

Utrikesdepartementet

Avd: P

Grupp: 2

Mål: En^I

Efterforskning av

Raoul Wallenberg

1968, jan. ~ Dec. 1969

50.

Leifland/Fl.
KUNGL. UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

at. Leifland
EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM *9001*

Ärende Raoul Wallenberg	Datum 6.2.1968		Dnr 130
	Avd. P	Grupp 2	Mål Eu/1

Adress
Svensk Washington

Text
Frychius från Leifland. Vill fästa Din uppmärksamhet på att Arthur D. Morse, som förra året besökte Stockholm för att samla material om Raoul Wallenberg för artikeln i Look, nu publicerat en bok på Random House's förlag, kallad "While 6 million died. A chronicle of American apathy". Wallenberg behandlas här på sidorna 362-365, 367-373 och 373-374.

Cabinet

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören		
Avsänd den 6/2	Klockan 1540	Sign. ll

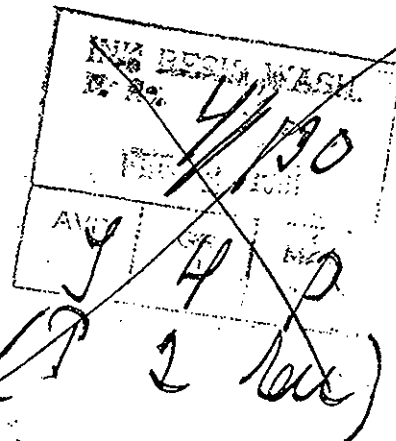
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CABINET STHLM

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6.2.68

SVENSK WASHINGTON



130 FRYCHIUS FRAAN LEIFLAND. VILL FAESTA DIN UPPMERKSAMHET
PAA ATT ARTHUR D MORSE SOM FOERRA AARET BESOEKTE STOCKHOLM
FOER ATT SAMLA MATERIAL OM RAUL WALLENBERG FOER ARTIKELN I
LOOK, NU PUBLICERAT EN BOK PAA RANDOM HOUSE'S FOERLAG
KALLAD "WHILE 6 MILLION DIED. A CHRONICLE OF AMERICAN APATHY".
WALLENBERG BEHANDLAS HAER PAA SIDORNA 362-365, 367-373 OCH 373-
374.

CABINET

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Leifland/Fl.

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Stockholm den 6 februari 1968.

1 bil.

ang bok om
Raoul Wallenberg

Nr		Antal bil
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K. t. Raoul Wallenberg

(Kära Maj)

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Närslutet ber jag få sända fotostatokopia av de sidor som handlar om Raoul i en bok som Arthur D. Morse nyligen publicerat: "While Six Million Died - A Chronicle of American apathy", Random House förlag.

Som Du torde erinra Dig besökte Morse Stockholm förra året. Vi träffades bl.a. hos Otto Danielsson. Han samlade ju då material för en artikel i "Look". Denna artikel har såvitt jag vet ännu inte publicerats, men materialet har alltså nu kommit till användning i boken.

Leif Leifland

Fru Maj von Dardel,
D j u r s h o l m.

E. 6/2 48

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THE RESCUERS

to Regent Horthy. By that time more than 350,000 of the 437,000 deportees had been gassed. While the papal plea was characteristically evasive and lacked the threat of punishment suggested by the board, it nevertheless produced a useful effect.

The day after Pius XII's appeal Franklin D. Roosevelt, responding to continuing pressure by John Pehle, sent a sharp message to the Hungarian government threatening to bomb Hungary unless the deportations ceased. Lest the warning be ignored Cordell Hull reiterated it one day later. Now it was the turn of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The ICRC, belabored by the War Refugee Board for its failure to intercede in the deportations, at last appealed to Horthy, calling the cruelties "so utterly contrary to the chivalrous traditions of the great Hungarian people that it is difficult for us to credit even a tithe of the information we are receiving." But the most powerful force brought to bear upon the regent of Hungary was a thirty-two-year-old Swede named Raoul Wallenberg.

For generations the name Wallenberg has been identified with Swedish statesmen, bishops, diplomats, military and financial leaders. Raoul was the son of a young naval officer who had died three months before his son's birth. Reared by his beautiful, cultivated mother, he was a special favorite of his grandfather Gustav, who had served as Swedish minister to Japan and Turkey. Under Gustav's tutelage Raoul developed a world view, traveling extensively in Europe and the Middle East. Skilled in languages, he combined a subtle sense of humor with a highly developed sense of compassion. After earning an honors degree in architecture from the University of Michigan, Raoul reverted to the family interest in finance and went to work for a bank in Haifa, Palestine. Here he first glimpsed Jews in flight from Hitler. This recollection was reinforced by his experience in the early 1940's as foreign representative of a Stockholm export-import firm. His visits to German-occupied Europe and business trips to Budapest in 1942-43 evoked vivid impressions of Nazi brutality. These

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were heightened by his friendship with a Hungarian Jewish partner.

Wallenberg's combination of pragmatic and idealistic qualities were brought to the attention of Iver Olsen, the War Refugee Board's representative in Stockholm. At this time Olsen was seeking to implement the board's suggestion that Sweden increase its diplomatic delegation in Budapest. Simultaneously a movement had developed within Sweden for a program to aid the destitute Hungarian Jews. Enlisting the support of the Swedish Foreign Ministry, King Gustaf V and Jewish organizations within Sweden, Olsen played an essential if unobtrusive role in the most dramatic lifesaving operation of the war. There was no overt American involvement. Instead, Wallenberg was given full diplomatic accreditation as third secretary of the Swedish legation in Budapest. He was assigned to organize a special department responsible for the protection and relief of Jews. To finance this ambitious effort the War Refugee Board authorized Olsen to transmit to the "neutral" Wallenberg a first installment of \$100,000 in Joint Distribution Committee funds. As a further extension of its unorthodox diplomacy the board provided Wallenberg with a list of corrupt Hungarian passport officials, undercover anti-Nazis, and others who could be of assistance. The board described one Hungarian contact as "a lawyer who for a number of years very skillfully played the role of an ardent Nazi and anti-Semite with the objective of helping distressed or endangered Jews and liberals."

Prior to Wallenberg's departure King Gustaf sent Admiral Horthy a personal message urging humanitarian treatment for the Jews. The deluge of telegrams from world leaders shook the regent, who expressed his apprehension to his German masters. Suddenly everyone seemed concerned about the Jews.

Wallenberg arrived in Budapest early in July. The Swedish minister, Carl Ivan Danielsson, had already begun the rescue effort by issuing six hundred provisional passports to Jews who had personal or commercial ties to Sweden. Wallenberg ex-

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panded this scheme radically. He printed a protective passport of his own elaborate design, complete with official seals and the triple-crown insignia of Sweden. It stated that the bearer awaited emigration to Sweden and, until his departure, enjoyed the protection of that government. Wallenberg persuaded the Hungarian authorities to respect five thousand of these homemade passports.

Although the appeal of the Pope, the President of the United States, the president of the International Red Cross and the King of Sweden had halted the deportations temporarily, the Jews of Budapest remained at the mercy of Hungarian gendarmes and the armed street fighters of the Fascist Arrow Cross organization. Their property and possessions had been confiscated, their apartments seized, and access to food and medicine had been cut off. They were daily subjected to humiliation and violence. Death in the streets of Budapest was a commonplace event.

In this grim setting Raoul Wallenberg wrought a man-made miracle. Working around the clock, he built a city-wide relief organization, establishing hospitals, nurseries and soup kitchens. He employed four hundred Jews to staff these institutions. With funds replenished by the JDC, Wallenberg purchased food, clothing and medicine. He dropped the requirement that the Jews have some direct connection with Sweden and distributed an additional five thousand protective passports. Neither the Germans nor their Hungarian ally wished to antagonize the neutral Swedes, and though Wallenberg was continually threatened, no direct action was taken against him.

Wallenberg's example was contagious. Soon the Swiss began providing similar protection to the Jews. Red Cross delegate Robert Schirmer, sent to Budapest after repeated entreaties by the War Refugee Board, began an energetic distribution of supplies, and the international insignia of mercy appeared everywhere.

Even the representatives of the Franco regime were inspired

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by Wallenberg's courage and ingenuity. Together with the Portuguese they supported a small program for the sheltering of several hundred Sephardic Jews, whose ancestors had been banished from Spain and Portugal. Ambassador Hayes in Madrid, who had pleaded Spain's inability to assist in earlier rescue efforts, was responsible for this intercession.

A major effort was undertaken by the Papal Nuncio in Budapest, Monsignor Angelo Rotta. This, like the earlier rescue of the Jews of Sofia, can be traced to the man who later became Pope John XXIII. In this instance it was the War Refugee Board which linked the Apostolic Delegate to Turkey with the Nuncio in Budapest.

On August 1, 1944, as Raoul Wallenberg sought to enlarge the protection of the Jews of Budapest, Ira Hirschmann visited Angelo Roncalli at his summer residence on an island near Istanbul. Hirschmann described the desperate situation in Hungary and asked for Roncalli's help. The Apostolic Delegate had already seen Chief Rabbi Isaac Halevi Herzog of Palestine and had assured him of his support. Hirschmann knew of rumors that Roncalli had tried unsuccessfully to arrange a meeting between the rabbi and Pope Pius XII. There had also been unsubstantiated stories that on his own authority, Roncalli had asked leading Catholic prelates in eastern Europe to intercede on behalf of the Jews.

The Apostolic Delegate admitted to Hirschmann that at Rabbi Herzog's request he had written to the Papal Secretary of State urging him to do all in his power to save the Jews, but regretted that he could not divulge the texts of his letters regarding Rumania and Hungary. Contrary to rumor, said Roncalli, these appeals had been forwarded via the Papal Secretariat and could not be revealed without special permission from the Vatican.

Roncalli was visibly moved by Hirschmann's description of the disaster that had befallen the Jews of Hungary. He asked the American whether he thought the Jews would be willing to

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mated six hundred Jews and dumping their bodies into the Danube.

To meet this new threat Raoul Wallenberg begged, borrowed and rented thirty-two apartment houses to which he removed the five thousand holders of his unique document. The Swedish flag flew over these buildings, and Wallenberg and his colleagues guarded the entrances. With funds continually replenished by the JDC, Wallenberg bought food and medicine for his wards, who were forbidden to enter most retail stores. Growing more daring as the crisis mounted, Wallenberg issued an additional five thousand protective passports. Eventually he shielded twenty thousand Jews, thirteen thousand in the so-called "Swedish houses." Forty doctors recruited by Wallenberg inoculated the residents of the crowded ghetto against typhoid, paratyphoid and cholera.

The Swiss kept pace with the Swedes, providing housing for an estimated twenty thousand Jews to whom they had issued their own protective documents. Prime Minister Szálasi attempted by law to nullify the Jews' international protection but Wallenberg, playing upon the Arrow Cross leader's ambition for diplomatic recognition, persuaded him to retract the order. But Wallenberg could not prevent Szálasi from yielding to a new Nazi demand.

The reservoirs of German slave labor were running low and the vast underground armament factories of Austria were undermanned. As their new candidates for slow, subterranean death the Nazis turned to the more than one hundred thousand Jews of Budapest who still lacked the protection of the neutrals. Because of the shortage of rolling stock the Germans ordered the Hungarians to march the Jews to the Austrian border 144 miles away.

The neutrals were helpless to prevent the new disaster. In the bitter cold of late November, more than thirty thousand men, women and children began the death march to Austria. Without food, medical attention or shelter, they straggled

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down the highway in groups of one thousand, whipped on by Hungarian guards. Those who faltered or fell were shot. An observer noted that Bertha Schwartz, aged seventy-four, had reached toward a guard for support. She was killed before her hand touched his.

But even at this late hour Wallenberg was undeterred. With utter disregard for his personal safety, he picked up two thousand marchers who he declared were entitled to Swedish protection. He forced the return of several thousand laborers from Austria because of their alleged Swedish ties. And he was not alone in his rescue efforts.

Monsignor Rotta had given hundreds of "safe-conduct" certificates to Sándor Ujváry, a volunteer worker for the Red Cross. Ujváry roamed the line of marchers, with nuns carrying food and medicine for the Jews. They described the scene:

"Endless columns of deported persons were marched along: ragged and starving people, mortally tired, among them old and wizened creatures who could hardly crawl along. Gendarmes were driving them with the butt-end of their rifles, with sticks and with whips. They had to cover thirty kilometres a day until they came to a 'resting place.' This generally was the marketplace of a town. They were driven into the square and spent the nights in the open, huddled together and shivering with cold in the chill of a November or December night. On the morning following the 'rest' we saw the number of corpses, which would never again rise from the frosty ground of the market-square."

More than one-fifth of the Jews died en route, a toll so heavy that Szálasi canceled the marches.

The horrors they saw with their own eyes forced the neutral observers to take more direct rescue action. The delegates of the International Red Cross issued thirty thousand certificates of protection to the Jews. The papers lacked any basis in international law but they were effective. Red Cross kitchens fed twenty thousand people a day and Red Cross children's homes

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sheltered two thousand youngsters. The men from Geneva were no longer afraid to interfere in the internal affairs of a nation dedicated to the destruction of its own citizens.

Unlike Cardinal Serédi, Protestant Bishop László Ravasz was outraged over the brutal treatment, whether of Jews or of Christians of Jewish origin. He persisted in his courageous but futile attempts to halt the persecution. Monsignor Rotta issued no less than fifteen thousand "safe-conducts" and encouraged a record-breaking number of baptisms as suggested by his old friend, the Apostolic Delegate to Turkey. Bishop William Apor of Győr, who objected to the indifference of his superior, Cardinal Serédi, was tireless in his efforts to aid the Jews, as were hundreds of priests and nuns.

Although mass deportation to Auschwitz by rail had ended, there were sporadic German efforts to round up trainloads of Jews. Inevitably Wallenberg, who had established a network of listening posts in Budapest, would receive word of the impending deportation and arrive at the railroad station with a great show of official papers and a barking of orders in Swedish and Hungarian. Once, with German guns leveled at him, he displayed his Swedish credentials and marched three hundred Jews away from the station. Another time his cohort Per Anger freed 150 Jews from a German transport, although only two had a remote connection with Sweden.

On one of the rare occasions when he failed to arrive at the station in time to halt a deportation, Wallenberg raced ahead of the train in his automobile and leaped aboard at a border station. By bluffing the German guards he was able to rescue those deportees who carried any papers at all, whether tax receipts or vaccination certificates.

Wallenberg and the neutrals were winning their race. The Nazis and the Arrow Cross had failed to murder the Jews and the Soviet invaders were at the gates of Budapest. Led by Marshal Rodion Malinovsky, they began their siege of the capital on December 8, 1944. They liberated the so-called interna-

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tional ghetto, which included the "Swedish houses," on January 16. Earlier, Wallenberg had told friends that he would not return to Sweden until the property of the Jews was restored to them. As a first step he planned to discuss the rehabilitation of the Jewish community with Marshal Malinovsky.

On January 17 Wallenberg, accompanied by several Russian soldiers, drove up to the Jewish relief office at 6 Tatra Street. He explained that he was being taken to Malinovsky's headquarters at Debrecen but he added ominously, "I don't know whether I'm going as a prisoner or a guest." He waved good-bye and began the 137-mile journey. It was the last time he was seen in Hungary.

It is now known that the Russians suspected Wallenberg of espionage. Perhaps they found it inconceivable that this representative of one of the world's leading capitalist families would dedicate himself to the rescue of the Jews without some ulterior motive. Adding to Soviet suspicions, Wallenberg had expended great sums of American money in creating an efficient, city-wide relief organization. The entire Swedish legation had participated in this effort. The Russians as a first step toward the communizing of Hungary, were systematically eliminating foreign influence. The Swedish-American collaboration may have seemed a threat to these plans.

Whatever their reasons the Russians took Wallenberg into custody and spirited him to a Moscow prison. Through the years the Stalin regime rebuffed repeated Swedish inquiries and protests, denying any knowledge of his whereabouts. In 1957, four years after Stalin's death, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko announced that a document had been uncovered in the archives of a Moscow prison certifying that Wallenberg died of a heart attack in 1947.

The Swedes have never accepted this explanation. To this day they continue their search for a man who is now considered a national hero. Against fearful odds they have penetrated the Soviet prison system. By interviewing released prisoners

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of many nationalities, Swedish investigators believe that they have traced Wallenberg *alive* at least fourteen years after his supposed death. They have obtained convincing evidence that in 1961 he lay seriously ill in a Moscow mental hospital. In spite of more than twenty Swedish government inquiries, the Russians have refused to give additional information, and the unsolved mystery of Raoul Wallenberg remains a continuing irritant in Swedish-Soviet relations.

Whatever his actual fate, Wallenberg left a rich legacy—the lives of more than a hundred thousand Jews. His gallantry bridged the chasm between the pretense and performance of the forces of international morality. All those who had thrown up their hands in despair could no longer plead the impossibility of rescue, for Raoul Wallenberg provided daily proof of its feasibility. The War Refugee Board gave him the resources to do the job but his actions gave meaning to the very existence of the board.

On the border between Switzerland and Austria a related drama was taking place. When Joel Brand failed to return from Istanbul in May 1944, his frantic colleagues of the Zionist Relief and Rescue Committee had pursued the negotiations with the Germans, in the hope that this continuing dialogue would prevent further deportations from Hungary. With the approval and support of the War Refugee Board, discussions continued in neutral territory between Nazi emissaries and a memorable old gentleman named Saly Mayer, a leading Swiss Jew who represented the Joint Distribution Committee. His task was to keep the Germans talking and tempt them with dreams of wealth without actually giving them anything. Occasionally the courtly, fastidious Mayer would depart from the text and deliver sermons on human decency to the Gestapo agents, who carried empty suitcases to be filled with the cash that somehow never materialized.

Mayer's silent partner was the War Refugee Board repre-

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Jews is about to be accomplished. They all know what this means, even though it be described as 'labor service' . . . The representatives of the neutral powers herewith request the Hungarian Government to forbid these cruelties, which ought never to have been started."

Besides the successful outcome of this protest, the talks on the border led directly to the release of 1,673 Hungarian Jews from Bergen-Belsen. They were brought to safety in Switzerland as a demonstration of the German negotiators' power and influence.

From August 1944 until April 1945, one month before the German surrender, Mayer held the Nazis at bay. The lives of seventeen thousand Jews, originally headed for Auschwitz, were also saved because of Nazi greed for ransom. In Eichmann's words, they had been "put on ice" at a labor camp in Austria to await their future purchase. They remained unmolested throughout the negotiations. Saly Mayer's skillful bargaining also resulted in the German concessions which permitted the International Red Cross to shelter several thousand homeless Jewish children.

The team of Mayer, the Swiss Jew, and McClelland, the American Quaker, symbolized the diverse forces that combined to prevent the total annihilation of Hungarian Jewry. The War Refugee Board finally fulfilled its objectives, by linking neutrals, the Papal Nuncio and the International Red Cross in a powerful, unarmed alliance. The Nazis and the green-shirted Arrow Cross could not penetrate its defenses. When they attacked they were trapped not by weapons but by an international spotlight.

When the Jews emerged into the sunlight of a peaceful Budapest, they named a street in honor of Raoul Wallenberg. There was little more they could do to express their gratitude, for he had already disappeared in the vastness of the Soviet Union. But the Israelite Congregation of Pest, where the Swed-

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ish houses had been located, paid him a quiet tribute which included these words:

"The time of horror is still fresh in our memory, when the Jews of this country were like hunted animals, when thousands of Jewish prisoners were in the temples preparing for death. We recall all the atrocities of the concentration camps, the departure of trains crammed with people who were to die, the sufferings in the ghettos and the attacks against the houses which had been placed under international protection. But we also remember one of the greatest heroes of those terrible times: the Secretary of the Royal Swedish Legation, who defied the intruding government and its armed executioners. We witnessed the redemption of prisoners and the relief of sufferers when Mr. Wallenberg came among the persecuted to help. In a superhuman effort, not yielding to fatigue and exposing himself to all sorts of dangers, he brought home children who had been dragged away and he liberated aged parents. We saw him give food to the starving and medicine to the ailing.

"We shall never forget him and shall be forever grateful to him and to the Swedish nation, because it was the Swedish flag which warranted the undisturbed slumber of thousands of Jews in the protected houses.

"He was a righteous man. God bless him."

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Stockholm, February 7, 1968.

ang Raoul Wallenberg-bok

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Thank you so very much for your thoughtfulness of sending me a copy of your newly published book "While Six Million Died". I have read it with utmost interest, especially of course the chapter dealing with Raoul Wallenberg's rescue mission to Budapest. Perhaps you have sent a copy to Mrs. von Dardel. Anyway, I had the relevant pages about Raoul photo-copied and sent over to her.

When books about Raoul have been published previously, the author or publisher has sometimes received interesting information about Raoul from readers who were in Budapest in 1944/45 and had heard of him or even had personal contacts with him. If you should receive letters of this kind or any information which you think could be of interest for us, please let me know. There are still thousands of former Hungarians who were in Budapest in the closing years of the war spread around the world. All peaces of information are, as you know, welcome.

In your source notes I find under chapter XX Rescue from Hungary on page 405 a reference to "WRB Projects and Documents, Box 33 and Box 35", that is the WRB papers stored

Mr. Arthur D. Morse,
4, Bradford Road,
Scarsdale, N.Y.

Hyllas av postexp

Avsänd med

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Sign

at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in New York. I have not gone through those papers. Do you think they might be of any interest to the Ministry? And would it be possible for me to get the permission to go through the files?

Once again, many thanks for the copy of your book and my best greetings.

Sincerely,

Leif Leifland

Sundfeldt/Mg 8.2.68
hbr.tit.

Max Geissler

24 Lübeck, den 6.2.1968
Schwartauer Allee 1/VI
Tel. 41543

Herrn
Sten Sundfeldt
Utrikesdepartementets
Pressebyrå
Stockholm



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Lieber Sten Sundfeldt!

(in 56 R/Tyskel)

Ich werde in den Tagen 15. bis 17. Februar (abends) in Stockholm sein. Es wäre fein, wenn Du einige Minuten für mich erübrigen könntest. Aktueller Anlass ist neben der üblichen Information über Tages- und andere Fragen vor allem Raoul Wallenberg. Es besteht der Plan entweder im Zweiten Deutschen Fernsehen oder im Deutschlandfunk eine einstündige Dokumentarsendung über R. Wallenberg und sein Wirken zu bringen. Welche der beiden, Fernsehen oder Funk, die Sendung machen, hängt davon ab, ob ich genügend Material zusammentragen kann. Berichte, Dokumente und vor allem auch persönliche Aussagen usw. Gerne hätte ich diese Fragen einmal mit Dir kurz durchgesprochen. Ich glaube, es würde keine schlechte Propaganda für Schweden sein.

Mein Reiseprogramm sieht vorerst so aus: Abreise am 14.2. morgens, Ankunft Stockholm am 15.2. morgens. Abreise Stkhlm am 17.2. abends nach Oslo. Jedenfalls werde ich nach meiner Ankunft am 15.2. morgens bei Dir anrufen, um zu hören, ob ein Treff möglich wäre.

Mit freundlichem Gruss

Max Geissler
(Max Geissler)

Leifland/Fl.

KUNGL. UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET

TV-program om

Ang. Raoul Wallenberg

Chiffer-
Telegram

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Svensk Bonn

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Max Geissler, TV-free lance, har i brev till Pierre Schori, internationell sekreterare i socialdemokratiska arbetarpartiet, meddelat han avser besöka Stockholm 15-17 februari för att producera TV-film Raoul Wallenberg.

Geissler säger sig i brevet ha "goda möjligheter" placera TV-programmet zweites deutsches Fernsehsehen. Schori har sagt att han kommer att fästa Geisslers uppmärksamhet på de program om Wallenberg som Sveriges Radio producerat. För den händelse Geissler skulle begära hjälp från departementets sida, är vi angelägna få uppgifter om Geissler. Kan Ni på diskret sätt utröna något om Geissler, hans anseende som journalist och TV-man etc. Tela.

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Cabinet

Åter Seifland, please

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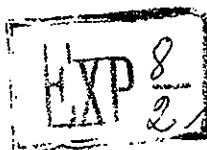
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(In 5 6 R/Tysk)

Käre Max Geissler,

Tack för Ditt brev om det förestående besöket. Jag föreslår, att vi äter lunch tillsammans fredagen den 16 februari kl. 12.30 på Operakällaren. Vi kan då diskutera Wallenbergfrågan. Docent Hans Villius på Sveriges Radio-TV gjorde för något år sedan en mycket intressant TV-presentation av framför allt Wallenberg och har forskat mycket i frågan utan att vara bunden på det sätt vi i UD måste vara. Jag skulle alltså vilja föreslå Dig att söka upp Villius under Stockholmbesöket. På vår sida har vi en eller två dokumentansamlingar kring Wallenberg och jag vill också gärna föreslå ett sammanträffande mellan Dig och Leif Leifland, som haft anledning att syssla med ärendet. Jag skall tala med dessa innan Du kommer och hoppas att de är tillgängliga under Dina dagar här.

Jag motser Ditt besök med intresse och hälsar Dig välkommen tillbaka till Sverige.



Sten Sundfeldt

Herr Max Geissler

24 L u b e c k

Schwartauer Allee 1/v

Västtyskland

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KUNGL. UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET

CHIFFERTELEGRAM

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Gu Ert chiffer 15. Geissler anses här som kunnig, särskilt om nordiska förhållanden, synnerligen välorienterad journalist med gott omdöme. Producerar sig flitigt främst fackföreningspress och torde medarbeta även Arbetet, vilket idag ej kan här kontrolleras, samt norska, finländska tidningar. Ålder bortåt 60. Bor Lübeck. Jfr hbr Sundfeldt-Lidén 13 november 1966.

Montän

Coll.: *Jan*



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Excellensen

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Ch pol.avd.

Ch pol.I

Hr Landelius

doc. Carlgren

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oa

Efter hand
med L.E. L. L.
författarens
Geissler
SH

Strängt förtroligt.

P.M.

Författaren Rudolph Philipp (Grev Turegatan 8 B, tel. 20 27 9) ringde idag för att tala om Raoul Wallenberg.

En tysk journalist, Max Geissler, hade vänt sig till Philipp för att få bakgrundsmaterial om Wallenberg-affären, om vilken han hade för avsikt att skriva ett reportage för "Neue Vorwärts".

Philipp hade då uppmanat Geissler att avstå från att skriva artikeln, då han fann det olämpligt att för närvarande aktualisera Wallenbergaffären.

Herr Philipp anhöll nu att UD inte måtte lämna material till Geissler. Han utvecklade synnerligen utförligt sina skäl för dett vilka kan sammanfattas i två punkter.

1. Det vore olyckligt med tanke på de svårigheter, som den väst tyska östpolitiken f.n. möter, att "reta ryssarna" med artiklar om Wallenberg i västtysk press;

2. I Sverige skulle ett aktualiserande av fallet Wallenberg bli besvärligt för regeringen med tanke på det förestående valet.

På Philipps uppmaning hade f. kommissarien Danielsson kontaktat UD, som skulle ha förklarat att Geissler hade goda rekommendationer och att man inte fann skäl att vägra honom upplysningar.

Philipp begärde enträget att hans synpunkter skulle framföras till utrikesministern.

Stockholm den 16 februari 1968.

Peter Landelius

16/2

Glissel

Abt. Lumber & Drug
Medicine under
Administration

1931-32

Full S. and Hall

Krovsförsäkring

Sundfeldt/Mg 8.3.68

hbr. tit.
Max Geissler

24 Lübeck, den 4.3.1968
Schwertsauer Allee 1/VI
Tel. 41543

Herrn
Byråchef Sten Sundfeldt
Utrikesdepartementets
Pressebyrå
Stockholm



INK UTRIKESDEP	
Dnr	232-253
7-43 MRS 1968	
Avg	P 2
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Lieber Sten Sundfeldt!

Ich habe schon ein schlechtes Gewissen Dir gegenüber. Das ich erst heute schreibe, hat seinen Grund im Verhalten unseres "Freundes" R.Ph. als ich nachhause kam, fand ich Post von einem prominenten ehemaligen Sudetendeutschen, jetzt schwed. Staatsbürger. Ausserdem hatte man den Bundestagsabgeordneten Ernst Paul und die Redaktion des VORWÄRTS alarmiert, damit sie auf mich einwirken, um in der Sache R. Wallenberg nichts zu unternehmen. So wie ich Philipp kennen würde er nie verzeihen, das jemand gewagt hat, ihm einen möglichen Verdienst entzogen zu haben. Seine Methoden waren sein ganzes Leben etwas abseits von denen, mit denen ein ordentlicher Journalist arbeitet.

Nun habe ich überlegt, was ich tun sollte. In Oslo, hatte ich leider keine Gelegenheit gefunden mit Tage Erlender darüber zu sprechen. Auf Grund des oben Geschilderten habe ich auch unterlassen, mich mit meinen Bekannten in Bonn im AA auseinanderzusetzen. Morgen nun werde ich meine Freunde vom Rundfunk und Fernsehen treffen. Ich habe vor, ihnen den Fall darzulegen, ausgenommen den in Stockholm besprochenen Punkt und dann will ich mich davon zurückziehen. Wie sich meine Freunde dann verhalten werden, vermag ich natürlich noch nicht zu sagen. Mir tut die Geschichte leid, nicht nur aus den Dir bekannten Gründen, sondern auch, weil ich mich über den mir bei Mitarbeit zustehenden Betrag gefreut hätte.

Vielleicht interessiert Dich, das auch das I. Deutsche Fernsehen vor gut zwei Jahren eine volle Stunde eine Sendung über R. Wallenberg, allerdings nicht als Dokumentarsendung, gebracht hat, ohne das auch nur von irgendeiner Seite die geringste kritische Äusserung kam. Die Bedenken von T.N. verstehe ich heute noch weniger, als damals. Mir tut furchtbar leid, das Du soviel Mühe mit mir hattest und ich möchte Dir nochmals dafür danken, ebenso Hans Villius für seine Be-

mühungen und sein Entgegenkommen.

Ich bin sicher, das in der Unterhaltung morgen noch kein Entschne-
fallen wird. Sobald ich aber höre, in welchem Sinne dieser gefel-
len ist, werde ich Dich informieren.



Mit besten Wünschen und Grüßen

Dein

Max Geissler

(Max Geissler)

Stockholm den 8 mars 1968

ang Max Geisslers besök
i Sverige



Nr	287		
Ink dnr			
Avd	P	Grupp	2
Mål	64-1		

Käre Max,

Tack för Ditt vänliga brev av den 4 mars. Det är ju märkligt, hur aktiv vår vän R.Ph. är för att hindra andra journalister att göra ett hederligt arbete. För mig var det utomordentligt intressant att sammanträffa med Dig och jag betraktar ingalunda den tiden som bortkastad. Jag hoppas Du snart finner anledning att komma hit igen och jag vill ännu en gång framföra beklagande över den återhållsamma attityd jag nödgades inta vid vårt sista sammanträffande men Du hade säkert klart för Dig, att det inte var någon återhållsamhet, när det gällde Dig personligen.

Sten Sundfeldt

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un

Red. Max Geissler

L u b e c k

Schwartauer Allee 1/VI

Västtyskland

Ifylls av postexp

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KUNGL SVENSKA
GENERALKONSULATET
material om Raoul
Wallenberg

Chicago den 27 mars 1968

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von Dardel, Djursholm

16.4.1968
hbr Leifland-konsul
Holm, Chicago

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Broder,

Som Du ser av bifogade brev och artikel från "The Jewish News" i Detroit, önskar man få material om Raoul Wallenberg och gärna ett foto. (Vitboken om Wallenberg finns, om jag minns rätt, på engelska.) Önskemålet kommer från Philip Slomovitz, "Editor and Publisher" för tidningen. Vårt konsulat i Detroit nämner som sitt omdöme om tidningen: "a widely read and much respected weekly in Michigan".

Om Du inte anser att detta skall handläggas på pressbyrån, kanske Du vill vara snäll att vidarebefordra mitt brev till informationsbyrån eller till den person på Pol., som numera handlägger Wallenberg-ärendet.

*Många Chicago -
härskningar.
Sven-Olov*

Sven-Olov Holm

Redaktören Lars Lönnback
Pressbyrån

UD

SOH/MT



THE JEWISH NEWS

ESTABLISHED 1942

a weekly review of Jewish events

PHILIP SLOMOVITZ
Editor and Publisher

17125 WEST 5 MILE ROAD
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48224
CITY PHONE 8-2264

March 19, 1968

Swedish Consulate
8469 East Jefferson
Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen

Permit me to call your attention to the enclosed proposal for an honor to be given posthumously to one of the very great heroes of the last war, Raoul Wallenberg.

Former classmates of the martyr at the University of Michigan, and others, are very anxious that belated recognition be given to the Sweish hero. We are compiling available data about Raoul Wallenberg and if you can be of help to us I'll be very grateful for your assistance.

If you can alert ~~about~~ the Swedish Embassy in gathering such material, I wish you would let me know the results of your efforts. And I hope you can secure a photograph of Wallenberg for me.

It would be valuable if you could put us in touch with the Wallenberg family in Sweden.

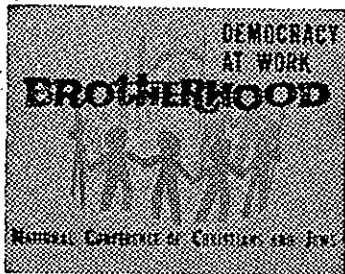
Cordially

PHILIP SLOMOVITZ

MICHIGAN'S ONLY ENGLISH-JEWISH NEWSPAPER
INCORPORATING THE DETROIT JEWISH CHRONICLE

Proposing: Posthumous Honor for R

Detailed story of Christian hero-martyr of World War II led in rescue of Jews under Nazism, in Commentary



Brotherhood Week
Feb. 18-25

THE JEWISH N

DETROIT

MICHIGAN

A Weekly Review  of Jewish Events

Michigan's Only English-Jewish Newspaper — Incorporating The Detroit Jewish Post

VOL. LII, No. 23



17100 W. 7 Mile Rd., Detroit—VE 8-9364—February 23,

Report Jordanian Kingdo Hussein Finds Difficulty Pledge to Prevent El F

Report Nearly All Jews Left Libya; Egyptian Mistreatment Charged

GENEVA—The last chapter in the 2,500 year-old history of the Libyan Jewish community is being enacted in Italy, Louis D. Horwitz of Geneva, director-general of the Joint Distribution Committee, declared here.

At the beginning of the Six-Day War in June, there were approximately 3,100 Jews in Libya, Horwitz noted. "Of these, 2,900 have thus far left their native land for Italy, leaving approximately 200 behind," he said. "Further movement is going on. In all likelihood many or perhaps all of these 200 also will be leaving." Late reports indicate that the handful of remaining Jews are fleeing from Libya.

Horwitz noted that of the 2,900 who came to Italy only 600 were able to care for themselves. "At the very beginning of the influx, the Italian Jewish community, the United Hias Service (the American Jewish migration service for all countries except Israel) and JDC joined in a program of aid to 2,300 men, women and children," he said. "Only 450 of these are still on our assistance rolls today, the others having found ways to help themselves."

The movement of the newcomers out of Italy has been going on for some time and is still continuing, Horwitz pointed out. Now only about 2,000 of the Libyan Jewish refugees remain in Italy, the rest having left for other

JERUSALEM (JTA)—The Jordanian Parliament met Amman and expressed loyalty to King Hussein. But speculation that the Jordanian government would survive much longer in view of a major Arab terrorist raids against Israel from Jordanian territory

The split was revealed Tuesday morning when Prime Minister Hussein in a radio address that the cabinet had reached any decision to His denial was a direct contradiction of a statement made by King Hussein who warned terrorists that they would be punished declared Friday that he would "not allow anyone to supply arms or aggression."

(The London Times reported in a dispatch from Amman)

USSR Charged With Creating Deliberate Cultural Genocide

WASHINGTON (JTA) — The Soviet Union was charged Tuesday with "deliberate cultural genocide" against the Russian Jewish community at the so-called "Court of World Public Opinion" now holding a "trial" of international communism at Georgetown University here under auspices of anti-Communist groups. The witness was Dr. Joseph Dunner, professor of political science and international law at Yeshiva University in New York.

Dr. Dunner described measures taken to destroy Jewish life in Russia. When asked by the tribunal if there were any other countries that persecuted the Jews, he replied: "The Arab countries." He said the treatment of Jews in Spain could not be considered "persecution" although Catholicism is recognized as the official state religion.

Dr. Dunner charged that the USSR prohibits the printing of the Hebrew Bible and will not allow the unrestricted teaching of Judaism and Jewish history. He said there are now only four rabbis in all of Russia for a Jewish population of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000.

Immortal Honor for Raoul Wallenberg

Story of Christian hero-martyr of World War II who
sue of Jews under Nazism, in Commentary, Page 2

JEWISH NEWS

DETROIT MICHIGAN
Weekly Review  of Jewish Events

Jewish Newspaper — Incorporating The Detroit Jewish Chronicle

Seriousness of
Two-Faceted
Campaign

Panic Over the
Emerging Crises

Editorials
Page 4

W. 7 Mile Rd., Detroit—VE 8-9364—February 23, 1968

\$6.00 Per Year, This Issue 20c

Jordanian Kingdom Toppling; Has Difficulty Defending Prevent El Fatah Raids

ERUSALEM (JTA)—The Jordanian Parliament met in closed session for three hours Tuesday night in Amman and expressed loyalty to King Hussein. But speculation was still rife here as to whether Hussein's government would survive much longer in view of a major split over the king's announced policy of halting terrorist raids against Israel from Jordanian territory.

The split was revealed Tuesday morning when Prime Minister Bahjat Al Talhouni denied in an Amman address that the cabinet had reached any decision to act against terrorists using Jordan as their base. This was a direct contradiction of a statement made only Monday by Minister of Interior Hassan Al-Husseini who warned terrorists that they would be punished if they ignored the King's orders. King Hussein said Friday that he would "not allow anyone to supply the enemy with pretexts and justifications for their actions."

The London Times reported in a dispatch from Amman that Prime Minister Al Talhouni declared that "the Jordan government, like other Arab governments, does not oppose the activities of persons working for the interests of general Arab policy and in line with it."

USSR Charged With Creating Deliberate Cultural Genocide

WASHINGTON (JTA) — The Soviet Union was charged with "deliberate cultural genocide" against the Russian Jewish community at the so-called "Court of World Public Opinion" during a "trial" of international communism at Georgetown University here under auspices of anti-Communist groups. The trial was presided over by Dr. Joseph Dunner, professor of political science and international law at Yeshiva University in New York.

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Dunner charged that the USSR prohibits the printing of the Hebrew Bible and will not allow the unrestricted teaching of Jewish and Jewish history. He said there are now only four copies of the Bible in all of Russia for a Jewish population of between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000.

The mock trial at which Dr. Dunner testified caused controversy here by some who complained that extreme right-wing groups were among sponsors and witnesses. Georgetown University later issued a statement explaining that while proceedings were held at the university, the Catholic institution neither endorsed nor approved the "trial."

Change in 'Muddled' Soviet Policy Foreseen

NEW YORK (JTA) — A Columbia University expert predicted the Soviet government would continue to "muddle through" its present policy toward Russian Jews of oscillating narrowly

Commenting on the Jordanian prime minister's statement, a foreign ministry spokesman said here that if Jordan fails to prevent armed bands from using its territory, tensions would continue to rise affecting the well-being and security of peaceful inhabitants on both sides of the demarcation line.

The apparent cabinet split in Amman coincided with an announcement issued by the Syrian-trained El Fatah terrorist organization in Beirut, Lebanon, Tuesday morning declaring that they will not "bow to Hussein's demands" and would continue their guerrilla operations against Israel.

Dispatches from Amman and eye-witness accounts of travelers arriving in Jerusalem from Jordan indicated that the population strongly supported King Hussein's anti-terrorist policy and in fact demonstrated against "foreign elements" who were "unconcerned with the problems of the Jordanian people." Jordanian newspapers headlined the seizure Monday of a terrorist arms cache at the port of Aqaba and all indications were that Jordanian security forces were rounding up terrorist groups.

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in 'Muddled' Soviet Policy Foreseen

K (JTA) — A Columbia University expert predicted government would continue to "muddle through" policy toward Russian Jews of oscillating narrowness and repressive local conditions. That policy was reflecting a basic contradiction between the government's wish to assimilate its Jews and its insistence on them ethnically in all its dealings with them, a long effort.

His was made by Zvi Gitelman of Columbia University, member of the research institute on Communist affairs.

Jewish Campaign Formal Opening March 20

The Allied Jewish Campaign-Israel Emergency Fund will officially open its drive here March 20, the co-chairmen, Joseph and Maxwell Jospey, announced. The closing date has been set for May 8. The spirit of the pre-campaign and the high level of giving which the community is showing is an amazing outpouring of the problems which we face. We must maintain our communal services at home and assume the gigantic task of the welfare needs in Israel," the co-chairmen stated. The expressed confidence that enthusiasm and generosity during the coming weeks as intensive work by thousands of volunteer solicitors gets under way.

Service council chairmen, Harvey Weisberg and Irving Meckler, will hold its annual fund-raising dinner at Monday. Hyman Safran, president of the Jewish Welfare Federation, will be guest speaker. Dinner chairmen are Slotkin and Donald Grass.

The pharmacists' section cocktail-dinner party also will be at the Ritz Hotel, 6:30 p.m., Wednesday. Guest speaker is Dr. E. Nelson, director of fine arts at University of Toledo. Formerly he headed the graduate school of West- College at Princeton University, and the fine arts department at the University of Massachusetts. Recently, president of the Music Critics Association.

Dr. Hyman Mellen, chief of staff of Sinai Hospital, 10 a.m., Sunday, at North- volunteers have been working in the offices of the Jewish Welfare Federation for the past two weeks preparing for their Women's Division Phonogift solicitation under the chairmanship of Mrs. Ben Mossman. Phonogift opens headquarters in the Zionist Cultural Center, Southfield.

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(This picture of anti-terrorist sentiment and activity was contradicted by the London Times' Amman correspondent. In a dispatch Tuesday morning, he said that King Hussein and members of Parliament visiting villages and refugee camps devastated in last Thursday's fighting with Israel, were greeted by demands for arms. The correspondent said that when he toured the

(Continued on Page 22)

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The movement of the newcomers out of Italy has been going on for some time and is still continuing, Horwitz pointed out. Now only about 2,000 of the Libyan Jewish refugees remain in Italy, the rest having left for other countries, he said. Before 1949, the Jewish community of Libya numbered 35,000. Because of events following Israel's War for Independence, more than 30,000 Jews left Libya, with the help of JDC and other Jewish agencies, Horwitz recalled.

PARIS (ZINS)—Reliable sources say there are still several thousand Jews in the Middle Eastern Arab countries. None is left in Aden after the last 180 Jews flew to London following the pogroms in the wake of the June war. The Jewish community in Libya shrank to 100. Out of the 80,000 Jews who had once lived in Egypt, a bare 700 remain. Syria still has 4,000. Iraq which once boasted of the largest Jewish community in the Middle East—20,000—is now left with 2,500. Jewish settlement in Iraq dates back to the biblical era. Since the June war, Jewish life in those countries has dramatically worsened, and the governments of Spain, Italy and France, among others are trying to persuade Iraq and Syria to permit their Jews to emigrate.

LONDON (JTA) — Sir Barnett Janner, chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, told a meeting of the board Sunday that he had confirmation that "Nazi-like methods" were being used against Egyptian Jews imprisoned since the June war and against their families and other Jews remaining in Egypt. Sir Barnett said it was "shocking" that such harsh treatment was accorded Egyptian Jews, many of whose families have lived in that country for generations. He said this is not surprising because Nazi criminals resident in Egypt have played a significant role in Egyptian propaganda.

DELIBERATE CULTURAL GENOCIDE

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No Change in 'Muddled' Soviet Policy Foreseen

NEW YORK (JTA) — A Columbia University expert predicted that the Soviet government would continue to "muddle through" with its present policy toward Russian Jews of oscillating narrowly between improved and repressive local conditions. That policy was described as reflecting a basic contradiction between the Soviet government's wish to assimilate its Jews and its insistence on identifying them ethnically in all its dealings with them, a "self-defeating" effort.

The analysis was made by Zvi Gitelman of Columbia University, a member of the research institute on Communist affairs.

Allied Jewish Campaign Form

The 1968 Allied Jewish Campaign-Israel Emergency Fund will offer Alfred L. Deutsch and Maxwell Jospey, announced. The closing date has

"The spirit of the pre-campaign and the high level of giving which of understanding of the problems which we face. We must maintain our task supporting the welfare needs in Israel," the co-chairmen stated. The would increase during the coming weeks as intensive work by thousands

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The pharmacists' section cocktail-dinner party also will be at the will be Dr. Boris E. Nelson, director of fine arts at University of Tol minster Choir College at Princeton University, and the fine arts depart he was elected president of the Music Critics Association.

Optometrists and opticians will hear Dr. Hyman Mellen, chief of land Inn.

Women volunteers have been working in the offices of the Jewish cards and lists for their Women's Division Phonogift solicitation under th March 10 with headquarters in the Zionist Cultural Center, Southfield

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Purely Commentary

Episodes in World War II: State Department Prejudices, FDR, British Expedience Policies

The exposure of the heartlessness of the great powers in dealing with the refugee problem during World War II is far from ended. The guilt of the State Department with the concurrence of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Cordell Hull and many members of the State Department staff — primarily Breckinridge Long and Robert Borden Reams — emerge as blemishes on the record of humanitarian services previously rendered by the United States in providing succor for those persecuted in many lands for religious or political reasons.

In "While Six Million Died—A Chronicle of American Apathy," published by Random House, in which Arthur D. Morse told about the "acquiescence of this government in the murder of the Jews," there are recorded many incidents to show how the callousness, the indifference and the sheer heartlessness stemming in many instances from prejudices came into play.

Morse gave full credit to the accomplishments of the War Refugee Board which was established all-too-late by FDR, and to the heroic efforts of John Peble and his associates on the WRB. But he relates this incident which is worth taking into account in the consideration of the events that marked the mass murder of a third of the Jewish people:

The War Refugee Board's demand for immediate action to rescue the remaining Jews struck deep-rooted prejudices within the State Department. A friend of Josiah DuBois' at State told him that he had overheard a Foreign Service officer complaining: "That Jew Morgenthau and his Jewish assistants like DuBois are trying to take over this place . . ."

"I tried to tell him you weren't Jewish, Joe," The State Department man said with a laugh, "but he wouldn't listen."

On one occasion Mrs. Ruth Shipley, who headed the Passover Division, called John Peble and asked in all seriousness if the board employed any Americans. The bewildered Peble replied that his staff was entirely American and asked the reason for the question.

"Well, I've never read cables like those your people send," she said. "They just aren't worded like our cables."

Mrs. Shipley was right. In place of the weak, apologetic appeals sent sporadically by Breckinridge Long and his associates, the new directives were urgent and uncompromising. Furthermore, they were not limited to the belligerent nations. The board challenged all the moral forces which had remained silent in the face of Nazi murder. Among them was the International Committee of the Red Cross. The official history of the War Refugee Board, which recently was classified "secret," notes that "The board also appealed to the International Committee of the Red Cross time and time again to take direct and aggressive action to obtain humanitarian treatment for the helpless minorities being persecuted so viciously by the Germans. For many months, however, request after request from the board met with the answer that the Germans would not permit the proposed action." Officials of the Red Cross pointed out that they had no legal power to force the Germans to improve the treatment of the Jews. By international convention the

Proposal to U. of M.: Posthumous Honor for Raoul Wallenberg, Great Hero of World War II; Morse Story Recapitulated

the refugee problem and, in fact, became short-tempered and rigid when faced with opportunities for rescue. For example, in 1940 a refugee ship carrying Jews who had escaped from France before the German occupation was turned away from Mexico. Mexican authorities ruled that the passengers' visas had been sold illegally, and the Jews were ordered to return to Europe — to certain doom.

When the ship made a brief stop for coal at Norfolk, Virginia, a delegation of American Jews, encouraged by Eleanor Roosevelt, visited Hull. Among them was one of Rabbi Wise's colleagues, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, the persuasive and tough-minded Zionist. Goldmann, urged the Secretary to grant the refugees asylum, although they lacked immigration papers. Hull swung around in his chair and pointed to the American flag behind him. "Dr. Goldmann," he said, "I took an oath to protect that flag and obey the laws of my country and you are asking me to break those laws."

Goldmann reminded Hull that several weeks earlier a number of anti-Nazi German sailors had leaped overboard as their ship departed from New York. Since the United States was not yet at war with Germany, the Coast Guard had picked up the sailors and given them sanctuary on Ellis Island. Goldmann suggested that Hull might send a telegram to the refugees in Norfolk and ask them to jump overboard. "Surely they will not be allowed to drown," he said. "The Coast Guard will pick them up and they will be safe for the rest of the war." "Dr. Goldmann," said Hull sharply, "you are the most cynical man I have ever met."

Unabashed, Goldmann replied, "I ask you, Mr. Secretary, who is the cynical one — I who wish to save these innocent people or you who are prepared to send them back to their death?"

Hull dismissed the delegation, refusing to shake Goldmann's hand; but in the end he yielded to Mrs. Roosevelt's intervention and the refugees were admitted.

Roosevelt usually ignored Hull in the shaping of foreign policy and did not invite him to the principal wartime conferences. To add to his problems, Hull felt that the President encouraged Undersecretary Sumner Welles to go over his head, and he admitted to associates that he spend sleepless nights worrying about this erosion of his prestige. But even those who considered Hull an intellectual liability found him a kind man. Anyone who mentioned the possibility that anti-Semitism might be at the root of his seeming indifference toward the Jews was told quietly that Mrs. Hull was a Jewess.

How often the latter defense was offered — by the prejudiced who claimed immunity by virtue of a mixed marriage! Even Stalin could resort to it because his wife was Kaganovich's sister. There were so many others — in Russia, Germany, the high places in the governments of many nations for whom a Jewish mate was an excuse for either inaction or for harmful acts — all part of a hoax in a world of bewilderment!

Will Morse's "While Six Million Died" serve as a warning against practices that lack realism, at the State Department, in the White House, in our embassies and the consular corps? It is doubtful. Expedience still rules the day. That's why the former president of the World Bank (Eugene R. Black) can sneak in Cairo, of Arab resentment of

By Philip Slomovitz

pest, a center of Wallenberg's rescue activities, on Jan. 13, 1945, and was taken to a Moscow prison. The balance of the story of his martyrdom is yet to be told. But Morse's revealing book devotes some 12 pages to the Wallenberg record of heroic activities. In the course of his description of Wallenberg's labors Morse wrote:

"For generations the name Wallenberg has been identified with Swedish statesmen, bishops, diplomats, military and financial leaders. Raoul was the son of a young naval officer who had died three months before his son's birth. Reared by his beautiful, cultivated mother, he was a special favorite of his grandfather Gustav, who had served as Swedish minister to Japan and Turkey. Under Gustav's tutelage, Raoul developed a world view, traveling extensively in Europe and the Middle East. Skilled in languages, he combined a subtle sense of humor with a highly developed sense of compassion. After earning an honors degree in architecture from the University of Michigan, Raoul reverted to the family interest in finance and went to work for a bank in Haifa, Palestine. Here he first glimpsed Jews in flight from Hitler. This recollection was reinforced by his experience in the early 1940s as foreign representative of a Stockholm export-import firm. His visits to German-occupied Europe and business trips to Budapest in 1942-43 evoked vivid impressions of Nazi brutality. These were heightened by his friendship with a Hungarian Jewish partner.

"Wallenberg's combination of pragmatic and idealistic qualities were brought to the attention of Iver Olsen, the War Refugee Board's representative in Stockholm. At this time Olsen was seeking to implement the board's suggestion that Sweden increase its diplomatic delegation in Budapest

confronted tactics in world affairs. We are too often on the brink of war to permit anything other than resort to justice and quest for peace.

The Raoul Wallenberg Chapter of Heroism

In July of 1956 and again in February of 1957, the name of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish hero of the Second World War, who risked his life to rescue Jews, figured prominently on the front pages of Detroit newspapers. It began with the search for Wallenberg's whereabouts and the eventual revelation that Wallenberg had died in a Soviet jail. Then Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko announced that Wallenberg died in 1947 of a heart attack. Details of Wallenberg's tragic experiences in Russia still are lacking, but the story of his courage has become a matter of public record and again is being revised in Arthur Morse's "While Six Million Died."

When the Wallenberg story first emerged as an historic occurrence 12 years ago, it became known that Wallenberg was an honor student in the college of architecture and design at the University of Michigan. Prof. Ralph Hammet recalled him as a "bright, charming boy." There were recollections of him by a classmate, a Detroit architect, Cornelius L. T. Gabler. Mrs. Jean Hebrard of Ann Arbor, wife of a U-M professor of architecture, said he was "a charming, serious young man who was unusually bright."

As a result of our reference to Wallenberg in the earlier review of Morse's "While Six Million Died," another of Wallenberg's classmates, Sol King, the prominent Detroit architect, chairman of the board of Albert Kahn Associates, called to relate about his friendship with Wallenberg during his student days and to suggest a tribute in honor of the now world-famous U-M graduate who displayed so much courage during the last war. Perhaps, King states, their alma mater will give due recognition to a great hero during the sesquicentennial year. Those who take cognizance of one of the very great humanitarian efforts in defiance of Nazism may wish to join in this task.

One of the stories about Wallenberg in the Detroit News during the search for Wallenberg's whereabouts in 1956—when the charge of murder was first leveled at the USSR and before Gromyko announced that Wallenberg had died of a heart attack 10 years earlier, gave this account of the Swedish hero:

"Wallenberg, wealthy, socially successful and with a brilliant career in architecture ahead of him, volunteered to go to Budapest to save the doomed Jews. Although a Christian, he was motivated by a deep desire to serve the Jews as a segment of humanity in distress."

"A leader in the Swedish Red Cross, Wallenberg disdained normal diplomatic channels and performed his heroic rescues by issuing false passports to the terrified Jews and by resorting to other devices perfected in the underground channels of espionage."

"One of his breathtaking tricks, it was reported, was to pose as a high Nazi official, halt a trainload of Jews bound for a death camp and brazenly order their release. This trick was successful a number of times before it was discovered."

Wallenberg reportedly was arrested by the Russians in Budapest.

pressed the issue. They feared that excessive indignation would cause the Germans to cancel their arrangements for the civilized care of war prisoners and conventional internees. The spokesmen of the International Red Cross turned away complaints about their apparent neglect of the Jews with the somewhat familiar argument that they could not interfere in the internal affairs of a belligerent nation. After all, the Red Cross served all mankind impartially.

John Pehle and the War Refugee Board did not accept this explanation. On March 23, 1944, the board prepared a message to the Red Cross proposing that it urge Germany and its satellites to place Jews and other concentration camp inmates of a status equal to other prisoners. If this was rejected the Red Cross should demand the right to ship and distribute food packages to inmates of the German camps.

What is it exactly that caused Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was considered such a humanitarian, to ignore all appeals for help for the people that was doomed to death by Hitler? Why did he fail to act even when Henry Morgenthau Jr., as Secretary of the Treasury, challenged the outrageous policies of the State Department? FDR had the frequent pleas in support of legislation to admit refugee children among others from none other than his wife, Eleanor Roosevelt. He always responded with the veto and his NO mars his otherwise significant record of elevating his country's internal needs. Eleanor Roosevelt herself explained his attitude. In her book, "This I remember," she had written:

"While I often felt strongly on various subjects, Franklin frequently refrained from supporting causes in which he believed, because of political realities."

Just as the British resorted to "expedience" in refusing to come to the aid of Jews by opening Palestine's doors for them, so FDR was moved by "political realities!"

This commentator recalls the pre-World War II years when appeals were showered upon Cordell Hull to open America's heart to the millions who were chosen for destruction by the Fuehrer. The Secretary of State was a guest here at a political meeting. Your commentator went to see him. He asked Simon Shetzer to accompany him. As we walked up to the speakers' rostrum, a strong arm man appeared and was ready to throw us out bodily. But I reached Hull and posed a question regarding the urgency of assistance to the hordes who were condemned to sufferings and eventual death. The reply was the usual one—that his department was doing all that is possible. We soon learned that it was nothing and now the records reveal that it was obstruction.

For instance, in Morse's revealing volume we also have a record of a meeting with Jewish leaders. It was when a refugee ship stopped at our shores and Dr. Stephen S. Wise and a group of associates went to plead for their admission. Morse explains that Hull, "over 70, a handsome, stooped Tennesseean whom Roosevelt had selected for his political rather than diplomatic prowess . . . was an effective bridge between Roosevelt and the conservative senators, whose support the President required . . ." The incident of the Jewish leaders' plea is described as follows in Morse's "While Six Million Died."

Hull had neither the time nor the conviction to go deeply into

played an essential if unobtrusive role in the most dramatic lifesaving operation of the war. There was no overt American involvement. Instead, Wallenberg was given full diplomatic accreditation as third secretary of the Swedish legation in Budapest. He was assigned to organize a special department responsible for the protection and relief of Jews. To finance this ambitious effort the War Refugee Board authorized Olsen to transmit to the neutral Wallenberg a first installment of \$100,000 in Joint Distribution Committee funds. As a further extension of its unorthodox diplomacy, the board provided Wallenberg with a list of corrupt Hungarian passport officials, undercover anti-Nazis, and others who could be of assistance. The board described one Hungarian contact as a lawyer who for a number of years very skillfully played the role of an ardent Nazi and anti-Semite with the objective of helping distressed or endangered Jews and liberals."

"Prior to Wallenberg's departure, King Gustaf sent Admiral Horthy a personal message urging humanitarian treatment for the Jews. The deluge of telegrams from world leaders shook the regent, who expressed his apprehension to his German masters. Suddenly everyone seemed concerned about the Jews."

"Wallenberg arrived in Budapest early in July. The Swedish minister, Carl Ivan Danielsson, had already begun the rescue effort by issuing six hundred provisional passports to Jews who had personal or commercial ties to Sweden. Wallenberg expanded this scheme radically. He printed a protective passport of his own elaboration (Continued on Page 48)

Pol I

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

dep.sekr. L Leifland, GE

10.4.1968

ang

Fru Maj von Dardel
Auravägen 27
182 62 DÖRSHOLM

Förhållig.

Nr		Antal bil	
Avt		Grupp	Mål
P		2	Eu ^I

Kära Maj,

./.. Åberopande våra telefonsamtal ber jag närslutet
få översända en fotostatkopia av vår promemoria
om samtal den 1 april 1958 med Lucien Gouazé.

Leif Leifland

Fyller av postexp

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ARKIVEXEMPLAR

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departementssekr
L Leifland, GE

10.4.1968

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Auravägen 25
182 62 DJURSHOLM

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Kära Maj,

./.

I anslutning till dagens telefonsamtal ber jag att få skicka Dig en kopia av brevet från Mr. Slomovitz i Detroit. Som jag nämnde för Dig har jag sänt vitböckerna till Mr. Slomovitz och hänvisat honom till Arthur Morse.

Kanske Du skulle kunna sända mig ett fotografi, som jag sedan vidarebefordrar till Mr. Slomovitz?

Leif Leifland

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16.4.68 33

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

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L Leifland, GE

16.4.1968

P 2

Konsul Holm

CHICAGO

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Ex.t. red. Lönnback, Pressbyrån

Material om Wallenberg
(2 bilagor)

Broder,

Åberopande Ditt brev till Lönnback den 27 mars angående material om Raoul Wallenberg ber jag få meddela följande.

De två vitböckerna - från 1957 och 1965 - finns tyvärr bara på svenska. Jag närsluter ett exemplar av vardera; det kan ju knappast vara någon svårighet för Mr. Slomovitz att, om han så önskar, få de relevanta avsnitten översatta av någon svenskspråkig Detroit-bo.

På engelska finns inte mycket publicerat om Raoul Wallenberg. Jag ber att få hänvisa till följande två verk: "Humanitarianism or Totalitarianism: The strange case of Raoul Wallenberg" (Papers of the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts, and Letters, Vol. XLVI, 1961) samt "While 6 Million died" av Arthur D. Morse, Random House, New York 1968.

Arthur Morse, som alltså är författare till den sistnämnda boken, torde vara den amerikan som har de bästa informationerna om Wallenberg-ärendet. Han har varit i Stockholm för att förbereda sin bok, och jag har också träffat honom i New York. Jag är säker på att han gärna hjälper Mr. Slomovitz. Hans adress är 4, Bradford Road, Scarsdale, New York.

Slutligen vill jag fästa Mr. Slomovitz' uppmärksamhet vid en tysk bok, kallad Raoul Wallenberg och författad av Josef Wulf. Förlag: Colloquium Verlag, Berlin 1958.

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17.4.68 38

I enlighet med Mr. Slomovitz önskemål har jag skickat en kopia av hans brev till Raoul Wallenbergs mor, fru Maj von Dardel. Jag har också bett henne om ett fotografi.

När jag slutligen säga att de manifestationer, som Mr. Slomovitz kan komma att arrangera, enligt uttryckligt önskemål av fru von Dardel inte bör få karaktär av "till Raoul Wallenbergs minne". Själv vill jag i detta sammanhang hänvisa till det senaste officiella uttalandet, den 1 oktober 1965 av statsminister Erlander: "I dagens läge synes man inte kunna komma längre genom framställningar till den sovjetiska regeringen. Självfallet kan emellertid nya omständigheter och nya upplysningar komma att motivera ytterligare åtgärder. Regeringen kommer liksom hittills att följa denna fråga med stor uppmärksamhet."

Leif Leifland



TELEVERKET

TELEGRAM

Ingress

Urgent Djursholm ux85 35/33 18/3 1968 09.30

Tax. tj.-anm. och adress

Urgent = Departementssekreteraren Leifland

Ivaka demen Stockholm

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Konsul Holm, Chicago
i ansl. t. hbr 16.4.
u. / L. Leifland

18.4.68 / 18

Observera att Slomovitz föreslagit postum hedersbevisning

för Raoul . Det bör omedelbart framhållas för honom

från Utrikesdepartementet att sådan hedersbevisning inte

får betecknas så som postum

Von Dardel

Telefonerat av	Mottaget av	Tjänstemärkningar:	FS	PC	TF
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VS

May'non Dardel
född Wising

Enligt telefonantal

[Inskannat av överföringskontrollen i Dardel
den 2/11 vid permittentbesök på V.B.
efter

Enligt vad som meddelats i en nyhetsrapport
utkommen bok av de amerikanska förs-
fattarna Wise och Ross med titeln
"Espionage Establishment" har en amerik-
ansk politisk fånge vid namn Walter
Lissack år 1963 intervjuats efter en 23 årig
fångenskap i Sovjetunionen. Då det
är möjligt att denne fånge under sin
länga fängelsetid, som till stor del
sammansatt med Raoul Wallenbergs
kommitté i förbindelse med honom, får
jag hemställa att man söker komma
i kontakt med Lissack och höra honom
om han har någon förbindelse med

Raoul

May'non Dardel

Sundfeldt, Mg 22.5.1968
Max Geissler hbr.tit.

24 Lübeck, den 20.5.1968
Schwartauer Allee 1/VI
Tel. 41543

Herrn
Sten Sundfeldt
Chefen för Pressbyråen
Kungl.Utrikes Departement
Stockholm



232 589

22 MAJ 1968

Lieber Sten!

(Pr) P 2 En I P 2 En I

Vielen Dank für Deinen freundlichen Brief vom 8.März, den ich schon lange hätte beantworten sollen. Doch da war einige Zeit lang die Rede von einer Fahrt nach Helsingfors, da hätte ich den Weg über Stockholm genommen. Nun habe ich folgendes Programm: 9-13.6. Stockholm, werde ein wenig am SAP-Kongress teilnehmen. Am Abend des 13.6. nach Helsingfors, ca eine Woche, will den finnischen Sommer, falls er bis dahin ausgebrochen ist, besuchen.

Solltest du in dieser Zeit in Stockholm sein, würde ich mich sehr auf eine Unterhaltung mit dir freuen. Ich werde am Vormittag des 10.6. einmal bei Dir anrufen, um zu hören, ob eine Chance besteht.

Mit recht herzlichen Grüßen

Dein

Max Geissler

(Max Geissler)

pressbyrå
Sundfeldt, Mg

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

22.5.1968

Herr Max Geissler

24 LUEBECK

Schwartaue Allee 1/VI

Västtyskland

Antal bil

Ink dnr

Avd

Grupp

Mål

P

2

Ell I

Pr

Broder,

Tack för Ditt brev den 20 maj. Tyvärr
kommer jag att vara bortrest ända till
Fjärren Östern under den tid Du är i
Stockholm 9 - 13 juni, så vi träffas
inte den här gången. Men jag är säker
på att Dina andra många vänner kommer
att göra Stockholmsvistelsen givande.

Sten Sundfeldt

EXP 22
EXP 5 May

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KUNGL UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärende		Raoul Wallenberg	
Datum		27 maj 1968	
Dnr		524 ✓	
Avd	Grupp	Mål	
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Adress

Svensk

WASHINGTON

Tox 524

Från Leifland. Tacksamma Ni undersöker huruvida tidskriften True Magazine under våren publicerat artikel om Raoul Wallenberg. Om så fallet tacksam erhålla tre ex.

Cabinet

Ifylls av telegramexpeditören	
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28/5. In om Drikol underriktad p. 1/2

CABINET STOCKHOLM

P 2 Eu^I

548. FOER LEIFLAND. EDERT 524. TRUE UPPGER ATT EN ARTIKEL OM
RAOUL WALLENBERG KOMMER ATT PUBLICERAS I JULINUMRET SOM FINNES
TILLGAENGLIGT FOERST DEN 13 JUNI. TIDSKRIFTEN KOMMER ATT IN-
SAENDAS SAA SNART DEN UTKOMMIT-

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ARKIVEXEMPLAR

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27.5.1968

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Fru Maj von Dardel		Antal bil
DJURSHOLM		
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Strängt förtroligt

Kära Maj,

Härmed ber jag få återställa Ditt exemplar av texten till Hans Villius' TV-program den 2 februari 1965 "Ljubljanka-Lefortovskaja-Vladimir".

Vidare ber jag få sända Dig en avskrift av handbrev Sohlman-Åström den 25 mars 1958 angående Gouazé jämte bilaga. Jag får - av skäl som framgår av Sohlmans brev - be Dig att behandla det strängt förtroligt.

Leif Leifland

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27.5.68

SE

LJUBLJANKA - LEFORTOVSKAJA - VLADIMIR

Vad vi vet och inte vet om Raoul Wallenberg,
redovisat av Hans Villius,

Prod.nr. 4309/64

Sänt den 2/2-65

Repris den 10/2-65

Hans Villius:

Disig decembermorgon. Donaus vatten flyter stilla mellan stadshalvorna Buda och Pest. Inte mycket utom märken efter kulhål i murar och husväggar erinrar om de bittra striderna för nu 20 år sedan mellan de tyska ockupationsstyrkorna i staden och röda armén. En gata, Raoul Wallenberg utca, är det enda synliga minnet av den man, som då under några hektiska månader av nazistisk terror verkade här och försökte rädda förföljda judar från en säker död. Det är heller inte så många som längre vet vem han egentligen var. Monumentet, som skulle ha stått här i St. Istvan-parken och erinrat om hans verk står anonymt och utan inskription på annat håll. Det var så många, många i Budapest, som dödades eller försvann spårlöst under striderna, det vittnar alla minnesmärken om där vänner och anhöriga ännu i dag lägger ner kransar och friska blommor.

Budapest vid tiden för den ryska erövringen i januari-februari 1945, ett inferno av rök, eld och död som journalbilderna ännu kan ge en föreställning om.

Elisabeth-bron över Donau sprängd av tyskarna. Ryska stridsvagnar, som rullar fram nedanför Gellert-berget i Buda. Utt mattade tyska soldater i långa kolonner på väg till fångenskapen. Men förstörelsens och mörkrets tid för Budapest började nära ett år före den ryska erövringen då tyskarna genom en blixtkupp besatte Ungern. Med ockupationsstyrkorna kom Adolf Eichmann och ett specialkommando ur hemliga tyska polisen med uppgift att likvidera judarna i Ungern. Under sken av att föras till arbetstjänst deporterades under våren och försommaren 1944 nära en halv miljon ungerska judar, lastades i godsvagnar och fraktades till gaskamrar i koncentrationslägret Auschwitz, som byggts ut för de ungerska deportationernas skull. När deportationerna började vände man sig från amerikanskt-judiskt håll till Sverige med begäran om att vidta åtgärder i Ungern.

En ungersk affärsman i Stockholm Koloman Lauer, som fortfarande har sitt kontor kvar här kontaktades en dag av en amerikansk representant för krigsflyktingkommittén.

Koloman Lauer:

Det var en gång i början av april 1944 att den amerikanen frågade mig om jag var Mr. Lauer. Jag jakade. Han visade mig en hel del rapporter över de ungerska judarnas öde. Han frågade mig sedan: "Kan Ni rekommendera en man, vilken man kunde placera genom UD:s hjälp som humanitärattabhé i Budapest?" Jag svarade honom spontant, jo det kan jag och det är min medarbetare Raoul Wallenberg. Vi åt middag tillsammans. Det var kanske åtta timmar då vi diskuterade hela problemet. Mr. Olsson berättade allting för honom om Ungern, om informationerna han fick från Ungern hur läget blev sämre för judarna dagligen och han frågade Raoul Wallenberg rent ut: "Vill Mr. Wallenberg överta en så ansvarsfull mission?" Raoul svarade utan vidare: "Det gör jag mycket gärna om jag kan hjälpa folk som är i nödläge."

Hans Villius:

Raoul Wallenberg, som vid den tiden var i militärtjänst som värnpliktig sergeant anhöll om tillstånd att vistas på utrikes ort med motiveringen att det var fråga om en ytterst behjärtansvärd sak, vilken som han skrev, "i ordets verkliga mening rör liv och död". Efter amerikansk hänvändelse till svenska UD försågs affärsmannen Raoul Wallenberg med diplomatpass och sändes som legationssekreterare till svenska legationen i Budapest som förfogade över en byggnad vid Gyópargatan i Buda och som med sin fåtaliga personal, här samlad vid en idyllisk födelsedagsfest, påbörjat en begränsad hjälpverksamhet redan före Wallenbergs ankomst till Budapest i juli 1944.

Docent och fru Lars Ernster, som nu bor i Solna och varit bosatta i Sverige ett 15-tal år befann sig vid den tiden i Budapest.

Lars Ernster:

Vi kom i kontakt med den svenska humanitära aktionen på ett relativt tidigt stadium, faktiskt redan innan Wallenberg kom till Budapest. I början av juni erhöll min maka och jag svenska provisoriska pass, som vi har här. De är utfärdade den 10 juni 1944. Wallenberg kom till Budapest, om jag minns

rätt, i slutet av juli och det var då som den svenska humanitära aktionen kom igång i större skala.

Hans Villius:

Av regeringen i Ungern lyckades Wallenberg utverka erkännande av de s.k. skyddspassen, identitetspapper, som ställde innehavaren under svenska legationens skydd. Hjälpaktionen skötes genom en särskild avdelning vid legationen, C-avdelningen. Inom en annan avdelning vid legationen arbetade kanslisten Göte Karlsson, numera möbelfabrikant i Smålands Rydaholm.

Göte Karlsson:

Det hela började ju på det sättet att människor i Ungern, som hade släktingar i Sverige fick provisoriska pass. Så småningom så fick de som över huvud taget kunde uppge någon adress i Sverige, och det kunde de göra genom att titta i en svensk telefonkatalog, fick pass. Verksamheten utvecklades sedan oerhört snabbt och naturligtvis under ett hårt tryck. Det gällde ju att rädda tiotusentals människor från en absolut säker död.

Hans Villius:

En metod, som Wallenberg i början använde sig av för att inför myndigheterna i Budapest motivera utfärdandet av skyddspass åt judiska medborgare var att visa att de hade släktingar i Sverige. Det var i förväg överenskommet med Koloman Lauer i Stockholm att han skulle leverera bevisen.

Koloman Lauer:

Jag fick telegrammen från honom att jag skulle bekräfta personer, vilka jag inte kände till att de är i släktskapsförhållande med oss.

Det här telegrammet nummer 1:

"bestätigetgenaue Verwandtschaft mit Mauritz Finkelstein."

Alla de här personerna har jag aldrig hört talas om tidigare och det har jag förstås bekräftat med detsamma.

Hans Villius:

Wallenberg, här med några av sina närmaste medarbetare, byggde på relativt kort tid upp en omfattande organisation för hjälpverksamheten och ingrep personligen för att försöka

förhindra att med skyddspass försedda judar togs ut till arbetstjänst. På Jósephvaros bangård i Budapest argumenterar Wallenberg med ryggen i förgrunden. Bilderna är tagna med kameran dold bakom en scarf och objektivet inskjutet i ett hål, som skurits i scarfen. "Att öppet fotografera här", skrev fotografen, "hade varit detsamma som självmord." Familjen Ernster kom att ingå i Wallenbergs organisation.

Edith Ernster:

Jag minns honom komma med sin ryggsäck och komma med mat och konserver. Han hade nästan alltid ryggsäck på sig när han gick omkring. Jag tror att han själv tänkte på också att det är lika bra att vara förberedd på att någonting kan hända, att han kan försvinna att han måste ha någonting, något förråd, men han kom även och hjälpte oss och hade konserver och mat till oss.

Göte Karlsson:

Wallenberg använde alla tänkbara medel för att nå sitt mål. Jag är övertygad om att han hotade, han lovade, han spelade ut människor mot varandra. Han arbetade på allt sätt för att hålla judarna vid liv och få en någorlunda respekt för dessa skyddspass fram till erövringen av staden.

Hans Villius:

De ungerska nazisterna, pilkorsarna, övertog med tysk hjälp makten i Budapest i mitten av oktober 1944. Det var sedan den ungerske riksföreståndaren Horthyavlägsnats genom en kupp efter att ha begärt vapenstillestånd med Sovjet. Till regeringschef utnämndes nu pilkorsledaren Ferenc Sálasi. På slottet i Budapest avlade Sálasi eden framför den berömda Stefanskronan från 1000-talet.

"Jag Ferenc Sálasi nationens ledare svär inför den levande Guden att vara Ungern trogen, att följa och efterleva landets lagar och gamla traditioner. Nationens territorium och självständighet ämnar jag försvara och kämpa för landets bästa och för dess välgång så sant mig Gud hjälpe."

Med Sálasis makttillträde förvärrades i ett slag läget katastrofalt i Budapest. Makten kom i händerna på huvudstadens pöbel, som utrustades med vapen och försågs med armbind-

låg då bara ett par mil utanför Budapest. Där i mörkret och med hänvisning till ryssarnas närhet så argumenterade Wallenberg gent emot Eichmann för att Eichmannskulle sluta upp med det meningslösa i deporteringarna.

Hans Villius:

Vilkon inställning Eichmann hade till Wallenberg är inte svårt att förstå. Av ett bevarat dokument framgår att man syftade till som det står: "att skjuta judehunden Wallenberg." Mordförsök gjordes också, men misslyckades.

Ryska flygplan började nu bomba Budapest. Vid jultid 1944 omringades staden och ryska styrkor trängde från förorterna in i Pest, den östra stadshalvan och tog sig fram under hårda strider från kvarter till kvarter, från hus till hus. Det var nu förenat med uppenbar livsfara att alls vistas utomhus i Budapest. Civilbefolkningen sökte skydd så mycket som möjligt under jord.

Lars Ernster:

De sista veckorna under Budapests belägring bodde vi i ett bankvalv och där bodde även Wallenberg. Min sista minnesbild av Wallenberg är från någon gång i mitten av januari då han sitter i bankvalvet vid sitt skrivbord och dikterar ett brev på tyska till tyske kommandanten. Jag hör nästan hans röst när han säger: "Die königliche schwedische Gesandtschaft", men sedan kommer jag inte ihåg vad det var mer. i det brevet. Detta är min sista minnesbild av Wallenberg.

Hans Villius:

När Pest föll i rysk hand i mitten av januari 1945 begav sig Wallenberg till det ryska högkvarteret enligt uppgift för att sammanträffa med marskalk Malinovski. Den sista dag han var synlig i Budapest var han i sällskap med tre ryska militärer. "Jag vet inte om jag är gäst eller fånge." lär han ha sagt. Enligt en officiell rysk uppgift var han inte fånge. Den 16 januari 1945 fick svenska ambassaden i Moskva besked att sovjetryska myndigheter vidtagit anstalter för att skydda Wallenberg.

Sedan dess är han försvunnen. Försvinnandet gav näring åt en legendbildning kring hans person, som börjat redan under

tiden för hjälpaktionen för judarna i Budapest och som hade sin grogrund i den beundran de han sökte rädda kom att känna för honom. Man tillägnade honom till och med en särskild marsch med testen: "Leve han, som oss befriat. Wallenberg är människovännens namn! Med hans hjälp marscherar vi förnyat liv till mötes! Allt vårt tack vi honom ger."

Wallenbergs skyddslingar tillverkade också en julgåva åt honom, ett slags skyddspassens konsthistoria med en rad akvareller som illustration. Ibland med kända motiv där ett skyddspass av ett eller annat slag infogats. Motivet till den första akvarellen är den berömda bisonoxen från grottmålningen i Altamira. Figuren bredvid håller i handen en stentavla, som skall föreställa ett skyddspass. En annan akvarell är ett bysantinskt mosaikgolv är av särskilt intresse. I glorian kring mittpersonen står Wallenbergus sanctus - den helige Wallenberg, ett påtagligt exempel på den måttlösa beundran de han hjälpte kände för honom. Det är typiskt att också mycket i litteraturen om Wallenberg understryker hjältebilden med ord som, "Den sagolike hjälten från Norden, som med ett vitt papper besegrat den till tänderna beväpnade pilkorsdjävulen". Inskriptionen på det ursprungliga monumetet över Wallenberg säger: "Han blev vår legendariske hjälte". Legendbildningen kring Wallenberg har gjort det svårt att få fram en objektiv bild av vad som skett sedan han försvann. Det finns ett virrvarr av olika uppgifter, en del tillförlitliga, andra osäkra eller osanna. I början av 1950-talet uppgav den ur rysk fångenskap frigivne italienaren Ckaudio de Mohr att han haft kontakt med Wallenberg i ett Moskva-fängelse. Så småningom klarnade bilden genom berättelser från andra krigsfångar som blivit fria. Under de första åren efter sitt försvinnande hade Wallenberg vistats först i Ljubljanka senare och betydligt längre tid i Lefortovskaja-fängelset i Moskva. Detta trots att ryssarna efter att först ha sagt att han stod under ryskt skydd i augusti 1947 framhållit att noggranna efterforskningar inte lett till att man kunnat finna honom i Sovjet.

I Frankfurt am Main bor en av de frigivna tyska krigsfångarna, Ernst Ludvig Wallenstein, numera affärsman och bosatt i

centrum av staden. I slutet av andra världskriget hade han varit anställd vid tyska legationen i Bukarest i Rumänien och tagits till fånga av ryssarna.

Ernst Ludvig Wallenstein:

Am 7. September 1944 sind wir in dieses Gefängnis eingeliefert worden. Wir sind ausgestiegen und sind in die Räume des Gefängnis - sind eingeleitet worden - u.z. in diese Aufnahmen-Zellen. Hier befinden sich.....vier Zellen, fünf Zellen. In einer dieser fünf Zellen bin ich eingeliefert worden und dort waren wir bis Anfang des Jahres und am Anfang des Jahres ist diese Zelle aufgeteilt worden und ich bin dann hier in die Zelle 150 eingeliefert worden, wo ich mit dem Sekretär des wissenschaftlichen Instituts in Bukarest sass und wir haben dann schnell Klopfverbindungen hergestellt, denn es hat überall geklopft wir sind also aufmerksam geworden, haben dann bald herausbekommen wie diese Klopfweise vorgegangen ist und es war im Grunde ganz einfach. A war einmal, B war zweimal C war dreimal, viermal D u.s.w. So haben wir also sehr schnell eine grosse Handfertigkeit bekommen und wir haben uns sehr gut verständigen können. So haben wir dann auch nachdem des Klopfens uns etwas geläufiger wurde, versucht mit der oberen Etage Verbindung zu bekommen und wir haben auch Verbindung bekommen mit Herrn Gesandtschaftsrat Rödel. Wir haben das gehört, dass die Zellentür daoben sich bewegt hat und haben sofort gefragt, was ist los? Und dann hat uns Rödel durchgesagt - schwedischer Diplomat Wallenberg. Ich habe es meinem Kollegen mit dem ich da in der Zelle zusammensass nun erklärt, dass ich ihn kannte und habe sofort heraufgeklopft.....und dass wir uns in Arrat auf dem Flugplatz getroffen haben. Wallenberg hat es bestätigt und ich war sehr froh, weil ich mich gedacht habe mein Gott ein schwedischer Diplomat, der kommt bestimmt sehr schnell nach Hause und also meine Familie will sehr schnell erfahren, wo ich bin. Von 1945 haben ich also von diesen beiden Zellen 150 und 151 ständig Verbindung mit Wallenberg gehabt, Nun nach oftmaligen Hin- und Herklopfen erinnere ich mich sehr genau, dass Wallenberg uns gefragt hat, was wir denn wohl davon hielten wenn er sich direkt an Stalin wenden würde. Dann haben wir gesagt, dass wir fanden es sehr vernünftig. Darauf kam die Frage an uns, was wir meinten wie er Stalin anreden würde und dann

haben wir ihn durchgeklopft in französisch, dass er monsieur le President schreiben sollte, dann hat er gefragt wie er den Brief unterschreiben sollte und wir haben gesagt er sollte unterschreiben - agréez monsieur le president l'expression de ma très haute consideration. Dieser Brief ist von Wallenberg geschrieben worden, dass weiss ich definitiv, denn er hat uns durchgesagt, dass er diesen Brief geschrieben hat und auch diesen Brief zur Beförderung weitergegeben hat. Dass er darauf eine Antwort bekommen hat, haben wir nie gehört.

Hans Villius:

I Rom lever en annan av de tyskar, som i krigets slutskede arbetade på tyska Bukarest-legationen och togs till fånga av ryssarna. Hans namn är Bernhard Rensinghoff nu fördragande i ekonomiska frågor vid Tyska Förbundsrepublikens Ambassad vid Via Po i Rom. Också han stod i knackningskontakt med Wallenberg.

Bernhard Rensinghoff.

Herr Wallenberg wurde uns vorgestellt von ihm selbst als Mitglied der schwedischen Botschaft in Budapest, wo er mit verschiedenen Aufgaben dort betraut war und bei Ende des Krieges, des dortigen Fältzuges von den russischen Behörden verhaftet wurde und nach Moskau gebracht wurde. Proteste nutzten nichts er wurde in das Gefängnis eingeliefert und sass nun mit uns zusammen.....und bekam auch wie wir keine Möglichkeiten mit unseren Interessenvertretungen uns in Verbindung zu setzen. Er versuchte wiederholt direkt über die Gefängnispolizei an seine Botschaft heranzukommen oder mit dem Roten Kreuz Verbindung aufzunehmen. Er bat in Verbindung gebracht zu werden, dass wurde ihm abgelehnt mit dem Hinweis - in Schweden kümmert sich kein Mensch um Sie - keine sind daran interessiert von Ihnen zu hören. Nach einiger Zeit wurden wir erneut angeklopft und man teilte uns mit, ich bin zum Kommissar gerufen worden und ich bin gespannt was jetzt daraus wird. Nach etwa einer Viertelstunde kam er zurück und hatte nur noch die Möglichkeit kurz durchzuklopfen. Wir werden verlegt und dass vereinbarte Zeichen zweimal mit der Faust an die Wand geschlagen bedeute, dass er nicht mehr die Möglichkeit habe näher mit uns zu klopfen, da russische Soldaten in der Zelle waren. Damit waren wir unterrichtet, dass die Zelle nunmehr leer sein würde und so war es

auch, nach einer Stunde haben wir erneut geklopft und es meldete sich niemand. Von dem Tage an habe ich mit Wallenberg keine Beziehungen gehabt.

Hans Villius:

När statsminister Erlander och dåvarande inrikesminister Hedlund reste till Moskva i slutet av mars 1956 hade de i bagaget med sig Wallensteins, Rensinghoffs och andra frigivna fångars berättelser. Berättelser, som otvetydigt klargjorde att Wallenberg suttit i fängelse i Moskva vid en tidpunkt då ryssarna efter noggranna efterforskningar sade sig inte ha kunnat finna honom. På officiellt svenskt håll bör man vid det här laget ha haft anledning att ångra den undfallande, trohjärtade attityd i Wallenberg-ärendet man till en början intagit. Den attityden får man belyst i en så gott som okänd telegramväxling förvarad i Washington. Amerikanske utrikesministern Stettinius instruerade i april 1945 USA-ambassaden i Moskva att ge allt tänkbart stöd åt svenska ambassaden för att få fram upplysningar om Wallenberg. I ett senare telegram meddelade amerikanska Moskva-ambassaden att svenskarna hade känslan av att sovjetmyndigheterna gjorde vad de kunde för att finna Wallenberg. I telegrammet meddelades också, och det är det mest intressanta, att man på svensk sida inte ansåg att en amerikansk hänvändelse till sovjetiska UD i denna sak var önskvärd. På sovjetisk sida lovade man vid det svenska besöket 1956 att granska det material, som samlats på svenskt håll och framhöll att Wallenberg givetvis skulle få komma hem om han fanns i Sovjet. Efter ett par svenska påstötningar och sedan nästan ett år gått kom det ryska svaret. Vice utrikesminister Gromyko, här på besök i USA, överlämnade den 6 februari 1957 ett memorandum till ambassadör Sohlman. Efter en noggrann undersökning sade sig ryssarna ha påträffat en handskriven rapport från chefen för sjukvårdstjänsten i Ljubljanka, Smoltsov, till ministern för statssäkerheten, Abakumov. Texten lyder: "Jag rapporterar att den för Eder bekante fången Wallenberg i natt plötsligt avled i cellen, förmodligen till följd av

en uppkommen myocardinfaret. I anslutning till av Eder givna instruktioner att personligen ha tillsyn över Wallenberg utber jag mig anvisning om vem som skall få i uppdrag att verkställa obduktion i syfte att fastställa dödsorsaken." 17/7 1947 Chef för fängelsets sanitetsavdelning, överste i medicinska tjänsten Smoltsov."

På dokumentet fanns vidare en anteckning av Smoltsovs hand: "Har personligen underrättat ministern. Order har givits om likets kremering utan obduktion." 17.7 Smoltsov".

Enligt vad som uppgavs i det ryska svaret borde man av dokumentet dra slutsatsen att Wallenberg avled i juli 1947. Inga andra dokument hade påträffats, som kunde ge upplysningar om Wallenberg. Efter Stalins död hade Abakunov, en anhängare till den fruktade Beria, avrättats för brott mot Sovjetunionens lagar och också Smoltsov var död. I det ryska svaret framhölls att det kunde anses otvivelaktigt att det var Abakunovs brottsliga verksamhet, som alltså hade förekommit under Stalin-regimen, som lett till att Wallenberg hållits kvar i ryskt fängelse och att ledare för det sovjetiska säkerhetsorganen lämnat felaktiga uppgifter om Wallenberg under en följd av år.

Det här var alltså första gången som man på sovjetisk sida medgav att Wallenberg hade suttit fängslad. Först hade man givit upplysningen att han hade tagits under ryskt skydd, senare att han inte befann sig i Sovjet och nu alltså att han varit fängslad, men var död. Men med all sannolikhet så är det här dokumentet antingen förfalskat eller så avser det inte Raoul Wallenberg. Det finns nämligen en rad uppgifter som ger vid handen att Wallenberg var i livet långt senare än 1947. En schweizare, Emil Brugger, numera död återkom 1958 efter en tioårig vistelse i ryskt fängelse. En tid av fångenskapen hade han vistats i fängelset Vladimir 20 mil öster om Moskva. En avdelning inom Vladimir tjänade som sjukhus- och isoleringsfängelse. I juli 1954 drabbades Brugger av en ögonsjukdom och fördes till sjukavdelningen.

Bruggerberättar:

"En kväll uppfattade jag knackningar i väggen. Fast det var förbundet med stor fara och straffades hårt arbetade tydligen fortfarande fängelsetelegrafan i Sovjetunionen. När jag nu uppfattade knackningarna var jag naturligtvis nyfiken fastän jag visste att det alltid fanns provokatörer. På

tyska knackade jag i väggen: 'Vem är det?' Misstroget kom svaret: 'Vem är Ni?' Svar: 'Schweizare', 'Svensk.' kom det tillbaka. Det var allt som hände denna kväll den 3 eller 4 augusti 1954. Min samtalspartner gav mig nästa dag sitt namn, Wallenberg, förste sekreterare vid svenska legationen i Budapest, bortförd 1945. Mitt svar: 'Brugger, Schweizare, bortförd 1948, Wien.' Av försiktighetsskäl avbröt vi kontakten där, men 24 timmar senare uppfattade jag på nytt knackningarna och dechiffrerade: 'Uppdrag. När Ni blir fri anmäl till svenskt konsulat eller legation. Jag har icke tillåtelse att skriva och får heller inga brev.'"

Det finns också andra, som berättat att Wallenberg befunnit sig i Vladimir och hållits fången där. Berättelserna innehåller likartade uppgifter utan att vara beroende av varandra och det är mycket svårt att tänka sig att samtliga dessa berättelser, en av dem avgiven under ed, skulle vara falska. De innehåller visserligen inte sådana detaljer att man måste förutsätta att det varit Raoul Wallenberg de haft kontakt med, men möjligheten är mycket liten att någon annan skulle ha utgett sig för att vara han.

Trots att ryssarna på svensk förfrågan förklarat att informationerna om att Wallenberg skulle ha befunnit sig i Vladimir inte har bekräftats så tycks det alltså vara så att han i mitten av 1950-talet har befunnit sig där isolerad. Det innebär sannolikt att Wallenberg blivit dömd. Vladimir är ett annat slags fängelse än Ljubljanka och Lefortovskaja. Rensinghoff i Rom har förstahandskännedom både om Lefortovskaja och Vladimir.

Bernhare Rensinghoff:

Leute, die nun einmal in der Lefortovskaja verurteilt worden sind, wurden nach Abschluss der Untersuchung sofort in Strafgefängnisse verlegt - ich wurde mit einem Kameraden nach Vladimir verlegt. Vladimir ist ein Strafgefängnis und Untersuchungen in dem Sinne werden dort nicht vorgenommen.

Hans Villius

Vad anklagades då Wallenberg för och om han dömdes vad dömdes han för? Ernst Ludwig Wallenstein och Rensinghoff fick båda underrättelser genom fängelsetelegrafan.

Ernst Ludwig Wallenstein.

So sie hätten ganz konkrete Beweise, dass er für die Deutschen spioniert hätte und auf seine Bitte hin, dass er mit der schwedischen Gesandtschaft in Verbindung kommen wollte, hat man ihm gesagt - da brauchte er sich gar nicht bemühen, die hatten es abgelehnt mit ihm Verbindung aufzunehmen - .

Bernhard Rensinghoff.

Er erzählte uns u.a., dass bei einer Vernehmung ihm gesagt wurde - er sei ja Agent der deutschen Abwehr gewesen, oder Spion für die Nationalsozialisten tätig gewesen. Wallenberg hatte darauf geantwortet. - Wenn Sie glauben, dass ein Wallenberg sich für solche Dinge hergibt, dann sind Sie falsch unterrichtet. Sie könnten sich sehr schnell über die Unmöglichkeit diese Annahme informieren, wenn Sie bei der schwedischen Gesandtschaft anfragen.

Hans Vilnius.

Men varför har då Wallenberg blivit kvarhållen i Sovjet? Vi vet inte vilken grund ryssarna har haft för sin anklagelse för spioneri mot Wallenberg, men vad vi ganska säkert vet är att även om Wallenberg skulle ha varit spion så kan det inte ha varit skälet till hans kvarhållande. Andra personer, som har anklagats och dömts för spioneri har frigivits. SS-män, gestapofolk, massmördare har också blivit fria. Förklaringen till Wallenbergs kvarhållande måste vara en annan. Är förklaringen den att ryssarna genom att ha gett olika besked har låst sig i en svår position? Är det för att Wallenberg efter en lång följd av år i fängelse är svårt nedtagen eller är förklaringen till äventyrs den att ryssarna själva inte vet var han finns? På en del fångar bytte man namn eller gav dem helt enkelt ett nummer.

Bernhard Rensinghoff:

Man gab sich die grösste Mühe, dass niemand sterben sollte oder durfte, weil nach russischer Auffassung, im Gefängnis, jeder seine Strafe unbedingt abzusitzen hat. Ich glaube, damit das sagen zu können, dass in Vladimir, das als reine Strafgefängnis anzusehen ist, auch noch vielleicht hinzufügen zu müssen, dass es dort einige Geheimzellen gab. In diesen Geheimzellen wurden Leute untergebracht, denen man den Namen aberkannt hatte und die nur unter einer Nummer geführt wurden. Sie durften auf gar keinen Fall mit niemandem überhaupt in Berüh-

rung kommen.

Hans Villius.

Utrikesdepartementet fick i slutet av 1960 genom ambassadör Sohlmani Moskva besked om att Wallenberg enligt uppgifter från hemligt ryskt håll befann sig i Sovjet. Uppgifter, som om de är riktiga talar mot att Wallenberg skulle vara försvunnen också för ryssarna. Uppgifterna var så hemliga att utom Sohlmanbara Erlander och ett fåtal personer inom UD, kabinettssekreterare Leif Belfrage, envoyén Arne Lundberg och utrikesrådet Sverker Åström fick del av det. Hur pass tillförlitliga de är det kan man inte avgöra. Den enda slutsats man kan dra är att den person, som står bakom uppgifterna är så känd eller har en sådan ställning att hans namn bara kunnat lämnas ut till ett fåtal personer. Hur som helst så skrev Erlander med stöd av de här uppgifterna till Chrustjev i början på 1961 och begärde Raoul Wallenbergs hemsändande.

Något skriftligt svar på Erlanders brev kom aldrig, men när utrikesminister Torsten Nilsson i maj 1963 var i Moskva och tog upp Wallenbergärendet med Chrustjev och redogjorde för de nya upplysningar som inkommit hade Chrustjev svarat att det bara var rykten, som utspritts av elaka människor. Vid Chrustjevs Sverige-besök i somras gav han bara upplysningen att Wallenberg inte fanns i Sovjet, hur nu det uttalandet skall tolkas.

Men på officiellt svenskt håll anser man inte frågan utagerad. I ett TV-framträdande förklarade statsministern:

Tage Erlander:

Vi har tagit upp fallet Wallenberg. Jag har gjort klart vilken betydelse som vi här i Sverige fäster i hela denna fråga. Man har från sovjetisk sida sagt att man har gjort förnyade undersökningar på grund av de upprepade framställningar vi har gjort, men att man vidhåller sitt besked om att Raoul Wallenberg icke finns i Sovjetunionen. Jag behöver inte säga att vi har mottagit det beskedet med djup besvikelse. Trots de många framställningar som regeringen har gjort sedan det sista beskedet från Sovjetunionens sida lämnades 1957 och trots att de har blivit fruktlösa så kommer vi inte att

ge upp våra strävanden i denna sak.

Hans Villius:

Den engelske spionen Greville Wynne, här under rättegången i Moskva, senare har han utväxlats, har gett den så vitt bekant senaste uppgiften som skulle kunnat avse Raoul Wallenberg! Så sent som i höstas uppgav han att han i ett ryskt fängelse hört någon tala engelska med skandinavisk brytning. Wallenberg talade god engelska och uppgiften är så pass obeständ att man knappast har rätt att dra några slutsatser av den.

Det material som finns tillgängligt tillåter faktiskt inget bestämt svar på kärnfrågan: "Lever Raoul Wallenberg ännu 20 år efter det att sovjetryska myndigheter vidtagit anstalter för att skydda honom?" Men det skulle inte förvåna om man efter det senaste maktskiftet i Kreml förbereder en ny not till Moskva, vilken det nu är i ordningen, i Wallenberg-ärendet. Så fortsätter försöken att utreda vad som hänt den man, vars öde rönt större intresse också från officiellt håll än någon annan försvunnen svensk.

Pol I

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

departementssekr
L Leifland, GE

31.5.1968

P 2 Eu^I

ang Raoul Wallenberg

Ambassadrådet Hamilton
PARIS

Nr	Antal bil	
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

Broder,

✓
En tysk författare, Josef Wulf, utgav för ett tiotal år sedan en bok om Raoul Wallenberg. Han fick i fjor i uppdrag av Guiellemard att utge en - väsentligt utvidgad - fransk utgåva av denna bok.

Finge jag be Dig att vid tillfälle höra efter på förlaget om den franska upplagan nu publicerats? Om så är fallet vore jag tacksam få tre exemplar.

Leif Leifland

Hyllas av postexp

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31.5.68

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Raoul Wallenberg

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Prel. ut i km.*

Ambassaden i Washington har äran härmed under
åberopande av ovannämnda telegram insända tidskrif-
ten True's julinummer, som på sidan 23 innehåller en
artikel om Raoul Wallenberg.

Washington den 11 juni 1968.



Till Utrikesdepartementet.

KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN

Paris den 17 juni 1968.

P 2

bok om Raoul
Wallenberg.
hbr Leifland-
Hamilton 31.5.68

257

Ink.	19/6	1968
Avd.	Gr.	Mål
P	2	Eu ²

He
Broder,

Med anledning av Ditt handbrev den 31 maj får jag meddela, att Josef Wulfs bok om Raoul Wallenberg ännu inte utkommit på franska.

Då förlaget Gallimard slutade strejka först häromdagen och ännu inte fungerar normalt, har vi inte lyckats få uppgift om när boken väntas föreligga.

Dj Lillgren
Paul M-L
Gustaf Hamilton

Departementssekreteraren Leifland,
U t r i k e s d e p a r t e m e n t e t .

KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN

Washington den 14 juni 1968.

2 bil✓

insänder artikel om
Raoul Wallenberg

tel. 560 A 11.6.68.

Gyllenhaal

*Leifland f kalla
därpå åter Press*

Kopra kullerhaal



445

Ink.	24/6	1968
Avd.	P	2
Gr.	2	Eu
Mil		

Åker Leifland. 15/8.68. Hj

Broder,

I anslutning till ovannämnda telegram får jag för
Din information insända ytterligare ett exemplar av artikeln
om Raoul Wallenberg i tidskriften True's julinummer jämte
fotokopia från Who is Who angående artikelförfattaren Arthur
D. Morse.

Hjälper bilen!

Lennart Alvin

Lennart Alvin

Sid 23.

Redaktören Gyllenhaal,
Stockholm.

Kabinettsskrivaren:

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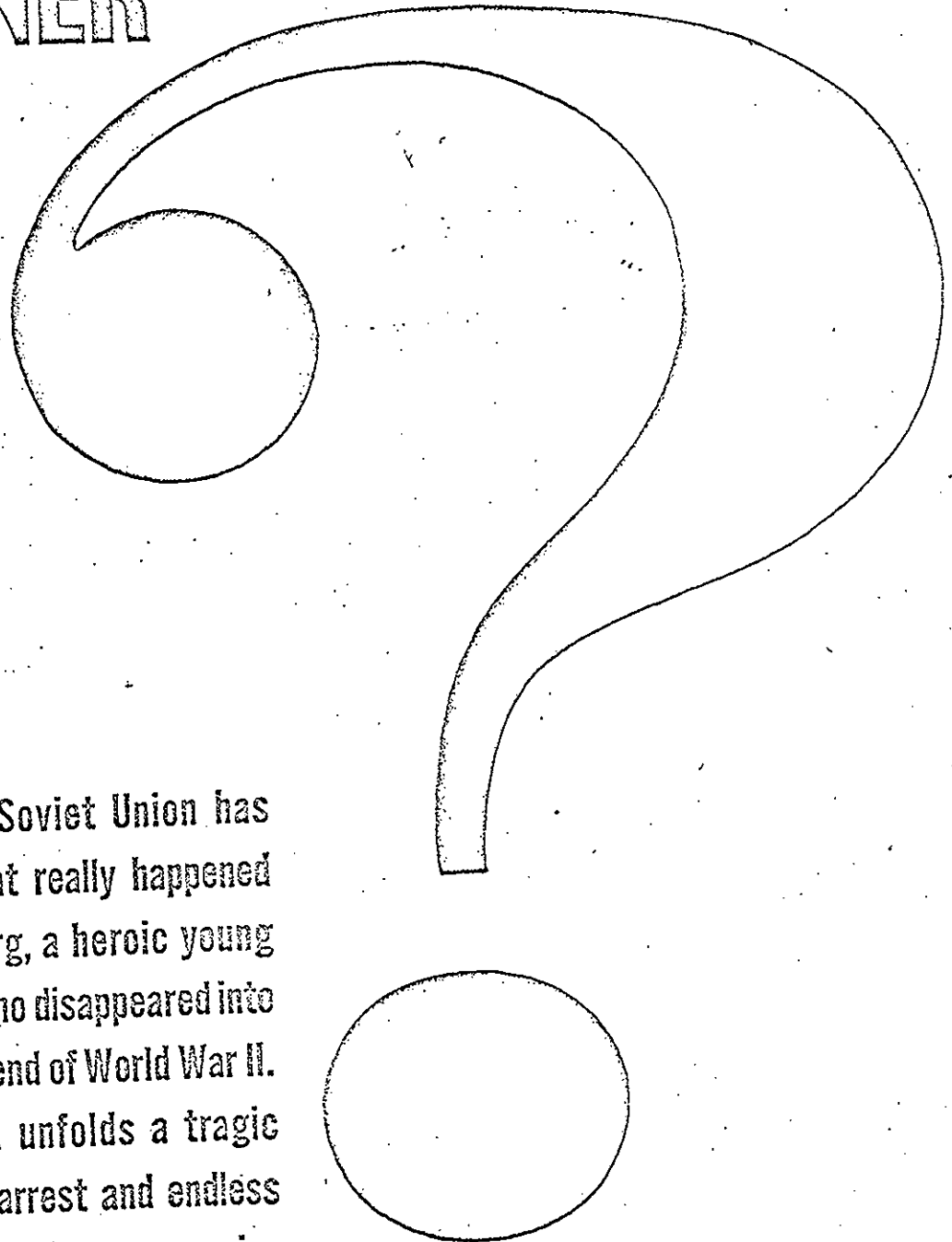
Ur "Who is Who in America"

P2 En I

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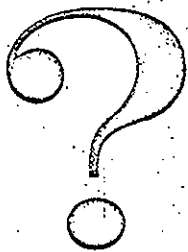
IS RUSSIA'S
MYSTERY
PRISONER
STILL
ALIVE

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For 23 years the Soviet Union has refused to say what really happened to Raoul Wallenberg, a heroic young Swedish diplomat who disappeared into Red custody at the end of World War II. Now, investigation unfolds a tragic story of mistaken arrest and endless imprisonment. While Moscow remains mute, Sweden labels the case: "Open"

BY ARTHUR D. MORSE



On February 6, 1957, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko handed a note to the Swedish ambassador in Moscow. It stated that Raoul Wallenberg, a young Swede who had rescued thousands of Jews in Hungary from the Nazis near the end of World War II, had died of a heart attack in a Soviet prison in 1947.

Wallenberg had disappeared in the company of Russian soldiers on January 17, 1945, following the Soviet conquest of Budapest. Repeated Swedish inquiries about his fate had brought only Russian denials of his imprisonment. Now the Soviet note, attempting to bridge a decade of silence, sought to close the fantastic case which had plagued Russia's postwar relations with Sweden.

It did not accomplish its purpose. Instead, it spurred the Swedish government to intensify a manhunt unprecedented in diplomatic history—the search for a citizen of a small nation imprisoned within the vastness of a great power. As the years have passed, Sweden, relentlessly closing in on the solution to the Wallenberg mystery, has proved beyond question that Wallenberg did *not* die in 1947 and has raised the possibility that after 23 years as a secret Soviet prisoner he may still be alive.

7 2 27

In 1944, 800,000 Jews huddled in fear in Hungary. The prewar Jewish population of 400,000 had been doubled by refugees fleeing from Hitler. Although Hungary had allied herself with Germany, the regime of Admiral Miklos Horthy had managed to delay the deportation of Jews to the Nazi death camps. But in March, the Germans, infuriated by Hungarian inaction, forced appointment of a more militantly anti-Semitic government.

This was a prelude to disaster. Between May 15 and July 7 some 437,000 Jews living in the Hungarian countryside were deported to their death in the gas chambers of Auschwitz. The hundreds of thousands of Jews in Budapest were next on the Nazi timetable.

In Stockholm, the capital of neutral Sweden, a rescue program to prevent the impending massacre was hastily organized. Prominent in the planning were U.S. Ambassador Herschel Johnson and his special assistant, Iver Olsen.

The two Americans added their voices to those of Jewish and Swedish groups in the country urging King Gustav to appoint a special emissary for the purpose and send him to Hungary.

The search for the Swedish representative was brief. There was quick agreement in Stockholm that 32-year-old Raoul Wallenberg was the right man for this unorthodox mission.

The name Wallenberg has identified generations of Swedish statesmen, bishops, diplomats, military and financial leaders. As a boy, Raoul traveled extensively in Europe and the Middle East. He was skilled in languages, quick to retain information and acutely perceptive of the needs of others.

Though he crossed the Atlantic to study architecture at the University of Michigan

from 1931-34, Wallenberg had reverted after graduation to his family's tradition in banking. Fate put him to work at a bank in Haifa, Palestine. Here he first became aware of the plight of the Jews. Except for one of his mother's grandparents, there were no Jews among his forebears, but he was a compassionate young man and it was in Haifa in the late 1930's that he first glimpsed Jews in flight from Hitler. Business trips to German-occupied Europe and to Budapest in 1942 and 1943 evoked further impressions of Nazi barbarism. Even before the Swedish relief action, Wallenberg had volun-

Working courageously
and ingeniously,



Wallenberg (seated) and
his staff rescued 20,000
Jews from the Nazis.

teered to visit Budapest to help the family of a friend and business associate who was a Hungarian Jew.

Although Wallenberg was untrained in diplomacy, he was given full diplomatic status, and on July 6, 1944, he left Stockholm to establish a rescue operation within the Swedish legation in Budapest. The new arrival was a handsome young bachelor of medium build, thinning hair—and infinite courage and imagination.

For the first of his many ingenious schemes he printed a new, elaborately designed protective passport for Jews. The document was unknown in international law, but was complete with official seals and the triple-crown insignia of Sweden. It stated that the bearer awaited emigration to Sweden and enjoyed the protection of its government. Wallenberg convinced the Hungarian government authorities to respect 5,000 of these "passports."

Then Wallenberg borrowed or rented 32 apartment houses to which he removed the 5,000 holders of his unique document. There they remained, protected only by the flag of Sweden and the courage of Wallenberg and his colleagues. Anti-Semitic marauders were met by Wallenberg and his friends from the Swedish legation who barred the way with their bodies and threatened international retaliation.

Wallenberg soon dropped the requirement that Jews have some direct connection with Sweden and distributed an additional 5,000 protective passports. Eventually he shielded 20,000 Jews, 13,000 in the so-called Swedish houses. More than 400 of his Jewish proteges were integrated into his organization to operate hospitals, nurseries and soup kitchens. One of his most valued helpers was a red-headed Hungarian Jewish engineer, Vilmos Langfelder, who served as his chauffeur. One day Langfelder would share his Swedish friend's fate.

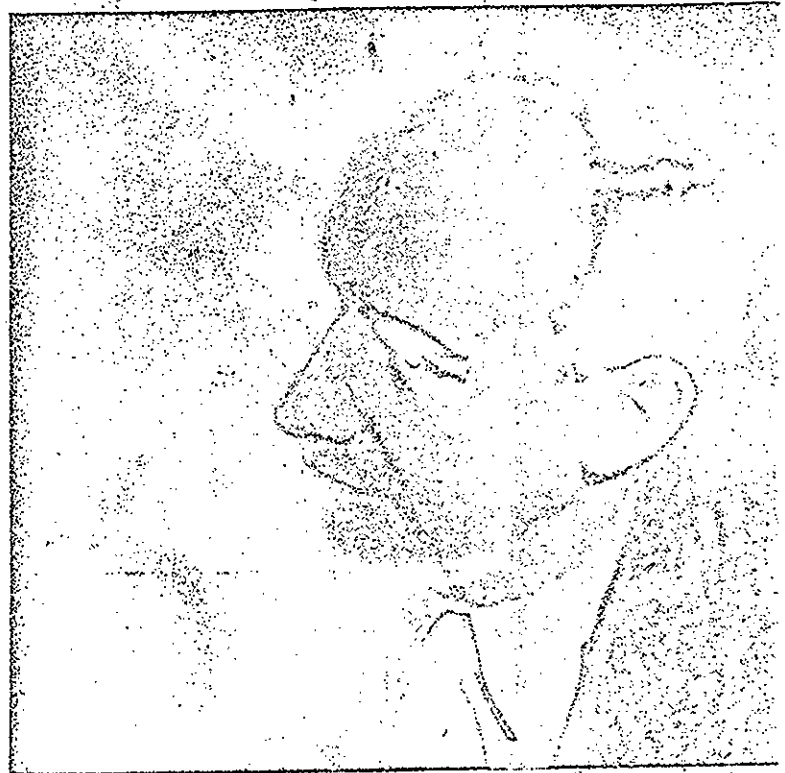
On October 15, 1944, as the Russian armies smashed through Rumania toward Hungary, a new and more dangerous crisis enveloped Budapest. The fanatically anti-Semitic Arrow Cross extremists, led by Ferenc Szalasi, overthrew the Hungarian regime. Szalasi became prime minister and immediately revoked the Jews' international protection. Surprisingly, Wallenberg persuaded him to retract that order, but could not prevent Szalasi's yielding to a new Nazi demand.

The Germans began rounding up Jews for forced labor in the underground armaments factories of Austria. Whipped on by guards, 40,000 men, women and children were started on a march of 144 miles to the Austrian border in bitter cold, without food or medical attention. One-fifth died en route.

Wallenberg and his chauffeur Langfelder rode the highway daily. Official records show that the young Swede snatched to safety 2,000 Jews who he claimed were entitled to Swedish protection. Flashing his diplomatic papers and invoking imagined powers, he also forced the return of thousands of Jews already working in the factories. In addition Wallenberg and his Swedish colleagues freed at least 2,000 condemned beings from deportation trains scheduled for Auschwitz. Wallenberg accomplished the rescues by bluff, raw nerve and an apparent willingness to go to his death in defense of the Jews.

On December 8, 1944, the Russians began the siege of Budapest. Soviet artillery added to the chaos on the streets as the

Raoul Wallenberg as he
looked in December, 1944.



A month later he was under
Russian arrest, destined
for an unknown final fate.

[Continued on page 76]

IS RUSSIA'S MYSTERY PRISONER STILL ALIVE?

[Continued from page 25]

Hungarian Fascists made a last-ditch effort to murder all remaining Jews. Wallenberg and Langfelder moved away from the Swedish legation to the side of the river where the Jews lived. Aware that they were targets for assassination, the two shifted houses frequently.

Early in January Wallenberg obtained permission from the Swedish minister to contact the Russian authorities as soon as the quarter was liberated and to arrange for the resumption of normal life by the Jews he had succeeded in protecting. He had no premonition of danger at the hands of the Soviet authorities. Sweden was as friendly towards the Soviet Union as a neutral nation could be, and, in fact, represented Soviet interests in Hungary. The Swedes in Budapest unofficially regarded the advancing Russians as liberators and were eager for their arrival. But to the Soviet troops, the city they were entering was an enemy. They were suspicious of all its inhabitants, and their government had plans for the political future of Hungary.

On January 13, 1945, there was a knock on the door of the house occupied by Wallenberg and Langfelder. A Soviet sergeant and several soldiers entered po-

lately. Wallenberg showed the sergeant his diplomatic credentials and requested a meeting with the Soviet commander. The Russians posted a guard and left with Wallenberg and Langfelder.

The two men were not seen again until January 17, when a Russian detail drove them to the headquarters of the Jewish relief organization. Wallenberg was not permitted to enter the building, but two of his assistants inside were summoned to the car, and they were permitted about 10 minutes' conversation. Wallenberg managed to reveal something of his life during the preceding four days. He had been treated well but was under constant guard, and slept in a different house each night. He told his assistants that he was being taken to the headquarters of the Soviet commander, adding, "I don't know whether I'm going as a prisoner or a guest."

Then he waved good-by, and the car began its 137-mile journey to the headquarters at Debrecen of the Soviet army commander, Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, who was later to become Soviet Minister of Defense.

The ride was Raoul Wallenberg's farewell to the outside world. Except for a single Soviet slip, he might have been swallowed up forever.

On January 16, one day earlier, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Dekanosov had handed the Swedish minister to Moscow

a note informing him that Wallenberg had been found in Budapest and had identified himself as a member of the Swedish legation. The note concluded: "The Russian military authorities have taken measures to protect Raoul Wallenberg and his belongings."

For the next 12 years this would remain the only written Soviet admission of Wallenberg's captivity.

Swedish confidence in Wallenberg's safety was reinforced in February when the Russian ambassador to Sweden informed Wallenberg's mother that her son was alive and well in the Soviet Union. By March, when he had not yet been returned, the Swedish foreign ministry asked Soviet officials when Wallenberg would arrive in Stockholm. The Russians replied that the matter was being investigated.

The war in Europe ended. On June 15, 1946, more than a year later, Stalin received the Swedish minister in Moscow and promised a full investigation of the Wallenberg case. Nothing happened.

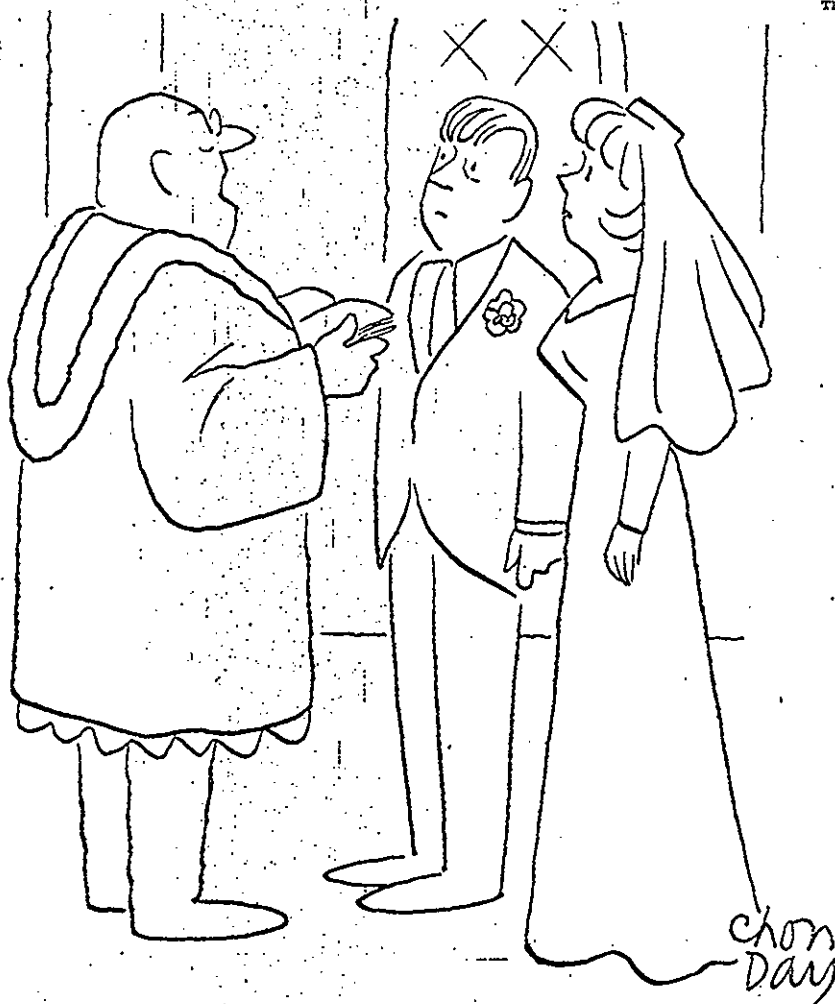
Meanwhile in Sweden, Rudolph Philipp, an Austrian journalist who had taken up residence in Stockholm, published a book entitled *Raoul Wallenberg: Diplomat, Fighter, Samaritan*. For the first time the heroic Swede's accomplishments were brought into the open. By contacting Wallenberg's Jewish associates in Budapest, Philipp was able to reconstruct the man's last days before captivity. Suddenly, Swedish public attention was focused on the apparent Soviet arrest and the mysterious disappearance of a Swede supposedly enjoying diplomatic immunity. The book stirred the government as well as the public, and Swedish pressure on the Russians mounted.

Early in 1947, *Wallenberg Action*, a coalition of 30 national organizations representing 1,600,000 Swedes, petitioned the Soviet Union on behalf of the hero who had now been missing more than two years. The petition was never answered. Neither were repeated other Swedish inquiries.

But the Swedes held a trump card—the Dekanosov note which admitted Soviet contact with Wallenberg—and they brought it up in every communication. In August, 1947, Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky finally issued a statement. He conceded that the Soviet foreign ministry had received a short message "based on indirect statements by one of the commanders of a military force fighting in Budapest . . . that Raoul Wallenberg had been found in Benczur Street." However, Vyshinsky went on, it was impossible to verify the information. The Russian officer who gave the statement had never been found. A search of prisoner-of-war camps had not turned up the missing Swede, and Vyshinsky added emphatically that Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and was unknown to Soviet authorities.

Presumably this official disavowal of any knowledge of Wallenberg's fate applied as well to that of Wallenberg's chauffeur, Vilmos Langfelder, who had also disappeared without trace.

Until 1951 the Swedish government was unable to refute Vyshinsky's story. But late that year it began making inde-



"You both understand this is not a rehearsal?"

pendent inquiries and its persistence began to yield rewards. The war had been over more than six years, and the Russians were starting to release a trickle of prisoners. A special unit of the Swedish foreign ministry opened a meticulous search for eyewitnesses to the odyssey of Raoul Wallenberg. After Stalin's death in 1953, many more wartime captives were shipped home from Soviet prisons, to be sought out and questioned by Swedish investigators. Men were found who had seen Wallenberg in jail. The Russians were caught in a lie.

The Swedes established rigid procedures for their interviews. Each ex-prisoner was permitted to know nothing of the testimony of others. Only information derived from direct contact with Wallenberg was considered acceptable. Every statement from a former prisoner was certified by a qualified notary where he now resided. Each person interviewed agreed to confirm his statement under oath.

Here are the facts that emerged:

On January 31, 1945, Wallenberg entered cell 123 at the Ljublanskaya Prison in Moscow. His cellmates were Gustav Richter, a former police attaché at the German legation in Bucharest, and an Austrian lieutenant named Scheuer. Richter said that during the month they were in confinement together, Wallenberg revealed that he and his chauffeur, Langfelder, had been arrested in Hungary and sent to Moscow by train via Rumania. Upon arrival at the prison, they had been placed in separate cells.

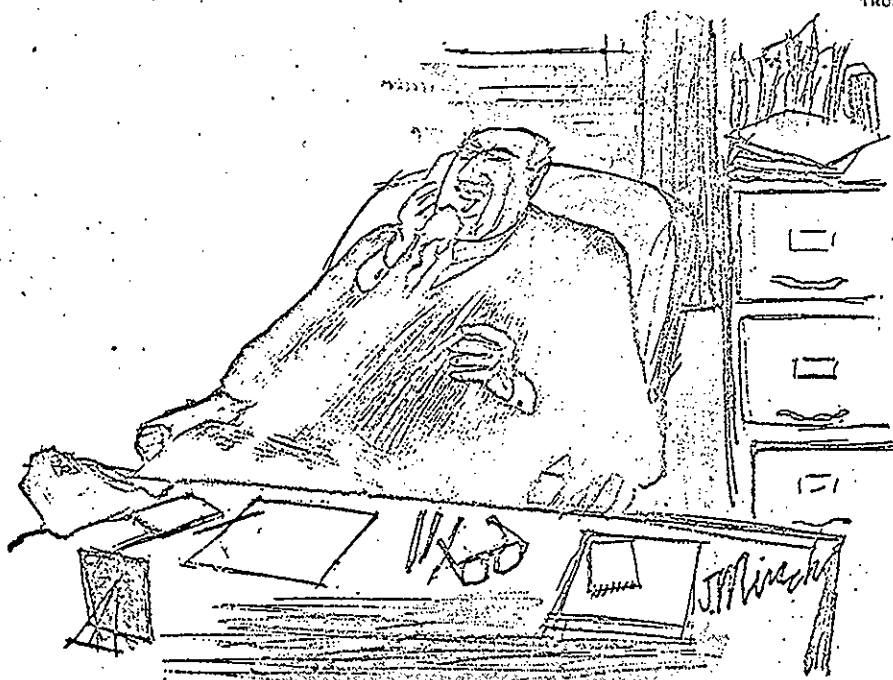
In early February, Wallenberg had addressed a letter to the director of the prison, protesting his captivity and calling attention to his Swedish citizenship and diplomatic status. He demanded the right to contact the Swedish legation in Moscow. There was no result.

During his stay in cell 123, Wallenberg was interrogated only once. According to Richter, Wallenberg quoted his questioner as saying, "You are well known to us. You belong to a great capitalist family in Sweden." During his 60- to 90-minute examination, Wallenberg was accused of espionage.

Meanwhile Vilmos Langfelder was placed in a cell occupied by two men. Willi Roedel had served as counselor of the German legation in Bucharest, Rumania. Jan Loyda, a Czech turned German, had worked as an interpreter. The new arrival reported to his cellmates that the Russians at least twice had accused Wallenberg of carrying on espionage for the United States and Great Britain (who were still allies of the Soviet Union at the time).

On March 18, 1945, Langfelder was transferred to Moscow's Lefortovskaya Prison. Wallenberg, remaining at Ljublanskaya, was moved to Langfelder's former cell, joining Roedel and Loyda.

When Loyda was interrogated by the Swedes after he had gained his freedom, he supplied a possible new reason for Wallenberg's arrest. Loyda said that Wallenberg told his Russian inquisitors that as a member of the Swedish legation he had protected Soviet interests in Hungary. The Reds scoffed. Loyda remembered Wallenberg saying that one



"Look, dear, if you want to buy a fur coat, go ahead and buy it. In other words, lady, you've got the wrong number!"

had sneeringly asked why a rich Swedish capitalist should help the Russians.

More information came from Langfelder's two new cellmates at Lefortovskaya Prison. Langfelder told them that he and Wallenberg had been turned over to a major of the NKVD (the Soviet secret police) three or four days after they had first been picked up in Budapest. Then they were put on a train to Moscow. Although they were told they were only under protective custody, they were guarded by an officer and four soldiers. In Moscow they were taken to Ljublanskaya, where the fiction of protective custody ended.

In May, 1945, Wallenberg and Roedel were also transferred to Lefortovskaya Prison. By now Wallenberg knew the Russians had no intention of letting him go. Former inmates at Lefortovskaya, questioned by the Swedes after their release, revealed the growing horror of Wallenberg's endless prison sentence.

Wallenberg and Roedel were placed in cell 203 in the four-story, K-shaped brick prison, which was so arranged that prisoners could see only their cellmates. A guard on each floor of the building was stationed at a point where he could view the entrances to all cells. By a system of flag signals, he instructed other guards when to move prisoners unobserved by other inmates.

Cell 203, like the other cells, could be inspected through a peephole, and every few minutes a sentry peered in at Wallenberg and Roedel. The tiny room had a toilet, one small table and a small barred window through which food was passed in. Outside, the prison courtyard was divided into eight walled sections so prisoners would be isolated even during the 20 minutes of exercise permitted each day. The prison library contained only books written in Russian. Prisoners were

not allowed writing implements, but once every two weeks they were given the materials for presenting a written message to the prison administration.

This was the narrow world of a Soviet political prisoner. This was the life in which Raoul Wallenberg found himself buried—Wallenberg, the brave, neutral diplomat who had committed no offense against the Soviet Union, the articulate, kindly man whose whole personality cried for contact with other humans.

Such contact at Lefortovskaya was limited to tapping on the wall and occasional conversation between cells by means of a common water pipe. Prisoners used any hard object—often a toothbrush—to rap out messages to adjacent cells in one of the two codes they had laboriously developed. Talk through the water pipes was limited to occupants of the prison's top floors, where, in the summer months, the pipes were often empty. Then prisoners could open the taps and talk through them. All communications between cells was forbidden, of course, but the inmates established techniques of secrecy. They had plenty of time to learn how.

The arrival of Wallenberg and Roedel at cell 203, located in European numbering fashion on the third floor of the prison, stimulated new interest and considerable knocking among the older inmates. The newcomers were soon communicating with 202 next door and with cells 149-152 on the second floor.

Willi Bergemann had occupied cell 202. In addition to knocking their messages, Bergemann and Wallenberg had spoken directly through the water pipes. The Swedes added Bergemann to the growing list of prisoners who heard Wallenberg's tragic, bewildered story. In Bergemann's words: "Raoul Wallenberg was a very eager knocker. He spoke and knocked fluent German. He called us by

curity service. Abakumov. He was no longer a problem.

"Abakumov," said the Soviet note, "who had carried on activities synonymous with crime according to Russian law and who had worked to cause the Soviet Union all kinds of injuries, was shot in accordance with the sentence of the Soviet Supreme Court. The Russian government expresses its sincere regrets for what has happened and its deep sympathy with the Swedish government and with Raoul Wallenberg's relatives."

Sweden had serious reason to disbelieve this "final" account of Wallenberg's fate. The Swedish foreign ministry expressed its skepticism by publishing a "White Book" later in 1957. The White Book suggested that it seemed odd, if Wallenberg had died on July 17, 1947, for all his former cellmates to have been interrogated 10 days later, and for Vyshinsky to have denied any knowledge of him the following month. More to the point, by the time the Gromyko note arrived, Sweden had started to track Wallenberg, very much alive, into the 1950's.

The same techniques of searching out and interrogating former prisoners revealed that in 1947, after his supposed death of a heart attack, Wallenberg had been transferred to the prison in Vladimir, 120 miles northeast of Moscow. He had been detained in an area known as Corpus II, part of the time in an isolation ward for the sick.

A Swiss citizen who had been held in Soviet prisons from 1948-58, stated that

he had communicated with Wallenberg while the latter was in Corpus II during the summer of 1954. A French officer who had been imprisoned in Vladimir informed the investigators that the Swiss informant, while still in prison, had talked to him about his contact with Wallenberg.

An Austrian told Swedish questioners that he shared a cell for a time with Wal-

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NEXT MONTH IN TRUE

lenberg in Corpus II. Two former German prisoners swore in separate interviews that each had learned on different occasions from a Soviet co-prisoner about Wallenberg's presence in Corpus II.

This information was transmitted to the Soviet Union and met with the same denials that had characterized the earlier Swedish appeals. Then in 1961, when Raoul Wallenberg would have been almost 50, the mystery took one of its most dramatic turns.

The years of waiting for news had taken their toll in Sweden. Wallenberg's mother was under the care of a physician friend, Dr. Nana Svartz. In January 1961, Doctor Svartz, an internationally famous internist and researcher, was invited to a medical congress in Moscow. She determined to help her patient by making her own inquiries about Wallenberg. On January 27, during a recess in the medical meetings, she met with a distinguished Soviet scientist whom she had known for more than seven years. (His name is omitted from this account for reasons which will become apparent.)

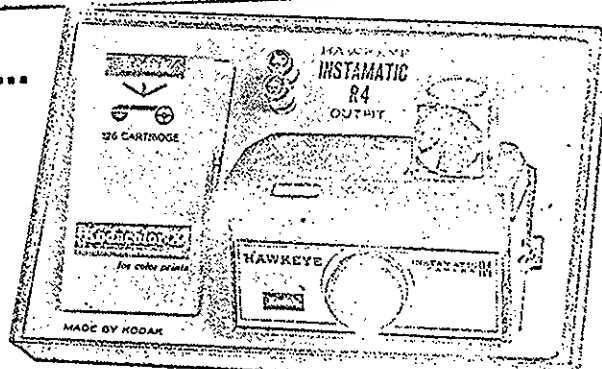
Doctor Svartz and her Soviet colleague had always conversed in German and this discussion was no exception. After a lengthy talk about scientific matters during which Doctor Svartz later insisted there was no misunderstanding regarding the use of the language, she introduced the subject of Wallenberg and outlined the story.

"My informant then suddenly said that he surely knew about the case and that the person I was asking about was in very poor condition," Doctor Svartz reported. "Asked what I wanted, I replied that the main thing was that Wallenberg be brought home, no matter in what condition. My informant said in a very low voice that the person inquired about was in a mental hospital."

Sixteen years after Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance, Nana Svartz had located him alive. She tried to conceal her excitement as the Soviet doctor called

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knocking five times in a row. I learned that he had gone on January 13, 1945, to the Russian headquarters to negotiate with the Russians for better conditions for the Jewish people in Budapest. On this occasion Raoul Wallenberg was arrested and sent to Moscow suspected of espionage. While he was in cell 203, he asked repeatedly for information from the commissar about his fate."

According to several of his fellow prisoners, Wallenberg appealed frequently to prison officials for an opportunity to contact the Swedish Embassy. These efforts having failed, he decided in the summer of 1946 to petition the highest authority, Josef Stalin.

Ernst Wallenstein, in cell 150, a prisoner trained in the niceties of diplomatic phraseology, helped Wallenberg compose a letter to Stalin. It was handed to a guard who later said that it had been delivered to the Kremlin.

Some time after the dispatch of this letter, Wallenberg was summoned for further questioning by an inspector. He summarized the interrogation in a message knocked to a prisoner named Bernard Rensinghoff. As Rensinghoff recalled it: "The inspector had informed him that his case was quite clear, that his was a 'political case.' If he considered himself innocent, it was his responsibility to prove it. The best proof of his guilt

was the fact that the Swedish Embassy in Moscow and the Swedish government had done nothing to help his case.

"Nobody cares about you," said the inspector. "If the Swedish government or its embassy had any interest in you, they would long ago have contacted you."

By this time Swedish authorities had contacted the Soviet government on at least 20 occasions for information about Wallenberg.

Rensinghoff learned from Wallenberg that he had once asked a Russian officer whether or not he would be tried and sentenced. The officer had replied, "For political reasons you will never be sentenced."

Wallenberg and Roedel were removed from cell 203 in February, 1947. Five months later, on July 27, 1947, extraordinary events occurred at both Ljubljanskaya and Lefortovskaya. Every prisoner who had shared a cell with either Wallenberg or Langfelder was summoned to a special interrogation by secret police officials. Gustav Richter was questioned at 10 p.m. by a NKVD colonel. He was asked to name prisoners with whom he had discussed Wallenberg, and was then ordered to disclose everything which Wallenberg had told him. After interrogation he was kept in solitary confinement for seven months. The same procedure was followed with other prisoners.

As the Swedish investigators observed, "The treatment received by the questioned prisoners after the examinations shows that the Russian authorities wished as far as possible to prevent information about the Swedish diplomat from spreading."

The Swedish inquiries which revealed Wallenberg's story were conducted between 1951 and 1956. What is reported here is merely a sampling of the evidence. The Wallenberg dossier became the largest file in the Swedish foreign ministry. In September, 1954, Sweden flatly asserted that "complete evidence that Raoul Wallenberg was imprisoned in the Soviet Union following his disappearance in Budapest has been obtained." The Swedish memorandum, which was delivered to Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian Zorin, said it was now clear that the Russians had suspected Wallenberg of espionage for Germany and the United States.

"So the terrible tragedy occurred," concluded the Swedish memorandum, "that Raoul Wallenberg... who made a heroic personal contribution to save people, including non-Jewish socialists and communists from the Fascist terrorists, has been suspected of being a spy and has been arrested."

In late March, 1956, Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander visited Moscow and discussed the Wallenberg case personally with Russia's three top officials: Khrushchev, Bulganin and Molotov. They promised a new investigation and a report.

The report did not materialize.

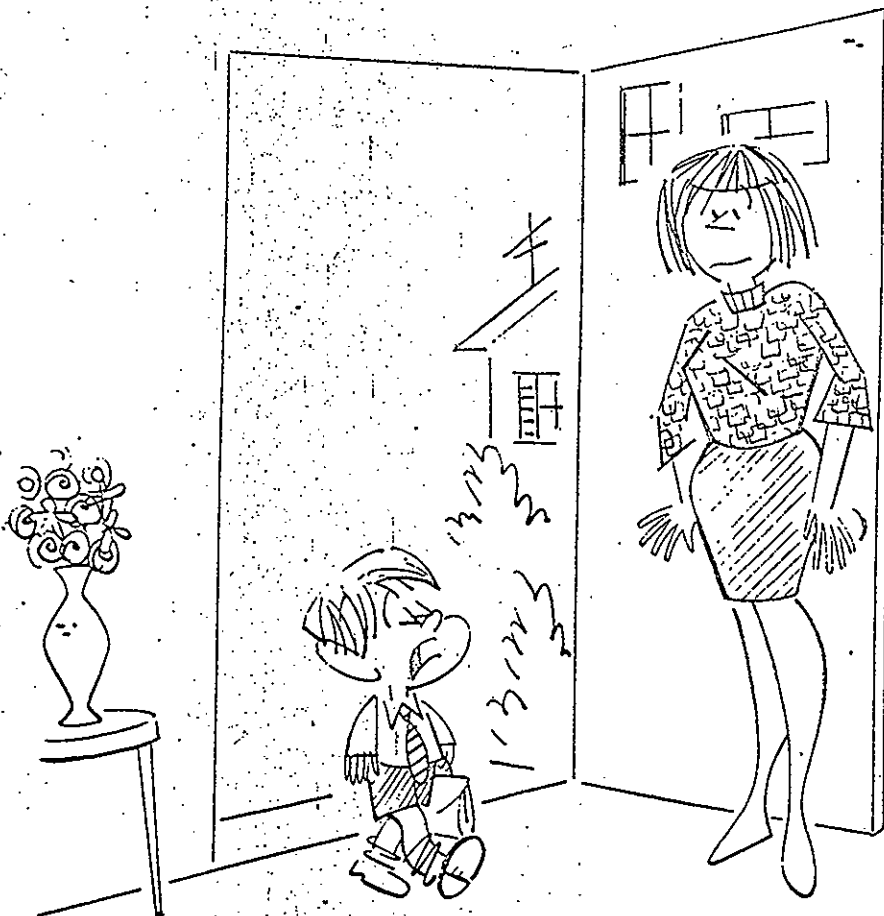
For 11 more months Sweden continued to prod the Soviet giant, the language of its diplomatic notes becoming more blunt. Then in February, 1957, the Soviet Union loosed its thunderbolt. It reversed its position completely, admitting by implication 12 years of deception. Yes, the Soviets said, Wallenberg had been a prisoner in the Soviet Union, but he was now dead. According to Foreign Minister Gromyko, a new Soviet investigation had turned up a handwritten document in the archives of the medical department of Ljubljanskaya Prison. Dated July 17, 1947, and signed by Col. A. L. Smoltsov, who had headed the prison's medical services, the document was addressed to an anonymous official and read:

"I report that the prisoner Walenberg [sic], who is known to you, died suddenly in his cell last night probably as the result of a myocardial infarction [heart attack]. In connection with your instructions that I maintain personal supervision of Walenberg, I request instructions as to who shall make the postmortem examination to establish the cause of death."

Following Smoltsov's signature and the date, there appeared a handwritten notation: "Have personally informed the minister. Order has been given to cremate the corpse without postmortem examination. July 17. Smoltsov."

The Gromyko statement added that no further document or information existed and that Smoltsov had died in 1953. The Russians blamed the years of deception on the former chief of their se-

TRUE



L. Herpin

"We learned all about sex today. Big deal!"

TRUE



"For 20 years my wife and I were happy—then we met!"

years, reopened the case to the public. On September 16, 1963, the Vladimir and Nana Svartz revelations were released to the press, and the prime minister and Doctor Svartz outlined the new evidence on television.

Since then, conjecture about the reasons for Wallenberg's imprisonment and his ultimate fate has been endless. Clearly he had been accused of espionage. The utter incredulity to the Soviet mind of a non-Jewish Swede risking his life to save strangers added to this suspicion. Perhaps by the time the Soviets realized they had thrown a guiltless man in prison, they decided his condition would not permit his return without loss of Russian prestige. Possibly his knowledge of the looting by Soviet troops of cash and jewelry from a Budapest bank was another factor. The valuables belonged to Jews Wallenberg had rescued from the Nazis. Other Swedish officials believe the Soviet occupiers of Hungary feared that Wallenberg and his refugee organization, supported by American funds, might have become a potential obstacle to the communization of that nation. Another theory links the case to the tense international relations of the Cold War. Many Swedes think the Russians tried to induce Wallenberg to become a Red agent, and his refusal cost him any chance for freedom. Some Swedish investigators place the blame for Wallenberg's endless sentence on the sinister NKVD, which, evidence showed, had snatched Wallenberg away from the Soviet military.

In any case, Wallenberg became the tragic victim of the fear and suspicion that pervaded Stalinist Russia. Who can guess his feelings as first he learned that custody meant imprisonment, and then that the Russians did not intend to let him go? Raoul Wallenberg's youth faded to middle age in the confinement of a series of cells—without trial, without sentence, without a semblance of justice.

The days of absolute power for the Soviet secret police have long passed, apparently to be replaced by a grim Russian determination to hide the truth. But the Swedish government refuses to close the Wallenberg case. New clues, rumors and speculations are constantly being sifted. A medal was awarded to Wallenberg in absentia—but not posthumously.

Vilmos Langfelder, Wallenberg's equally heroic Hungarian chauffeur, was removed from cell 103 at Lefortovskaya Prison in December, 1945. What happened to him after that is unknown. The Hungarian government has taken no great pains to find out. Sweden, however, is not a Red satellite. It refuses to forget one of its heroes.

Raoul Wallenberg's mother, who takes pride in her son's willingness to risk his life in Budapest, remains unshaken in her belief that today, at the age of 56, he is still alive. It is indisputable that he was among the living up to seven years ago.

Only the Russians can provide the final answer. In one brief moment of truth they can end more than two decades of agony for a family and a nation—and possibly for a man.

—Arthur D. Morse

in a colleague. He happened to be a scientist Doctor Svartz had known for 25 years. He said he would do all in his power to help their effort on Wallenberg's behalf.

Doctor Svartz had met Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Semyonov when he had served in Stockholm. The Russian scientists now suggested that she contact Semyonov and ask permission for Wallenberg to be sent home for medical care.

Unable to reach Semyonov by phone, Doctor Svartz wrote him. Immediately upon her return to Stockholm, she disclosed her momentous discovery to Sweden's prime minister, Tage Erlander, and his Foreign Minister. The two officials decided any publicity might frustrate Wallenberg's release. The matter was discussed with no one else in Sweden, not even with the missing man's mother.

Erlander wrote to Premier Khrushchev, repeating what Doctor Svartz had learned and informing him who her sources had been. Khrushchev read the letter and denounced it. He called in the Swedish ambassador and asserted there had been no new developments since the report of Wallenberg's death in 1947.

Nana Svartz did not receive a reply to her letter to Semyonov. Two months after her visit to Moscow, she returned for

a new conversation with her original Soviet contact. He now declared that the whole thing had been a misunderstanding caused by his poor knowledge of German. He had never heard of Wallenberg. He added significantly that he had been summoned before an infuriated Khrushchev after Erlander's letter had been received.

When Khrushchev was deposed in October, 1964, the Swedes, still without making public the Vladimir documentation or the Nana Svartz revelation, appealed to his successor, Aleksei Kosygin. Premier Kosygin said that a new investigation had uncovered no further information about Wallenberg. The Soviet government stood by the Gromyko note that the diplomat had died in 1947. But Kosygin did agree finally to permit another confrontation between Nana Svartz and her Soviet informant in the presence of Swedish and Soviet representatives.

On July 6, 1965, Doctor Svartz faced the Russian scientist in a three-hour meeting. The Soviet doctor, pale and tense, repeated that there had been a misunderstanding due to language difficulties. Doctor Svartz's reminder that they had discussed complex medical questions in German many times was ignored.

Now Sweden, which had withheld the new information from its citizens for 4 1/2

Pol I, ds Leifland, GE

Chiffer-

KUNGL. UTRIKES

DEPARTEMENTET

Telegram

Åter Leifland

STOCKHOLM 25.6.1968 19	
N:o <i>160</i>	BIL.
INK. D. N:o	
AVD. P	GR. 2
MAL- ^{Eu} I	

Raoul Wallenberg

Kab. - bdk. vidst. d. 18.20

Svensk

WASHINGTON

Pol *(a)*

Raoul Wallenbergs mor, fru von Dardel, angelägen erhålla adressen jesuitpratern Walter Ciszek, som under åren 1940-1963 fånge i Sovjet. Ciszek i varje fall tidigare bosatt Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, jfr Wise's och Ross' bok "The Espionage Establishment", New York 1967, sid 230, 231, 265.

Kan Ciszek's adress erhållas hänvändelse State Department? Ni oförhindrade säga State fru von Dardel vill skriva Ciszek för att fråga denne om han har några upplysningar av värde Wallenberg-ärendet.

Cabinet

Dep U 3240

Dep. d. 25.6.68 kl. 18.20

Of

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Pol I

25.6.1968

ds L Leifland, GE

ang Raoul Wallenberg

Fru M von ~~Nord~~ ^{Nord} ~~ardel~~
Auravägen 25
182 62 DJURSHOLM

Fru M von Nord ^{Nord} ardel		Ancal bil
Auravägen 25 182 62 DJURSHOLM		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

STRÄNGT FÖRTROLIGT

Kära Maj,

Åberopande telefonsamtal ber jag närslutet för
Din strängt förtroliga kännedom få översända
den finländska polisens protokoll över samtal
1957 med Vladimir Bastamov.

Jag beklagar att det på grund av min sjukdom
dröjt med översändandet av protokollet.

Leif Leifland

Myllas av postexp

Avsändt med

☐ sv kurir

☐ utl kurir

☐ luftpost

☒ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

25.6.68

48

KUNGL. UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET

ex. 2 till

" 3 "

" 4 "

" 5 "

CHIFFERTELEGRAM

Från Washington

Avsändt den teløx 19 kl.

Inkom den 26 / 6 19 68 kl. 17.09

Utskrivet i 5 ex. Detta är originalet.

POL

Utländ: 165

Dnr	74:8 165	165	
Avd.	P	Gr.	2
		Mål.	Eu I

27.6.1968
Meddelat adressen
pr telefon till fru
M von Dardel. J38

Angående Raoul Wallenberg. Edert chiffer 160.
Vi har utan hänvärdelse State Department inhämtat följande
aktuella adress till Reverend Walter Ciszek Fordham Univer-
sity 2546 Belmont Avenue Bronx New York 10458. Telefon 212-
933-2233=
de Besche

Coll.:

Dep U 326 A. 1966 9. 4000 ex Br Carlsson Varberg 002587

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Pol I

26.6.1968

ds L Leifland, GE

ang

Raoul Wallenberg

Fru M von Dardel
Auravägen 25
182 62 DJURSHOLM

Nr		Antal bil
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

Med artikel om Raoul Wallenberg

Kära Maj,

Närslutet ber jag få översända ett exemplar av tidskriften True (juli 1968) med Arthur Morse's artikel om Raoul Wallenberg (sid. 23). Det är alltså den artikel som ursprungligen var avsedd för tidskriften Look.

Leif Leifland

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med

☐ av kurir

☐ utl kurir

☐ luftpost

☒ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

26.6.68 38

KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN
Paris

16.10.1968

P 2

Departementssekreteraren Leifland
Utrikesdepartementet

STOCKHOLM

23.10.1968

Skr t prof G con Dardel, Lund
hovr.pres G Lagergren, Göteborg
u./Leifland

Pol

137
17/10 68

P 2 Cu^I

*link
ef. avg.)*
Josef Wulfs bok om Raoul Wallenberg
hbr. Leifland-Hamilton 31.5.1968
(1 bil. i 3 ex. u.s.o.)

Broder,

Åberopande ovanciterade handbrev får jag härmed,
under särskilt omslag, översända tre exemplar
av Wulfs bok om Raoul Wallenberg, som nu äntligen
kommit ut på bokhandelsdiskarna.

Kostnaderna i ärendet, francs 36:45, kommer att
redovisas med debetbesked.

D. Lagergren

Paul Hamilton
Gustaf Hamilton

*EX från v. Dardel 23/10
Hjw*

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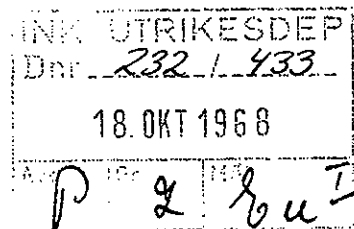
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JC/SAR

23.10.68 foto översänt
med komplementkort
EBN

16 October 1968.

Pressbyrå,
Utrikesdepartementet,
Stockholm 16,
Sweden.



Dear Sirs,

We are due to publish next year a book on the Hungarian Revolution. In an introductory historical chapter the author describes the heroism of Raoul Wallenberg, who helped many Jews to escape death during 1944-45.

We wonder if you have by any chance any photographs of him as we would very much like to include one in our book.

Yours sincerely,

John Collis.

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

23.10.1968

ang översänder bok om
Raoul Wallenberg

Hovrättspresidenten G Lagergren
Erik Dahlbergsgatan 2
411 26 GÖTEBORG

Nr	256	Antal bil
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	M&I
P	2	Eu ^I

Lik.lyd.t. professor G von Dardel, Lund

690

./. På hemställan av fru Maj von Dardel ber jag närslutet få
översända ett exemplar av den nyligen publicerade boken
"Raoul Wallenberg: il fut leur espérance".

Med utmärkt högaktning

Leif Leifland
Chef Pol I

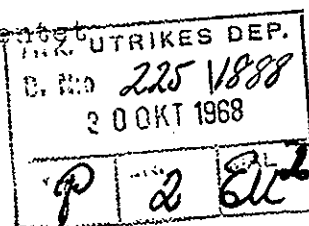
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KUNGL. HOVRÄTTEN
FÖR
VÄSTRA SVERIGE
PRESIDENTEN

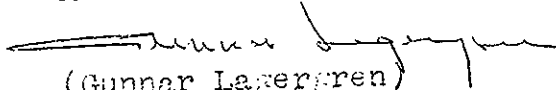
Göteborg den 28 oktober 1968
Erik Dahlbergsgatan 2.

as/45 Byrådirektören Leif Leifland
Kungl. Utrikesdepartementet
Stockholm



Jag ber härmed få tacka för Eder vän-
lighet att till mig översända Joseph
Wulfs bok "Raoul Wallenberg: il fut
leur espérance". Utgivandet av denna
bok innebär en nyttig påminnelse om
Raouls öde och det är min förhoppning
att departementet aldrig försummar
något tillfälle att ingripa för Raouls
räddning.

Med utmärkt högaktning


(Gunnar Lagergren)

KUNGL
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN
OTTAWA

14.11.1968 Nr. 322

Leifland

P 2. En I

*22/11-68
Mr. Leifland - Linné, Ottawa
P 2. En I*

INK. UD		
Dnr	78 322	
18 / 11 19 68		
LED	21	Ad

Utrikesdepartementet
STOCKHOLM

25-årsminnet av de danska judarnas flykt till Sverige
(3 bil.) ✓

I likhet med vad som skett i USA har judiska organisationer i Canada tagit 25-årsminnet av de danska judarnas flykt till Sverige som utgångspunkt för manifestationer med hyllningar och erkänsla för Danmarks och Sveriges insatser i räddningsaktionen.

Vid två tillfällen har jag, tillsammans med danske ambassadören här, på inbjudan deltagit i dylika manifestationer, nämligen vid en lunch i Ottawa den 18 oktober anordnad av Canadian Jewish Congress och en middag i Toronto den 9 november anordnad av en organisation kallad M3 Fighters Against Racial Hatred.

Vid sammankomsten i Ottawa, i vilken utrikesminister Sharp och 60 personer deltog, överlämnades till mig en vackert textad hyllningsadress till svenska regeringen. Några klipp ur Ottawapressen bifogas.

I sammankomsten i Toronto deltog ett trettiotal hedersgäster, däribland the President of the Privy Council, Donald S. Macdonald, som representerade den federala regeringen, flera medlemmar av provinsregeringen i Ontario, Torontos borgmästare, vår generalkonsul Nils Kallin och hans kolleger från Danmark och Israel. Därjämte var över 700 betalande gäster närvarande. Vid detta tillfälle - organisationens "Annual Awards Dinner" - mottog jag på svenska regeringens vägnar en stor bronsplakett med hyllningsadress till Sverige.

Vid mötets avslutning tillkännagavs att organisationen beslutat bilda en Roul Wallenberg Memorial genom att igångsätta insamling till en fond avsedd att användas till stipendier för studier i Canada åt en universitetsstudent från Stockholm respektive Köpenhamn. Härnäst torde

jag få anledning återkomma sedan mera detaljer om detta projekt erhållits.

Hyllningsadresserna kommer att hemsändas separat så snart de efter inramning mm kommer ambassaden till handa från givarna.

För mina tacktal vid bägge tillfällena utgick jag från och följde med vissa variationer närslutna text.


Per Lind

c/c amb. de Besche, Washington
generalkonsul Tallroth, NY
generalkonsul Engfeldt, Montreal
konsul Kallin, Toronto

APG 172

7,000 SAVED

Jews Honor Swedes, Danes For Heroic War Rescues

The Canadian Jewish Community Friday paid tribute to the people of Denmark and Sweden for the rescue of more than 7,000 Danish Jews during the Nazi purge 25 years ago this month.

In Ottawa, External Affairs Minister Sharp joined members of the Canadian Jewish Congress and the Ottawa Jewish community at a testimonial luncheon in the Chateau Laurier.

Throughout the world, Jewish communities held similar observances of the 25th anniversary of the "great escape."

Congress president Monroe Abbey of Montreal, presented illuminated scrolls commemorating the event to Danish ambassador to Canada Arne Bogh Anderson and Swedish Ambassador Per Lind.

"1943 was a year of desolation and despair for the Jews of Europe," Mr. Abbey said. "In Denmark, a king and an entire Christian people mounted an extraordinary act of defiance against the military power which had occupied their country for three and a half years."

Spontaneously, swiftly, efficiently, the Danes snatched 7,000 Jews from the hands of the Nazis and smuggled them to safety in neutral Sweden.

"In a period when civilization seemed to have reached the nadir of degradation, they

restored faith in the conscience of man," Mr. Abbey said.

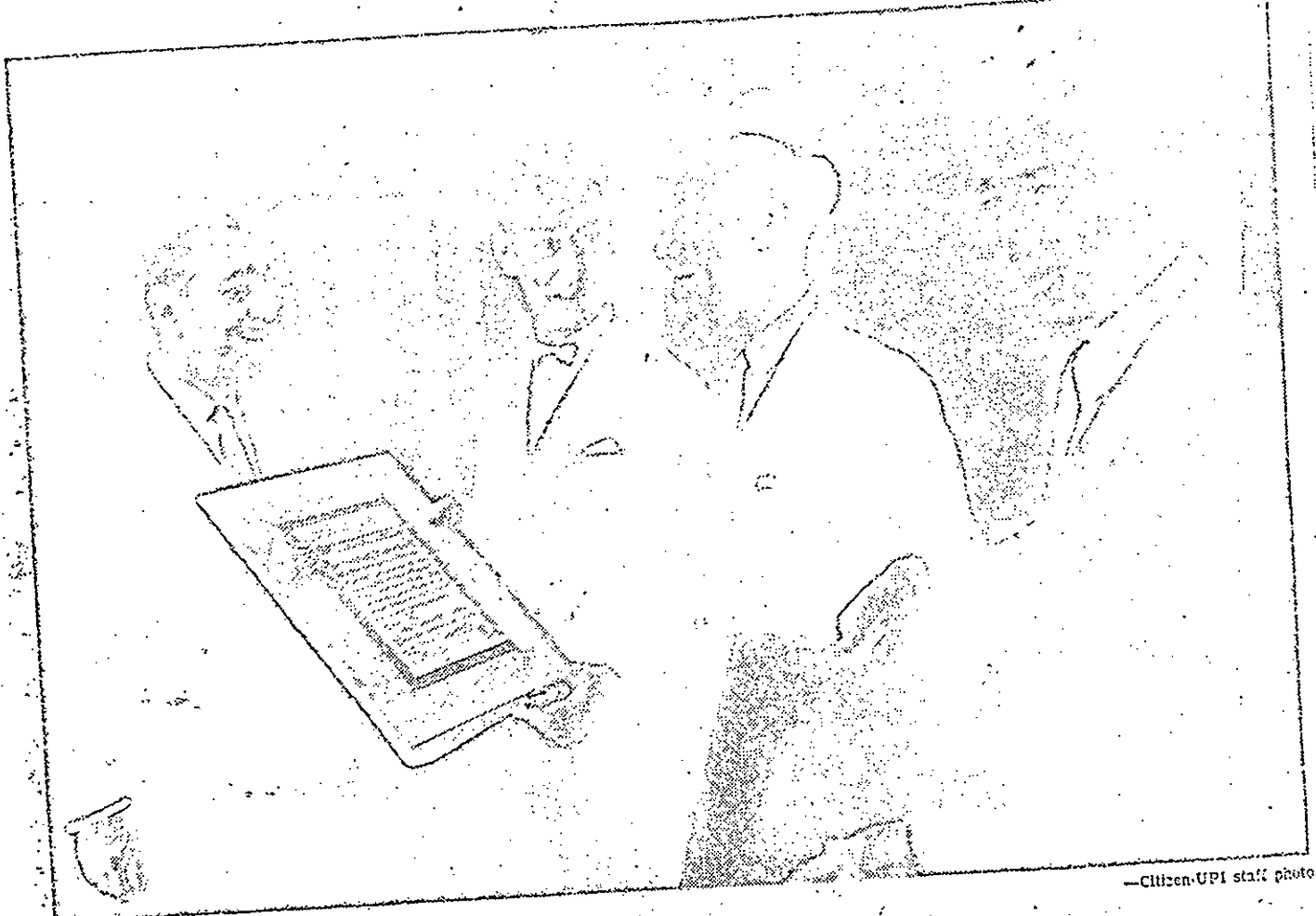
In accepting the scroll, Mr. Anderson said "What would have been revolting would have been if it hadn't happened."

"We saw it as one Dane assisting another in an hour of need."

Mr. Lind referred to October, 1943, as "one of the darkest periods in history," and appealed for an end to "racial thinking," which he termed is "one of the ugliest features of the world today."

Mr. Sharp said the Danes' and Swedes' courage and humanitarian acts at the time showed they were people who put human lives before their own survival.

H091 Ad



—Citizen-UPI staff photo

Spirit of brotherhood

Monroe Abbey (left) of the Jewish Congress welcomes Arne Bøgh Andersen, External Affairs Minister Sharp and Per Lind

Jews pay tribute to Swedes, Danes

Munroe Abbey of Montreal, president of the Canadian Jewish Congress, has paid tribute to the people of Denmark and Sweden "for their extraordinary act of heroism and brotherhood" in rescuing 7,000 Jews from certain death during the Second World War.

He presented illuminated scrolls to Danish Ambassador Bøgh Andersen and Swedish Ambassador Per Lind at a luncheon Friday to mark the 25th anniversary of the rescue of Danish Jews from Nazi hands in the winter of 1943.

The Jews were destined to be sent to German concentration camps. The Danish people, whose country then was occupied by Nazi troops, organized a seallift to bring the Danish Jews to Sweden where they were welcomed.

Mr. Abbey said the Jews were "snatched from certain death . . . by a demonstration of love that is the epitome of brotherhood."

Mr. Andersen, accepting the scroll

for the Danish government, said it would have been more remarkable if the rescue had not taken place.

He said the Danish people considered the Jews there "as fellow Danes" and the rescue was considered as helping fellow citizens.

Mr. Lind said the honor for the res-

cue belonged to the people of Denmark.

External Affairs Minister Sharp who was a guest at the Chateau Laurier meeting, said the rescue was a case of the people of Denmark and Sweden putting human rights above their own survival.

HP217d

In response to your kind words let me first tell you how much I appreciate to be your guest on this occasion to commemorate the dramatic events a quarter of a century ago, when several thousand Danes, only because they happened to be Jews, head over heels, had to leave their country and take refuge in Sweden.

I also want to express my deep gratitude to you for the honour you are doing my country to-day and for the tribute you have paid to the Swedish government by your generous remarks about its role in connection with the rescue of the Danish Jews in October, 1943.

I shall not attempt to pass judgement on this role except to state very sincerely, without any false modesty, that it was certainly not the major one. The principal honour is undoubtedly, as I am sure you will all agree, due to all those Danes, the refugees as well as their many helpers in Denmark, who, at the risk of their lives, through their extraordinary daring and skill, planned and carried out the great escape.

The contribution that Sweden was fortunate enough of being able to make to the success of this difficult operation is to be viewed against the background of the limitations as well as the opportunities that our neutrality offered - and also in the light of the humanitarian obligations that the Swedes felt towards all distress and suffering particularly among our fellow Scandinavians whose countries so brutally had been drawn into the war.

To return to the fateful year 1943 and Sweden's part in the rescue operation that we are commemorating to-day, you will recall that the Nazi plan to deport the Danish Jews was leaked to the Danish underground movement by a German diplomat in Copenhagen by the name of Duckwitz. The information about the impending action against the Jews in Denmark was passed on to the Swedish government.

Immediately thereupon the Swedish minister in Berlin on instructions from the government made representations to the German government emphasizing the serious repercussions that the German action against the Jews would have on Sweden's relations with Germany. He also reiterated the Swedish government's offer, made some weeks earlier, to receive all Danish Jews in Sweden. The German government made no reply to this démarche which therefore was ineffective. It might, however, have contributed to the softening German attitude that shortly thereafter made it possible for the Swedish Legation in Copenhagen to obtain exit permits for certain categories of Jews.

The Legation also provided some two hundred Jews, mainly women, who had previously been Swedish citizens, with Swedish passports.

What saved the Danish Jews from deportation to Germany's concentration camps and subsequent annihilation was, however, the illicit traffic, chiefly by fishing vessels, which the Danish patriots, with the help and support of individual Swedish sympathizers and Swedish authorities, organized in such a wonderful manner that almost the entire Jewish population in Denmark was able to slip into safety in Sweden, where they were very welcome.

This illicit traffic between Denmark and Sweden soon grew to such proportions that at times it carried 1,500 refugees in a single day.

The 25th anniversary of this great feat reminds us of one of the darkest periods in the history of mankind, when basic human rights were outraged in a way and on a scale without parallel in modern times. Since then much progress has been made. But racial thinking is still far from extinct and racism remains one of the ugliest features of our world to-day.

No society can claim to be free from these problems. It is necessary, therefore, that we all - as countries, communities and individuals, react against racial hatred and discrimination and actively work for greater tolerance and understanding between men everywhere. Failing to do so would not only be to invite conflicts, which ultimately could endanger world peace, but also to deceive our belief in the dignity of man and the human race. For, as the late Secretary General of the United Nations, Dag Hammarskjöld, once put it in a public speech: "If, at long last, the recognition of human dignity means to give others freedom from fear, then that recognition cannot be simply a question of passive acceptance. It is a question of the positive action that must be taken in order to kill fear".

13.11.1968

Leifland
Nr 419 I 26

UTREKESDEPARTEMENTET

P 2 Enl

21.11.68 Leifland, MT
a+b f kdn
fru v Dardel, Djursholm
beh Müller, Civilförsvarsstyr.
exp. .11.68/

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Dnr	148 419	
19/11 1968		
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rfw
Tjugofemårsminnet danska judarnas flykt till Sverige.
(2 bil.)

Härmed har jag äran meddela, att en minnesgudstjänst hålls i Temple Emanu-El, Montreal, för att högtidlighålla 25-årsminnet av räddningsaktionen i oktober 1943, då över 7000 judar räddades undan nazisterna i Danmark till Sverige.

Minnesgudstjänsten övervareades i min frånvaro, på grund av tjänsteresa till Washington, av vicekonsul Elgqvist. Som ett bevis på det judiska folkets tacksamhet mot Sverige fick Elgqvist mottaga ett personligt exemplar av den judiska bibeln. Tal hölls av den danske generalkonsuln J.D. Scheel.

./..
Tidningsurklipp jämte ett exemplar av templets veckoblad, där gudstjänsten annonseras, bifogas.

Stig Engfeldt
Stig Engfeldt

THE GAZETTE November 12, 1968.



25TH ANNIVERSARY: Rabbi Dr. Harry J. Stern of Temple Emanu-El presented bibles recently to J. D. Scheel, consul-general of Denmark, and Mats

Elgqvist, vice-consul of Sweden, during a tribute marking the 25th anniversary of the rescue of Danish Jews from the Nazis.

726 -

Bil. till gkts i Montreal
skr nr 419 den 13.11.68

TEMPLE EMANU-EL WEEKLY BULLETIN

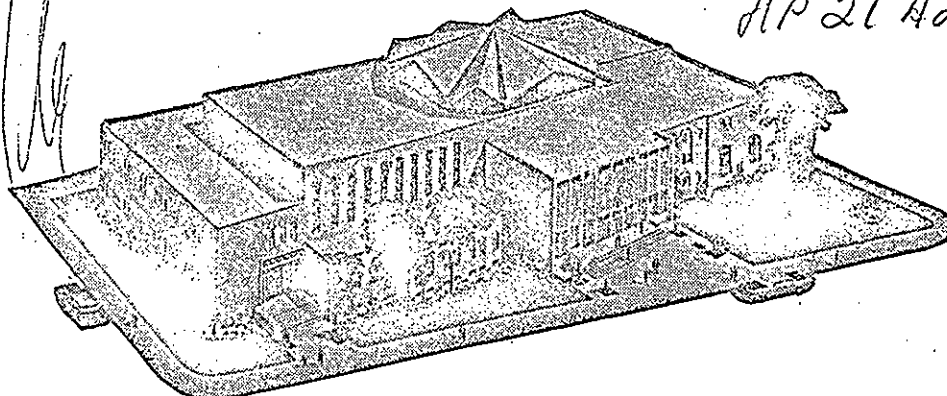
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Vol. 42 — No. 9

November 8th, 1968

Heshvan 17, 5729



TRIBUTE TO THE PEOPLE OF DENMARK AND REMEMBRANCE DAY SABBATH SERVICES

Friday Evening, November 8th at 8:15 o'clock

Address By: MR. J. D. SCHEEL, Consul General of Denmark

Special Guest: MR. MATS ELQVIST — Vice-Consul of Sweden

This marks the 25th Anniversary (October, 1943) when the people of Denmark, in co-operation with the people of Sweden, united to save Danish Jewry from the Nazi holocaust.

Rabbi Dr. Harry J. Stern will conduct a special ritual and make presentations of copies of the Holy Scriptures to the representatives of Denmark and Sweden.

Brigadier Frederick Kisch Branch No. 97 Canadian Legion will attend with their colours. Ex-Servicemen and Women will please wear decorations.

An Oneg Shabbat and Kiddush reception follows the Worship in the Grover Auditorium, to which all worshippers are cordially invited.

Saturday Morning, November 9th at 11:30 o'clock

Sermonette: "Lest We Forget" by RABBI BLOOMSTONE



WE ARE DELIGHTED THAT SO MANY OF OUR CONGREGANTS AND THEIR FRIENDS PLAN TO ATTEND THIS GALA SIXTH ANNUAL CANDLELIGHT BALL THIS SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 9th, SHERATON MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL. WE CONGRATULATE MRS. DAVID H. LISSER AND MR. NORMAN RILL, AND THE MEMBERS OF THEIR COMMITTEE WHO ARE WORKING DEVOTEDLY TO MAKE THE BALL A TRULY GALA EVENING.

"Grant us peace. Thy most precious gift, O Thou eternal source of peace, and enable Israel to be its messenger unto the peoples of the earth."

IN MEMORIAM

This Friday Evening, November 8th, we shall memorialize the Temple Servicemen who made the supreme sacrifice for their country.

WORLD WAR I

Lieut. Edgar Hyman Goldstein
Flt. Lieut. Harry Jassby
Lieut. Marvin F. Workman
Cpl. Cyril Loveguard

WORLD WAR II

F/O Elmer Aaron
Flt. Lieut. Phillips M. Davis
Sgt. Obs. Joseph A. Jacobson
Flt. Lieut. Harold Nagley
Capt. Sydney S. Pappelbaum
Capt. Fred Pascal
Sgt. Edward D. Simon
Cpl. Wilfred Stein
Sgt. Furneaux Van Guen
P/O Bernard Bercuson
Pfc. Robert A. Gittes
Capt. Jacob Lisser

BAR MITZVAH

We extend our best wishes to Mr. & Mrs. Sam Segal upon the Bar Mitzvah Ceremony of their son David this Sabbath.

We congratulate the new son of the Commandment, his parents and his family and we are confident that his induction into the religious fellowship of Israel will remain a memorable influence in his life.

Altar Flowers This Sabbath — Are being donated by Mr. & Mrs. Sam Segal in honour of their son's Bar Mitzvah.

Blessing Sabbath Lights — Mrs Sam Segal.

On Reception This Sabbath — Sydney Lithwick.

Ushers — Albert Caplan, Zoltan Sabo, David Metrick, Robert Glaymon, Jim Williams.

Pulpit Honours Last Sabbath — Joseph Cooper, George Hollinger, Lawrence Marks, Q.C., Stanley Davis, Alec Bloom, Eric Bloom, Bernard Mortimer, Simon Bloom, I. Sydney Isaacs.

READ YOUR BIBLE

This Sabbath Vayera
Torah Reading Genesis 22
Haftorah I Samuel 2: 1-11
Ritual Service I Prayerbook Pg. 8

Temple Emanu-El Bulletin — Page Two.

SPECIAL RESPONSIVE READING FOR THIS SABBATH SHOLOM

Reader: Lord, Thou wilt establish peace for us.

Congregation: Great peace have they that love Thy law.

How beautiful upon the mountain is the messenger of good tidings that announceth peace.

The word of the righteous shall be peace.

The Lord will give strength unto His people.

The Lord will bless His people with peace.

I will hear what God the Lord will speak for He will speak unto His people.

And I will give peace in the Land, and ye shall lie down and none shall make you afraid.

The humble will inherit the land, and delight themselves in the abundance of peace.

A king is not saved by a multitude of a host.

A mighty man is not delivered by great strength.

Nor by might, nor by power, but by My spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts.

The Lord lift up His countenance and give thee peace.

Mazel Tov - Married — Mr. & Mrs. Frederick J. Fitzhugh whose marriage was solemnized on November 3rd.

Mazel Tov - Born — To Mr. & Mrs. Michael Green (née Marilyn Sheinart) a daughter.

To Mr. & Mrs. Barry Shapiro, (née Monica Wolf) a son.

MONUMENTS TO BE UNVEILED

(At Temple Cemetery Mount Royal)
On Sunday afternoon, November 10th at 1:15 p.m. a monument in loving memory of Nettie Allerhand Turkel will be consecrated; and a monument in loving memory of Sima Turkel Hollinger will be consecrated.

MAZEL TOV!

Auspicious Wedding Anniversaries during the month of November — Mr. & Mrs. Hy Druckman a 5th, November 10th; Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Selter a 10th, November 26th; Mr. & Mrs. David Metrick a 20th, November 28th.

May God continue to bless our friends with increased happiness in the years that lie ahead amidst their family circle and amidst the congregational family.

A Project of Brotherhood

THOSE RECEIVING AT THE
ANNUAL CANDLELIGHT BALL
TO BE HELD ON THE EVENING
OF NOVEMBER 9TH AT 7:00
O'CLOCK INCLUDE:

Rabbi Dr. Harry J. Stern
and Mrs. Stern
Mr. & Mrs. Norman A. Rill
Mr. & Mrs. David H. Lissner
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph J. Cooper
Mr. Lawrence Marks, Q.C.,
and Mrs. Marks
Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Paperman
Mr. & Mrs. William Gittes
Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Stearns
Mr. & Mrs. Alvin J. Walker
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Zion
Mr. & Mrs. Bernard L. Isaacs
Mr. & Mrs. Abe Izenberg

FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
SPECIAL FEATURE!

At 6th Annual Candlelight Ball
Young Adults of Temple are invited
to join us after dinner at 9:30 o'clock.
There will be continuous dancing to the
smooth and sweet music of MAC
WEIN and his orchestra.

And as crumptious Sweet Table
All for \$5.00 per couple!
COME AND JOIN THE FUN on
Saturday evening, November 9th at
the Sheraton Mount Royal Hotel at
9:30 o'clock. RESERVE WITH TEM-
PLE OFFICE.

"GREAT IS SHARING —
IT UPLIFTS THE SOUL"

— The Talmud

We acknowledge with thanks offer-
ings received to the following funds
in honor of the 75th Birthday of Mr.
George Hollinger:

Public Relations Fund:

Mr. & Mrs. Alfred Zion
Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Cooper
Mr. & Mrs. Hyman Packer
Mr. I. Sydney Isaacs

Temple Sommer Library Fund:

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Packer.
Mr. & Mrs. M. Packer

Youth Group Fund:

Miss Rose Cohen

Brotherhood Students' Fund:

Mr. & Mrs. Reuben Ginsberg
Mr. & Mrs. Isidore H. Morrell
Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Garfinkle
Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence Marks.

Mazel Tov - Engaged — Miss Doreen
Morris, daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Lionel
Morris, to Mr. Frederick Fagan, son of
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Fagan.

Temple Emanu-El Bulletin — Page Three

COURSES IN SCHOOL FOR
ADULTS SUNDAY MORNING,
NOVEMBER 10th

At 10:15 o'clock, prior to regular
classes Worship and breakfast at 9:45
o'clock. MAJOR TRIALS IN JEW-
ISH AND WORLD HISTORY — DR.
HARRY J. STERN, Leader.

At 11:00 o'clock

THE JEW IN PUBLIC LIFE — DR.
ANNA STEARNS, Leader.

ELEMENTARY AND ADVANCED
HEBREW — Mr. Michael Teicher,
B.A., Instructor.

Come and join with us on Sunday
Mornings in the study of Torah.

FOURTH BIENNIAL CONFER-
ENCE CANADIAN COUNCIL
OF REFORM CONGREGA-
TIONS — NOVEMBER 15th,
16th, 17th.

Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ontario
A delegation from Temple Emanu-
El will attend.

Theme: REFORM JUDAISM IN
CANADA.

Mr. Lawrence Marks, Q.C., President
of the Council and an Honorary Presi-
dent of Temple Emanu-El, will be rec-
ognized for his labours on behalf of
Canadian Liberal Judaism at the Con-
vention Banquet.

Take advantage of this opportunity
to keep abreast of the dynamic events
taking place in our Canadian Reform
Judaism.

A GREAT SALE
A TREMENDOUS SUCCESS

The Rummage Sale held by Sister-
hood Wednesday morning, October 30th
proved a most successful undertaking.
Deepest gratitude to Mrs. Irving Solo-
wey and Mrs. Harold Greenberg, co-
chairmen of the sale.

We thank the following ladies who
assisted in this all-important under-
taking: Mesdames Bess Grossman,
Lazarus Bavitch, Hugo Rubinovich,
Bernard Isaacs, Francis Feltin, Karl
Meyer, Mark Stein, Isidore Morrell,
Stanley Handman, Robert Sabler, Mary
Gulman, Stanley Davis, Henry Ben-
jamin, Reuben Ginsberg.

CITY OF WESTMOUNT REMEM-
BRANCE DAY OBSERVANCE, Sun-
day afternoon, November 10th, 2:30
o'clock at the Westmount War Memo-
rial. Rabbi and Mrs. Bernard Bloom-
stone will participate in the service and
Mrs. Joel Wolfe will place a wreath at
the Monument on behalf of the Temple.

A Project of Brotherhood

A HEARTY WELCOME TO ADDITIONAL NEW MEMBERS

In addition to the twenty-eight families listed in a recent Bulletin, we add the following who have joined our fellowship:

Mr. & Mrs. Daniel Amara
Mr. & Mrs. Morris Cohen
Mrs. Fernand Dorais
Mr. & Mrs. Albert Di Cori
Mrs. Ilona Gottlieb
Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence S. Kucharsky
Mr. & Mrs. Simon Monascu
Mrs. Betty Richstone
Mr. & Mrs. Irving Kornbluth
Invite your friends to join historic Temple Emanu-El. Co-chairmen of Membership — Irving Kates and Sydney Lithwick.

CONGRATULATIONS!

... George Scott — given an Award by the City of Longueuil for his humanitarian endeavours.

... Dean Maxwell Cohen — awarded an Honorary Doctorate by Bishop's University.

... Charles Hyman, son of Mr. & Mrs. Saul Hyman, received his M.A. from McGill University and who has been appointed Chairman of the History Department at Sir Winston Churchill High School.

... Dr. André Myre who received his Ph.D. in Rabbinic and Hellenistic Literatures from the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati.

... Michelle Gubbay, daughter of Dr. & Mrs. Eric R. Gubbay, and a confirmant and graduate of our Religious School, who graduated with distinction and honours from Westmount High School and who was valedictorian at the graduation exercises held recently at that school.

HERE AND THERE

... Our grateful thanks to Mr. & Mrs. Eli Yappe for the donation of books to the Temple Sommer Library.

... The National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods holds its Biennial Convention November 7th - 10th in New Orleans.

... The National Conference on Human Rights takes place in Ottawa, December 1st - 3rd. International authorities on human rights will address the gathering and more than 500 delegates from coast to coast convene to assess Canadian human rights accomplishments and problems.

WITH OUR TEMPLE SISTERHOOD

... They helped make the Sukkoth Observance a memorable occasion — we are grateful for their offerings: Mesdames Nathan Izenberg, Gustave G. Gray, David H. Lissner, Harry Joshua Stern, Charles Everest, Soulie Levine, Hershell H. Lewis, William Gittes, Sydney Lithwick, Jack Engels, Stanley Davis, Harry Grobstein, George Hollinger, Harry Smith, Samuel Wechsler, Alfred N. Miller, Joseph Cooper, Jack Pickard, Paul M. Levee, Lawrence Marks, Maurice Garfinkle, Hyman Grover, William Hoffman, Gerald Caplan, Isidore H. Morrell, Irvin Gertsman.

... Representing Sisterhood at the Westmount Baptist Church Women's meeting on Tuesday, October 22nd — Mrs. Harry Joshua Stern.

... GALA BOUTIQUE CHANUKAH SALE — Tuesday, December 3rd, at the home of Mrs. Ivan Phillips. Co-chairmen Mrs. Bernard Isaacs and Mrs. Irving Solowey are pleased to announce that plans for this unique sale are in full swing. Anyone wishing to help (and your help will be greatly appreciated) may do so by calling Mrs. Isaacs (489-5270) or Mrs. Solowey (488-5435).

... JUDAICA GIFT SHOP — Purchase your ceremonial objects and books through the Sisterhood Gift Shop now open every Sunday morning. A wonderful selection of items for the new season awaits you.

... JOIN TEMPLE SISTERHOOD — Women of Emanu-El are urged to join with us and participate in the cultural and social activities of our Sisterhood. A varied and interesting program awaits you. Please call Mrs. Charles Everest, Chairman of Membership (481-7048).

... UNIONGRAMS — Please send in your Uniongram Calendar list promptly. Sisterhood benefits toward helping our Youth through this medium. Or call the following ladies — Mrs. Lazarus Bavitch (737-3942) Mrs. Myer Insky (932-9136) Mrs. Soulie Levine (747-3274).

... PRESIDING at Tea Tables at Sisterhood Oneg Shabbat, November 1st: Mesdames George Hollinger, Lawrence Marks, Bernard Isaacs, Kert Ekler.

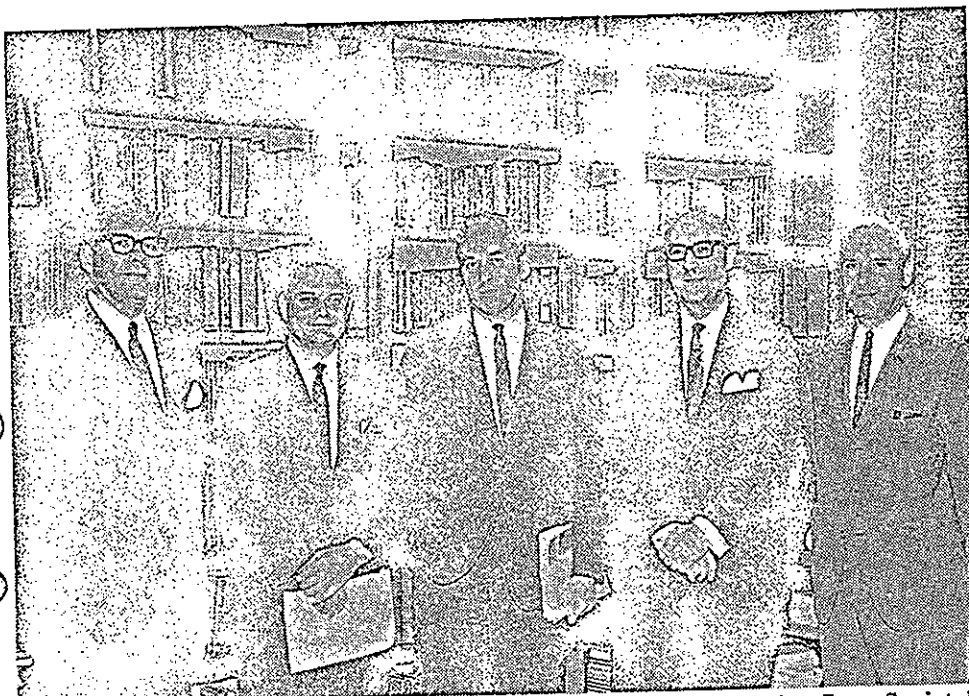


Photo taken prior to Panel Discussion on "Problems Facing the Just Society" Monday evening, October 21st. Left to right: David Metrick, President of Brotherhood; Prof. Peter Briant, Prof. Cuthbert Gifford, Mr. Gerald Clark, Robert Glaymon, 1st Vice-President of Brotherhood.

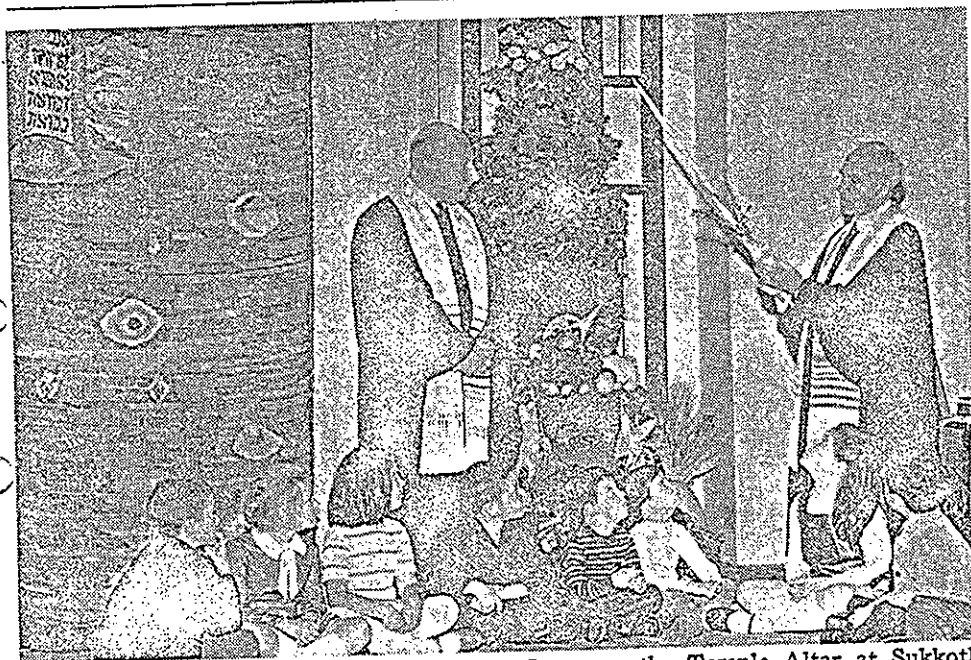


Photo showing Rabbi Bloomstone and Dr. Stern on the Temple Altar at Sukkoth Services, Sunday evening, October 6th. Dr. Stern is holding the lulav and etrog and explaining to the children the symbolism of this harvest festival. From left to right: Daniel Rot, Melissa Phillips, Eden Polansky, Benjamin Bloomstone, Monty Markow, Joshua Glaymon, Deena Bloomstone, Robert Finkelstein, Ian Ballon.

Yahrzeit

זכר צדיק לברכה

"To live in hearts we leave behind
is not to die"

Memorial anniversaries will be
observed and Kaddish recited at the
Sabbath Service in loving memory
of:

Sarah Fendler
Celia Shapiro
*Moritz Vogel
*Lina Schulich
Alexander Siegel
Fred Kaffeman
Prof. Frank Guadagni
Samuel B. Coen
*Eliza Goldstein
Dr. Harry Loeb Shankman
Eliasz Epsztajn
Irving Levine
Morris Wener
Leah Lazarovitch
Fanny Shugar
Dr. Benjamin Wolepor
Isaac Hirschovitz
Joseph Rubin
Emmy Blake
Maxwell Doubilet
*Ronald Douglas Costom
*Rose Berman Abrahams
*Harry A. Cohen
Mary Anker Aronowitz
Jack J. Smith
Dr. Ludwig Skoczylas
Max Lobel
Amelia Jacobson
Oscar Beck
Michael Levine
Annie Levine
Jess Kaplan
Edith Zwickel
*Philip Paul Sang
Frances Kerner
Lena Wener
Joseph Marksfield
Minnie Melnick
Esther Goldstein
*Michael Jay Asch
*Mira Baume
Parthenia Lou Cooper
Harry Levy
Meta Elias
*Dr. Chaim Weizman

*Names so marked have been inscribed on the
Temple Memorial Tablets. The Yahrzeit light
will be illuminated opposite the names of dear
departed during the Service.

May the Memory of the Righteous
Endure as a Benediction!

Our Best Wishes — For a speedy
restoration to complete good health and
strength to Arthur Pascal, Mrs. Joseph
Bornstein, Mrs. William Morris, Mr.
Hyman Gertler.

THE TEMPLE FAMILY

Congratulations!

Birthdays November 6th - 12th —

Louis Packer, Robert E. Sinai, Mrs.
Charles Hyman, Mrs. Harold Lande,
Sam Segal, Stephen G. Engels, Mrs.
David Kaufman, Mrs. Frederick Gold-
stein, Gerard J. Hirsch, Mrs. Abe
Caplan, Max Frank, Vivian E. Ullman,
Jonathan D. Wohl, Mrs. Arnold Feld-
man, Mrs. Simpson Lightstone, Ber-
nard Rubenstein, Maxwell Cantor,
Elaine Kalman, Colly C. Gilletz, Mrs.
Mitchel Garfinkle, Eric S. Dickman,
Beverly Ritz, Mrs. Max G. Loeb,
Stephen Packer, William Segal, Arnold
Hollinger, Balthazar Jonas, Mrs. Fre-
C. Ullman, Mrs. Earl B. Rudner, Mrs.
Sidney Morris, Peter Jacob Kahn,
Champlain Rosen.

Wedding Anniversaries — November

6th - 12th — Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Paper-
man, Mr. & Mrs. John Freeman, Mr. &
Mrs. Martin Cohen, Mr. & Mrs. Er-
ward Daniels, Mr. & Mrs. Hy Druck-
man, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Morris.

Yizkor Elohim - In Memoriam

ROLLA ETTENBERG

(died October 28th, 1968)

(Mother of Mrs. Abram Bercovitch)

PAULINE TAUB

(died October 29th, 1968)

(Sister of Mrs. Gabriel Danziger)

DR. LYON BERCOVITCH

(died October 30th, 1968)

To the bereaved families we extend
our heartfelt condolences

THE MUSICAL SERVICE FOR THE SABBATH

Cantor Herman K. Gottlieb
and the Temple Emanu-El Choir

Organ Prelude Julius Chajes
Psalm 92 Janowski
Responses Lewandowski
Veohavto Schalit
V'Shomru Dunajewski
Ovos Gottlieb
R'tzei Alter
May the Words Chajes
Torah Service ... Steinberg, Helfman
Adoration Katchl
Recessional De Koven
Victor McCorry, L.R.A.M., L.R.S.M.
Organist and Choir Master

ANOTHER REQUEST

The YAG Society (Young Adults) is
now beginning its program of activities.
Please inform Rabbi Bloomstone or
Mr. Gerald Miller of your son or
daughter attending colleges within the
city of Montreal so we may extend to
them invitations to affiliate in our col-
lege youth program.

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

22.11.1968

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Ambassadören Lind

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FÖRTROLIG

25-årsminnet av de danska judarnas flykt till Sverige

Broder,

Din skrivelse nr 322 har remitterats till bl.a. Raoul Wallenbergs moder, fru von Dardel. Jag har försökt att ringa henne, men har inte fått något svar. Jag har framför allt velat fästa hennes uppmärksamhet på att den fond, som avses bildas, skulle få namnet Raoul Wallenberg Memorial. Vid tidigare liknande tillfällen har fru von Dardel hemställt att vi måtte försöka få vederbörande organisation att inte använda ord (t.ex. Memorial) som antyder att det gäller en avliden. Jag vore tacksam om Du kunde kontakta organisationen och be dem att, av de skäl som jag nämnt, stryka ordet "Memorial" i fondens namn.

Leif Leifland

Fylls av postexp

Avsändt med

☐ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

KUNGL.

SVENSKA BESKICKNINGEN
PRETORIA

22.11.1968

HP 1



29.11.1968

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fru von Dardel, Djursholm

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Artikel om Raoul Wallenberg

(1 bil.)

Broder,

I gårdagens nummer av den stora Johannesburg-tidningen "Star" fann jag till min överraskning en ganska lång artikel om Raoul Wallenberg som jag ./. härmed bifogar.

Vid en förfrågan på tidningsreaktionen har vi erfarit att artikeln ställts till tidningens förfogande av en "overseas agency".

*Många hälsningar
från Virginia
Eric Virgin*

Eric Virgin

Riddle of missing diplomat — is Russia holding

AFTER ALMOST a quarter of a century the diplomatic war which Sweden has waged against the Soviet Union, shows signs of becoming a full-scale "international incident"—as the Government in Stockholm grows more determined than ever to solve the riddle of their missing diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg.

For the evasive tactics used by the Kremlin hierarchy, whenever this question is raised, has only convinced the Swedish authorities more than ever that their former "man in Budapest" is still alive. That he is, in fact, Russia's mystery prisoner.

Certainly, the reasons behind Wallenberg's disappearance have baffled his government. Was it because his "Scarlet Pimpernel" type organization stood in the way of the Soviet take-over in Hungary?

Or did he — as some of his former colleagues allege — discover some secret that the Communist bloc wished to suppress?

Escape

Whatever the reason behind this bizarre arrest, the Russians seem determined to conceal the truth, at all costs.

It began in Hungary, in 1944, a year of fear and misery for the country's 800,000 Jews. Until then, thanks to the fairly liberal regime of Admiral Miklos Horthy, they had managed to escape the persecution and mass deportation that the Jews had suffered in other countries allied with Nazi Germany.

Then suddenly the situation changed: the Germans deposed Horthy and forced the appointment of a violently anti-Semitic government.

In the space of six weeks during that summer, nearly 500,000 Hungarian Jews were rounded up and deported to the horror-camp at Auschwitz. Hundreds of thousands more in Budapest were next on the list.

In neutral Sweden, however, a rescue operation was being

by
**Joseph
Marshall**

mounted in a desperate bid to save at least some of the doomed people. A special emissary was appointed by King Gustav — and that emissary was 32-year-old Raoul Wallenberg.

His orders were simple. Working from the Swedish Legation in Budapest, he was to use his own initiative to save as many Jews as possible.

Wallenberg's first step was to have 5,000 "special passports" printed, each of which stated that the bearer was protected by the Swedish Government, and was awaiting passage to Sweden. The passports were immediately issued to Jews in Budapest, who were lodged in a series of apartment buildings rented by Wallenberg. Within two months, the number of Jews protected by the flag of Sweden had risen to 20,000.

Bluff

But disaster came in October 1944. As Russian tanks rumbled through Rumania towards the Hungarian border, the German troops rounded up 40,000 Hungarian Jews to work as slaves in underground munitions factories in Austria.

In bitterly cold weather, with no food or medical supplies, these men, women and children were marched to the Austrian frontier, over 150 miles away. One in five never reached the destination — and many more would undoubtedly have died if had not been for Wallenberg and his colleagues from the Swedish Legation.

Using a fleet of legation cars and trading on their diplomatic

They could not know that the Russians, who had their own plans for the political future of Hungary and who intended to introduce them by force if necessary, regarded the Swedes with a good deal of suspicion.

In the evening of January 13, 1945, a party of Soviet troops arrived at the house occupied by Wallenberg and his chauffeur, Vilmos Langfelder. They placed a guard on the house and took the two men away with them.

Four days later, Wallenberg was allowed a brief visit to the Jewish Relief Organization's headquarters, where he told his staff that he was virtually a prisoner. The following day, he said, he was to be taken to the Red Army HQ for a meeting with the army commander, General Malinovsky.

Custody

And at that point, as he climbed into a Russian staff-car for the 140-mile journey to the Army HQ at Debrecen, Raoul Wallenberg vanished.

At first, the Swedes were convinced that Wallenberg was in safe hands. On January 16, the Russian Deputy Foreign Minister had handed a note to the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow, in which it was stated that the Russian military authorities had taken Wallenberg into protective custody.

A month later, the Soviet Ambassador in Sweden informed Wallenberg's mother that her son was safe and well. It seemed as though there was nothing to fear — but in March the Swedish Foreign Ministry began to ask the Russians when the missing diplomat would be allowed to come home again.

The Russians promised to investigate the matter — and did nothing.

Silence

For two years, in spite of repeated Swedish demands reveal the diplomat's whereabouts, the Russians maintained stony silence. When, in Aug

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statements — that they had met Raoul Wallenberg in Moscow's notorious Ljubljanskaya and Le fortovskaya prisons.

Some had actually spoken to him. He was confined in a tiny cell with a man named Willi Roedel, who had worked at the German Legation in Bucharest during the war.

Deception

The testimonies resulted in fresh protests from the Swedish Government. The Prime Minister, Tage Erlander, paid a personal visit to Russia's three top men — Khrushchev, Bulganin and Molotov — in March, 1956. The Russians promised to carry out a fresh investigation into the Wallenberg case, and to submit a report on their findings. But, once again, nothing happened.

It was eleven months later, February 1957, when the Russians dropped a bombshell — and admitted that they had been deceiving the world about the Wallenberg case for 12 years. The diplomat had been their prisoner, they said — but that he had died in 1947.

Denial

Conveniently, the Russians blamed the years of deception on their former Secret Police chief, Beria.

Nevertheless, reports and eyewitness statements continued to

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Nevertheless, reports and eye-
witness statements continued to

come out of Russia to the effect
that Wallenberg was still alive
and still a prisoner. The case
took a dramatic turn in 1961:
while taking part in a medical
convention in Moscow, Dr. Cha
Svartz, a physician, who had been
attending Wallenberg's mother,
spoke to a Russian doctor who
informed her that the diplomat
was in a Soviet mental hospital.

The Russian doctor later de-
nied this, claiming that it had all
been the result of a language
misunderstanding — but it was
obvious that pressure had been
brought to bear on him.

Four years later, the Swedish
Government appealed to Russia's
new leader, Alexei Kosygin, to
bring the whole thing out into
the open. The only result was
another stubborn denial that the
Russians knew anything at all.

And so the mystery remains. It
is a mystery with many faces;
apart from the question whether
Wallenberg is still alive — and
the Swedes are convinced that he
was up to at least 1961 — there is
the mystery of why he was taken
prisoner in the first place.

Was Wallenberg and his organ-
ization considered a possible
obstacle to the Communist take-
over of Hungary? Did he know
too much about something the
Reds believed vitally important?

Or did they try and persuade
him to become one of their
agents?

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In bitterly cold weather, with no food or medical supplies, these men, women and children were marched to the Austrian frontier, over 150 miles away. One in five never reached the destination — and many more would undoubtedly have died if had not been for Wallenberg and his colleagues from the Swedish Legation.

Using a fleet of legation cars and trading on their diplomatic immunity, they cruised up and down the road leading from Budapest to the Austrian border and snatched 20,000 people to safety from the endless column of misery.

And by inventing non-existent diplomatic powers, they bluffed the Germans into releasing thousands of others who were already working in the factories.

Suspicion

In December, 1944, the Russians occupied Budapest. The Swedes, who in fact had been representing Soviet interests in Hungary, welcomed them as liberators.

Hungary and introduce them by force if necessary, regarded the Swedes with a good deal of suspicion.

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Silence

For two years, in spite of repeated Swedish demands reveal the diplomat's whereabouts, the Russians maintained stony silence. When, in August 1947, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky issued a brief statement which said that a search of Russian prison camps had revealed no trace of Wallenberg and that the Soviet authorities had no knowledge of the missing man.

For the time being, the Swedes had to be content with this. They could do nothing to disprove it. Then, four years later, there came a startling new development. Wartime German prisoners, recently released by the Russians, were interviewed by the Swedish Foreign Ministry — and several of them — in completely inde-

statements — that they had seen Raoul Wallenberg in Moscow, in the notorious Ljubljanskaya and fortovskaya prisons.

Some had actually spoken to him. He was confined in a cell with a man named Walter Roedel, who had worked at the German Legation in Bucharest during the war.

Deception

The testimonies resulted in fresh protests from the Swedish Government. The Prime Minister Tage Erlander, paid a personal visit to Russia's three top men — Khrushchev, Bulganin and Molotov — in March, 1956. The Russians promised to carry out a fresh investigation into the Wallenberg case, and to submit a report on their findings. But once again, nothing happened.

It was eleven months later, in February 1957, when the Russians dropped a bombshell — an admitted that they had been deceiving the world about the Wallenberg case for 12 years. The diplomat had been the prisoner, they said — but that he had died in 1947.

Denial

Conveniently, the Russian government blamed the years of deception on their former Secret Police chief, Beria.

Nevertheless, reports and eyewitness statements continued to

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

29.11.1968

ang översänder artikel om
Raoul Wallenberg

Fru von Dangel Auroravägen 25 182 62 DJURSHOLM		Antal bil
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

Kära Maj,

./.

Närslutet ber jag få sända Dig fotokopia av en artikel i den sydafrikanska tidningen "The Star" (Johannesburg) den 21 november. Det är Eric Virgin som har skickat in artikeln.

Leif Leifland

Ufyller av posttaxp

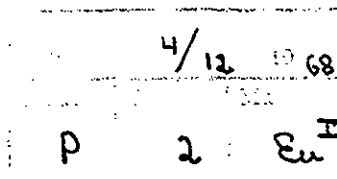
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KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN
Nairobi

29.11.1968.

Departementssekreteraren Leifland,
Stockholm

6.12.1968
hbr Leifland-Gerring



ifw
Wallenberg (?)

Bröder,

En inom FN-kontoret i Nairobi verksam norrman meddelade mig igår, att hittillsvarande WHO-representanten här, en Dr. A.J.W. Spitz, österrikare, vid samvaro kvällen innan berättat om hur han i rysk fångenskap efter kriget haft kontakt med en sjuk eller döende svensk Röda-Korsman, vilket min sagesman trodde kunde intressera mig. Då Spitz redan imorgon definitivt lämnar Nairobi för att bli WHO-man i Sofia har jag ej hunnit mer än kort tala med honom i telefon.

Jag konstaterade genast, att Spitz' upplevelse inte kan kasta något nytt ljus över Wallenbergs vistelse eller öde i Sovjetunionen, då den händelse han kunde berätta om inträffade redan under senare delen av januari 1945 och någonstans i Polen. Jag skulle därmed låtit berättelsen - som jag ej kunnat binda till Wallenberg - helt bero, om det inte varit för en intressant detalj, som måhända kan förtjäna fogas till den slutliga historien, om den någon gång sammanfattas.

Spitz hade hamnat i ett ryskt uppsamlingsläger i Polen bland många andra utläningar den 18 januari 1945 och varit där någon tid. Som läkare hade han fått kontakter med sjuka medfångar. En sådan hade givit sig tillkänna för honom som svensk Röda Kors-representant och bett om hans hjälp att för det ryska vaktmanskapet klargöra detta, för att han skulle släppas fri. Han hade företett pass eller identitetspapper. I Spitz' närvaro hade den ryske vakten rivit sönder och kastat dessa. Svensken hade varit svag och medtagen. Om han hade överlevt kunde Spitz ej säga. Spitz minns ej heller namnet, som han dock sade vara "ett typiskt svenskt namn som Lundgren eller annat naturinspirerat namn". Om han fick se ett foto trodde han sig kunna identifiera honom.

Jag pressade honom ej på namnet. Jag undvek också alla suggestioner.

A

Jag uppmanade honom i sinom tid i Sofia vid tillfälle nämna
saken för svenske ambassadören.

I vitboken ser jag, att tidpunkten kan stämma. Ytterligare en
liten bit i puzzlet?

Hänge hättor
Den lille
Schulten

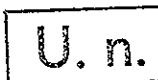
C-G. Crafoord

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

6.12.1968

P 2

ang Raoul Wallenberg (?)



FÖRTROLIG

Ambassadören Herrings

SOFIA

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Avd P	Grupp 2	Mål Eu ^I

a+b f fört k t
 avd chef Vinge, RPS
 u Leifland

exp 6/12-68 KB

Broder,

./.

Närslutet ber jag få sända Dig avskrift av ett handbrev från Crafoord den 29 november angående en österrikisk läkare, Dr Spitz, som i ett sovjetiskt uppsamlingsläger i Polen i mitten av januari 1945 skulle ha kommit i kontakt med en svensk Röda Kors-representant. Läkaren skall enligt Crafoord nu vistas i Sofia i WHO:s tjänst.

Jag vore tacksam om Du på lämpligt sätt och vid lämpligt tillfälle ville sätta Dig i förbindelse med Dr Spitz, som ju också av Crafoord uppmanats att kontakta Dig.

Får jag också nämna att Raoul Wallenberg enligt våra informationer inte förts till Moskva via Polen. Dr Spitz' berättelse torde alltså avse någon annan.

Leif Leifland

Ifylles av postexp

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11/12-68 KB

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

13.12.1968

ang artikel i "Star" om Raoul Wallenberg

Envoyén Virgin

PRETORIA

		Antal bil
Ink dnr		
Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

Broder,

Tack för Ditt handbrev den 22 november med klipp ur "Star" om Raoul Wallenberg. ✓

Jag har sänt en fotokopia av artikeln till fru von Dardel. Hon har ringt mig och sagt att hon skulle vara intresserad av att om möjligt få ytterligare uppgifter om författaren. Tror Du att Du vid förfrågan hos tidningsredaktionen skulle kunna få fram sådana?

Leif Leifland

Hyllas av posttaxp

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ARKIVEXEMPLAR

13.12.1968

ang

Fru M von Dattel
Auroravägen 25
182 62 DJURSHOLM

		Antal bil
Ink 87		
Avd P	Grupp 2	Mål Eu ^I

./.

Åberopande dagens telefonsamtal ber jag närslutet få över-
sända ytterligare tre fotokopior av artikeln i Johannesburg-
tidningen "Star".

Jag har frågat Eric Virgin om han kan få fram några infor-
mationer om författaren.

Leif Leifland

Fyllas av postexp

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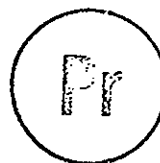
Pressbyrån

Johansson, is

SVAR PÅ PRESSFRÅGA

8.1.1969

Original



Besked till Expressen angående vittnesmål om svenskar i
ryskt fångläger, enligt Leifland.

Allt eftersom nya uppgifter om försvunna svenskar kommer in
är UD givetvis intresserat av att följa upp dem. Någon kom-
mentar kan inte göras förrän man haft möjlighet att närmare
granska uppgifterna.

Enligt Expressen har ett vittne 1955 i ett ryskt fångläger
mött två svenskar. Han har nu, efter kontakt med Mary
Johanssons fond, med hjälp av fotografier och signalement
ansett sig kunna identifiera en av svenskarna. Denne skulle
vara fanjunkare Elmeberg som fanns med på den svenska DC 3
som sköts ner över Östersjön 1952.

Pren

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM
(KOPIOR ENL. ANT.)

Pr

*Mankgen
(Tala nuu Samfeland)*

FEB 17 1969

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amb.*

17.32

CABINET STHLM

SVENSK DEN HAAG DEN 10.2.1969.

CABINET STHLM

61 FOER PRESSBYRAAN FRAAN OLSSON. FOER HOLLAEENDSK TIDNINGSMANS
RAEKNING TACKSAM FAA VETA OM VITBOECKERNA OM RAOUL WALLENBERG
FINNS OEVERSATTA TILL ENGELSKA ELLER OM NAAGOT ANNAT OFFICIELLT
MATERIAL ROERANDE FALLET FINNS OEVERSATT. OM SAA AER FALLET,
OENSKAR HAN TA DEL AV MATERIALET.

SVENSK

SVENSK DEN HAAG KL17.35

CABINET STHLM

Markgren

KUNGL. UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

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Svensk
H a a g

Edert 61. Olsson från Markgren. Vitböckerna icke översatta.
Annat officiellt material rörande Wallenberg tycks icke finnas.
Den 13 lär Leifland återkomma UD och skall snarast försöka
kontakta honom. Återkommer hursomhelst, även om beskedet för-
modligen blir negativt.

Cabinet

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14.2.69 Leifland, GE
a.f kdm t fru von Dardel,
Djursholm. U./...
L Leifland/Ch Pol I

Departementssekreteraren Leifland
Utrikesdepartementet

STOCKHOLM



58

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69

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exp. 14.2.69/46

Ang. artikel om Raoul Wallenberg

Broder,

Med anledning av Ditt handbrev till min chef den 13 december 1968 med förfrågan om författaren till en artikel om Raoul Wallenberg i Johannesburgs-tidningen "The Star" ber jag få meddela, att vi härifrån har litet svårt att komplettera bilden.

Tidningen har - som det förefaller - hämtat artikeln ur den internationella pressen varför man säger sig sakna närmare kännedom om den namngivne författaren, som troligen är en "free-lancer".

Vi fortsätter emellertid våra försök att få fram någonting i saken.

Hj. hälsningar!
Bengt Borglund
Bengt Borglund

Markgren

KUNGL UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Ärende	EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM			
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Wallenberg

WAL PR

Svensk
H a a g

Text

Edert 61. Får Jan Olsson från Stina Markgren. Leif Leifland,
återkommen idag, just utlovat ge mig lista över allt material om
Wallenberg som finns tillgå på engelska. Översänder den snarast.

Cabinet

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13.2.1969

P 2

SOFIA

Departementssekreteraren Leifland

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

31



17/2

69

P

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Eu^I✓
Dr Spitz' utsaga

Broder,

P 2 Eu^I

Med anledning av Ditt handbrev den 6 december 1968 vill jag endast redovisa, att vi trots flera ansträngningar ännu inte fått kontakt med Dr Spitz. Sedan han lämnat Nairobi synes han ha tagit ut semester och har inte varit här sedan jag kom tillbaka hit. F.n. är han borta på tjänsteresa. Vi står emellertid i kontakt med österrikiska ambassaden, som lovat underätta oss, när han återvänder hit, och återkommer senare till saken.

Med vänlig hälsning

Din tjänstgörande

Gunnar Gerring

Gunnar Gerring

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Pol I, ds I Leifland, GE

18.4.1969

ang Raoul Wallenberg

Dr H Berggren

Swedish Information Service

8 East 69 Street

NEW YORK, N.Y. 10021, U.S.A.

Ink dnr

Antal bil

Avd

P

Grupp

2

Mål

I
Eu

Broder,

Får jag anknyta till vårt samtal när Du var hemma i julas och meddela att jag nu fått Excellensens uppdrag att fara till New York och gå igenom War Refugee Board's dossierer om Raoul Wallenberg. Jag tror att jag skulle kunna vara i New York från 21 eller 22 maj och månaden ut - om det nu tar så lång tid att gå igenom papperen, därom vet jag intet.

Jag skulle alltså vara Dig tacksam om Du ville ta kontakt med Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York, och söka utverka tillstånd för mig att gå igenom de dossierer där handlingarna om Raoul Wallenberg förvaras. Enligt en uppgift av Arthur D. Morse, som skrivit boken "While Six Million Died" och som fått tillstånd att gå igenom dossiererna, finns handlingar om Wallenberg i "Projects and Documents, Box 33 and Box 35", liksom i War Refugee Board's publikation "Rescue from Hungary". Det är väl emellertid sannolikt, eller i varje fall inte uteslutet, att dokument om Wallenberg kan finnas även i andra W.R.B.-dossierer. I den mån sekretesskäl inte lägger hinder i vägen, är jag emellertid själv beredd att gå igenom materialet, så att vi slipper att besvära bibliotekets

Hyllas av postexp

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tjänstemän med tidsödande forskningar.

Eftersom Morse fått tillstånd att gå igenom materialet och även i viss utsträckning använt det i sin bok, utgår jag dock ifrån att några sekretesshinder ej möter för mig att studera materialet. Om emellertid vissa dokument fortfarande skulle vara hemligstämplade, kan Du försäkra att de, om de utlämnas till mig, kommer att behandlas med den allra största diskretion och inte delges någon utanför UD.

Jag utgår ifrån att biblioteket, såsom brukar vara fallet i Förenta Staterna, har en kopieringstjänst, så att jag kan få med mig kopior av de intressanta dokumenten hem. Kostnaderna för kopiering - liksom andra utgifter som biblioteket kan ha - står vi givetvis för.

Jag hoppas att Du inom kort kan ge mig klarsignal om att intet hinder möter från bibliotekets sida mot att jag går igenom dossiererna. Jag skall då underrätta Dig om exakt ankomstdag. Riktpunkten är emellertid, som jag nämnde, att jag skulle komma den 21 eller 22 maj.

Självklart hoppas jag att Du själv är i stan i slutet av maj, så att vi får tillfälle att träffas.

Leif Leifland

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

25.4.1969

Fru M von Dardel

Auravägen 25

182 62 DJURSHOLM

Antal bil

Ink dnr

Avd

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Grupp

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STRÄNGT FÖRTROLIGT

./.

Åberopande vårt telefonsamtal häromdagen ber jag närslutet för Din personliga och förtroliga kännedom få översända fotostatkopier av en promemoria den 4 november 1954 av f. ambassadören R Kumlin angående samtal den 1 november 1954 med generallöjtnant Moser.

Leif Leifland

Ifylles av postexp

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Pol I, ds L Leifland, GE

KUNGL UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

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*Tjänstutskick Berggren, Jfr
Skriv. t. de Rönner
den 29 aug. Jfr*

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SVENSKA AMBASSADEN
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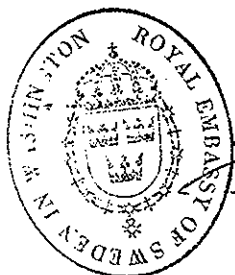
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Utrikesdepartementet
STOCKHOLM

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Ambassaden i Washington får härmed, i den händelse
departementet inte redan erhållit artikeln, för
departementets dokumentation insända en artikel ur
True, Juli 1968, om Raoul Wallenberg.



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b.f.k.t.
Vinge, RPS
Fru Maj von Dardel, Djursholm

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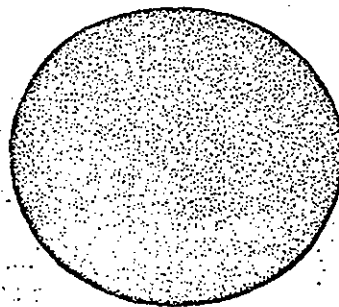
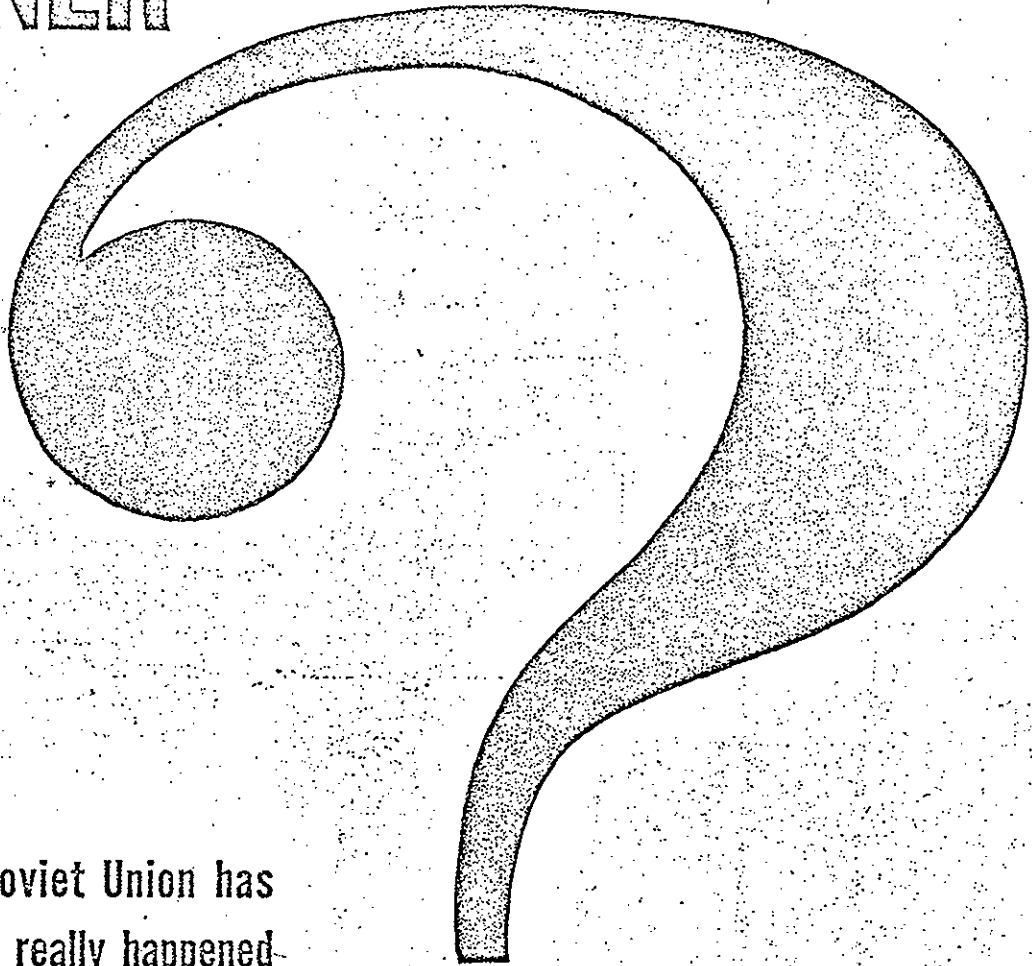
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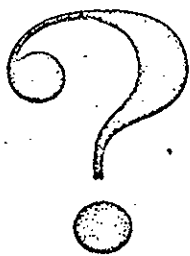
1968

PREMI

IS RUSSIA'S MYSTERY PRISONER STILL ALIVE



For 23 years the Soviet Union has refused to say what really happened to Raoul Wallenberg, a heroic young Swedish diplomat who disappeared into Red custody at the end of World War II. Now, investigation unfolds a tragic story of mistaken arrest and endless imprisonment. While Moscow remains mute, Sweden labels the case: "Open"



On February 6, 1957, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko handed a note to the Swedish ambassador in Moscow. It stated that Raoul Wallenberg, a young Swede who had rescued thousands of Jews in Hungary from the Nazis near the end of World War II, had died of a heart attack in a Soviet prison in 1947.

Wallenberg had disappeared in the company of Russian soldiers on January 17, 1945, following the Soviet conquest of Budapest. Repeated Swedish inquiries about his fate had brought only Russian denials of his imprisonment. Now the Soviet note, attempting to bridge a decade of silence, sought to close the fantastic case which had plagued Russia's postwar relations with Sweden.

It did not accomplish its purpose. Instead, it spurred the Swedish government to intensify a manhunt unprecedented in diplomatic history—the search for a citizen of a small nation imprisoned within the vastness of a great power. As the years have passed, Sweden, relentlessly closing in on the solution to the Wallenberg mystery, has proved beyond question that Wallenberg did not die in 1947 and has raised the possibility that after 23 years as a secret Soviet prisoner he may still be alive.

In 1944, 800,000 Jews huddled in fear in Hungary. The prewar Jewish population of 400,000 had been doubled by refugees fleeing from Hitler. Although Hungary had allied herself with Germany, the regime of Admiral Miklos Horthy had managed to delay the deportation of Jews to the Nazi death camps. But in March, the Germans, infuriated by Hungarian inaction, forced appointment of a more militantly anti-Semitic government.

This was a prelude to disaster. Between May 15 and July 7 some 437,000 Jews living in the Hungarian countryside were deported to their death in the gas chambers of Auschwitz. The hundreds of thousands of Jews in Budapest were next on the Nazi timetable.

In Stockholm, the capital of neutral Sweden, a rescue program to prevent the impending massacre was hastily organized. Prominent in the planning were U.S. Ambassador Herschel Johnson and his special assistant, Iver Olsen.

The two Americans added their voices to those of Jewish and Swedish groups in the country urging King Gustav to appoint a special emissary for the purpose and send him to Hungary.

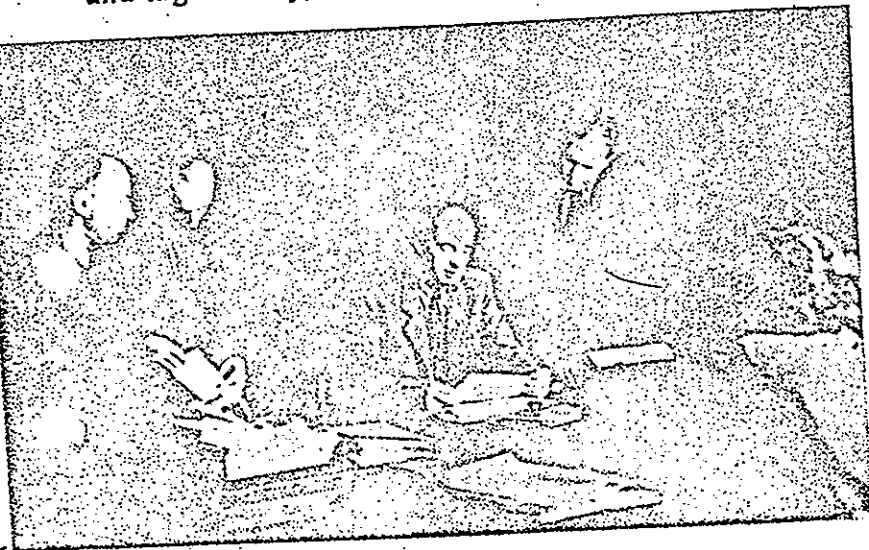
The search for the Swedish representative was brief. There was quick agreement in Stockholm that 32-year-old Raoul Wallenberg was the right man for this unorthodox mission.

The name Wallenberg has identified generations of Swedish statesmen, bishops; diplomats, military and financial leaders. As a boy, Raoul traveled extensively in Europe and the Middle East. He was skilled in languages, quick to retain information and acutely perceptive of the needs of others.

Though he crossed the Atlantic to study architecture at the University of Michigan

from 1931-34, Wallenberg had reverted after graduation to his family's tradition in banking. Fate put him to work at a bank in Haifa, Palestine. Here he first became aware of the plight of the Jews. Except for one of his mother's grandparents, there were no Jews among his forebears, but he was a compassionate young man and it was in Haifa in the late 1930's that he first glimpsed Jews in flight from Hitler. Business trips to German-occupied Europe and to Budapest in 1942 and 1943 evoked further impressions of Nazi barbarism. Even before the Swedish relief action, Wallenberg had volun-

Working courageously
and ingeniously,



Wallenberg (seated) and
his staff rescued 20,000
Jews from the Nazis.

teered to visit Budapest to help the family of a friend and business associate who was a Hungarian Jew.

Although Wallenberg was untrained in diplomacy, he was given full diplomatic status, and on July 6, 1944, he left Stockholm to establish a rescue operation within the Swedish legation in Budapest. The new arrival was a handsome young bachelor of medium build, thinning hair—and infinite courage and imagination.

For the first of his many ingenious schemes he printed a new, elaborately designed protective passport for Jews. The document was unknown in international law, but was complete with official seals and the triple-crown insignia of Sweden. It stated that the bearer awaited emigration to Sweden and enjoyed the protection of its government. Wallenberg convinced the Hungarian government authorities to respect 5,000 of these "passports."

Then Wallenberg borrowed or rented 32 apartment houses to which he removed the 5,000 holders of his unique document. There they remained, protected only by the flag of Sweden and the courage of Wallenberg and his colleagues. Anti-Semitic marauders were met by Wallenberg and his friends from the Swedish legation who barred the way with their bodies and threatened international retaliation.

Wallenberg soon dropped the requirement that Jews have some direct connection with Sweden and distributed an additional 5,000 protective passports. Eventually he shielded 20,000 Jews, 13,000 in the so-called Swedish houses. More than 400 of his Jewish proteges were integrated into his organization to operate hospitals, nurseries and soup kitchens. One of his most valued helpers was a red-headed Hungarian Jewish engineer, Vilmos Langfelder, who served as his chauffeur. One day Langfelder would share his Swedish friend's fate.

On October 15, 1944, as the Russian armies smashed through Rumania toward Hungary, a new and more dangerous crisis enveloped Budapest. The fanatically anti-Semitic Arrow Cross extremists, led by Ferenc Szalasi, overthrew the Hungarian regime. Szalasi became prime minister and immediately revoked the Jews' international protection. Surprisingly, Wallenberg persuaded him to retract that order, but could not prevent Szalasi's yielding to a new Nazi demand.

The Germans began rounding up Jews for forced labor in the underground armaments factories of Austria. Whipped on by guards, 40,000 men, women and children were started on a march of 144 miles to the Austrian border in bitter cold, without food or medical attention. One-fifth died en route.

Wallenberg and his chauffeur Langfelder rode the highway daily. Official records show that the young Swede snatched to safety 2,000 Jews who he claimed were entitled to Swedish protection. Flashing his diplomatic papers and invoking imagined powers, he also forced the return of thousands of Jews already working in the factories. In addition Wallenberg and his Swedish colleagues freed at least 2,000 condemned beings from deportation trains scheduled for Auschwitz. Wallenberg accomplished the rescues by bluff, raw nerve and an apparent willingness to go to his death in defense of the Jews.

On December 8, 1944, the Russians began the siege of Budapest. Soviet artillery added to the chaos on the streets as the

Raoul Wallenberg as he
looked in December, 1944



A month later he was un-
der Russian arrest, destined
for an unknown final fate

[Continued on page 76]

IS RUSSIA'S MYSTERY PRISONER STILL ALIVE?

[Continued from page 25]

Hungarian Fascists made a last-ditch effort to murder all remaining Jews. Wallenberg and Langfelder moved away from the Swedish legation to the side of the river where the Jews lived. Aware that they were targets for assassination, the two shifted houses frequently.

Early in January Wallenberg obtained permission from the Swedish minister to contact the Russian authorities as soon as the quarter was liberated and to arrange for the resumption of normal life by the Jews he had succeeded in protecting. He had no premonition of danger at the hands of the Soviet authorities. Sweden was as friendly towards the Soviet Union as a neutral nation could be, and, in fact, represented Soviet interests in Hungary. The Swedes in Budapest unofficially regarded the advancing Russians as liberators and were eager for their arrival. But to the Soviet troops, the city they were entering was an enemy. They were suspicious of all its inhabitants, and their government had plans for the political future of Hungary.

On January 13, 1945, there was a knock on the door of the house occupied by Wallenberg and Langfelder. A Soviet sergeant and several soldiers entered po-

lately. Wallenberg showed the sergeant his diplomatic credentials and requested a meeting with the Soviet commander. The Russians posted a guard and left with Wallenberg and Langfelder.

The two men were not seen again until January 17, when a Russian detail drove them to the headquarters of the Jewish relief organization. Wallenberg was not permitted to enter the building, but two of his assistants inside were summoned to the car, and they were permitted about 10 minutes' conversation. Wallenberg managed to reveal something of his life during the preceding four days. He had been treated well but was under constant guard, and slept in a different house each night. He told his assistants that he was being taken to the headquarters of the Soviet commander, adding, "I don't know whether I'm going as a prisoner or a guest."

Then he waved good-by, and the car began its 137-mile journey to the headquarters at Debrecen of the Soviet army commander, Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky, who was later to become Soviet Minister of Defense.

The ride was Raoul Wallenberg's farewell to the outside world. Except for a single Soviet slip, he might have been swallowed up forever.

On January 16, one day earlier, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Dekanosov had handed the Swedish minister to Moscow

a note informing him that Wallenberg had been found in Budapest and had identified himself as a member of the Swedish legation. The note concluded: "The Russian military authorities have taken measures to protect Raoul Wallenberg and his belongings."

For the next 12 years this would remain the only written Soviet admission of Wallenberg's captivity.

Swedish confidence in Wallenberg's safety was reinforced in February when the Russian ambassador to Sweden informed Wallenberg's mother that her son was alive and well in the Soviet Union. By March, when he had not yet been returned, the Swedish foreign ministry asked Soviet officials when Wallenberg would arrive in Stockholm. The Russians replied that the matter was being investigated.

The war in Europe ended. On June 15, 1946, more than a year later, Stalin received the Swedish minister in Moscow and promised a full investigation of the Wallenberg case. Nothing happened.

Meanwhile in Sweden, Rudolph Philipp, an Austrian journalist who had taken up residence in Stockholm, published a book entitled *Raoul Wallenberg: Diplomat, Fighter, Samaritan*. For the first time the heroic Swede's accomplishments were brought into the open. By contacting Wallenberg's Jewish associates in Budapest, Philipp was able to reconstruct the man's last days before captivity. Suddenly, Swedish public attention was focused on the apparent Soviet arrest and the mysterious disappearance of a Swede supposedly enjoying diplomatic immunity. The book stirred the government as well as the public, and Swedish pressure on the Russians mounted.

Early in 1947, *Wallenberg Action*, a coalition of 30 national organizations representing 1,600,000 Swedes, petitioned the Soviet Union on behalf of the hero who had now been missing more than two years. The petition was never answered. Neither were repeated other Swedish inquiries.

But the Swedes held a trump card—the Dekanosov note which admitted Soviet contact with Wallenberg—and they brought it up in every communication. In August, 1947, Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky finally issued a statement. He conceded that the Soviet foreign ministry had received a short message "based on indirect statements by one of the commanders of a military force fighting in Budapest . . . that Raoul Wallenberg had been found in Benczur Street." However, Vyshinsky went on, it was impossible to verify the information. The Russian officer who gave the statement had never been found. A search of prisoner-of-war camps had not turned up the missing Swede, and Vyshinsky added emphatically that Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and was unknown to Soviet authorities.

Presumably this official disavowal of any knowledge of Wallenberg's fate applied as well to that of Wallenberg's chauffeur, Vilmos Langfelder, who had also disappeared without trace.

Until 1951 the Swedish government was unable to refute Vyshinsky's story. But late that year it began making inde-



"You both understand this is not a rehearsal?"

pendent inquiries and its persistence began to yield rewards. The war had been over more than six years, and the Russians were starting to release a trickle of prisoners. A special unit of the Swedish foreign ministry opened a meticulous search for eyewitnesses to the odyssey of Raoul Wallenberg. After Stalin's death in 1953, many more wartime captives were shipped home from Soviet prisons, to be sought out and questioned by Swedish investigators. Men were found who had seen Wallenberg in jail. The Russians were caught in a lie.

The Swedes established rigid procedures for their interviews. Each ex-prisoner was permitted to know nothing of the testimony of others. Only information derived from direct contact with Wallenberg was considered acceptable. Every statement from a former prisoner was certified by a qualified notary where he now resided. Each person interviewed agreed to confirm his statement under oath.

Here are the facts that emerged:

On January 31, 1945, Wallenberg entered cell 123 at the Ljublanskaya Prison in Moscow. His cellmates were Gustav Richter, a former police attaché at the German legation in Bucharest, and an Austrian lieutenant named Scheuer. Richter said that during the month they were in confinement together, Wallenberg revealed that he and his chauffeur, Langfelder, had been arrested in Hungary and sent to Moscow by train via Rumania. Upon arrival at the prison, they had been placed in separate cells.

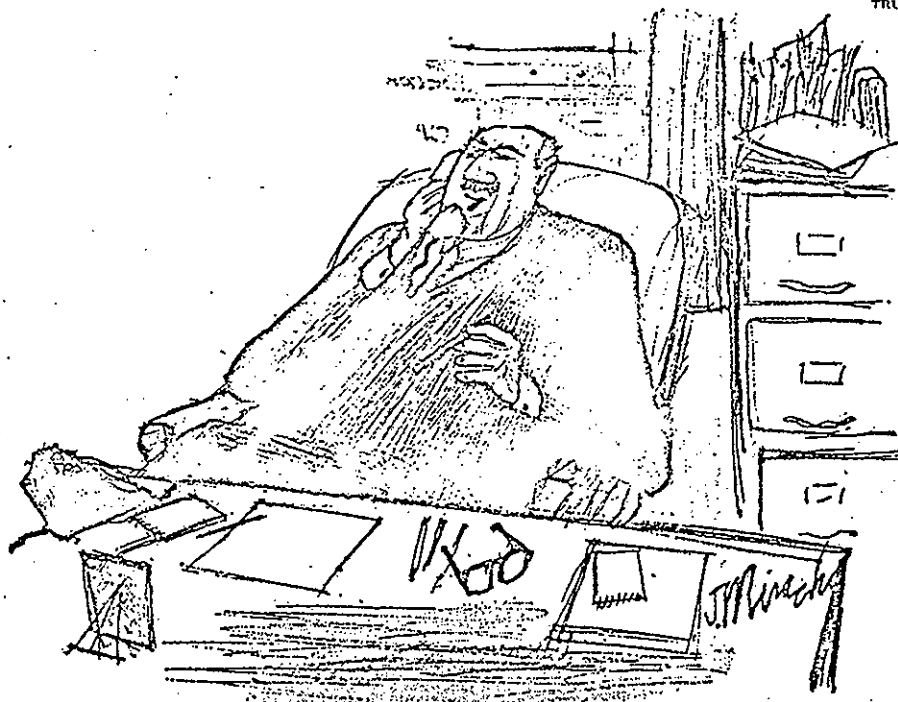
In early February, Wallenberg had addressed a letter to the director of the prison, protesting his captivity and calling attention to his Swedish citizenship and diplomatic status. He demanded the right to contact the Swedish legation in Moscow. There was no result.

During his stay in cell 123, Wallenberg was interrogated only once. According to Richter, Wallenberg quoted his questioner as saying, "You are well known to us. You belong to a great capitalist family in Sweden." During his 60- to 90-minute examination, Wallenberg was accused of espionage.

Meanwhile Vilmos Langfelder was placed in a cell occupied by two men. Willi Roedel had served as counselor of the German legation in Bucharest, Rumania. Jan Loyda, a Czech turned German, had worked as an interpreter. The new arrival reported to his cellmates that the Russians at least twice had accused Wallenberg of carrying on espionage for the United States and Great Britain (who were still allies of the Soviet Union at the time).

On March 18, 1945, Langfelder was transferred to Moscow's Lefortovskaya Prison. Wallenberg, remaining at Ljublanskaya, was moved to Langfelder's former cell, joining Roedel and Loyda.

When Loyda was interrogated by the Swedes after he had gained his freedom, he supplied a possible new reason for Wallenberg's arrest. Loyda said that Wallenberg told his Russian inquisitors that as a member of the Swedish legation he had protected Soviet interests in Hungary. The Reds scoffed. Loyda remembered Wallenberg saying that one



"Look, dear, if you want to buy a fur coat, go ahead and buy it. In other words, lady, you've got the wrong number!"

had sneeringly asked why a rich Swedish capitalist should help the Russians.

More information came from Langfelder's two new cellmates at Lefortovskaya Prison. Langfelder told them that he and Wallenberg had been turned over to a major of the NKVD (the Soviet secret police) three or four days after they had first been picked up in Budapest. Then they were put on a train to Moscow. Although they were told they were only under protective custody, they were guarded by an officer and four soldiers. In Moscow they were taken to Ljublanskaya, where the fiction of protective custody ended.

In May, 1945, Wallenberg and Roedel were also transferred to Lefortovskaya Prison. By now Wallenberg knew the Russians had no intention of letting him go. Former inmates at Lefortovskaya, questioned by the Swedes after their release, revealed the growing horror of Wallenberg's endless prison sentence.

Wallenberg and Roedel were placed in cell 203 in the four-story, K-shaped brick prison, which was so arranged that prisoners could see only their cellmates. A guard on each floor of the building was stationed at a point where he could view the entrances to all cells. By a system of flag signals, he instructed other guards when to move prisoners unobserved by other inmates.

Cell 203, like the other cells, could be inspected through a peephole, and every few minutes a sentry peered in at Wallenberg and Roedel. The tiny room had a toilet, one small table and a small barred window through which food was passed in. Outside, the prison courtyard was divided into eight walled sections so prisoners would be isolated even during the 20 minutes of exercise permitted each day. The prison library contained only books written in Russian. Prisoners were

not allowed writing implements, but once every two weeks they were given the materials for presenting a written message to the prison administration.

This was the narrow world of a Soviet political prisoner. This was the life in which Raoul Wallenberg found himself buried—Wallenberg, the brave, neutral diplomat who had committed no offense against the Soviet Union, the articulate kindly man whose whole personality cried for contact with other humans.

Such contact at Lefortovskaya was limited to tapping on the wall and occasional conversation between cells by means of a common water pipe. Prisoners used any hard object—often a toothbrush—to rap out messages to adjacent cells in one of the two codes they had laboriously developed. Talk through the water pipe was limited to occupants of the prison's top floors, where, in the summer months, the pipes were often empty. Then prisoners could open the taps and talk through them. All communications between cells was forbidden, of course, but the inmates established techniques of secrecy. They had plenty of time to learn how.

The arrival of Wallenberg and Roedel at cell 203, located in European numbering fashion on the third floor of the prison, stimulated new interest and considerable knocking among the older inmates. The newcomers were soon communicating with 202 next door and with cells 149-152 on the second floor.

Willi Bergemann had occupied cell 202. In addition to knocking their messages, Bergemann and Wallenberg had spoken directly through the water pipes. The Swedes added Bergemann to the growing list of prisoners who heard Wallenberg's tragic, bewildered story. In Bergemann's words: "Raoul Wallenberg was a very eager knocker. He spoke and knocked fluent German. He called us by

knocking five times in a row. I learned that he had gone on January 13, 1945, to the Russian headquarters to negotiate with the Russians for better conditions for the Jewish people in Budapest. On this occasion Raoul Wallenberg was arrested and sent to Moscow suspected of espionage. While he was in cell 203, he asked repeatedly for information from the commissar about his fate."

According to several of his fellow prisoners, Wallenberg appealed frequently to prison officials for an opportunity to contact the Swedish Embassy. These efforts having failed, he decided in the summer of 1946 to petition the highest authority, Josef Stalin.

Ernst Wallenstein, in cell 150, a prisoner trained in the niceties of diplomatic phraseology, helped Wallenberg compose a letter to Stalin. It was handed to a guard who later said that it had been delivered to the Kremlin.

Some time after the dispatch of this letter, Wallenberg was summoned for further questioning by an inspector. He summarized the interrogation in a message knocked to a prisoner named Berna Rensinghoff. As Rensinghoff recalled it: "The inspector had informed him that his case was quite clear, that his was a 'political case.' If he considered himself innocent, it was his responsibility to prove it. The best proof of his guilt

was the fact that the Swedish Embassy in Moscow and the Swedish government had done nothing to help his case.

"'Nobody cares about you,' said the inspector: 'If the Swedish government or its embassy had any interest in you, they would long ago have contacted you.'"

By this time Swedish authorities had contacted the Soviet government on at least 20 occasions for information about Wallenberg.

Rensinghoff learned from Wallenberg that he had once asked a Russian officer whether or not he would be tried and sentenced. The officer had replied, "For political reasons you will never be sentenced."

Wallenberg and Roedel were removed from cell 203 in February, 1947. Five months later, on July 27, 1947, extraordinary events occurred at both Ljubljanskaya and Lefortovskaya. Every prisoner who had shared a cell with either Wallenberg or Langfelder was summoned to a special interrogation by secret police officials. Gustav Richter was questioned at 10 p.m. by a NKVD colonel. He was asked to name prisoners with whom he had discussed Wallenberg, and was then ordered to disclose everything which Wallenberg had told him. After interrogation he was kept in solitary confinement for seven months. The same procedure was followed with other prisoners.

As the Swedish investigators observed, "The treatment received by the questioned prisoners after the examinations shows that the Russian authorities wished as far as possible to prevent information about the Swedish diplomat from spreading."

The Swedish inquiries which revealed Wallenberg's story were conducted between 1951 and 1956. What is reported here is merely a sampling of the evidence. The Wallenberg dossier became the largest file in the Swedish foreign ministry. In September, 1954, Sweden flatly asserted that "complete evidence that Raoul Wallenberg was imprisoned in the Soviet Union following his disappearance in Budapest has been obtained." The Swedish memorandum, which was delivered to Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Valerian Zorin, said it was now clear that the Russians had suspected Wallenberg of espionage for Germany and the United States.

"So the terrible tragedy occurred," concluded the Swedish memorandum, "that Raoul Wallenberg... who made a heroic personal contribution to save people, including non-Jewish socialists and communists from the Fascist terrorists, has been suspected of being a spy and has been arrested."

In late March, 1956, Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander visited Moscow and discussed the Wallenberg case personally with Russia's three top officials: Khrushchev, Bulganin and Molotov. They promised a new investigation and a report.

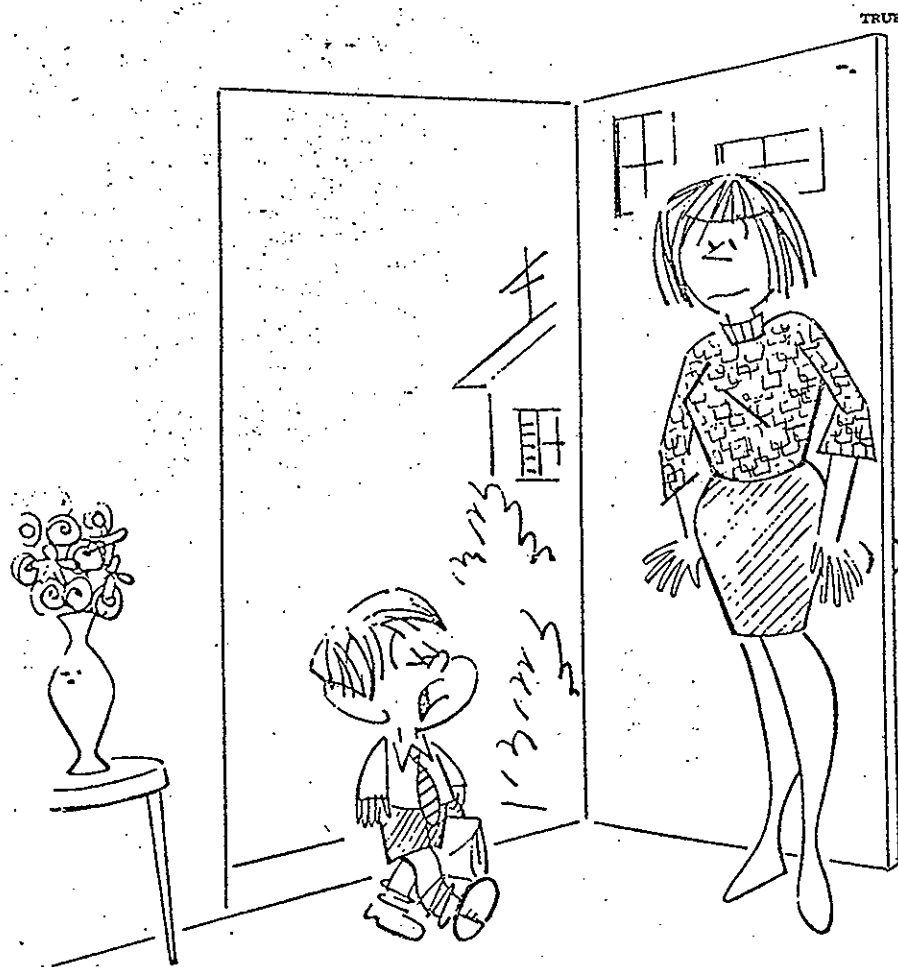
The report did not materialize.

For 11 more months Sweden continued to prod the Soviet giant, the language of its diplomatic notes becoming more blunt. Then in February, 1957, the Soviet Union loosed its thunderbolt. It reversed its position completely, admitting by implication 12 years of deception. Yes, the Soviets said, Wallenberg had been a prisoner in the Soviet Union, but he was now dead. According to Foreign Minister Gromyko, a new Soviet investigation had turned up a handwritten document in the archives of the medical department of Ljubljanskaya Prison. Dated July 17, 1947, and signed by Col. A. L. Smoltsov, who had headed the prison's medical services, the document was addressed to an anonymous official and read:

"I report that the prisoner Walenberg [sic], who is known to you, died suddenly in his cell last night probably as the result of a myocardial infarction [heart attack]. In connection with your instructions that I maintain personal supervision of Walenberg, I request instructions as to who shall make the postmortem examination to establish the cause of death."

Following Smoltsov's signature and the date, there appeared a handwritten notation: "Have personally informed the minister. Order has been given to cremate the corpse without postmortem examination. July 17. Smoltsov."

The Gromyko statement added that no further document or information existed and that Smoltsov had died in 1953. The Russians blamed the years of deception on the former chief of their se-



"We learned all about sex today. Big deal!"

curity service, Abakumov. He was no longer a problem.

"Abakumov," said the Soviet note, "who had carried on activities synonymous with crime according to Russian law and who had worked to cause the Soviet Union all kinds of injuries, was shot in accordance with the sentence of the Soviet Supreme Court. The Russian government expresses its sincere regrets for what has happened and its deep sympathy with the Swedish government and with Raoul Wallenberg's relatives."

Sweden had serious reason to disbelieve this "final" account of Wallenberg's fate. The Swedish foreign ministry expressed its skepticism by publishing a "White Book" later in 1957. The White Book suggested that it seemed odd, if Wallenberg had died on July 17, 1947, for all his former cellmates to have been interrogated 10 days later, and for Vyshinsky to have denied any knowledge of him the following month. More to the point, by the time the Gromyko note arrived, Sweden had started to track Wallenberg, very much alive, into the 1950's.

The same techniques of searching out and interrogating former prisoners revealed that in 1947, after his supposed death of a heart attack, Wallenberg had been transferred to the prison in Vladimir, 120 miles northeast of Moscow. He had been detained in an area known as Corpus II, part of the time in an isolation ward for the sick.

A Swiss citizen who had been held in Soviet prisons from 1948-58, stated that

he had communicated with Wallenberg while the latter was in Corpus II during the summer of 1954. A French officer who had been imprisoned in Vladimir informed the investigators that the Swiss informant, while still in prison, had talked to him about his contact with Wallenberg.

An Austrian told Swedish questioners that he shared a cell for a time with Wal-

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NEXT MONTH IN TRUE

lenberg in Corpus II. Two former German prisoners swore in separate interviews that each had learned on different occasions from a Soviet co-prisoner about Wallenberg's presence in Corpus II.

This information was transmitted to the Soviet Union and met with the same denials that had characterized the earlier Swedish appeals. Then in 1961, when Raoul Wallenberg would have been almost 50, the mystery took one of its most dramatic turns.

The years of waiting for news had taken their toll in Sweden. Wallenberg's mother was under the care of a physician friend, Dr. Nana Svartz. In January 1961, Doctor Svartz, an internationally famous internist and researcher, was invited to a medical congress in Moscow. She determined to help her patient by making her own inquiries about Wallenberg. On January 27, during a recess in the medical meetings, she met with a distinguished Soviet scientist whom she had known for more than seven years. (His name is omitted from this account for reasons which will become apparent.)

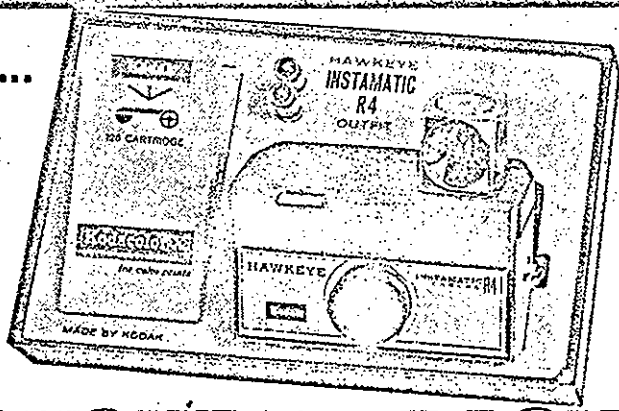
Doctor Svartz and her Soviet colleague had always conversed in German and this discussion was no exception. After a lengthy talk about scientific matters during which Doctor Svartz later insisted there was no misunderstanding regarding the use of the language, she introduced the subject of Wallenberg and outlined the story.

"My informant then suddenly said that he surely knew about the case and that the person I was asking about was in very poor condition," Doctor Svartz reported. "Asked what I wanted, I replied that the main thing was that Wallenberg be brought home, no matter in what condition. My informant said in a very low voice that the person inquired about was in a mental hospital."

Sixteen years after Raoul Wallenberg's disappearance, Nana Svartz had located him alive. She tried to conceal her excitement as the Soviet doctor called

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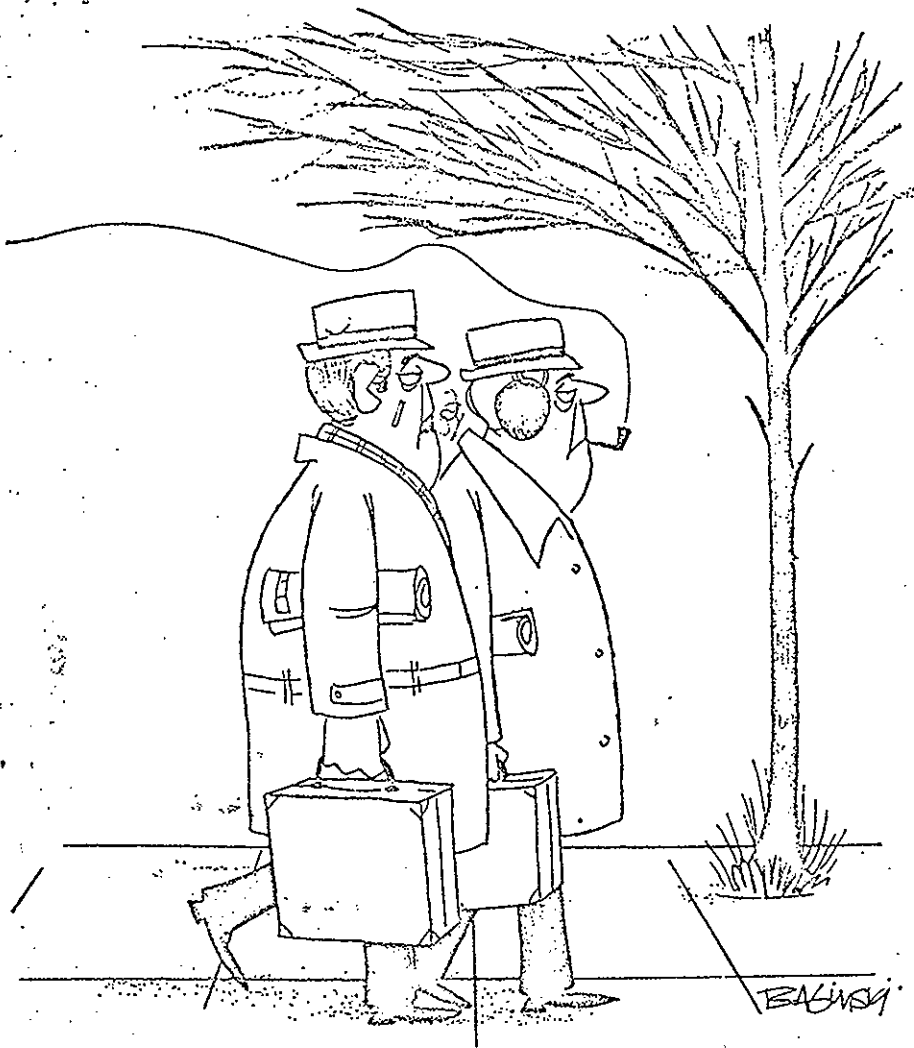
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"For 20 years my wife and I were happy—then we met!"

in a colleague. He happened to be a scientist Doctor Svartz had known for 25 years. He said he would do all in his power to help their effort on Wallenberg's behalf.

Doctor Svartz had met Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Semyonov when he had served in Stockholm. The Russian scientist now suggested that she contact Semyonov and ask permission for Wallenberg to be sent home for medical care.

Unable to reach Semyonov by phone, Doctor Svartz wrote him. Immediately upon her return to Stockholm, she disclosed her momentous discovery to Sweden's prime minister, Tage Erlander, and his Foreign Minister. The two officials decided any publicity might frustrate Wallenberg's release. The matter was discussed with no one else in Sweden, not even with the missing man's mother.

Erlander wrote to Premier Khrushchev, repeating what Doctor Svartz had learned and informing him who her sources had been. Khrushchev read the letter and denounced it. He called in the Swedish ambassador and asserted there had been no new developments since the report of Wallenberg's death in 1947.

Nana Svartz did not receive a reply to her letter to Semyonov. Two months after her visit to Moscow, she returned for

a new conversation with her original Soviet contact. He now declared that the whole thing had been a misunderstanding caused by his poor knowledge of German. He had never heard of Wallenberg. He added significantly that he had been summoned before an infuriated Khrushchev after Erlander's letter had been received.

When Khrushchev was deposed in October, 1964, the Swedes, still without making public the Vladimir documentation or the Nana Svartz revelation, appealed to his successor, Aleksei Kosygin. Premier Kosygin said that a new investigation had uncovered no further information about Wallenberg. The Soviet government stood by the Gromyko note that the diplomat had died in 1947. But Kosygin did agree finally to permit another confrontation between Nana Svartz and her Soviet informant in the presence of Swedish and Soviet representatives.

On July 6, 1965, Doctor Svartz faced the Russian scientist in a three-hour meeting. The Soviet doctor, pale and tense, repeated that there had been a misunderstanding due to language difficulties. Doctor Svartz's reminder that they had discussed complex medical questions in German many times was ignored.

Now Sweden, which had withheld the new information from its citizens for 4½

years, reopened the case to the public. On September 16, 1965, the Vladimir and Nana Svartz revelations were released to the press, and the prime minister and Doctor Svartz outlined the new evidence on television.

Since then, conjecture about the reasons for Wallenberg's imprisonment and his ultimate fate has been endless. Clearly he had been accused of espionage. The utter incredulity to the Soviet mind of a non-Jewish Swede risking his life to save strangers added to this suspicion. Perhaps by the time the Soviets realized they had thrown a guiltless man in prison, they decided his condition would not permit his return without loss of Russian prestige. Possibly his knowledge of the looting by Soviet troops of cash and jewelry from a Budapest bank was another factor. The valuables belonged to Jews Wallenberg had rescued from the Nazis. Other Swedish officials believe the Soviet occupiers of Hungary feared that Wallenberg and his refugee organization, supported by American funds, might have become a potential obstacle to the communization of that nation. Another theory links the case to the tense international relations of the Cold War. Many Swedes think the Russians tried to induce Wallenberg to become a Red agent, and his refusal cost him any chance for freedom. Some Swedish investigators place the blame for Wallenberg's endless sentence on the sinister NKVD, which, evidence showed, had snatched Wallenberg away from the Soviet military.

In any case, Wallenberg became the tragic victim of the fear and suspicion that pervaded Stalinist Russia. Who can guess his feelings as first he learned that custody meant imprisonment, and then that the Russians did not intend to let him go? Raoul Wallenberg's youth faded to middle age in the confinement of a series of cells—without trial, without sentence, without a semblance of justice.

The days of absolute power for the Soviet secret police have long passed, apparently to be replaced by a grim Russian determination to hide the truth. But the Swedish government refuses to close the Wallenberg case. New clues, rumors and speculations are constantly being sifted. A medal was awarded to Wallenberg in absentia—but not posthumously.

Vilmos Langfelder, Wallenberg's equally heroic Hungarian chauffeur, was removed from cell 105 at Lefortovskaya Prison in December, 1945. What happened to him after that is unknown. The Hungarian government has taken no great pains to find out. Sweden, however, is not a Red satellite. It refuses to forget one of its heroes.

Raoul Wallenberg's mother, who takes pride in her son's willingness to risk his life in Budapest, remains unshaken in her belief that today, at the age of 56, he is still alive. It is indisputable that he was among the living up to seven years ago.

Only the Russians can provide the final answer. In one brief moment of truth they can end more than two decades of agony for a family and a nation—and possibly for a man.

—Arthur D. Morse

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Åberopande vårt samtal i Stockholm angående War Refugee Board's Wallenbergs-papper ber jag närslutet få sända en fotokopia av det brev som jag i våras sände till H. Berggren.

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39

Tyske medborgaren Rudolf Hladik, född 12 augusti 1929 i Tuermitz an der Elbe, f.n. bosatt unter Mark Strasse 24 Lay an der Mosel, har idag uppsökt ambassaden och meddelat följande:

Hladik hade under tiden 1 maj 1947 - slutet av 1957 varit i politisk fångenskap i Sovjet i läger Komi ASSR Koschwinsky Provinz Postfach Inta postnummer 388/15/16.

För några dagar sedan uppgav han sig på tåg ha träffat en svensk som han kom i samspråk med. Han hade då nämnt att i hans läger suttit en svensk som skulle ha hetat Goldenberg eller liknande och varit diplomat. Reskamraten hade, då han hört detta, uppmanat Hladik att omedelbart ta kontakt med ambassaden.

Svensken hade, enligt Hladik, kommit till lägret i slutet av år 1948 och försvunnit därifrån år 1955. Han var lång och hade mörkt hår. Åldern var på grund av umbäranden svår att fastställa, men kunde ha varit 40-50 år, kanske yngre. Hans hälsotillstånd hade inte varit sämre än för de flesta i lägret. Hladik hade fått kontakt med svensken genom en tysk vid namn Prüfer från Erfurt, som suttit i samma läger intill sin död 1951. Hladik hade upprepade gånger talat med svensken på ryska och tyska. Hladik nämnde följande personer som varit i lägret eller angränsande läger och som möjligen kunde tänkas veta något ytterligare (adresser finns nedtecknade på ambassaden): A Jadowski, T Cernwaski, G Kaehler, G Radmann, W Höpfner, W Dobersinsky, H Klebe, H Michael, A Schmidt, G de Rous, J de Wolf, B Wouters.

Hladik som tidigare vänt sig till belgiska ambassaden med uppgifter om belgiska fångar återvänder i dag efter kl 15 till hemorten där han är tillgänglig för ytterligare samtal om så befinns önskvärt.

Coll.:

Montan

CHIFFERTELEGRAM

Ärende

Raoul Wallenberg

Datum

1.9.1969

Dnr

Avd

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Adress

Svensk

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Text

Ech 39.

Inta-lägrer väl känt genom tidigare utsagor. Vi har hört sammanlagt ungefär 30 tidigare interner detta läger. Av dessa torde två finnas i Hladik's lista, nämligen August Schmidt och general Herbert Michaelis (ej Michael). Ingen har nämnt Hladiks namn. Även Prüfer okänd.

Inta var ett "öppet" arbetsläger i den bemärkelsen att internerna bodde i baracker och arbetade i lag. Någon isoleringsavdelning fanns oss veterligt inte. I varje fall har den av Hladik nämnda fången inte isolerats utan fått tillfälle träffa många medfångar. Det verkar osannolikt W. - när han våren 1947 lämnade Lefortovskaja - skulle ha förts till "öppen" anstalt detta slag. Oberoende vart han förts måste det antas han placerats strängaste isolering. Av detta skäl ställer vi oss tveksamma Hladiks vittnesmål. Det skulle emellertid vara intresse erfara tyska myndigheterna (Suchdienst) och belgiska ambassadens bedömning Hladiks trovärdighet.

Cabinet

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsänd den

Klockan

Sign

BONE

9.9.1969

Departementssekreteraren Leifland

STOCKHOLM

11.9.1969 ds Leifland, GE

skr Gk Hamburg

" Berlin

amb. Wien

Bern

Bryssel

STRÄNGT FÖRBEHÅLLIT

Haag

Paris



114

Ink.	10/9	19 69
Avd.	Gr.	Mål
P	2	EUI

Uppgifter från R. Hladik

Broder,

I anslutning till meddelanden i särskild ordning och våra telefonsamtal föregående vecka får jag bekräfta, att borgmästaren i den lilla staden Lay an der Mosel, som sade sig väl känna till Hladik, vid telefonsamtal tillrådde den största försiktighet när det gällde att sätta tro till Hladiks uppgifter. Hladik sprang, förklarade borgmästaren, omkring till olika myndigheter, i vad ärenden visste han inte.

Hladik förklarade sig f.ö. själv vid samtalet med mig vara en "Beamtenschreck", genom att han i tolv år uppvaktat myndigheterna för att söka få ut en invalidpension. Han var nämligen, enligt vad han uppgav, efter upplevelserna i rysk fångenskap helt arbetsoförmögen.

M. Boutet på belgiska generalkonsulatet i Köln kunde endast bekräfta att Hladik varit i kontakt med honom för att söka få en belgisk pension. Han hade därvid nämnt två belgiska medfångar som skulle styrka hans uppgifter. Boutet kunde inte säga något om sanningshalten hos dessa. Hladik själv angav sig dock - såvitt jag inte missuppfattade honom - ha lämnat uppgifter till belgarna rörande försvunna belgiska krigsfångar.

Vid sitt besök hos mig var Hladik påfallande intresserad av att få sina resekostnader till Bonn ersatta. Hans omkostnader steg på något egendomligt sätt från 27 DM till 40 DM under samtalets gång, och jag betalde ut detta belopp för att hålla honom på gott humör för den händelse han verkligen hade något värdefullt att meddela.

Hladik erbjöd sig att själv skriva till alla medfångar, vars namn jag inberättade hem i särskild ordning, för att höra efter om de kunde erinra sig någonting till komplettering av hans utsaga. Jag bad honom inte företaga sig något i den stilen och inte tala med någon om saken. Så som det hela nu utvecklats avser jag inte taga någon kontakt med Hladik utan låta det hela rinna ut i sanden. Hör han av sig får jag väl avspisa honom på något sätt.

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*Hjärtliga hälsningar
Din delegation
Sven G. Linder*

Sven G. Linder

KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN
KÖPENHAMN

9.9.1969

P 2

Departementssekreteraren Leifland
STOCKHOLM

1 bil
Pol

76

Ink.	10/9	1969
Avd.	Gr.	Mål
P	2	Eu ^I

ac/1/2/100
Besök av R Hladik

✓(1 bil.)

Broder,

I anslutning till vårt telefonsamtal den 6 denna månad
får jag närslutet insända en promemoria, som vakthavande
tjänstemannen, vicekonsul Hartzell uppgjort angående
Rudolf Hladiks besök på ambassaden samma dag.

Hjärtliga hälsningar,
Din tillgivne
René Belding

René Belding

KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN

KÖPENHAMN

PROMEMORIA

6.9.1969

FÖRTROLIGT

WMD

Den 6 september 1969 uppsöktes ambassaden av herr Rudolf Hladik, som uppgav sig vara tysk medborgare och påstod sig inneha vissa uppgifter om R. Wallenbergs fångenskap i Sibirien.

H. innehade tyskt Personalausweis nr N 1696310, utfärdat i Passau, Bayern, den 10 maj 1961 och förlängt till 10 maj 1971. Han var född den 12 augusti 1929 i Turmitz, Tjeckoslovakien och hans adress var Unter Mark Strasse 24, 5401 L a y (Mosel).

Han uppgav sig ha varit i rysk fångenskap i Sibirien från 1947 till 1953 och skulle under sistnämnda år ha träffat R. Wallenberg i fånglägret INTA, Nr 338/12-Komi ASSR i provinsen Koschtjwinsky. H. gjorde ett mycket tvivelaktigt intryck, var dåligt klädd och var utan medel. Önskade resebidrag till Sverige för att för svenska myndigheter om- tala sitt sammanträffande med Wallenberg.

Ambassadrådet Belding ringt upp departementssekreterare Leifland i dennes bostad och relaterat fallet. L. Kände redan till mannen och fallet ifråga. Ingen åtgärd nödvändig.-

Sagt H. att de svenska myndigheterna redan kände till ärendet och de uppgifter han avsåg att lämna.


C. Hartzell
Vakthavande

KUNGL. UTRIKES-
DEPARTEMENTET

11.9.1969

P 2 Eu^I

Gk Hamburg, nr 196 ✓
" Berlin, nr 102 ✓
Amb Wien, nr 247 ✓
" Bern, nr 208 ✓
" Bryssel, nr 149 ✓
" Haag, nr 174 ✓
" Paris, nr 204 ✓

BAM
Kyp. 15.9.69
in kurrir / 36

15.9.69.

a f kdm t avd.ch. Winge, Rikspolisstyrelsen

416 Kyp. rek. 15.9.69 / 36

STRÄNGT FÖRTROLIG

Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil.)

En västtysk medborgare vid namn R. Hladik har vid besök vid två svenska utlandsmyndigheter, ambassaderna i Bonn och Köpenhamn, uppgivit sig ha informationer om att en svensk - varmed uppenbarligen åsyftats Raoul Wallenberg - skulle ha vistats i fångslägre i Sovjetunionen.

Vid en granskning i departementet av Hladiks uppgifter har framkommit att dessa är att betrakta såsom osannolika. Från ambassaden i Bonn har, såsom framgår av i avskrift närslutna handbrev från ambassadsekreterare Linder till mig den 9 september, meddelats att borgmästaren i den stad där Hladik är bosatt tillrätt "den största försiktighet när det gällde att sätta tro till Hladiks uppgifter".

Med anledning härav får jag hemställa att ambassaden därest Hladik skulle uppsöka Er, måtte meddela denne att de uppgifter han redan lämnat granskats av vederbörande svenska myndigheter men befunnits osannolika.

Enligt uppdrag

Leif Leifland

C F von Seth

C-F von Seth

BONN

9.9.1969

Departementssekreteraren Leifland
STOCKHOLM

STRÄNGT FÖRTROLIGT

Uppgifter från R. Hladik

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*Vänliga hälsningar
Din tillgivne
Sven G. Linder*

S. n G. Linder

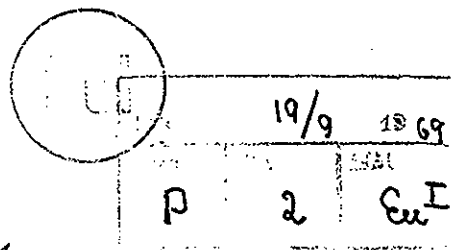
KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN

Washington

12.9.1969

Departementssekreterare Leifland
STOCKHOLM

FÖRTROLIGT



Whitkorridet Waldensten vid 23/9

Raoul Wallenberg

i bil.

hbr Leifland-de Besche 29.8.69.

Broder,

an) Lf
19/9. Kopia
Kub. - vola.
.1.

Så snart jag kunnat efter min återkomst till Washington uppsökte jag Mr. Alexis Johnson, Under Secretary for Political Affairs, med andra ord den högste karriärtjänstemannen i State Department. Jag utvecklade för honom i valda delar historien kring fallet Wallenberg, påpekade den mycket stora vikt man på svensk sida genom åren fäst vid detta ärende och hemställde, att Du skulle beredas tillfälle att studera och kopiera samlingarna i Hyde Park Library. Jag bifogar den anteckning jag lämnade honom.

Mr. Johnson var väl medveten om fallet Wallenberg och den betydelse vi under årens lopp hade tillmätt detta. Han instruerade omedelbart sin sekreterare att kontakta vederbörande instanser inom State Department, och National Archives för att utverka erforderligt tillstånd. Han lovade att snarast återkomma till frågan.

Jag framhöll, att vi på svensk sida alltid behandlade detta ärende med stor sekretess med hänsyn till det publicitetsvärde det visade sig ha på olika sätt. Vi skulle även i förhållande till det material som eventuellt framkom vid Dina studier iakttaga samma återhållsamhet beträffande publicitet. Mr. Johnson sade sig uppskatta detta. Överhuvud taget var nämligen denna aspekt ett

W

problem när det gällde de privata arkiv som de olika presidenterna hade kvar efter sina perioder i Vita Huset och som med hänsyn till sekretessaspekten företrädde ett mycket blandat innehåll. Det var alltså nödvändigt att härvidlag iakttaga största varsamhet.

De bästa hälsningar.

Om tillgämn

Hubert de Besche

Hubert de Besche

Note

According to Arthur D. Morse in his book "Why 6 Million died" he has studied in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York, and in "Projects and Documents Box 33 and Box 35" found material relating to the Swedish diplomat in Budapest at the end of the war, Raoul Wallenberg. He also has found some material in the publication "Rescue from Hungary" published by the War Refugee Board.

It would be appreciated if Mr. Leif Leifland from the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs could be allowed to study the above and related material and to take copies back to Sweden.

Washington, D.C., September 12, 1969.

3.10.1969

Departementssekreteraren Leifland
STOCKHOLM

Pol

153

Ink.	3/10 10 69
Avd.	2 Eu ^I
P	

aa/Hen
STRÄNGT FÖRTROLIGT

Uppgifter från R. Hladik

Broder,

P 2 Eu^I
I anslutning till Linders brev till Dig den 9 september 1969 och vårt telefonsamtal idag vill jag för ordningens skull bara meddela att Hladik just besökt mig och därvid lämnat uppgift på följande personer som eventuellt kunde ha något att berätta i ärendet.

Herr Gerhard Rauch
Eynatterstrasse 3
Aachen
telefon 71280

Herr Walter Doberzinsky
Landshuterstrasse 9
Berlin 30

Herr Werner Seel
Neustadt 10
647 Büdingen

Jean Baptiste Wauters
Grootheideweg 25
Dworp
Belgien

Med tanke på vad Du sade mig på telefon begränsade jag mig till att anteckna dessa namn och vi vidtar alltså härifrån ingen åtgärd i frågan med mindre vi hör från Dig.

O.K. Thyberg
O.K. Thyberg

Avsändningsort	STOCKHOLM	Avgående	CHIFFERTELEGRAM	
	Pol I, ds L Leifland, GE			
Ärende	Raoul Wallenberg	Dnr	1711	
		Datum	31.10.1969	
Adress	Svensk WASHINGTON	Avd	P	
		Grupp	2	
Text	de Besche från Leifland.	Mål	I	
			Eu	



a *lged*

SH

Efter föredragning Jödahl bekräftar jag kommer Washington januari för studium War Refugee Boards dossierer. Återkommer exakta tidpunkten, dock troligen inte före 15 januari.

Cabinet

Kl. 11/10		Sign	<i>SH</i>
Kl. 11/10		Sign	<i>SH</i>

THE MAN'S MAGAZINE

A FAWCETT PUBLICATION

JULY 1968

50

TRUE

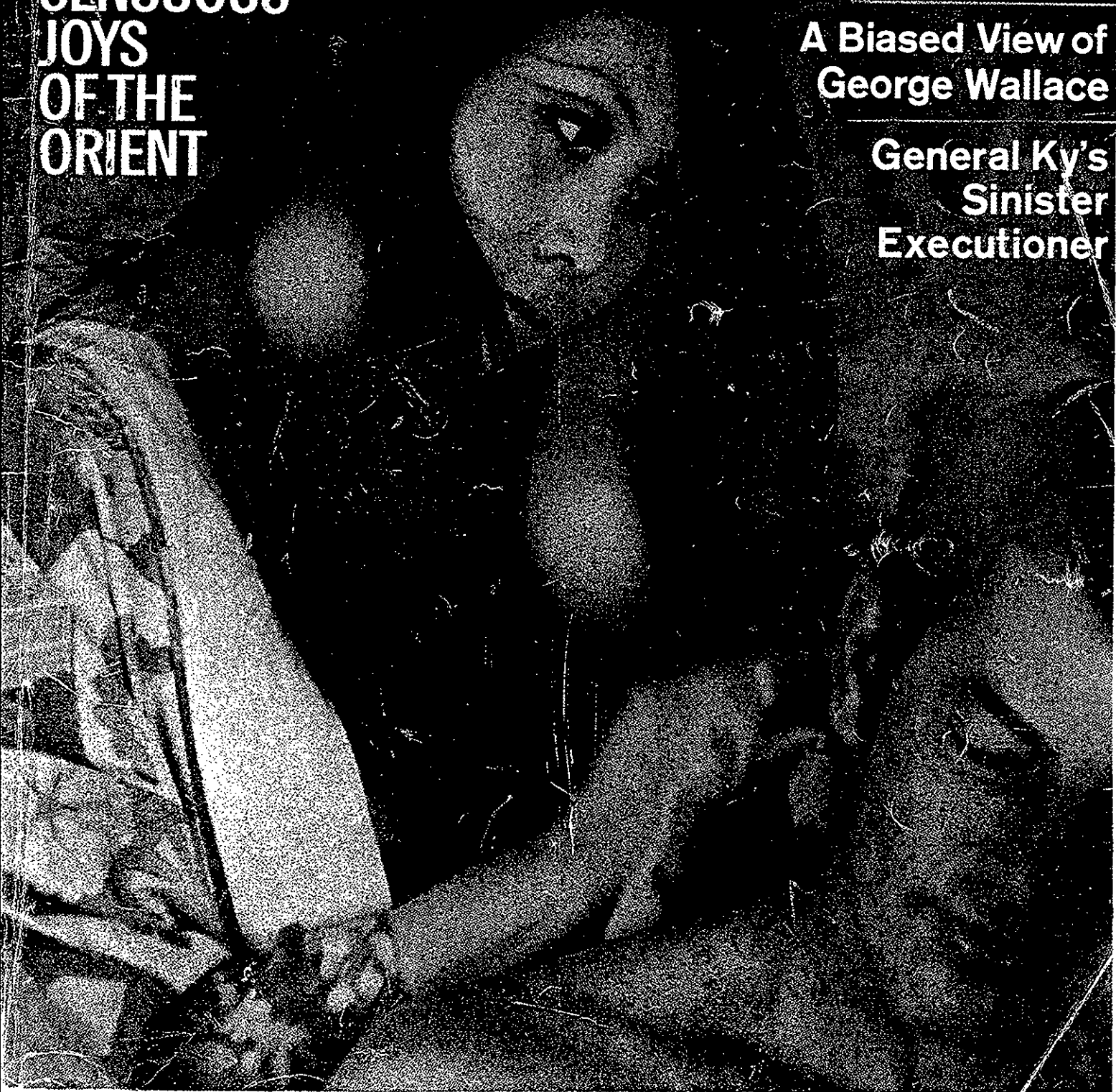
Plus *Art. 23*

DISCOVERING
THE
SENSUOUS
JOYS
OF THE
ORIENT

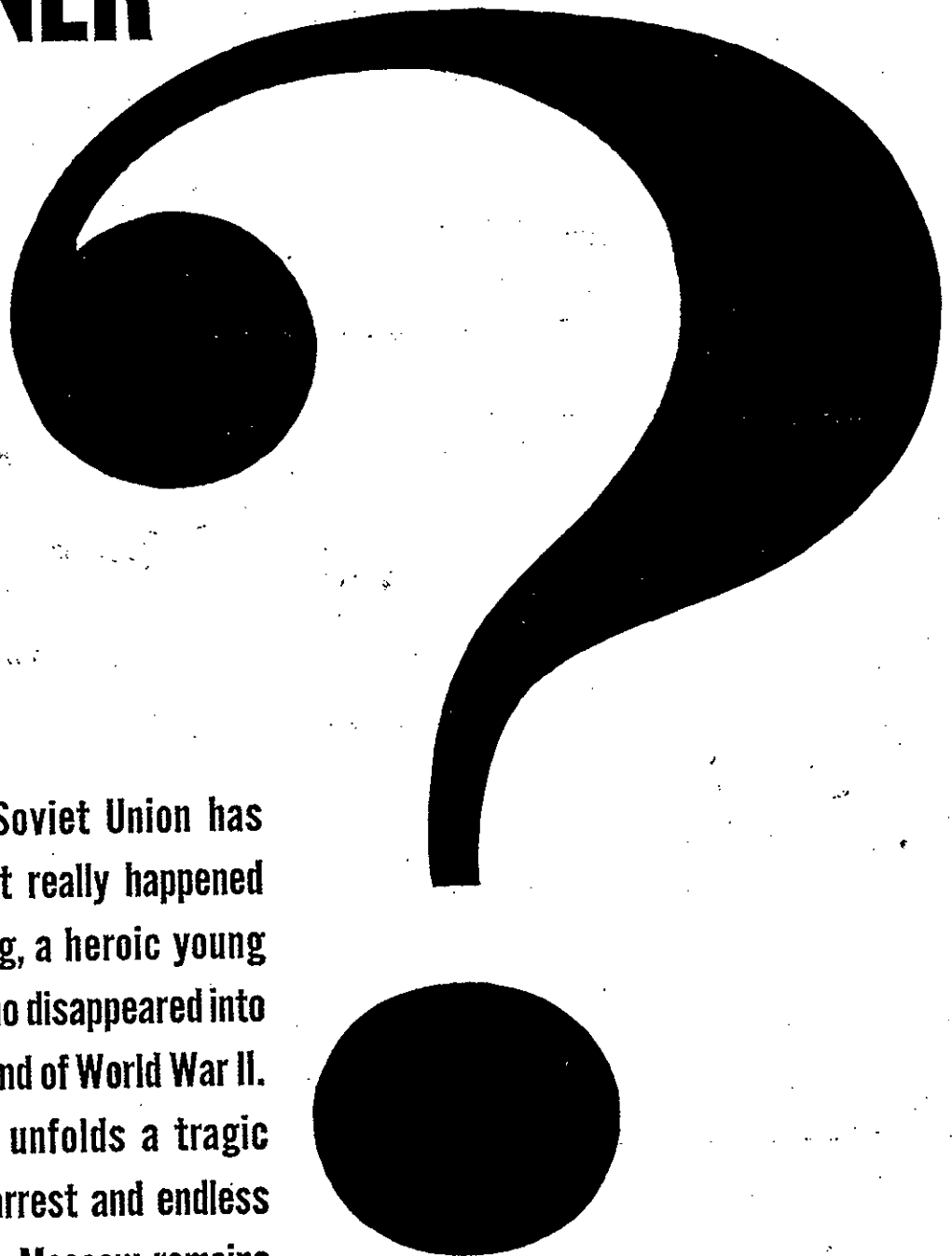
Is Russia's
Mystery Prisoner
Still Alive?

A Biased View of
George Wallace

General Ky's
Sinister
Executioner



IS RUSSIA'S MYSTERY PRISONER STILL ALIVE



For 23 years the Soviet Union has refused to say what really happened to Raoul Wallenberg, a heroic young Swedish diplomat who disappeared into Red custody at the end of World War II. Now, investigation unfolds a tragic story of mistaken arrest and endless imprisonment. While Moscow remains mute, Sweden labels the case: "Open"

BY ARTHUR D. MORSE



Working courageously
and ingeniously,



Wallenberg (seated) and
his staff rescued 20,000
Jews from the Nazis.

■ On February 6, 1957, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko handed a note to the Swedish ambassador in Moscow. It stated that Raoul Wallenberg, a young Swede who had rescued thousands of Jews in Hungary from the Nazis near the end of World War II, had died of a heart attack in a Soviet prison in 1947.

Wallenberg had disappeared in the company of Russian soldiers on January 17, 1945, following the Soviet conquest of Budapest. Repeated Swedish inquiries about his fate had brought only Russian denials of his imprisonment. Now the Soviet note, attempting to bridge a decade of silence, sought to close the fantastic case which had plagued Russia's postwar relations with Sweden.

It did not accomplish its purpose. Instead, it spurred the Swedish government to intensify a manhunt unprecedented in diplomatic history—the search for a citizen of a small nation imprisoned within the vastness of a great power. As the years have passed, Sweden, relentlessly closing in on the solution to the Wallenberg mystery, has proved beyond question that Wallenberg did *not* die in 1947 and has raised the possibility that after 23 years as a secret Soviet prisoner he may still be alive.

???

In 1944, 800,000 Jews huddled in fear in Hungary. The prewar Jewish population of 400,000 had been doubled by refugees fleeing from Hitler. Although Hungary had allied herself with Germany, the regime of Admiral Miklos Horthy had managed to delay the deportation of Jews to the Nazi death camps. But in March, the Germans, infuriated by Hungarian inaction, forced appointment of a more militantly anti-Semitic government.

This was a prelude to disaster. Between May 15 and July 7 some 437,000 Jews living in the Hungarian countryside were deported to their death in the gas chambers of Auschwitz. The hundreds of thousands of Jews in Budapest were next on the Nazi timetable.

In Stockholm, the capital of neutral Sweden, a rescue program to prevent the impending massacre was hastily organized. Prominent in the planning were U.S. Ambassador Herschel Johnson and his special assistant, Iver Olsen.

The two Americans added their voices to those of Jewish and Swedish groups in the country urging King Gustav to appoint a special emissary for the purpose and send him to Hungary.

The search for the Swedish representative was brief. There was quick agreement in Stockholm that 32-year-old Raoul Wallenberg was the right man for this unorthodox mission.

The name Wallenberg has identified generations of Swedish statesmen, bishops, diplomats, military and financial leaders. As a boy, Raoul traveled extensively in Europe and the Middle East. He was skilled in languages, quick to retain information and acutely perceptive of the needs of others.

Though he crossed the Atlantic to study architecture at the University of Michigan

from 1931-34, Wallenberg had reverted after graduation to his family's tradition in banking. Fate put him to work at a bank in Haifa, Palestine. Here he first became aware of the plight of the Jews. Except for one of his mother's grandparents, there were no Jews among his forebears, but he was a compassionate young man and it was in Haifa in the late 1930's that he first glimpsed Jews in flight from Hitler. Business trips to German-occupied Europe and to Budapest in 1942 and 1943 evoked further impressions of Nazi barbarism. Even before the Swedish relief action, Wallenberg had volun-

teered to visit Budapest to help the family of a friend and business associate who was a Hungarian Jew.

Although Wallenberg was untrained in diplomacy, he was given full diplomatic status, and on July 6, 1944, he left Stockholm to establish a rescue operation within the Swedish legation in Budapest. The new arrival was a handsome young bachelor of medium build, thinning hair—and infinite courage and imagination.

For the first of his many ingenious schemes he printed a new, elaborately designed protective passport for Jews. The document was unknown in international law, but was complete with official seals and the triple-crown insignia of Sweden. It stated that the bearer awaited emigration to Sweden and enjoyed the protection of its government. Wallenberg convinced the Hungarian government authorities to respect 5,000 of these "passports."

Then Wallenberg borrowed or rented 32 apartment houses to which he removed the 5,000 holders of his unique document. There they remained, protected only by the flag of Sweden and the courage of Wallenberg and his colleagues. Anti-Semitic marauders were met by Wallenberg and his friends from the Swedish legation who barred the way with their bodies and threatened international retaliation.

Wallenberg soon dropped the requirement that Jews have some direct connection with Sweden and distributed an additional 5,000 protective passports. Eventually he shielded 20,000 Jews, 13,000 in the so-called Swedish houses. More than 400 of his Jewish proteges were integrated into his organization to operate hospitals, nurseries and soup kitchens. One of his most valued helpers was a red-headed Hungarian Jewish engineer, Vilmos Langfelder, who served as his chauffeur. One day Langfelder would share his Swedish friend's fate.

On October 15, 1944, as the Russian armies smashed through Rumania toward Hungary, a new and more dangerous crisis enveloped Budapest. The fanatically anti-Semitic Arrow Cross extremists, led by Ferenc Szalasi, overthrew the Hungarian regime. Szalasi became prime minister and immediately revoked the Jews' international protection. Surprisingly, Wallenberg persuaded him to retract that order, but could not prevent Szalasi's yielding to a new Nazi demand.

The Germans began rounding up Jews for forced labor in the underground armaments factories of Austria. Whipped on by guards, 40,000 men, women and children were started on a march of 144 miles to the Austrian border in bitter cold, without food or medical attention. One-fifth died en route.

Wallenberg and his chauffeur Langfelder rode the highway daily. Official records show that the young Swede snatched to safety 2,000 Jews who he claimed were entitled to Swedish protection. Flashing his diplomatic papers and invoking imagined powers, he also forced the return of thousands of Jews already working in the factories. In addition Wallenberg and his Swedish colleagues freed at least 2,000 condemned beings from deportation trains scheduled for Auschwitz. Wallenberg accomplished the rescues by bluff, raw nerve and an apparent willingness to go to his death in defense of the Jews.

On December 8, 1944, the Russians began the siege of Budapest. Soviet artillery added to the chaos on the streets as the

**Raoul Wallenberg as he
looked in December, 1944.**



**A month later he was under
Russian arrest, destined
for an unknown final fate.**

[Continued on page 76]

KUNGL. UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET

ex. 2 till

" 3 "

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" 5 "

" 6 "

Polst
Polst
Leifland
polst
huv

Från Washington

Avsänt den Telex / 19 kl.

Inkom den 4 / 11 1969 kl. 12.20

Utskrivet i 6 ex. Detta är originalet.

CHIFFERTELEGRAM

Dnr	75:B	174
Avd.	P	Gr. 2
		Mål. Su I

174



För Leifland. Från Kollberg. Edert chiffer 171..
State Department håller för närvarande på att
gå igenom Wallenbergs-dokumenten. Vederbörandes
förhoppning är att kunna declassify dokumenta-
tionen så att kopior av samtliga ifrågavarande
handlingar skall kunna överlämnas till oss. State
Department återkommer i saken.

de Besche +

Coll.:

Dep U 328 A. 1966 9. 4000 ex

Br Carlsson Verberg 902587

174