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SOURCE METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2008

EGFA-6973

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

Sep 16, 1955

TO: Chief of Base, Frankfurt]:2

FROM: COS, Germany

SUBJECT: HERBIE/Su, part

REMARKS: Personality Data

REF: HSTW-591

1. Herewith transmitted, in two copies each, are the biographical reports requested in the reference on Viola SANDBOOS, Richard BARR, and Rudolf von WERSCHL (concerning Wallenberg). The debriefing was by

2. The attached material allegedly represents the sum total of source's knowledge on this subject. Source's information on SANDBOOS and BARR came entirely from these individuals themselves; source's knowledge of Wallenberg came primarily from von WERSCHL.

Approved: [Signature]

14 September 1955

Attachments: HERBIE, as stated above.

Distribution:
4-COS w/atts in duplicate (HERBIE) ENCL 8
3-COS, Germany w/att - single copy

*File
Wallenberg*

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

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

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

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

5. She went to the address in Prague specified in the letter, and lived there with a family for several weeks, but no one contacted her. One day a man came to see her who said that he was a member of the German Gestapo. He told her that the Gestapo knew all about her, but that she had nothing to fear. She was instructed to stay at the same place in Prague and wait for a Gestapo assignment.

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6. Several weeks later she was arrested by the Gestapo, and spent about two weeks in prison. She was treated well and given good food, and she freely told the whole story of how she had been sent out of the Soviet Union. She was released under the condition that she would not leave Prague. The Gestapo gave her money for living expenses.

7. When the Germans left Prague and the Soviet Army arrived, she was arrested during a document check and sent to a prison in Kiev or Kharkov. She was tried for illegal crossing of the Soviet border since though her passport stated she was a Soviet citizen, she had been educated in Prague. She did not say anything about the courses she had taken or about her having been sent to Germany, and her interrogators did not refer to this. She was given a five-year sentence and sent to a labor camp in Noril'sk.

8. Source met SANDROOS in November or December 1950 in Dudinka. Prior to coming to Dudinka she had spent five years in Noril'sk, and after her release from camp, worked several months in a Noril'sk accounting office. In Dudinka she worked first as a hairdresser and then as an assistant to the planning official in a construction office. In Dudinka she had the status of an exile (osyl'naya).

9. Source made SANDROOS's acquaintance at the home of a Finn. In 1951 she married an Estonian named Lembit Tullus, but retained her own last name after the marriage. The marriage was not registered since Tullus was already married. A daughter was born in 1952. In the summer of 1954 she and Tullus were released from exile. Tullus went to Estonia and SANDROOS was sent to Soviet Karelia. When source left Dudinka she was waiting for her travel documents (dokumenty na otravku).

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

11. Source met her in Petrosavodsk in December 1954 after his release. She now lives in Kortavala in Soviet Karelia. Source has her address at [redacted]. She is working in a textile factory. She would like to continue studies in the institute, but at present that is not possible since she was in prison. She speaks Russian, German, Finnish and English. She understands Estonian, and also speaks it a little. Her political convictions are anti-Soviet.

12. Source received a letter from her in June 1955 sent directly from Karelia, and he answered her through a relative in Canada. Viera SANDROOS's mother lives in a home for invalids on the island of Valaam in Lake Ladoga. One of her mother's sisters lives in Canada. Source wrote to the aunt in Canada, who forwarded the letter to SANDROOS's mother.

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John Richard

1. Source met him in the prison in Vladimir in April 1950, and Dahn was sent to Dudinka together with him.

2. Dahn is of German extraction. He was born 27 September 1886. He lived in Finland from 1901 until his arrest in 1945, and had Finnish citizenship. Until 1940 he lived in Viipuri, Finland (Vyborg), where he owned an import firm which dealt in grain, fruits, coffee, and other products. When Viipuri was ceded to the Soviet Union, he moved to Helsinki.

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

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

5. At present Dahn lives in Helsinki, Finland. He is married and has two children. His health is poor since he has a heart condition.

Von Yetschl, Rudolf, Freiherr

DOB: 04. 1924

Von Yetschl was in Butyrskaya prison in Moscow in the summer of 1945. At that time he was about 22 or 23 years old. He told source that his brother was a Hungarian military attache in London. He said that he had been connected with British Intelligence and with the Gestapo, but claimed that he had actually worked only for British Intelligence. He also stated that he had travelled to Moscow together with the Swedish diplomat Wallenberg, who, like he, had been arrested in Budapest upon the arrival of the Soviet troops. Wallenberg had been the Secretary of the Swedish embassy in Budapest and the representative of the Swedish Red Cross. Source did not meet Wallenberg himself, but he learned from other prisoners that Wallenberg had actually been in Moscow in the spring of 1945, and had first been in Lubianka prison. In 1955 source was told by a returnee from the Soviet Union that Wallenberg had been in the prison in Vladimir in 1954.

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