- records of Special Hospital Number 5 to determine if Wallenberg was among those prominent prisoners held there in the early Sixties.

Ms. Susanne Berger wishes to clarify the events surrounding this report by studying the reports of Dr. Myasnikov and other physicians involved in the meetings with Dr. Svartz to compare them with archival materials recently uncovered in Sweden. This would include special reports of Drs. Mjasnikov, Professor Danishevsky, Netrov and Astapenko in the archives of the Institute of Therapy and Sechenov 1st Moscow Medical Institute or at the Academy of Medical Science.

Ms. Mesinai and Berger, either together or alternately, would like to review the card files and registries of all the Moscow city psychiatric facilities which could have evaluated and/or treated Wallenberg during this period to establish a medical paper trail. Using criteria already turned over to the Minister of Health in her capacity as Director of the Serbsky National Research Center, the investigative team will research registries and files not only for Wallenberg by name but for unknown persons whose

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prisoner or patient profile matches his. Ms. Mesinai would also like to renew her request to review patient art work wherever it might be made available as, forensically, Wallenberg's artistic style could help us to identify him.

Time Period: With permission, June - August 1998.

OBJECTIVE THREE: This phase of the research will combine specific scattered reports of Wallenberg receiving medical treatment or psychiatric care in the 70s and 80s with the statement by a number of psychiatric prison facility directors that, in the early Eighties, a host of special prisoners were either released, sent to internats and palati for the elderly or infirmed, or were transferred to Blaghoveshensk and Kazan. This corresponds to the period when the prison hospitals were turned over to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health. According to the directors, MVD records were forwarded to the archive in Blaghoveshensk while files of interest to the KGB were stored elsewhere.

Because compelling recent reports regarding Wallenberg speak of him in both the Kazan and Blaghoveshensk psychiatric prison hospitals, these must be checked. Still more critical: if it can be established through the research under Phases One and Two, or through new and credible eye witness reports, that Raoul Wallenberg survived his so called death date of July 17, 1947, then substantial research must be done in court or other records -- wherever the crossover from MVD jurisdiction to that of the Ministry of Health or more social welfare oriented agencies. From a wider perspective, that of leaving 'no stone unturned' in the effort to determine the fate of this great humanitarian, it may be necessary to conduct a more systematic and sweeping investigation in both the removed MVD records or through the Courts. For this we would have to rely on corresponding documents from the Ministry of Health.

Time Period: To be discussed and determined after the work on Phases One and Two are complete, unless strong evidence to the contrary warrants taking that immediate step.

Finally, as the files have already established the joint jurisdiction of the MVD and Ministry of Health in meticulously documenting the death of a prisoner, where a justifiable need can be demonstrated we would request both an autopsy and full report of death.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THIS WORK

This work will be accomplished by the following independent Consultants to the Government of Sweden and their translators:

Susan Mesinai, Director of the ARK Project. Ms. Mesinai is presently in Moscow working in Prisoner Files in the archives of the FSB and MVD and is available at any time for discussions on how to further coordinate the Medical Investigation or to begin the actual research. She also is available to resume at any time deemed convenient her work with the staff of the Serbsky National Research Center for Social and Forensic Psychiatry.

Dr. Marvin Makinen, Professor of Biochemistry at the University of Chicago, a medical doctor and a 1998 Guggenheim Fellow will be in Moscow the week of March 14 and expects to return in mid-April to conduct the Vladimir cell occupancy investigation. He will be available to return to Russia in September to assist in the Medical Investigation and to complete the analysis for Corpus II.

Ms. Susanne Berger, a Wallenberg researcher who has done extensive work in both public and private archives in Stockholm, will be available in May and/or June 1998 to examine reports of Dr. Myasnikov and his colleagues. These would include 'special reports' -- whether at the Institute of Therapy and Sechenov 1st Moscow Medical Institute or at the Academy of Medical Science where Dr. Mjasnikov was Director.

These consultants will be assisted in their efforts by translators to be named and by a doctor acceptable to the Ministry of Health who will serve as a Consultant in the interpretation or evaluation of documents.

CONCLUSION

In keeping with the model provided by Ms. Mesinai's present work with FSB and the MVD, it is our hope that the Ministry of Health will match the abilities of these experts in the Wallenberg case with that of their own staff of archivists so that this work will proceed quickly and in close cooperation.

Given the willingness to further this investigation already shown by Professor Dmitrieva as Director of the Serbsky National Research Center, we look forward to the important contributions which she might now make to the resolution of this case in her capacity as Ministress of Health.

March 8, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO: Ambassador Martin Hallqvist
Ambassador Hans Magnusson
Mr. Lage Olson
FOREIGN MINISTRY OF SWEDEN

FROM: Susan Ellen Mesinai
Director, ARK Project
Consultant on the Wallenberg Case

This constitutes a budget, with some discussion, for the proposed Medical Investigation into the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. As you will see below, access to the medical files in question will depend upon the determination of the Minister of Health. While she has, in her capacity as Director of the Serbsky National Research Center, shown her concern and helpfulness in this matter, her new and simultaneous role as Minister of Health could conceivably raise new reservations insofar as she will now represent the entire apparatus and not simply her own Institute. The fact that I have already gained access to the Prisoner Files via MVD and the FSB can and should be used in our favor in offsetting this reservation.

I would like to say also that I have somewhat altered my original proposal of October 1997 as a result of these two months work with the Prisoner Files. As you know, I worked from 1992 until 1995 in my capacity as Director of the ARK Project in various prison psychiatric facilities which is where I or my associates found Victor Hamilton and traced the fate of another American. I also set forth the proposal for the work which was to have been done by the Independent Psychiatric Association under a grant from Tetra Laval, but began working directly with Dr. Dmitrieva at Serbsky when I felt that the IPA was not achieving a serious result. So my original proposal in October was based on some experience of approaching the medical issue completely as an independent (or in conjunction with the media), through the human rights organizations and working with Serbsky. The only route that gave a real result was ARK's media appeal for information on missing Americans in 1992 -- which is not possible here.

The depth to which we are able to go in working with the Prisoner Files can make an extraordinary difference in this Investigation. To begin, these files contain some medical information, including details related to psychiatric evaluation or to documenting a death. This will enable us to be more pointed about our goals within the different phases of investigation I am outlining below. (For example, we can name doctors, offices where evaluations would be recorded, specific clinics for prisoners in outlying regions, etc.)

Secondly, the method attending a listing of specific requests for information, which were accepted by the FSB and MVD, has provided a system whereby we can, step by step, request further follow-up. In the interim, working cooperatively, one can

1

establish further, informal, grounds for trust -- as long as the proper formalities are observed. This is necessary to achieve a result and is much less threatening than requests for sweeping investigations in places known for their abuse -- facilities which for many reasons should be saved for last.

I am therefore recommending that the MEDICAL INVESTIGATION be conducted in three phases, corresponding to three objectives.

OBJECTIVE ONE.

Study of all sightings of Raoul Wallenberg in medical settings, based on those witnesses who appear on the Prisoner Files list and the analysis of cell occupancy in Vladimir Prison's Corpus II, the medical corpus. This corresponds to the details in the proposal submitted by Dr. Makinen and I in 1996, which has been accepted and is now being fully implemented. It is possible that we can achieve a very strong result from this approach alone which covers the sightings up until the Gromyko Memorandum and beyond, presuming a prisoner who received psychiatric treatment in the early Sixties and returned to Vladimir, essentially remaining within the MVD system.

It also will include the question of Wallenberg being treated in Habarovsk in 1950 (as reported by Kowalski) and undergoing surgery in Magnitorgorsk in 1953 (as reported by Winter von Schwab in the name of the prisoner Raphael Jakobssen). It will include the report of Wallenberg in the psychiatric facility of Kazan as circulated in the name of prisoner Antonas Bogdanos (whose prisoner file may be in another republic but whose medical file should be here).

And, finally, as projected follow-up, it would include the review of medical incoming and outgoing registries for Lefortovo and Butyrka, to complete prisoner reports that Wallenberg hunger struck or was otherwise in bad physical shape in those prisons during the 1949 -1951 pre-sentencing period undergone by the majority of the prisoners associated with this case. This will correspond to the testimony of a handful of credible witnesses which Susanne Berger has uncovered recently in the SAPO files and who I was hoping to add to the very short revised prisoner list after all the work had been done on my original list.

The objective here would be to see the Prisoner Files of a number of witnesses on the list already agreed to by the MVD/FSB under the auspices of the Swedish-Russian Working Group. These include those who have died in psychiatric prison hospitals -- like Fritz Hammerschmidt (Leningrad) and Konstantin Volkov (Kazan); prisoners who underwent psychiatric evaluation or treatment in Vladimir (Bentivegni, Clement among others); witnesses said to have had contact with Wallenberg in Corpus II of Vladimir whose prisoner files are incomplete where medical records are concerned (Brugger, Gouaze, Gogiberidse, Schoggl, Mayr, Kalinski, Kupryanov, Shulgin). It also includes review of files of those on the Prisoner List who died in Vladimir (Jankowski, for example) in combination with those files already being requested from Vladimir.

We would ask, if at all possible, that these files be brought to Moscow to be reviewed either in the present archival setting or in a site designated by the Minister of Health. We request that we be able to review these files directly and thoroughly, in keeping with our present working agreement. If these files can only be viewed in Vladimir, then Dr. Makinen would probably have to stay an extra week, presuming his trip in April will allow him that extra time.

Time Period: To start immediately, with the goal of having completed the work by the end of June 1998. Basically we are asking the Minister of Health to enable us to complete the work under the FSB/MVD auspices by giving the corresponding medical details.

Budget: This work would fall under the budget of the Prisoner Files and Vladimir Investigation. (Please bear in mind also that Susan Mesinai will be assisting with administrative problems related to the Vladimir cell occupancy project in the absence of Dr. Makinen.)

For Susan Mesinai	One round-trip air fare (optional)*	1,550 dollars.
	Three months Moscow living expenses	4,500 dollars
	Three month honorarium (combined archival work & analysis, a 60 hour week)	6,000 dollars
	One month - Report/Analysis with re-writes, consultations with the Swedish side, finalizing questions with the Russian side. Presentation	3000 dollars
	Translation (three months) Up to*	6000 dollars
	Minimum	18,000 dollars
	Maximum	21,000 dollars

* (To be handled by the Embassy)

The portion for Dr. Makinen will be covered by his budget for Vladimir.

OBJECTIVE TWO: This will focus on the 1961 report by the prominent Swedish doctor, Nanna Svartz, that she was told by Soviet cardiologist, Dr. Mjasnikov, that Raoul Wallenberg was in a psychiatric facility in the Moscow region and 'not in very good shape.' For many this is considered one of the most credible reports to support the view that Wallenberg lived past the death date set forth in the Gromyko Memorandum of July 14, 1947.

Research under this Objective will take place in the Moscow region and will include Susan Mesinai's request to return to Special Hospital Number Five, where Victor Hamilton was found, to study the card files and registries to determine if Wallenberg was among the 'diplomati' said to have been held there in the early Sixties. It will also include a review of the card files and registries of all of the Moscow facilities where prominent figures such as Wallenberg might have been treated -- including the Institute of Therapy and Sechenov 1st Moscow Medical Institute, with whom Mjasnikov and a number of the doctors who shared in the discussion with Dr. Svartz

11

were affiliated. Finally, Susanne Berger would like to review the personal files and records of these doctors through their institutes, the Academy of Medicine and the Institute of Therapy and Sechenov, in conjunction with her own research in Dr. Svartz's papers in Stockholm to provide a fuller picture of the details of these discussions.

It should be understood that if, in Phase One, our research provides us with some form of medical paper trail for Wallenberg, we will be able to make requests that are so to the point, the scope of this and any subsequent research will be greatly reduced. Susanne Berger, however, should be allowed to complete her research into the facts surrounding the Nanna Svartz - Myasnikov controversy as this is important supporting information.

Time Period: From the point access is granted, for Susanne Berger, preferably in May and June. For Susan Mesinai, continuity in July or after a one-month break in August 1998.

Budget:

For Susanne Berger

One Round Trip Air Fare	1550 dollars
One Month Moscow Expenses	1500 dollars
One Month Translation Fees	2000 dollars
One Month Honorarium	3000 dollars

For Susan Mesinai

One Round Trip Air Fare *	1550 dollars
One Month Moscow Expenses	1500 dollars
One Month Translation Fees	2000 dollars
One Month Honorarium	3000 dollars

For Dr. Marvin W. Makinen (If Possible, to Overlap with Vladimir Return Period in September)

One Moscow-based psychiatrist, acceptable to the Minister of Health, to review pertinent medical documents and make an assessment as to their significance in the Wallenberg case. Optional, but highly recommended, to give a second opinion.

Up To	2000 dollars
	18,000 dollars

OBJECTIVE THREE:

Objective Three is essentially the basic objective of the ARK Project, which is to identify that group of missing Special Prisoners, who were said to have been held in

Prison Psychiatric Facilities until the early 80s, at which point some were set free (those who had someone to claim them), were shifted to asylums and palati for the elderly and infirmed, leaving a mysterious group of 'diplomati' who were forwarded to Kazan and Blaghoveshensk, along with all the records for the MVD in such institutes until that point. This testimony has come from three different directors of pscyhiatric prison facilities, all saying the same thing. This is, however, a very open-ended approach to the search for Wallenberg and a very costly one. It is also, frankly, a question for the Swedish government whether it falls within their scope since we have no clear cut evidence that Wallenberg was among that 'host.'

It is my view that if we continue along the path of dealing with concrete, targeted requests, we will reach the goal without sweeping investigations which are both threatening to the authorities and costly. Although, certainly if it is necessary, I am ready to do the work -- assuming the budget.

Kazan as a facility is a name that has been offered repeatedly in terms of Wallenberg and an old Swede. It must be checked. While I am hoping that it would be possible to review in Moscow the files of those on my Prisoner List who were in Kazan as a key to further search, the alternative would be to go to Kazan to review those files as well as the kartotecka and registries for certain periods. This is a more expensive proposition because one must take along consultants and translators. But it may be necessary. For this juncture, whenever it would occur, you must add transportation expenses of up to 4,000 dollars for a week or more of work.

Susanne Berger has followed up the Kenne Fant report that Wallenberg was in Blaghoveshensk in the 1980s. She would also like to interview retired health care personnel and others in that region who might have seen Wallenberg. For this, you must add transportation expenses of up to 6,000 dollars for a week or more of work.

I would like to return to Sychovka to review the question of the prisoner Budilov's attempt to report information on Wallenberg to the American Embassy in 1993. As, however, Budilov 'hung himself' in that facility before the Americans could meet with him, this is really a matter for judicial inquiry. (This is a one-day trip and could be contained under the budget for Phase One or Phase Two, if it could be done then.)

We would all like to obtain access to the MVD records from psychiatric prison hospitals who under previous regimes were known for their cruelty and abuse which are stored in Blaghoveshensk. This may be necessary to follow up on reports from Sychovka, Irkutsk, Wrangcl's Island, etc. if the Swedish government is determined to do so. If such access is granted, this would mean another six months work, equivalent to that already done on the Prisoner Files, if not years. This is why I am hoping that, by holding a tighter rein on our procedures, we can build upon the trust already established with the MVD and FSB effort and call for specific information.

Estimated Cost for Objective Thrice Up To 60,000 dollars.

TOTAL, THREE PHASES 100,000 DOLLARS U.S.
(1998 and 1999)

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The Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity

4345 Houmeau Avenue, Suite 34, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3W 1L2

Tel: (514) 643-0137 Fax: (514) 738-6340

Backman / A-ARK

Bezu brev 1998-04-06

INK. UTRIKESDEP.	
DN:	69/006 03-10
1998-04-07	
Avd.	P 12 Eu'

*Wallenberg
International*

Mr. Daniel Backman
Malmtorgsgatan 3
Box 16121
103 23 Stockholm
Sweden
Fax : 6-723 11 76

On behalf of the Organizing and Coordinating Centre of the Raoul Wallenberg International Movement for Humanity, I ask you to be so kind as to send us newly declassified documents from the Raoul Wallenberg file.

Thanking you in advance

Sincerely yours,

Parnes

Dr. Vera Parnes
President

after 1992



1998-03-12

Handläggare: H Magnusson

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu'

Re Wallenberg - Vladimir samt de psykiatriska
klinikerna.

Till: EC (Hallqvist)

Kopia: EI (L Olson), rekryfax amb Moskva

Jag vill för min del helt och hållet instämma i Moskvaambassadens resonemang, dock utan att ta ställning till finansieringsaspekterna. Det är alltså viktigt att en samlad framställning baserad på Mesinais förslag snarast inlämnas till hälsovårdsministeriet. Sedan blir det nog nödvändigt ha en kontrollstation efter fas 2. Ett ev. genomförande av fas 3 kräver ingående diskussion; i varje fall skulle jag vara tveksam till att tillstyrka hela den delen nu.

Man kan också fråga sig om Berger och Mesinai har tid och resurser att gå igenom kortregister i alla relevanta psykiatriska kliniker i Moskva, såsom föreslås under "Objective two" i Mesinais utkast.

MAGNUSSON

1998-03-12

P 2 Eu 1

EC 2
Martin Hallqvist
Telefon 08 405 3236

EI/ESEK
Lage Olson
Telefon 08- 405 3280

Delges:
Kabs.
Elm, UMK
Haggård, P-L
Magnusson, Riga
Hallqvist, EC 2
Olson, EI-ESEK
Amb Moskva

Exp. 98-03-20



Beräknade kostnader för arbetsgruppen i Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet under 1998 och 1999

(3 bil.)

Den arbetsgrupp som i september 1991 tillsattes i Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet avser att under 1998/början av 1999 avsluta sitt uppdrag. Innan detta kan ske återstår genomförandet av ytterligare tre projekt i Ryssland, två ordinarie arbetsmöten i Moskva resp. Stockholm samt publicering av en vitbok i ärendet, den tredje i ordningen (de två första kom ut år 1957 resp. 1965), vilken planeras ges ut på svenska, engelska och ryska. Arbetsgruppens uppdrag upphör därefter formellt. En uppföljning i form av seminarier i Moskva och New York om RW-ärendet ca sex månader efter publiceringen av vitboken är ett förslag till uppföljning av arbetsgruppens arbete liksom fortsatt stöd till efterforskningar i arkiv m.m. Uppföljningsarbetet ligger dock utanför ramen för arbetsgruppens verksamhet

I överensstämmelse med de tillstånd som getts arbetsgruppen av ryska myndigheter och som bekräftades under det senaste arbetsgruppmötet i Moskva den 12-13 november 1997 återstår tre större efterforskningar att utföra inom ramen för arbetsgruppens arbete.

F.n. pågår ett arkivprojekt i Moskva under ledning av Susan Mesinai innebarande genomgång av ca 100 persondossierer. Drygt hälften av detta projekt är genomfört. Arbetet beräknas vara avslutat i april/maj.

1998-03-12

P 2 Eu 1

Utöver den ovannämnda och pågående genomgången av persondossierer omfattar det återstående arbetet följande:

1. Fotografering av kortregister i Vladimir-fängelset och data-behandling av insamlat material i Moskva (Makinen). Budgetförslag och arbetsplan återfinns i bilaga 1.
2. Genomgång av register i olika psykiatriska institutioner (Mesinai). Projektet är uppdelat i tre faser: a) genomgång av register i Moskva-området; b) undersökning av dokument i institutioner knutna till det s.k. Nanna Svartz-ärendet; c) Undersökning av register i olika psykiatriska sjukhus i andra delar av Ryssland. Budgetförslag och arbetsplan ingår i bilaga 2.
3. Genomgång av Rossarkiv (Berger). Arkivet omfattar tyska dokument och utgör ett s.k. troféarkiv. Av särskilt intresse för arbetsgruppen är dokument som belyser förhållandet mellan Berlin och Budapest under andra världskriget. Budgetförslag och arbetsplan redovisas i bilaga 3.

(Mera precisa kostnadsuppgifter för detta projekt saknas f.n. men torde föreligga ca 17 mars).

Kostnaderna för återstående arbetsuppgifter i RW-ärendet kan beräknas till följande belopp för 1998 och 1999:

A. Genomgång av persondossierer i Moskva (Mesinai) (Projektet påbörjat i december 1997, belastar 1998 års budget)	110 000 kr
B. Ytterligare två arbetsgruppmöten i Moskva resp. Stockholm	120 000 kr
C. Tryckning av vitbok (Upplaga: 2 000 sv, 2 000 en och 1 000 ry)	100 000 kr
D. Genomgång av kartotek i Vladimir-fängelset (Makinen), 51 070 USD	410 000 kr

1998-03-12

P 2 Eu 1

E. Genomgång av kartotek i olika psykiatriska sjukhus m.m. (Mesinai)

Delprojekt I. Moskva-regionen, 21 000 USD	170 000 kr
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Delprojekt II. Nanna Svartz-spåret, 18 000 USD	150 000 kr
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Delprojekt III. Kazan och andra institutioner utanför Moskva, 60 000 USD	480 000 kr
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F. Genomgång av Rossarkiv (Berger), 6 000 USD	50 000 kr
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Summa	1 590 000 kr
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(1 USD = 8,00 kr)

Efter granskning av överlämnade arbetsplaner föreslås att delprojekt III under D. utgår f.n. och diskuteras längre fram, när man avslutat delprojekt I och II. Kostnaderna skulle därmed reduceras med 480 000 kr och budgeten balansera på 1 110 000 kr. Av detta belopp torde kostnaderna för tryckning av vitboken och det sista arbetsgruppmötet komma att belasta 1999 års budget, dvs. sammanlagt 160 000 kr. Medelsbehovet för 1998 skulle därmed komma att uppgå till ca 950 000 kr.

Det är angeläget att snarast fatta beslut om igångsättning av projekt 1 och 2. Makinen inleder vecka 12 samtal i Moskva med ryska experter och planerar att sätta igång Vladimir-projektet den 16 april. Projekt 2 planeras påbörjas den 1 april. Ambassaden i Moskva bör erhålla besked i mitten av vecka 12 från departementet. På svensk sida är det svårt att dra sig ur de projekt som planerats sedan länge och där tillstånd redan erhållits. Däremot bör fas III i projekt E "läggas på is" tills vidare. Denna fas kostar nästan en halv miljon kronor. Dessutom kan delprojektet ta flera år att genomföra.

1998-03-12

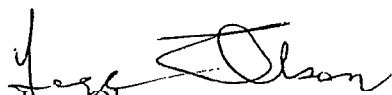
P 2 Eu 1

Utbetalningar bör ske mot faktura/verifikationer och redovisas enligt följande:

Finansiering: 105

Verksamhetskod: 25 112

Kostnadsställe: 4 215


Lage Olson

Author: INTERNET:makinen@eprendor.uchicago.edu/ at INTERNET
Date: 1998-03-04 09.26
Priority: Normal
TO: Lage (UD) Olson at (Pk)UD-3, Martin (UD) Hallqvist at (Pk)UD-3,
INTERNET:hans.magnusson@riga.mail.telia.com/ at internet
Subject: budget for analysis and photography of Vladimir cards

Bil. 1

Estimated expenses for photography and analysis of prisoner
registration cards in the Vladimir Prison

Marvin W. Makinen
March 3, 1998

The costs are estimated according to the schedule and plan outlined
earlier in the report submitted to the Swedish Foreign Ministry, February 25,
1998. Costs are itemized according to the month planned for each activity.

March, 1998: Travel to Moscow by M. W. Makinen and A. Kaplan to view scanning
procedure and to begin instruction for data input.

Chicago-Moscow travel for Makinen	\$4000.	
Chicago-Moscow travel for Kaplan	4000	
ITEP guesthouse (1 week each)		280
Meals in Moscow		500
2 Presario laptop computers 133 MHz, 1.3 GByte drive, 33k modem (to be loaned to K. S. Nikishkin in MVD)		3200
carrying cases for protection of computers	150	
portable printer		270
Zipdrive with cable connections		150
zipdrive discs for data storage @ \$15 each		150

subtotal March

\$12690.

April, 1998: Travel to Vladimir to photostan registration cards, begin
data input with additional instruction by A. Kaplan

Rental of optical scanning equipment for photography of cards (estimate given in Dec. 1997 by K. S. Nikishkin)	\$5000.	
perdiem salary for two assistants from MVD under Nikishkin's direction (x 4 days)	400	
perdiem salary for G. Kuzovkin and N. Kostenko of Memorial Society (x 4 days)		400
salary for interpreter (\$75 x 4 days)	300	
Rental of van for transportation of equip- ment to and from Vladimir	500	
Hotel room accommodations (translator, 2 MVD assistants, 2 Memorial assistants, Makinen, Kaplan; estimated \$220/day x 4 days)	880	
Meals in Vladimir for seven people x 4 days		500
Miscellaneous (xeroxing, telephones, etc.)		200
travel for Makinen (Chicago-Moscow)		4000

travel for Kaplan (Chicago-Moscow)	4000
ITEP guesthouse in Moscow for Makinen and Kaplan (3 days)	120
Meals in Moscow (3 days)	180

(April costs, continued):

cost of film for scanner	400
costs for input of data (estimated to require 1000-1200 man-hours equivalent to 200 man-days at \$50/day)	10000

subtotal April

\$26880.

May-July, 1998: estimated costs to have data input proofed for accuracy
of names and dates (to be carried out by N. Kostenko and Svetlana Zavrazhnova
under direction of Susan Mesinai):

14 days total each @ \$50/day	\$1400
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subtotal May-July

\$1400.

August/September, 1998: trips by Makinen and Kaplan to Moscow to
analyze data (estimated to require 14 days).

Travel for Makinen and Kaplan Chicago-Moscow	\$8000.
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ITEP guesthouse (14 days)	600
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Meals in Moscow	1000
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Miscellaneous (discs, paper, telephone, etc.)	500
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Subtotal August/September \$10100.

Grand Total

\$51070.

OUTLINE OF ANALYSIS OF PRISONER REGISTRATION CARDS IN THE
KARTOTEKA OF THE VLADIMIR PRISON

prepared by

Marvin W. Makinen
February 25, 1998

A. GENERAL

In previous memoranda I have outlined the reasons for analysis of the kartoteka in the Vladimir Prison No. 2. These all relate to the objective of identifying the foreign prisoner, not of German origin, held in solitary confinement in Korpus II who has been described by two former employees of the Prison. All of the relevant material has been transmitted earlier to the Russian members of the Swedish-Russian Working Group on the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. On the basis of this information I have outlined a methodology for reexamination and analysis of the prisoner registration cards in the kartoteka to account for the occupancy of all cells in Korpus II over the 1947-1972 period and to try to determine the identity of this prisoner. The purpose of this memorandum is to describe in detail the specific activities and steps needed to carry out this analysis.

B. WORK PROCEDURES

1. General

The conditions set forth in the last meeting of the Working Group in Moscow in November of 1997 for photography, examination, and computer based analysis of the prisoner registration cards shall be followed: (1) copies of the cards shall not be taken out of Russia and shall remain under the control of the Ministry of Internal Affairs; (2) the names of prisoners shall not be made public; and (3) all precautions will be made for guarding the confidentiality of sources of information. Upon the assembly of the data from the prisoner registration cards into a computer database file, analysis of the information shall be carried out and a report shall be made to the Swedish-Russian Working Group. Copies of the database on discs shall remain under the control of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

In December of 1997 I met with Messrs. Nikishkin and Ziborov, Russian participants of the Working Group, and Stefan Gullgren, Secretary of the Swedish Embassy, in Moscow to outline the procedures and schedule of activities for carrying out this work. Unfortunately, after returning to the United States I had to undergo neurosurgery of the spinal column, and recovery from this operation has prevented me from keeping to that plan, as originally proposed. However, the main features of the schedule agreed upon can be preserved, mainly the photography of the prisoner registration cards through the office of Mr. Nikishkin with subsequent data entry into computer discs by his assistants. According to that plan, photography of the cards was to be carried out in the Vladimir Prison with use of a special microfilm scanner with subsequent data entry in the Ministry of Internal Affairs in Moscow. I therefore suggest that the week of March 16-20 be spent with initial preparations, organization of the schedule of activities, and demonstration of the photographic scanning equipment, and correspondingly demonstration of the analysis methods to be applied with computers. I propose that for this purpose I arrive in Moscow with Mr. Ari Kaplan, who has been working with me as a computer consultant to develop algorithms for analysis of the cards. Subsequent to this initial planning period, I propose that I return to Moscow with Mr. Kaplan to carry out with assistants from the Ministry

of Internal Affairs and from the Memorial Society the actual photographic processing of the prisoner registration cards in the Vladimir Prison. Through earlier discussions with Mr. Nikishkin, we estimated that this part of the project would require, at most, 4-6 days. I therefore propose that this part of the project be carried out April 13-17.

Through Mr. Nikishkin's assistance, arrangements will be made to use a German made microfilm camera apparatus designed for rapid photographic reproduction of documents with good optical resolution and preservation of detail. The costs for rental and use of the apparatus, the photographic film and its subsequent development, and the transport of the apparatus to and from the city of Vladimir are to be arranged for and subsidized through the Swedish Embassy. After photography of the cards, the film will be developed in Moscow to obtain the photographic images of the cards. These will be then preserved for data entry in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

2. Assistance of Experts

In order to carry out the photography of the cards in the Vladimir Prison, it must be remembered that most of the cards have aged and that they are fragile. Handling the cards must be therefore carried out with care so that they are not damaged. In addition, it will be necessary during the photography to proof the accuracy of the cards selected to ensure that cards are not unnecessarily photographed and that cards that need to be included in the list are not missed. This work will therefore require the assistance of several individuals working in a coordinated manner.

Therefore I propose the following personnel: 2 individuals from Mr. Nikishkin's department in the Ministry of Internal Affairs to be in charge of maintaining the microfilming apparatus and its operation; one assistant to take each card individually out of the kartoteka drawers to be photographed and to be returned to its proper alphabetical order and an additional assistant to cross-check the selected cards for accuracy of selection criteria. This proposal is based on estimates of the time required for these operations through our last visit to the Vladimir Prison in February, 1997, as described below. The accuracy of the list of cards to be photographed will be also checked against the list of prisoner names compiled in March, 1997, copies of which have been provided to the prison administration, Mr. M. Tarakanov of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Swedish Foreign Ministry.

As assistants in this work, Messrs. G. Kuzovkin and N. Kostenko, will continue their participation because they have earlier worked with us in the Vladimir Prison Spetschast and are familiar with the selection criteria of the cards. In addition, I need the assistance of a translator, to be named, and also Prof. Guy von Dardel, the maternal brother of Raoul Wallenberg, will accompany me to the Vladimir Prison. I shall need to continue the assistance of Mr. Ari Kaplan, who has been working with me in Chicago to develop computer programs and algorithms for analysis of the data. It will be necessary for him to accompany me to Moscow to assist in instructing Mr. Nikishkin's assistants in computer data entry, and it will be necessary for him to view the entire process of data collection from initial photography to extraction of the data into database files so that he may optimize and adjust the programs if necessary to accommodate variables or conditions that we have not fully anticipated. A resume of Mr. Kaplan's computer expertise and his work as a computer consultant in Chicago is attached to this memorandum.

3. Assembly and Creation of Databases

Once the cards have been photographed and the film developed, entry of the information from the photographic images to construct a database file for computer analysis of the information will be carried out in Moscow

with assistants appointed by Mr. Nikishkin who are familiar with prisoner registration card systems and can carry out data entry into computers most efficiently. They will be instructed in the data entry by Ari Kaplan. The programs will be compatible for use with PC-type desktop or laptop computers equipped with Windows95/Windows97 and Access97 programs. Copies of the programs will be brought to Moscow for installation and will be kept with Nikolai Kostenko in the event that programs need to be reinstalled because of system crashes, etc. We shall arrange for laptop computers to be brought from Chicago to be loaned for the project. The computers will be then managed by Nikolai Kostenko because of his familiarity with PC computing although the computers will be physically maintained within the Ministry of Internal Affairs under Mr. Nikishkin's supervision. The computers will be equipped with zipdrive capability so that the data can be converted into one master database file from all of the individual sessions of data entry. Also it will be necessary to make multiple copies of the files on separate discs to ensure that access to the data is not prevented by electrical or magnetic events that prevent reading of the files. For this reason it will be necessary that the computer discs are preserved within the Ministry of Internal Affairs under Mr. Nikishkin's direction so as to be free of electrical or magnetic fields and in a constant environment of low humidity at normal room temperatures, i.e., about 18-20 degrees Centigrade.

4. Management of Computer Systems

Files of the program for data entry to create the database file and instruction in use of the programs will be provided by Ari Kaplan. The programs will be based on use of Access97 which is a commercially available program for manipulation of databases with large numbers of data entries, and they will be made compatible to be used so as to enter names and words in cyrillic font. In this manner there will be no need for transliteration of names into English which could introduce spelling inconsistencies dependent on the person doing the data entry. After completion of the data entry, the files will be first checked for typographical and other types of formatting errors by Susan Mesinai and Svetlana Zavrazhnova, who has been working with Susan and myself as a translator, and Nikolai Kostenko will provide expertise locally in handling computer problems. These individuals together with Mr. Nikishkin's assistants will have direct communication capability with Ari Kaplan and myself in Chicago for consultation through e-mail, telephone, and FAX. Alternatively, if necessary, Ari Kaplan and I are prepared to make a short extra trip to Moscow for extraordinary problems. Susan Mesinai, who will be working in Moscow at that time, will coordinate the cross-checking of data for accuracy with Mr. Nikishkin's assistants. This aspect is important to ensure that formatting and other types of errors which invariably occur will not invalidate the subsequent data analysis. Once these individual files have been proofed, they will be used to construct the master database file of all information that will be then used for analysis. The analysis will be carried out by myself, Ari Kaplan, and Nikolai Kostenko, coordinated with Mr. Nikishkin and his assistants. After completion of the analysis and the report to the Working Group, the discs with the data will remain in the Ministry of Internal Affairs. For the computers to be loaned for the project, any files in their hard drives will be deleted under the supervision of MVD assistants before the computers are to be returned to me. The costs of computer discs will be subsidized through the Swedish Embassy.

C. METHODS TO BE EMPLOYED

1. Selection of Prisoner Registration Cards

Prisoner registration cards in the Vladimir kartoteka will be selected for photography according to the following criteria:

- (i) all prisoners who have died in prison over the 1947-1972 period.
- (ii) all prisoners who have been held in Korpus II over the 1947-1972 period in the Vladimir Prison.
- (iii) all prisoners who have no date of entry or date of departure entered onto their registration cards.
- (iv) all prisoners who have either no or only partial cell occupancy information entered onto the card.
- (v) all prisoners whose first cell occupancy entry shows a significant gap after the first date of arrival in the prison.
- (vi) all numbered prisoners whether their names have been subsequently added to the registration cards or not and all prisoners whose cards indicate designation into a special category, as we have already observed, with initials "M", "N", etc.
- (vii) all prisoners who entered the prison in 1947, 1954, or 1972.

In the latter part of February, 1997, I traveled with assistants to the Vladimir Prison through the approval of the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs for purposes of selecting and photographing cards according to the above criteria. As is well known, we were not permitted to photograph the cards, but the local authorities did allow us to select the cards according to the above criteria. A list of the prisoner names and year of birth from the cards, approximately 6000, was prepared and distributed as described above. The cards were identified by rotating them in their place in the individual drawers of the kartoteka, and the authorities assured us that this arrangement of the cards would be preserved until permission for their photography would be obtained. Thus, upon arrival at the Vladimir Prison in April of 1998, we should be able to proceed directly to photography of the preselected cards. In the event that cards have been accidentally rotated out of their position, we shall cross-check the cards during photography against the initial list made in March of 1997 and according to the criteria above. Any corrections necessary to the set of preselected cards will be then made prior to completion of the photography.

2. Microfilm Photography of the Prisoner Registration Cards

Through our discussion with Mr. Nikishkin last December, he has promised to arrange for the use of a microfilm camera apparatus designed for rapid photographic reproduction of documents. He shall also designate his assistants to maintain and operate the instrument who shall accompany us to Vladimir. If additional assistance will be needed, we expect to be able to rely on the services of Mr. Vitalii Gurinovitch of the Vladimirskii-Zapovednik Museum and Ms. Albina Dvoretzskaya, who have assisted us in the past in the Vladimir Prison. The operations to be carried out for photography and return of the cards to their proper alphabetical order in the drawers will be coordinated by me, as has been described above.

3. Transfer of Data from Cards into Computer Discs

Once the films have been developed in Moscow into photographic images to be retained in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, specified data will be entered from them into computer files by assistants designated by Mr. Nikishkin. For this work they will need to keep a log of the actual time spent at data entry since they will be paid a salary for this work by the Swedish Embassy. The assistants will be instructed by myself, Ari Kaplan, and Nikolai Kostenko in order to carry out the data entry work.

The programs to be used are PC-compatible and will be applied within a Windows95 operating system. copies of the programs for data input will be provided to ensure overall compatibility with all computers used. The data to be entered will be guided by programs and algorithms developed by

Ari Kaplan designed for use with Access97. The following information is to be extracted from each card to construct the database file:

- (i) family name, first name, and middle name or patronymic
- (ii) year of birth
- (iii) case number
- (iv) type of special category, i.e., numbered prisoner, "M", "N", etc.
- (v) date of arrival into the prison
- (vi) cell occupancy information: Korpus, cell number, date
- (vii) date of departure from the prison or date of death

The programs will be set up so that the names can be entered in cyrillic but a field will be established into the data entry program so that the names can be transliterated later in a consistent manner if necessary. Once all of the files from the individual data entry sessions have been cross-checked to remove formatting and other types of errors or inconsistencies in data entry, a master database file will be constructed, multiple copies of it will be made to ensure access to all data, and Ari Kaplan, Nikolai Kostenko, and I will proceed to the analysis of the data coordinated with Mr. Nikishkin. It is probable that this phase of the project will not be feasible to approach until July-August of 1998 because of the estimated time for data entry.

D. CONTEMPLATED SCHEDULE OF WORK

- March 16-20: travel to Moscow to discuss methodology of data collection with Mr. Nikishkin and other representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and members of the Swedish Embassy; demonstration of computer programs and some methods of analysis by Mr. A. Kaplan; begin instruction with assistants from Mr. Nikishkin's office for data entry into computers; view and discuss methodology of photographic scanning of prisoner registration cards using the German constructed microfilm scanner mentioned earlier by Mr. Nikishkin that will be rented for use in Vladimir.
- April 13-17: microfilm photography of kartoteka cards in Vladimir with assistants through Mr. Nikishkin's office and with Mssrs. N. Kostenko and G. Kuzovkin of the Memorial Society; development of photographic film upon return to Moscow, organization of data entry with further instruction in the use of computers and computer programs.
- April 20-June 30: entry of data into computer files, cross-checking of data entry, creation of master database file, preparation of multiple copies of files, primarily supervised with assistance of Susan Mesinai, Svetlana Zavrazhnova, and Nikolai Kostenko with short visits to Moscow, if necessary, by Mr. A. Kaplan and myself.
- July 1 - Aug. 31: analysis of data, preparation of new algorithms according to results obtained, further analysis if necessary, preparation of final report

E. OTHER ARCHIVAL RESEARCH WORK TO BE COMPLETED IN VLADIMIR

Additional archival research to be coordinated by Susan Mesinai and planned through discussions with Mr. Konstantin S. Nikishkin is described under separate cover and has been submitted directly by her.

Bel. 9

March 8, 1998

MEMORANDUM TO: Ambassador Martin Hallqvist
Ambassador Hans Magnusson
Mr. Lage Olson
FOREIGN MINISTRY OF SWEDEN

FROM: Susan Ellen Mesinai
Director, ARK Project
Consultant on the Wallenberg Case

This constitutes a budget, with some discussion, for the proposed Medical Investigation into the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. As you will see below, access to the medical files in question will depend upon the determination of the Minister of Health. While she has, in her capacity as Director of the Serbsky National Research Center, shown her concern and helpfulness in this matter, her new and simultaneous role as Minister of Health could conceivably raise new reservations insofar as she will now represent the entire apparatus and not simply her own Institute. The fact that I have already gained access to the Prisoner Files via MVD and the FSB can and should be used in our favor in offsetting this reservation.

I would like to say also that I have somewhat altered my original proposal of October 1997 as a result of these two months work with the Prisoner Files. As you know, I worked from 1992 until 1995 in my capacity as Director of the ARK Project in various prison-psychiatric facilities which is where I or my associates found Victor Hamilton and traced the fate of another American. I also set forth the proposal for the work which was to have been done by the Independent Psychiatric Association under a grant from Tetra Laval, but began working directly with Dr. Dmitrieva at Serbsky when I felt that the IPA was not achieving a serious result. So my original proposal in October was based on some experience of approaching the medical issue completely as an independent (or in conjunction with the media), through the human rights organizations and working with Serbsky. The only route that gave a real result was ARK's media appeal for information on missing Americans in 1992 -- which is not possible here.

The depth to which we are able to go in working with the Prisoner Files can make an extraordinary difference in this Investigation. To begin, these files contain some medical information, including details related to psychiatric evaluation or to documenting a death. This will enable us to be more pointed about our goals within the different phases of investigation I am outlining below. (For example, we can name doctors, offices where evaluations would be recorded, specific clinics for prisoners in outlying regions, etc.)

Secondly, the method attending a listing of specific requests for information, which were accepted by the FSB and MVD, has provided a system whereby we can, step by step, request further follow-up. In the interim, working cooperatively, one can

establish further, informal, grounds for trust -- as long as the proper formalities are observed. This is necessary to achieve a result and is much less threatening than requests for sweeping investigations in places known for their abuse -- facilities which for many reasons should be saved for last.

I am therefore recommending that the MEDICAL INVESTIGATION be conducted in three phases, corresponding to three objectives.

OBJECTIVE ONE.

Study of all sightings of Raoul Wallenberg in medical settings, based on those witnesses who appear on the Prisoner Files list and the analysis of cell occupancy in Vladimir Prison's Corpus II, the medical corpus. This corresponds to the details in the proposal submitted by Dr. Makinen and I in 1996, which has been accepted and is now being fully implemented. It is possible that we can achieve a very strong result from this approach alone which covers the sightings up until the Gromyko Memorandum and beyond, presuming a prisoner who received psychiatric treatment in the early Sixties and returned to Vladimir, essentially remaining within the MVD system.

It also will include the question of Wallenberg being treated in Habarovsk in 1950 (as reported by Kowalski) and undergoing surgery in Magnitorgorsk in 1953 (as reported by Winter von Schwab in the name of the prisoner Raphael Jakobssen). It will include the report of Wallenberg in the psychiatric facility of Kazan as circulated in the name of prisoner Antonas Bogdanos (whose prisoner file may be in another republic but whose medical file should be here).

And, finally, as projected follow-up, it would include the review of medical incoming and outgoing registries for Lefortovo and Butyrka, to complete prisoner reports that Wallenberg hunger struck or was otherwise in bad physical shape in those prisons during the 1949 -1951 pre-sentencing period undergone by the majority of the prisoners associated with this case. This will correspond to the testimony of a handful of credible witnesses which Susanne Berger has uncovered recently in the SAPO files and who I was hoping to add to the very short revised prisoner list after all the work had been done on my original list.

The objective here would be to see the Prisoner Files of a number of witnesses on the list already agreed to by the MVD/FSB under the auspices of the Swedish-Russian Working Group. These include those who have died in psychiatric prison hospitals -- like Fritz Hammerschmidt (Leningrad) and Konstantin Volkov (Kazan); prisoners who underwent psychiatric evaluation or treatment in Vladimir (Bentivegni, Clement among others); witnesses said to have had contact with Wallenberg in Corpus II of Vladimir whose prisoner files are incomplete where medical records are concerned (Brugger, Gouaze, Gogiberidse, Schoggl, Mayr, Kalinski, Kupryanov, Shulgin). It also includes review of files of those on the Prisoner List who died in Vladimir (Jankowski, for example) in combination with those files already being requested from Vladimir.

We would ask, if at all possible, that these files be brought to Moscow to be reviewed either in the present archival setting or in a site designated by the Minister of Health. We request that we be able to review these files directly and thoroughly, in keeping with our present working agreement. If these files can only be viewed in Vladimir, then Dr. Makinen would probably have to stay an extra week, presuming his trip in April will allow him that extra time.

Time Period: To start immediately, with the goal of having completed the work by the end of June 1998. Basically we are asking the Minister of Health to enable us to complete the work under the FSB/MVD auspices by giving the corresponding medical details.

Budget: This work would fall under the budget of the Prisoner Files and Vladimir Investigation. (Please bear in mind also that Susan Mesinai will be assisting with administrative problems related to the Vladimir cell occupancy project in the absence of Dr. Makinen.)

For Susan Mesinai	One round-trip air fare (optional)*	1,550 dollars.
	Three months Moscow living expenses	4,500 dollars
	Three month honorarium (combined archival work & analysis, a 60 hour week)	6,000 dollars
	One month - Report/Analysis with re-writes, consultations with the Swedish side, finalizing questions with the Russian side. Presentation	3000 dollars
	Translation (three months) Up to*	6000 dollars
	Minimum	18,000 dollars
	Maximum	21,000 dollars
* (To be handled by the Embassy)		

The portion for Dr. Makinen will be covered by his budget for Vladimir.

OBJECTIVE TWO: This will focus on the 1961 report by the prominent Swedish doctor, Nanna Svartz, that she was told by Soviet cardiologist, Dr. Mjasnikov, that Raoul Wallenberg was in a psychiatric facility in the Moscow region and 'not in very good shape.' For many this is considered one of the most credible reports to support the view that Wallenberg lived past the death date set forth in the Gromyko Memorandum of July 14, 1947.

Research under this Objective will take place in the Moscow region and will include Susan Mesinai's request to return to Special Hospital Number Five, where Victor Hamilton was found, to study the card files and registries to determine if Wallenberg was among the 'diplomati' said to have been held there in the early Sixties. It will also include a review of the card files and registries of all of the Moscow facilities where prominent figures such as Wallenberg might have been treated -- including the Institute of Therapy and Sechenov 1st Moscow Medical Institute, with whom Mjasnikov and a number of the doctors who shared in the discussion with Dr. Svartz

were affiliated. Finally, Susanne Berger would like to review the personal files and records of these doctors through their institutes, the Academy of Medicine and the Institute of Therapy and Sechenov, in conjunction with her own research in Dr. Svartz's papers in Stockholm to provide a fuller picture of the details of these discussions.

It should be understood that if, in Phase One, our research provides us with some form of medical paper trail for Wallenberg, we will be able to make requests that are so to the point, the scope of this and any subsequent research will be greatly reduced. Susanne Berger, however, should be allowed to complete her research into the facts surrounding the Nanna Svartz - Myasnikov controversy as this is important supporting information.

Time Period: From the point access is granted, for Susanne Berger, preferably in May and June. For Susan Mesinai, continuity in July or after a one-month break in August 1998.

Budget:

For Susanne Berger

One Round Trip Air Fare	1550 dollars
One Month Moscow Expenses	1500 dollars
One Month Translation Fees	2000 dollars
One Month Honorarium	3000 dollars

For Susan Mesinai

One Round Trip Air Fare *	1550 dollars
One Month Moscow Expenses	1500 dollars
One Month Translation Fees	2000 dollars
One Month Honorarium	3000 dollars

For Dr. Marvin W. Makinen (If Possible, to Overlap with Vladimir Return Period in September)

One Moscow-based psychiatrist, acceptable to the Minister of Health, to review pertinent medical documents and make an assessment as to their significance in the Wallenberg case. Optional, but highly recommended, to give a second opinion.

Up To

2000 dollars

18,000 dollars

OBJECTIVE THREE:

Objective Three is essentially the basic objective of the ARK Project, which is to identify that group of missing Special Prisoners, who were said to have been held in

Prison Psychiatric Facilities until the early 80s, at which point some were set free (those who had someone to claim them), were shifted to asylums and palati for the elderly and infirmed, leaving a mysterious group of 'diplomati' who were forwarded to Kazan and Blaghoveshensk, along with all the records for the MVD in such institutes until that point. This testimony has come from three different directors of pscyhiatric prison facilities, all saying the same thing. This is, however, a very open-ended approach to the search for Wallenberg and a very costly one. It is also, frankly, a question for the Swedish government whether it falls within their scope, since we have no clear cut evidence that Wallenberg was among that 'host.'

It is my view that if we continue along the path of dealing with concrete, targeted requests, we will reach the goal without sweeping investigations which are both threatening to the authorities and costly. Although, certainly if it is necessary, I am ready to do the work -- assuming the budget.

Kazan as a facility is a name that has been offered repeatedly in terms of Wallenberg and an old Swede. It must be checked. While I am hoping that it would be possible to review in Moscow the files of those on my Prisoner List who were in Kazan as a key to further search, the alternative would be to go to Kazan to review those files as well as the kartotecka and registries for certain periods. This is a more expensive proposition because one must take along consultants and translators. But it may be necessary. For this juncture, whenever it would occur, you must add transportation expenses of up to 4,000 dollars for a week or more of work.

Susanne Berger has followed up the Kenne Fant report that Wallenberg was in Blaghoveshensk in the 1980s. She would also like to interview retired health care personnel and others in that region who might have seen Wallenberg. For this, you must add transportation expenses of up to 6,000 dollars for a week or more of work.

I would like to return to Sychovka to review the question of the prisoner Budilov's attempt to report information on Wallenberg to the American Embassy in 1993. As, however, Budilov 'hung himself' in that facility before the Americans could meet with him, this is really a matter for judicial inquiry. (This is a one-day trip and could be contained under the budget for Phase One or Phase Two, if it could be done then.)

We would all like to obtain access to the MVD records from psychiatric prison hospitals who under previous regimes were known for their cruelty and abuse which are stored in Blaghoveshensk. This may be necessary to follow up on reports from Sychovka, Irkutsk, Wrangel's Island, etc. if the Swedish government is determined to do so. If such access is granted, this would mean another six months work, equivalent to that already done on the Prisoner Files, if not years. This is why I am hoping that, by holding a tighter rein on our procedures, we can build upon the trust already established with the MVD and FSB effort and call for specific information.

Estimated Cost for Objective Three Up To

TOTAL, THREE PHASES
(1998 and 1999)

60,000 dollars.

100,000 DOLLARS U.S.

INVESTIGATING THE FATE OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT
RAOUL WALLENBERG
THROUGH MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC RECORDS:

A PROPOSAL FOR THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Over the past seven years, an official Swedish-Russian Working Group has probed the fate of missing Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg. This research, conducted by archivists of a number of different Russian ministries, has been marked by the declassification and exchange of documents, interviews with retired officials and periodic meetings to share findings and to determine how best to resolve the controversy generated by Wallenberg's disappearance.

In March of 1997, this effort assumed a new direction when independent consultants to the Swedish side were given direct access to MVD and FSB archives related to reports of Wallenberg's presence in the Soviet GULAG. This one-time analysis of eyewitness reports is being conducted strictly within the confines of the Working Group in order to preserve confidentiality and rights of privacy. The goal is to enable experts on the case to pursue the questions attending Wallenberg's fate in such a manner that -- should Wallenberg's identity as "Prisoner X" be revealed -- issues surrounding his welfare, death or the return of his remains may be addressed by the proper authorities without undue complications caused by media involvement or other groups.

PROCEDURES AND SCOPE OF WORK

If Raoul Wallenberg survived his alleged death date of July 17, 1947 into more recent decades -- as a number of sightings would suggest -- valuable information rests within the Ministry of Health. Our request for the support of this Agency would focus on three main objectives, with corresponding work periods:

OBJECTIVE ONE The completion of work in the Prisoner Files and related to Vladimir Prison's Medical Corpus, already being implemented under the auspices of the Swedish Russian Working Group. This work would consist of reviewing the files of those on the officially agreed-to list whom the MVD or FSB cannot make available as the prisoners died in psychiatric prison facilities. It also would include follow-up information necessary because the files of those who claimed to have met Wallenberg -- or his associate Vilmos Langfelder -- is incomplete where the medical settings are concerned. This phase would also include verification of the question of whether Wallenberg was treated in Khabarovsk in 1950 or underwent surgery in Magnitogorsk in 1953; as well as follow up information from a few prisoners claiming that Wallenberg was in need of medical treatment in Moscow prisons during the 1949 - 1950 period. We would also like to interview retired medical personnel, particularly related to Vladimir prison, whom we would show photographs of prisoners said to

have had contact with Wallenberg in the medical corpus in an attempt to further verify these sightings.

This phase will also seek to review the registries and, if appropriate, specific records of those in Vladimir or at Butyrka who were procedurally called upon to make a psychiatric evaluation, prior to sending a special Vladimir prisoner to other psychiatric or medical institutes in the Moscow region for treatment. Key to this would be to follow the trail of Tibor Clement, a Hungarian prisoner arrested at the same time as Wallenberg, also detained under the jurisdiction of Abakumov. Eventually sentenced for espionage, Clement was sent to Vladimir as a numbered prisoner where he was held in strict isolation. Clement was treated twice in psychiatric prison hospitals -- once in Leningrad and a second time in Kazan. He was eventually removed from the MVD jurisdiction by the courts in Kazan, prior to his repatriation. As a similar fate for Wallenberg resonates with the eyewitness reports from Vladimir, we consider this a valuable tool for reconstructing his footsteps.

Time Period: Assuming immediate permission to proceed with this follow-up, this work would begin April 1, 1998 and continue in conjunction with the Prisoner Files and Vladimir Corpus II study until June 1998.

OBJECTIVE TWO: This work will focus on the 1961 report by the prominent Swedish doctor, Nanna Svartz, that she had been told by Soviet cardiologist, Dr. Mjasnikov, that Raoul Wallenberg was in a psychiatric facility in the Moscow region and 'not in very good shape.' Because this discussion was between two professionals in a responsible position to have a real knowledge of the case, many deem this one of the most credible reports to support the view that Wallenberg lived past the death date of July 17, 1947 set forth in the Gromyko Memorandum.

This work will focus on the Moscow region, with the details of this sighting as its starting point. In this context, Ms. Susan Mesinai would like to continue her work with the staff of the Serbsky National Research Center, particularly for the 1955 - 1965 time period, and to review the kartotecha, registries and -- if necessary -- records of Special Hospital Number 5 to determine if Wallenberg was among those prominent prisoners held there in the early Sixties.

Ms. Susanne Berger wishes to clarify the events surrounding this report by studying the reports of Dr. Myasnikov and other physicians involved in the meetings with Dr. Svartz to compare them with archival materials recently uncovered in Sweden. This would include special reports of Drs. Mjasnikov, Professor Danishevsky, Nestrov and Astapenko in the archives of the Institute of Therapy and Sechenov 1st Moscow Medical Institute or at the Academy of Medical Science.

Ms. Mesinai and Berger, either together or alternately, would like to review the card files and registries of all the Moscow city psychiatric facilities which could have evaluated and/or treated Wallenberg during this period to establish a medical paper trail. Using criteria already turned over to the Minister of Health in her capacity as Director of the Serbsky National Research Center, the investigative team will research registries and files not only for Wallenberg by name but for unknown persons whose

prisoner or patient profile matches his. Ms. Mesinai would also like to renew her request to review patient art work wherever it might be made available as, forensically, Wallenberg's artistic style could help us to identify him.

Time Period: With permission, June - August 1998.

OBJECTIVE THREE: This phase of the research will combine specific scattered reports of Wallenberg receiving medical treatment or psychiatric care in the 70s and 80s with the statement by a number of psychiatric prison facility directors that, in the early Eighties, a host of special prisoners were either released, sent to internats and palati for the elderly or infirmed, or were transferred to Blaghoveshensk and Kazan. This corresponds to the period when the prison hospitals were turned over to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Health. According to the directors, MVD records were forwarded to the archive in Blaghoveshensk while files of interest to the KGB were stored elsewhere.

Because compelling recent reports regarding Wallenberg speak of him in both the Kazan and Blaghoveshensk psychiatric prison hospitals, these must be checked. Still more critical: if it can be established through the research under Phases One and Two, or through new and credible eye witness reports, that Raoul Wallenberg survived his so called death date of July 17, 1947, then substantial research must be done in court or other records -- wherever the crossover from MVD jurisdiction to that of the Ministry of Health or more social welfare oriented agencies. From a wider perspective, that of leaving 'no stone unturned' in the effort to determine the fate of this great humanitarian, it may be necessary to conduct a more systematic and sweeping investigation in both the removed MVD records or through the Courts. For this we would have to rely on corresponding documents from the Ministry of Health.

Time Period: To be discussed and determined after the work on Phases One and Two are complete, unless strong evidence to the contrary warrants taking that immediate step.

Finally, as the files have already established the joint jurisdiction of the MVD and Ministry of Health in meticulously documenting the death of a prisoner, where a justifiable need can be demonstrated we would request both an autopsy and full report of death.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THIS WORK

This work will be accomplished by the following independent Consultants to the Government of Sweden and their translators:

Susan Mesinai, Director of the ARK Project. Ms. Mesinai is presently in Moscow working in Prisoner Files in the archives of the FSB and MVD and is available at any time for discussions on how to further coordinate the Medical Investigation or to begin the actual research. She also is available to resume at any time deemed convenient her work with the staff of the Serbsky National Research Center for Social and Forensic Psychiatry.

Dr. Marvin Makinen, Professor of Biochemistry at the University of Chicago, a medical doctor and a 1998 Guggenheim Fellow will be in Moscow the week of March 14 and expects to return in mid-April to conduct the Vladimir cell occupancy investigation. He will be available to return to Russia in September to assist in the Medical Investigation and to complete the analysis for Corpus II.

Ms. Susanne Berger, a Wallenberg researcher who has done extensive work in both public and private archives in Stockholm, will be available in May and/or June 1998 to examine reports of Dr. Myasnikov and his colleagues. These would include 'special reports' -- whether at the Institute of Therapy and Sechenov 1st Moscow Medical Institute or at the Academy of Medical Science where Dr. Mjasnikov was Director.

These consultants will be assisted in their efforts by translators to be named and by a doctor acceptable to the Ministry of Health who will serve as a Consultant in the interpretation or evaluation of documents.

CONCLUSION

In keeping with the model provided by Ms. Mesinai's present work with FSB and the MVD, it is our hope that the Ministry of Health will match the abilities of these experts in the Wallenberg case with that of their own staff of archivists so that this work will proceed quickly and in close cooperation.

Given the willingness to further this investigation already shown by Professor Dmitrieva as Director of the Serbsky National Research Center, we look forward to the important contributions which she might now make to the resolution of this case in her capacity as Ministress of Health.

Bil. 3
1/2

To: Lage Olson
EI/ESEK

2 Pages

From: Susanne Berger
4793 Williamsburg Blvd
Arlington, VA 22207
1 703 237 0946 (Tel. & Fax)

Date: March 16, 1998

Dear Mr. Olson,

as discussed earlier, here the approximate figures for my research work in Russia.

I believe Susan has set aside under her proposal for the so-called "Medical" inquiry time and appropriate fees for follow-up in the Nana Svartz-Mjasnikov question. Review of all the pertinent materials plus additional interviews with certain individuals should take no longer than one month.

My schedule looks as follows:

April 20 - May 1	Review of material in SÄPO and other agencies
May	Research in Russia; Academy of Medicine files, etc.
June	Stockholm/Washington; SÄPO, etc.
July	Research in Russia; Captured German records; Review of additional "Background" material, if approved, such as files of Economic Warfare; Special Agent Reports, etc

We will of course use the time in Russia to further exchange and coordinate our already collected information, in order to formulate follow-up requests to Russian authorities that are as precise and as pertinent as possible. Susan and I will also attempt to perhaps formulate a relevant request for review of the Presidential Archives, depending on how we evaluate the material available to us.

It would be very helpful if we could schedule a full meeting of the Swedish side of the Working Group some time after the Vladimir venture has been concluded, so that we together can decide then on the most effective course of action.

2/2

BUDGET

The figures cover full-time research in the months of May and July, including salary, travel, accomodations and translating costs.

Salary	\$3000.00/month
Travel	2 Trips; Roundtrip Washington-Stockholm-Moscow \$1500 - 2000 each;
Hotel/Food	same rate as Mesinai/month
Translator	same rate as Mesinai Captured German Records may require perhaps only part-time translation services, since much of the documentation is in German.

Total: approx \$12000.00 - \$15000.00 for two months

Please note that half of this sum, \$6000.00 - \$7500.00 is already included in Mesinai's budget proposal

A detailed request concerning Captured German Records and other materials will be forwarded to Stockholm by April 10, 1998, after additional consultations with Mesinai and Makinen.

Susanne Berger

1/2

To: Lage Olson
EI/ESEK

From: Susanne Berger
4793 Williamsburg Blvd
Arlington, VA 22207
1 703 237 0946 (Tel. & Fax)

2 Pages

74/001

15

Date: March 16, 1998

1998-03-

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a.a. / to

2/2

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Susanne Berger



REGERINGSKANSLIET

1998-03-19

1 (2)

1/6

Utrikesdepartementet

EC 2

Martin Hallqvist

Telefon 08 - 405 3236

E/ESEK

Lage Olson

Telefon 08 - 405 3280

(EC)

P 2 Eu¹

Ambassaden Moskva

Kopia: mb Riga

Exp. 980320/ME

Ert kryfax Dnr 216 1998-03-10 och Ert tjänstemeddelande 1998-03-17

Xo

RW-ärendet - avslutande projekt inom ramen för arbetsgruppens arbete
(1 bil.)

1. Ambassaden bemyndigas att göra nödvändiga ansökningar hos MID och hälsovårdsministeriet för att genomföra återstående projekt inom ramen för arbetet i arbetsgruppen för RW-ärendet, dvs. Vladimir-projektet (Makinen), genomgång av arkiv vid psykiatriska sjukhus (Mesinai) jämte (i sinom tid) Rossarkiv (Berger).
2. Budgetplan för återstående projekt m.m. inom ramen för arbetsgruppens aktiviteter redovisas i närslutna promemoria. Obs. att utbetalningar endast får ske mot räkning/verifikationer. Förskott kan emellertid utbetalas av ambassaden, om behov för detta skulle föreligga.
3. Utbetalning av 12 000 USD (i förskott) för lön/arvode jämte vissa expenser under tre månader från den 1 april, som begärts av Mesinai, kan ske vid GK i New York. Mesinai bör snarast skicka en specificerad räkning på detta belopp till UD för att man skall kunna utfärda betalningsorder till GK.

Postadress
103 39 STOCKHOLM
Besöksadress
Gustav Adolfs Torg 1

Telefon
08 - 405 10 00
Telefax
08 - 723 11 76

E-post: ud@foreign.ministry.se
X.400: S=UD; O=Foreign; P=Ministry; A=SIL; C=SE
Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

1998-03-19

2/6

4. Ett eventuellt förskott på 1 500 USD för en flygbiljett för Mesinai kan utbetalas av ambassaden inom ramen för hennes projekt.

Cabinet

1998-03-12

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P 2 Eu 1

EC 2
Martin Hallqvist
Telefon 08 405 3236

EI/ESEK
Lage Olson
Telefon 08- 405 3280

Delges:
Kabs.
Elm, UMK
Haggård, P-L
Magnusson, Riga
Hallqvist, EC 2
Olson, EI-ESEK
Amb Moskva

Beräknade kostnader för arbetsgruppen i Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet under 1998 och 1999

(3 bil.)

Den arbetsgrupp som i september 1991 tillsattes i Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet avser att under 1998/början av 1999 avsluta sitt uppdrag. Innan detta kan ske återstår genomförandet av ytterligare tre projekt i Ryssland, två ordinarie arbetsmöten i Moskva resp. Stockholm samt publicering av en vitbok i ärendet, den tredje i ordningen (de två första kom ut år 1957 resp. 1965), vilken planeras ges ut på svenska, engelska och ryska. Arbetsgruppens uppdrag upphör därefter formellt. En uppföljning i form av seminarier i Moskva och New York om RW-ärendet ca sex månader efter publiceringen av vitboken är ett **förslag till uppföljning** av arbetsgruppens arbete liksom **fortsatt stöd till efterforskningar** i arkiv m.m. Uppföljningsarbetet ligger dock utanför ramen för arbetsgruppens verksamhet

I överensstämmelse med de tillstånd som getts arbetsgruppen av ryska myndigheter och som bekräftades under det senaste arbetsgruppmötet i Moskva den 12-13 november 1997 återstår tre större efterforskningar att utföra inom ramen för arbetsgruppens arbete.

F.n. pågår ett arkivprojekt i Moskva under ledning av Susan Mesinai innebärande genomgång av ca 100 persondossierer. Drygt hälften av detta projekt är genomfört. Arbetet beräknas vara avslutat i april/maj.

1998-03-12

P 2 Eu 1

2(4)

4/6

Utöver den ovannämnda och pågående genomgången av persondossierer omfattar det återstående arbetet följande:

1. **Fotografering av kortregister i Vladimir-fängelset och data-behandling av insamlat material i Moskva (Makinen).** Budgetförslag och arbetsplan återfinns i bilaga 1.
2. **Genomgång av register i olika psykiatriska institutioner (Mesinai).** Projektet är uppdelat i tre faser: a) genomgång av register i Moskva-området; b) undersökning av dokument i institutioner knutna till det s.k. Nanna Svartz-ärendet; c) Undersökning av register i olika psykiatriska sjukhus i andra delar av Ryssland. Budgetförslag och arbetsplan ingår i bilaga 2.
3. **Genomgång av Rossarkiv (Berger).** Arkivet omfattar tyska dokument och utgör ett s.k. troféarkiv. Av särskilt intresse för arbetsgruppen är dokument som belyser förhållandet mellan Berlin och Budapest under andra världskriget. Budgetförslag och arbetsplan redovisas i bilaga 3.

(Mera precisa kostnadsuppgifter för detta projekt saknas f.n. men torde föreligga ca 17 mars).

Kostnaderna för återstående arbetsuppgifter i RW-ärendet kan beräknas till följande belopp för 1998 och 1999:

- | | |
|--|------------|
| A. Genomgång av persondossierer i Moskva (Mesinai)
(Projektet påbörjat i december 1997, belastar 1998 års budget) | 110 000 kr |
| B. Ytterligare två arbetsgruppmöten i Moskva
resp. Stockholm | 120 000 kr |
| C. Tryckning av vitbok (Upplaga: 2 000 sv, 2 000 en
och 1 000 ry) | 100 000 kr |
| D Genomgång av kartotek i Vladimir-fängelset
(Makinen), 51 070 USD | 410 000 kr |

1998-03-12

P 2 En 1

3(4)

5/6

E. Genomgång av kartotek i olika psykiatriska sjukhus m.m. (Mesinai)

Delprojekt I. Moskva-regionen, 21 000 USD 170 000 kr

Delprojekt II. Nanna Svartz-spåret, 18 000 USD 150 000 kr

Delprojekt III. Kazan och andra institutioner utanför Moskva, 60 000 USD 480 000 kr

F. Genomgång av Rossarkiv (Berger), 6 000 USD 50 000 kr

Summa 1 590 000 kr

(1 USD = 8,00 kr)

Efter granskning av överlämnade arbetsplaner föreslås att delprojekt III under D. utgår f.n. och diskuteras längre fram, när man avslutat delprojekt I och II. Kostnaderna skulle därmed reduceras med 480 000 kr och budgeten balansera på 1 110 000 kr. Av detta belopp torde kostnaderna för tryckning av vitboken och det sista arbetsgruppmötet komma att belasta 1999 års budget, dvs. sammanlagt 160 000 kr. Medelsbehovet för 1998 skulle därmed komma att uppgå till ca 950 000 kr.

Det är angeläget att snarast fatta beslut om igångsättning av projekt 1 och 2. Makinen inleder vecka 12 samtal i Moskva med ryska experter och planerar att sätta igång Vladimir-projektet den 16 april. Projekt 2 planeras påbörjas den 1 april. Ambassaden i Moskva bör erhålla besked i mitten av vecka 12 från departementet. På svensk sida är det svårt att dra sig ur de projekt som planerats sedan länge och där tillstånd redan erhållits. Däremot bör fas III i projekt E "läggas på is" tills vidare. Denna fas kostar nästan en halv miljon kronor. Dessutom kan delprojektet ta flera år att genomföra.

1998-03-12

P 2 Eu 1

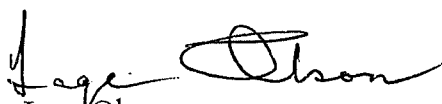
6/16

Utbetalningar bör ske mot faktura/verifikationer och redovisas enligt följande:

Finansiering: 105

Verksamhetskod: 25 112

Kostnadsställe: 4 215


Lage Olson

URGENT
2 PAGES

March 20, 1998

c/o Swedish Embassy
60 Mosfilmskaya
Moscow
Federation of Russia

Mr. Lage Olson
Foreign Ministry of Sweden
Stockholm, SWEDEN

Re: Swedish-Russian Working Group
Investigation into the Fate of Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Mr. Olson:

This letter constitutes an invoice for the next three month's investigative work regarding the Prisoner Files, Vladimir and Medical Investigations Phase One on behalf of the Swedish Government.

As you know, this phase will begin on April 1st and extend at least until the end of June, 1998 at which time we can discuss the funding needed, if any, for one month to complete my analysis and write my report on this work and/or Phase Two of the Medical Investigation.

Honorarium for three months (advance)
Round-trip air fare, visa & insurance
3 Months - Moscow Room & Board
3 Months Translation /Research Fees *

6,000 US Dollars
2,000 US Dollars
4,500 US Dollars
6,000 US Dollars

May I ask that the 10,500 US Dollars for the advance (honorarium) and living expenses be made available to me as of April 7, 1998 at the Swedish Consulate in New York. This money can be in the form of a bank check, which I will personally pick up that day at One Dag Hammarskjold Plaza s I have done in the past.

The 2,000 US Dollars for air fare I will need to receive in cash through the Embassy in Moscow as soon as possible in order to pay for my return ticket and take advantage of special air fares that require one to pay at least two weeks in advance.

The three month translation and research fees, designated by an *, is money that should be allocated to the Embassy in Moscow to be paid out to the various translators and researchers against receipts. I initiated this arrangement for the Prisoner Files and it is quite preferable since, if the fees are less than the above amount, the money reverts to your treasury or can be applied to other Wallenberg expenses.

Deliv

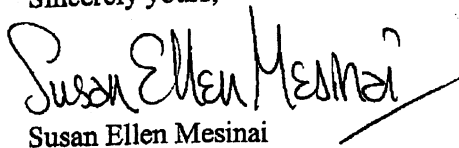
1998 -03-20

Kopia till
Ulrika Haggård,
P-L
Exp. 98-03-23
(wed PM)

a.a.

I thank you very much for the opportunity to perform this work on behalf of the Swedish side of the Working Group and look forward to providing you more detailed information, as I receive the other half of the prisoner files over the next few months. In the meantime, I will continue with my periodic reports.

Sincerely yours,


Susan Ellen Mesinai



1998-03-20

1(1)

Carl G. Persson
Krokvägen 6
182 74 Stocksund

a.a. / L

Broder,

Som Du ser av bifogade Meddelande har mina fotografier valt att använda en kopiator av hög klass för att göra kopiorna därför att de anser att resultatet blir väl i klass med sedvanliga fotografier. Om Du av någon anledning behöver ha fotografier i ordets vanliga bemärkelse står vi naturligtvis till tjänst med det.

Med vänlig hälsning

Ingvar Kopp
Ingvar Kopp

Lage Olsson

Moh

Carl Persson



MEDDELANDE

Datum

1998-03-19

Ert datum

1998-03-16

1(1)

Vårt diarienummer

1708-98

Er beteckning

Carl G. Persson
Krokvägen 6
182 74 Stocksund

I skrivelse den 16 mars 1998 begärs två uppsättningar fotografiska kopior av bifogade fotografier.

Två av bilderna (A4-format) är redan kopior gjorda i en laserkopiator (troligtvis är originalen någon form av tryckta bilder, tidningsbilder eller liknande).

Från dessa kopior gjordes ytterligare kopior i en färgkopiator.

Den andra bilden, porträttet av Willy Roedel, är ett originalfoto.

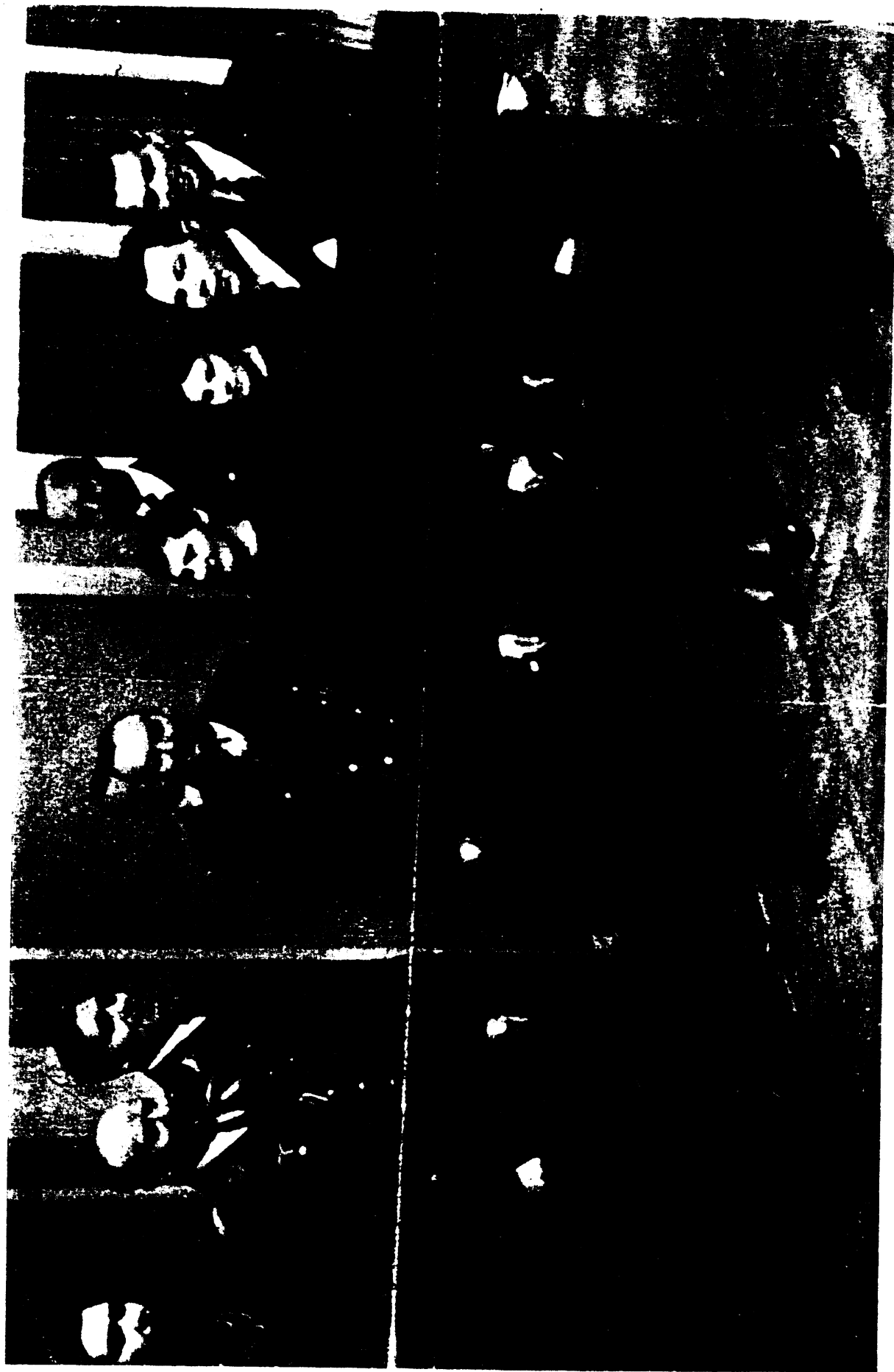
Även här gjordes två kopior i en laserkopiator.

Ärendet har handlagts av Bo Lundquist, forensisk fotograf.

Materialet och kopior återgår härmed.



M-me Lavrentiev, M. Gerhard von Stelzer conseiller de légation, Son Exc. le baron Manfred von Killinger ministre d'Allemagne, M. Rödel, con-
seiller, M. Sutor chargé d'Affaires de l'U. R. S. S., M. von Ritgen secrétaire de la légation d'Allemagne et
M. Sebelev secrétaire de la légation de l'U. R. S. S.



M-me von Stelzer, le colonel Gerstenberg attaché de l'air d'Allemagne, le conseiller Rödel, Son Exc.
le baron Killinger ministre d'Allemagne. M-me Lavrentiev, M. von Stelzer conseiller de la légation
d'Allemagne, M-me Kov. M. Kov chargé d'affaires de l' U. R. S. S. et M. Bevelev secrétaire de
la légation



REGERINGSKANSLIET

84/001

1998-03-25

P 2 Eu1

Utrikesdepartementet

Ambassadsekreterare Stefan Gullgren

EI/ESEK

Lage Olson

Telefon 08 - 405 3280

MOSKVA

Fotografier av Willy Rödel

(3 bil.)

Broder,

Åberopande tidigare kontakter rörande Willy Heinrich Hermann Rödel, f.d. diplomat vid den tyska beskickningen i Bukarest under andra världskriget, och arbetsgruppmötet i RW-ärendet den 12-13 november 1998 får jag härmed översända kopia av brev från Rödel's söner den 26 februari 1998 jämte original av fullmakt att tillvarata dokument m.m. avseende Rödel samt tre stycken fotografier av denne. Fotografierna jämte fullmakten bör vid lämpligt tillfälle överlämnas till ryska vederbörande, i första hand Vladimir Vinogradov vid FSB, som var den som begärde att erhålla ett foto på Rödel.

Hjärliga hälsningar

Den källgionne

Lage Olson
Lage Olson

Exp. 98-03-25

40



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
TEL AVIV

1998-03-25 Nr 29✓ R 18

KOP 2G
OAO MH

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR		
1998-03-27		
Avd. P	Gr 2	Eu'

LONG

M

Raoul Wallenberg

2 bil

I samband med att FN:s generalsekreterare besökte regionen anordnades den 25 mars av the Raoul Wallenberg Citizen Committee en sammankomst för att hedra fru Kofi Annan, née Nane Lagergren, Raoul Wallenbergs systerdotter.

Ett programutkast bifogas.

Fru Annan erinrade mot slutet i ett kort anförande rörande om hur trots Raoul Wallenbergs frånvaro rent fysiskt i hennes liv han alltid varit och är närvarande i högsta grad. Fru Annan berättade om hur hon och maken tidigare på dagen på Yad Vashem inte bara sett vad som bör ses i sällskap med bestyrelsen utan också lämnats ro att enskilt se det vårdträd som där växer erinrande om Raoul Wallenberg.

För det intresse det må ha i dossieren bifogas manus till det korta hälsningsanförande jag ombetts hålla i början av sammankomsten.

John HM Hagard

Delges:

Kabs.

von Dandel

Carl Persson

Magnusson, Riga

Hallqvist, EC 2

Olson, EI-ESK

Wallenberg-Föreningen

Amb Moskva

Exp. 98-03-31

a.a. / H

To: Mr. Ronnie Adam
International Division Head
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

From: Max Grunberg

24 March 1998

Dear Mr. Adam:

Please find following an updated schedule:

- 10.30 Welcome and presentation of "Wallenberg Prayer" and "Wallenberg correspondence file", Max.
- 10.40 H.E. John Hagard, Swedish Ambassador to Israel, greetings from the Swedish Government.
- 10.45 Dr. Jean Kloos-Fishman, Chairperson of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Be'er Sheva.
- 10.50 Mr. Eli Joseph, Chairperson of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of Jerusalem.
- 10.55 Update in the search for Mr. Wallenberg by the Israeli Government, Max.
- 11.00 Mr. Ivan Drukker, former associate of Raoul Wallenberg.
- 11.05 H.E. Mrs. Annan might be interested in asking some questions or making some remarks.
- 11.15 Rabbi Stewart Weiss "Prayer for Mr. Wallenberg".
- 11.20 Closing remarks, Max
- 11.25 Chance for participants to say goodbye to H.E. Mrs. Annan
- 11.30 End

other participants:

Mrs. Karin Roxman, Swedish Consul General.
Mr. Nathan Mowszowski, member Raoul Wallenberg Honourary Citizen Committee.

I hope that this information is helpful to you and if you have any questions, please call: 050-216454.

With thanks for all your help and I look forwards meeting you tomorrow.

Yours truly,

Max

Ladies and Gentlemen
Members of the Raoul Wallenberg Citizen Committee
Mr Max Grunberg
Consul General
Mrs Kofi Annan

I have been asked to be brief and I shall be.

Any Ambassador would be honored to introduce the Secretary General of the United Nations or his wife. I am.

Mrs Kofi Annan, we greet you today, Nane Annan, née Lagergren, as the niece of Raoul Wallenberg.

Raoul Wallenberg's deeds in the darkest of times in Europe inspire us by his courage. He serves us as a beacon of hope of all times, then, now and for the future. He is a model for us and he is needed in Europe, Asia, Africa and America.

A few more Raoul Wallenbergs and this world would have been, can be and could become a better one.

Mrs Annan, we welcome you in your own right and as a close relative of Raoul Wallenberg, the hero.

Author: INTERNET:makinen@eprendor.uchicago.edu/ at INTERNET
Date: 1998-03-27 18.13
Priority: Normal
TO: Lage (UD) Olson at (Pk)UD-3
Subject: next trip to Moscow

86/005
1998-03-30

Lage:

P 2 ELL

I am sending today by Federal Express an envelope with the applications for Ari Kaplan and myself for visas to enter Russia. The entry date should be April 8 and the departure date April 22. I could not consider any other window.

Kopia till
Hans Magnus,
Riga 98-03-31

Of course it is perhaps a moot point that we will be going to Vladimir to do the next phase of the work even though the visit and discussions with Nikishkin went well, as Stefan Gullgren knows. Nikishkin stated that the Minister (of Internal Affairs) would have to approve for us to go to Vladimir April 13, even though for all of our discussions it was clear that the week of April 13 was intended for the Vladimir card scanning. Since Jeltsin has ousted Kulikov and I presume there is no interim acting Minister, the situation unfortunately seems mercurial. I must therefore ask that the Swedish Foreign Ministry and the Embassy in Moscow do everything feasible to ensure that the plans for the week of April 13 be kept. I cannot afford another fiasco in Vladimir like the last one; Stefan, I know has been working hard at all details to try to ensure that nothing will fail; and if I cannot do the work on the week of April 13, I must wait until after July and possibly August before I could go to Vladimir again.

Kopia till Stefan
Gullgren & Makinen
(Moscow) Helge, EC2
98-03-30

We are sending the visa applications under the assumption that the work will be done; otherwise you will not have enough time to request visas for us.

Please keep me posted of developments. Thanks.

With best wishes,

Marvin Makinen

Visumnotor
Lage & Makinen
98-03-31

Marvin W. Makinen
Department of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology
The University of Chicago
Cummings Life Science Center
920 E. 58th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Tel: 773/702-1080
FAX: 773/702-0439
e-mail: m-makinen@uchicago.edu

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

Sid. 1 (10)

1998-03-31

279 ✓

Aambs Stefan Gullgren

(EC)

LO: a.u. / N
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: EC (Hallqvist)

Kopia: EI (Olson), rekryfax amb Riga ✓

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ¹

Re Wallenberg - delrapporter från Susan Mesinai

(2 bil.)

Närslutet vidarebefordras två delrapporter från Susan Mesinai, huvudsakligen rörande resultaten från hennes arkivundersökningar i Moskva under de senaste månaderna.

HIRDMAN

March 30, 1998

Ambassador Hans Magnusson
Ambassador Martin Hallqvist
Swedish Foreign Ministry
Riga and Stockholm

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Hans and Martin:

I am writing this memorandum now because I feel the tensions of leaving and wanted to be able to discuss matters, if necessary, while I am still here near to Stefan who has a very clear and helpful ability of setting me in a direction and getting the proper memo out of me, even when I am heading in a different direction.

I. Coordination with SAPO Files:

Martin, to continue our telephone conversation, I feel it is very important to consolidate the information available in the Swedish SAPO files/Swedish Intelligence files and the work I am doing in the FSB and MVD files. I think there is a definite value in reviewing the information --- in its pure form -- that exists in Sweden, eyewitness material as well as efforts to track his fate, to be used back to back with findings in the archives here in keeping with my Prisoner File investigation and Marvin's work at Vladimir.

I think Susanne would agree that her work in the Swedish files is a higher priority than that which can be done in the Trophy files (confiscated German files). The materials she is studying in SAPO are directly related to the Raoul Wallenberg disappearance, particularly materials from Otto Danielsson's own investigation over the years. Given that Danielsson was the party to track down Wennerstrom and pursued the Wallenberg case with the same determination and thoroughness until the day he died, the best thing we could do is to re-examine his on-the-spot findings of that time and build from there, benefitting from the increased openness on the Russian side as well as a new climate for information-gathering related to the War period in a number of nations.

This can only accelerate our process, not weight it down. You may not get the answer per se (Otto Danielsson died in the early 80s and the work stopped there until we came along and somewhat instinctively picked up on his cue.) However, by consolidating you will really establish the state of the art from the Swedish side, see what's left to do and you will have the honor, I would say, of being the ones to reach the finish line. I don't think I am overreaching when I say that..

That is why I hope you will consider finding a way to pay for at least a month of work on her part in the SAPO files to achieve this goal. I should think with your support and the work being conducted in Stockholm, a reporting situation would develop akin to what has happened here in which you could have a step by step idea of progress. And, in this case, if something is really that important you could see it yourself. .

2

This does not exclude her work here on the Nanna Svartz/Mjasnikov material which is a follow up on discoveries she has made in other archives in Stockholm, plus some interviewing. Nor does it exclude her work later in the Trophy files, which is much more open ended. But truly I think this combination of cooperation, by opening the files on both sides of the Working Group is groundbreaking and you will get much credit for it.

II. The MVD. As you know, a Minister has departed and we are waiting. My translators both felt that this would put a monkey wrench in Vladimir, but Stefan doesn't think that it will necessarily be a problem. In addition, Mr. Nikishkin has been making some very unnecessary and I would say undeserved rumble about the return of the files which I am doing my best to do....to return them that is. When I leave here on Tuesday, I am essentially letting go of all but THREE which are somewhat sensitive because live witnesses are involved. (Schwab, Schneider and Schneider) In the case of Schneider it is a question of whether or not they refer to the same man. The Schwab file they showed me, if the right man, is so incomplete that it's not worth keeping. In Vladimir, his card reads 'WINTER VON SCHWAB' so I assume that is how it is listed. I have written this out for them a number of times but we still haven't seen the file. It was a high priority before we discovered that von Schwab was alive....all the more so now.

Otherwise, by virtue of my most recent letter through MID, I have let go of the first portion of files with deepest thanks. I really need to see the second half of the files, including such files as Kruminsch and Vorobei which, from what I now understand, may well be in Vladimir along with that of Jankowski.

As time is running out on the MVD control of the Prison system, I wonder what effect this will have on my requests for the Butyrka registry. In truth, there are now a number of different kinds of registries and records, say of the Prison Department, which I think would provide us with the information we need at critical junctures. If any of that information has been removed, this would be obvious because of their own sequential registration of incoming and outgoing. We could then re-create it in different ways along the trail. There are, of course, different registries, different series of correspondence to watch for under a certain category, but I am trying to do just that by watching for the codes, etc.

III. FSB. Another place to look: almost all the critical operational moves come from Borashnikov or else are written down in similar forms by Mironov or Ionov, heads of Internal and Lefortovo respectively, to and from Kartashov. (This is the FSB side of things) If we were given access to the equivalent of a 'chron - file', that is the outgoing orders in chronological sequence along the lines of sending Hatz and Kitschmann to Cell Number 203 Lefortovo and moving Wallenberg and Roedl to Cell Number 7 Internal; we would be able to find further instructions regarding Wallenberg and/or Roedl as surely they exist on other documents just as they exist in the case of Kitschmann/Hatz. (Hatz's file, by the way, is completely lacking his 1947 history.)

/

This sequence of operations would help us also to evaluate how important Wallenberg was at that time and to see how seriously his fate was or wasn't and how it was interwoven with that of other important prisoners. We should also be able to put the interrogations of July 22, 1947 in a kind of context. By the way, as far as I can tell, the only 'important' prisoners whose files I have seen so far are Okulicki, Gfroener and Gerstenberg. Richter and Grossheim-Krisko both have a connection with 'an especially important prisoner', but they themselves are not of this category. This raises questions about Wallenberg himself. Was he important or did HE have connections with 'especially important prisoners.' ?????

Another place to look is in the backup evidence to the sentences themselves. There are regular patterns in the sentencing which we are only beginning to document. In a rather primitive fashion, I have made notes of who was sentenced, by whom and where they go -- at least in terms of Vladimir. (Gennadi is developing a more finely tuned chart centered around the sentencing structure, where you can study the primary witnesses judgement at a glance.) The general scenario, as I may have mentioned before, is that they leave for Vladimir within two-three weeks after sentencing, maximum. There are few exceptions, but Gustav Richter is definitely one of them.

IV. Three Asides: Richter is interesting in yet another form: we just realized on Friday that he sat with Horst Kitchmann for over three years, a situation that parallels the pairing of Ernst Huber and Walter Schlitter/Schauer and also Hille and Pelkonen and Loyda and Hoffstetter, to a more limited degree. The Richter/Kitchmann combination is still more interesting because, unlike the others, they are not only moved together from Lefortovo to Internal or Lefortovo to Butyrka, but they are interrogated together (same day, adjacent times). And, although Richter is supposed to have been placed in strict isolation on going to Vladimir, that order is changed to place him in Cell 10 Vladimir with Kitchmann.....so that their time together is even longer. I add this to the fact that he was interrogated for six hours and ten minutes on July 17, 1947 to put more wood on the fire in terms of a request to urge SAPO to declassify or, at least, give us discretionary reading rights to review that entire file. I will come to Stockholm for the occasion.

Beckerle, German Ambassador in Sofia, is definitely a case to watch in terms of movements because he was interrogated primarily by Kopelansky and in Kopelansky fashion was sentenced earlier than most of the others and sent on his way (to Verkhne-Uralsk). One must ask if Wallenberg (if alive of course) was not also processed at about the same time and sent in the same direction, particularly as this coincides with the testimony of at least Winter von Schwab, von Dufving, etc. This can be checked, at the right time in our process, by going back to the records of sentencingsay by OS, who sentenced Beckerle, and going through case by case, number by number, to see who was sentenced at that time. Better yet, see what cases were considered by Kopelansky and handed over for decision!!! Again, worst case scenario we have a missing case number in a sequence of sentences. At least we have a key or two or three, but not the total ambiguity of before.

Huber and Schlitter were both interrogated by Kartashov in the same interrogation chamber at the same time. Schlitter left to go to his new cell, which was arranged

while he was in interrogation. Huber's interrogation seems to go on into the night. Could it be that they worked together in Abwehr? And could it be that Huber's knowledge of Langfelder was more extensive than we knew?

V. The Butyrka Registry. .. March 30/31 1950 when Grossheim-Krisko says he was 'really sure' (according to the document I saw) and that it was 'most probable' (according to the document Hans has seen) that Wallenberg was among those 100-110 persons. We must somehow see this registry, as soon as possible. I have seen a number of such registries, handwritten. They still exist. It would be so easy for them to hand it over and the only cause for reluctance I could imagine would be if the names of Wallenberg, Langfelder, and/or Roedl are on it. Have I inadvertently, just moving logically step by step, put them in a difficult situation? It is true that having the other prisoner's numbers is added protection. If they gave us the wrong registry (a different series) we could figure it out pretty quick. .

You know if it is not my style to rest all my eggs in any one basket and the same is true here. But this is the most obvious and the most powerful and most logical place to look as a short cut. If, as it seems to me, Wallenberg was not that important in 1947 (at a time when the concept of importance was being sorted out) and with the Vishinsky memorandum to have temporarily solved the problem they would have kept going with their own procedures. However isolated he was, there are degrees of isolation (which I am also documenting). And so, unless about seven to ten very intelligent witnesses, not all connected with each other as a group, are lying.....you have Raoul Wallenberg still in Lefortovo *at least until September 1949*. This registry would either establish that as a fact or, at the very least, define for our purposes who constituted this group of 100 to 110 prisoners being processed together....which may possibly even have had a name.

In short, I see this registry as THE BRIDGE. Did Raoul cross with them or not? And/or did he follow more quietly within the next week.

VI. The Vladimir *H* series (N in Russian) which I have mentioned before. This is the backside of 'the bridge'. Of that multitude processed into Butyrka to begin the final stage of arrest/interrogation/sentencing and out to do their time, most of our earlier primary witnesses end up in Vladimir. They come in groups (Hille, Pelkonen, Loyda) on the same day; later Kitschmann, later Huber (?) which is to say most of the Langfelder witnesses, accidentally or on purpose (1951). 1952 - 'H' series include Hoffstetter, Grossheim-Krisko, Richter, Jansci, Beckerle where Gennadi and I have now established that Beckerle was transferred suddenly from Verchne-Uralsk to become part of that series, according to instructions in Richter's case file, (not his personal file -- the instructions are not there.) . So there is some thread drawn between Richter and Beckerle, to be followed through.

But a number of important files related to this series have yet to come forth. There are; Prisoner Number One, returning to Vladimir in 1952 or entering for the first time and still a numbered prisoner at a time when the other numbered prisoners like Merkis, Munters, etc. have been sentenced and given their names.....; Prisoner Number 28 who may be Vadillo; H10 Voss; H44 Schorner; and others. More importantly, we

6

have to scan the Vladimir cards somehow for Russians with this special designation.....(1912) and etc. Also missing is Samuel Fridman who may or may not be a Hungarian Jew. Hans Schmidt who may or may not be the Schmidt who sat with Wallenberg as well as other primary witnesses to Wallenberg. And one Walter Reuschle or Geischle who appears and disappears most mysteriously, related to Richter, Hoffstetter and others. I am concerned that I will not see the rest of this series (six files).

We have another matter here, to come back to the value of Susanne's work in the SAPO files. She found the old testimony of Wilfred Cuminsch (which we had all rejected) in a fuller form than I have ever seen. According to her, Cuminsch not only describes Langfelder accurately but says he remembers him well because he was in Cell 1 and 7 and whenever Langfelder went in, Voss went out or vice versa. In other words, it was very clear to him that the authorities were making certain that Voss and Langfelder did not end up in the same place at the same time. We checked Cuminsch's card only to find that ---while he came into Vladimir in 1949 he has no cell history until 1955, except for a trip to Butyrka for medical reasons, which removed him from Vladimir in 1953-54.

However, cross-referencing it, Voss was only in Cell I (Corpus III) in June of 1954 and remained there until around December when he switched to Cell III-5. In short, rather than giving up on Cuminsch's testimony, I would consider the possibility again that Prisoner Number One could be at this point in time the Hungarian Langfelder (1952) who is being brought in from wherever but probably Alexandrovsk --Irkutsk Region --and is filed away in various hiding places, one of them being with Cuminsch who himself has no cell history. And also one must look at the isolation cells that existed in Corpus III.

In terms of Raoul, while it would definitely make sense to bring him in as a numbered or renamed prisoner in the 1952 H series (we don't know how high the numbers go, only through 44); 1954 still seems the more likely year. This doesn't eliminate the possibility that he might have also been in Vladimir July 1947 into May of 1948 in II-49.

VII. The Questions: We are still working on them and at this point, they are first for you to see in the general and the particular the kinds of discoveries we have made. I hope they are not too technical, but I felt that Hans having already begun this process could 'fast forward' through them and feel confident that this represents what is of interest and of concern.

These questions are taking longer than expected because Andrey, who is in charge of phrasing the questions in Russian, must check certain language in the files and Gennadi is going through them, answering questions that he can from a combination of sources, meanwhile adding in questions of his own. We have settled on a kind of format for their presentation but everyone has agreed that while I am gone, I will not touch them (write up new questions) leaving the Russian side of my team to catch up with me. There will still be more to do from the first half when I get back, but I have done the main cases.

+

We are all looking forward to the second half of the research and trying to clear the table to do just that.

I wish you all the best for the holidays and will resume this communication when I get back. Deepest deepest thanks for the chance to do this work.

Sincerely


Susan Ellen Mesinai

8

WRITTEN IN HASTE, MARCH 13TH, JUST PRIOR TO MARVIN'S VISIT

Ambassador Hans Magnusson - Riga
Ambassador Martin Hallqvist - Stockholm
Foreign Ministry of Sweden

Dear Hans and Martin:

I have completed the first half of the prisoner files with some additional handed over this week -- namely Jan Spishak and Ferdinand Chatlosh -- two thin but interesting files. Chatlosh, you may remember, was the first of the three prominents whom Loyda mentioned in his personal letter to the Nachalnik, trying to justify his position. Spishak was arrested at approximately the same time as RW in Budapest, interrogated by Smersh, and interesting from a number of points of view.

From the file of Spishak, discussions have begun on the term 'special contingent'. Spishak was brought into Internal Prison a few days after Wallenberg with one Charles Braun. They are to be sent on to Lefortovo as a 'special contingent.' This term appears elsewhere, for example at one point in the case of Grossheim-Krisko as an individual, but often in couples, and in the case of Schauer/Kitschmann/Voss as three. It also is mentioned in terms of Hatz and Kitschmann going into Lefortovo, to replace Roedl and Wallenberg in Cell 203.

I raised the question with Yuri Michaelovitch whether, in principle, an analogy can be drawn here between Roedl and Wallenberg's status when they were transferred from Internal to Lefortovo Cell 203 in May of 1945 and the case of Hatz and Kitschmann -- i.e., would they also be termed a 'special contingent.' He said, in principle, yes.

Further inquiry, not completed as yet, yielded the following information: special contingent by no means is limited to rations. According to Yuri Michaelovitch, who does not wish to be quoted on this, it represents 'a certain level of development', when the case is 'far enough along' and applies in specific cases which he noted to 'intelligence persons.' For example, Hatz and Kitschmann qualify along those lines. Perhaps too Kitschmann, Voss and Schlitter

I asked how Spishak could be seen as 'developed' when he and Braun were being so designated upon arrival. He suggested that a lot of ground work was done in Budapest.....earlier interrogations which led to Spishak's being brought to Moscow. The same he later clarified for me in relation to Grossheim-Krisko when I pointed out he had three different arrest datesJanuary, February and April. He reported back to me the next day that Tomsen was arrested once in Budapest in January, escaped; was arrested again in February and was brought to Moscow in April. I asked him if he was detained from February to April when his house was searched....no answer on that one, but Yuri Michaelovitch did say that the protocol of interrogation which you have was done in Budapest. In checking, however, I see there is some misunderstanding in that it is dated May 1947. But clearly there were protocols from

Budapest as he emphasized that it was on the basis of his testimony in Budapest that the decision was made to bring him also to Moscow. I wonder if this is the case for others as well, and how possible it would be to study those testimonies.

(He also said that he handed the missing six pages of G-K testimony over to you....which he acknowledged were missing. If at all possible, please send them to me because it gets rather awkward when I come to him for things he has given you when I work for you.. The same is true for the Bulganin documents and all other documents related to Wallenberg's detention in the Budapest area.)

Back to the point, he also acknowledged that it was a possible that Wallenberg and Langfelder were a close parallel to Spishak and Braun (i.e. special contingent), or for that matter Meyer and Feller. If they ever give me the Feller file, we will know very quickly if that was the case.

I would be interested to know, by the way, who Charles Braun was. Did he also work at the Slovakian legation?

Another subject that emerged related to Spishak had to do with his receipt for documents. About three weeks before he was returned to Czechoslovakia, his three receipts for documents were consolidated into one sealed packet which was turned over to Weindorf. Yuri Michaelovitch told me that there exists a document establishing that all of these documents were handed over to the Czech government after Spishak's return, as evidence for his trial. (We must interview Weindorf if he is still alive. Have you asked about him? Many critical decisions were made by him and according to Marvin, Richter said that Weindorf is the person Raoul referred to as a 'terrible man' after he had interrogated him all night long. Grossheim-Krisko considered him a 'worthy opponent'. He was a man of some responsibility, who may well have been removed, like Kopelyansky and Sudhaplatov, during the later purge).

I have noted a slightly similar event in the case of Beckerle, another diplomat. I know that everyone assumes that these prisoners were stripped of their papers (important documents) immediately upon entering Internal, but in the case of Spishak there is a clear statement in Lefortovo that he was searched....nothing taken....coupled with this later taking of the documents. In other words, there is a chance that the illusion of diplomatic status was maintained for some time before the documents were removed. Again, the receipts make it clear that these are not identification papers.

Another reference of interest here is that they are turned over to Weindorf and I believe put in the packet registry. This is the third time we have seen such a reference -- the other two in the case of Gerstenberg and Jansci at Vladimir. It is a confusing term because it could also apply, for example, to the numbered prisoners where the instructions read that all correspondence concerning them should be labeled top secret and put in a sealed packet and sent to Moscow, Section A. The reason for the use of the term in the case of Gerstenberg and Jansci is unclear. Both have 'In Packet Journal' written on the back of their order from the Prison Department which is presented to Vladimir Prison, but in Gerstenberg's case it goes on to say that the instructions for this are in Case File Number 2. (We do not know who or what this

is). But it also applies to documents taken from diplomats and put in sealed 'packets'. Finally, in the case of van der Waals, there is another reference to 'packet' which accompanies his personal file. This too may apply to special instructions, I do not know.

I also discussed with Yuri Michaelovitch the issue of Hatz, that there is no history for him whatsoever in 1947 and no interrogations in the entire file....which was once some three hundred pages. He told me orally, having checked, that Hatz was not interrogated on July 22, 1947 (in response to a direct question) but I would say that his interrogations during that period must be very important to this case. A small detail by the way....Hatz lived on Benc-zur street in Budapest. He had already gone over to the Soviets by November, but the street is not that long. 16 is now the Austrian Embassy, and maybe then too.

THE MEMO ENDED HERE ALTHOUGH I MEANT TO WRITE MUCH MORE.. For one thing, I would like to consolidate as much information as I can about the Budapest period of arrests, especially now that I understand how important the interrogations that were being conducted there tended to be. This should be our starting point so that we can look more closely to the cases of Wallenberg/Langfelder, Spishak/Braun (if paired), Meyer/Feller, van der Waals/Schandl, Hatz, Pap, Grossheim-Krisko, as well as the experiences of Per Anger, Lars Berg and so on as documented to see how they were all processed and try to make some sense out of the decision process regarding who was brought to Moscow when, how and why....in terms of importance also.

If you could ask Stefan to turn over to me the copies of the documents regarding Wallenberg's arrest and detention in Budapest, as well as the six missing Grossheim-Krisko pages (if he has them) I would appreciate it. It would be good also to know who was doing the interrogation there and how that party related to Kartashov's unit in Moscow.

With best wishes,

Susan

Susan Ellen Mesinai

1998-03-31

Aambo Stefan Gullgren

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EC

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu

För: EC (Hallqvist)

Kopia: EI (Olson),

amb Riga ✓

Re Wallenberg - aktuella frågor

Nedan en lägesrapport beträffande några aktuella frågor i Wallenberg-ärendet.

1. Susan Mesinai har nu gått igenom 50 av ca 100 dossierer i sitt delprojekt. Såsom framgått av hennes delrapporter har hon förklarat sig mycket nöjd med det material hon hittills har fått se. Mesinai kommer nu att ta en paus i arbetet och lämnar Moskva idag (31 mars, då även hennes visum löper ut) för att återvända måndag 13 april då hon planerar att omedelbart bege sig till Vladimir för att delta i Makinens arbete i Vladimir-fängelsets arkiv.

För några dagar sedan överlämnade en av Nikisjkins medarbetare ett dokument till Mesinai med begäran om hennes, Makinens och deras ryska medarbetares namnteckningar härpå. Dokumentet, som utgör ett intyg om att vederbörande tagit del av vissa arkivhandlingar, innehåller en förteckning över de 50 dossierer som Mesinai och hennes medarbetare har gått igenom under de senaste månaderna.

Dokumentet innebär såvitt vi kan bedöma endast att Mesinai et con bekräftar att de tagit del av angivna handlingar, ej att de avsäger sig rätten att någon gång i framtiden begära att få se vissa av dessa handlingar ännu en gång. Vi har därtill anledning misstänka att ett undertecknande av dokumentet utgör en förutsättning för att den ryska

sidan skall visa fortsatt tillmötesgående avseende de återstående 50 dosserierna som Mesinai har begärt att få studera.

Vi har därför rekommenderat Mesinai att hon och hennes medarbetare undertecknar dokumentet som vi sedan kommer att översända till den ryska sidan via MID. I vårt missiv kommer vi att framhålla att vi från svensk sida utgår ifrån att om behov i framtiden skulle uppkomma (t ex i anledning av Mesinais kommande rapport till arbetsgruppen), den svenska sidan i arbetsgruppen kan komma att begära att få ta del av vissa av handlingarna ännu en gång för kompletterande studium.

Mesinai har därtill begärt att två av arkivakterna på listan hålls tillgängliga i FSB:s arkiv ytterligare en tid, eftersom de rör personer som fortfarande är i livet och som förhoppningsvis skall kunna höras inom en inte alltför avlägsen framtid. Även detta önskemål kommer vi att framföra till den ryska sidan i vårt missivbrev, utan att i detta läge närmare specificera bevekelsegrunderna härför.

2. Beträffande det kommande arbetet i Vladimir genomförde som bekant Marvin Makinen tillsammans med datakonsulten Ari Kaplan ett Moskva-besök 13-21 mars för att 19-20 mars föra konsultationer om undersökningens tekniska aspekter med Niksjkin och dennes medarbetare vid MVD. Makinen har till oss förklarat sig mycket nöjd med detta besök.

Under vistelsen besökte Makinen/Kaplan på Niksjkins förslag två organisationer - MVD:s informationscenter GINTs och det tyska företaget Prowsoft - som enligt Niksjkin skulle kunna utföra såväl scanning av registerkortet som inmatning av data från registerkortet i databas. Bägge organisationerna arbetar på kommersiella villkor.

Enligt Makinen föreföll Prowsoft ha bäst möjligheter att kunna utföra arbetet i enlighet med de höga krav på noggrannhet som uppställts för projektet - förutsättning för att undersökningen överhuvudtaget skall vara meningsfull. Personalen vid Prowsoft hade visat stort tillmötesgående och betryggande kompetens. Motsvarande intryck hade ej bibringats vid besöket hos GINTs.

Makinen har därför till oss föreslagit att arbetet utförs av Prowsoft. Prowsofts tjänster kommer sannolikt att visa sig bli något dyrare än GINTs', vilket dock torde uppvägas av ett undersökningsresultat med större vetenskaplig trovärdighet.

Från ambassadens sida vill vi tillstyrka Makinens förslag om att utnyttja Prowsoft, vilket Gullgren igår även framförde till Nikisjkin vid telefonkontakt. Nikisjkin signalerade därvid att inrikesministeriets ledning kanske helst såg att ministeriets egna medarbetare utförde arbetet, d v s GINTs. Gullgren hänvisade dock till att Makinen fått bäst intryck av Prowsoft, att båda organisationerna arbetar på kommersiella villkor, att det ju faktiskt är den svenska sidan som står för kostnaderna och att vi följaktligen skulle föredra Prowsoft. Nikisjkin uttryckte förståelse härför och lovade göra vad han kunde för att det skulle bli så.

Beträffande totalkostnaden för arbetet (d v s den del som avses utföras av Prowsoft) uppskattade Nikisjkin denna till ca USD 13 000 - 14 000, istället för de USD 8 000 som nämnts under Makinens Moskva-besök. Fördyringen uppgavs bero på längre hanteringstid per registerkort än vad som tidigare beräknats.

Beträffande den eventuella risken för förseningar eller andra komplikationer i anledning av avskedandet av inrikesminister Kulikov förklarade Nikisjkin på Gullgrens fråga att han ej såg några risker härför. Inriktningen var att arbetet i Vladimir skulle kunna genomföras som planerat 13-17 april.

Tacksam departementet snarast begär in från Makinen en *fullständig* och *slutgiltig* förteckning över de personer, såväl utländska som ryska inkl tolkar (utöver Mesinai och hennes tolk), som kommer att medverka i undersökningsarbetet på plats i Vladimir. Vi vill kunna översända en sådan lista till den ryska sidan så snart som möjligt.

3. Mesinais underlag till framställning till hälsovårdsministeriet har nu översatts av Mesinais tolk men måste språkjusteras på några punkter. Vi räknar med att kunna översända dokumentet via MID - med vårt missiv - i slutet av denna vecka.

4. Från rysk sida har svar inkommit på vår förfrågan till SVR-chefen Trubnikov rörande Tolstoj-Kutuzovs dossier. I svaret, som har formen av ett brev från Kosatjov (MID), heter det bl a att "En kompletterande genomgång av det material från 1944-45 som finns i SVR:s arkiv, har inte lett till att några nya uppgifter om Raoul Wallenberg framkommit, utöver dem som tidigare meddelats. I handlingarna som rör M. Tolstoj-Kutuzov finns det inte några uppgifter som kastar ljus över Raoul Wallenbergs öde".

Brevet jämte ambassadens översättning till svenska
insänds med nästa lägenhet.

HIRDMAN

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

Sid. 1 (12) /

1998-03-31

Aambe Stefan Gullgren

EC

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
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För: EC (Hallqvist)

Kopia: EI (Olson), rekryfax amb Riga ✓

Re Wallenberg - ytterligare en not från Mesinai

(1 bil.)

Närslutet vidarebefordras ytterligare en not från Susan Mesinai, bl a rörande frågan om Smoltsov-rapportens trovärdighet.

HIRDMAN

2

March 31, 1998

FACSIMILE TO: Ambassador Hans Magnusson
Ambassador Martin Hallqvist

FROM: Susan Ellen Mesinai

I leave in twenty-five minutes so this is written in true haste.

However, there are two findings of note which have taken place in the past few days of which you should be aware, the one pertaining to the Smoltsov Document particularly. Both relate to the dead or alive issue, and/or the question of when Wallenberg died and where it could be documented.

I. KOMI. My translator, Andrey Allahverdov, who also works for BBC radio came across a letter in their 'letter pile' and asked that it be turned over to me. I gave it to Stefan who can, at the right moment, translate it for you. I also faxed it to Guy who seems to have nothing to say about it. As I understand it, the person....now in hospital and facing an uncertain future...took part in executions as a young man, particularly of diplomats. This took place in the year 1953. And while it is my impression or understanding that people like the Merkis' were repatriated, which contradicts what he is saying, I still pursued the matter because it resonated with something that Larina had said. Namely, that the mysterious prisoner in Cell II-49 left with the Merkises and the other couples. This person is claiming that at least some of them were executed. I also pursued it because, while the 1947 death date makes no sense to me (not that a death should make sense, but it so completely contradicts a very powerful system at that time.....) I had already established in my research that there were other 'vulnerable' points, and 1953 was certainly one of them.

After much effort, I was able to contact two media associates who have worked closely with ARK in the past with great success who live in Komi. Yesterday, one of them went to the hospital in a village some hours away and interviewed the person who wrote the letter for an hour and a half. I did not guide him as he is an excellent interviewer in any case. He sent the video this morning by airplane and Andrey's wife is right now at the airport to pick it up. However, as I do not see where I will be in the presence of a good Russian interpreter over the next two weeks, I told Andrey to please keep the tape, take notes on its contents and fax them to me and if it seems worthwhile (which I suspect it will be) then he is to take it to Stefan and the two of them can review it. Or it can wait until my return. The witness did give the name of another witness who also took part in this event. They do not claim that the diplomat was Wallenberg, but I believe they are clear about his being Swedish. In any case, I understand that the interview was very detailed and there is room to go further with it. I am not telling the authorities here about this, of course, although it is also quite possible that they planted it my way since they knew that Andrey worked with BBC. (I wanted to be up front about it rather than have troubles later). He is of course holding to the rules of confidentiality.

(1)

II. With no more time left, I attach a few pages from my list of questions (at this point to my team, eventually in better shape for you). The Smoltsov document, besides not conforming in any way to the kind of detailing and witnessing attached to a death event, is peculiar in yet another way. As you will see, the same forensic specialists document all the deaths of the prominentia. And when, as in the case of Okulicki, some one is needed from the competent authorities, there existed a special Medical Unit of the MGB (which is scary). Besides this, all patients and bodies are not handled at Lubyanka but shipped over to Butyrka (patients still keep their Lubyanka registration numbers but are physically there, in the medical unit). If there is a Sanitorium Unit at Lubyanka it is mentioned NO WHERE and it certainly doesn't play a role in serious matters which Okulicki, Bethlen, Marek etc are.

I think it very important that the Russian side seriously answer some questions about this unit and about Smoltsov. Number one: how did he die really? Unless he was the in-house murderer, in the name of medicine, I see no place for him. I certainly do not believe for one moment that Mironov would have tolerated his presence or interference. One should bear in mind that Mironov ruled over Abakumov when the latter was a prisoner. He is 100% consistent and true to form.

Best, Susan

Susan

Why, between December 4th and December 23rd, are there no indication of efforts to stop Okulicki's hunger-strike, either forcibly or through ongoing negotiations?

Page 123: December 23, 1946 from Mironov to the DPN of Internal and of Butyrka. 'Convicted Okulicki to be sent to Butyrka to be received from Internal Prison to be put in Butyrka Prison Hospital into a solitary cell according to an agreement with Comrade Zhuravlov. ' Isolating from: (BLANK) Grounds (BLANK)...Accountability: Convicted.'

How secret was the knowledge that Okulicki was hunger-striking and in danger of death? Was the isolation to reinforce that secrecy?

What is meant by: Accountability: Convicted? Is Okulicki not under the jurisdiction of the Investigational Unit for Especially Important Cases? Or, to put it another way, why was Okulicki still under the watch of the Investigational Unit for Especially Important Cases when he had already been sentenced in June of 1945? Was there, in addition to the public trial in 1945, an ongoing investigation which led to further sentencing?

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Page 127: Record. 'At 18:30 on the 23rd of December, 1946, prisoner Okulicki, Leopold B. (b.1898) was brought to the hospital of Butyrka Prison of the MVD of the USSR in grave condition, complaining of acute pain in the whole abdominal area and general weakness which he experienced from the 22nd of December 1946 and from the 23rd December 1946, in addition to these symptoms, he vomited several times.

'Immediately after his arrival at the hospital of Butyrka of MVD of the USSR he was examined by a physician/surgeon, Lt. Colonel of Medical Service Finayev, and a general practitioner, Captain of the Medical Service Maslova and by the prominent surgeon of the RSFSR, Colonel of the Medical Service, Tsironblat, who was especially called for consulting from the Central Polyclinic of the Medical Department of the MGB of the USSR.

Where are the records to document the progressively adverse effects of Okulicki's hunger strike?

In general, how were hunger strikes documented in the various Moscow prisons? How were they regarded and monitored by the authorities? What were the normal and extreme measures taken to put an end to them?

Was great effort placed on keeping a hunger strike a secret in order to avoid a 'sympathy strike?'

Was the cause of Okulicki's death known?

Kindly explain in some detail the function and services performed by the Central Polyclinic of the Medical Department of the MGB of the USSR?

How often and under what circumstances were Dr. Tsitronblat, or his equivalent, called in to the hospital of Butyrka, or other prison hospitals, to deal with patients?

Under whose direct orders would Dr. Tsitronblat or his equivalent be called in?

How would the work of Dr. Tsitronblat relate to that of Dr. Smoltsov, if at all?

How did Dr. Tsitronblat fare in the system? How many of such cases did he personally handle? Where are his records of the handling of such special cases to be found? Was he purged? Did he also die in 1953?

Noting that this event took place in December 1946 and that Raoul Wallenberg is said to have died in July of 1947, and that Wallenberg was presumably under the direct control of Abakumov (MGB), would not a comparable action be in order had he died of a heart attack?

Who, under normal circumstances, in the period between December 1946 and December 1947, would have been called in to save a prisoner or to document his death in order to provide satisfactory legal documentation in case of an eventual inquiry by Soviet authorities or foreign governments inquiring after their diplomats? (See Van Der Waals below which includes also a discussion of Wallenberg and Roedl.)

Page 128A December 28, 1946. Hand-written pencil note. Corpse of prisoner Okulicki could be cremated in the crematorium on general grounds as usual. Agreed with Comrade Likashov. Short note says that first page is missing... Ivan Nikolayevich. Telephone 296-1405.

Who signed this? Is this the same person's telephone number?

(4)

Where are the actual documents ordering and witnessing the fulfillment of the cremation?

When it states 'cremated in the crematorium,' do they refer to Domskey?

Do records actually exist to show where and when the cremation took place and where the ashes were placed, as has been described in the cases of comparable prisoners like Bethlen?

*Who was Comrade Likashov, what position did he hold and how did it function?
What was agreed with Comrade Likashov?*

Is Comrade Likashov not the same who interrogated Okulicki on December 4, 1946 from 1:30 to 2:25?

How accountable would Likashov be for the death of Okulicki? Why?

As Likashov was among those arrested with Abakumov, did his treatment of Okulicki have any bearing in the investigation of his role in the Unit for Especially Important Cases?

What was Stalin's attitude toward the death of Okulicki? Was this one less troublemaker or did he see this as an instance where a prisoner died 'taking valuable secrets to the grave.'

STOP

TIBOR CLEMENT (1920) PRISONER NUMBER 24

Volume One

Page 1 Letter from MVD Vladimir to Head of Kazan Prison Hospital MVD, Major Halfin, Copy to Head of 2st Special Department MVD, Colonel Sirotin regarding Clement, born in Budapest where he was arrested, an officer of the English Army who worked in intelligence. Arrested by the 2nd Main Directorate MGB on 3 June 1946 "is sent without his prison file in accordance with instruction from Prison Department MVD for Vladimir region Number 5/179c of 31 March 1955." Clement is being sent for in-patient forensic psychiatric evaluation and treatment. Page 17. To Halfin of Kazan from MVD 1st special Department, with a copy to Begun as Head of Vladimir

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of Schandl lengthy detention without interrogation? If so, please produce this document.

Page 72. 24 September 1946 in which the Chief of Section 7 of the 3rd Main Directorate requests that van der Waals, Schandl and Clement be placed under the jurisdiction of the 2nd Main Directorate. *Was there a dispute about the jurisdiction? Is this a document in which the 3rd Main Directorate relinquishes its interest in these prisoners? What would be the difference of the nature of the interest or of treatment between the 2nd and 3rd Main Directorates?*

What is the significance of the number 25 written on this document?

Page 69. According to this file, van der Waals was not interrogated after August 1946 although there are some signs of cell movements. On the 15 of April 1947, van der Waals is moved from Cell 29 to Cell 6. On the 18th of April he is moved back to Cell 29 'to be placed with the prisoner from punishment cell.'

Who was this prisoner and how long were they together before van der Waals was moved into Cell 20 alone on January 3, 1948?

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Page 76. On the 16 of April 1948, request to place the arrested van der Waals in the hospital of Butryka and to place him in a solitary cell 'isolating him from other arrested people.' *What level of arrest are we talking about here? Is this a continuation of an isolation already taking place in Lefortovo? Is the purpose of isolating him to conceal his physical condition or its cause? Have you examined the emergency registry for any indication of attempted suicide or the like?*

Page 79. April 17, 1948. Order to hold van der Waals in hospital for treatment and 'attachment of packet series K No. 2/a-22319 and prison file.' *Presumably the attachment of prison file indicate that he is coming for a long sojourn? What is meant by "packet" series and, per Jansci and Gerstenberg, the "packet journal"? Has the latter in each prison been examined for any trace of Raoul Wallenberg or Vilmos Langfelder?*

Page 83. Van der Waals on the 7 of August 1948 is given boots, hat and shaving razor, a sign of good standing, if not recovery. Page 84. Four days later, van der Waals died at 16:00 from tuberculosis of the lungs and abdomen and generalized weakness of the heart. *Did the authorities already have a clear indication on August 7, 1948 that van der Waals condition was critical? Please show us the medical records corresponding to that diagnosis.*

8

Were the boots, hat and shaving razor or comparable favors a customary ritual for one on the edge of death? Or had he been given reason to think he was going home?

Page 85. Notification of the death of van der Waals to the Chief of the 2nd Main Directorate 12.VIII.48. CHECK WHETHER THIS IS TYPED OR HANDWRITTEN.

Page 86. Report of autopsy conducted by forensic medical consultant for the City of Moscow, Semenovskiy in the presence of Assistant Chief of the Butyrka (ILLEGIBLE), Colonel of Medical Service, Finayeva C.M.. Cause of death: Miliary tuberculosis of the lungs.....

Please note that the autopsy performed on Okulicki on December 23, 1946 was made by the Forensic and Medical Expert, Semenovskiy in the presence of the head of the Medical Unit of Butyrskaya Prison of MVD of the USSR -- Colonel of the Medical Service Larin and Lt. Colonel of the Medical Service, Finayev. Cause of death: paralysis of the heart brought on by toxicity connected with the vast strangulation of the lower part of the small intestines.

Please note that, according to Austrian authorities, the Protokoll for the death of Ferdinand Marek on May 5, 1947 also lists the Forensic expert Semenovskiy 'in Anwesenheit des Oberstleutnants des medizinischen Dienstes Finajew.' Cause of death: 'Herzfehler, Insuffizienz der zweizehigen Klappe. Chronische Pseudonephrose. Arteriosklerose. Kardiomyopathie. Herzhypertrophie.'

Please further note that the conclusions on the death of Willy Roedel established on or about the 16th of October 1947 were written and sealed by the Forensic Expert for Moscow, Semenovskiy with Deputy Head of the Medical Service of Butyrskaya Prison, Finayev and Doctor, Capt. Tishkevich present. Cause of death: Paralysis of the heart caused by highly sclerotic 'crown' arteries plus 'angiospasm.'

Given the number of deaths of prominent foreign diplomats or officials documented by the team Semenovskiy and Finayev, as well as the detailed nature of their witnessed autopsy procedures -- how could Smoltsov's note to file regarding one Walenberg have any credibility?

Page 87. 'One male body is dispatched for the crematorium. NEED DATE. Compare this with the case of Roedel. Letter Number 254 of the 16th of October 1947 from Mironov to Kartashov. 'In addition to the oral report of death during transportation ...of Roedel, Willi, b. 1897 who was under the jurisdiction of the 4th Division of the 3rd Main Directorate MGB USSR, I am sending the act of autopsy in the hospital of Butyrskaya Prison MVD USSR of the above Roedel's body. At the same time I am asking for your urgent instruction for cremation of the body. Enclosed: The Act.'

(7)

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This should be compared with the Smoltsov document, the sole document related to Wallenberg's supposed death: 'Reporting that the Prisoner Walenberg who is known to you has died suddenly tonight in his cell, presumably as a result of infarta karda (a heart attack). Because of your instruction personally to watch Walenberg, I ask your instruction whom should make an autopsy to determine the case of death. July 17, 1947. A remark on this handwritten report, in the same handwriting, states: 'Reported personally to the Minister. Got the order to cremate the corpse without an autopsy. July 17. Smoltsov.'

Given the fact that Mironov would seem consistently to send his prisoners to Butyrka for treatment, did there even exist in Lubyanka in 1947 a 'Sanitorium Service' of which Smoltsov was its Chief? What then was its true function and how did it relate to Abakumov? Explain in full.

Where was the Smoltsov Document actually found? (In what files in what unit, division, directorate and/or whose personal files?) Is there any relationship between these files and documents related to or the same as the memorandum sent to Molotov by Abakumov on July 17, 1947 known as 3044a?

Under what circumstances did Smoltsov die on May 23, 1953? If he was executed, at whose order? Where and when was this order carried out? How is it documented?

Given Mironov's thorough and far-reaching responsibility for his prisoners and the fact that he, rather than Smoltsov, is the one to call for instructions regarding the cremation of Willi Roedl who died in transport en route to Camp Number 27:

How could he be ignorant of the death of Raoul Wallenberg in his own prison, if indeed it occurred there?

How could he tolerate, without some form of documentation to protect himself, this extra-ordinary interference on the part of a doctor who does not usually handle such matters as assignment of autopsy or calling for instructions for cremation?

Did the competent authorities at any time in the investigation procedure which prepared the Gromyko Memorandum interview Mironov or check his records? Where is the documentation in support of that effort and what was their findings?

⑤

According to Stolorov's book Golgotha which studies the arrest and trial of Abakumov, Mironov had the responsibility of overseeing the confidential papers of the Abakumov file while the head of Butyrka (where Abakumov was held in Cell 77 in strict isolation) oversaw the rest. This reflects not only the highest authorities ongoing view of Mironov's trustworthiness but raises again the question whether the Wallenberg death -- if true -- was not part of the charges against Abakumov. *If it was not included in the charges against him, why not?*

This makes it all the more necessary to examine the charges against Abakumov, both in regard to his role with the prisoners from Hungary and the charges against his handling, and that of his deputies, of the Investigative Unit for Especially Important Cases.

How did the anti-Semitic purges of the time effect the importance of this case?

Page 88. To the Chief of the 2nd Main Directorate....day in August 1948, 'with this is dispatched document of the forensic medical examination of the body of the prisoner of war, van der Waals, Garrit Martonovitch, born 1920, under your jurisdiction. Attachment: according to the text, one page. Page 89. 17 August 1948, to the Chief of the Section of the 2nd Main Directorate informing him that van der Waals died in the hospital of Butyrka on the 11 of August 1948. Page 90, response from the Chief of Section to the Deputy Chief of Butyrka Prison stating: 'According to requirements we request to be sent the physicians conclusions about the state of health of van der Waals under treatment in the hospital of your prison.' *How many copies were made of each of these documents and how were they distributed and where were they filed?*

Bearing in mind that the Smoltsov Document may not be a legal document but an afterthought, have extensive reviews been done of all the incoming files in the above mentioned records?

Page 91. Document dated the 21st of November, 1952 from Section A/MGB to the Chief of Butyrka Prison. 'We are returning herewith upon termination of need of the personal file of van der Waals Garet, born 1920, died 11 VIII.48. Contents. Personal file in 90 pages.' *Was Section A responsible for the revision or re-assembly of the prisoner files, at least of those arrested by Smersch, as we now see them? What otherwise would define 'termination of need of the personal file' of a prisoner who is dead?*

Page 92. March 9, 1956. From Butyrka Prison to Deputy Chief of Prison Section of MVD: In agreement with your inquiry, the personal file of the prisoner of war van

11

der Waals....is being sent for further keeping in your archives. Contents. Personal file in 91 pages. '

Was this in response to a request related specifically to van der Waals or to a procedure being introduced at that time to turn over files of those foreign prisoners dead or repatriated to the archives? If the latter, was it confined solely to Butyrka or to all of the prisons?

In placing this request, the Deputy Chief of Prison Section was presumably working from a list. Referring to the Directive to Soviet Ambassador in Hungary, Uri V. Andropov dated September 17, 1957 regarding the fate of Langfelder which states "There is reason to think that all materials regarding Langfelder as well as all materials about Wallenberg were destroyed by the former leadership of State Security of the USSR. But the list of the prisoners in Lubyanka was found and there is the name of Langfelder with a remark Died on March 2, 1948.

Where is this list? If not available, where is the document to account for its absence or destruction? Who is accountable for its removal?

Noting that three years after the death of Abakumov, there is some paper trail -- where are the medical records or other documents which could affirm that Langfelder died in March 2, 1948.

Did he die in Butyrka while, technically, still a prisoner at Lubyanka?

If so, on what date was he transferred to Butyrka Medical Section?

Who was notified of this transfer? That is, under whose jurisdiction was he? Was Kartashov notified? Anyone else?

Where was he placed within the Medical Unit?

Was he interrogated during that time? Where and by whom? (See, for example, the case of Chatlosh).

** What was the cause of death?*

Who performed the autopsy?

10

Who ordered the cremation?

Please examine the appropriate files to see what instructions were given or requests were forwarded either through the Central Committee, the Foreign Ministry or other authorities. If there was a problem in the Wallenberg case, it should be apparent from the files of those trying to give an accounting.

LASLO ENE PAP (1919) PRISONER NUMBER 25

Inside Cover. Cover lists U. M. L. Camp No. 119, but does not list Camp Number 307 where Pap was interrogated on the 2 of July 1945 (see Page 6).

Where was Camp Number 119 located? How long did Pap remain there and in what capacity?

Where was Camp 307 located? How long did he remain there and in what capacity?

On what date was Pap arrested in 1945? Where was he arrested and what were the charges?

Had he been serving Soviet troops at the time of his arrest?

Was he arrested as a prisoner of war?

Had he been arrested by the Soviets before 1945? If so, when and where and on what charges?

Why did it take the authorities four years to call Pap to Internal Prison or is his registration number, 345, from a previous detention in Lubyanka. Please examine Pap's prisoner cards for Lubyanka, Lefortovo, Butyrka and Vladimir for indication of a previous arrest and cell history. Please produce a xerox copy of these cards.

Page 5. Declaration of the 15 August 1950 by XXXXXXXXXX calling for detention in prison for 15 years. See also Page 19. *Why, if he is charged with having been an agent for the British intelligence (Page 18) like Clement and Schandl, was he given only fifteen years? Why was the detention dated from March 1950 instead of much earlier?*

Who considered his case? Were there any 'extenuating circumstances' to be taken into account by the sentencing authorities, comparable to the case of Otto Hatz?

Page 9. *Why was he given prisoner of war rations if arrested only in 1949? Where is the documentation of his arrest? Where is his arrest file?*

10



REGERINGSKANSLIET

TELEFAX

1998-03-31

P 2 En'

Sid. 1 (1)

(P-L)

Utrikesdepartementet

P-L

Ulrika Haggård

Generalkonsulatet

NEW YORK

Nr. 46 ✓

PL

Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet

Generalkonsulatet bemyndigas medelst check utbetala 10 500 US dollar till forskaren Susan Mesinai med anledning av efterforskningar inom ramen för Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet. Ersättningen utgör 6000 US dollar för arvode perioden 1 april - 30 juni 1998 samt uppehållskostnader på 4 500 US dollar under samma period i Moskva.

Cabinet

22p. 28-03-31/ulr.

Postadress
103 39 STOCKHOLM
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Malmorgsgatan 3

Telefon
08 - 405 10 00
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E-post: ud@foreign.ministry.se
X.400: S=UD; O=Foreign; P=Ministry; A=SIL; C=SE
Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

*** SÄNDNINGSRAPPORT ***

SÄNDNING OK

S/M NR	0328	
ANSLUTANDE FAX NR.		89317
SUB-ADRESS		
ANSLUTANDE NAMN	SWEDISH CONSULAT	
PROG.TID	03/31 15:06	
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SID.	1	
RESULTAT	OK	

Author: INTERNET:makinen@eprendor.uchicago.edu/ at INTERNET

Date: 1998-04-01 08.49

Priority: Normal

TO: Lage (UD) Olson at (Pk)UD-3

Subject: trip to moscow

9/001
1998-04-01

P 2 Eu'

Lage:

There are several matters that I should like to address in this note so that you can convey the information to Stefan Gullgren in preparation of the trip to Vladimir and Moscow.

(1) I am presuming that the Ministry of Internal Affairs will approve of the card scanning so that we are not left in a similar situation as last year. Therefore, I particularly urge the Swedish Embassy and the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs to confirm as strongly as possible that the permission to scan the cards photographically will be honored and acknowledged in Vladimir. It might be best to be accompanied by someone like Colonel Sergei Mikhailovich Tarakanov who is in charge of prisons within the MVD and has once or twice in the past accompanied Guy and me to Vladimir. I am of course not sure how Nikishkin would react to this but I do not anticipate that Nikishkin will be accompanying us to Vladimir, and a person with authority like Tarakanov would ensure access.

(2) It will be necessary to reserve hotel rooms for us in the Vladimir Hotel as last year. There will be the following individuals:

Dr. Viktor Tumarkin and one other individual from Prosoft who will handle the scanning equipment.

Nikolai Kostenko and Gennadii Kuzovkin or Alexander Popovyan from the Memorial Society; probably Kuzovkin will be the second person.

The translator Leonid Ragozin. (Stefan by the way needs to also have the translator's name; this is the same person that he had earlier arranged for me during the last visit; in case Stefan needs his telephone, it is 095-147-0644.)

(From Tuesday morning on) Susan Mesinai and a translator Juri (Stefan knows the family name).

Ari Kaplan and myself.

This is a total of 9 individuals; I presume that double room occupancy arrangements might best be (1) Tumarkin and the other Prosoft person; (2) Kostenko and Kuzovkin; (3) Ragozin and the other translator Juri; (4) Kaplan and myself; and (5) Susan Mesinai for a total of 5 rooms.

(3) It will be necessary to arrange for transportation to Vladimir for all individuals and for the scanning equipment. Stefan will have to find out whether this is to be done Monday morning (April 13) or Sunday afternoon or evening (April 12). I presume that the Russians will not want to spend an extra day (Sunday) in Vladimir. To make sure that the van will be able to accommodate the scanning equipment, perhaps Stefan should discuss this with Dr. Viktor Tumarkin of ProSoft (tel: 095-157-9841, -9842; Fax: 095-157-9840; Leningradskii Prospekt, dom 57, podyezd 5A, 12057 Moscow). We will also need the use of a van for the return of the equipment. As earlier, while some of us can return with the van, I believe that it is more important to have the Prosoft people accompany the equipment. Some of the Russians such as the Memorial assistants have taken buses back to Moscow in the past. It is not necessary to keep the van for us in Vladimir for those days while we are scanning cards; this would be wasteful financially. If we can stay at Hotel Vladimir, this is within walking distance to the prison. It is somewhat difficult to predict when we will be finished. I am sure that we

Kopia till:
Hedqvist, EC2
Gullgren, Moskva

Stp-98-04-01

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could more accurately assess that after the first day of card scanning for reserving the return trip for the van rental.

(4) I can arrange through credit cards to pay for some of the costs as we do the work, assuming that the Swedish Embassy will then provide reimbursement; the rental of the scanning equipment might require a special arrangement between ProSoft and the Swedish Embassy. (I have approached the New York Committee about funding but have not yet received an answer.)

(5) I need to know fairly soon by what day I should be in Moscow. If we are not going to be traveling to Vladimir until Monday morning April 13, I will then arrive in Stockholm on Saturday April 11 to obtain my visa from you. Otherwise I will have to come in a day or so earlier. Since I am trying to spend as little time away from my wife at present as possible, I would prefer to go to Vladimir on Monday. Could I receive some information as soon as possible on this matter since I need to reserve flights by April 3 to keep the costs manageable.

In closing I should like to add that this company ProSoft is surely on the ball; they have just forwarded to Ari Kaplan and me files of data prepared from some scanned images of cards that I left with them. The data in the files were put into the correct format so that they were directly compatible with Ari Kaplan's programs. This will be an important matter for efficiency of analysis and proofing the data entry for accuracy.

With best wishes,

Marvin Makinen

Marvin W. Makinen
Department of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology
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920 E. 58th Street
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tel: 773/702-1080
FAX: 773/702-0439
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SVERIGES AMBASSAD
RIGA

K R Y P T O F A X

Sid 1 (/)

1998-04-02

Handläggare: H Magnusson

Dnr:

84 ✓

2 18 w-g

Delgivning från
Kryptoexpeditionen:
enl. adressering/samt

UMK

BMK

IME

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

KRYPTOFAK		
INKOM UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET		
1998 -04- 02 kl. 11.10		
AWK	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu'

Re Raoul Wallenberg

Till: EC(Hallqvist)
Kopia: EI(L Olson), amb Moskva

Ur Moskvaambassadens rapport Aktuella frågor vill jag genast kommentera svaret från SVR. Jag anser att vi inte kan nöja oss med detta svar. Med tanke på Tolstoj-Kutuzovs nyckelroll för RW i Budapest bör vi insistera på att själva ta del av de handlingar i SVR:s arkiv som rör Tolstoj-Kutuzov. Formuleringen "inte några uppgifter som kastar ljus över Raoul Wallenbergs öde" är vid det här laget välbekant men alltför oprecis för att utan vidare kunna godtas (dessutom söker vi ju inte bara efter uppgifter som gäller RW:s öde). I det intensiva och detaljerade skede som undersökningarna nu är inne i är det nödvändigt att vi från svensk sida får studera handlingarna i original för att kunna bilda oss en uppfattning om där finns något av intresse.

Frågor som tas upp av Mesinai skall jag försöka besvara så snart som möjligt.

MAGNUSSON



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
TALLINN

1998-04-03

Kopia till:
EC (Hallqvist)

Ambassadrådet Lage Olson

UD-ESEK

Delges:

von Dardel

Berger (Arhington)

Carl Persson

Magnusson, Riga

Mesinari (Moskva)

Hallqvist, EC &

Olson, EI-ESEK

Amb. Moskva

Efterforskningar i Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet

E-post Trouvé-Olson, 1998-03-24

1 bilaga

Broder,

up-98-04-08

ko

a.a. / Ho

Åberopande ovancit insändes härmed närslutet den översättning ambassaden gjort av estniska UM:s svar på förfrågan i Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet. Som framgår av det arkivmaterial Säkerhetspolisen fått fram har man inte kunnat fastställa om Rafail Jakobson någonsin mött Raoul Wallenberg. Dock görs tillägget, om än som hypotes, att de två möjligen kan ha stött samman i Magnitogorsk/Verchneural'sk där Jakobson skall ha suttit i fängelse från oktober 1951 till april 1954.

Av materialet framgår vidare att enda släkting till Jakobson som fortfarande är i livet är sondottern Alla Jakobson som bor i Tallinn. Hon uppger sig dock endast ha få minnen av sin farfar.

Vi vore tacksamma erfara om det bedöms angeläget att ambassaden går vidare med detta ärende genom den Indrek Jyrjo som angivits i tidigare korrespondans.

Bästa hälsningar
Niclas

Niclas Trouvé

BILAGA: HBR
TROUVÉ-OLSON 980403

SÄKERHETSPOLISEN

Ert 9-2/226, 980210

Vårt 923, 980311

Hr Jaak Jõerüüt
Protokollchef
Estniska Republikens Utrikesministerium

Som svar på ert brev nr 9-2/226 980210 om Rafail Jakobson meddelar vi att enligt Album Academicum Universitatis Tartuensis 1918-1944 studerade **Rafail JAKOBSON** vid Tartu universitets medicinska fakultet 1915-1918 och 1920-1922 då han tog universitetsexamen. Han deltog i Estniska Frihetskriget. Under 1920-30-talet var han verksam som läkare och tandläkare i Tallinn.

Av R. Jakobsons kriminaldossier i Estniska Statsarkivets Filial (Partiarkivet) framgår att han blev arresterad 1951-05-08 i Tallinn av Sovjetrepubliken Estlands Statliga Säkerhetsministerium, anklagad för medlemskap i judiska kultur- och nationella organisationer i Estniska Republiken. Enligt Sovjetunionens Statliga Säkerhetsministeriums specialmötes beslut 1951-09-26 dömdes R. Jakobson till **8 års fängelse med frigivningsdatum 1959-05-08**. T o m oktober 1951 hölls R. Jakobson i Sovjetrepubliken Estlands inrikesministeriums fängelse nr 1 i Tallinn, varifrån han skickades till Sovjetunionens Statliga Säkerhetsministeriums fängelse **i staden Verchneursk i Tjeljabinsks oblast**. R. Jakobsons förflyttning i Sovjetunionens fängelser samt orsaken till denna framgår inte fullständigt av arkivmaterialet. Makan Gita Jakobson, som blev kvar i Estland, skrev i sin anhållan till Sovjetunionens inrikesminister 1953-06-18 i Moskva att Rafail Jakobson 1953-05-11 skickades till **fängelse nr 1 i Tallinn**. Av ett intyg från 1953-06-30 med oläsbar underskrift och utan institutionens initialer framgår att i samband med utredning av ett annat fall fördes R. Jakobson från Verchneursk till Sovjetrepubliken Estlands Statliga Säkerhetsministeriums inre fängelse och därifrån 1953-06-02 till inrikesministeriets fängelse nr 1 i Tallinn. I juli 1953 skickades R. Jakobson tillbaka till fängelset i Verchneursk men någon konkret orsak till hans återförande till Tallinn framgår inte. Arkivmaterialet ger anledning att förmoda att Rafail Jakobson t o m våren 1954 befann sig i fängelset i staden Verchneursk eftersom han redan 1954-06-27 skriver från **inrikesministeriums fängelse nr 2 i staden Vladimir i Vladimirs oblast** en anhållan till Sovjetunionens chefsåklagare. Efter Rafail och Gita Jakobsons sammanlagt sju vädjanden till Sovjetunionens inrikes- och säkerhetsministerium och chefsåklagare ersatte kommissionen för klagomål vid Sovjetunionens Högsta Råds Presidium med ett beslut den 3 januari 1955 fängelsestraffet med straff i korrektilslägr t o m frigivningsdatum.

Av makarnas anhållan framgår att i juni 1941 evakuerades Rafail Jakobson tillsammans med maka och en liten son till staden Tjeboksary i Autonomiska Sovjetrepubliken Tjuvasjen där han tillsammans med sin hustru började arbeta som läkare. Jakobson var sedan avdelningschef på Tjeboksary barnbördshus och skickade som läkare samtidigt militärtrupper till Fjärran Östern. Han vistades i Moskva och Leningrad, var socialt och politiskt aktiv på hemmafronten. Enligt eget påstående

ankom han till Tallinn 1944-09-01 och utsågs enligt Estniska Kommunistpartiets Tallinns Stadskommittés och stadens verkställande kommittés beslut till föreståndare för sanitetsinspektionen vid Tallinns Stads Verkställande Kommittés hälsovårdsavdelning. 1948 avslutade Jakobson Marxistisk-Leninistiska Kvällsuniversitetet i Tallinn. På grund av försämrat hälsotillstånd blev han fr o m januari 1948 enligt eget önskemål läkare vid Republikens Sanitets-epidemiologiska Station. Enligt makans påstående led Rafail Jakobson sedan 1947 av en hjärtsjukdom som vidareutvecklades i fängelset (enligt diagnosen inflammation i artärens innersta skikt, varför han var andra klassens invalid). 1953 skall i fängelset hypertoni (hög blodtryck) ha tillkommit. Förutom den dåliga hälsan underströk båda i sina vädjanden R. Jakobsons, som en hederlig sovjetmedborgares, insatser under kriget på hemmafronten och detta att R. Jakobsons föräldrar och syster med familj avrättades av fascisterna, en bror omkom på fronten, den andra brodern återvände från hemmafronten 1945 och dödades av de lokala banditerna. Sonen Alexander avslutade skolan i Tjeboksary, senare Institutet för mekanisering av jordbruket i Leningrad. I sin anhållan till Sovjetunionens chefsåklagare 1954-06-27 klagar R. Jakobson över att, fr o m 1946 fram till arresterandet, Sovjetrepubliken Estlands Statliga Säkerhetsministeriums anställda med hjälp av ständig påtryckning försökte värva honom till permanent informatör. R. Jakobson avslog förslaget med hänvisning till dålig hälsa och ålder. Av brevet kan man få intrycket att Rafail Jakobson tolkade sitt arresterande som en hämnd för att han vägrade samarbeta och att han därför ber om befrielse från straffet.

Alla dateringar i den av er skickade fängelsekortskopian bestyrks inte direkt i dossiern men om båda källorna jämförs kan man påstå att t o m april 1954 (exkl förande till Tallinn) befann sig Rafail Jakobson i fängelset i Verchneursk varifrån han den 18 april 1954 kom till fängelset i staden Vladimir. Där befann han sig både enligt egna och fängelsekortets uppgifter t o m den 1 februari 1955. Enligt fängelsekortets uppgifter flyttades han den 2 februari 1955 till inrikesministeriets korrektionsläger i Elektrostantsija station på Södra Urals järnväg i Tjeljabinsks oblast. Rafail Jakobson skriver i ett övervakningsklagobrev till Sovjetrepubliken Estlands åklagare 1956-07-15 att han befann sig i fängelset 1951-11-15 - 1955-02-01 och i lägret (postfack A B-48-I) 1955-02-15 - 1955-08-27 då han frigavs i förtid med Tjeljabinsks oblasts domstolsbeslut. Av dossiern framgår inte några mera exakta uppgifter om hans vistelse i lägret. Enligt dödsakten avled R. Jakobson av magcancer 1959-12-18 i sin bostad på Pärnu mnt 8-2 i Tallinn. Lägenheten ägde han redan före arresterandet.

Sonen Alexander Jakobson (född 1926-04-04) avled enligt adressbyråns uppgifter 1992-05-04 i Tallinn. Rafail Jakobsons enda levande avkomling, sondottern **Alla Jakobson** (född 1952-07-20) är bosatt i Tallinn och arbetar som advokat (kontor i Tallinns Stadsrätts byggnad på Liivalaia t 24). Samtal med Alla Jakobson 1998-03-09 gav inga väsentliga tillägg. A. Jakobson har mycket få minnen av sin farfar. Enligt henne var Rafail Jakobson tystlåten överhuvudtaget och mycket inbunden efter frigivandet. På en rak fråga om Rafail Jakobson hade berättat om något möte med R. Wallenberg svarade Alla Jakobson nekande och tillade att om det hade hänt skulle det säkert varit tal om det i familjen. Inte heller viceordföranden för Estlands Judiska Församling fru Eugenie Gurin-Loov har haft något att tillägga.

Möjligheten att ett möte med Wallenberg ägt rum kan endast indirekt stödjas av faktumet att Magnitogorsk och Verchneursk ligger nära varandra (enligt kartan ca 50 km) och förmodande att Rafail Jakobson på grund av sin dåliga hälsa kunde ligga på sjukhuset. I dossiern saknas dock uppgifter om sjukhusvistelsen. Om R. Jakobson ändå träffade Wallenberg förutsätter detta att R. Jakobson måste ha känt till Wallenberg sedan tidigare eller att någon måste ha sagt det till honom på hospitalet.

Å andra sidan kvarstår Sovjetunionens och Ryska Federationens version om Wallenbergs död. Texten i Sovjetunionens säkerhets generallöjtnant Pavel Sudoplatov påstår i sina memoarverk "Razvedka i Kreml" (Moskva, 1996) och "Spetsoperatsii. Lubjanka i Kreml 1930-1950 gody" (Moskva, 1997) med hänvisning till dokument att R. Wallenberg avled (eller dödades i "Laboratoriet X") 1947-07-17 i Moskva, men han tillägger att alla dokument som berör Wallenberg inte har kunnat påträffas.

Sammanfattningsvis saknar vi faktum som skulle bekräfta Rafail Jakobsons möte med Raoul Wallenberg.

Högaktningsfullt

Jüri Pihl
Generaldirektör

Bilaga: Rafail Jakobsons dödsakts bestyrkta avskrift på en sida och baksida.

Tallinna Tölkibüroo
TALLINNA
PEREKONNASEISUAMET

Arskrift
ARAKIRI

132

EESTI NSV — ЭСТ. ССР

Tallinna Linna
(rajoon, linn — район, город)
Perekonnaseisukirjade Büroo
(perekonnaseisukirjade büroo — Бюро ЗАГС)

Dödsakt

Surmaakt № 2232.

Запись акта о смерти

Datum för registrering av dödsfallet

Esimene eksemplar — Первый экземпляр)

Surmajuhumi registreerimise aeg
Время регистрации смерти

19. detsember 1959 a./r.

Perekonnanimi Фамилия	Tarkovson		
Eesnimi — Имя Förnamn	Rafael	3. Isanimi — Отчество Förnamn	Saul
Sugu — Пол Kön	Mees —	5. Rahvus — Национальность Nationalitet	juudi
Dödsdatum och Surmaaeg ja -koht — ort Время и место смерти	18. detsember 1959 a./r. E NSV Tallinn		

A. l. er och
födelsedatum

Fyllda år
Täisaastates
Исполнилось 68 лет

Alla ühe aasta vanuste laste kohta näidata
Для детей моложе одного года указать

Vanus ja sünniaeg
Возраст и время
рождения

kuud ja päeva
месяцев и дней

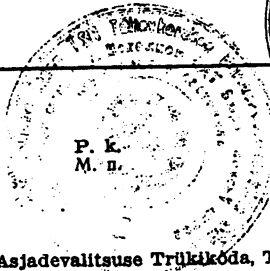
Kus ja kellena töötas
Где и кем работал

arst
och yrke

Tall. Linna II Kirurgilise Poliklinika
arst.

Lääre põ Tallinnas II Spetsialiseeritud Poliklinika

Den arlidnes Surnu alaline elukoht Где постоянно прожи- вал(а) умерший(ая) permanentbostad	ENSV Pärnu mnt. Tallinn linn (alev, küla) rajoon район tänav maja № krt. № улица дом кв.
Surma põhjus Причина смерти Dödsorsak	maomähkme metastasiseerunud magacancer
11. Esitatud arstlikud dokumendid surma kohta või tunnistajate perekonnanimi ja aadress Предъявленные врачебные документы о смерти или фамилии и адреса свидетелей Arstianna meditsiinska dokument om dödskaktumet	Tall. Linn III Haigla arstlik tunnistus Dödsaktist all. ar Tallinnus III Spkhus 19. XII 1959
12. Väljaantud surmatunnistuse seeria ja number, allkiri selle saamise kohta ja märkused korduvate tunnistuste väljaandmise kohta Серия и номер выданного свидетельства о смерти, расписка в получении его и отметка о выдаче повторных свидетельств Dödsaktistens serie och nr, mottagarens underskrift	Attekens serie Tunnistuse seeria Свидетельство серия Mottagits av Kätte saanud Получил(а) 5 - 12 nr 066615 Pärnu
13. Avaldaja perekonnanimi ja aadress ning tema allkiri Фамилия и адрес заявителя и его подпись Annetajarens efternamn, adress och underskrift	Luterin, Gerts Benjamin Tallinn, Mäealade 17 Pärnu
14. Anmärkningar Erimärkmed Особые отметки	"märts 1998 a. Tallinna Perekonnaseisumeti juhataja Perekonnaseisumeti büroo juhataja Заведующий бюро ЗАГС as L. Merila Viimane 4/3-58 Tallinnus Folkboksforings förstandare





SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

1998-04-02

Nr 54 ✓

Aambs Stefan Gullgren .

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

KOP LG
ORG MH

UD/EC/Amb Martin Hallqvist
980907
Delges
amb Magnusson, Riga
amb.rådet Olsson, EI/ESEK

Exp. 980907/APP

(EC)

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR		
1998-04-06		
Avd.	Gr	Mål
P	2	2u'

**Re Ryskt svar på svensk förfrågan i Raoul
Wallenberg-ärendet**

(1 bil.)

Ambassaden får härmed insända kopia av brev från bitr chefen för ryska utrikesministeriets andra europeiska avdelning, Konstantin Kosatjov, med svar på ambassadens framställning till utrikesunder-rättelsetjänsten, SVR, 15 december 1997 i Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet. Framställningen rörde specifikt en begäran att låta företrädare för den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen i Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet få möjlighet att få bekanta sig med delar av innehållet i SVR:s arkivhandlingar rörande Michail Tolstoj-Kutuzov.

I det ryska svaret heter det bl a att "en kompletterande genomgång av det material från 1944-45, som finns i SVR:s arkiv, har inte lett till att några nya uppgifter om Raoul Wallenberg framkommit, utöver dem som tidigare meddelats." Beträffande Tolstoj-Kutuzov sägs att "i handlingarna som rör M. Tolstoj-Kutuzov finns det inte några uppgifter som kastar ljus över Raoul Wallenbergs öde".

Ambassadens översättning av brevet bifogas. Tacksam delgivning sker med ambassadör Hans Magnusson i Riga.

Sven Hirdman

Postadress
Ulitsa Mosfilmovskaja 60
119 590 MOSKVA

Besöksadress
Ulitsa Mosfilmovskaja 60

Telefon
(095) 956 12 00
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Telex
64-413 410

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
Moskva
Magnus Dahnberg

ÖVERSÄTTNING
1998-03-26

Översättning från ryska

RYSKA FEDERATIONENS
UTRIKESMINISTERIUM

1998-03-23 Nr 2534

KONUNGARIKET SVERIGES
UTOMORDENTLIGE OCH
BEFULLMÄKTIGADE
AMBASSADÖR I RYSKA
FEDERATIONEN

SVEN HIRDMAN

Ärade herr Ambassadör,

På begäran av direktören för Ryska Federationens utrikesunderrättelse-tjänst (SVR), V. I. Trubnikov, får vi meddela, att Ert brev av den 15 december 1997 har behandlats. En kompletterande genomgång av det material från 1944-1945, som finns i SVR:s arkiv, har inte lett till att några nya uppgifter om Raoul Wallenberg framkommit, utöver dem som tidigare har meddelats.

I handlingarna som rör M. Tolstoj-Kutuzov finns det inte några uppgifter som kastar ljus över Raoul Wallenbergs öde.

Ryska SVR har inte haft något med Raoul Wallenberg att göra. Det var organ från det militära kontraspionaget SMERSj som grep honom och sände honom till Sovjetunionen.

Med vänlig hälsning

K. KOSATJOV
BITRÄDANDE AVDELNINGSCHEF
ANDRA EUROPEISKA AVDELNINGEN



**МИНИСТЕРСТВО
ИНОСТРАННЫХ ДЕЛ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

121200, г. Москва Г-200,
Смоленская-Сенная площадь, дом 32/34
Телефон 244-16-06

23.03.98 № 2354/Пер-и
На № _____ от _____

INK. AMB. MOSKVA		
D. 14/149		
1998 - 03 - 23		
AVD.	GR.	MAL
R	18	RW

**ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНОМУ И
ПОЛНОМОЧНОМУ ПОСЛУ
КОРОЛЕВСТВА ШВЕЦИИ
В РОССИЙСКОЙ
ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

СВЕНУ ХИРДМАНУ

Уважаемый господин Посол,

По просьбе Директора Службы внешней разведки Российской Федерации В.И.Трубникова сообщаем, что Ваше письмо от 15 декабря 1997 года рассмотрено. Дополнительное изучение имеющихся в архиве СВР материалов 1944-1945 гг. новых сведений о Р.Валленберге, кроме уже сообщавшихся ранее, не выявило.

В документах, касающихся М.Толстого-Кутузова, не содержится каких-либо данных, проливающих свет на судьбу Р.Валленберга.

СВР России не имела отношение к делу Р.Валленберга. Его задержание и отправка в СССР осуществлялась органами военной контрразведки СМЕРШ.

С уважением

**ЗАМЕСТИТЕЛЬ ДИРЕКТОРА
ВТОРОГО ЕВРОПЕЙСКОГО
ДЕПАРТАМЕНТА**

К.КОСАЧЕВ



REGERINGSKANSLIET

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

96/003

Stockholm, 6 April 1998

P 2 EuI

Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Administrationsenheten/Arkivet

Daniel Backman

Telephone +46 8 405 5502

Dr Vera Parnes

Thé Raoul Wallenberg

International Movement for Humanity

4845 Rourret Avenue

Saltz 34, Montreal, Quebec

Canada 113W 11.2

CD-ROM-discs concerning Raoul Wallenberg

(1 bil.)

Dear Dr Parnes,

Please find enclosed three CD-ROM-discs including all documents from the Raoul Wallenberg- file between 1945-1970. These documents were declassified by the swedish government last year.

Yours sincerely

DB

Daniel Backman

Senior Administrative Officer

Ifylles av postexp

Avsant med

☐sv kurir

☐utl kurir

☒luftpost

☐vanlig post

Avs datum

Sign

980406 DB

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

Sid. 1 (2) /

1998-04-10

Aambs Stefan Gullgren

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	EuL

För: EC (Hallqvist)

Kopia: EI (Olson), rekryfax amb Riga ✓

Re Wallenberg - undersökningarna i Vladimir

1. Efter upprepade påstötningar meddelades idag på eftermiddagen slutligt klartecken från rysk sida till det planerade arbetet i Vladimir 13-17 april. Vid Gullgrens telefonkontakt därefter med anvisad person vid inrikesministeriets regionstyrelse i Vladimir bekräftades att de regionala myndigheterna denna gång förefaller införstådda med besöket.

Delegationen under ledning av Makinen och dennes dataexpert Ari Kaplan kommer att avresa till Vladimir tidigt på måndag morgon med beräknad ankomst till Vladimir vid tio-tiden. Från "Memorial" deltar Kostenko, Kuzovkin och Popovjan. Från ambassaden medföljer Gullgren som enligt planerna dock kommer att återvända till Moskva samma dag.

Från företaget Prosoft, som kommer att utföra själva scanningen av registerkorten, medverkar två personer. Enligt preliminära uppgifter från Prosoft kommer kostnaden för scanning-arbetet att uppgå till ca USD 5 000. Kostnaden för den därpå följande databearbetningen kommer sannolikt att uppgå till ca USD 11 000. Totalkostnaden kommer således att uppgå till ca USD 16 000, vilket är ca USD 2 000 dyrare än om arbetet hade utförts av inrikesministeriets personal.

2. Susan Mesinai har meddelat att hon tyvärr ej kommer att kunna delta i arbetet i Vladimir nästa vecka då hennes mor har blivit sjuk. Mesinai beräk-

nas istället anlända till Moskva runt 27 april för att då återuppta sitt arbete med persondossiererna i MVD:s och FSB:s arkiv.

3. Vi återkommer under nästa vecka med lägesrapporter från arbetet i Vladimir.

LUTHMAN

DELGIVNING
EI-ESEK
UMK
BMK

AVD.	GR	MÅL
P	2	Eu ¹

Kryfax till m 2
98-04-08

AMBASSADEN OTTAWA

1998-04-08

UD STOCKHOLM

TILL EI/ESEK

RE RAOUL WALLENBERGÄRENDET, V N MELNITJUK.

FORTS.

RE RAOUL WALLENBERGÄRENDET, V N MELNITJUK.

SOM TIDIGARE MEDDELATS TILLÅTER KANADAS SK PRIVACY
ACT INTE MYNDIGHETERNA LÄMNA UT UPPGIFTER OM
HURUVIDA NÅGON ANSÖKT OM ASYL I LANDET.

VID EN NY SÖKNING I KANADAS ALLA TELEFONKATALOGER
HAR VI DOCK FUNNIT FÖLJANDE UPPGIFT: MELNICHUK, V.,
52 KINBURN CRES., LONDON, ONTARIO N6E 1J2. TEL.
(519) 681-1214.

BÖR DENNE PERSON KONTAKTAS OCH TILLFRÅGAS OM HAN ÄR
IDENTISK MED VASILIJ NIKOLAJEVITJ MELNITJUK?

STAAHL

AMBASSADEN OTTAWA AF

DELGIVNING
UD-EI/ESL..
UMK
BMK

AVD.	GR.	MÅL
P	2	Eu 1

ESE

a. a. / 40

AMBASSADEN OTTAWA

1998-04-14

UD-OT/ESL..

980408. TILL UD-EI/ESEK (OLSON).

RE RAOUL WALLENBERG-ÄRENDET, VASILIJ MELNITJUK.

FORTS.

RE RAOUL WALLENBERG-ÄRENDET, VASILIJ MELNITJUK.

V. MELNICHUK I LONDON, ONTARIO VISADE SIG VID
TELEFONKONTAKT TYVÄRR VARA EN ANNAN PERSON MED
FÖRNAMNET VIKTOR.

STAAHL

AMBASSADEN OTTAWA AF



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
RIGA

Sid 1 (3)

1998-04-12

Handläggare: H Magnusson

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Fu ¹

EC

Re Raoul Wallenberg

Till: EC (Hallqvist)
Kopia: EI (L Olson), amb Moskva ✓

Delges:

von Dardel

Carl Persson

MAGNUSSON

exp 98-04-15

Jag vore tacksam om bifogade brev till Susan Mesinai kunde överlämnas till henne, när hon anlänt till Moskva. Det bör väl också delges övriga berörda.

a.a.

EMBASSY OF SWEDEN
RIGA

April 12, 1998

Ms Susan Mesinai

Dear Ms. Mesinai,

I would like to respond to your notes/facsimiles of March 30 and March 31, 1998.

First, the March 30 memorandum.
Page 2, III FSB. I hope you will find further instructions regarding Wallenberg and/or Roedl, but I would'nt be too optimistic about it.

Page 3: Yes, I think there is no doubt that RW was considered to be an especially important prisoner. This has been mentioned in at least one document and has also been established in interviews with former MGB personnel.

IV. Three asides; I don't understand what kind of Richter file could still be classified in SAPO. Certainly, this can not be the case. And does not the same file exist in the Foreign Ministry's file? Perhaps Lage could check this.

Note written in haste 13 March (attached to the above-mentioned memorandum).

I hope Lage has sent you the six missing pages of one of the Grossheim-Krisko's testimonies. If not, I can fax them to you.

-Charles Braun I have never heard about.

-Weindorf is dead since rather long; he was one of the first we looked for. I have no recollection that Richter would have said that Raoul referred to W. as a terrible man after he had interrogated him all night long. That interrogation (February 1945) was carried out by Sverchuk.

Facsimile of 31 March.

Page 2, second paragraph:

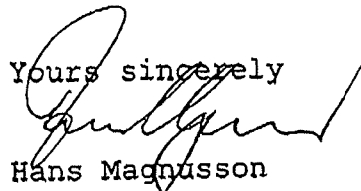
The fact that Mironov in a way ruled over Abakumov when the latter was a prisoner does not mean that Abakumov, when State Minister of security, could not have given special orders to Smoltsov, bypassing Mironov. When asked this question, about half of the former MGB officers think this is very unlikely, while the other half believe it could very well have been the case. Of course, the exact role of Smoltsov should be clarified as much as possible.

Page 7 of the enclosure: Yes, Semenovskiy figured in connection with the documentation of the deaths of prominent prisoners, this was discussed in the working group. This also raises question marks about Smoltsov, but we can't yet "eliminate" him.

-page 8. Vinogradov has tried to tell us how the Smoltsov document was found, but he doesn't know for sure. He can only establish that it was found (but this was after the initial "discovery") in a rather loose file containing various documents referring to RW. I have commented upon this in my draft report. If RW died in Lubianka I don't think Mironov was ignorant of his death. Smoltsov was supposed to have direct instructions from Abakumov (of course we don't know for certain). Your last question on page 8 is of course a very good one. There are a number of key people that should have been interviewed in 1956. But probably the investigation then was managed by the top people who knew the secret...

Page 10: No further documents concerning Langfelder and his reported death in 1948 have been found.

Yours sincerely


Hans Magnusson

*P.S. Let us try to find some
time for a meeting in Moscow in May*

SS

1998-04-14

Aamb's Stefan Gullgren

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu 1

För: EC (Hallqvist)

(EC)

Kopia: EI (Olson), rekryfax amb Riga

Re Wallenberg - arbetet i Vladimir återupptaget

Marvin Makinen, dennes datakonsult Kaplan, arkiv-
experterna Kuzovkin, Kostenko och Popovjan från
"Memorial", den inhyrde tolken Ragozin samt Gull-
gren från ambassaden anlände igår förmiddag per
minibuss till Vladimir. Delegationen kunde efter
ett kort samtal med fängelseledningen omedelbart
återuppta undersökningsarbetet. Gullgren återvände
till Moskva samma eftermiddag.

Bemötandet på plats i Vladimir får betecknas som
utomordentligt tillmötesgående - såväl företrädarna
för inrikesministeriets regionstyrelse som för
fängelseledningen förklarade sig helt införstådda
med besöket och dess syfte. Det allmänna intrycket
är att den ryska sidan denna gång förefaller ha
förberett sig grundligt, bl a genom att tillse att
nödvändiga instruktioner utgått till samtliga
berörda myndighetsföreträdare.

Makinen beräknar att scanningen av de ca 6 000
registerkort kommer att ta hela denna vecka i
anspråk. Delegationen planerar således att åter-
vända till Moskva på lördag 18 april. Därefter vid-
tar inmatning av information från registerkort i
en databas - ett arbete som förmodas pågå under
flera månader och som kommer att utföras av före-
taget Prosoft.

Gullgren framförde per telefon idag på morgonen till Kosatjov (MID) den svenska sidans tack för berörda ryska myndigheters förberedelser inför Vladimir-besöket. Jag kommer själv att framföra samma budskap till vice utrikesminister Avdejev när jag träffar honom i eftermiddag i annat ärende.

HIRDMAN



REGERINGSKANSLIET

1998-04-14

Sid. 1 (1)

P 2 Eu1

ESE

Utrikesdepartementet

E/ESEK

Lage Olson

Telefon 08 - 405 3280

Ambassaden Ottawa

1
Ed 980414/AM

X
Raoul Wallenbergärendet

1998-04-08

(1 bil.)

Ambassaden ombeds kontakta V. Melnichuk i London, Ontario och tillfråga honom om han är identisk med den Vasilij Nikolajevitj Melnitjuk som uppsökte svenska ambassaden i Belgrad två gånger under 1989. I det fall det skulle visa sig att han är den efterfrågade personen bör ambassaden, med stöd av bifogade promemoria om Melnitjuk, intervjua honom om hans samröre med Jan Kaplan och hans vetskap om Raoul Wallenberg.

Cabinet

1996-12-03

Vittnesmål av Vasilij Nikolajevitj Melnitjuk i Belgrad

Vailij Nikolajevitj Melnitjuk, född den 22 december 1924 i Ivano-Frankovskaja oblast i Ukraina, uppsökte den 6 oktober 1989 den svenska ambassaden i Belgrad. Han uppgav att han varit på besök hos Jan Kaplan den dag (1976 eller 1977) Kaplans dotter (Bildor) samtalat med fadern per telefon från Israel, och varvid denne uppgivit att RW levde vid mitten av 1970-talet. Melnitjuk och Kaplan hade känt varandra sedan Gulag-tiden. Melnitjuk hade 1976 och 1977 avgivit ett löfte till Kaplan att vid första bästa tillfälle bekräfta för svenska myndigheter att vad denne sagt på telefon till dottern om RW var sant.

Melnitjuk återvände till ambassaden den 17 oktober 1989, sedan han först återvänt till Ivano-Frankovskaja oblast nära Usjgorod med sin familj. Melnitjuk uppgav vid detta tillfälle att han önskade söka asyl i Canada. Ambassaden rekommenderade honom att uppsöka UNHCR:s lokala kontor.

En förfrågan om Melnitjuk sändes till ambassaden i Kiev den 9 september 1993. Något svar har ännu inte erhållits. En ny förfrågan gjordes hos ambassaden den 11 november 1996 liksom hos ambassaden i Ottawa.

Uppsala, den 13 april
1898, kramande Pärk.

105/00276

1998 -04-15

Bäste Lasse,

P 2 E¹

a. a. / Jo

Varmt tack för att du skickade, den 2 mars,
en litteraturlista, från U, om böcker ang.
Raoul Wallenberg!

I den finns en del titlar, vilka jag iiffel
observerade i Libris Katalog (på Biblio-
tektjänsten) att de fanns. Jag var dock
frånsett att begränsa mig.

Arvid Holm, redaktör vid Norrskens Allmänna,
hoppas kunna utge sin bibliografi som
ett fristående "Hälsedansens Litteratur & Text
K3" i Helt. När han förestod TextAB
utgav han "Boken om Jönköping" av Lars
G:son Berg. Jag har sånt en kopia av



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
WASHINGTON

*Original med bilagor
se separat dörr.*

1998-04-15

Delges (inkl. bilagor)

Ambassadrådet Lage Olson
Utrikesdepartementet (UD-EI-ESEK)

STOCKHOLM

INK. UTRIKESDEP.		
DNR 105/002		
20		
AVD. P	GRUPP 2	MAL EU1

Elm, UMK

von Dardel

Carl Persson

Magnusson, Riga

Wallquist, EC 2

Olson, EI-ESEK

Berger, P.E. Stockholm

amb Moskva

exp 98-04-23

a.a. / K

Dokument om Raoul Wallenberg

2 bil u.s.o.

Broder,

I anslutning till meddelande i annan ordning, får jag härmed insända handligar som vi erhållit dels från Trumanbiblioteket, dels från FDR biblioteket i New York.

Mycket synes vara material som tidigare avhemligats av State, men eftersom vi inte har redan insända dokument tillgängliga här, gör vi ingen sortering.

Med vänlig hälsning

Inkl. i rne

Pete

Peter Tejler

1998-04-21

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: EC/Hallquist

Refax: Riga/Magnusson

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Fu ¹

EC

Wallenberg-ärendet

För ordningens skull vill jag anmäla, att när jag den 14 april besökte vice utrikesminister Avdejev, jag även framförde vårt tack för MID:s hjälp och medverkan i de senaste Wallenberg-undersökningarna, särskilt avseende Vladimir. Bitr. avdelningschefen Kosatjev, som närvarade vid samtalet, tog till sig tacket och sade, att MID behövt använda sig av vissa påtryckningar gentemot andra ryska myndigheter.

Hirdman

1998-04-27

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: EC/Hallquist

(EC)

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P.	2	Eu'

Kopia: Riga/Magnusson

Re Raoul Wallenberg

Vid rikspolischefen Sten Heckschers besök fredagen 24 april hos förste vice FSB-chefen generalöverste Oleg Osobenkov kom Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet upp.

Heckscher framhöll att det för svenska regeringen och svenska folket fortfarande var mycket viktigt att få fram sanningen om Raoul Wallenberg. Med referens till den svensk-ryska arbetsgruppen uttryckte han en förhoppning att det skulle gå att få sådan klarhet.

Osobenkov svarade att han sedan 1989 sysslade med Wallenberg-ärendet, bl a som den av KGB-cheferna som hade ansvaret över KGB:s arkivavdelning. Ett stort arbete hade då gjorts av en viss Nikonov (vår vän Vjatsjeslav, Molotovs barnbarn?) för att gå igenom handlingarna.

Osobenkov hänvisade till att man från FSB:s sida i december 1996 överlämnat en mängd arkivdokument till det nya Holocaust-muséet i Washington, däribland Wallenberg-papper. Om detta var dock den svenska sidan informerad och hade tagit del av handlingarna.

För egen del stödde Osobekov ett förslag att upprätta en Fond för Nazismens offer. En uppgift för en sådan Fond kunde vara att spåra alla dem som hjälpte judarna under kriget; det torde vara 200.000-300.000 människor. Den vägen kanske man kunde få fram mer information om Wallenberg.

Hirdman

April 24, 1998

Ambassador Martin Hallqvist ✓
Mr. Lage Olson ✓
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Government of Sweden
Stockholm, SWEDEN

Hallqvist
Olson

INVEST	114/001
CNR	1998-04-27
Avd.	P 2 EU 1

FACSIMILE NUMBER: 011-468-723-1176 2 PAGES

Dear Martin and Lage:

I have been with my mother and her health seems now quite stable so I am preparing to return to Russia to fulfill the next three months of work with the Prisoner Files and, hopefully, to launch Phase One of the Medical Proposal.

I expect to reach Moscow on May 8th, after some archival work in London of relevance to Raoul's case (another prisoner arrested in Budapest, fate unknown where the diplomatic response follows almost verbatim the replies offered by the Soviets in relation to RW. This relates directly to the Prisoner File work.)

I will be meeting with Ambassador Hans Magnusson on the 11th and looking forward to that Working Session very much. I would like, if he has the time, to also meet with him and Vinogradov -- once we have reached some conclusions (or Hans Magnusson could do it on his own).

I write you now because of the 'small' funding problem of which I have notified Stefan and he, evidently, has passed the matter on to you. That is, when I gave my honorarium at \$2,000 a month for this Phase, it was with the expectation that one of the ARK patrons would be also giving \$1,000 a month. Unfortunately, he will be unable to do that at present which makes things more precarious for me. I have been diligently trying to raise money ever since I was alerted to the problem, but -- as stated -- it is tax season and last minute pitches are very difficult.

What I have been able to do, however, is to raise between \$3,000 and \$5,000 for research fees to develop the recently received and seemingly quite valuable sighting of RW in a labor camp. This money will be coming in over the next month, but will not be for my use. Rather it is money for the ARK Project to pay independents in another republic while I concentrate on my responsibilities in Moscow and Vladimir. I was able to raise the money now because I have stressed the point that this work must be done in the warm weather and while I am in Russia to have oversight over the progress of the work.

Also, an hour ago, I finally -- after five months -- heard ^{from} a businessman and Hungarian Jew, whose father was in the Gulag, whom Guy and I met him in Budapest last July. He had expressed a willingness to do a fundraiser to help us but was unable to do so because of problems of implementation. He was interested to hear that the Russians were being forthcoming, with the

urging of the Swedish government, that I was extremely pleased with the work and that a sustained presence in Moscow was proving most beneficial. I told him also that we were working step-by-step, in three month phases so that we can evaluate and closely monitor our progress (leaving room for future periods of follow up which might require outside funding). He volunteered the fact that he was leaving in two hours on a business trip to Sweden and as it seemed most promising that this could lead to regular trips to Scandinavia in the near future, I offered to introduce him to both of you at a future date, so he can have a chance to verify the seriousness of the work. We have agreed to keep in close touch, but it did not seem appropriate - given the way the conversation went -- to approach him for the \$3,000.

So I am returning to you for help. What I am asking is if the budget is flexible enough that we could shift monies related to my work. It is quite urgent that I leave a certain amount of money in New York to insure stability for myself and my son. If this \$3,000 could be made available to me through the Consulate in New York before my departure, or if I could be assured it would be waiting for me in Moscow, I could depart New York with a clear conscience. I could either make up the loss at a later phase or, accept it as a raise in the honorarium. The important thing is to be able to concentrate during this period which is going to be a major uphill effort, requiring my all. (P.S. The money for my air fare is intact. I found out about my mother's sickness just in time not to have committed myself to a flight I could not keep and thus have to pay close to \$1,000 more).

I apologize for this mishap but there are always things one cannot know when one is far away. I will do everything in my power, if you could help me with this, to make it up to you -- either in quality work or a discount later.

Please would you let me know as soon as possible of your decision because I am very worried. Thank you for your help.

With all best wishes,

Susan Mesina
Susan Ellen Mesina

AMERICAN VIDEO CHANNELS INC

ah PR 6 K/USA
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April 24, 1998

Ambassador
Ambassador Martin Hallquist
Swedish Foreign Ministry
Stockholm, Sweden
Fax: 011-46-8-723-1176

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PR 6 K/USA

Dear Ambassador Hallquist,

I am writing to provide you with background information about our project: producing a documentary about Raoul Wallenberg for American TV.

We have been researching and working intensively on the production, interviewing survivors and others since January of this year.

Among the points we want to focus on is the entire question posed by Wallenberg's captivity and, of course, his fate. While researching the story, I was introduced to Susan Mesinai, who was kind enough to meet with me. She informed me that she was unable to provide any specific details concerning the progress of the working group and referred these questions to you. Thus this letter.

We are planning a trip to Stockholm in May, and would like to meet with you and interview you as well.

I have been in touch with your press officer in Washington, Nina Ersman, who has discussed the possibility of interviewing members of the Foreign Ministry in Stockholm including also Mr. Eliasson. I have also been in contact with Prof. Makinen in Chicago.

You will find attached some concise information about our project on the pages which follow.

Thank you for your kind consideration.

Sincerely,

Bob Kimmel
Executive Producer

The Raoul Wallenberg Story

(Working title)

Mystery still shrouds many facets of the Wallenberg epic. What compelled Raoul Wallenberg, scion of a wealthy family, and a non-Jew from a neutral nation, to act as courageously as he did to save 100,000 Hungarian Jews from Hitler's "final solution" during WW II? What kind of a man was Wallenberg? What personal forces propelled him out of a society that was safe and protective and thrust him into a cauldron of destruction. What of his fate? Why did the Russians imprison him and then refuse to reveal the truth about him throughout the decades following the war?

These are questions on which this one-hour documentary will attempt to shed new light. The documentary thus has several purposes. Details of *The Raoul Wallenberg Story* remain relatively unknown to a large segment of the American audience. They are intriguing and will be related. And importantly, in an age when true heroes are lacking, they are inspiring and reflect humanitarian ideals. They need illumination anew.

Capsule Treatment

Through interviews and narration, using archival film footage, video to be shot in Europe, brief camera dramatization and music, the program will give life to his story and provide answers to the questions posed.

Each segment or "act" of the documentary will deal with a facet of the story: Wallenberg's childhood and family, his education and young adulthood, his heroic efforts in Budapest, and his captivity at the hands of the Soviets and the efforts of those who are trying to find the truth. Those who knew him as a young man, those who were saved by Wallenberg and those who worked with him will be heard. Within the appropriate segments, experts will try to fathom the reasons that gave him the will and determination to act as he did.

Production

Production began four months ago, essentially in January of this year, with research, information gathering, and identification of survivors and others and has continued with video interviews with 12 survivors, from the New York-New Jersey area, Washington, DC and Florida. More are scheduled in the U.S. and during planned visits to Stockholm, Budapest and Moscow. Contact has been made with those associated with the Wallenberg story in Stockholm and Budapest. Additional informational research, video shooting, research and retrieval of archival footage, post-production editing, script writing, narration recording, post production editing, music selection and audio sweetening follow. Production is expected to be completed in late January, 1999.

Stanley Losak

As a news and documentary producer for NBC, and as an independent producer, Stan Losak has been involved in the production of more than fifty documentaries. His work at NBC spanned 26 years, from 1962 to 1988. He has been an independent producer since the late 80's, and added to his network credits by writing, directing and producing "The First Freedom," a documentary special broadcast on NBC.

Mr. Losak, currently also works on a special basis as a Public Information Officer for The Federal Emergency Management Agency, (FEMA), a White House Agency, serving in disaster area field offices to furnish information to the media, and producing instructional and informational videos.

During his tenure at NBC, in addition to his work as a documentary producer, he was Manager, Special Program Unit, NBC News, a field producer, director and Program Budget Administrator. His managerial duties included production supervision, personnel, planning, budgeting and policy.

Among his credits as Producer at NBC are "Church, State and Freedom," "Religion in the Soviet Union," "1st Amendment, 1st Freedom," "What Shall We Do About the Children," "The Holland of Rembrandt and of Anne Frank," and "The American Family: An Endangered Species," "

Earlier in his career, he worked at CBS as a copy writer and producer of promotional material. Stan Losak has received several awards including the AMA Journalism Award, the Overseas Press Club Award, the Wilbur Award and Angel Award, as well as Emmy Nominations

Mr. Losak has an MS from Syracuse U. in Broadcasting, a BA from Brooklyn College in Philosophy and English Literature and is a member of the Directors Guild of America and National Academy of TV Arts and Sciences. He has been a visiting scholar at the Broadcasting Seminar, Yale University, and was a Visiting Professor, Master's Program, (television production) at Syracuse University and was an Adjunct Professor, Television Production, Brooklyn College.

Jack Allalouf

Jack Allalouf has been behind the camera and involved in film and video production for more than four decades.

He established American Video Channels in New York in 1978. The company provides production and post production facilities. AVC has covered news events for domestic and foreign television stations, and produced special events and documentaries commissioned by a variety of clients and producers. UPI-TN utilized American Video Channels for its satellite uplink and production facilities. Mr. Allalouf has both filmed and supervised the shooting of hundreds of video projects.

Prior to the establishment of AVC, Mr. Allalouf was the owner of Pine Hill productions which, among others, produced documentaries and industrials for Irish TV, Dutch TV and Italian TV., and produced a special for ABC-TV on the Mohammed Ali-Frazer fight.

From 1963 to 1974, Jack Allalouf worked for UPITN, (today WTN/ABC News), as head cinematographer for the documentary department. During this period, he traveled for the White House to South America, Europe, Africa and to the Middle East with President Nixon producing the "Hands of Friendship" documentary for the United States Information Agency, (USIA).

Mr. Allalouf was hired by 20th Century Fox Movietone News in New York as a newsreel cameraman. Earlier, in Israel, he was a news correspondent for British Movietone, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and French newsreel Actualites Francais and Eclair Journal. He served in the Israeli army and was graduated from technical college in Tel Aviv.

Robert L. Kimmel

Bob Kimmel brings to the Wallenberg documentary project 40 years of experience in broadcast news.

He has been working on the Wallenberg project since December, 1997, when he resigned his position as Senior Vice President and Executive Producer at News Broadcast Network, positions he held since the merger of a company, Audio-TV Features, which he had owned, into N/BN in 1990. He was responsible for television production at News Broadcast Network, which developed and distributed to stations by satellite, news and feature stories for corporations, organizations and government agencies. Clients included IBM, Toyota, the US Postal Service, Hewlett Packard, and Sony.

Prior to this, Mr. Kimmel was Vice President of the Broadcast Division of Hill & Knowlton, at the time, the largest public relations company in the U.S.

At NBC News, from 1969 through 1978, Mr. Kimmel was Director of Radio News and Manager of TV News Operations. His responsibilities included planning major news coverage for space shots, elections and presidential trips.

At WINS Radio for two years, 1967-68, Mr. Kimmel was assistant News Director.

While at ABC News, from 1963 to 1966, Kimmel worked as a network writer, producer and as a local TV reporter for WABC.

In Philadelphia, at WCAU, a CBS owned and operated station then, he was a writer, reporter and on-air radio talent for four years. Prior to his tenure at WCAU, Mr. Kimmel worked while first in the U.S. Army, and then as a civilian, as a writer and correspondent in Frankfurt, Germany and in Paris for the American Forces Network, (1956-59).

Mr. Kimmel was graduated from Temple University with a B.S. in Broadcast Communications in 1955. He is a member of the Radio and Television News Directors Association and has taught courses on the "History of TV News" at SUNY, Purchase, where this coming fall, he will teach a course, "TV News and Its Impact on Society."

the Documentary Production Staff

A relatively small staff has formed the nucleus of the basic production operation with people added on an "as needed" basis. The staff is operating under the auspices of a unit of American Video Channels in New York City. AVC is a production and post production house with facilities at 321 West 44th Street. Senior Staff:

Bob Kimmel, Executive Producer
Jack Allalouf, Director of Photography/ First Camera
Stan Losak, Bob Kimmel, co-producers
Yair Tropen, Second Camera Chief/sound
Deborah Elharar, Administrative Assistant

All of the Senior Production Staff has long experience in broadcasting, cumulatively well over 100 years. CV's of Losak, Allalouf and Kimmel are attached. Assistance will be required for further research, archival footage research, and retrieval, music, narration and writing. Editing and post-production follow.

The senior staff on this project is presently providing out-of-pocket funding, and working on the basis of deferred compensation, well below what ordinarily obtains for this work. Its interests are in having the story told factually, informatively and in a compelling way.

The witnesses and others

Eyewitnesses, those involved in determining Wallenberg's fate, experts in personality/behavioral research, psychologists, and others will be interviewed. Survivors already recorded on video tape include Congressman Tom Lantos, his wife, Annette, Peter Vagi, Marriane Kutner, Agnes Adachi, Agnes Serini, Dr. Vera Goodkin, Ivan Becker, Marriane Balshone, Joseph Halpern, Elizabeth Kardos and Eve Farago. Among others to be interviewed are Elizabeth Kasser who interpreted for Wallenberg, his photographer, Tom Veres, Tibor Baranski, Prof. Marvin Makinen, and Per Anger. We plan to interview Nina Lagergren, Raoul's half-sister, and Guy von Dardel, Wallenberg's half-brother, and others who have worked for his release and experts in the field of behavioral psychology and personality research.

The documentary is designed for cable network programming.



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
BUENOS AIRES

1998-04-27

MH:

A+bfk amb Sven Hirdman,. Moskva

Departementsrådet
John-Christer Åhlander

Kop LG
Kop MH
org JCA

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1998-05-04

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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Raoul Wallenberg

1 bilaga

John-Christer,
Bifogade brev har jag fått från en bekant i den synnerligen aktiva judiska menigheten i Buenos Aires, världens tredje judiska stad om man ser till antalet. Vi har just nu flera aktiviteter av gemensamt intresse, framför allt ett monument över Raoul Wallenberg som den argentinska regeringen tänker uppföra och en utställning (organiserad av Simon-Wiesenthal-centret) på temat "the just diplomats", dvs diplomater som gjort mycket mer än sin tjänsteplikt för att rädda medmänniskor. Kanske är det därför som Casa Argentina en Tierra Santa sänder mig mängder av fotokopior av brev som de får från olika håll i världen, mest uttryck för solidaritet och uppmuntran, någon gång mer informativa.

Till den senare kategorin hör bifogade brev från en Susanne Berger, som tydligen följer den svensk-ryska Wallenberggruppens arbete på nära håll. Jag förstår av brevet att gruppen ännu inte publicerats ina slutsatser. Just därför kan brevet möjligen ha intresse för Dig. Själv har jag inte sett något aktuellt i Wallenbergfrågan på länge.

Beiro copiaro!

Peter Landelius

Peter Landelius

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Inkom amb. Buenos Aires
1998 -04- 23

Handwritten note: *recibido 23.04.98*

CB

Buenos Aires, 20/4/98

Añor Embajador:

Remito a Ud. adjunta una carta de la investigadora Suzanne Berger - miembro del Comité Internacional RW - dirigida a nuestra organización.

Consideramos que su contenido será de su mayor interés.

Con mi respeto y consideración.



Jerusalem

Susanne Berger
4793 Williamsburg Blvd
Arlington, Va 22207
1 703 237 0946 (tel. & Fax)

PARA SU INFORMACION
Casa Argentina

Pbro. Horacio Fidel Moreno
Jose Garcia Hamilton
Casa Argentina
Buenos Aires

April 14, 1998

Dear Father Moreno, dear Mr. Hamilton,

Please excuse the long delay since my last letter. I had promised you to give a short overview of the ongoing investigation in Russia in the case of Raoul Wallenberg.

As you know, the investigations in Russia directly were only able to start in 1990 with the demise of the communist regime. In 1989 Mikhail Gorbachev had invited Raoul Wallenberg's family to Moscow where they were given some of Raoul's belongings. From these contacts developed further discussions and the permission was granted for a visit to Vladimir prison in 1991. This development took place under the tenure of Vadim Bakatin as Director of the then-KGB. Bakatin lasted only a few months and was then replaced by a much more conservative official. Nevertheless, the trip to Vladimir yielded valuable insights, although no direct trace of Raoul Wallenberg's presence in the prison during the 1950's was discovered. It was possible, however, to confirm the most vital aspects of witness testimonies in the case, such as time of imprisonment at Vladimir, dates of sentencing, cell occupancy and names of cellmates. The analysis showed clearly that witness statements had been truthful and precise with regards to the facts of their captivity.

The Vladimir inquiry further revealed that even though Soviet authority claimed in the so-called Gromyko memorandum of 1957 (and in other official statements) that a thorough search of all archives and prison facilities had been undertaken for information on Raoul Wallenberg, no such search appeared to have ever taken place at Vladimir.

In 1991 the so-called Swedish-Russian Working Group to investigate the Fate and Whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg was formed, which handles the official investigation of the case to this day. The group is made up of four permanent members on each side - Russian and Swedish - with so-called "independent experts" attending some of the meetings to offer advice and opinions in specific areas of discussion.

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PARA SU INFORMACION

P.02

Casa Argentina

The work of the Working Group has progressed slowly, mostly due to very difficult working conditions in Russia. Nevertheless, some progress was made. Members of the Working Group were able to interview some former Soviet officials, both political representatives as well as individuals who had handled the Wallenberg case on an administrative level, such as prison officials, etc. The information from these interviews was used as a basis for further requests from the Russian side for access to documentation from Russian archives. Most individuals testified to the Working Group on the condition of protection of their privacy, so I am not at liberty to divulge here details of their testimony. Details will be offered in the report the Working Group is currently preparing and which will probably be made public sometime next year.

The work has been made at times very difficult by the lack of direct access to Russian files. Most secret collections, such as the files of the Security Services and the Presidential Archives are completely inaccessible, although the Working Group has received some reports from Russian archivists who (supposedly) searched for material there.

As I indicated in my first letter to you, there is reason for optimism, however. It does appear that finally, after more than seven years of changed political circumstances the facade is finally cracking - just a bit. For a long time no one could be sure whether or not it was perhaps impossible to learn the truth about Raoul Wallenberg's fate. Maybe documents had indeed been destroyed to a point where the truth could not be reconstructed; or maybe officials had indeed lost track of a prisoner in the vast system of the Gulag.

But now a different scenario has emerged: Several archivists and officials have indicated that more material indeed exists. In a recent article in 'Izvestia' the former director of Moscow's Special Archives stopped just short of accusing his former colleagues of lying when they state that certain materials do not exist. He explained that he himself had held in his hand a file that had been requested earlier by the Working Group. The Group had been told that such a file could not be found in the Russian archives.

There is also further indications that more material exists on the case in other relevant collections.

There has been important progress made in gathering information about the "systemic" processing of prisoners like Raoul Wallenberg; such as which prisons would have been facilities where a prisoner like him would have been held? There has been a systematic effort to learn more about the cellmates with whom Wallenberg was held; his movements through the Gulag - transportation authorities, etc. - who gave the orders? When did the transfer take place? In other questions: Who interrogated RW? What were the questions of interest? Who questioned Wallenberg's cellmates? etc.

And while establishing the fate of Raoul Wallenberg has been the primary focus of the Working Group, it has also attempted to broaden its focus in order to develop more precise questions for the investigations in Russia. Particularly it has attempted to address lingering questions in all three phases of the Wallenberg case: a) Raoul Wallenberg's background and selection for the humanitarian mission to Budapest; b) His contacts and activities in Hungary; and c) his capture and imprisonment. One of the key issues has been and continues to be to establish the true reason for Raoul Wallenberg's arrest - to understand in detail HOW he was perceived by Soviet authorities at the time of his arrest and later on. Because one can immediately name a dozen reasons for why Soviet troops should have arrested RW, yet there are no clear indications on what reasons the Soviets based their decision not to release him.

The Working Group has not been able to onehundred percent confirm or deny any witness testimonies but it has made important progress in the evaluation of many of these testimonies and in the course of its work it has collected additional statements which have proven helpful in the investigation.

In conclusion I should say that the secrets around RW's fate are guarded as tenaciously as ever and we do not know the true nature of this secret. But it has become very evident that there is enough material to show the truth, that there are still quite a few people who know what happened or who know important details and that there are finally signs that the iron wall is cracking.

We will just have to stay the course and chip away at the mountain

Hope this is of some help to you. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have further questions or if you would like to speak to others who are involved in the investigations.

I would like to recommend that you also extend invitations to SUSAN MESINAI and Professor MARVIN MAKINEN to join your Committee. They have been for years actively involved in the Raoul Wallenberg case and both are currently doing research in the question in Moscow on behalf of the Working Group.

Dr. Marvin Makinen
Dept. of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
The University of Chicago
920 East 58th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Susan Mesinai
Director/ARK Project
123 Bank Street, Apt. 110
New York, NY 10014

With very best wishes,

Susanne Torges

PARA SU INFORMACION

Casa Argentina

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

Sid. 1 (9)

1998-04-28

Aambs Stefan Gullgren

(EC)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	EC

För: EC (Hallqvist)

Kopia: EI (Olson), rekryfax amb Riga ✓

Re Wallenberg - kostnaderna för Vladimir-projektet
(1 bil.)

1. Såsom tidigare har meddelats kunde den första fasen av det återstående arbetet rörande Vladimir-fängelsets arkiv - avläsning medelst scanners av 10 000 registerkort (dvs fler än förmodat, se nedan) - genomföras under perioden 13-16 april av Marvin Makinen och dennes medarbetare samt företrädare för företaget Prosoft. Därmed torde arbetet i själva Vladimir-fängelset vara avslutat.

Inför den andra och avslutande fasen av projektet - inmatning av information från registerkorten i en databas samt därpå följande databehandling - har fråga uppkommit om kostnaderna för projektet. Det mesta tycks nu tyda på att dessa vida kommer att överstiga vad som hittills har budgeterats härför.

2. Som bekant har kostnadsaspekten varit föremål för diskussion vid ett flertal tillfällen inför genomförandet av det återstående arbetet rörande Vladimir, bl a efter Makinens och Ari Kaplans besök i Moskva i mars då det stod det klart att databehandlingen av informationen från registerkorten förmodligen skulle bli mer arbetskrävande, och därmed mer kostsam, än vad Makinen ursprungligen hade räknat med.

Senaste gången kostnadsfrågan dryftades inför Vladimir-expeditionen var i ett samtal Gullgren-Nikisjkin 11 april. Nikisjkin uppskattade då att

Bilagan färdig
till Dr. Makinen W.
Makinen, Chicago, Chicago
Tel. 98-05-04
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totalkostnaden för Prosofts arbete skulle komma att uppgå till ca USD 16 000. Detta uppgavs inkludera såväl avläsning av registerkortet (ca 6 000) som inmatning av informationen från dessa i en databas.

Under Makinens et con arbete i Vladimir visade det sig dock att antalet relevanta registerkort som måste avläsas uppgick till långt fler - över 10 000 - än de beräknade 6 000. Makinen har som förklaring angivit att det i många fall har upprättats två eller flera registerkort för en och samma person. Makinen och företrädarna för Prosoft konstaterade därtill att antalet handgrepp per registerkort vid inmatning av information från dessa i databas sannolikt skulle komma att bli än fler än vad som hade beräknats i mars.

3. I fredags (24 april) blev Gullgren uppringd av Nikisjkin som ville diskutera följande frågor.

För det första bad Nikisjkin att ambassaden skulle rikta en officiell skrivelse till arbetsgruppens ryske ordförande Kosatjov med en begäran om att företaget Prosoft gavs möjlighet att genomföra även den avslutande fasen av Vladimir-projektet. Inom MVD fanns nämligen enligt Nikisjkin vissa krafter som ansåg att detta arbete istället borde utföras av ministeriets egen personal - bl a av sekretessskäl.

Gullgren förklarade att Makinen och den svenska sidan hade fått ett utomordentligt gott intryck av personalen från Prosoft och att det därför var vårt bestämda önskemål att företaget skulle ges möjlighet att slutföra projektet. En officiell framställning med denna innebörd skulle på Nikisjkins förslag komma att översändas till Kosatjov så snart som möjligt (vilket ambassaden har gjort idag).

Nikisjkin ville för det andra förvarna om att totalkostnaden för Vladimir-projektet tyvärr skulle komma att bli högre än vad som tidigare hade meddelats. Fördyringen berodde främst på att antalet registerkort var större än beräknat och att mer handgrepp och därmed mer tid skulle komma att krävas under inmatningen av information från korten i en databas. Nikisjkin hade just talat med företrädare för Prosoft och totalkostnaden fick nu uppskattas till ca USD 50 000 (!). Gullgren förklarade att detta sannerligen var en siffra som med råge översteg alla tidigare uppskattningar och att som därtill vida överskred den svenska sidans budget för projektet. Gullgren bad att få återkomma.

4. Gullgren sammanträffade idag på morgonen med Vadim Tjebanov från Prosoft för ett sedan tidigare avtalat möte för att diskutera bl a kostnaderna för projektet. Tjebanov medförde enligt överenskommelse ett kontraktsförslag på ryska avseende projektet. Av kontraktetförslaget (som bifogas i rysk originalversion) framgår att kostnaden nu anges till USD 54 000.

Av den totala kontraktssumman hänför sig USD 8 000 till avläsningen av de drygt 10 000 registerkortet, vilket alltså utfördes i Vladimir 13-16 april. USD 20 324 avser Prosofts arbete med att bearbeta denna information och USD 25 676 avser "organisations- och tilläggskostnader".

Beträffande den sistnämnda siffran förklarade Tjebanov att denna i praktiken avsåg ersättning till MVD och dess informationscentrum. MVD hade nämligen gjort klart att i den händelse Prosoft skulle slutföra Vladimir-projektet, all informationsbehandling måste ske i MVD:s, eller kanske t o m FSB:s, lokaler och med dessa myndigheters utrustning. Enligt Tjebanov var det samtidigt troligt att MVD skulle förklara sig sakna tillräcklig utrustning för att utföra arbetet och att denna därför måste tillhandahållas av den svenska sidan. Tjebanov höll ej för uteslutet att MVD därvid skulle kräva få behålla utrustningen efter avslutat arbete "av sekretesskäl", d v s för att säkerställa att hemlig information lämnar landet.

Gullgren konstaterade att Tjebanovs uppgifter lät högst oroväckande. Från svensk sida hade vi förståelse för att Prosofts kostnader för Vladimir-projektet skulle komma att bli högre än vad som förutsetts, men att MVD därtill skulle ha ersättning var för oss en nyhet. Mest anmärkningsvärt var om MVD förutsåg att den svenska sidan skulle anskaffa särskild datorutrustning för den avslutande informationsbehandling, och att denna utrustning efter avslutat arbete skulle skänkas till den ryska sidan.

Efter att ha framhållit för Tjebanov att vi från svensk sida t v utgår ifrån att Prosoft skall utföra även den avslutande fasen av Vladimir-projektet men att vi först måste klara ut de frågetecken som uppkommit beträffande kostnaderna härför, bad Gullgren att få återkomma om ett par veckor. Tjebanov uttryckte förståelse härför.

5. Nikisjkin befinner sig f n på semester men torde vara åter i tjänst 12 maj då vi kommer att kontakta honom i denna fråga. Tills dess torde dessa nya omständigheter i Vladimir-projektet föranleda en

hel del överväganden. Oavsett frågan om svenskt "bistånd" till MVD i form av datorer m m kommer ju den budgetram som hittills gäller för projektet att överskridas. Tacksam erfara departementets syn härpå.

HIRDMAN

ДОГОВОР N 21/04

на проведение работ по обработке архива.

г. МОСКВА

"_19_" _____ 04_____ 1998.

Акционерное общество "ПроСофт - М", именуемое в дальнейшем Исполнитель, в лице Генерального директора Баландюка Сергея Васильевича, действующего на основании Устава, с одной стороны, и _____,

именуемая в дальнейшем Заказчик, в лице _____,

действующей на основании _____
с другой стороны, заключили настоящий договор о нижеследующем:

1. ПРЕДМЕТ ДОГОВОРА.

1.1. Заказчик поручает, а Исполнитель принимает на себя работы по обработке фрагмента архива карточек учета Учреждения ОД-1/СТ-2 в г. Владимире в электронные записи базы данных согласованного с Заказчиком формата. Формат записи, перечень полей для конверсии и правила их заполнения, передаваемые Заказчиком Исполнителю приведены, в Приложении № 1, являющемся неотъемлемой частью настоящего Договора.

1.2. Срок сдачи работ по договору.

Работы по настоящему договору выполняются в два этапа.

Этап 1 - сканирование фрагмента архива карточек учета и архивация графических образов карточек на компакт-диски (CD ROM). Продолжительность выполнения работ - одна календарная неделя считая от дата начала работ в Учреждении ОД-1/СТ-2 г. Владимира. Этап 2 - обработка фрагмента архива карточек учета Учреждения ОД-1/СТ-2 в г. Владимире с передачей Заказчику электронных записей базы данных. Продолжительность этапа - 60 дней считая от даты предоставления Исполнителю результатов работы по Этапу 1 и получения разрешения на их обработку от Центра реабилитации и архивной информации ГИЦ МВД РФ.

1.3. Приемка работ по договору осуществляется представителем Заказчика в соответствии с согласованными требованиями, приведенными в Приложении 1.

1.4. Использование результатов работ по договору осуществляется Заказчиком на его технических средствах.

1.5. Работы по Этапу 2 проводятся Исполнителем на территории Центра реабилитации и архивной информации ГИЦ МВД РФ.

1.6. Заказчик обеспечивает Исполнителю для проведения работ: доступ к материалам и материалы фрагмента архива для сканирования и перевода в электронный формат, форматы записей баз данных используемых Заказчиком, необходимые сведения о системе управления базой данных, необходимые аппаратные средства для размещения сформированной по результатам работ электронной базы данных.

1.7. Технические средства (сканеры, рабочие станции обработки картотек, серверы хранения промежуточных результатов обработки, машинные носители информации с конечной базой данных), необходимые для выполнения всего комплекса работ, обеспечиваются Исполнителем.

2. СТОИМОСТЬ РАБОТ И ПОРЯДОК РАСЧЕТОВ.

2.1. За выполненную работу по настоящему договору Заказчик перечисляет Исполнителю сумму **54 000,00 USD** (Пятьдесят четыре тысячи долларов США). Сумма рассчитана исходя из следующего:

2.1.1. Стоимость работ по Этапу 1 настоящего договора составляет - **8 000,00 USD** (Восемь тысяч долларов США) из них - **5 081,00 USD** (Пять тысяч восемьдесят один доллар США) за сканирование **10 162** (Десяти тысяч ста шестьдесят двух) карточек архива по цене **0,50 USD** за штуку и - **2 919,00 USD** (Две тысячи девятьсот девятнадцать долларов США) - организационно-накладные расходы.

2.1.2. Стоимость работ по Этапу 2 настоящего договора составляет - **46 000,00 USD** (Сорок шесть тысяч долларов США) из них - **20 324,00 USD** (Двадцать тысяч триста двадцать четыре доллара США) за обработку **10 162** (Десяти тысяч ста шестьдесят двух) карточек архива по цене **2,00 USD** за штуку и - **25 676,00 USD** (Двадцать пять тысяч шестьсот семьдесят шесть долларов США) - организационно-накладные расходы.

2.2. Оплата Этапа 1 производится Заказчиком после завершения работ по нему, указанных в пп. 1.2. настоящего договора.

2.3. Предварительная оплата работ по Этапу 2 составляет **70%** от общей стоимости работ по этому этапу и оплачивается по счету Исполнителя в течении первой недели, считая с даты предоставления результатов работ по Этапу 1 и разрешения от Центра реабилитации и архивной информации ГИЦ МВД РФ на проведение этих работ.

2.4. Окончательная оплата работ по Этапу 2, которая составляет **30%** от общей стоимости работ по этому этапу, осуществляется в течение одной недели после завершения всех работ по настоящему договору на основании Акта сдачи-приемки, который закрепляет передачу электронных записей базы данных от Исполнителя Заказчику.

2.5. Форма оплаты работ отдельных этапов и всего договора в целом определяется в специальном Протоколе расчета цены, который является неотъемлемой частью настоящего договора и подписывается Сторонами в течении первой недели действия договора.

3. ПОРЯДОК СДАЧИ И ПРИЕМКИ РАБОТ.

3.1. Перечень работ, подлежащих оформлению и сдаче Исполнителем Заказчику на отдельных этапах выполнения и по окончании договора, по необходимости определяется в Приложении 1, являющемся неотъемлемой частью настоящего договора.

3.2. При завершении работ Исполнитель представляет Заказчику Акт сдачи-приемки работ по договору с приложением к нему комплекта необходимой для использования результатов работ документации.

3.3. Исполнитель обязан не позднее недельного срока уведомить Заказчика о готовности работы или отдельных ее этапов к сдаче.

3.4. Заказчик в течение 3-х дней со дня получения Акта сдачи-приемки работ и отчетных документов, указанных в п. 3.2 настоящего договора, обязан направить Исполнителю подписанный Акт сдачи-приемки работ по договору или мотивированный отказ от приемки работ.

3.5. В случае мотивированного отказа Заказчика сторонами составляется двухсторонний Акт с перечнем необходимых доработок и сроков их выполнения.

3.6. Исполнитель гарантирует точность переноса информации с карточек каталога в электронные записи базы данных путем метода "двойного ввода" и верификацию вводимой информации. При подписании Акта сдачи-приемки работ и отчетных документов по настоящему договору, Исполнитель и Заказчик создают совместную комиссию, которая принимает решение по спорным, с точки зрения достоверности, записям передаваемой Заказчику базы данных. Решения комиссии о достоверности обрабатываемой информации являются окончательными в рамках настоящего договора.

3.6. В случае досрочного выполнения этапов и работ по настоящему договору в целом разработки Заказчик вправе досрочно принять выполненные этапы.

4. ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ СТОРОН

4.1. За невыполнение или ненадлежащее выполнение обязательств по настоящему договору Исполнитель и Заказчик несут имущественную ответственность в соответствии с действующим законодательством.

4.3. Стороны обязуются не разглашать условия настоящего договора, а именно стоимость работ, их объемы и содержания, а также условия их проведения без предварительного устного или письменного согласования взаимопреимлемых позиций сторон.

5. ПРОЧИЕ УСЛОВИЯ

5.1. Условия использования создаваемых по настоящему договору электронных записей базы данных как Заказчиком, так и Исполнителем, не входит в предмет данного договора.

6. СРОК ДЕЙСТВИЯ ДОГОВОРА И ЮРИДИЧЕСКИЕ АДРЕСА СТОРОН

6.1. Срок действия договора.

Начало: 14.04.98 г.

Окончание: см пп. 1.2. настоящего договора .

6.2. Адреса и расчетные счета сторон

Исполнителя: г. Москва, 125057, Ленинградский проспект, д. 57, подъезд 5А
Расч.счет 40702810600000000116 в МКБ "Мир", ИНН 773504764(0), корр.счет
30101810900000000835, БИК 044583835

Заказчика: _____

6.3.К настоящему договору прилагается: Приложение №1.

Исполнитель:

Заказчик:

_____ Баландюк С.В.

МП

МП

Приложение 1.

Компьютерные файлы, являющиеся результатом обработки фрагмента архива карточек учета Учреждения ОД-1/СТ-2 в г. Владимире в электронные записи базы данных согласованного с Заказчиком формата, должны содержать записи формата СУБД Access для WINDOWS 95 версии 7.0.

Список полей, присутствующих на карточке архива и подлежащих обработке приведен ниже. Отсутствующее на карточке поле не вносится в электронную запись при ее обработке.

Список полей

1. Номер дела.
2. Фамилия.
3. Имя.
4. Отчество.
5. Год рождения.
6. Специальные отметки 1.
7. Специальные отметки 2.
8. Дата заполнения карточки.
9. Дата прибытия.
10. Дата убытия.
11. Дата смерти.
12. Номер корпуса и камеры содержания.
13. Дата помещения

Особенности обработки полей.

1. Поле № 6 - Специальные отметки 1 - располагается на лицевой стороне карточки архива.
2. Поле № 7 - Специальные отметки 2 - располагается на оборотной стороне карточки архива.
3. Поля № 9 и № 10 - множественные поля, т.е могут встречаться на карточке архива многократно.
4. Поля № 12 и № 13 - множественные поля, т.е могут встречаться на карточке архива многократно.

Исполнитель:

_____ Баландюк С.В.

МП

Заказчик:

МП

Maria Palotai

Palmstruchsväg 33, 1tr
187 65 Täby

AVD.

P

MAL

Täby, 1998-03-27

STATSRÄDSBEREDNINGEN

1998-04-30/9

Skrivelsen överlämnas till

UD

98-04-06

kop VM
AKJ

5B98/2288

Statsminister Göran Persson

Tanken att tillskriva Er väcktes när jag läste en artikel i den ungerska tidningen *Nytt Liv*. Där refereras till Ert besök vid bland annat Holocaust monumentet, Wallenberg-parken och i Judiska Museet i Budapest.

I januari i år träffade jag Per Anger och då bestämde jag mig för att översätta hans bok om Raoul Wallenberg till det ungerska språket.

Min uppfattning är att en utgåva just i Ungern vore av mycket stor vikt. På så sätt skulle kunskapen om den hjältemodiga insatsen som den svenska legationens medarbetare har visat upp under brinnande krig i syfte att rädda de ungerska judarna, spridas i en vidare krets. Det gäller att inte minst bland ungdomar göra bekant Raoul Wallenbergs verk, hans kamp för förföljda, ofta mot alla odds och med sitt eget liv som insats.

Jag vågar hoppas att Per Angers bok skulle kunna - åtminstone till viss del - bidra till att förverkliga dessa syften.

På Ert initiativ har varje familj med barn i skolpliktig ålder erbjudits att få en bok om Förintelsen. Per Angers bok: *Med Raoul Wallenberg i Budapest* visar vad den nazistiska ideologin och dess tillämpning betydde på en konkret plats, nämligen i Ungern.

Tyvärr är förverkligande av den ungerskspråkiga utgåvan inte helt problemfritt ur ekonomisk synpunkt, trots att det finns förhoppningar om ideella insatser från vissa håll. Ert visade engagemang i syfte att få människor att minnas Förintelsen och Raoul Wallenberg har gett mig mod att vända mig till Er för att få moraliskt och ekonomiskt stöd i denna fråga. Jag hoppas att Statsministern finner vägen att bistå projektet.

Avslutningsvis ber jag att få fästa Er uppmärksamhet på att Per Anger fyller 85 år i december i år. Han skulle säkert glädjas åt en födelsedagspresent i form av en ungersk utgåva, som ett - om än ringa - bevis på uppskattning och tack för hans insatser i Ungern samt som författare av denna bok.

Högaktningsfullt

Maria Palotai

Maria Palotai
Journalist



REGERINGSKANSLIET

1998-04-30

SB98/2288

Statsministern

Maria Palotai
Palmstruchsväg 33, 1 tr.
187 65 TÄBY

Bästa Maria!

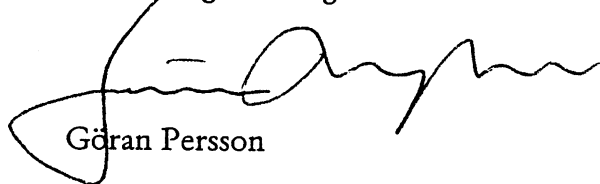
Tack för Ditt vänliga brev.

Jag instämmer helt i det Du skriver om vikten av att sprida kunskapen Rauol Wallenbergs gärningar. Genom hans försorg och personliga mod kunde tusentals ungerska judar räddas undan Förintelsen. Hans insatser har gjort honom känd och djupt beundrad världen över.

Det är glädjande att Du och många andra på olika sätt visar ett sådant starkt engagemang för att informera och sprida kunskap om Förintelsen och om rasism och främlingsfientlighet. Det är tack vare Dig och andra som arbetet med dessa frågor drivs vidare. Jag hoppas att projektet "Levande Historia - information om Förintelsen" kan bidra till att hålla kunskapen om det fruktansvärda som inträffat och debatten om demokrati, medmänsklighet och humanism vid liv.

Jag har överlämnat Ditt brev till Utrikesdepartementet, som ju har varit delaktig i den svenska utgåvan av Per Angers bok.

Med vänlig hälsning



Göran Persson

Raj Tamás főrabbi adta az idei Scheiber-díjat

24-én adták át ünnepélyesen a Művelődési Kuratóriumban az idei Scheiber-díjat, amelyet 3 éve Magyar Gábor miniszter alapított a Rabbiképző Intézet egykori világhírű tudós igazgatója, Scheiber Sándor emlékére. A kuratórium az idén ezt a kitüntetést Raj Tamás főrabbinak, a Makkabi Kiadó igazgatójának kiadói tevékenységéért és irodalmi munkásságáért, valamint Rózsa Huba professzornak, a Római Katolikus Teológiai Akadémia bibliatanszék vezetőjének életművéért ítélte oda.



Magyar Bálint művelődési miniszter átnyújtja Raj Tamásnak a Scheiber-díjat

I. Schweitzer József országos főrabbi a kuratórium elnökeként méltatta a kitüntetettek érdemeit. Raj Tamás munkásságából kiemelte tudományos írásait, kiadói tevékenységéből a kétnyelvű Héber—magyar teljes Biblia megjelentetését, amely a leghitelesebb zsidó fordításra, az úgynevezett IMIT-Bibliára épül, valamint a rabbiképző egykori professzorai műveinek megújított kiadását. Ez utóbbiak közé tartozik Scheiber Sándor főművének, a Folklór és történetnek, valamint Hahn István, Heller Bernát, Venetianer Lajos és Benoschofsky Imre munkáinak megújítása.

A Scheiber-díjat a kitüntetetteknek Magyar Bálint művelődés- és közoktatásiügyi miniszter adta át. Jelen voltak és gratuláltak a MAZSIHISZ vezetői, egyházi vezetők, barátok és több országgyűlési képviselő.

Goran Persson látogatása

Horn Gyula, a Magyar Köztársaság miniszterelnöke meghívására Magyarországra látogatott Goran Persson, Svédország miniszterelnöke. Magyarországi tartózkodása alatt megtekintette a Dohány utcai zsinagógát, a Holocaust-emlékművet, majd virágot helyezett el a Wallen-

berg-parkban, a sok tízezer budapesti zsidót mentő, hős svéd márvány-táblájánál. Ezt követően meglátogatta a Zsidó Múzeumot is. Az eseményen részt vett Jan Lundvik, Svédország magyarországi nagykövete is. A miniszterelnököt Turán Róbert és Lazarovits Ernő kalauzolták.



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
RIGA

1998-04-23

113/002		
1998 -05- 04		
AVD.	GR	RE
P	2	Eu 1

(EI)

Ambassadrådet Lage Olson

ESEK

UD-EI

cc: Amb M Hallqvist, UD-EC
Ambs S Gullgren, Amb Moskva

RW-vittnet Krūmiņš

(1 bil.)

Brude,

Bifogat insänds vad jag fått fram från lettiska arkiv om Zigurds Krūmiņš, som ju berättade för Makinen om en svensk fånge i Vladimir. Krūmiņš arkivakter finns av allt att döma ännu i Moskva eller Vladimir.

H. Magnusson
Hans Magnusson

Konstitutionsförsvarsbyrån
Dokumentationscentrum av totalitarismens följder

Reg. Nr. 030-98
8 april 1998

Till Hans Magnusson
ambassadören
den svenska ambassadens kansli
A. Pumpura iela 8
LV-1010 Riga

Om Krūmiņš Zigurds-Dzidris

Efter att ha sökt i de arkivfonder som är tillgängliga i Lettland har vi konstaterat att praktiskt taget inga dokument om *Zigurds-Dzidris Krūmiņš*, som Ni är intresserad av, finns bevarade i Lettland. De operativa utredningsdossiéerna på den lettiska sovjetrepublikens (LPSR) KGB är antingen makulerade eller bortförda till Ryssland. Krūmiņš brottsmålsakt finns i Moskva som man kan hitta en hänvisning om i fondens Nr.1986 (KGB:s brottsmålsfond) kartotek på det lettiska statsarkivet.

I LPSR KGB:s intyg om arkivärendet "Lursen-S", som finns på TSCD arkivet, på sidan 63 och på andra sidor kan man hitta information att *Kurts* (Krūmiņš) sändes in i Lettland för att utföra radiotelegrafistuppgifter i *Roberts* grupp istället för *Toms* som hade begått självmord (Intyget om KGB:s operativa spel med den engelska underrättelsetjänsten SIS, spelets kod "Lursen-S").

Information om Krūmiņš liv efter frigivningen har vi fått från den dokumentära filmserien "Spelet" vars scenario skrevs av KGB.

I detta sammanhang intervjuades KGB:s dåvarande tjänsteman *Harijs Melbārdis*, som också var medlem i *Roberts* grupp och som under hela Krūmiņš verksamhetstid hade kontakt med honom och blev en personlig vän till honom. Vi använde även en intervju med KGB:s redan avlidne agent *Fredis* - egentligen *Aleksandrs Lindermanis* som också var medlem i *Roberts* grupp.

Jag översänder Er den information som vi hittat. Kanske kan Ni använda någon del av den.

Informationen

Zigurds-Dzidris Krūmiņš föddes 1927 i norra Vidzeme i Aloja. Han dog på sjuttiotalet i Aloja (det finns inget datum på Inrikesministeriets Informationscentrum). Under Andra världskriget tjänstgjorde han antagligen i flygvapnet och efter Nazitysklands kapitulation hamnade han i den engelsk-amerikanska okupationszonen.

Av den engelska underrättelsetjänsten MI-6 utbildades han till agent-radiotelegrafist med bestämd lön för att sändas in i LPSR med uppdrag att spionera genom att utnyttja den nationella partisanmiljön.

I oktober 1952 sände MI-6 honom in i LPSR och Krūmiņš, med det av SIS givna tacknamnet *Kurts*, hamnade i den av LPSR KGB skapade falska partisangruppen *Makša* som leddes av KGB:s officerare *Alberts Bundulis**. Under denna tid försökte KGB att ta reda på *Kurts* riktiga efternamn. Man visste att *Kurts* är från norra Vidzeme men hans riktiga efternamn (*Krūmiņš*) fick de veta först efter *Kurts* häktning. KGB hade på grund av fotografisk likhet identifierat honom som en av Mazsalacas gymnasieskolstuderter *Airis*. *Kurts* förekom i KGB:s operativa utredningsdossier med efternamnet *Airis*.

Cirka ett år senare hamnade *Kurts* i *Roberts* grupp, som leddes av KGB:s dåvarande avdelningschef för Jēkabpils stad *Pēteris Reinholds**, och stannade där till häktningen. I *Roberts* grupp fick Krūmiņš tacknamnet *Juris*. I gruppen utbildade *Kurts-Juris* flera radiomän inklusive "partisanen" (egentligen KGB-kapten) *Harijs Melbārdis*. Inom ramen för operationen planerades att *Melbārdis* skulle bli huvudradioman för *Roberts* grupp och att han skulle skapa en parallell, av *Kurts-Juris* oberoende, radiokanal, som också senare genomfördes.

Beslutet om *Kurts* häktning togs efter att SIS under en radioseans meddelat att de avslutar spelet och på den engelska drottningens vägnar vädjar att inte publicera det operativa spelets material. *Kurts-Juris* häktades den 17 april 1955 och för detta ändamål hade man utarbetat en speciell operation. KGB:s agent *Tankists* (hans riktiga namn var *Mārgers Vīoliņš**) meddelade att han fått veta att *Kurts* vistelseort blivit pejlad och att han måste därför flytta till en annan plats. För att stärka denna versions trolighet åkte pejlingsbilar runt i området. Före omflyttningen använde KGB specialmedel - sprit med en stark narkotika som framkallade omedelbar insomning. Narkotikan var fylld i en tysk arméflaska med två avdelningar. I den andra avdelningen fanns riktig sprit utan narkotika och den var avsedd för KGB:s personer och agenter som följde med *Kurts*. Det var *Krūmiņš*, *Vīoliņš* och *Lindermanis* som drack. På grund av ett misstag dracks narkotikan av *Vīoliņš* och *Lindermanis* men *Krūmiņš* gick sin väg sjungande. *Vīoliņš* sov flera dagar medvetslös men *Lindermanis* som hade druckit bara lite tappade koordinationsförmåga och överlämnade sitt vapen till *Bundulis* som också deltog i häktningsoperationen. KGB:s arméenheter tog *Krūmiņš* i en vägkorsning.

Domstolen kunde inte bevisa spionage för *Krūmiņš* därför att han redan från början arbetade under KGB:s kontroll och den av engelsmännen begärda informationen förbereddes av KGB. Han dömdes för illegal gränsövergång till 20-25 års fängelse (det finns inga konkreta data på Inrikesministeriets Informationscentrum).

Innan *Krūmiņš* sändes till Vladimirfängelset flyttades han till Moskva där chekisterna arbetade länge med honom. Om man på Vladimirfängelsets registerkort, som Ni gav, skulle kunna läsa datumet då han togs in på fängelset vore det möjligt att precisera den tid som Krūmiņš var på Moskvaski cheka.

På Vladimirfängelset sattes Krūmiņš med sitt riktiga efternamn i enmanscell.

Den 1 maj 1960 sköts USA:s spionflygplan U-2 ner. Dess pilot *Power* häktades och sattes också i enmanscell på Vladimirfängelset. Under promenaderna hittade de båda gemensamt språk (*Power* kunde bara engelska men *Krūmiņš* både engelska och ryska) och bad fängelsets administration att sätta dem båda i en cell. Vädjan uppfylldes därför att denna idé var planerad på KGB med tanke på att genom *Krūmiņš* skaffa information från *Power*. Enligt KGB:s tjänstemäns uppgifter skaffades denna information men den avslöjades inte ens under *Powers* rättegång utan förblev på KGB.

Krūmiņš frigavs från fängelset kort efter att *Powers* hade försatts på fri fot, och återvände till sina hemort i Aloja där han gifte sig och bodde till sin död på 70-talet. *Krūmiņš* har brevväxlat med *Power* efter fängelset. *Power* t o m skickade till honom sin bok om U-2 epopén.

Harijs Melbārdis karaktiserar *Krūmiņš* som mycket begåvad, sansad och omtänksam person med fenomenalt minne. *Krūmiņš* kontrollerade och analyserade ständigt situationen i skogen och därför måste KGB:s personer och agenter vara mycket försiktiga i sina handlingar och uttalanden. *Krūmiņš* lärde sig i fängelset ryska som han förr inte kunnat samt delvis även spanska. I fängelset var den enda tillgängliga litteraturen marxism-leninismklassikernas verk och *Krūmiņš* lärde sig dem perfekt. Efter frigivningen var hans kunskaper på detta område på högskollärares nivå.

Med vänliga hälsningar

Chefen för SAB TSDC

Indulis Zālīte

Lauvis...
Onen, kch
HM



SATVERSMES AIZSARDZĪBAS BIROJS TOTALITĀRISMA SEKU DOKUMENTĒŠANAS CENTRS

Rīga, Šķūņu ielā 15, LV-1050, ☎ 7227778

Reģ. № 030-98 1998.gada 8.aprīlī

Hans Magnusson

vēstnieks

Zviedrijas vēstniecības kanceleja

A.Pumpura iela 8

LV 1010, Rīga

Par Krūmiņu Zigurdu-Dzidri

Izpētot Latvijā pieejamos arhīvu fondus, konstatējām, ka praktiski nekādi dokumenti par Jūs interesējošo personu *Zigurdu-Dzidri Krūmiņu* Latvijā nav saglabājušies. LPSR Valsts drošības komitejas (VDK, KGB) operatīvās izstrādes lietas ir vai nu iznīcinātas, vai arī izvestas uz Krieviju. Krūmiņa krimināllieta atrodas Maskavā, par ko atrodama norāde Latvijas Valsts arhīva 1986.fonda (VDK krimināllietu fonds) kartotēkā.

LPSR VDK sastādītajā izziņā par arhīva lietu "Lursen-S", kas atrodas TSDC arhīvā, 63.lpp. un citās lapās atrodama informācija, ka *Kurts* (Krūmiņš) iesūtīts Latvijā, lai pildītu radista pienākumus *Roberta* grupā pašnāvību izdarījušā *Toma* vietā (Izziņa par VDK operatīvām spēlēm ar angļu izlūkdienestu SIS, spēles koda nosaukums "Lursen-S").

Informācija par Krūmiņa dzīvi pēc atgriešanas no apcietinājuma iegūta no dokumentālās piecsēriju televīzijas filmas "Spēlē", kuras scenāriju sagatavoja VDK darbinieki.

Šajā sakarā tika intervēts arī toreizējais VDK darbinieks *Harijs Melbārdis*, *Roberta* grupas dalībnieks, kurš visā Krūmiņa darbības laikā grupā ar viņu kontaktēja un kļuva par personīgu draugu. Izmantojām arī interviju ar nu jau mirušo VDK aģentu-kaujnieku *Fredi* - īstajā vārdā *Aleksandru Lindermani*, kurš arī bija *Roberta* grupas dalībnieks.

Nosūtu Jums iegūto informāciju. Varbūt, ka kāda daļa varētu būt Jums noderīga.

INFORMĀCIJA

Zigurds-Dzidris Krūmiņš dzimis 1927.gadā Ziemeļvidzemē Alojā. Miris septiņdesmitajos gados Alojā (Iekšlietu ministrijas informācijas birojā datu nav). Otrā pasaules kara laikā dienējis, domājams, gaisa izpalīgos un pēc fašistiskās Vācijas kapitulācijas nonācis angļu-amerikāņu okupācijas zonā.

Anglijas izlūkdienestā MI-6 sagatavots kā aģents-radists ar noteiktu apmaksu iesūtīšanai Latvijas PSR ar izlūkošanas uzdevumu, izmantojot nacionālo partizāņu vidi.

1952.gada oktobrī MI-6 viņu iesūtīja LPSR un Krūmiņš ar SIS doto segvārdu *Kurts* nokļuva LPSR Valsts drošības komitejas izveidotajā *Makša* viltus partizāņu grupā, kuru vadīja VDK virsnieks *Alberts Bundulis*⁺. Šajā posmā VDK mēģināja noskaidrot *Kurta* īsto uzvārdu. Bija zināms, ka *Kurts* nācis no Ziemeļvidzemes, bet viņa īsto uzvārdu (*Krūmiņš*) čeka uzzināja tikai pēc *Kurta* aresta. VDK viņu pēc fotogrāfiskās līdzības bija identificējusi kā Mazsalacas vidusskolas beidzēju *Airi*. Ar *Aires* uzvārdu *Kurts* figurēja VDK operatīvās izstrādes lietā.

Pēc apmēram gada *Kurts* nonāca *Roberta* grupā, kuru vadīja toreizējais VDK Jēkabpils pilsētas daļas priekšnieks *Pēteris Reinholds*⁺ un tajā atradās līdz arestam. *Roberta* grupā Krūmiņam tika dots segvārds *Juris*. Grupā *Kurts-Juris* apmācījis vairākus radistus, tai skaitā "partizāni" VDK kapteini *Hariju Melbārdi*. Operācijā bija ieplānots, ka *Melbārdis* kļūs par *Roberta* grupas galveno radistu un izveidos paralēlu, no *Kurta-Jura* neatkarīgu radiokanālu, kas arī tika realizēts.

Lēmumu par *Kurta* arestu pieņēma pēc tam, kad SIS kārtējā radioseansā paziņoja, ka spēli izbeidz un Anglijas karalienes vārdā lūdz operatīvās spēles materiālus nublicēt. *Kurtu-Juri* arestēja 1955.gada 17.aprīlī un šim nolūkam tika izstrādāta īpaša operācija. *Kurtam* VDK aģents *Tankists* (īstajā vārdā *Margeris Vītoliņš*⁺) paziņoja, ka viņam kļuvis zināms, ka *Kurta* atrašanās vieta esot nopeilēta un tāpēc nepieciešams pārdislocēties uz drošāku vietu. Versijas ticamības nostiprināšanai pa apkārtnes ceļiem braukāja peilējamās automašīnas. Pirms pārvietošanās VDK pielietoja speciāldzekļus - degvīnu ar spēcīgu narkotiku, kas izsauca momentānu aizmigšanu. Narkotikas bija iepildītas vācu armijas parauga alumīnija blašķē ar diviem nodalījumiem. Otrajā nodalījumā bija īsts degvīns bez narkotikām un tas bija paredzēts VDK darbiniekiem un aģentiem, kuri *Kurtu* pavadīja ceļā. Dzēra *Krūmiņš*, *Vītoliņš* un *Lindermanis*. Kļūdas dēļ narkotikas iedzēra *Vītoliņš* un *Lindermanis*, bet *Krūmiņš* devās ceļā dziedādams. Pavadītājs *Vītoliņš* vairākas dienas nogulēja bezsamaņā, bet *Lindermanis*, kurš bija iedzēris ļoti maz, zaudēja koordināciju un nodeva savu ieroci *Bundulim*, kurš arī piedalījās aizturēšanas operācijā. VDK karaspēka vienības *Krūmiņu* arestēja uz kāda ceļu krustojuma.

Tiesa *Krūmiņam* spiegošanu nevarēja pierādīt, jo viņš jau no sākuma strādāja zem VDK kontroles un angļu pieprasītā izlūkošanas informācija tika sagatavoja Valsts drošības komitejā. Viņš tika notiesāts par nelegālu robežas šķērsošanu ar 20-25 gadiem ieslodzījuma (Iekšlietu ministrijas Informācijas centrā nav precīzu datu).

Pirms nosūtīšanas uz Vladimiras cietumu *Krūmiņu* pārvietoja uz Maskavu, kur ar viņu ilgāku laiku strādāja čekisti. Ja uz Jūsu iedotās Vladimiras cietuma uzskaites kartiņas būtu salasāms datums, kad viņu uzņēma cietumā, varētu precizēt laiku, kuru *Krūmiņš* pavadīja Maskavas čekā.

Vladimiras cietumā *Krūmiņš* ar savu īsto uzvārdu tika ievietots vieninieku kamerā.

1960.gada 1.maijā PSRS tika notriekta ASV izlūklidmašīna U-2. Tās pilotu *Paueru* arestēja un arī ievietoja Vladimiras cietumā vieninieku kamerā. Pastaigu laikā abi atraduši kopīgu valodu (*Pauers* zinājis tikai angļu valodu, bet *Krūmiņš* angļu un krievu valodas) un lūguši cietuma administrāciju ievietot abus vienā kamerā. Lūgums tika izpildīts, jo pati šī ideja bija izplānota VDK ar nolūku caur *Krūmiņu* iegūt informāciju no *Pauersa*. Pēc VDK darbinieku

liecībām, šāda informācija tika iegūta un tā pat neesot atklāta *Pauersa* tiesas procesā, bet palikusi VDK.

Krūmiņš izkļuva no cietuma neilgi pēc *Pauersa* atbrīvošanas un atgriezās dzimtajā pusē Alojā, kur apprecējās un nodzīvoja līdz mūža beigām 70-os gados. *Krūmiņš* ar *Pauersu* pēc cietuma sarakstījušies. *Pauers* viņam nosūtījis arī paša sarakstīto grāmatu par U-2 epopeju.

Harijs Melbārdis *Krūmiņu* raksturo kā ļoti apdāvinātu, ļoti nosvērtu un apdomīgu cilvēku ar fenomenālu atmiņu. *Krūmiņš* mežā nepārtraukti kontrolējis un analizējis situāciju, tāpēc VDK darbiniekiem un aģentiem vajadzējis būt ārkārtīgi piesardzīgiem savā rīcībā un izteicienos. *Krūmiņš* cietumā iemācījies krievu valodu, kuru līdz tam nemaz nav pratis, kā arī daļēji spāniešu valodu. Cietumā vienīgā pieejamā literatūra bijusi marksisma ļeņinisma klasiķu sacerējumi un *Krūmiņš* tos esot perfekti apguvis. Pēc atbrīvošanas viņa zināšanas šajā jomā bijušas augstskolas pasniedzēja līmenī.

Ar cieņu

SAB TSDC vadītājs



Indulis Zālīte



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Sid. 1 (2)

1998-05-04

P 2 EU1

Utrikesdepartementet

EI/ESEK

Lage Olson

Telefon 08 - 405 3280

Ambassaden Budapest

EXP 980504/92

RW-ärendet

(1 bil.)

Ambassaden ombeds att kontakta det ungerska justitiedepartementet och där efterlysa de dokument som omtalas i bifogade utdrag av ett fax från den utomstående experten Susanne Berger (Alexandria, VA, USA) i RW-arbetsgruppen.

De efterlysta dokumenten avser dels SS-officeren Kurt Becher, med vilken RW förhandlade i Budapest, dels den i Ungern födde affärsmannen Kalman Lauer, som var RW:s chef och kompanjon i livsmedelsgrossistföretaget Mellaneuropeiska Handelsbolaget (Meropa), i Stockholm, där RW arbetade innan han for till Budapest i juli 1944.

Cabinet

Postadress
103 39 STOCKHOLM

Besöksadress
Gustav Adolfs Torg 1

Telefon
08 - 405 10 00

Telefax
08 - 723 11 76

E-post: ud@foreign.ministry.se
X.400: S=UD; O=Forelgn; P=Ministry; A=SIL; C=SE

Telex
105 90 MINFOR S

1. Kurt Becher / Kalman Lauer

From Swiss sources it has now become clear that the protocols of Becher's interrogations for the time when he was "on loan" by the American authorities in Hungary have been kept since 1946 in the files of the Hungarian Ministry of Justice under the file number D 36962/946. Becher had been delivered to the prison of the Hungarian Political Police and its section for War criminals (andrassy ut 60) in November of 1945. Chief of that section at the time was GABOR PETER. Becher was questioned from the 14. November to 11. December daily for about 2 hours. In the evenings Russian officials continued the questioning. The Hungarian authorities were obliged to hand Becher back to his American captors (due to the prior agreement) but that did not prevent them from filing in July 1946 a request to have Becher extradited to Hungary so he can stand trials for war crimes. They continued their efforts until 1949. The materials can be found in the Justice Ministry archives under Number JM 82555/1947 VII.

The Russian side should have no trouble determining which officials were assigned in 1945/46 to the section of Gabor Peter and who was charged with Becher's [and Veessenmeyer's and Winkelmann's] interrogations. At the same time I was hoping that the Swedish Embassy, Budapest could obtain the records in question from the Hungarian Ministry of Justice, so we can get an impression what Becher was accused of in detail. According to some historians who have seen part of the files most of the questions dealt with the transfer of the Manfred Weiss concern. But there is no full picture of the content and no indication what the Russian interrogations entailed. I find it interesting that Becher NEVER refers to his dealings with RW in any of his known statements. This is strange for a man who used every opportunity to pass himself off as the savior of many Hungarian Jews.

I would also like to ask you to request from the Hungarian Justice Ministry the charges filed against Kalman Lauer for war crimes. According to the SAPO files Lauer was charged by the Hungarian state with looting valuables and aiding Nazi officials in transferring their capital to South America. Otto Danielsson refers to these charges in a long memorandum from 1950. Lauer was repeatedly refused entry visas by American officials to West Germany based on war crimes charges. (aiding Nazis to flee to South America). Danielsson points out that these charges were not due to a witchhunt against exile-Hungarians on the part of the new communist regime in Hungary, but that he had learned from American sources that the charges were considered serious by American officials and that they based themselves on materials confiscated in Germany. (This material is not part of the RW Case File and not referred to in it).

Author: INTERNET:makinen@eprendor.uchicago.edu/ at INTERNET
Date: 1998-05-06 02.20
Priority: Normal
TO: Lage (UD) Olson at (Pk)UD-3
Subject: ProSoft

126/002
1998-05-06

Lage:

P 2 Eu¹

I have received your detailed voice mail message and the 6-page FAX of the new contract. I will get back to you about them tomorrow in the afternoon, which means that you will have my comments on Thursday when you come to work.

Marvin

Marvin W. Makinen
Department of Biochemistry & Molecular Biology
The University of Chicago
Cummings Life Science Center
920 E. 58th Street
Chicago, Illinois 60637

Tel: 773/702-1080
FAX: 773/702-0439
e-mail: m-makinen@uchicago.edu

Kryfax till ambassaden Moskva Dnr
98-05-07 exp.

Kv

Ara.

Kv



REGERINGSKANSLIET

TELEFAX

Sid. 1 (1)

1998-05-06

P 2 Eu'

Utrikesdepartementet

P-L

Ulrika Haggård

Ambassaden

MOSKVA

Nr 71 ✓

PS

Utbetalning av medel inom ramen för Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet

Ambassaden bemyndigas utbetala 3 000 US dollar till forskaren Susan Mesinai, utomstående expert i Raoul Wallenberg-utredningen. Ersättningen utgör utökat arvode med 1 000 US dollar per månad för tiden 1 april-30 juni. Susan Mesinai befinner sig i Moskva för efterforskningar inom ramen för Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet och kommer att uppsöka ambassaden.

Redovisning skall ske med avräkningsbesked (kostnadsställe 4215, finansiering 105, verksamhetskod 25112).

Cabinet

Exp. 95-05-07/puh



REGERINGSKANSLIET

Sid. 1 (1)

1998-05-07

Utrikesdepartementet

EI/ESEK

Lage Olson

Telefon 08 - 405 3280

P 2 E u¹

Ambassaden Moskva

1/EK 980507/AM

Refax ambassaden Riga

✓

X

RW-ärendet - kostnader för Vladimir-projektet

(1 bil.)

Bifogat översänds kommentarer från den utomstående experten Dr. Marvin W. Makinen vid University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill, USA, till det ryska dataföretaget Prosofts förslag till kontrakt avseende arbeten rörande Vladimir-projektet inom ramen för arbetsgruppen för Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet.

Vi delar Makinens oro för de kraftiga kostnadsökningarna och finner det angeläget att ambassaden i sina kontakter med Nikisjkin på MVD dels försöker att utröna vad som ligger bakom de olika kostnaderna, dels försöker förhandla fram ett totalbelopp på en "rimlig" nivå, innan beslut tas om vidare åtgärder. I det fall vi inte kan finansiera hela datahanteringen av Vladimir-projektet återstår att finna utomstående finansierare för t.ex. detta eller något av de andra delprojekten inom ramen för RW-arbetsgruppens arbete.

Cabinet

Author: INTERNET:makinen@eprendor.uchicago.edu/ at INTERNET
Date: 1998-05-06 02.20
Priority: Normal
TO: Lage (UD) Olson at (Pk)UD-3
Subject: ProSoft

126/002
1998-05-06

Q 2 Eu¹

Lage:

I have received your detailed voice mail message and the 6-page FAX of the new contract. I will get back to you about them tomorrow in the afternoon, which means that you will have my comments on Thursday when you come to work.

Marvin

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Author: INTERNET:makinen@eprendor.uchicago.edu/ at INTERNET
Date: 1998-05-07 07.55
Priority: Normal
TO: Lage (UD) Olson at (Pk) UD-3
Subject: new contract with ProSoft

Lage:

As promised, I am providing some comments and thoughts about the new contract and costs presented by ProSoft for scanning and development of the database of information from the prisoner registration cards that were scanned April 13-15, 1998. While I am somewhat surprised by the large increase in estimated costs, I also must add that there are some grounds for them to reevaluate the costs involved since we all have a more accurate appraisal of the extent of the work that was done and has yet to be completed.

In the contract it is not clear to me what differentiates their cost estimates, for instance, cost of scanning cards at \$0.50 per piece from the associated "overhead expenses" which is what I translate "organizatsionno-nakladniye raskhodi" to mean. I have no idea what this may mean in terms of the act of scanning the cards since the only overhead that I can imagine to apply is the 3.5 days of salary for Viktor Tumarkin and his assistant each and for costs to transport the equipment to Vladimir and back (which they did with Viktor's own automobile). We paid for the hotel and meals. I would presume that the cost of \$0.50 per card should take care of "wear and tear" of the equipment and the the cost of CD-ROM discs (4). I believe that ProSoft should provide an explanation for "overhead expenses". Salary for Tumarkin and his assistant cannot be equivalent to \$2919, to my mind. I recommend that Stefan request an explanation of what precisely "overhead costs" mean.

Similarly for the costs of data input (obrabotka 10162 kartochek) there are two sets of costs: \$2.00 per card equaling \$20324 and "overhead costs" of \$25676. The origin of the overhead costs and how they are separated from the cost of \$2.00 per card is not clarified, and Stefan should likewise request this clarification.

I should however like to come to their defense in terms of having to reevaluate the costs of this work since we have been in Vladimir because there were many oversights that we all made in estimating the volume of work. This was clear to me only after we started on the work in the Vladimir Prison. Therefore, I am in support of considering meeting them in their request for more payment; how much greater is to be worked out between Stefan and ProSoft.

The following relevant factors have led to a more accurate estimate of the volume of work to be done:

(1) in February-March, 1997, when we prepared the list of prisoner names of cards to be photographed, we compiled a list of somewhat over 6000 names of prisoners who had occupied cells in Korpus II of the prison over the 01.01.47-31.12.72 period. Because of the intense pressure of getting the list written (by hand), copied, and presented to Tarakanov in the MVD later, in addition to the most unpleasant working conditions that obtained at that time for us in the Vladimir Prison, we focussed only on 6000 names equating that with 6000 cards to be photographed or scanned. Because we no longer had direct contact with the cards while discussing the extent of the work with ProSoft or with GIDS of MVD, all of us overlooked the fact that for a large number of these prisoner names, there was often more than one card either because of multiple imprisonments or more generally because there was simply inadequate space on a single card for all of the information to be entered on the card for lengthy terms of imprisonment. We therefore mistakenly estimated the number of cards to be

approximately equivalent to the number of prisoner names.

Since we proofed the list of names in Vladimir last April and removed cards that were mistakenly included (as well as added cards that were mistakenly excluded from the list), the total number of prisoner names remains about the same (ca. 6000) and is not substantially different from our initial list in number. The names however are represented by 10162 cards, requiring information to be extracted from front and back sides, therefore 20324 sides. This is a substantial increase from our initial hazy thinking of 6000 cards or 12000 sides. Neither I nor the Memorial assistants thought of this difference and the circumstance of such a large number of names associated with multiple cards each.

(2) Furthermore, for the cards that we had available to us as examples, including the entire set of 1200 cards photographed in 1990, we underestimated the large number of cell changes that are entered for the prisoners on the cards. Our original set of 1200 cards from 1990 is largely of the foreign prisoners which were not moved around from building to building with the same frequency as more ordinary Soviet prisoners, and thus these cards did not provide a realistic picture of the frequency of cell changes. (Ari Kaplan found a card that was scanned which holds a record number of 180 cell changes in 7 years!) Among the foreign prisoners I can recall few examples (A. Kalinski and J. Rossi are two) with a large number of cell changes. Thus we could not foresee this complication until we were in the throes of scanning the cards last April.

(3) Having scanned the cards in Vladimir, we have realized that it would be necessary to add a few data fields for purposes of maintaining accuracy in data analysis. For instance, we discovered quite a few cards for which the initial date of entry is not entered on the card; we therefore decided to add the date of filling out the card into the data base since this seems to have been uniformly entered and provides a means of keeping chronological accuracy. For a substantial number of cards there are aliases entered and one of them is underlined meaning that is the name under which the prisoner is identified. To extract which name in such cases takes some additional time and is not automatically recognized. There are in addition special markings on the backside of the cards which we have failed to recognize and this information needs to be also entered. In my final discussion with Viktor Tumarkin on Friday April 17 before leaving Moscow, we decided on a regimen of data input that would maximize efficiency for the ProSoft operators and would place the burden of decision making and interpretation on Ari and me in analyzing the cards. However, it was unavoidable to add these data fields once we recognized the nature of these cards.

I am surprised by the actual increase in costs requested by ProSoft since it is more than double the original. As judged from the number of sides (front and back) to be read, 20000 vs. our initial estimate of 12000, this represents only an increase of roughly 1.75 and not a factor of 2. Therefore, I would hope that Stefan can use this as a point in bringing down the costs.

I should also like to point out that I have not submitted my travel expenses yet to the Swedish Foreign Ministry, and in fact the New York Committee has paid for my expenses in December, 1997; March, 1998; and I plan to submit Ari's and my travel costs to them for the April trip to see whether they will continue. Following your request, I have brought up the issue of whether they will be able to continue to subsidize any part of these costs. While I have not yet received an official answer with approval from the Board of Advisors, Diane Blake has told me that she will continue to urge the Committee to continue to support me. For the next several trips that will need to be made, this is likely to add up to about \$7000-\$10000 for Kaplan and me together. Thus I believe that part of the original estimates of the total project costs will be possible to have subsidized through other sources. Also it seems that we will not need to supply the MVD with computers on loan for carrying out this work which

were part of the original budget estimates. Nikishkin told me in Moscow that we will be able to have access to the data discs in the FSB Archives where Susan, and occasionally I, have been working and that we can use our own computers; we just need to erase the files from the drives at the end of each day.

There are some aspects of reducing the amount of data to be entered that I could consider as a means to lessen the work and therefore the estimates for negotiating a cost reduction with ProSoft, but I am loath to suggest that too strongly since Ari and I are worried that it will compromise some aspects of the data analysis. In any case this is not something that could be uniformly applied to all cards and would only affect cards of prisoners towards the end of the 1947-1972 period. I could reconsider this at a later time if Stefan finds that ProSoft is too unyielding.

I hope that this is helpful. I believe that it is important to be able to keep the momentum of the project, and I therefore am hopeful that Stefan will find some way of negotiating the costs down. After finishing the scanning of cards in April, I had the strong feeling that the analysis would be substantial and meaningful although I am careful in emphasizing this too often since I realize that the project was conceived by me. You would probably consider me biased in this regard. We have certainly made every effort to ensure that accuracy is preserved at all points and without that the worth of the analysis would likely be moot.

With best wishes,

Marvin Makinen

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SVERIGES AMBASSAD
TEL AVIV

1998-05-04

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Delges:

Kabs

Von Dardel

Carl Persson

Magnusson, Riga

Anger

Wacz
Hallqvist, EC 2

Olson, El-ESER

Wallenberg-Törén

Amb Moskva

Amb Budapest

Dep 98-05-11

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G.O. / L

Kanslirådet Lage Olson
Enheten för Europeisk Integration

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Högtidlighållanden i Israel av Raoul Wallenbergs minne

Käre Lage,

I samband med det årliga högtidlighållandet till minne av Förintelsens offer uppmärksammades i olika sammanhang Raoul Wallenbergs insatser i andra världskrigets Budapest. Jag deltog i två av dessa.

På Holocaust Memorial Day, som i år inföll den 23 april, då atmosfären i landet präglas av djup förstämning och då all aktivitet upphör under flera minuters siren, hade en högstadieskola utanför Tel Aviv valt att i skolans årliga högtidlighållande lyfta fram Raoul Wallenbergs insatser i räddandet av judar. Ambassaden bjöds in för att motta ett Certificate of Honour i Raoul Wallenbergs namn, överlämnat av skolans elever. Föreställningen, som bestod i sång, dans och diktläsning, och som var mycket rörande, fokuserades helt på Wallenbergs insatser. En liten utställning hade därtill satts samman, och som prydde ingången till skolans aula. I publiken fanns förutom elever och skolans personal överlevare från Förintelsen, varav ungrare med anknytning till Raoul Wallenberg.

Kommunens borgmästare höll tal och tackade Sverige, "the blessed nation which bore Raoul Wallenberg, the greatest hero of humanity; the man who not only saved thousands of Jews but the honour of Man."

Den 26 april invigdes utställningen "Visas for Life" på Förintelsemuseum Yad Vashem i Jerusalem. Tillsammans med en handfull företrädare för ambassader, legationer och konsulat i andra

världskrigets Europa från bl a Japan, USA, Sydamerika och Schweiz, presenterades ambassadör Per Angers och Raoul Wallenbergs insatser för att utfärda skyddspass till ungerska judar. Utställningen inleddes med en ceremoni med anföranden och musik, där bl a direktören för Yad Vashem talade, samt fru Kate Wacz, ambassadör Angers personliga sekreterare. Svenska insatser i räddandet av judar fick därmed en framträdande belysning. Utställningens amerikanske initatör och producent Erik Shaul visade intresse för att föra utställningen till Sverige, och skulle återkomma till ambassaden i ärendet.

Hjärtligen hälsningar
Annika Hollqvist
Annika Hollqvist
andra ambassadsekreterare

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

Sid. 1 (8)

1998-05-12

Aambs Stefan Gullgren

Lage O: X

3

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

För: EC (Hallqvist)

Kopia: EI (Olson),

amb Riga

EC

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	EC

Re Wallenberg - brev från Susan Mesinai

(1 bil.)

Bifogar närslutet ett brev från Susan Mesinai, som häromdagen anlände till Moskva för att återuppta sina arkivundersökningar inom ramen för Wallenberg-utredningen. Mesinai's brev är ställt till amb Hans Magnusson och innehåller huvudsakligen resonemang och frågeställningar inför det fortsatta arbetet inom Mesinai's delprojekt. Därtill berörs dock även några allmänna överväganden som i sinom tid torde kräva departementets ställningstagande.

HIRDMAN

7
May 11, 1998

Ambassador Hans Magnusson
Swedish Embassy - Riga, Latvia

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Ambassador Magnusson:

I arrived on the 8th as planned and must say that I am extremely happy to be back at work. I felt very out of place while abroad because there was so much work to do here, starting with the need to catch up on my famous questions from the various files which I had seen during the first half of my work in the Prisoner Files.

I was disappointed not to have met with you today, as anticipated, but I understand that you will be arriving on the 20th and staying for a day or so. However glad I would have been to work with you then, I will be just as happy on the 20th and probably even better prepared. I also am hoping that we can use some of this time in between to narrow down what we are going to do together while you are here. I have some concerns of my own and you must have your goals as well.

LONDON RESEARCH/PARALLEL CASE TO RAOUL. I did make the stop over in London which I intended to go to the Public Records Office to copy materials related to a British officer arrested in January in Budapest whom the British Foreign Office determined had been definitely taken into the GULAG. There is a parallel here also in terms of the negotiations, or requests for clarification, attempts to address Stalin and/or Molotov, etc.. When you come, I will show you the materials I copied. There is more, but these are the essentials and more readily accessible. There is indication that he had contact with one Miss Peters at the Swedish Embassy in Budapest, perhaps the go-between for hiding important POWs. There is also an indication that he may have worked with my prisoner, Tibor Clement, whose case has proven quite invaluable to us. Since Clement was an extremely isolated Numbered Prisoner, for reasons unknown, the plot may well thicken at this point.

How close it brings us to Wallenberg himself may be another question. I know that this man worked with another escaped British officer, actually a South African Colonel, who was welcome into the trust of at least Misha Horthy to try to negotiate a separate peace with the Western powers (the case of Colonel Howie). While Howie stated that he never worked with Wallenberg, I know that he was kept out of certain inner circles (and was probably selected because he was somewhat of a loose cannon). Others with whom he worked, however, did have contact with Wallenberg and did participate in a kind of nationalist secret society of high ranking persons (including Bethlen) for the reconstruction of Hungary, political even more than economic. I have an eyewitness report from Hungary stating that Wallenberg was present at such meetings. The only relevant point at present is how deeply this incited Stalin's interest and/or paranoia re Wallenberg, Bethlen and others.

RESEARCH IN BRITAIN IN GENERAL. From the limited time I was able to spend in the archives in London, I saw evidence of a whole other intelligence initiative which, given Wallenberg's abilities and interests, may be much more to the point. I am hoping to spend at least two weeks researching it while there again to see where it brings us. There is however a tremendous amount of answers available in England, plus those to be declassified. Regarding this, you perhaps know that I have applied to Oxford to do my Ph.D. in history, related to this work, and am awaiting their decision. If the answer is yes, I will be basing myself there for the next several years and will divide my time between American, British and Russian archives (if my access continues, independent of funding questions).

ISSUES OF BRITISH DECLASSIFICATION. At the same time I spoke to Sir Sigmund Sternberg's office who called me in response to a fax I sent them from the Embassy regarding the question of declassification. Sir Sigmund evidently raised the question of this in important circles. The answer was that my request should be rephrased by the Swedish government. Basically it is a request to proceed in the British archives along the same lines as we have had special permission in Russia and in SAPO -- note taking, no publication without permission, etc. in the case of Russia. As I have at present the support of a handful of Lords with a direct interest in this case, at the right time (which is not now) I think this access could be achieved. I spoke with Lage about this today. He told me that the Swedish government had already placed several requests.

What I would like to do, in the future, is prepare a list of what I want to see -- which would require some initial indexing and so on. If then the Foreign Office (Martin, you or the appropriate person) could submit a cover letter to accompany it, with a copy to Sir Sigmund, I will be prepared to do the research. The best response seems always to be to targeted requests, rather than blanket declassification which may be too pre-mature -- particularly in the case of England. If, in the future, when this list is prepared, the appropriate Ambassador would submit it with a cover letter, I stand prepared to do the research on my own, providing you with copies of everything. I repeat this is for the future, but I bring it up now while it is fresh on my mind.

MEDICAL INVESTIGATION. Stefan informed me today, our first session back, that Dmitrieva is no longer the Ministress of Health as of Friday. I think there could even be a certain value in that change -- that is, we may do even better, depending upon who the new person is, and how much he reflects the new energy surrounding Yeltsin. Stefan and I discussed pressing for the completion of Phase One (medical files in conjunction with prisoner files from my MVD/FSB list) through MID. We will also place specific requests through Serbsky for them to search their records and see if any of the prisoners on our list were there. (Serbsky will require a letter from the Swedish government asking for their help and verifying that I work for the Swedish-Russian Working Group.. I will be very specific in my requests for a number of reasons -- not least of which is the amount of work which I face in any case in the remaining prisoner files and preparing the questions for the investigative files and those of the various Soviet agents on the list.

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SMOLTISOV. Lage forwarded to me the forensic materials related to Smoltsov's signature which contains, as you know, a medical check by Smoltsov of Leopold Okulicki from June 1945 determining, among other things, whether he was physically qualified to go to labor camp (as I understand it). Susanne Berger had already sent me a copy of this while I was in the States. The first thing I did upon my return to the Embassy was to check my notes, because I was quite sure that I had never seen this document before. There is one medical slip, page 18, with a routine examination from March, 1945 when Okulicki was first arrested, with a follow-up note in July of 1945. The signatures of the doctor on duty were described by my very discerning translators as illegible. I have no listing of a medical slip for June 1945, and certainly not one signed by Smoltsov. They all know who Smoltsov is, so I doubt they would miss something even resembling his name.

In the upper right hand corner of the Okulicki/Smoltsov document, which is where the page number is usually written, is the number 531 or 536. The file which I reviewed had only 128 pages. So I think that we can safely assume there is another file and, in this case at least, I would like to see it --- for arrest and sentencing reasons as well as for medical. Also, I was told by the heads of the Polish archives in London, Okulicki's letters to Stalin were in Russian. The ones which are in this file are in Polish, and are obviously drafts. The only reason I think they are there is that Okulicki spilt ink on some of the drafts and they put them in to prove his need for more paper.

I am concerned about this in terms of the nature and completion of the files which I am reviewing. We are pouring a tremendous amount of energy into this work and I would like to think that I am seeing the most concentrated version of the prisoner personal files. Until this document appeared, I was under the impression that what I was seeing was a selected consolidation of the different personal files. Now it would appear that the Okulicki file I am seeing is not of the calibre of the one reviewed in the early Nineties in the Polish Consulate in Moscow. So we are evidently not getting the better part of this deal. Given that we have agreed to once and once only, in important cases, we must have the correct material and the complete material.

In terms of the question of Smoltsov himself, the issues I raised in my memo written in haste en route to the airport, were questions. I had not taken any conclusive leaps as yet. However, as I said, I think it would be wise to address specific questions, to press further, go deeper on the basis of this information. I will be bringing it up in my Phase One Medical research in any case but this may take a long time. Where it involves Smoltsov, or questions involving Abakumov, etc. I hope that we can address these together when you come to Moscow.

Reviewing your letter to me of April 12 which I saw for the first time today, I was pleased to see that you had already explored the issues of Smoltsov, Mironov, Abakumov, etc. Hopefully this discovery of Dr. Tsitrinblat of the special MGB Medical Unit will open things up for us -- allow us to get more specific. Were you able to review Mironov's files or pursue that line of inquiry? Even though he was not of the status of Abakumov at that time, Mironov repeatedly reminded Abakumov of prisoners he was detaining without documenting their arrest and the like, so I think we

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can safely assume that he was critical of his policies. Or lack thereof. We should press on this.

KONDRASHEV. I understand that you are trying to meet with him. I hope that you will allow me to come, if he will meet with you, as I have a number of targeted Wallenberg questions resulting from his book and from my work in the Prisoner Files. The issue of the supposed 1.5 million dollar book deal reported by Susanne has been battled around among those of my closest friends who know the industry in Germany. They say that if such a deal exists, the house in question would have published it to alert other houses that they had pre-empted them. They also say that, at that price, the book would come out very very soon in order for the house to get their money's worth. (*They' in this case is the son of one of the top publishing magnates in Germany and a high-ranking editor of one of America's finest publications who has spent vast amounts of time doing research on related matters in Germany and who is very plugged in to the publishing world in Germany..)

My only concern is that if Kondrashev comes out with a book after the files have been closed to me (because of my agreement with the FSB) it will be too late to re-research the matter. I don't doubt that the man is well informed on the subject in question. I do seriously question how he could come out with the truth when certain people (whom you have also addressed in the past) are still alive who would have some real accountability. Even though I am very pleased with the cooperation extended to me by the archives, I am very aware that there is much that is not ready to be revealed. I feel that my work is in a sense a 'test case' and so I am not being strident about getting to the more sensational material. It is enough for me to see that a proper foundation is laid, one which is in touch with the reality of the Soviet investigations at that time. Especially since it resonates with American pre-Cold War initiatives, I feel that I am really privileged to be able to research this East and West.

I do intend to bring up this matter informally with my favorite archivist, simply to establish if there is any truth to the matter. And/or to put out an independent signal that if documents are being with-held from us but appear elsewhere, it will not look very good from a number of points of view. Other than that I'm not opposed to a publication that will elicit interest in the case -- only to one whose real purpose is to serve as a propaganda organ for something that is not the truth, or only partially true and is phrased in such a way that the reader draws very different conclusions than they would if the fuller picture were provided.

AGENDA FOR OUR MEETING IN MAY

I do hope that you will be coming to Moscow in any case, that your visit doesn't depend entirely on Kondrashev. I wasn't just looking forward to working with you. I responded very deeply to the question you put to me in London in early April about whether or not I thought we should begin taking up certain details with the Russians sooner rather than later. I think we should now while the momentum and energy is very enthusiastic, partially because it may shortcut our work -- at least in the case of certain registries and so on.

I. QUESTIONS/WORKING DOCUMENT. I also would like to show you my questions for the first half. I don't think it is a good idea to hand them over to you at this stage, but I want you to see how I am working -- and show you examples of our translations in Russian from which eventual submissions to the Russian side can be selected and drawn almost immediately.

These questions are a compilation of all the inquiries sparked by my reading. They are not the Final Report by any means, but rather the staircase to that product. It's basically a working document for the team. The questions exist in Russian for presentation to Mr. Vinogradov and Yuri Michaelovitch in such a form and at such a time as is deemed ready. Therefore, I think it very important that you look them over and we discuss them as soon as possible. I also want to hear from you what part of the material serves your purposes, so I can improve my reporting..

Until we iron out the issues of classification of my reports and the materials I submit to you and to Martin, I would rather keep the questions themselves in my possession and limit formal submissions to these weekly reports (summaries, overview) and to my actual report.

II. I would like to raise the question with you of FURTHER WITNESSES. This in a sense would be covered by the question of follow-up with the Russians, for example with the Butyrka Registry and the H list. So far there are about ten or twelve of these, I do not expect more than twenty. When we first began, Stefan understandably was reluctant to raise the subject. Now that we are at the half way point, we might wish to discuss whether or not it's the right time for the additions. They are, I think, all of them Budapest related and the justification for the request is quite strong. One of them would be the English officer referred to above, a few Hungarian resistance persons known to have worked with Wallenberg, and others related to van der Vaals with a strong RW connection.

III. TROPHY. This regards the future and can be discussed later, except that at some point SB will be submitting the Trophy File request and I want to make sure that my intentions in relation to this work are understood. Stefan told me when I began in December that Mr. Vinogradov was of the impression that the Trophy files, as confiscated documents, are not classified and there should be no problem. In that sense, then, we are only applying for a research card for access to that Font. As I know you want to submit this request all at once, I am waiting until Susanne has submitted her request for it to go along the usual channels.

There are a few prisoners whose importance and relevance has increased since reviewing the prisoner files -- A. Gerstenberg, for example. Some are on the prisoner list, some not but connected through my research in those files or related to them. I would like to talk to Mr. Vinogradov/Yuri Michaelovitch about the possibility of accessing these files (if indeed they are indexed and so easily recovered) so I can scan them for information that relate to my inquiry and Final Report. Obviously, the number of related files would be limited and would not involve the entire Prisoner File list. Secondly, the Trophy Files include the records of the Joint which I have long requested. They also include important memorandum related to MVD/NKVD

communications regarding prisoners of war during the critical period, especially around the March 1947 conference.

Finally there are specific questions that can be readily answered by accessing the prisoner kartatecha rather than requesting further files. These I have mentioned in previous correspondence. They involve submitting lists for confirmation and I would be willing to use some of my living money to pay a researcher of their designation to retrieve that information from the cards (if they will let me do that).

My point here is that I would like to move ahead to complete my work, rather than waiting for Susanne's arrival. And to make it known that I am waiting for the submission of her proposal so that I can go ahead and begin. I say this because I am working toward a finished product, which I always have in view. So we are really only talking about some loose threads in many cases. More serious research is afoot related to certain Balkan questions.

LONG RANGE PLAN. Susanne and Guy are very eager to access the Presidential archives. I am too but only after laying the foundation which I am presently preparing and then doing my analysis, which I hope will enable me to rephrase the questions in terms of the Soviet documents themselves, sketch the paper trail and give concrete examples of where to look (better we should see for ourselves, as for example the case of the Butyrka registry).

The only reason I am bringing this up now is that I wish to show you, when you come, how I think the pyramid I will have built and completed will take us into the next and the next level of research -- whether independently done or still through the Working Group. This is much more effective than parachuting into the Presidential Archives, if one can even access them, to see what's there. Although that too would be a delight some day.

I guess I feel compelled to say that I am here for the 'long haul', that I see this research continuing independently over the next several years, and I thank you again for this time. I am quite driven to take this work as far as I can over the next three months, and therefore would welcome your intercession with the Russian side to encourage them to provide certain follow up documents which would enable me to give some solid conclusions. And would welcome any on the spot suggestions of how to focus the work, although I already know more or less how the Final Report will be.

Certainly this is enough for one memorandum. I look forward to hearing from you. Specifically I would like to know what you have in mind for our meeting in Moscow so we can plan the best use of the time. Stefan suggested I might want to start working with you upon your arrival. Please let me know. I think we could keep busy for several concentrated hours at least -- our usual working sessions.

All the best,
Susan Mesina
Susan Ellen Mesina

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A FEW MORE LOOSE THREADS:

Weindorf: Marvin Makinen said that Richter identified the one we took to be Simonchuk as Weindorf (i.e., that he was the 'terrible man.') You can check it with him, but the comment related also to the fact that he was a Jew who appeared so very very German.

Richter: That there is classified material on Richter in Sweden I heard from Susanne. Whether or not it's true, I don't know but I am certainly interested in seeing it if it exists.

Wolfin: I am waiting for material from the SAPO Wolfin file to prepare my questions for the Prisoner Files here. Susanne said that Mr. Persson had made these files off limits. If that is the case, would he be so kind as to review the material and prepare a number of very cogent, strong questions that I can turn over to the Russian side. I need to have as clear an idea as possible of his work in Stockholm, or suspicions about the nature of that work. I had brought this up with Martin sometime ago.

Jacobssen: I have received the material from Tallinin and will try to get it translated from Estonian. However, I understand from Susanne that the Finnish Police turned over their debriefing of Jacobssen and other Finns to the Foreign Office. If so, I very much need to see materials on Jacobssen and on Pelkonen. In fact, it might not be a bad idea for us to put our heads together about Pelkonen when you are here.

The Butyrka Registry: It would seem that Alfred Gerstenberg was also passed from Lefortovo to Butyrka on the 30/31 of March 1950. For various reasons, this raises the likelihood of Wallenberg, if alive, being among them. Please please can we insist.

Amb. Astram is coming for the opening of his exhibit in June and I have asked if I could interview him about various matters from the war years. Would you pass this request on also to Stockholm —

Thanks
Susan



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
RIGA

Sid 1 (3)

1998-05-14

Handläggare: H Magnusson

Dnr:

u
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

(EC)

Avt.	Grupp	MSI
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u, a. /
Re Raoul Wallenberg - brev till Susan Mesinai

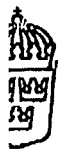
Till: EC (Hallqvist)

Kopia: EI (L Olson), amb Moskva ✓

(1 bil.)

Jag vore tacksam om bifogade brev kunde vidarebefordras till Susan Mesinai.

MAGNUSSON



EMBASSY OF SWEDEN
RIGA

2(3)

May 14, 1998
~~October 14, 1980~~

Ms Susan Mesinai

Dear Ms Mesinai,

Many thanks for your letter. I look forward to seeing you on the 21 May. It appears we will have at least half a day at our disposal, but I also hope it will be possible to arrange a meeting with Kondrashev, which you could attend as well. Furthermore I have asked for a meeting with Pitovranov and, in the morning of the 22 May, with Kosachev and Vinogradov.

As to the points raised in your letter I will now only respond to those that require some reaction before we meet. At our meeting, we would have to discuss at some length the nature and interpretation of your findings, what the next steps should be and, tentatively, the finalization of the research.

What you say about the nature and completeness of the files you are investigating is slightly worrying. This point we will have to discuss thoroughly when we meet, in order to establish whether it should be raised urgently with Vinogradov.

No, we have not reviewed Mironov's files ourselves, but we certainly requested the Russians to do it. I don't remember what they said.

As to the reported plans of Kondrashev (i.e. that he would now have the true story) I remain skeptical until convinced of the contrary.

Presentation of further witnesses we can discuss when we meet. I think there must be a solid motivation for bringing each up.

Address

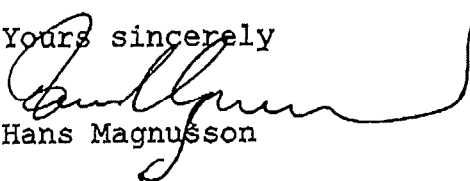
Telephone

Telefax

Telex

I completely agree with you that we should not rush ahead with the Presidential archive. Any new request for access must also be based on solid considerations and concrete details.

Yours sincerely


Hans Magnusson

1998-05-15

Aambs Stefan Gullgren

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

EC

Avt.	Grupp	NB
P	2	Eu ¹

För: EC (Hallqvist)

Kopia: EI (Olson),

amb Riga

a-a.
Ho

Re Wallenberg - nytt brev från Susan Mesinai

(1 bil.)

1. Översänder närslutet ytterligare ett brev från Susan Mesinai till ambassadör Hans Magnusson i Riga, inför dennes planerade besök i Moskva 20-22 maj. Brevet innehåller även en del överväganden av mer allmänt intresse.

2. Såsom framgår av Mesinais brev kommer hon att från mitten av nästa vecka tvingas göra ett uppehåll i sina undersökningar i FSB:s arkiv t f a att den arkivare som FSB har avdelat för hennes arbete i nästa vecka kommer att inleda sin semester. Vederbörande beräknas återträda i tjänst först 7 juli. Detta besked erhöll Mesinai först häromdagen när hon återupptog sitt arbete FSB:s arkiv. På fråga från henne meddelades samtidigt att någon ersättare till den aktuella arkivarien ej kunde tillhandahållas.

Vår egen tolkning av det inträffade är att det snarare handlar om traditionell sovjet-rysk brist på smidighet och planering än medveten och illvillig obstruktion från FSB:s sida av Mesinais undersökning. Mesinai kunde nämligen med tillfredsställelse konstatera att ett flertal av de dossierer som hon tidigare efterfrågat nu låg och väntade på henne i FSB:s arkiv - bl a några dossierer som på hennes begäran hade rekvirerats till Moskva från Vladimir. Mesinai kommer att använda de återstående

dagarna före arkivariens semester till att påbörja genomgången av detta nya arkivmaterial.

För att trots allt söka utnyttja Mesinai Moskva-vistelse så effektivt som möjligt kommer vi i början av nästa vecka att översända en begäran till den ryska sidan om att Mesinai ges möjlighet att genomföra ett antal kompletterande undersökningar i andra arkiv - i FSB-arkivariens frånvaro. Dessa undersökningar skulle bl a avse delar av kortregistren i Butyrka och Lefortovo-fängelsena samt helst även den första fasen av det planerade arbetet i Hälsovårdsministeriets arkiv - genomgång av vissa persondossierer. (Den officiella framställningen till Hälsovårdsministeriet överlämnades av oss via MID för snart en månad sedan.)

I vår nya framställning till MID kommer vi därtill givetvis att beklaga att Mesinai ej kan fullfölja sitt arbete i FSB:s arkiv enligt den tidsplan som den ryska sidan sedan lång har haft kännedom om.

HIRDMAN

May 14, 1998

Ambassador Hans Magnusson
Swedish Embassy - Riga

Dear Hans Magnusson:

It was good to get your fax and I will try to prepare -- not only for the meeting with Kondrashev but with Pitovranov (go through my different files and see if there are questions which could help narrow down and clarify his responsibility to the fate of certain prisoners before, during and after the Abakumov era. For your use if you do meet with him.)

As Stefan has no doubt informed you, Yuri Michaelovitch is going on vacation next week for two months (until July 7th). This means that the new files -- seven from Vladimir -- are the last we will see until his return because he has oversight on our work. I was not too rattled by this turn of events because I have a monumental amount of work to do in completing the working questions from the first half, preparing my investigative questions and others for files such as Abakumov, medical files for certain prisoners on the list, and to tie up a number of loose threads such as Vladimir transport. This also includes my own requests for the Trophy files which will be repeated, presumably next week, when Susanne Berger promises to send you her Trophy request. I have enumerated these in the attached draft.

I prepared a draft memo of my requests because I see no reason why this should be any more than a change in the order of procedure, and possibly a helpful one at that. Please will you help me in this in your meetings with Kosachev and Vinogradov so that I can access as much as possible. As this means also that I will be staying here into September and as my visa expires July 8th, I thought I would work very hard...go out around the 22nd of June to London and/or Budapest to do some more related research there and then return to begin working with Yuri Michaelovitch. I tell you all this because I will need your support in making the present time a successful stage in this work so that I can launch into the Final Report as soon as the data is collected. The analysis as I have said before is ongoing, progressive, with the questions as a working tool but they do not constitute the report.

Regarding the quality of files, Yuri Michaelovitch and I discussed the Okulicki Smoltsov document question today. He has taken a copy and is checking to see if it is in Okulicki's investigative file and said he hoped to have an answer by Monday. If not, it's most likely in Smoltsov's own file which I think we should have the right to see cover to cover, in order to establish the nature of the kinds of problems he would touch. The Russian side has been kind enough to turn over Jankowski's file. This does have a medical report signed by Smoltsov, dated in a manner similar to Okulicki....March, 1945 (initial intake) with a July 1945 update. This means that the medical report I have for Okulicki (page 18) might also be his, but signed by someone else giving only the first few letters so it is not recognizable as Smoltsov. (His signature is distinctive). We compared the two documents -- the one submitted to

forensically establish Smoltsov's signature is called a Doctor's Report (as opposed to Medical Report). This makes me wonder if it is not going from Smoltsov to some administrative office somewhere. Investigative file will tell.

My real concern is not only the fact that I expect many missing documents to be in the Investigative File but the answers to the Soviet line of inquiry in interrogation, etc. are there....which will mean that just about all my questions will be answered by that level of file, not what we are seeing. For example, as Marvin was quick to note....we have tons of cover sheets about letters being transmitted, but the texts themselves are missing. So we know little except in the important cases of the Borashnikov/Kartashov instructions to Mironov and Ionov which are revealing on the ration/transport/special contingent level.

Then there is the question of grouping of prisoners. I can show that the groups exist (I already have broken down a number of them) but we need to get into the investigative text to understand the motivation in the grouping. I can confine my questions to very specific documents and a limited number of them which can be selected from my encyclopedia of questions.

Because Yuri Michaelovitch tends to answer questions in the form of yes/no, date of birth, death, execution or repatriation rather than anything which would allow interpretation, it would be really invaluable if --- in certain key cases, such as Gfroerner which was already offered to me when I arrived -- we be allowed to review the investigative file. Either that or the Russian side should copy the text of those interrogations that refer to the questions. To elicit the most effective response, we will need to go over the questions together at some point and I should communicate first with you on the importance of these documents to the long range goal for me -- which is to put the question of Wallenberg's survival and/or whereabouts under a microscope for the period 1945 until the Gromyko Memorandum, using the prisoners movements as a kind of crutch to do so. This is a rather time-consuming intermediate step for which I apologize, but I don't know any way around it.

By the way, I have a few more names for the transfer from Lefortovo to Butyrka on March 30, 31..1950 for which I am requesting the registry. They include Gerstenberg and Schoerner and a number of prominent military figures. This is of interest to me also because it resonates with something Larina said about the occupant of Cell II-49, that he went out when all the generals put on their medals and left. Given that Gerstenberg and Schoerner went to Butyrka on the same day in March 1950, then were sentenced on the same day February 1952 (as was Gfroerner around that time), how far does the parallel go in terms of others considered important in that group? I have also noted that the other key date for transfer from Lefortovo to Butyrka was April 4-5, 1950.

Finally, I must ask an important favor as Ambassador to Latvia. The Komi sighting which I have on tape and transcript makes mention of Munters and Wallenberg in a special camp, also mentioned in connection with Bogdanos (who is also a Balt). I had hoped that Vladimir would send Munters file but they did not, even though I have been told that it's there. I need to know as soon as possible if he was repatriated,

when and whether the Latvians have his file for review. I know he wasn't always at Vladimir and it will be very helpful to document that particular file as fine tuned as possible. Here too Larina made reference so I need to see if all these times coincide. We are talking in terms of a camp (or a blank space in a prison file, because these prisoners were of a special category) somewhere between 1949 and 1953. I would like to go to Komi for an overnight to interview the witness sometime in June at my expense so if some skeletal sense of Munters GULAG movements could be provided by the Latvian authorities I would have a clearer sense of what to ask and/or whether or not there could conceivably be any truth to that side of the story.

I look forward to seeing you on the 21st. If you are meeting with K and V on the morning of the 21st, please make sure to meet with me on the night of the 20th. As no files will be shown unless I am in the archives, I need also to be as clear as possible about the hours --- once this is clear to you. After next week, my long independent work begins until Yuri Michaelovitch returns in July and I must be in the archives as often as I -- not only for myself but so Gennadi K. can provide a second opinion.

All the best,



Susan Mesina

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

Sid. 1 (1)

1998-05-15

Aambs A. Wallberg

(EC)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

P	2	Eu ¹
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För: UD-EC (Hallqvist)

Kopia: UD-EI (Olson),

amb Riga

a.a. / Ho

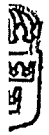
**Re Raoul Wallenberg - samtal med inrikesminister
Sergej Stepasjin**

Vid ett möte idag med nytilträde inrikesministern
Sergej Stepasjin tog jag upp Wallenberg-ärendet.

Efter att ha framfört den svenska sidans tack för
MVD:s tillmötesgående i fråga om undersökningar i
Vladimir och Moskva, framhöll jag att vi samtidigt
såg fram emot ett fortsatt gott samarbete avseende
den avslutande fasen av Vladimir-undersökningen
samt genomgången av persondossierer.

Stepasjin svarade att man inte skulle ställa upp
några hinder för dessa undersökningar. Den ryska
sidans inställning stod här fast - man skulle även
fortsättningsvis visa full öppenhet i ärendet.

HIRDMAN



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
RIGA

Sid 1 (3)

1998-05-25

R18

Handläggare: H Magnusson

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

EC

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu 1

Re Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet.

Till: EC (Hallqvist)
Kopia: EI (L Olson), amb Moskva

Jag vore tacksam om bifogade brev kunde vidarebefordras av Moskvaambassaden till Susan Mesinai. Mesinai har fött mig framföra sin stora tacksamhet över det stöd hon får från ambassaden (främst S Gullgren).

Såsom överenskoms med Kosatjev och Vinogradov kommer Mesinai att författa en interimrapport med redovisning av viktigare slutsatser hittills samt de mest relevanta uppföljningsfrågorna

Övrigt:

- I samtalet med Kondrasjov (uppteckning kommer så småningom) framkom att den MGB-officer som till honom 1947 uppgav att RW skjutits hade för- och fadersnamnen Aleksander Vasiljevitj. Vi bör be Vinogradov fastställa fullständig identitet resp. om han är i livet. Kanske framgår efternamnet av de intervjuprotokoll som förvaras hos Martin Hallqvist.

- Susanne Berger sprider olika uppgifter om det SÄPO-material hon går igenom. Bl a hävdas att Otto Danielsson ända till sin död aktivt sysselsatte sig med utväxlingsaffären RW-Wennerström. Vore det inte angeläget att UD (Hallqvist eller jag själv i sommar) fick tillgång till samma material?

Amb. Riga

Sid 2 (3)

-Frågor inför mötet med Aleksander Jakovlev:
1/Hur långt har arbetet med de politiskt förföljda kommit? Undersökningar i psykiatriska kliniker?
2/Har kommissionen obegränsat tillträde till arkiven?Fond Op 451? Presidentarkivet? Synpunkter på hur wallenbergarbetsgruppen ännu en gång kan förvissa sig om att inget ytterligare av intresse finns i detta arkiv.
3/ Vad vet Jakovlev om aviserad publicering av Stalindokument?

MAGNUSSON



EMBASSY OF SWEDEN
RIGA

150 25)

May 25 1998

Ms Susan Mesinai

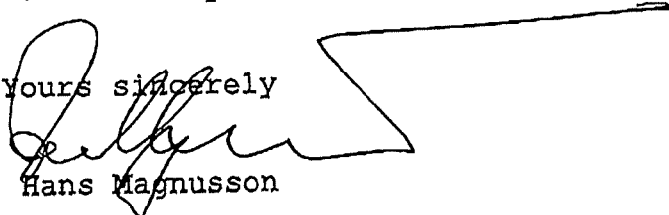
Dear Ms Mesinai,

I really appreciated the possibility we got to go through the present state in our investigation. From this discussion, as well as from the papers with questions you gave me, I can see that you are making a very solid and thorough job. I look forward to see your interim report with priority follow-up questions.

As to the questions you have written on the basis of your study of the prisoner files, I understand that these are such that occurred to you while reading and discussing the contents of the files, and that the questions that will be given to the Russian archive experts will be more selective. It is obvious that we can not hand over the whole lists of questions to the Russian side and ask them to give answers to all of them. My opinion is that most of them go far beyond the immediate interest and scope of our investigation to try to establish a paper trail and relevant analogies. If you could try to reduce the number of questions to below 20% of the present number, thus selecting the most important ones, I think continued Russian cooperation will be more easily guaranteed.

If you need further comments from my side as to which questions I think should be given priority I am willing to give you that, but for the time being I wait for any additional response from your side.

Yours sincerely



Hans Magnusson

Address

Telephone

Telefax

Telex

1998-05-21

HIER :

HÄR ÄR INFO OM

RAOUL WALLENBERG'S ÖDE

DET ÄR HÄMTAT FRÅN ARKIVET

WALLENBERG'S BIOGRAFI OM

ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAG.

MIN FAR LEIÐ BÖKK VAR

MICKET MÅNA VÄN MED

ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAG.

HAN ARBETAR E JOH

HENNES ÖVERSÄTTARE ?

BOKJÄN AV 1930-TALET

HAN HAR BEKÄNNT

АТТ АНКАДИЈ ВАШ БЕЛС

БИОГРАФИ АН МЕКЕТ

ТРОУФАДИЗ -

ТАЗ НАН ПАТАТ МЕД

АНКАДИЈ ВАШ БЕЛС

МУСТАК 1 ПАНИ. ТАЗ НАН

ИУФРАКЕРАТ ИЕЛУЕ ОМ

АТТ ТАЗ КОМУЕН АТТ

КОУТАКТА МЕДИА.

АНКАДИЈ ВАШ БЕЛС ТЕЛЕФОН

НУММЕН АН 00933.1.

45 66 45 31.

ANSVARIG PÅ UD ÅR

MARTIN HALLQVIST

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MIN ADRESS OCH TEL ÅR

SOM FÖLJER

LARS BJÖRKE

ÅSÖG. 1925

216 32 STHLM

TEL. 641 69 37

MITT PERSONKONTO HOS

NORDBANKEN ÅR:

5612 09-0076

Medvetandet om att hennes bedrift var världshistorisk fördunklades av två omständigheter. Hon dekorerades visserligen med ännu en orden men varken Stalin eller Molotov hörde av sig utan in-skränkte sig till att tacka kung Gustaf, som under de utdragna för-handlingarna med finnarna vänt sig till Ryti och rekommenderat att Finland snarast skulle sluta fred. Detta tack kunde hon inte framföra, eftersom vänstra benet inte lydde henne och man enligt protokollet måste stå upp vid audiens.

Den andra omständigheten var långt bittrare. På Stalins order drogs den 8 juli 1944 ett streck över allt hon en gång lyckats ge-nomdriva: från och med nu accepterades bara registrerade äkten-skap; skilsmässor åtföljdes av en förnedrande byråkratisk proce-dur; utomäktenskapliga barn miste alla rättigheter; faderskap fick inte längre fastställas genom rättgång och det blev omöjligt att kräva underhåll av den som inte erkänt faderskapet. Stalins förord-nung — en nästan ordgrann kopia av Hitlers — hade till syfte att sti-mulera barnafödandet för att kompensera de enorma förlusterna under kriget.

Samtidigt begärde Moskva in nya upplysningar om "den sann-skyldiga svenska dynastin", Wallenbergs. Kollontaj meddelade allt hon visste: att Marcus bror Jacob hade gjort stora affärer med Tyskland genom att reexportera tyska varor till andra länder och dessa länders varor till Tyskland. Han hade också bidragit till att placera tyskt kapital i Latinamerika för den händelse Tyskland skulle lida nederlag.

De hemliga operationer, som planerades i Krenl och Lubjanka, fick varken Kollontaj eller någon annan upplysningar om, men ef-tersom hon hade behov av viss information begärde hon att få den samtidigt som hon rapporterade om att en släkting till Marcus Wal-lenberg, den unge arkitekten Raoul Wallenberg, rest i ett special-uppdrag till Budapest, där han anställts vid svenska ambassaden. Hans uppgift var att rädda de omkring 100 000 ungerska judar som skulle deporteras och förintas. Bidrag till detta hade lämnats av mäktiga amerikanska finansmän av europeisk härstamning lik-som av olika humanitära fonder. Det rörde sig om regelrätt köpslä-

ende, och för att kunna genomföra sitt uppdrag måste Raoul stå i kontakt både med officiella tyska representanter i Ungern liksom med nazistisk underrättelsetjänst.

I dag är det möjligt att rekonstruera det logiska och psykologiska sambandet mellan vissa fakta, som skenbart saknade berörings-punkter. Just då hade Stalin spelat ut "det judiska kortet". För att locka judiskt storkapital till det krigshärjade landet hade han släppt ut ett falskt rykte om att en judisk republik skulle upprättas på Krim, och på olika sätt flirtade han med utländska kretsar som var beredda att nappa på den kroken. Informationerna om Wallenber-garnas mäktiga inflytande på svensk politik gav Stalin, Beria och andra som planlade operationen äregiriga förhoppningar om att de genom Raoul, som de såg som en tänkbar arvtagare till dynastin, skulle kunna påverka svenska myndigheter, banker och inflytseri-ka judiska kretsar både i USA och andra länder. Kollontaj hade ing-enting med själva värvningsaktionen att skaffa, men hennes entusi-astiska rapporter var en av källorna till Stalins plan.

Trots sin skenbara vertlöshet var Lubjankaplanen ganska ordi-när. I varje fall skilde den sig föga från likartade företag, som gång på gång gett resultat. Om man kunnat få mycket framstående skan-dinaviska politiker som Sveriges socialminister Gustav Möller och dennes hustru journalisten Else Kleen liksom kända författare, ak-törer, konstnärer och vetenskapsmän att gå Moskas ärenden — varför skulle en diplomat från en bankirfamilj då undgå det ödet? Man besöt att först bearbeta Raoul med smicker och vädja till hans ädelmod och humanitet för att, om det inte fick någon effekt, över-gå till hot och uppressning. Man hotade med att han skulle "avslöj-as" som dubbelagent (han hade förhandlat med det tyska underrät-telseväsendet), men när det klumpiga värvningsförsöket misslycka-des blev det genom en ödets tragiska ironi två judiska bödlar som i ett sovjetiskt fängelse avrättade denne man som räddat tiotusentals judar. Överste Grigorij Majranovskij, en så kallad professor i medi-cin, och överstelöjtnant Dmitrij Kopeljanskij injicerade det dödan-de gifet i Raouls kropp.

Utan att känna till vad som skedde i Budapest tog Kollontaj itu med sina memoarer. Redan den första, hårt beskurna versionen skicka-

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

Sid. 1 (4)

1998-05-28

Aambs Stefan Gullgren

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

(EC)

Avd.	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ¹

För: EC (Hallqvist)

Kopia: EI (Olson), rekryfax amb Riga

✓

Re Wallenberg - brev från Susan Mesinai

(1 bil.)

Närslutet ett brev från Susan Mesinai om vissa överväganden inför hennes fortsatta arbete inom ramen för Wallenberg-utredningen. Brevet, som är ställt till amb Magnusson i Riga, innehåller ett antal konkreta frågor till honom men berör som vanligt därtill vissa frågor som torde kräva departementets ställningstagande.

HIRDMAN

46
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a.a. / H

May 27, 1998

FACSIMILE TO: Ambassador Hans Magnusson
Swedish Embassy, Riga

3 pages

FROM: Susan Mesina, Moscow

Dear Mr. Magnusson:

Thank you so much for your facsimile which I received today, although Lage had forewarned me of its contents -- not that I am surprised (about your comment on the questions). I am especially grateful for your coming to have this working day. Even though it was hard to catch up in only a few hours, I think we cleared the essential issues and clarified our direction, for the next few weeks and until the report is done.

In relation to this, I already started my Preliminary Report over the weekend. It was there that I understood quite clearly that there really is no reason to hand over such meticulous questions to the Russian side -- particularly when such painstaking questioning projects the very overbearing quality of a legal proceeding. The Preliminary Report, by giving a sketch of the findings in a very strong context, manages to tightly present the essentials of what we need to see, both missing files and the kinds of follow-up I defined, in a way that could lead to a positive spirit. At least I hope so. A lot will depend upon their willingness to deal with the three possibilities I have lined up and the materials I see as essential to a proper evaluation.

So, in terms of the questions and the Russian side, I am perfectly prepared to narrow them down to less than 20%. What I would like to do -- continue writing the questions in English as a way of putting the material down and forcing some form of consolidation per file, essential to both my thinking and building process. Not translate them into Russian which is hard on the budget in any case, until such time as specific questions are determined to be of importance. Gennadi is going to do some additional research and present what he considers the most pertinent findings of certain files and for this we will translate his work from Russian into English. In short, all the information will come this way rather than going out. The questions will remain my working manual with the understanding that if you ever need to see something you can.

It would be helpful if you would take the documents I sent you and mark up a copy with notes and send it back to me, preferably by fax straight to Stefan. This will enable me to see your response in the sense of what you find interesting, what you think is irrelevant, or where you have further questions, or where you don't really understand the question, or where the relevance is unclear. (Gennadi's comment the other day was that I understand all the issues very well; where I need help is in phrasing the questions in Russian in a way that conveys the full body of knowledge (doesn't appear naive or awkward) Also, ideas you might have for follow up or documents you have seen which relate to this, where I might not have made that connection since there is a tremendous amount of material to fit together here.

Bear in mind that some of the questions were for the various investigative files of those related to Budapest.

I wanted to get back to you about Van Der Waals, particularly now that I am going through the materials handed over from the Russian side and translating those documents I don't have. You read my questions on Van Der Waals and asked me, while we were sitting in the library, what follow up action I would take. I said None, but I was wrong. I would like to follow up on the connection I drew at the end between the so-called list from Moscow prisons that gave Langfelder's death date as 1948 and the follow up sometime after his death on Van Der Waals documents -- i.e. whether or not this was related to compiling such a list. There is also the very real question of Van der Waals death in the context of the Oggins document. Van der Waals died, supposedly of tuberculosis. But the boots and the hat may well precede an execution. I have no intention of getting lost in the maze created by the question of what death certificates are real and what not, but in this case I would like to ask pertinent questions because I think it weighs things also toward the Russian claim on Wallenberg and on Langfelder. You will see what I mean when you receive my Preliminary Report, which will no doubt go through a few drafts before going to MID.

You should know by the way that there was a 'miraculous' change of spirit after your visit. On Friday, the MVD archivist asked me when we wanted to come in on Monday (we were supposed to stop on Friday) and what other files we needed. So we were able to work on Monday and Tuesday and complete to our satisfaction the seven files from Vladimir which were turned over to us. I strongly recommend that we continue to press for files from Vladimir because they are different than the more general files we have seen from Moscow and have a direct bearing on Raoul's possible presence there. The result was a bit of a discussion in which it was concluded that I would give Sergey, the MVD archivist, a priority list so he could get a head start in piling up files for July since he is not free to hand over archives to anyone without permission and this must be obtained from Vinogradov. I also saw Kozochov (?) of MID at the ZOIA art opening and he was most kind and dispensed with the Mrs. Mesinai label that has been with me for these many years. I suspect, but have no proof, that the prospect of a Preliminary Report has lent some excitement to all this. In any case, the spirit is definitely enthusiastically. Same from the Memorial side. Gennadi has been these past few days really purposeful, definitely has his thinking cap on and is taking some initiative, always asking permission of course. So we will see.

Apart from this, received a fax from Susanne regarding the Okulicki/Smoltsov problem and the question of her submission on the Trophy and various interests we have in common. I see this as primarily a facilitation question and leave it to you. She wants to put the MGB Transport Registry as a separate submission.... Since it comes from the Emergency Lubyanka Registry, I intended to put it with along with the MBG Medical Unit of Dr. Tsitrinblat and a few other units which appear on the lengthy interrogation registry where Wallenberg's name is at the top/Number 33. Basically, I had already planned to give a list of registries with very specific dates and reasons as part of my Preliminary Report in hopes that the Russian side would take the initiative. She wants to see the Transport Registry herself. We also overlap on

the question of Lefortovo cards. I have already mentioned a short list of those prisoners who give eyewitness reports or who serve as follow up or fillers in cells in several letters to the Russians which I was going to explain in my Preliminary Report. She would like to see the whole registry. Together, as a compromise if need be, we had compiled a list of about one hundred cards.

Is there a way to let me do my specific request, targeted in the context of my report, and if this fails work it out so that the whole registry can be approached at a later date? Either that, or the solution is for the Russian side to xerox the appropriate cards front and back.....or pages in registry and the xerox copies can be shared among the various members of the larger Group on both sides.

Re the Okulicki file question, she has quoted the page numbers where Smoltsov's name appears on documents. They are Pages 18 and 53B. Page 18 is a medical report....the name of Smoltsov on the version I saw is illegible....as I said before, Smoltsov's signature is distinctive as we all know. Page 53B, if it exists in the file I saw, would have to be a rather small slip since that section are all interrogation slips matching the typed list of interrogations (plus some). On the outside chance that we made a mistake, someone is going to have to check all three files.....Okulicki personal that I saw, the investigative file and whatever place one finds Smoltsov doctor reports. But that can well wait until July. Otherwise we may have two different kinds of personal files, which you may have realized from my questions, definitely existed. Whether they still do, I don't know.

The card I saw in the back of Patadaridze's file with the caption 'Isolation List' is called a *Cell Card*. We still think it is maintained by the head of the Corpus. Still interesting. Also the forms from Vladimir which have the place to mark Group _____ Sector _____ Alphabet _____ are filled out by a Special Office in the MGB. Not all Vladimir Prison forms have that place to fill out. It is called Form Number 2.

Finally, I would like to write a letter to Kondrashev ... as I have his address.... thanking him and following up with certain external questions he and I touched upon as historians, related to Raoul's work, but not to that interrogation on that day. It won't get in the way of my promised work.

Did you take the Komi video? Andrey is willing to fly out and do a second interview at ARK expense if you have any questions.

REGARDING STOLIAROV AND ABAKUMOV. His phone number is written inside the book so that you could reach him directly if you wanted. Unfortunately Svetlana lost her copy of the number and he is waiting to hear from us for a meeting. Please would you send me the phone number so we can keep him on the line. And let me know if you have any questions and if so would you prefer to ask him directly or should we do this in stages? I will have to get ready at some point because the questions must be ready by July for them to be answered properly.

All the best and my thanks again.....
Susan Mesinai

Susan

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
MOSKVA

Sid. 1 (3)

1998-05-29

Aambs Stefan Gullgren

(EC)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

AVD.	Grupp	NIS
P	2	Eu ¹

För: EC (Hallqvist)

Kopia: EI (Olson),

amb Riga ✓

Re Wallenberg - veckorapport från Susan Mesinai

(1 bil.)

Vidarebefordrar närslutet en veckorapport från Susan Mesinai, huvudsakligen baserad på hennes genomgång under den senaste veckan av kopior av de ryska arkivdokument som vi på svensk sida erhållit under åren.

HIRDMAN

May 29, 1998

FACSIMILE TO: Ambassador Hans Magnusson, Riga
FROM: Susan Mesinai

Friday Report

Dear Hans Magnusson:

I will be having lunch with Mr. Stoliarov on Thursday, an introductory 'schmooze' based on the outline I have from Svetlana of what's in his book. It would be helpful if you had some specific questions for him, based on what you have read -- or scanned -- in the Russian. I know you will be busy with your delegations, but I must prepare those questions for Yuri Michaelovitch's return and so would like to move ahead.

I also must prepare the questions on Wolfin. As I may have mentioned, if his Vladimir card says 'Swedish Spy' --- that usually translates, working for Swedish Intelligence. Should I call Carl Persson directly to ask him if he could suggest any questions? This may not necessarily solve the problem, since Swedish Intelligence means moreI imagine....military oriented, especially given Wolfin's own GRU background. So I welcome help from Stockholm. In the meantime, I am going to try to do some preliminary study of his role as a Vladimir informant.

I have faxed the original list of files in Russian to Sergey Pavlov, the MVD archivist. He is trying to locate the files for July and has promised to call back in a week, after he has been to the Special Archive, to let us know the result. I must repeat that the files of Bethlen, Marek, and Feller have already been seen. I do not know what is the problem with them. And there are still other files at Vladimir which should be forthcoming. I think you must notify them officially about Kruminsch.

Finally, we are now translating the documents which were turned over by the Russian side. I have gone through them twice, but *I do not see anything which indicates where Wallenberg sat after he came back to Internal Prison in March 1947. Lage also called me about this and he too seemed to be having a problem.* Also missing, from among the interrogations, is the Langfelder interrogation sheet which you DID give me.

The one question I do have: there is among the graphics an interrogation registry entry for Number Seven. It is signed to the right by someone I do not know, Andrey thought that it might be the Warden or interrogator but obviously we cannot be sure. The question is: *why did they give it to you at all? What did they expect it to show? That Raoul was Number Seven? Or that whoever this was sat in Cell Number Seven at that time?* It is very important to me to understand their rationale and also I think we need to know when.

I was very impressed by the Interrogation histories they turned over to you which include some Hatz (missing from his personal file) and Gerstenberg. Had you brought him up or did they volunteer this information? It seems to me that there has been a real effort on the Russian side to research and volunteer relevant information.

Regarding the Komi tape, I am going to send Andrey to interview the witness if you have any questions. He won't be going before the second week in June, however.

Something important which you may or may not have known: when I discussed with Gennadi why Jankowski's sentence is re-presented after the initial 1945 sentencing of eight years, stating that he should go to an internat rather than exile or a special camp.....Genna said that Jankowski was considered to be an 'especially dangerous criminal' (to be distinguished from 'especially important matter or person' or 'especially grave matter') Evidently, in 1948, an order was issued which stated that such 'especially dangerous criminals'....involving terrorists, saboteurs and counter-revolutionaries, as well as those labelled spies -- upon the completion of their sentence were not to be released but were to be sent either into exile or to a special labor camp.

This has direct bearing on the cases of Jankowski, Shulgin, Pataridze, Konoye, the Helmut Schneider I mentioned to you, Gfrorener if his death sentence was overturned, and quite possibly Raoul. In any case, it is part of the paper work for the eternally detained, if not the disappeared. Gennadi is now looking for the order and will fax it to me. This is one of the factors which I will mention in my Preliminary Report.

And P.S. I found Langfelder's possessions quite interesting -- particularly the instruments, not all of which are used to fix one's car.

With all best wishes,



Susan Ellen Mesinai