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# **The Raoul Wallenberg Research Initiative RWI-70**

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**Formal Request to the Swedish Government and Archival Authorities on the Raoul Wallenberg**

## **GAPS IN THE OFFICIAL RECORD**

**Stiftelsen för Ekonomisk Historisk Forskning inom Bank och Företagande  
(The Foundation for Economic History Research within Banking and Enterprise)**

**The Wallenberg Family Archive<sup>i</sup>**

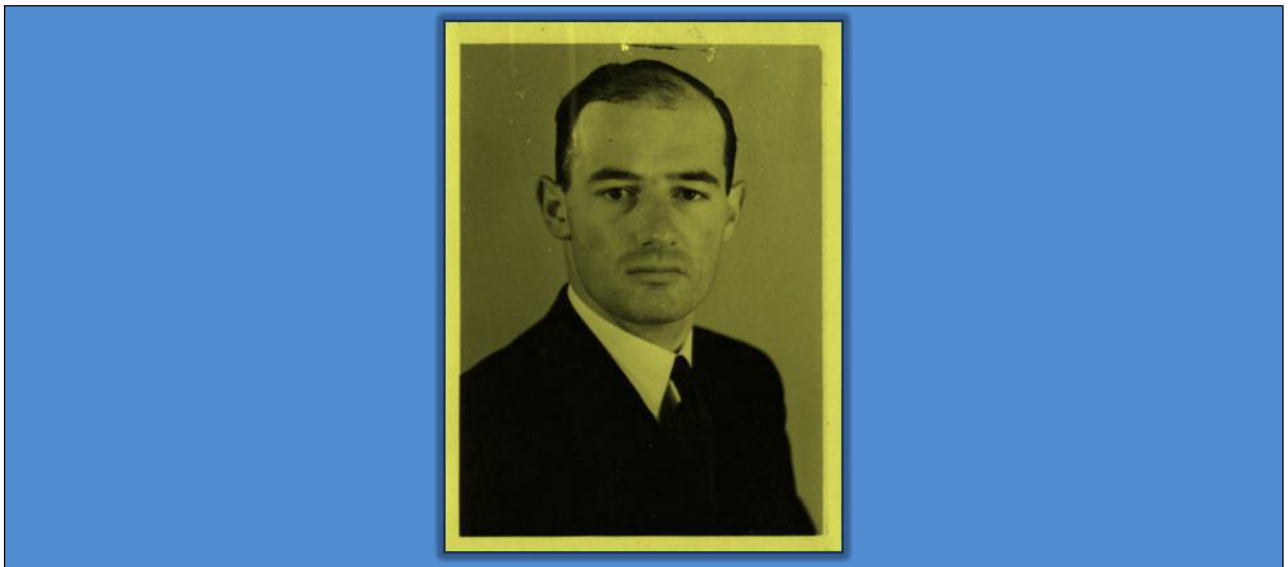


Photo Credit: Raoul Wallenberg's photo on a visa application he filed in June 1943 with the Hungarian Legation, Stockholm.  
Source: The Hungarian National Archives, Budapest.

**March 26, 2018**

## Introduction

Important questions remain about Raoul Wallenberg's contacts with his Wallenberg relatives, especially after the death of Raoul's grandfather, Gustaf Wallenberg in 1937.

It is clear that Raoul's relations with Wallenberg family were closer than has been generally portrayed. Yet, until very recently, the ties to his famous relatives were consistently and possibly intentionally deemphasized. Unfortunately, few of Raoul Wallenberg's own private papers have been preserved. They include his personal and business correspondence, address books and appointment calendars that could clarify some of the unresolved issues.

At the time of Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance, the bankers Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg were among the most influential decision makers in Sweden, despite the serious problems they faced as a result of the official post-war U.S. investigation into their business dealings with Nazi Germany. They clearly had the power to set the Swedish agenda in the Wallenberg case. However, there is no documentary or other evidence to indicate that the Wallenberg brothers ever signaled to the Swedish government or to the Soviets that for them Raoul Wallenberg's return was a key priority. This fact is all the more interesting because the Wallenbergs have a long history of intervening on behalf of their relatives and business associates who require assistance.<sup>ii</sup>

Over the past seventy years, Wallenberg representatives have granted only limited access to their collections which are kept at a special Foundation, the Stiftelsen för Ekonomisk Historisk Forskning inom Bank och Företagande - permitting only a few select scholars and researchers to study their files. In the 1990s, even Raoul Wallenberg's brother, Guy von Dardel, was refused access with the argument that the Wallenberg archive was open only for "serious research" ("seriös forskning").<sup>iii</sup>

There is growing evidence that both Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg may have groomed Raoul Wallenberg for a special role in international trade and the Wallenberg sphere. These tasks apparently included the protection of business assets of Wallenberg family friends and associates during WWII. It is not entirely clear why these contacts were downplayed to the degree that they were after Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance in 1945. There are clear signs, for example, that the private papers of Raoul Wallenberg's business partner Kálmán Lauer were edited in order to strike repeated references to Jacob Wallenberg. It is unclear who was the author of this censorship.

Another big question mark remains about Lauer's claim that Raoul Wallenberg worked for some time as Jacob Wallenberg's Private Secretary in the early 1940s.<sup>iv</sup> In addition, there are new indications that during the 1940s, Marcus Wallenberg had important business contacts in Hungary that also involved Raoul Wallenberg's company Mellaneuropeiska. It needs to be established what exactly the Soviets knew about Raoul Wallenberg's personal and professional contacts, before and during the humanitarian mission in Budapest in 1944, and if this closer relationship between Raoul and the Wallenberg brothers had any consequences for the handling of his case. This includes contacts with members of the Swedish intelligence establishment, especially Hellmuth Ternberg, the Deputy head of the C-Byrån (C-Bureau, a Swedish foreign intelligence agency under the Swedish Defense Staff during WWII), who maintained a close association with the Wallenberg family throughout his life, as well as the banker Per Jacobsson

who worked for Swedish Intelligence during WWII.

While Raoul Wallenberg's mission to Hungary in 1944 was primarily humanitarian, his work also involved other aspects, ranging from contacts with the anti-Nazi resistance, the support of Swedish and foreign intelligence aims, to the pursuit of wartime as well as post-war business interests. If and how these additional dimensions of his work contributed to his arrest and possibly to the handling of his case must be determined in greater detail. Given Wallenberg's official status as a [Swedish] diplomat, these actions would have constituted a serious violation of Swedish neutrality.

Very little is known about Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg's personal attitudes toward Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance and any actions they may have taken on his behalf. Of special importance in this regard are the private initiatives taken by Jacob Wallenberg; one in 1944, when he, according to his own notes, contacted SS-General and head of Nazi Germany's Foreign Intelligence Services, Walter Schellenberg, to request his personal protection for Raoul Wallenberg prior to Raoul's departure for Hungary; and later, in 1954, when he attempted to contact Soviet representatives via special business contacts in Prague, with the aim of obtaining clarity about Raoul Wallenberg's fate.

Swedish Foreign Ministry records show that Jacob Wallenberg was repeatedly involved in tracking a number of witnesses who had provided information about Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance, and he once planned to host a high-ranking Soviet official at his private residence (Malmvik), apparently with the intention of opening a direct channel of communication to the Soviet leadership. It is not known if Marcus Wallenberg was aware of these efforts and if he supported them. The Wallenberg Family Archive has never released any documentation about these private initiatives. Jacob Wallenberg's notes, released in 2000, containing the reference about his approach to Walter Schellenberg, consist of a single handwritten page, with no indication from which larger document or archival collection the paper originated.

Some questions also remain about Marcus Wallenberg's contacts with Soviet officials, including his early efforts in 1945 to inquire about Raoul Wallenberg's whereabouts with the Soviet Ambassador to Stockholm, Alexandra Kollontay. It needs to be clarified how many letters, in fact, were exchanged and when and what Kollontay or other Soviet officials may have responded to these inquiries. It appears that by 1951, Marcus Wallenberg was convinced that Raoul Wallenberg was dead. It remains unclear on what information he based this belief. Of equal importance remain documentation that can shed light on the extensive post-war discussion with various Soviet authorities regarding the conclusion of the Swedish-Soviet Trade Agreement in the autumn of 1946, as well as the complex negotiations about Soviet financial compensation for lost Swedish businesses in the Iron Curtain countries that lasted well into the 1980s.

During the time of the official Swedish-Russian Working Group investigation of Raoul Wallenberg's fate (1991-2000), the politically sensitive issue of Sweden and the Wallenberg family's close economic ties with Nazi Germany during the war, was discussed only fleetingly. The subject would have been quite relevant since Stalin clearly considered these relations part of a broader Allied, anti-Soviet conspiracy.

Some historians have argued that the Wallenberg family's lack of engagement in solving Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance was simply the result of unfortunate circumstances. Among other factors, they cite the chaotic conditions at the end of WWII, the distractions caused by the post-war U.S investigation of Wallenberg business contacts with Nazi Germany, as well as Raoul Wallenberg's position as an 'outsider' in the Wallenberg family in support of this view.

At the same time, it is worth noting that the Wallenbergs were certainly no strangers to Stalin. The Wallenberg controlled ball bearing trust SKF had a presence in the Soviet Union since 1916, with a large ball bearing factory operating in Moscow well into the 1930s. The Soviet Union had, in fact, derived many benefits from the association with the Wallenberg brothers personally and from their business ventures, especially during World War II. In particular Marcus Wallenberg had been instrumental in negotiating a Finnish-Soviet peace agreement in 1944. And SKF had provided crucial wartime deliveries to Moscow. So, why would Stalin decide to secretly detain a member of this family?

At the time of Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance, the bankers Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg were among the most influential decision makers in Sweden, despite the serious problems they faced as a result of the official post-war U.S. investigation into their business dealings with Nazi Germany. However, there is no evidence to indicate that the Wallenberg brothers ever signaled to the Swedish government or to the Soviets that for them Raoul Wallenberg's return was a key priority. This fact is all the more interesting because the Wallenbergs have a long history of intervening on behalf of their relatives and business associates who require assistance.

The profound passivity of the Wallenberg family in the aftermath of Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance, therefore, continues to raise important questions. It is known that special collections about the wartime business contacts of Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg with both Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union exist in several Russian archives, yet only a handful of documents have been declassified and Swedish officials have not insisted on a review.

## **Selected Questions and Research Requests**

What follows is list of the most important unanswered questions and specific research requests on the Swedish side of the Wallenberg case, in particular those that concern Raoul Wallenberg's paternal relatives, the Wallenberg family. The request is formally addressed to the Wallenberg Family Archive (SEHFBF). Even partial answers to these questions could provide important clues needed to solve the mystery of Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance in Russia.

Two additional lists of questions and specific research requests will be submitted to the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as the archives of the Swedish Security Police (SÄPO), the Military Archives of Sweden (Krigsarkivet), the Swedish Defense Radio Establishment (FRA) and the Military Intelligence and Security Service (MUST).

The questions are grouped chronologically, according to the three main phases of the Wallenberg investigation:

- Raoul Wallenberg's personal and professional background and his selection for the Budapest humanitarian mission in 1944;
- Raoul Wallenberg's contacts and activities in Hungary in 1944-1945;
- Raoul Wallenberg's arrest and disappearance after January 1945.

**Questions - in black**

**Requests - in mauve**

**ANSWERS in blue**

## I. Raoul Wallenberg's professional background and his selection for the Budapest humanitarian mission in 1944

1. In 1937, Dr. Erich Philippi (1881-1968), a chief engineer for the German electric company AEG, was arrested by the Gestapo in Germany. Raoul Wallenberg immediately began to work for his transfer to Sweden. Wallenberg also founded a company in Stockholm called Specialmetall Föreningen to provide a means of income to Philippi, who - as a foreign national - was unable to own a business. Philippi's application for a Swedish residence permit included references from leading Swedish businessmen, including Hans von Kantzow, a board member of Stockholms Enskilda Banken (SEB), which was owned by the Wallenberg family.<sup>v</sup>

**What prompted Raoul Wallenberg to assist Dr. Philippi?**

**Was Wallenberg's assistance to Dr. Philippi purely a private effort or was it part of a broader attempt by the Swedish business community and possibly the Wallenberg family to help Jewish refugees and individuals with special technical skills?**

**Please provide all records about Dr. Erich Philippi and Specialmetall Föreningen, as well as all correspondence; correspondence of Hans von Kantzow for 1937.**

### ANSWERS

We do not carry Raoul Wallenberg's personal records. We cannot answer these questions because we have not found any correspondence or other records concerning Dr. Erich Philippi (1881-1968) or Specialmetall Föreningen. We do have correspondence with Hans von Kantzow (1887-1979) 1936-1977, but there are no letters in 1937, and neither Dr. Philippi nor Specialmetall Föreningen are mentioned in the correspondence.

2. In a letter addressed to Jacob Wallenberg (1892-1980) from September 1939, Raoul Wallenberg wrote that Jacob had mentioned during their last meeting that the "war would bring a number of problems" and that Jacob had suggested that he may wish to use Raoul "for their solution."

**What specific tasks did Jacob Wallenberg refer to?**

**Why did Raoul Wallenberg's letters asking Jacob Wallenberg for employment stop in late 1939, almost two years before he joined Mellaneuropeiska?**

### ANSWERS

The letter from RW to JW 26 September 1939, published in Raoul Wallenberg in Documents 19247-1947 (Nylander & Perlinge 2000, pp 88-89, Document no 37), refers to a personal meeting, maybe the meeting 11 May 1939 (2000, pp 86-87, p 126, Document no 36 and no 56). We do not have any records from JW's meetings, and we cannot answer the question whether JW had a specific task in mind or not. We cannot answer the second question about why RW's letters stopped, but as far as we know he was in military training from November to December 1939 and maybe busy with that task. He visited JW 5 January 1940 (Document no 56). The only proof of RW's employment in the bank, is an employment index card, 14 May 1930 – 13 April 1930 (Document no 58), which has not been published earlier, because it was delivered to us after 2000. As mentioned in the already published letter from RW to JW 26 September 1939, he was also involved during 13 May 1939-28 July 1939 in the Huvudsta Project, carried out by the real estate company Fastighets AB Valvet (2000, p 12 and pp 88-89, Document no 37). We have now published RW's memorandum from the Huvudsta Project mentioned on page 12 (Document no 59). We have also found a letter from Count Arran Hamilton to MW 11 March 1939 with a business opportunity, that MW forwarded to RW 1 April 1939, because MW was not interested (Documents no 60 and 61).

3. *During WWII, the Swedish war economy was almost entirely centralized. A huge consortium comprised of most of Sweden's largest industrial enterprises, Sveriges Utrikes Kompensationsaktiebolag (SUKAB) was founded in 1940. Almost all Swedish trade with occupied territories was conducted via this conglomerate in which Wallenberg businesses were heavily represented. Raoul Wallenberg's uncle, Carl Axel Söderlund (he was married to Raoul's aunt, Nita Wallenberg) was on the Board of Directors. Nils Jenselius, a former Director of SUKAB, stated in the early 1950s that he remembered Raoul Wallenberg "from the time he had been employed there."*

**Did Raoul Wallenberg ever work at SUKAB, possibly informally, during the 1940s?**

**Did Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg groom Raoul Wallenberg for a special, confidential role in international trade and a possibly confidential role in the Wallenberg sphere? (like the one fulfilled by Swedish businessmen Lennart Larsson (1880-1966), Carl Hardeberg and others).**

**Please provide all pertinent records for SUKAB for the years 1940-1945; all correspondence records for SUKAB's Directors, i.e. Rolf von Heidenstam; Hans Mott; Nils Jenselius (1940-1955)**

#### **ANSWERS**

We have not found any records that can answer these questions. We have some records mentioning Sveriges utrikeshandels kompensationsaktiebolag, SUKAB, established in 1940, in Rolf Calissendorff's correspondence. The Wallenberg brothers have no correspondence with Hans Mott (1900-1979) or Nils Jenselius (1905-1970). Correspondence with Rolf von Heidenstam (1884-1958) available 1930-1956 and one letter to C.A. Söderlund in 1947. No mentioning of SUKAB or RW in that correspondence.

4. *A former employee of Baltiska Oljeaktiebolag by the name of Gertrud Larsson (1915-2008) has stated that in the early 1940s she was asked by Jacob Wallenberg to travel on confidential business to Estonia and that Raoul Wallenberg accompanied her on this trip.*

**Did Raoul Wallenberg ever travel to the Baltic countries in the years 1939 - 1944, on a confidential mission for Jacob Wallenberg?**

**Please provide all records about Gertrud Larsson, Baltiska Oljeaktiebolaget 1940-1944.**

#### **ANSWERS**

We cannot answer this question because we have not found any records. We have found no correspondence with or visitor index card for Gertrud Larsson. We do have business records concerning Baltiska Oljeaktiebolaget, but there is no information concerning Gertrud Larsson or RW. In the business records there is mentioned that the works in Sillamäe, Estonia were nationalized by the Estonian state in 1940, Estonia then became a part of the Soviet Union. The Swedish state negotiated with the Soviets for compensation. The works were then taken over by the Germans when they invaded Estonia. Negotiations during two years with the Germans ended without any result 1942/1943 (Document no 62). Gertrud Larsson (1915-2008, later Nordström) was according to census records 1940, employed as a secretary at AB Oljecentralen, Blasieholmsgatan 3 (Document no 63), a company owned by Baltiska Oljeaktiebolaget. (Document no 62).

5. *The Swedish economist Per Jacobsson (1894-1963) worked for Swedish intelligence throughout the war. In September 1940, Jacobsson delivered an urgent message to Jacob Wallenberg from Hungarian Jewish business owners who were seeking temporary "Aryanization" of their companies, to protect them from confiscation by Nazi authorities. The message was forwarded by Lipót Ashner, the Director of Hungary's giant electrical concern TUNGSRAM.*

**What was Jacob Wallenberg's reaction to this request and what actions, if any, did he take?**

**Was Jacobsson's request an isolated incident?**

**Did Jacob Wallenberg discuss the issue with others? (i.e. Marcus Wallenberg (1899-1982), Hellmuth Ternberg (1893-1971), Raoul Wallenberg, Kálmán Lauer, Carl Matthiessen or Sven Salén (1890-1969)?)**

**Please provide all records regarding Lipót Ashner; Tungstram for the years 1940-1945; please provide correspondence with Per Jacobsson for 1940-1945**

#### **ANSWERS**

We have not found any records of any reaction to Per Jacobsson's letter of 24 September 1940. We have not found any correspondence or other records concerning Lipót (Leopold) Aschner (1872-1952) or Tungstram (or Der Vereinigten Glühlampen und Electricitäts AG), except the business card that accompanied the letter from Per Jacobsson (Document no 64). We have found no records that confirm or deny that JW discussed this matter with anyone. Correspondence with Per Jacobsson (1894-1963) available 1920-1963. We have also found that Tungstram AG in Zurich is mentioned as an address for Laszlo Heller in September 1945 (Document no 66 p 16).

*6. The Norwegian born businessman Carl Matthiessen apparently was a close acquaintance of both Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg.*

**How was Raoul Wallenberg's contact with Matthiessen established and who had the idea to create Mellaneuropeiska?**

**Please provide all records about Carl Matthiessen for 1940-1941; all correspondence between Matthiessen and Jacob Wallenberg, Marcus Wallenberg; all correspondence with Sven Salén for 1940-1941.**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found. We have found correspondence 1936 and visitor index card 1937, 1940, 1941, 1944 for Carl Matthiessen (1886-1951) (Document no 65) and correspondence with Sven Salén (1890-1969) 1929-1968, but nothing concerning RW or Mellaneuropeiska.

*7. Carl Matthiessen was an active supporter of the Norwegian resistance. He maintained close contacts with British diplomats and British intelligence representatives in Stockholm during WWII, including the British Minister Victor Mallet and the British Naval Attaché Henry Denham. He also had good contacts with Swedish intelligence officers, including Col. Carl Björnstjerna (1886-1982), head of the Swedish foreign intelligence at the Swedish Defense Staff until 1942. Björnstjerna was married to Sonja Wallenberg, Raoul Wallenberg's aunt.*

**Did Carl Matthiessen discuss Raoul Wallenberg and his mission with Col. Carl Björnstjerna or other members of the Wallenberg family?**

**Please provide access to the correspondence of Col. Carl Björnstjerna 1940-1945**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found. We do not have the correspondence of Col. Carl Björnstjerna (1886-1982) except his correspondence with JW and MW 1931-1981. Nothing about RW. Visitor index card 1939, 1941 and 1945

(Document no 111).

8. *Mellaneuropeiska's first office was located at Blasieholmsgatan 3, in central Stockholm. This also happened to be the address for Baltiska Oljeaktiebolag. The building was owned by Carl Ljungberg (1873- 1975), SEB's long time Personnel Director. Ljungberg had been in charge of transportation and supply issues during WWI.*

**Why was Mellaneuropeiska's office in 1941 initially located at Blasieholmsgatan 3?**

**Did Ljungberg have a role in the creation of Mellaneuropeiska?**

**Please provide all records about Carl Ljungberg; correspondence 1941-1945**

#### **ANSWERS**

We cannot answer these questions, as far as we know Mellaneuropeiska was a Salén-company. We do not have the personal records of Captain Carl Ljungberg (1873-1975), but we do have correspondence between him and his former colleagues 1943-1969. Carl Ljungberg was employed in the bank 1919-1942 and the correspondence starts after his retirement and consists mainly of happy birthday greetings from his former colleagues.

9. *It needs to be clarified what exact role Raoul Wallenberg's company Mellaneuropeiska and associated persons/firms played in Sweden's Defense Readiness program (Rikskommissionen för Ekonomisk Försvarsberedskap) and the National Agency for Reserve Goods (Statens Reservförrådsnämnd) during the 1940s. According to Swedish author Jan Bergman, Mellaneuropeiska served as a cover for a number of foreign intelligence missions, carried out by Raoul Wallenberg, due to his ability to travel throughout occupied Europe.<sup>vi</sup> Bergman further argued that the deputy head of C-byrån, Hellmuth Ternberg, played a major role in Wallenberg's recruitment for the humanitarian mission to Budapest in 1944. H. Ternberg's brother, Egon Ternberg (1890-1953) , was one of Raoul Wallenberg's godfathers.*

**What were Mellaneuropeiska's tasks? Did the company serve as a front for carrying out other tasks, not directly related to business matters?**

**Please provide all correspondence records for Hellmuth and Egon Ternberg 1940-1945; Mellaneuropeiska 1941-1945; Sweden's Defense Readiness program (Rikskommissionen för Ekonomisk Försvarsberedskap) and the National Agency for Reserve Goods (Statens Reservförrådsnämnd) 1940-1945; Konjunkturinstitutet 1940-1945**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found. We have found no correspondence with Hellmuth or Egon Ternberg (1890-1953). We have not found any correspondence with the mentioned organizations during the mentioned years. We have a letter dated 1 October 1929 from JW to KA Fryxell, general director of Rikskommissionen, concerning an airplane motor. One letter dated 20 May 1947 from Erik Lundberg, Konjunkturinstitutet, concerning interest rates. Two private and confidential letters from 1939 addressed to Walter Wehtje, director of Statens Reservförrådsnämnd, where he was offered and accepted the position as CEO of Atlas Diesel. Most of the correspondence with Dr. Lauer, Mellaneuropeiska, is already published in 2000, including two letters to Rolf Calissendorff in 1945 concerning the help committee for the children of Belgium (Documents no 51 och 52).

10. *In January 1943, Mellaneuropeiska received permission for the delivery of high-speed drilling equipment (worth then about 22,000 SEK, approximately \$55,000 today) from the Swedish electrical*



*concern ASEA - which operated in the Wallenberg business sphere - to Hungary, specifically to the Manfred Weiss Flugzeug und Motorenfabrik A.G. (Duna Aircraft Manufacturing plant). The Duna plant at that time produced planes for the German Luftwaffe.*

**How and why did Mellaneuropeiska secure this contract? Were there other, still unknown transactions?**

**Please provide all available records**

#### **ANSWERS**

We have found no records concerning the mentioned delivery or other transactions. We do not carry business records concerning ASEA, except board material.

*11. One of Mellaneuropeiska's main business partners was the German businessman Ludolph Christensen, an old acquaintance of Kálmán Lauer from the 1930s.*

**What kind of transactions and contacts did Christensen and his company, J. Nootbaar Jr. ,facilitate during WWII, in Sweden and with third party contacts abroad, including Hungary and Switzerland?**

**Please provide all records about Ludolph Christensen and his company, J.Nootbaar Jr, for 1940-1945**

#### **ANSWERS**

We cannot answer these questions. We have found no records concerning the company J. Nootbaar Jr. or Ludolph Christensen (1903-1983).

12. In a summary report of the Budapest humanitarian mission, written by Lauer after Wallenberg's disappearance, he states that "Raoul's idol was Jacob Wallenberg. [Raoul] was his Private Secretary during his time with Meropa ..."

**Did Raoul Wallenberg work in more formal capacity for Jacob Wallenberg during the 1940s, as an administrative assistant or Private Secretary, as alleged by Kálmán Lauer?**

#### **ANSWERS**

We have found no records supporting this statement. The statement is contradicted by Lauer's own letters published in 2000. See also RW's employment index card (Document no 58).

13. In January 1942, Raoul Wallenberg spent several weeks in Paris, France.

**Were there any aspects to his trip other than the one officially stated, i.e. selling a number of Swedish horses in exchange for a variety of goods to be imported from France?**

**Was Raoul Wallenberg's trip to Paris connected with the arrest of Count Ferdinand Arco auf Valley, Gertrud Wallenberg's former husband, by the Gestapo? Gertrud Wallenberg suffered severe harassment by the Gestapo at the time.**

**Please provide all records regarding Gertrud Wallenberg and Count Ferdinand Arco auf Valley for 1942; including the correspondence of Marcus Wallenberg, Sr. for 1942**

#### **ANSWERS**

Count Ferdinand was Gertrud's husband until his death as far as we know, they separated before the war, but never divorced. We have correspondence with Count Ferdinand Arco Valley (1893-1968) 1942 and 1957, and correspondence with Countess Gertrud Arco Valley (1895-1968) 1912-1981. No information about RW or a horse deal. There is an application from Marcus Wallenberg Sr 6 May 1941 for a permit to export goods to France, mainly food, to his daughter Gertrud Arco in Paris. The Swedish church in Paris and the Swedish Embassy in Paris were involved in distribution of help packages.

14. In 1943, the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs did not renew Raoul Wallenberg's "Cabinet Passport" (Kabinettspass), a special passport that indicated the holder was traveling abroad on official (Swedish) business. Records published in 2000 by the Wallenberg Family archive show several meetings and phone conversations between Raoul Wallenberg and Marcus Wallenberg in 1943.

**What was the content of the discussions between Marcus Wallenberg and Raoul Wallenberg in 1943? Did they concern Raoul Wallenberg's canceled Cabinet Passport?**

**Please provide all records regarding Raoul Wallenberg's application for a "Kabinettspass" in 1941, which was supported by Jacob Wallenberg; as well as all records regarding the refusal to renew the document; correspondence of Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg for 1943.**

#### **ANSWERS**

The notes from MW's working diaries concerning RW are already published, no more information available. We have not found any records that can answer these passport questions. No mentioning in JW's or MW's correspondence 1941 or 1943.

15. Carl Matthiessen had good contacts to Hungary, including with the family of the leading Hungarian industrialist Manfred Weiss. Weiss's nephew, Heinrich von Wahl (1897-1946), moved to Sweden in 1944 and had close ties to Matthiessen, Salén and Lauer.

**Was there a coordinated effort to protect the assets of the Manfred Weiss family and other wealthy Jewish business owners in Hungary?**

**If so, did Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg actively assist these efforts? Was the company Svenska Globus used to protect Wahl and Weiss family assets?**

**Please provide all records about Heinrich von Wahl; Svenska Globus for 1942-1945**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found. We have found no records concerning the Manfred Weiss family, Svenska Globus or Heinrich von Wahl.

16. In his letters to Raoul Wallenberg in 1944, Kálmán Lauer pointed out the importance of attempting to rescue so-called "people of the future" (Zukunftsmenschen), like the son of the former Hungarian Prime Minister Vilmos Böhm. He also asked Wallenberg to seek out people with special know-how or technical skill who could be useful for the Swedish post-war economy. U.S. archival records show that American officials were especially interested in rescuing about 1,000 employees of the Manfred Weiss Works which had one of the most highly skilled work force in Europe.

**Did Raoul Wallenberg receive a special mandate from Swedish or U.S. officials to rescue highly skilled technicians and other individuals of potential economic or political importance?**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found.

17. Private correspondence records from the Wallenberg Family Archive show that during the 1940s, Marcus Wallenberg had important business contacts in Hungary. They included the Director of Budapest's Free Harbor, **Félix Bornemisza** and Joseph Bartha who in 1944 assisted Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest. In 1941, Sven Salén and Félix Bornemisza, a close associate of Miklos Horthy, Jr., the son of the Hungarian Regent, formed the joint Csepel Hungarian-Swedish Shipping Company Ltd. (Csepel Magyar-Svéd Hajózási RT) In 1943, Kálmán Lauer and Sven Salén had plans to protect Bornemisza's shipping assets. Raoul Wallenberg carried the relevant papers to Budapest. Records published in 2000 by the Wallenberg Family archive show several meetings and phone conversations between Raoul Wallenberg and Marcus Wallenberg in 1943.

**What was the content of the discussions between Marcus Wallenberg and Raoul Wallenberg in 1943? Did these conversations concern various business projects in Hungary?**

**Did they specifically concern the protection of Bornemisza's business assets?**

**If so, were they part of a broader task to protect the business assets of Wallenberg family business associates during WWII?**

**What other records exist in the Wallenberg family archive regarding contacts with Bornemissza and Bartha in the years 1940-1945?**

**ANSWERS**

Only index cards and notes of the occurrence of phone calls and meetings are kept, no information about the content of the conversations. We have correspondence with Joseph (Giuseppe) Bartha between 1938-1981. According to Bartha's letters from 18 December 1944 and 10 November 1980 he owned the villa where RW lived in Budapest. There is no mentioning of him ever meeting RW personally. A copy of the last letter was sent to RW's sister Nina Lagergren 26 November 1980 (Documents no 67-71). We have correspondence concerning Felix B. Bornemissza (1895-1969) from 1941, and a visitor index card that states that he visited Rolf Calissendorff 11 June 1942 (Document no 72).

*18. Åke Burchardt (1919-1985), a close friend of Raoul Wallenberg and later manager of the Wallenberg owned fruit plantation Clementina in Ecuador, has stated that Wallenberg had a "special task on behalf of the Swedish state" during the 1940s.*

**If true, what exactly was this special task? Was he referring to *Mellaneuropeiska's* role in securing special goods for the Swedish economy or possibly other activities?**

**Please provide all correspondence records for Åke Burchardt for 1940-1945**

**ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found. We have found no correspondence concerning Åke Burchardt, but he is mentioned in records concerning Clementina 1946-1952. He also visited JW and other bank officials 1943, 1945, 1947-1949 (Document no 73).

*19. Jacob Wallenberg had been involved in a number of Jewish relief efforts, including those supported by his sister, Ebba Bonde.<sup>vii</sup> Records also show that she was in contact with the wife of the Hungarian Regent Miklós Horthy.*

**What exactly were Countess Bonde's contacts in Hungary?**

**How well did Ebba Bonde know Kálmán Lauer?**

**Please provide Ebba Bonde's papers, correspondence records for 1940-1945**

**ANSWERS**

We do not carry Ebba Bonde's records (1896-1960). We only have her correspondence with her father, brothers and bank officials 1926-1956, concerning private matters or her work for Belgium's children.

*20. Carl Ca: Bonde (1897-1990), was Chief of Swedish counterintelligence in 1944 and Ebba Bonde's stepson.*

**How well did Raoul Wallenberg know Carl Ca: Bonde?**

**Did Carl Bonde discuss the Budapest humanitarian mission in 1944 with Raoul Wallenberg and other members of the Wallenberg family?**

**Please provide all correspondence for Carl Ca: Bonde 1940-1945**

## ANSWERS

We cannot answer these questions. We do not carry Carl C:son Bonde's records. We only have correspondence concerning Carl C:son Bonde (1897-1990) with JW and MW 1967-1979.

21. Before Raoul's departure for Hungary, Jacob Wallenberg apparently requested special protection for him from his close acquaintance, the SS-General and head of German Foreign Intelligence in 1945, Walter Schellenberg (1910-1952).

**How was Jacob Wallenberg's request transmitted to Schellenberg?**

**What was Schellenberg's response?**

**Was Raoul Wallenberg aware of Jacob's request?**

**And was there ever any direct or indirect contact between Raoul Wallenberg and Walter Schellenberg?**

**Please provide all records, correspondence for Walter Schellenberg 1940-1945**

## ANSWERS

We have found no records or correspondence concerning Walter Schellenberg except the note mentioned in question number 22 (Document no 54), and a visitor index card that states that Walter Schellenberg visited JW on 14 Dec 1943 (no other entries) (Document no 74).

22. *The information released in 2000 by the Wallenberg archive, about Jacob's recollection of his approach to Walter Schellenberg, consists of a single handwritten page, a fragment with no indication from which larger document or archival collection the paper originated. The Wallenberg Family archivists state that the note was authored around 1980.*

**Where and when was this page fragment discovered?**

**Why do the archivists assume it was authored in 1980?**

**Are the missing pages preserved?**

**Please provide all available information about the document, including the full context of the original collection.**

## ANSWERS

This single handwritten page was found in the 1990's in a desk drawer at JW's former home Malmvik. There is no indication of that there should be any pages missing. The page is not part of any collection. The assumption is that he wrote down his recollections of RW at the end of his life.

23. *In his book *Secret Channel to Berlin: The Masson-Schellenberg Connection and Swiss Intelligence during WWII* (2003), Swiss historian Pierre Braunschweig alleges that Walter Schellenberg and Raoul Wallenberg met in Stockholm in 1943. This meeting would have occurred around the time Abram Hewitt, OSS agent and special envoy of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, visited Sweden to meet with Jacob Wallenberg, as well as Felix Kersten (1898-1960) and Walter Schellenberg.*

**Did Raoul Wallenberg ever meet Walter Schellenberg in 1943?**

**Please provide all records about Walter Schellenberg's visit to Sweden in 1943; all correspondence with Abram Hewitt from 1943**

## ANSWERS

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found. We have found no records or correspondence concerning Walter Schellenberg except the note mentioned in question number 22, and the index card that states that Walter Schellenberg only visited JW 14 Dec 1943 (Document no 74). We have found no correspondence with Abram Hewitt, but a visitor index card. Abram Hewitt visited JW and MW in 1943 (Sept-Nov) and JW 11 January 1944 (Document no 75). Felix Kersten visited JW 13 April 1944 and 15 February 1945, correspondence available with JW 1944-1953 (Documents no 76 and 77). Kersten is also mentioned in a letter to Alvar Möller, Swedish Match (Document no 99).

*24. In his book, Braunschweig hints at the possible involvement of members of the Wallenberg family in separate peace discussions involving representatives of Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union after 1942. Ivan Serov, former chairman of the KGB, alleged in different drafts of his memoir that either Raoul Wallenberg or members of the Wallenberg family had traveled to Pskov in 1942, to meet with representatives of Nazi Germany, to discuss the possibilities of concluding a separate peace agreement between the Western Allies and Germany.*

**Did Raoul Wallenberg or other members of the Wallenberg family ever travel to Pskov or surrounding areas in 1942?**

**Please provide all available records**

## ANSWERS

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found.

*25. In 1948, Jacob Wallenberg issued a legal affidavit which was submitted at the war crimes trial of Walter Schellenberg in Germany.<sup>viii</sup> In the document, Wallenberg outlined the assistance Walter Schellenberg had provided to him on several occasions, including Schellenberg's intervention on behalf of Jacob Wallenberg's brother-in-law, Count Arco auf Valley. Wallenberg made no reference to Raoul Wallenberg in the document.*

**Why did Jacob Wallenberg not mention that he had requested Schellenberg's help to protect Raoul Wallenberg in Hungary in 1944?**

**Please provide all records, correspondence in connection with the drafting of Jacob Wallenberg's affidavit on behalf of Walter Schellenberg**

## ANSWERS

We have not found any records regarding this affidavit.

*26. In May 1944, Iver Olsen, the U.S. Financial Attaché in Stockholm, alleged in an official memorandum he sent to the U.S. Treasury Department that over the course of the previous five months, the German Government had obtained large quantities of American dollars (\$5 million, equivalent to about \$50 million today) in occupied areas, including Hungary, at a "discount", through forced sale. In other words, the assets had been forcibly taken from persecuted Jews and other minorities. These dollars were then apparently sold at a premium in Sweden. The Swedish companies and banks that allegedly handled these transactions included SEB, Skandinaviska Banken, ASEA, Electrolux, Nordiska Kompaniet and AGA Baltic; all companies in the Wallenberg business sphere. A member of Swedish intelligence was to have been*

the "highly secret" source of the report. [\[Doc. 4,5,6,7\]](#)

**Please provide all records related to the German purchase and sale of U.S. dollars, obtained from occupied areas, including Hungary, via Wallenberg owned or controlled businesses and banks in 1944.**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found.

*27. According to Iver Olsen, the banking house of P.S. Josephson & Co facilitated many of the currency transactions with occupied territories during WWII.*

**Please provide all records about P.S. Josephson & Co.**

**Please provide all correspondence with Per Staffan Josephson (1898 -?)**

#### **ANSWERS**

We have found no records of P.S. Josephson & Co or correspondence with Per Staffan Josephson (1898-1979), but visitor index cards 1924-1950. According to the visitor index card he visited JW on two occasions (23 February 1944 and 3 July 1946) and other bank officials on numerous occasions (Documents no 78 and 79).

*28. Iver Olsen was known as one of the sharpest critics of the Wallenberg family's extensive business ties to Nazi Germany.*

**What persuaded Olsen to hire Raoul Wallenberg in 1944?**

**Did Raoul Wallenberg's mission serve in any way as a way to help assuage U.S. concerns about the Wallenberg family?**

**Please provide all available records about Iver Olsen, 1944-1945; correspondence with Olsen's superior, the U.S. Minister in Stockholm, Herschel Johnson.**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found. Iver Olsen is mentioned in Document no 48, but we have found no correspondence or visitor index cards during this period concerning Iver Olsen (1904-1960) or Herschel Johnson (1894-1966). There is some correspondence with Herschel Johnson in 1942 and 1943 concerning the establishment of Kanthal in USA. Johnson is also mentioned in a letter 29 July 1944 from Pelle Norlin, SILA, to MW, concerning air traffic questions.

*29. During WWII, the Wallenberg family businesses acted as a front for German industrial assets, including those of the Robert Bosch Company.*

**What did Raoul Wallenberg know about the Wallenberg brothers' cloaking of German industrial assets, including those of the Robert Bosch company?**

**What did he know about the Wallenberg controlled SKF's ball bearing trade with Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union during the 1940s?**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found.

30. *Jacob Wallenberg maintained contacts with the Germany resistance, including the former Mayor of Leipzig and economic advisor to the Robert Bosch Company, Dr. Carl Gördeler*

**What did Raoul Wallenberg know of Jacob's contacts with the German resistance, including Carl Gördeler a.o.?**

**Please provide all available records, including all records, correspondence for Silvius von Albedyll, Deputy German Military Attaché for 1940-1945**

**ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found. We have found no correspondence concerning Silvius von Albedyll (1899-c. 1947).

31. *Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg had close contacts with the Soviet Trade Attaché at the Soviet Legation, Mikhail Nikitin.*

**Was Nikitin informed about Raoul Wallenberg's mission?**

**What did Nikitin know about Sweden's ball bearing trade with Germany and the Soviet Union in the years 1942-1945?**

**Please provide all records, correspondence related to Mikhail Nikitin and the Soviet Trade Delegation 1940-1945**

**ANSWERS**

We have found no records that could answer the question whether Nikitin was informed or not about RW's mission. As an answer to the second question, there is a memorandum from Nikitin dated 15 April 1944 (the same day he visited JW) protesting against SKF's deliveries to Germany and other countries connected to Germany. We have found no correspondence concerning the Soviet Trade Delegation 1940-1945 or Mikhail Nikitin, except the mentioned memorandum and a visitor index card that states that he visited JW 15 April 1944 and MW 4 October 1944 (Document no 80). The memorandum is published in Birgit Karlsson and Martin Fritz's book *SKF i stormaktspolitikens kraftfält 1943-1945*, p 118 39 PM Nikitin. Both researchers have had access to our records.

32. *In his memoir, Lt.-Gen. Pavel Sudoplatov, a former high-ranking Soviet intelligence officer during the 1940s, suggests that Russian archives contain information about the Wallenberg family business dealings with the Soviet Union, during and after WWII. In 1942, Soviet payment in platinum for ball-bearings to the Stockholm Enskilda Bank was transported on a Soviet military plane to Sweden. Swedish military and intelligence/counterintelligence authorities should have been involved in granting the Soviet plane permission to land on Swedish territory.*

**What information about these permissions is available in the Wallenberg Family archive?**

**Were there other, still unknown transactions between Wallenberg businesses and Soviet authorities during the years 1940-1945?**

**Please provide all available records about the sale of and payment for Swedish ball bearings to the Soviet Union in 1942-1945**

**ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found.



33. *From September 1941 to August 1943, Boris Rybkin/Yartsev was the Soviet foreign intelligence resident at the Soviet Legation. He participated, in particular, in organizing a payment in platinum to the SEB for ball-bearings bought by the Soviet Union.*

**Please provide all available records about Boris Rybkin/Yartsev; all records related to the sale of ball bearings to the Soviet Union for the time 1941-1943.**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found. We have found no records concerning Boris Rybkin/Yartsev (1899-1947).

34. *It is widely known that in October 1941, April and September 1942, Waldemar von Oppenheim visited Stockholm as an Abwehr agent, stayed at the Wallenbergs, and used their Anglo-American contacts. During July 23-30, 1942 he also represented the Wallenbergs in negotiations in Paris about the transfer of the sequestered foreign stocks and bonds to the Wallenbergs. Soviet intelligence reported to Moscow about his visits to Stockholm.*

**Was Raoul Wallenberg acquainted with Waldemar von Oppenheim?**

**Please provide all records, correspondence with von Oppenheim for 1940-1945**

#### **ANSWERS**

JW, MW and their siblings and parents were close friends to Waldemar von Oppenheim. He was also the cousin of Ferdinand Arco, Gertrud Wallenberg's husband. We have found no records that confirm whether or not RW were acquainted to him. Correspondence concerning Waldemar von Oppenheim (1894-1952) 1918-1952. JW was involved in his visa application in October 1941. We have correspondence concerning Waldemar von Oppenheim (1894-1952) 1918-1952. No mentioning of RW.

35. *In the autumn of 1943, the Hungarian Foreign Ministry official, Dr. Antal Ullein-Reviczky played a central role in separate peace feelers via Turkey and Great Britain. These discussions also involved Marcus Wallenberg. Raoul Wallenberg traveled to Hungary at the time of these contacts.*

**Did Raoul Wallenberg have any connections to these secret contacts and discussions?**

**Please provide all available records, correspondence regarding the separate peace discussions in 1943 via Turkey and Great Britain**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found. We have found no correspondence concerning Antal Ullein-Reviczky (1894-1955).

36. On June 21, 1944 Raoul Wallenberg's calendar notes a meeting with "Erdmann".

**Was this a reference to Nils Erdmann of SEB?**

**If so, what did Nils Erdmann and Raoul Wallenberg discuss?**

**Please provide all available records**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found. There are of course a few other people named Erdmann, i.e. Nils Erdmann Jr, son of Nils

Erdmann of SEB. There is no entry on the visitor index card for RW that date.

## II. Raoul Wallenberg's contacts and activities in Hungary 1944-45

1. In late November 1944 the Jewish Council informed Raoul Wallenberg that 500,000 pengös daily would be required to feed the Jewish population. Wallenberg turned to the Swedish Foreign Office and the Wallenberg Family to transfer a sum of CHF 480,000 (about \$1 million today) through the Swedish Legation in Bern. The Foreign Office was hesitant to involve its Legation in Switzerland and turned to SEB for advice. SEB refused to get involved in the matter. This issue is referenced in an official memorandum by Birger Zotterman from 1946 but is not included in the official publication of the Wallenberg archive regarding Raoul Wallenberg from 2000.<sup>ix</sup>

**Please provide all records regarding this issue and related documentation, including all original correspondence with the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, especially Sven Grafström and Svante Hellstedt.**

### ANSWERS

The information about the RW's account is subject to bank secrecy. We do have the memorandum and two other letters from Zotterman to C.C. Carbonnier at the Swedish Foreign Office. Those documents are also part of the seven volumes of documents concerning RW that the Foreign Office has published. The bank secrecy is therefore no longer relevant concerning those documents (Documents 82, 83 and 84). We do have correspondence with the management of SEB concerning Sven Grafström (1902-1955) 1943-1954 and Svante Hellstedt (1892-1976) 1932-1944. Matters concerning RW's bank account is something that has to be addressed between Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken and the Estate of Raoul Wallenberg.

2. During the official Wallenberg Hearings in Stockholm in 1981, Marcus Wallenberg stated that he met Raoul Wallenberg when the latter returned briefly to Stockholm from Budapest in 1944.

**Did Marcus Wallenberg remember the year correctly? Or did he confuse this with his earlier discussions with Raoul Wallenberg in 1943?**

**Did Raoul Wallenberg return to Stockholm some time after July 1944?**

### ANSWERS

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found.

4. The Swedish author Iwo Wiklander claims that Raoul Wallenberg knew the Soviet Ambassador Alexandra Kollontay personally and that Wallenberg met with her in a restaurant in Stockholm's Old Town during WWII. Other sources claim that in 1944, Raoul Wallenberg had supposedly told Elisabeth Kemény, the wife of Hungarian Foreign Minister Gabor Kemény, that he had spoken to Ambassador Kollontay on her behalf.

**Did Raoul Wallenberg know Alexandra Kollontay personally?**

**Did he phone the Soviet Ambassador in 1944 on behalf of Mrs. Kemény or did he meet Kollontay in person? Or did someone else, possibly Marcus or Jacob Wallenberg, relay the inquiry for him?**

**Please provide all records about Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg's contacts and correspondence with Ambassador Kollontay in 1944.**

## **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found. We do have correspondence with Ambassador Kollontay 1934-1947, but nothing that can answer these questions.

5. In June 1944, the Swedish section of the World Jewish Congress asked for Jacob Wallenberg's approval of Raoul Wallenberg's mission which he promptly gave.<sup>x</sup>

**When and why did the World Jewish Congress request Jacob Wallenberg's permission and approval for the project?**

**Is the formal request and Jacob Wallenberg's reply preserved in the Wallenberg family archive?**

**Please provide all available records**

## **ANSWERS**

We cannot answer these questions because we have found no records of this event. We have a letter from the World Jewish Congress concerning RW 5 December 1946 (Document no 81) and a general letter concerning Jewish assets that were sent to banks.

6. While in Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg outlined plans for an extensive post-war organization dedicated to restitution of Jewish property and the reconstruction of Hungary.

**Who first conceived of the idea for such an organization and when?  
Did Raoul Wallenberg discuss his plans with Jacob or Marcus Wallenberg? Were  
Wallenberg businesses to be involved in the creation of this organization?**

**Please provide all available records**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found.

7. In 1945, U.S. intelligence in Stockholm reported on a mutual intelligence sharing agreement with Sweden. Sweden would supply economic intelligence, "using representatives of large Swedish commercial and industrial firms which have agencies and representatives in Russia, Baltics and Balkans."

**[Doc.10]**

**Were Wallenberg companies expected to play a role in these plans?  
Was Raoul Wallenberg aware of these plans?  
And was the new organization he planned to create in Hungary in 1945 to become part of this and similar efforts?**

**Please provide all available records**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found.

8. Per Jacobsson repeatedly met with Hellmuth Ternberg on his trips abroad. Ternberg and other leading C-byrån officers, in turn, cooperated closely with the Abwehr, German military intelligence and counterintelligence service, including exchanging information about the Soviet Union. Since 1931, Jacobsson had served as an economic advisor to the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), located in Basel, Switzerland, which provided him with crucial international contacts. They included, among others, the President of the German Reichsbank, Hjalmar Schacht, and the German diplomat Adam von Trott zu Solz, a leading figure in the anti-Nazi resistance.

**What information did Jacobsson and Ternberg exchange or discuss?  
And did Jacobsson and Ternberg provide information to Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg?**

**Please provide all correspondence for Per Jacobsson and Hellmuth Ternberg for 1940-1955**

#### **ANSWERS**

We cannot answer these questions because we do not carry intelligence records. We have found no correspondence for Hellmuth Ternberg (1893-1971). We do have correspondence for Per Jacobsson (1894-1963) 1920-1963, but no mentioning of Ternberg, von Trott or Schacht.

9. In late August 1944, the Eric Björkman, Director of the Skandinaviska Banken and head of the Swedish-Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, reported to Gösta Engzell, head of the Legal Department of the

Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, about an approach from Hungarian Nazi authorities about a possible deal involving the rescue of a number of selected Jews in exchange for Swedish war materials. The proposal was relayed to Björkman by Edmund von Pirkner, a relation of Ferenc Pirkner, SKF's Director in Budapest. It is not known if and how this offer was pursued further. [Doc. 13]

**Did Erik Björkman inform Marcus or Jacob Wallenberg of von Pirkner's approach?**

**Did Raoul Wallenberg have knowledge of these discussions or was he involved in some way?**

**Please provide all records, correspondence with Erik Björkman, Edmund von Pirkner for 1943-1945.**

#### **ANSWERS**

We have correspondence concerning Erik Björkman (1895-1971) 1935-1970, but no mentioning of Edmund von Pirkner. We have found no correspondence concerning Edmund von Pirkner.

*10. Swedish companies, especially the Wallenberg family controlled ball bearing trust SKF, maintained close trade ties with Nazi Germany. In September 1944, when Raoul Wallenberg was conducting intense negotiations in Hungary with a number of Nazi representatives about Jewish lives, SKF transferred its complete ball bearing inventories on the European continent to Nazi German authorities. The Swedish author Staffan Thorsell has suggested that the continued transfer of Swedish ball bearings and other war materials may have been partial payment for a group of Swedish businessmen who had been arrested by the Gestapo in Poland in 1942, for aiding the Polish resistance movement.<sup>xi</sup> [Doc. 12]*

**If Thorsell's theory is correct, were SKF's deliveries to Hungary in 1944 part of this arrangement?**

**Please provide all records, correspondence regarding these transactions; all correspondence with SKF, Budapest, especially Dr. Ferenc Pirkner, SKF's Director in Hungary; and SKF, Gothenburg; Harald Hamberg, SKF's Director in Gothenburg, Sweden for 1944.**

#### **ANSWERS**

Staffan Thorsell, who is a journalist and not a scholar with an PhD, has been denied access to our records. We do not have the business records of SKF. We have correspondence concerning Ferenc Pirkner (1897-1958) 1954-1958 and with Harald Hamberg (1894-1954) 1942-1954. We have correspondence with Felix Kersten, Himmler's physiotherapist, where it states that JW paid him SEK 55,000 in 1951 for his expenses in connection with helping the "7 Warsaw-Swedes" during the war (also mentioned in Thorsell 2014, p 192). JW also wrote a letter to Kersten asking him to help set free his brother-in-law Ferdinand Arco, Ferdinand's brother Anton, and two Norwegian shipowners (Document no 76). See also SKF ballbearing documents for information about Germany (Document no 85).

*11. In her memoir, Margareta Bauer states that shortly before the Soviet occupation of Budapest, she was asked to burn all records pertaining to SKF. Ivan Danielsson, the Swedish Minister, had ordered the destruction of a number of official records at the time, but it is unclear if his order also included the destruction of the SKF documentation.*

**Who instructed Bauer to do so and why?**

**Were Swedish company representatives of SKF or members of the Wallenberg family involved in this decision?**

**Did Raoul Wallenberg have knowledge of these actions?**

**Please provide all records regarding these transactions; all correspondence with the Swedish Legation, Budapest, including Ivan Danielsson, the Swedish Minister; SKF, Budapest, especially Dr. Ferenc**

**Pirkner, SKF's Director in Hungary; and SKF, Gothenburg; Harald Hamberg, SKF's Director in Gothenburg, Sweden for 1944.**

#### **ANSWERS**

We do not carry the business records of SKF. We have correspondence concerning Ferenc Pirkner (1897-1958) 1954-1958 and Harald Hamberg (1894-1954) 1942-1954. No reference to these alleged actions. We have found no correspondence concerning Ivan Danielsson (1880-1963).

*12. Lars Berg stated in a formal letter addressed to the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs after the war that Wallenberg had received "considerable assistance from the wealthy industrial Weiss Family", as well as from "Himmler's Special Representative (the SS-officer Kurt Becher -eds.) and controller of the Weiss family."<sup>xii</sup>*

**What kind of assistance was Berg referring to?**

**Please provide all records, correspondence for Kurt Becher for 1944; post-war correspondence with Kurt Becher; all correspondence with the Manfred Weiss Company, including Manfred Billitz; Dir.Soor; Konstantin Takácsy; Alfons Weiss; for 1940-1945**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found. We have correspondence and a visitor index card concerning Kurt A. Becher (1909-1995) 1950-1951 (Document 86). We have found no correspondence with Manfred Weiss Company, Vilmos Billitz, Dir. Soor, Konstantin Takácsy (1901-1961) or Alfons Weiss de Csepel (1890-1992).

*13. When Dr. Lipót Ashner, the founder and Director of the huge electrical company TUNGSRAM, was kidnapped by German Nazi authorities, the U.S. War Refugee Board requested Iver Olsen to contact Wallenberg in Budapest to determine the specific conditions of the ransom demands. The negotiations were handled via Sigfrid Edström, Director of the Swedish company ASEA (controlled by the Wallenberg family) and the Swedish Foreign Ministry. A ransom was eventually paid via Switzerland, securing Ashner's release from the German concentration camp of Mauthausen.<sup>xiii</sup> [\[Doc.11\]](#)*

**What was Raoul Wallenberg's role in these negotiations?**

**Please provide all documentation about the ransom negotiations on behalf of Lipót Ashner; correspondence with Sigfrid Edström for 1944; all correspondence with Dir. Popper, Director of Svenska Orion for 1944**

#### **ANSWERS**

We have correspondence with J. Sigfrid Edström (1870-1964) 1915-1964 and visitor index cards 1937-1950. Edström and the Wallenberg brothers met regularly at board meetings and on other occasions, but we have neither found records of ransom negotiations nor is RW mentioned in the correspondence. We have found no correspondence or records for Dir. Popper or Svenska Orion.

*14. Raoul Wallenberg's personal calendar and addressbook for 1944 contains the name of Alfred Schäfer, Director of the Schweizerischer Bankverein, an old business contact for the Wallenbergs in Switzerland.*

**Did Raoul Wallenberg know Alfred Schäfer personally and did he have contact with him in 1944?**

**Please provide all correspondence records for Alfred Schäfer for 1944-1945**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found. We do have correspondence for Alfred Schaefer (1905-1986) 1950-1980 and a visitor index card 1945-1950. RW is not mentioned in the letters.

### **III. Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance in January 1945 and the official Swedish investigation of his fate**

*1. After the war, Marcus Wallenberg joined the Raoul Wallenberg Help Committee, a charitable organization founded in 1945 by K. Lauer to assist Hungarian refugees in Hungary.*

**Why did Marcus Wallenberg and not Jacob Wallenberg join the Raoul Wallenberg Help Committee?  
Please provide all records about the Raoul Wallenberg Help Committee for 1945-1947**

#### **ANSWERS**

A document concerning the Help Committee is published in RW in Documents 2000 pp 114-117 (Document no 50), a letter from Dr Lauer to MW. Another document concerning the Help Committee is also published 2000 pp 122-123 (Document no 53), a letter from Dr Lauer to JW. We have found no other documents concerning the Help Committee and we can neither confirm nor deny that Marcus Wallenberg or Jacob Wallenberg joined the Help Committee.

*2. In 1946, according to U.S. sources, officials at the Soviet Legation, Stockholm indicated to Swedish representatives that Raoul Wallenberg had done several "foolish things" in Budapest.*

**Were Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg informed of this remark by Soviet officials in Stockholm?  
Please provide all correspondence with the Soviet Legation, Stockholm 1946-1947**

#### **ANSWERS**

We have found no records that confirm or deny that MW or JW was informed of the alleged statement by the Soviet Legation. We have found no correspondence with the Soviet Legation (except Kollontay) or with Ilya S. Tchernychev (Chernyshev), Kollontay's successor, 1946-1947.

*3. In 1945, Sverker Åström was put in charge of watching and assisting the former German SS General Walter Schellenberg who had found a temporary refuge at the home of Count Folke Bernadotte in Trosa. In August 1945, Marcus Wallenberg proposed to include Åström in a special task force Wallenberg was planning to create to deal with the U.S. investigation of Wallenberg family business ties with Nazi Germany. Åström does not mention or comment on any of these events in his official autobiography.<sup>23</sup> Åström was formally in charge of the Raoul Wallenberg case for many years during the 1950s, including during the crucial months leading up to the release of the Gromyko Memorandum in February 1957. Åström has long been suspected of favoring Soviet interests, although the charges have never been confirmed.*

**Did Åström take on the task Marcus Wallenberg proposed in 1945?**

**Did Sverker Åström discuss Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance with Marcus or Jacob Wallenberg in the years 1945 and beyond?**

**Please provide all records concerning the creation of a special taskforce to deal with the U.S. investigation of Wallenberg family business ties with Nazi Germany in 1945; all correspondence with Sverker Åström for 1945-1947**

#### **ANSWERS**

We assume that the "special taskforce" you are referring to is the sub-committee mentioned in a list from 10 August 1945 where MW specifies a number of measures to be taken, including "retain leading Foreign Ministry officials "for a year until further notice", (Grafström, Ståhle, Boheman, Åström)" (Furthering a Fortune, p 246). We have found no documents indicating that a taskforce or sub-committee was created. We have checked the "Bosch deal"-files and no taskforce or sub-committee is mentioned. We have found no correspondence with Sverker Åström (1915-2012) during the period 1945-1947. The existing correspondence with him is between 1949 and 1972, and mainly concerns air traffic affairs and United Nations questions. RW is not mentioned in the correspondence. Read more about the "Bosch deal" here: [https://arkiv.wallenberg.org/sites/arkiv/files/stockholms\\_enskilda\\_bank\\_and\\_the\\_bosch\\_group\\_0.pdf](https://arkiv.wallenberg.org/sites/arkiv/files/stockholms_enskilda_bank_and_the_bosch_group_0.pdf)

*4. As early as November 1945, a group of Hungarian businessmen approached the Swedish government with an official proposal to assist in the reconstruction of Hungary. A Hungarian delegation which included several persons who had worked with Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest in 1944 (Hugó Wohl, Vilmos Forgács, M. Fleischmann, Ferenc Pirkner) came to Stockholm help raise \$50 million dollar starting capital for a company in charge of the giant rebuilding project. Ivar Rooth, the Director of the Swedish National Bank, Gunnar Myrdal, Rolf Sohlman and others were involved in the discussions.*

**Were Wallenberg family representatives aware or informed of these discussions and did they participate in any form in the deliberations?**

**Please provide all available documentation**

#### **ANSWERS**

We have found no documents that confirm or deny that MW or JW participated in the alleged discussions. We have found no correspondence with Ivar Rooth, Ferenc Pirkner, Rolf Sohlman, Gunnar Myrdal, Hugó Wohl, M Fleischmann or Vilmos Forgács concerning this subject has been found. No visits of the named persons are listed in the bank's visitor index cards during this period.

*5. In late August 1945, Kálmán Lauer, Erik Björkman, the Director of Skandinaviska Banken and Gunnar Lagergren, Raoul Wallenberg's brother-in-law, were preparing to travel Hungary as part of a Swedish Red Cross delegation. At the time, Lauer reported that he had learned from Konstantin Takácsy, the Deputy Director for foreign countries of the Hungarian National Bank and Director of the Manfred Weiss Works who was on a visit to Switzerland, that Raoul Wallenberg was alive. According to Lauer, Takácsy stated that "he [Wallenberg] is in Russian hands, and the Russians need him for a trial, which the Hungarian government shall conduct with leading persons in trade and finance, persons who over five years are Germany friendly. Furthermore he indicated an official intervention from the Swedish government would not bring a result, possibly a private initiative could be of use." [Doc.8]*

**Did Kálmán Lauer or Swedish officials inform Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg of Takácsy's statement? If so, how did the Wallenberg brothers evaluate Takácsy's message?**

**Did they consult with members of the Swedish Foreign Office?**

**Please provide all correspondence with Kálmán Lauer for August 1945 -December 1945; all records**



related to Konstantin Takácsy.

## ANSWERS

Documents concerning Lauer during this period are published 2000 pp 118-121 (Documents no 51 and 52), mention Red Cross (Croix-Rouge) but Belgium. No other documents concerning Lauer are available for the period August 1945-December 1945. No correspondence with Konstantin Takácsy has been found. No correspondence during this period with Swedish Committee for International Aid or President Birger Ekeberg (later Marshal of the Realm), mentioned in Doc. 8, has been found.

*6. Very little is known about how Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg assessed Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance in 1945.*

**Did Swedish Foreign Ministry officials in charge at that time have contacts with members of the Wallenberg Family in 1945, to discuss Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance?**

**If so, who was involved in these discussions and what was the content of the exchanges?**

**Do the official registration/visitors' logs at SEB show any meetings with Swedish diplomats in 1945-1947?**

**Please provide the official visitors' logs for SEB for both Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg for 1945-1947.**

## ANSWERS

As you know the letter to Kollontay was written upon request from a Swedish Foreign Ministry official (Document no 87). We have no notes from personal meetings or entries in diaries about meetings concerning RW during this period. Visitor index cards are available from this period. But you need to provide the names of the diplomats for us to be able to provide the index cards. Here are some examples: Sven Grafström: MW 21 July 1945, Svante Hellstedt: no entries, Erik von Post: no entries, Staffan Söderblom: JW 8 March 1944, JW 4 July 1946, Bengt Åkerrén: no entries, Sverker Åström: no entries, Nils Ståhle: no entries, Erik Boheman: MW 11 June 1946, RC 12 June 1946, MW 20 July 1946, MW 8 July 1946, MW 29 August 1947, MW 6 November 1947. Three visitor index cards are now published (Documents no 88, 89 and 90). But even if we know about the visits, we do not know what they talked about, MW's working diary between 1942 and 1947, contains only three pages from 1945, one entry from 1946 and two pages from 1947, nothing concerning RW. We do not have any working diaries from JW.

*7. Some questions remain about Marcus Wallenberg's contacts with Soviet officials, including his early efforts in April 1945 to inquire about Raoul Wallenberg's whereabouts with the Soviet Ambassador to Stockholm, Alexandra Kollontay. Kollontay, by that time, had left Stockholm and Marcus Wallenberg's letter was taken to Moscow personally by the Swedish Military Attache, Bengt Åkerren. The Wallenberg Family Archive has claimed that Marcus Wallenberg's letter, dated April 20, 1945, did not receive any answer. However, Ambassador Kollontay did reply, more than one year later, on June 7, 1946. In the letter she explained that she has no longer any influence in Soviet affairs. It should be checked, if there exists any additional correspondence between these two exchanges, because Söderblom stated on June 11, 1946, when he forwarded Kollontay's letter to Stockholm, that "in the matter concerning Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance I carried with me after my last visit home a letter from Marcus Wallenberg, Jr., written on my suggestion, to Mrs. Kollontay." It had been Åkerren, not Söderblom, who carried the letter, as Söderblom confirmed in his letter to Erik von Post of April 30, 1945. Staffan Söderblom definitely visited Sweden again after April 20, 1945 (when Marcus Wallenberg wrote his letter). It is possible, however, that Söderblom is confusing both the issue and the date.*

**Why does the Wallenberg Family Archive apparently not contain Ambassador Kollontay's reply to**

### **Marcus Wallenberg from June 1946?**

**How many letters did Marcus Wallenberg and Alexandra Kollontay exchange and how were they conveyed?**

**When and how exactly did Kollontay or other Soviet officials respond to Marcus Wallenberg's inquiries?**

**Please clarify these issues**

Additional information in e-mail from Susanne Berger 4 October 2019:

I would like to provide you with some additional information regarding Marcus Wallenberg's letter of May 1946. It appears Mr. Wallenberg authored a second letter to Alexandra Kollontay around May 21, 1946. On May 23, 1946, the Swedish Envoy to Moscow at the time, Staffan Soederblom, took the letter with him on his return trip to the Soviet Union. He presented the letter personally to Alexandra Kollontay on June 7, 1946.

### **ANSWERS**

There are both personal and business correspondence between Alexandra Kollontay and MW during the period 1934-1947. All letters between 1944-1947 are now published (Documents no 49, 91-97). We do not know if the letters were conveyed by post or courier (envelopes are not archived). Telegrams were sent through the Swedish Telegraph Agency (Telegrafverket). We do have a letter from Alexandra Kollontay from 7 June 1946, if that letter is an answer to MW's letter sent on 20 April 1945 is open for interpretation. We have not found any other letters from or to Mrs. Kollontay between those dates, and we cannot confirm that a second letter was authored by MW as you claim. According to the Bank's visitor index cards, Envoy Söderblom visited JW 8 March 1944 and 4 July 1946, there are no records of him visiting MW (Document no 89).

*8. Swedish officials and businessmen had good contacts with high-level Soviet officials, dating from the negotiations of the first Swedish-Soviet Trade Agreement signed in 1940. SKF had a formal representation in Moscow until the 1930s and Rolf Calissendorf, one of SEB's directors, traveled to Russia on several occasions during the 1930s and early 1940s.*

**Why were these contacts apparently not used to inquire about Raoul Wallenberg's fate?**

**Why did Wallenberg family members or their representatives fail to raise the question of Raoul Wallenberg's fate with Soviet officials during the extensive post-war discussion with various Soviet authorities regarding the conclusion of the Swedish-Soviet Trade Agreement in the autumn of 1946?**

### **ANSWERS**

There are files concerning "Russia" or the Soviet Union, we have now published notes from a meeting 14 June 1946 with the Swedish Export Association. On page 3 it says that the Russian officials involved, did not want to discuss questions that were not of trade political nature (Document no 100). We have found no documents that can provide answers to whether or not inquiries were made in this context regarding RW's fate. We have also checked Rolf Calissendorff's correspondence and he had extensive contacts with Hungarian banks and also helped business associates with Schutzpass. Raoul Wallenberg is mentioned once in this connection (Documents no 98 and 66).

*9. Yngve Ekmark, the Director of the Swedish Match Company in Zagreb, and the Swedish Minister Ivan Danielsson raised the protection of the interests of the Swedish Match companies in Hungary and other Eastern European countries during their brief stay in Moscow in April 1945 with the Swedish Minister in*

Moscow, Staffan Söderblom.

**Did Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg discuss Raoul Wallenberg's person or his disappearance with Yngve Ekmark after April 1945?**

**Please provide all correspondence records for Yngve Ekmark for 1944-1947**

#### **ANSWERS**

Correspondence with Yngve Ekmark (1904-1989) only exists in 1961 and concerns a letter of recommendation. We have found no documents in the archive that can confirm or deny whether or not MW or JW ever discussed RW's disappearance with Yngve Ekmark. There is a letter from Yngve Ekmark to Birger Zotterman 27 January 1948 confirming a claim made by Géza von Lovass in connection with RW's mission in Budapest. This claim is also confirmed by Ivar Danielsson. There is also a letter from Zotterman to Ekmark about another claim from Johan Ertl.

*10. The text of a Soviet Politburo decision from April 1946 shows that Stalin offered Sweden "favorable considerations" if a Soviet-Swedish Trade Agreement could be concluded quickly.<sup>xiv</sup> The Soviet Envoy in Stockholm, Il'ya Chernyshev, briefed Swedish officials, including Sweden's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Östen Undén about this offer. Staffan Söderblom was in Stockholm at the time and met with Undén shortly after this conversation.*

**Did Swedish Foreign Ministry officials or Soviet representatives inform members of the Wallenberg family of the Soviet government's offer at the time?**

**Please provide all relevant documentation**

#### **ANSWERS**

There is correspondence with Staffan Söderblom (1900-1985) 1939-1944, but nothing regarding the Soviet Union. We have found no correspondence with Ilya S. Tchernychev (Chernyshev). There is a memorandum from a meeting with the Swedish Export Association (Exportföreningen) 14 June 1946, where a credit of 1 billion SEK to the Soviet Union as part of a trade agreement is discussed. See answer to question number 8 above. There is no correspondence available with Östen Undén regarding this question.

*11. A \$300 million Swedish-Soviet trade agreement was concluded in October 1946. Only half of the credits were actually used, even though during the years from 1947-1952, the Soviet Union was unable to obtain international credits. A more thorough analysis needs to be made what exactly led to the failure of the trade agreement's implementation. Closely connected to this issue are the complex trade ties between Swedish businesses and the Soviet Union after WWII.*

**Did the Swedish side, and in particular Wallenberg owned businesses, intentionally boycott the Swedish-Soviet Trade Agreement after 1946?**

**If so, did the Wallenbergs hope to obtain favorable treatment in their dispute with the U.S. Treasury Department at the time?**

#### **ANSWERS**

This question is too complex for us to answer. Peter Wallenberg gives his explanation in Ronald Fagerfjäll's bok Peter Wallenberg (1926-2015), Den förlorade sonens återkomst (The Return of the Prodigal Son), p 70. "... the Soviet command economy was not able to use more than half of the credit during the five years up to 1952, the stipulated time of the agreement." (our translation, the book only

exists in Swedish). See Fagerfjäll p 70.

12. *Compensation discussions between Sweden's political and business leader with Soviet authorities for lost businesses in the Soviet Union, including the Baltic State began in 1941 and continued after the end of WWII, well into the 1950s and even the 1980s. They also included the settlement of claims resulting from the huge Swedish Match Monopoly throughout Eastern Europe.*

**Was the question of Raoul Wallenberg's fate taken up by Wallenberg representatives or other official Swedish representatives during these negotiations? If not, why not?**

**Please provide all records, correspondence related to these discussions, 1940-1954**

#### **ANSWERS**

Without any other knowledge about this question than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found.

13. *During the Korean War (1950-1953), U.S. investigators discovered that Soviet tanks were equipped with SKF ball bearings which had found their way to Russia via Swedish exports to other Eastern European countries. The Americans estimated the annual value of ball bearing imports by the Soviet Union via secondary channels at \$20 million (about \$200 million today); a sum large enough for the U.S. Ambassador in Stockholm to convey a formal protest to the Swedish government.*

**What documentation about this controversy exists in the Wallenberg family archive and the business archive of SKF?**

**Did Wallenberg family members discuss the issue with U.S., Swedish and Soviet officials?**

**Please provide all available records**

#### **ANSWERS**

We do not carry the business records of SKF. The alleged controversy is not mentioned in the correspondence with Harald Hamberg, CEO of SKF, or with his successor Joel Larsson.

14. *Hellmuth Ternberg remained in close contact with Jacob Wallenberg after WWII. He also made repeated inquiries about Raoul Wallenberg with returning prisoners of war in Germany.*

**On whose behalf did Ternberg make his inquiries? Did Ternberg report his finding to Jacob or Marcus Wallenberg?**

**Please provide all relevant documentation, correspondence with Hellmuth Ternberg for 1945-1965.**

#### **ANSWERS**

We have found no correspondence concerning Hellmuth Ternberg, but a visitor index card states that Major Ternberg visited JW 6 March 1954 (Document no 103). No notes from the meeting is available. See also SEB's RW-file SEB\_F1C\_3729A (Document no 104), where Ternberg is mentioned.

15. *When the Swedish diplomat Arne Lundberg took over the official Wallenberg investigation in 1951, one of the first actions, according to his own account, was to meet with Marcus Wallenberg. It appears that by that time, Marcus Wallenberg was convinced that Raoul Wallenberg was dead.*

**On what information did Marcus Wallenberg base this belief and what were his sources?**

**Please provide all records about Marcus Wallenberg's discussion with Arne Lundberg in 1951**

## ANSWERS

We have correspondence concerning Arne S. Lundberg (1911-2008) 1961-1981, but RW is not mentioned. Visitor index card concerning Lundberg: MW 3 April 1954 and MWJr & RD 24 April 1961 (Document no 101). No notes from these meetings available. We can neither confirm nor deny that a meeting took place in 1951 or know what MW believed of RW's fate at that time.

*16. In 1954, Jacob Wallenberg apparently attempted to contact Soviet authorities via secret channels in Prague, in an effort to learn information about Raoul Wallenberg. Supposedly Jacob stated that he was ready to make "great sacrifices" to ensure Raoul Wallenberg's safe return.*

**What prompted Jacob Wallenberg's actions in 1954?**

**Was there any response from Czech or Soviet contacts/authorities?**

**Was Marcus Wallenberg informed about these contacts?**

**Were there any other attempts by Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg to contact Soviet authorities on Raoul Wallenberg's behalf in the years 1946 -1981?**

**Please provide all relevant documentation**

## ANSWERS

Without any other knowledge about these questions than that of the questioner, no relevant documents have been found.

*17. Hellmuth Ternberg apparently played a central role Jacob's efforts to contact Soviet officials in 1954. So did the Swedish businessman Carl Hardeberg (1912-2005), the Director of Industriediesel. Already during the 1940s, Hardeberg was a close associate of Thorsten Akrell (1913-1980), Special Agent of the Swedish Defense Staff.*

**What exactly was Carl Hardeberg's role in 1954?**

**Please provide all records, correspondence with Carl Hardeberg for 1954**

## ANSWERS

We have found no correspondence concerning Ternberg or Akrell. Correspondence concerning Carl Hardeberg (1912-2005) available 1948-1953, regarding sailing. Visitor index cards for Hardeberg: JW 1951, 1952 and 1958 (Document no 102), Ternberg: JW 6 March 1954 (Document no 103). See also SEB's RW-file SEB\_F1C\_3729A, where Ternberg is mentioned (Document no 104).

*18. In 1954, Hardeberg and Ternberg also had the assistance of a Swedish businessman called Ernst Natander (1910-1980).*

**Please provide all records, correspondence with Ernst Natander for 1954**

## ANSWERS

We have found no correspondence or visitor index cards concerning Ernst Natander.

*19. Swedish Foreign Ministry records show that Jacob Wallenberg was repeatedly involved in tracking a number of witnesses who had provided information about Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance. Witnesses also sometimes approached the Wallenberg family directly (Antti Turunen a.o.). In October 1954, Jacob Wallenberg sent a letter to the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs about a message he had received concerning a potential witness for Raoul Wallenberg's presence in Russia. Jacob went so far to privately research the man's background and he asked the UD (First Secretary E.O.G. Vinge) to keep him informed about further developments.*

**Is this information preserved in the Wallenberg family archive?**

**Please provide all documentation**

#### **ANSWERS**

We have no correspondence with "E.O.G. Vinge", but with Eric O G:son Virgin, 1951-1969, including the letter of 28 October 1954. None of the other letters concerns RW. See SEB's RW-file SEB\_F1C\_3729A Document no 104), where both the letter to Virgin and the letter from Axel Albertsson Ugglå can be found, pp 278-280.

*20. Sverker Åström was formally in charge of the Raoul Wallenberg case for many years during the 1950s, including during the crucial months leading up to the release of the so-called "Gromyko Memorandum" in February 1957. At the time, Soviet officials were trying to conduct secret, behind-the-scenes discussions with Swedish officials via Finland, in preparation of an official statement about the Raoul Wallenberg case. These talks lasted from 1955 -January 1957.*

**Were Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg informed about these secret, behind-the scenes discussions?  
Please provide all documentation regarding the secret discussions about Raoul Wallenberg via Finland and Turkey during 1955-1957 (Yerzin-Frey-Vladimirov); all correspondence with Georg Gripenberg; Sverker Åström; 1955-1957**

#### **ANSWERS**

We have found no documents confirming or denying that JW and/or MW were informed about any secret talks. We do have correspondence with Sverker Åström (1915-2012) during this period but it mainly concerns air traffic affairs and United Nations questions. RW is not mentioned in the correspondence. We also have correspondence with Georg Gripenberg 1943-1960, mainly concerning economic transactions. RW is not mentioned in the correspondence. There is a visitor index card for "Utrikesråd Åström" that states that he visited MW 1 August 1956 (Document no 105). We also have a visitor index card for "Minister Gripenberg" that states that he visited the bank in 1951 and 1955 (Document no 106).

*21. In 1961, Professor Nanna Svartz of Sweden reported that her Russian colleague, Professor A. L. Myasnikov, had revealed to her during a meeting that he possessed direct knowledge of Raoul Wallenberg's presence in the Soviet Union. A second physician, Dr. Grigory Danishevsky, was also present during part of the conversation.*

**Were members of the Wallenberg family informed of Professor Svartz's statement?  
Please provide all records, correspondence for Professor Nanna Svartz for 1961-1980**

#### **ANSWERS**

Professor Svartz visited JW 23 January 1950. There are no later records of her visiting the bank. We have one letter from Nanna Svartz from 1967, thanking for medical research support. No documents related to RW found. See SEB's RW-file SEB\_F1C\_3729A (Document no 104), where an article and a letter mention Professor Svartz's statement. See also Nana Svartz' visitor index card (Document no 107).

*22. In the early 1960s, Jacob Wallenberg voiced his concerns to Tage Erlander, Sweden's Prime Minister,*

*that the official efforts by the Swedish government had been lacking in conviction.*

**What actions did Jacob Wallenberg propose to take, in particular and what was Erlander's reaction?**

**ANSWERS**

We have correspondence concerning Tage Erlander with JW 1951-1967, and, with MW 1949-1982. Nothing concerning RW. See transcript of a letter from Erlander to Maj von Dardel in SEB's RW-file SEB\_F1C\_3729A, p 171 (Document no 104).

*23. According to Elisabeth von Seth (Jacob Wallenberg's niece), in 1965 Jacob Wallenberg planned to host a high-ranking Soviet official at his private residence (Malmvik), apparently with the intention of opening a direct channel of communication to the Soviet leadership.*

**Who was this Soviet official and did the meeting in fact occur?**

**Please provide all records, correspondence for Elisabeth von Seth for 1945-1980**

**ANSWERS**

His niece was Elisabeth Björnstjerna Seth, not "von Seth", (1917-2010). We do not carry her personal records, only the private letters that she wrote to her uncles during 1947-1982. These are not open to research until 2030, but we have checked that they do not contain any information regarding RW. We have found no information of this alleged plan or meeting.

*24. In 1983, the Swedish Judge Gunnar Linnander was approached by a British intermediary who relayed information provided to him by a man called Alexander Pavlov. Pavlov stated that he had information that Raoul Wallenberg had died some months earlier, outside of Moscow. Another contact of the British intermediary was Henry Wallenberg.*

**Did Gunnar Linnander or others inform representatives of the Wallenberg family about this approach? Please provide all records, correspondence for Gunnar Linnander 1983-1986; Henry Wallenberg, 1983-1986; Peter Wallenberg 1983-1987;**

**ANSWERS**

Peter Wallenberg's records and correspondence are not open for research until 2035. In a memo from 1996, that we now have released, he summarizes his memories of RW and the search for him. Neither Gunnar Linnander nor Henry Wallenberg are mentioned (Document no 108).

*25. It needs to be more fully examined what led to Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Mikhail Gorbachev's decision in 1989 to invite Raoul Wallenberg's family to Moscow. Representatives of other foreign governments, especially the U.S. and Germany, also played an important role in promoting a resolution of the Wallenberg case, but few details have emerged about the actual deliberations.*

**Did the Swedish government consult with members of the Wallenberg family before the visit of Raoul Wallenberg's next-of-kin to Moscow in 1989, or before the creation of an official Swedish-Russian Working Group in 1991?**

**Did members of the Wallenberg family discuss the official investigation with any Russian representatives, in 1989 and beyond?**

**Please provide all relevant documentation, correspondence with Peter Wallenberg, Erik Belfrage for**

1989 -1991

## ANSWERS

Peter Wallenberg's records and correspondence are not open for research until 2035. In a memorandum from 1996, that we now have released, he summarizes his memories of RW and the search for him. No consultations or discussions with Swedish or Russian officials are mentioned. Also note the statement by PW in Fagerfjäll's book that he has never visited Russia. If there are any documents or correspondence regarding Erik Belfrage, you may ask Mr. Belfrage directly. Memo: (Document no 108). See also page 70 in Fagerfjäll's book.

*26. In an interview with the Austrian magazine "Profil" in 2002, Marcus Wallenberg (Peter "Pirre" Wallenberg's son) defended his family's actions in the Raoul Wallenberg case: "What has been rumored publicly and what I have heard in my family make two very different pictures. My ancestors certainly supported the many initiatives on Raoul Wallenberg's behalf. More, than it would appear openly."*

### **What initiatives or efforts did Marcus Wallenberg refer to?**

**Please provide information about all initiatives taken by members of the Wallenberg Family during the years 1945-2018 to establish the full circumstances of Raoul Wallenberg's fate in Russia.**

## ANSWERS

Marcus Wallenberg is Peter Wallenberg's nephew, not his son. According to the mentioned text it says that his ancestors "supported the many initiatives". He may refer to the economic contributions that the Wallenberg Foundations have made during the years, i.e. to Guy von Dardel in his efforts to find out more about his brother. There are two volumes concerning RW covering the period 1947-1978 in the Archive SEB\_F1C\_3729\_A and SEB\_F1C\_3729, see those volumes (Documents no 104 and 109).

Addition to Raoul Wallenberg in Documents, 1927-1947:

Document no 29: Answer from Marcus Wallenberg to Rolf Calissendorff's telegram 28 January 1938, regarding Raoul Wallenberg's offer concerning "Soro material": "No interest Dodde" (Document no 110).

Other documents:

Document no 112. Letter from Marcus Wallenberg Sr to his daughter Gertrud (Calle) Arco 30 November 1936, mentioning Raoul Wallenberg in Nice.

Document no 113. Jacob Wallenberg's Raoul Wallenberg-file.

Document no 114. Pierre Lombard at Pictet & Cie in Geneva mentions that Raoul Wallenberg visited him yesterday in a letter to Marcus Wallenberg 4 November 1942.

Document no 115: Released document from the British Foreign Office concerning Raoul Wallenberg.

Document no 116. Letter from Raoul Wallenberg's aunt Nita Wallenberg to Jacob Wallenberg 5 July 1963 telling him about a trip to Russia.



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<sup>i</sup> <https://www.wallenberg.com/arkiv/en>

<sup>ii</sup> During WWII they negotiated on behalf of seven employees of the ASEA concern who had been arrested by the Gestapo in Poland for aiding the Polish underground. In the time from 1942-44 ASEA's representatives, on instructions from

Marcus and Jacob Wallenberg, conducted talks with German authorities in Berlin. Walter Schellenberg intervened in the matter as a favor to Jacob Wallenberg.

<sup>iii</sup> Based on reports from researchers who have had at least limited access to the Wallenberg family holdings, some of the collections remain incomplete, due to temporary absences and loaning/borrowing of certain documentation.

<sup>iv</sup> See Riksarkivet, Kálmán Lauer's private papers

<sup>v</sup> von Kantzow was the founder of *AB Kanthal* which had patented and sold special coated wiring (alloys) used in electrical turbines and other industrial machinery.

<sup>vi</sup> Jan Bergman. *Sekreterarklubben: Svenska kvinnliga spioner under andra världskriget*. Stockholm: Norstedts, 2014.

<sup>vii</sup> see C.G.McKay, Adler-Rudel visits to Sweden, 28 October 2015 <https://intelligencepast.com/?s=Adler>

<sup>viii</sup> Sworn testimony by Jacob Wallenberg from 20 April 1948, submitted at the Military Tribunal in Nürnberg, for the Defense in the case against Walter Schellenberg [Document Number 26, Defense Exhibit 5]

<sup>ix</sup> see *P.M. angående Raoul Wallenbergs specialkonto hos. S.E.B*, p. 3-4. Birger Zotterman, Ombudsman in

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Stockholm Enskilda Banken, 17 May 1946.

<sup>x</sup> Letter from the World Jewish Congress, Stockholm to Tage Erlander, 23 November, 1946.

<sup>xi</sup> Staffan Thorsell, *Warszawasvenskarna: De som lät världen veta*. Stockholm: Albert Bonniers Förlag, 2015.

<sup>xii</sup> UD, P2 Eu1, Letter Lars Berg to Gunnar Lorentzon, January 16, 1956.

<sup>xiii</sup> War Refugee Board files, Hyde Park

<sup>xiv</sup> "It is necessary] to make a move towards the Swedes and recognize the need to take the course for improving our relations with Sweden. For this purpose: 1. Charge Com.[rade] Chernyshev I. S. [Soviet Envoy to Stockholm] to make it clear to Minister for Foreign Affairs [Östen] Undén [Günther's successor] that in case of the successful development of the negotiations about the credit, favorable conditions for further positive political Soviet-Swedish relations will be created. ..." Politburo decision P50/83, published in: O. Ken, A. Rupasov, and L. Samuelson. *Shvetsiya v politike Moskvyy. 1930-1950-e gody [Sweden in Moscow's Politics: Years 1930s-1950s]* (Moscow: ROSSPEN, 2005), 353-54 (in Russian). P. 353.