

Press Summary
~~SECRET~~
Wallenberg file?

Western Europe

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WALLENBERG MAY BE IN A SECRET CAMP

Berlingske Tidende this morning carried the following report:

The Soviet Union has special secret camps in Siberia for foreigners whom it for some reason does not want to release. Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg may very well be kept in such a camp, if he is still alive, the 45-year-old getaway NDB captain Alexei Myagkov told Berlingske Tidende.

Alexei Myagkov's evidence will be given at the international Wallenberg hearing which is to take place at "Folkets Hus" in Stockholm next May 2-3. A great number of former Gulag prisoners are also summoned to the hearing to answer questions about the fate of the missing Swedish diplomat.

The hearing, which has been arranged by the Swedish Wallenberg Association in cooperation with the International Sakharov Committee in Copenhagen, will also include the presentation of expatriate Fole Abraham Kalinski's statement that he saw Wallenberg during an exercise in the Vladimir prison yard to the east of Moscow at the end of the fifties. Kalinski has told that an imprisoned Russian Jew by the name Jan Kaplan met Raoul Wallenberg in the Butyrka Prison in Moscow as late as 1976. In spite of imprisonment for thirty years, Wallenberg seemed to be in good health.

The Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs knows that Jan Kaplan conveyed a message about his meeting with Wallenberg to various western contacts. In a letter from Kaplan's daughter in Israel, Jan Kaplan's wife confirmed what he has told. Shortly after this Jan Kaplan was arrested again by NDB. Prime Minister Ula Ullsten last August asked Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin for permission to have a Swedish Foreign Office representative meet and talk to Jan Kaplan. Such permission was flatly refused by Kosygin. Wallenberg died in 1947 and there is nothing to add to this, it was said in the Soviet Prime Minister's letter to Ullsten.

The Swedish side is not content with Kossygin's explanation. It is now known that Wallenberg was kept in the Lubianka prison at a time when Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky maintained that he was not in the Soviet Union. The Soviet side later on admitted this, but in connection with a statement to the effect that Wallenberg died on July 17, 1947, from a heart failure.

The many mutually contradictory Soviet statements were summarized by Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans Blix in the following words last year:

"We will always assume that missing persons are still alive until we get clear proof of their death. We should not give up."

Wallenberg kan være i hemmelig fangelejr

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Jens Thomsen

Sovjetunionen har særlige hemmelige lejre i Sibirien for udsendinge, som man af en eller anden grund ikke gider at løslade. Den svenske diplomat Raul Wallenberg kan udsærligt befinde sig i en sådan lejr, hvis han da alligevel stadig er i live. Opbyr den 48-årige afspændte EGB-lejers Aljaksij Myagkov til Berlingske.

Aljaksij Myagkov vidneskaber vil blive foretaget på den internationale Wallenberg høring der finder sted i Falholms hus i Stockholm 2.-3. maj, og hvor en lang række tidligere Gulag-fanger er indbudt for at blive udspurgt om den forsvundne svenske diplomats slæbte.

Set i 1975

Notatet, der er ansvaret af den svenske Wallenberg Forening i samarbejde med den internationale Sekkerør komité i København, vil også få foretaget den tidligere polak Abraham Ka-

linski udsagn om, at han i M.A. Vladimirov fængslet det for Moskva af Wallenberg på stedet i slutningen af kollektivets. Kallinski beretter, at en fængslet rumsk ledte, Jan Kaplan, traf Raul Wallenberg i Dnyrka fængslet i Moskva af sent som i 1971. Trods sine trods-ve fra fængselschefen, cynter Wallenberg stadig at være ved godt helbred. Det svenske udenrigsministerium har kontakten til, at Jan Kaplan fik omgået bashed ud om at møde med Wallenberg til forskellige vestlige høretaler. I et brev fra Kaplans datter i Israel bekræfter Jan Kaplans hustru sin mende beretning. Kort efter, blev Jan Kaplan påly fængslet af EGB. I august i Der anmodede statsminister Ota Ullotens premierminister Aljaksij Kossygin om, at en repræsentant for det svenske udenrigsministerium fik mulighed for at mødes med og tale med Jan Kaplan. Denne anmodning blev blankt afvist af Kossygin. Wallenberg døde i 1947, og der er intet at tilføje, hed det i den sovjetiske ministerrådens brev til Ull-

Vi må ikke give op

Fra svensk side efter man ikke at slå sig til tåle med Kossygin forklaring. På et tidspunkt, hvor udenrigsminister Andrei Vyshinsky hævdede, at Wallenberg ikke befandt sig i Sovjet, ved man i dag, at den forsvundne diplomat sad i Lubianka fængslet. Det blev senere indrømmet fra Sovjets side, men med en forklaring om, at Wallenberg var død 17. juli 1947 af et hjerteslag.

De mange modstridende sovjetiske erklæringer blev sammenført op af den svenske udenrigsminister Hans Blix i for med ordene:

"Vi vil altid gå ud fra at svundne personer er i live, indtil vi har sikre beviser for, at de er døde. Vi må ikke give op."

NEW YORK TIMES
7 May 1980

Caramanlis, the President-Elect, Formally Resigns as the Premier

ATHENS, May 6 (UPI) — President-elect Constantine Caramanlis formally resigned as Prime Minister today, but agreed to have his Cabinet remain on the job until a new leader can be chosen for his governing New Democracy Party.

Mr. Caramanlis was elected by Parliament yesterday to succeed Constantine Tsoukos, 61 years old, whose five-year term as President ends in June.

Besides stepping down as Prime Minister, Mr. Caramanlis also resigned as New Democracy leader and as a member of Parliament.