

**S E C R E T**

20 November 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR: SB/HO

ATTENTION : [ ]

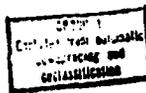
SUBJECT : Raoul WALLENBERG Case

1. Two documents (EGBA-89878, 13 July 1970 and EGBA-90260, 9 November 1970) which were both forwarded to SB, report that [ ] met the chairman of the Swedish National Police Board and during the conversation the latter requested that Svetlana Allilulyeva be queried about Raoul WALLENBERG. A summary of the WALLENBERG file follows.

2. Raoul WALLENBERG Case

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

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DATE 2006



*Handwritten notes:*  
WALLENBERG  
201-005725

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

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

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

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

3. Thank you<sup>2</sup> for your assistance.

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