

DISPATCH

CLASSIFICATION
S E C R E T

PROCESSING ACTION

TO	Chief, European Division	XX	NO INDEXING REQUIRED
INFO.			ONLY QUALIFIED DESK CAN JUDGE INDEXING
FROM	C		DISPATCH
SUBJECT	STATION/Operations Raoul WALLENBERG		
ACTION REQUIRED - REFERENCES A.R. FYI			
<p>Forwarded herewith for Subject's 201 are the latest reports from the Swedish press concerning his purported fate.</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; margin: 20px 0;">[3]</p>			
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Att to CSSA15457

WALLENBERG AND BJORSELUND IN 1955 -- Document # 10, 11 Oct 66

Raul Wallenberg died on 19 or 20 August 1955 in a hospital of a prison camp at a small railroad station Picma in Siberia. The administrative center of the camp was located in the city of Krasnoyarsk west of Irkutsk. Among the prison records in Wallenberg's death certificate, ^{could certainly be found} or "sten" which the Russians called the post mortem record. The Russian authorities only need to look in these records to finally give a clear answer on the Wallenberg case.

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

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

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

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

My friend did not know anything else.

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

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

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

"Do you know where he was going?"

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

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

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

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

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

Att to CSSA15457

WALLENBERG FORGOTTEN BY SWEDISH POLICE -- DeWens Exhibitor, 17 Oct 66

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

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

"Now everyone is concerned," said the lively 73-year old whom Stalin had not succeeded in breaking.

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

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

Later Boris Bjorkelund naturally had read about Wallenberg but he had not thought that his information would be considered to be so important.

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

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