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**TO A QUESTION ON A STATE OF «BALTIC DPs» IN SCANDINAVIA
IN DOCUMENTS OF STATE DEPARTMENT OF USA (1945–1948)**

Summary

The article analyzes the diplomatic correspondence of representatives of nongovernmental organizations that tried to stand for the interests of Baltic refugees and displaced persons in Sweden, with officials of the US Department of State in the first post-war years. Unpublished documents from the United States National Archives in Washington DC are involved. The problem-chronological, comparative-historical and descriptive methods of research as well as the biographical method, content analysis and sourcecriticism have been used in the researched article. After Swedish government officially recognized Balts as Soviet citizens at the end of 1944, US diplomacy, which kept the course of non-recognition of the Soviet annexation of the three Baltic States, was the only hope for the escapees from communism. It was found that public organizations of the Baltic exiles appealed to the US ambassador to Stockholm, Herschel Johnson.

The informational confrontation in the Swedish print media is depicted. The Soviet position, which was to spread the version of the «voluntary» entry into the USSR of the Baltic States, admission to Swedish camps for displaced persons of the Soviet repatriation missions and the justification of the appropriate demands of the Soviets to hand out of all civilian refugees, was reflected on the pages of the left-oriented political press. The official print media of the Communist Party of Sweden, «Ny Dag», from time to time contained full translations of articles from central Soviet publications. The other side was the publication of the Social Democratic adhere «Morgon-Tidningen» and the press of the Baltic diaspora.

It was researched that in early 1945 after the Soviet side succeeded in obtaining the admission for a repatriation mission to several camps for displaced people, the campaign work on the voluntary return of the Baltic States to Soviet «Baltic republics» ended with a failure. The American intelligence service saw the presence of stable anti-Soviet sentiments and memory of mass repression and deportation. Soon, the USSR shifted to a direct pressure with the intend to get all military men and civilians who came from the Baltic States, insisting on their Soviet citizenship. Also, the article shows that the Soviet Union conducted similar pressure on other Scandinavian countries – Finland and Denmark.

Key words: *Baltic Refugees, Displaced Persons, the USSR, Sweden, Department of State, Herschel Johnson, repatriation mission, extradition, Estonian Committee.*