

^{W.}
Utrikesdepartementet

Avd: 5

Grupp: 2

Mål: En^I

Efterforskning av

Raoul Wallenberg

1970, jan.

~~1969, okt.~~ - okt. 1970

51.

9.1.70

hbr Leifland-

Brunnström,

Montreal

P 2 kn 2

INKOM

12 JAN 1970

7/1 70

U. S. ARKIV

May von Dardet
född Wising
Med tack för hjälpen.

Mrs. Maj von Dardel
Auravägen 25 ,Djursholm.

8.1.1970.

Kopia av brevet

Consul General Gösta Brunnström,
Swedish Consulate General,
1155 Dorchester Boulevard West, Montreal 2,
Canada .P.Q.

Herr Generalkonsul.

Överlämnat av fru v. Dardel 9/1-70
ffro

Dr. Arje 5780 Decelles Avenue ,Suite 301 ,Montreal 251, ombud för
ungersk-talande judar i Montreal meddelar mig att de planera ett sjukhus
i i Beer-Sheva i Israel ,som de önska kalla "The Wallenberg Memorial Clinic"
och att de distribuera en berättelse om "Raoul Wallenberg som har titeln
"Wallenberg Memorial". Sjukhuset bör bära hela Raouls namn och "Memorial"
måste uteslutas, berättelsen bör kallas "Raoul Wallenberg". Sjukhuset "Raoul
Wallenberg Clinic". Förnamnet får ej uteslutas .

I skrivelserna talas om Raouls död i slutet på världskriget jämte
ett återgivande av hans död i Moskva 1947 och uttryck som your "late son"
och hur han givit sitt liv i sin räddningsaktion. Man hoppas på generalkonsulns
välsignelse för planen liksom på min. Vi måste dock vara säkra på att dessa vill-
kor för medgivande bli uppfyllda. Jag hoppas på Generalkonsulns medverkan
att övertyga Mr. Arje om nödvändigheten att ändra på vissa formuleringar.
Raoul var 1 sta sekreterare vid beskickningen i Budapest icke tredje!

delar

Övertygad om att Generalkonsuln min önskan att de ungersktalande
judarna i Montreal framföra sitt tack och sin hyllning till en levande Raoul

Med utmärkt högaktning

Maj m. Dardel
Maj von Dardel

Rajen
Sweden

January 7, 1970

Dr. Ch. Arje
5780 Decelles Avenue, Suite 301
Montreal 251, P.Q. Canada

Dear Mr. Arje,

Thank you for your letter of December 16, 1969. I am deeply touched by your planning a "Raoul Wallenberg Clinic" in Israel. Please observe that the christian name Raoul must be added to the name of the Clinic and "Memorial" excluded from the title of "the short outline of the life of Raoul Wallenberg". "Memorial" aims to a dead person and we do not know if Raoul is dead.

I must call upon your attention that "The Swedish White Book" (issued by the Swedish Foreign Ministry in 1957), which Mr. Freed has used as his main source for his paper, is followed by a new official collection of "Documents concerning the investigations after 1957" (issued by the Swedish Foreign Ministry in 1965). In this White Book it is stated that Raoul after 1947 was kept in prison in Vladimir and elsewhere in the U.R.S.S., and there you can also read the testimony of Professor Nanna Svartz, who in 1961 when she assisted a medical congress in Moscow from a well-known russian surgeon got the information that Raoul was still alive in the U.R.S.S. Consequently, Mr. Freed's pamphlet is no longer complete. Unfortunately the White Book of 1965 is written in Swedish. However, I know that Mr. Morse has made a translation in English, of the two White Books of 1957 and 1965. I enclose an article of Mr. Morse less detailed than the White Book.

I hope that I have made it clear to you the necessity of correcting the title of the outline of the life of my son and to exclude all false statements of the deaths of Raoul on different places and years. I hope that "the outline" is not distributed and that you will do the corrections here proposed. Else such misunderstandings will do a great harm to Raoul's case.

Mr. Morse has made investigations in the case both in Sweden - with help of the Foreign Office - and in the U.S.A.

Whether he is dead or alive, I think it is quite natural that those who owe their lives to him and that those who are

filled with admiration for his courageous humanitarian action want to perpetuate his name. He is not to be forgotten. In January 1970 it is 25 years since he was brought to Ljubljanka in Moscow, where he lost his freedom.

I am happy to hear that there are people in Montreal who owe their lives to Raoul. I should be interested to have glimpses retained from their memories of my son in action in Budapest.

In 1967 our Consul General in Montreal was called upon by Mr. Charles Csontos, Vice President of the Hungarian speaking Jews in Montreal. The latter informed him that their parish was building a synagogue and wished to name it after Raoul Wallenberg. We gave him the same approval as to you with the same condition: "We ask you not to provide the Synagogue with a memorial dedication, but to honour with gratitude the actions of courage and sacrifice for humanity that Raoul Wallenberg did in Budapest before losing his freedom".

Sincerely yours

Maj von Dardel,
mother of Raoul Wallenberg

PS. Raoul Wallenberg was first secretary of the Swedish Legation in Budapest, not third. DS.

W A L L E N B E R G M E M O R I A L

"WAR IS HELL!" So said a general of the American Civil War. He did not exaggerate. Certainly in that war families were divided and probably brothers shot brothers. However, with the blood and tears which are inseparable from slaughter, there is also the heroism which sometimes, even often, accompanies the bloodshed and carnage.

One such case, little known to Americans and Canadians is that of Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, an unassuming humanitarian, who died during the second World War in the course of his heroic endeavours.

Raoul Wallenberg came from an old and distinguished Swedish family, whose members were known for their public spirit and service to the community. As a young man, he had travelled extensively, and in order to round out his education he was sent to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, which he attended from 1931 to 1935.

It is said that his family selected a Mid-Western University rather than one of the better-known Eastern Universities, so that he could obtain the feeling of the "real" America - possibly too, there may have been a Swedish settlement in that area.

At age 23 he returned to Sweden with a degree in architecture. After a short stint in an architectural firm in Stockholm, he went to Israel, then Palestine, where he was attached to a bank in Haifa until 1941. As one of his biographers put it; "It was probably at this point that he realized the magnitude and complexity of the Jewish question."

Cont'd page 2.....

The second World War had begun in 1939, but Sweden was nominally neutral between the two warring sides. In 1942, and again in 1943, Wallenberg was sent to Budapest, Hungary, as the representative of a Swedish import-export firm.

In March 1944 Hitler's troops invaded Hungary, and soon news of the first Nazi atrocities trickled through to the West, from Budapest. Mass deportations from Hungary to the death camps had commenced. President Roosevelt and the American State Department (Foreign Office) appealed to the Swedish government to try to intercede on behalf of the victims, as Sweden was the official custodian in Hungary for the interests of the United States and for several other countries as well.

The Swedish Legation in Budapest, along with several other neutral legations, had already begun to aid these victims of German persecution. It issued to them "Emergency Passports", thus placing them as Swedish citizens under the protection of the Swedish government. At first, these emergency passports were issued only to relatives of Swedish nationals in Hungary, and 650 people were aided thus.

When the news of the atrocities became known in Stockholm, Wallenberg offered himself immediately to go to Budapest to help the Hungarian relatives of his business partner, Coloman Lauer. However, in view of the enormity of the tragedies taking place in Hungary, the Swedish government, appealed to by the Jewish community there and by the American State Department, decided to send him to Budapest officially, to assist in the relief of the victims of Nazism. He was appointed Third Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Budapest.

Cont'd. page 3....

Before Wallenberg departed as a Swedish diplomat to Budapest, he met Herschel Johnson, the U.S. minister to Stockholm, and Iver Olson, representative of President Roosevelt's War Refugee Board. Out of these negotiations grew the financial machinery which saved tens of thousands of lives in Hungary.

In Budapest Wallenberg was appointed head of "Department C" of the Swedish Legation, with the duty "to rescue as many people as possible". He arrived in Budapest in July 1944, and immediately the rescue operation increased in size and complexity.

By "softening" the passport requirements, protection was extended to about 5000 persons, who were quartered in special "Swedish Houses" rented by the Legation. In addition, several thousand other victims of the Nazis were brought secretly to these "Swedish Houses", regardless of their national status, so that a total of 20,000 persons soon came under the protection of Sweden.

On July 17th, 1944 Wallenberg sent his first report back to the Swedish government. "The concise two-page report is one of the "most shocking" documents in modern history". He wrote of the "hastily-established ghettos, surrounded by German S.S. and Hungarian troops"; "of the sealed boxcars each carrying 75 to 80 men and women to the gas chambers of the German concentration camps".

He advised how many human beings were exterminated daily, which in a two month period before his arrival had already totalled about 700,000 deported persons, or 70% of Hungary's former Jewish population. Only those in Budapest, in Wallenberg's immediate area, could hope to avoid the fate of their brethren in the provinces.

Cont'd page 4....

The issuance of Swedish "protective passports" to prevent deportations was expanded, and the number of "Swedish Houses" enjoying diplomatic immunity was increased to 32, which held an estimated 10,000 to 15,000 persons, almost all Jews.

Wallenberg organized two hospitals, established soup kitchens, managed to get food and medicines to the ghettos, and tried to give special aid to the children. He employed in this work over 350 people, apart from 40 physicians.

His example encouraged the other neutral legations to issue similar "protective passports", and also to obtain "extra-territorial rights" for buildings which housed refugees.

In December 1944, when things were already looking black for the Germans, in their desperation they ordered a "Death March" of 40,000 Jews to Austria. Transport was not available, and at the height of winter these people were forced at bayonet point to walk on foot to the Austrian border, 150 miles away. Many froze to death, having fallen by the way side, but Wallenberg with the help of his co-workers was able to rescue 4000 of these unfortunates.

As a result, the Nazis tried several times to entrap and kill him, but Wallenberg managed on each occasion to escape ambush. By January 1945 the Russians, in their advance to the west, were approaching Budapest, and were freeing the newly-occupied areas of Germans.

As Freed says, the last part of the Wallenberg Saga is a mystery. Wallenberg met the Russian officer in command of the first Russian troops in Pest on January 13, 1945. On January 16 the Swedish Minister in Moscow received written assurance that

Cont'd page 5....

" measures had been taken to protect Mr. Wallenberg and his belongings" - this was dated January 14th.

On January 17th Wallenberg returned to his Budapest office, escorted by a Russian soldier, to pick up some personal belongings. He said he was going to see Marshal Malinowski, the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet forces. He added: "I don't know whether I'm going as a prisoner or as a guest". Then he left by car, ostensibly for Malinowski's headquarters in Debrecen, Hungary, 75 miles away. He was never seen again. He was 33 years old.

On March 23rd, 1945 some members of the Swedish Legation in Budapest arrived in Roumania, but without news of Wallenberg. On March 15th, 1945 the Swedish Foreign Ministry was informed, according to the official Hungarian Radio Kossuth, by broadcast of March 8th, that Wallenberg had disappeared, had probably been murdered by the Nazis on January 17th.

In February 1945 the Russian Ambassador to Sweden, Mme Kollontay, assured Wallenberg's mother that he "was alive and well" in the Soviet Union.

Thereafter the Swedish authorities tried repeatedly, until 1957, to ascertain the whereabouts of Wallenberg, but entirely without success. In August 1947, Deputy Foreign Minister Andre Vishinsky, after much prodding stated: "As a result of careful investigation it has been established that Wallenberg is not in the Soviet Union, and that he is unknown to us."

Cont'd page 6....

Referring to the statement of January 14th, 1945, ?

Vishinsky added: This was based on indirect information from a commander of combat troops in Budapest at the time - it was impossible to verify this report now (August 1947 and the Soviet Officer who had given the information about Wallenberg could not be found now). Neither was it possible to find Wallenberg in the camps for prisoners of war or interned persons. The note concluded by suggesting that perhaps he had perished in the street fights in Budapest or had been captured by Szalasi's followers, i.e. the Hungarian fascist troops.

On January 21st, 1948, the "New Times", Soviet semi-official weekly, contained an article entitled "The Wallenberg Legend". Apparently it was desired officially to close the matter. "A new campaign of slander against the Soviet Union has been unleashed in Sweden. Delving into the rubbish-heap of anti-Soviet fabrications, the servitors of Sweden and foreign reaction have dragged out and revived the so-called Wallenberg affair. Whether this representative of a neutral state was killed by the frenzied Nazis, or by the bandits of Szalasi remains unknown".

From 1952, the Soviet authorities began to release political prisoners and former diplomats who had been incarcerated since the end of the war - Italians, Germans and others. The Swedish White Book on the Wallenberg Affair contains sworn evidence on the part of a number of these ex-prisoners, who had been in the Lubyanka Prison in Moscow, that they had had contact, sometimes daily, with Wallenberg from April 1945 until the beginning of 1948, that he had in fact been held in Cell no. 151 of that prison, etc. etc.

Cont'd page 7.....

The Swedish government therefore opened the matter once again, in 1952, and in a two-year period presented a total of 15 written and 34 oral demarches to the Soviet Government, insisting that Wallenberg be returned to Sweden.

A petition signed by 1,600,000 Swedes was sent to Stalin requesting him to return Wallenberg. In November 1952 King Gustav Adolf VI awarded to him the decoration "Illis Quorum" for his humanitarian work in Budapest in 1944 and 1945, on the presumption that he was still alive. However, there appears to have been no official reaction to all this on the part of the Soviet government.

In 1956, after Stalin's death, the Russians tried to improve their relations with the Scandinavian countries. In the course of this effort, they invited an official Swedish delegation to visit the U.S.S.R., and as a result officially agreed to reopen the Wallenberg case and to re-examine the Soviet position held since 1945. In a joint communique issued by the two sides, it was agreed that "If Hr. Wallenberg was still alive in the Soviet Union he would be permitted to return, and that the results of the Soviet investigation would be notified to the Swedish government through diplomatic channels."

It took 10 months and several sharp notes before the Soviet authorities decided they had studied and examined the Swedish material sufficiently, and to give some sort of answer as fulfillment of their promises.

In a memorandum dated February 6th, 1957 the Soviet Government at last admitted that Wallenberg had been imprisoned in

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the Soviet Union. The memorandum stated that he had died from cardiac thrombosis in Lubyanka Prison during the night of July 17th, 1947. The note put the blame on the Chief of State Security, Abakumov, who had kept him in jail and had lied to the Soviet government about the case. This Abakumov had himself been executed in 1954, for crimes against the laws of the Soviet Union and as a tool of Beria, the one time head of the G.P.U. or M.K.V.D.

The only document submitted with this memorandum was an alleged report by the then Chief of the Lubyanka Medical Department, Col. Dr. A.L. Smoltov, certifying to Wallenberg's death, and that his body had been ordered cremated without a post-mortem. Smoltov himself had died in 1953, the memorandum added, and that despite intensive investigation, no persons could be found with any personal knowledge of the Wallenberg case. The memorandum ended with an expression of the Soviet Government's sincere regret and sympathy to the Swedish government and to Raoul Wallenberg's family.

Thus was closed the case of Raoul Wallenberg, a true humanitarian, who gave his life for the sake of his fellow human beings, more than which cannot be asked of any man.

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NOTE:- In 1948 Raoul Wallenberg was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize, by no less a person than Albert Einstein, the renowned physicist, and himself a recipient of the Nobel Prize for Physics years before. However, as there was doubt of Wallenberg being alive, and as he could not come in person to receive the award, the

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nomination was not acceptable to the Nobel Committee.

NOTE: This article is based on a paper of 25 pages by G.B. Freed, entitled "The Strange Case of Raoul Wallenberg", published by the Michigan Academy of Science, Arts and Letters, Vol. XLVI of 1961.

Mr. Freed's account is fully documented and quotes from many sources, official and unofficial: American, Swedish Hungarian, French, British, German, Swiss, Spanish, Portuguese, The Vatican and others.

His main source, however, is the Swedish White Book of 1957, issued by the Swedish Foreign Ministry, "Documents Concerning the Case of Raoul Wallenberg". This White Book consists of 80 dossiers, containing all the material compiled by the Swedish Foreign Office, including most of the official correspondence between Stockholm and Moscow in the Wallenberg affair.

155 Boulevard Bruneau West
ASSOCIATION OF HUNGARIAN-SPEAKING JEWS OF MONTREAL
IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA

Montreal
Quebec
Canada

5720 DECILLES AVENUE
SUITE 301
MONTREAL 251, P.Q.
C A N A D A

16th December, 1969

Mrs Elizabeth DARDEL,
Auravagen, 25,
Djursholm, SWEDEN

Dear Mrs Dardel,

The writer lived during the last war in a bunker in Czechoslovakia. As you know, many Hungarian Jews came there during that sad period.

Since 1968 I am living in Montreal, Canada, where I am fairly active in the Jewish community, and in close touch with the recently-arrived immigrants from Hungary as well as from Czechoslovakia.

Recently it was suggested that in our efforts to assist the people of ISRAEL in their establishment or rehabilitation, the Hungarian-speaking Jews of Montreal should undertake the construction of a Medical Clinic in a suitable location in that country. The city of Beer Sheva has been chosen, and the Clinic will be supported not only by Jews from Hungary, but also by refugees from Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The cost of the building would eventually amount to approximately \$100,000. and would serve to provide much-needed medical, pathological and laboratory facilities in one of the newly-settled areas of Israel.

As the contributors to this Medical Clinic in Israel will be mainly of Hungarian origin, it was suggested that it would be most suitable if this building were to be named after RAOUL WALLERBERG, who did so much to assist Jewish and other refugees in their time of trouble, and who in fact gave his own life in this cause. You will understand, of course, that there are people even in Montreal who owe their lives to him, and who are perhaps more conscious of this than they can readily express.

The writer has mentioned this suggestion to the Consul-General of Sweden, here in Montreal, Mr Gosta Franstrom, and this gentleman may give this project his blessing in due course. At present, we are only at the beginning of the proposal.

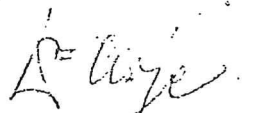
When the building will be completed, possibly in 1971, a plaque will be affixed thereto, which will describe briefly Raoul Wallenberg's contribution to the cause of humanity. The building or clinic itself will be called THE WALLEBERG MEMORIAL CLINIC. I enclose a short outline of the life of Raoul Wallenberg and his contribution to the Jews of Hungary, which we are circulating to interested persons here, and which may give you an idea of our outlook. Your approval of this outline would be appreciated.

I write this letter to acquaint you with our intentions, and to ask that you let us have your approval in principle of this project, which we believe will serve to some extent to perpetuate suitably the name of your late and lamented son. We know that a street has been named after him in Budapest, but we think that a suitable and lasting Memorial should be erected in his honour in Israel, and which would do credit to him and to his family.

I trust that you are in good health, and that we may have the honour of hearing from you in due course. The writer was a practising lawyer in Prague from 1937 to 1968. He was born near Prague in 1908 and in fact was always closely associated with Hungary and the Hungarian people. I am writing this letter on behalf of the Hungarian-speaking Jews of Montreal and Toronto, who have appointed me as their spokesman pro tem.

Please accept this expression of my highest esteem.

Sincerely yours,



Dr Ch. Arje, Secretary pro tem.

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Pol I

9.1.1970

P 2

departementssekr L Leifland, GE

Generalkonsul Brunnström

MONTREAL

Del
5 9.1.70 Leifland, GE
a f kdm t Amb. Malmaeus, Ottawa
(+ ink. skr.)

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U. n.

FÖRTROLIG



Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil.)

Broder,

Fru von Dardel har sänt mig en kopia av sitt brev till Dig den 8 januari om planerna att bygga ett sjukhus i Israel.

Jag vill med dessa rader underrätta Dig om att fru von Dardel även vänt sig till oss för att understryka angelägenheten av att sjukhusets namn inte blir "The Wallenberg Memorial Clinic". Jag vill i detta sammanhang hänvisa till ett liknande ärende tidigare i Montreal, jfr vårt chiffer till Ottawa nr 2 den 18 februari 1967.

Leif Leifland

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänt med

☐ sv kurir

☐ utl kurir

☒ luftpost

☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

9.1.70

Sign

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KUNGL. SVENSKA
GENERALKONSULATET

MONTREAL

19.1.1970

Kanslirådet Leifland

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET



A. J. J. J.

FÖRTROLIG

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Inr.	26.1	19 70
Avd.	Gr	MEJ
P	2	ku 1

Raoul Wallenberg

Hbr Leifland-Brunnström 9.1.70

(2 bil.)

Broder,

./.

Åberopande Ditt ovanciterade handbrev får jag härmed
närsluta genomslag av den skrivelse jag idag till-
ställt Dr. Ch. Arje.

./.

Jag bifogar tillika genomslag av mitt dagsbrev till
fru von Dardel. *Stj. Leifland*

Di. J. J. J.
Gösta Brunnström
Gösta Brunnström

C O P Y

ROYAL
SWEDISH CONSULATE GENERAL

January 19, 1970

Dr. Ch. Arje
Histadrut Campaign
5780 Decelles Avenue, Suite 301
MONTREAL 251, Que.

Dear Sir,

I am sorry that due to a bad cold I could not receive you the other day when you called over the telephone. In the meantime I have heard from Mrs. Maj von Dardel, mother of Raoul Wallenberg.

She is of course deeply touched by your idea to create a clinic in Israel, bearing the name of Raoul Wallenberg, but she considers it imperative that the name should be "The Raoul Wallenberg Clinic"; in other words the name Raoul may not be excluded and the word "Memorial" can not be used in this connection for the good reason that there are many people in Sweden and elsewhere, who hope that Raoul Wallenberg is still alive, and it would surely upset them to see the word "Memorial" used in this connection, since it implies that the person, after whom the Memorial is named, is dead.

It is therefore sincerely hoped, that you may see your way of complying with Mrs. von Dardel's wishes in this respect.

Yours very truly

G. Brunnström
Consul General

K O P I A

19.1.1970

1 bil.

KUNGL. SVENSKA
GENERALKONSULATET
1155 Dorchester Street West
Suite 800
MONTREAL 102, Que.

Fru Maj von Dardel
Auravägen 25
DJURSHOLM

Med tack för Edert brev den 8 januari 1970 ang. Dr. Arje och planerna på upprättandet av ett sjukhus i Israel bärande Raoul Wallenbergs namn ber jag få närsluta genomslag av mitt dagsbrev till Dr. Arje; brevet torde tala för sig självt, och jag vill endast uttrycka förhoppningen att våra gemensamma ansträngningar må ha önskad effekt.

Självfallet delar jag helt Eder åsikt om nödvändigheten av att få namnet på sjukhuset ändrat i överensstämmelse med Edra önskemål.

Med utmärkt högaktning

Gösta Brunnström
Generalkonsul.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

PROMEMORIA ✓

P 2 Eu^I

Pol I

29.1.1970

departementssekr L Leifland, GE

ac/Kf

./.

✓
F. utrikesministern Ö. Undén har till Kungl. Biblioteket överlämnat vissa handlingar från sitt privata arkiv. Bland handlingarna finns bl.a. i fotokopia närslutna skrivelser i Wallenberg-ärendet.

Leif Leifland
Leif Leifland

Strängt förtroligt.

P.M.

Tisdagen den 13 november 1951 hade undertecknad ett samtal med advokaten Yngve Schartau i Wallenberg-affären. Samtalet började med ett kort replikskifte beträffande det orimliga i att familjen Wallenberg och utrikesdepartementet, som ha samma intresse, inte samarbeta.

Jag underströk, att vårt samtal måste betraktas som strängt förtroligt, varpå jag anförde i stort sett följande.

Under det sista halvåret har spaningarna i affären bedrivits med stor intensitet. Det har inte sparats varken på pengar eller möda. För min del har jag ägnat mera tid åt detta ärende än åt något annat sedan jag kom till utrikesdepartementet. Arbetet bedrivs av en liten grupp på tre personer, som har hjälp av en kriminalexpert. Ett enda kvinnligt skrivbiträde har använts. Inga andra inom utrikesdepartementet är helt informerade i det pågående arbetet förutom att sjölvfallet Excellensen givit sitt godkännande av viktigare åtgärder. Det är icke riktigt, som görs gällande i pressen, att Excellensen skulle ställa sig avvisande till fortsatt arbete med frågan.

Anledningen till att utrikesdepartementet icke meddelar någonting om sina förhållanden är egentligen självklar. Det är nödvändigt att anlita privatpersoner, säkerhetspolis i andra länder och andra länders beskickningar. Utrikesdepartementet kan icke taga risken av att sådana detaljer läcker ut. Arbetet måste bedrivas bakom järnridån. Det vore att äventyra människoöden, om diskretion icke iakttoges. Redan om det bleve allmänt känt, att utrikesdepartementet bedriver spaningar, skulle bevakningen av våra beskickningar i vissa länder skärpas och arbetet försvåras. Dessa omständigheter borde Schartau icke åberopa annat än i mycket allmänna ordalag vid

sina samtal med familjens medlemmar och ledamöter av Wallenberg-kommittén. Schartau lovade att iakttaga diskretion.

Arbetet har dels givit en allmän bakgrund till Wallenberg-affären genom att klarlägga förhållanden bakom järnriddån, andra personers liknande öden etc., dels givit vissa spår i fråga om Wallenberg. Mitt personliga helhetsintryck är, att ingenting motsäger, att Wallenberg tagits till fånga av ryssar och att han alltfjänt kan befinna sig i livet. Å andra sidan finns icke bevis härför, endast vissa indicier.

Det är för utrikesdepartementet möjligt att på grundval av föreliggande material företaga en démarche i Moskva. Endast om familjen önskar det, kan démarchen företagas. Min personliga mening är, att en sådan démarche är utsiktslös och att den kunde stänga vägen för senare, måhända effektivare démarcher eller åtgärder. Av fru Bellander har offentligen framförts förslaget, att Wallenberg skulle bytas mot någon för ryssarna begärlig person, spion e. dyl. Någon sådan person finns icke i Sverige, och om ett tänkbart bytesobjekt erhöles, måste fallet då prövas på sina meriter. Åtgärden har synnerligen svåröverskådliga konsekvenser och måste noga övervägas.

Vilket handlingsalternativ som en gång väljes, är det av grundläggande betydelse, hur starka indicierna äro för att Wallenberg funnits eller finns hos ryssarna. Argumentationen i förhållande till ryssarna kommer att bero på bevisningens styrka. Men framför allt kan utrikesdepartementet överväga så allvarliga åtgärder om ifrågasatts i en mera positiv anda, om stark bevisning finnes. Det är icke möjligt att i förväg bedöma ett kommande beslut, men det är självklart, att bevisfrågan alltid måste spela en stor roll. Framför allt kan utrikesdepartementet icke grunda sina beslut på försäkringar från utomstående om att bevis finnas. Har utrikesdepartementet att taga ansvaret för en åtgärd, måste utrikesdepartementet ha tillgång till allt material, varpå åtgärden grundas. En utomstående - exempelvis riksmarskalken - kan för övrigt icke utan offrande av en oändlig tid och ett mödosamt kriminaltekniskt arbete sätta sig in det väldiga materialet, sammanställa det och pröva de olika bevisens värde.

Ovanstående framfördes under ett samtal, under vilket advo-

katen Schartau gjorde åtskilliga frågor och inpass. Han opponerade icke mot någon del av mitt resonemang och instämde på de väsentliga punkterna.

Jag framhöll slutligen, att det av angivna skäl var nödvändigt för den arbetsgrupp, som bedriver spaningarna, att få tillgång till familjens material. Det är emellertid omöjligt att förhandla med Philipp i denna sak. Han skulle nämligen - det visar erfarenheten - komma att efter kortare eller längre tid i mer eller mindre förvrängd form publicera alla samtal som förts. Det är icke möjligt att delge utomstående sådant material, berörande tredje part, som måste studeras för att det av utrikesdepartementet bedrivna arbete skall kunna värderas. Det är därför mycket svårt för utrikesdepartementet att bevisa, att det här bedrivna arbetet förtjänar familjens förtroende.

Hr Schartau förklarade, att han icke stod på bästa fot med hr Philipp, sedan han vägrat skriva under vissa papper, som Philipp önskat använda i kampen. Vid detta tillfälle hade det kommit till en sammanstötning. Efter denna hade fru von Dardel förhållit hr Schartau att icke stöta sig med Philipp, som dock vore den ende som verkligen arbetade för Wallenbergs sak. Hr Schartau hade intrycket, att även Guy von Dardel befunno sig under Philipps inflytande. Hr Schartau lovade slutligen att - sedan han tänkt över saken ett par dagar - genom Fredrik von Dardel söka utröna, om det kunde vara möjligt för utrikesdepartementet att få låna dokumenten.

Jag anmärkte på den sistnämnda punkten, att Philipp någon gång i mars för mig uppgivit, att handlingarna befinna sig i ett bankfack eller kassaskåp, som familjen har nyckeln till. Jag sade mig vara övertygad om att Philipp har Stinsons avskrifter av alla handlingar. Han hänvisar emellertid till familjen.

Hr Schartau avslutade samtalet med att uttrycka sin tillfredsställelse över vad han fått höra.

I utrikesdepartementet den 19 november 1951.

(undert.) Arne S. Lundberg.

UNGL. UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET.

Stockholm den 26 november 1951.

Kabinettsschreteraren.

Strängt förtroligt. 2 bil.

Broder,

Av bifogade promemoria framgår hur samtalet mellan mig och advokaten Schartau förlöpte. - Några dagar efter vårt samtal fick jag från Schartau ett korrespondenskort, på vilket han kort och gott meddelade, att familjens bevismaterial förvaras av Philipp tvärt emot vad denne till mig uppgav i våras och att utrikesdepartementet torde kunna få tillgång till materialet endast genom en hänvändelse till Wallenberg-aktionen eller Philipp. Senare har jag på omvägar erfarit, att Schartau, då Philipp i "Allt" publicerade ett angrepp mot utrikesdepartementet och särskilt mig på grundval av mitt samtal med Philipp i våras, har ringt upp "Stockholms-Tidningen" och bett dem icke ge vidare publicitet åt saken. Huruvida han också ringt till andra tidningar är mig obekant. Faktum är, att Stockholms-pressen - med undantag för "Aftonbladet" - icke ägnat Philipps skrivelser uppmärksamhet. Däremot har det förekommit ett par tre artiklar i landsortspressen.

Schartau föreföll under vårt samtal helt ansluta sig till min bedömning av läget. Frågan är nu hur kontakt med Wallenberg-aktionen skall kunna etableras och framförallt hur utrikesdeparte-

ans Excellens Herr Utrikesministern Ö. Undén,
t. Paris.

mentet skall få tillgång till dess material. Jag bifogar ett utkast till brev till Wallenberg-aktionen som grundval för ytterligare diskussion i denna fråga. Jag hade tänkt mig, att - om Du godkänner detta brev - kalla upp Schartau för att höra, om han anser att brevet bör avsändas. Hans korta bläckmeddelande om var materialet fanns gav mig intrycket, att han måhända känner sig maktlös eller icke önskar arbeta på utrikesdepartementets sida i denna sak. Om man nu sänder ett brev till Wallenberg-aktionen utan att tillfråga honom, kan man riskera att definitivt stöta honom ifrån sig. Därför skulle jag önska utverka hans godkännande till brevet, eventuellt med sådana omformuleringar, som han finner vara lämpliga. Jag ämnar också försöka övertala honom att bearbeta de olika medlemmarna i Wallenberg-aktionen och att meddela mig vad utgången blir av dessa samtal eller i varje fall vilken tidpunkt han anser lämplig för brevets avsändande.- Jag vore tacksam för att höra Din reaktion på dessa planer.

./2.

Mr. Schartau
Hans S. Schartau

Stockholm den november 1951.

Till Wallenberg-aktionen,

Stockholm.

Wallenberg-aktionen har i olika sammanhang yrkat på ytterligare åtgärder från regeringens sida i Wallenberg-affären, varvid framhållits att Wallenberg-aktionen förfogar över ett värdefullt bevismaterial, som skulle motivera sådana åtgärder. Efter samråd med utrikesministern får jag i anledning härav framhålla följande.

Utrikesdepartementet bär ansvaret för beredandet av det ärende och har att genomföra eventuella åtgärder. Förslag om åtgärder kunna endast grundas på material, som departementet har möjlighet att pröva men icke på allmänna omdömen om sådan material, avgivna av utomstående personer. Därest Wallenberg-aktionen bevismaterial skall kunna påverka utrikesdepartementets handlande, är det sålunda nödvändigt att departementet i tillfälle att ingående granska detta material. Antalet personer som inom departementet får tillgång till materialet, kan begränsas till det minimum, som erfordras för materialets bearbetning.

Utrikesdepartementet har i denna sak, såsom utrikesministern bl.a. i sitt interpellationssvar den 22 maj i år framhållit, intet annat intresse än att, om möjlighet därtill föreligger, vidtaga de mått och steg, som kunna vara nödvändiga för att bereda Raoul Wallenberg tillfälle att återvända till Sverige. Den grundläggande förutsättningen för insatser från utrikesdepartementets sida är emellertid, att departe-

mentet känner till alla för frågans bedömning betydelsefulla omständigheter. Jag har därför äran anhålla om besked, huruvida Wallenberg-aktionen är villig att ställa sitt material till utrikesdepartementets förfogande.

(Arne S. Lundberg.)

Stockholm den 22/7 1953.

Handberg

Broder!

Jag vill underställa Dig ett par frågor, som jag gärna skulle önska höra Din syn på telefonledes.

Rodionovs svar skapar ett dilemma främst i fråga om familjen. Jag förstår av Ditt brev, att Du vill att utrikesnämnden skall få ta ansvar för ärendets vidare handläggning i det nya skedet. Självfallet är detta önskvärt. Det förefaller också naturligt att publicera en redogörelse för våra kontakter med ryssarna. Beträffande publicering av bevismaterialet är jag tveksam. Det är mycket svårt att i sammanträngd form återge detta material, och sagesmän måste skyddas. Ett indiciematerial av detta slag måste ses i ett sammanhang, och det måste bli mycket svårt att värdera materialet i den sammanträngda form, vari det måste publiceras. Frågan sammanhänger också med ställningstagandet till den fortsatta handläggningen av ärendet, varom mera nedan. Underlåtenhet att publicera kan ju försvaras med att materialet till stora delar är hemligt och måste så förbli, och ^{är} en publicering av brottstycken kan lätt bli missvisande.

Det besvärligaste är emellertid som vanligt familjen. Denna vet, att Sohlman är hemma, och jag hade ju tidigare lovat dem att med honom diskutera olika projekt. De kommer säkert att fråga mig vilken dag som helst, om något nytt inträffat, och det bjuder mig emot att föra dem bakom ljuset. Detta skulle äventyra förtroendet mellan familjen och mig. Jag misstänker, att de efter att ha fått Rodionovs besked sätter i gång en tidningskampanj, främst riktad mot ryssarna. Som deras sinnesstämning nu är, tror jag inte de

angriper UD. Men för jag dem bakom ljuset, och än mer, om UD och utrikesnämnden tar ställning utan att familjen haft en chans att framföra sina synpunkter, misstänker jag att kampanjen mot UD börjar igen, och de kan då komma att i mer eller mindre förvrängd form återge vad som förekommit mellan oss och familjen samt hur vi sett på kontakterna med ryssarna. Lyckas vi manövrera oss förbi den nuvarande kritiska punkten, finns det nog rätt goda utsikter, att vi får relativt lugn framdeles.

Mycket talar sålunda för att jag skulle underrätta familjen om kärnpunkten i Rodionovs besked och försöka få dem att förstå, att man bör dröja något med publiceringen av detta besked samt framför allt, att det inte tjänar något syfte att riva upp ny strid mellan familjen och UD. Om familjen däremot sätter i gång publicitet efter den gamla linjen, gör det väl inte så mycket.

Risken med att underrätta familjen ligger däri, att jag kanske misslyckas i försöket att förmå dem hålla tyst med Rodionovs besked. Läcker detta, har vi pressen över oss, och vi kan tvingas till uttalanden, som i viss mån föregriper utrikesnämndens ståndpunktstegande. Däremot är det föga risk, att familjen föregriper nämnden genom att motsätta sig publicitet.

Jag har diskuterat fram och åter med Sohlman, som tycker, att vi inte ska låta ryssarna behålla sista ordet. Vi kom inte i detta samtal till någon ståndpunkt beträffande innehållet i ^(enligt muntligt meddelande) en note, men jag har hastigt skrivit ned ett utkast till en sådan, fastän vi ju inte behöver ta ståndpunkt till frågan om vår reaktion förrän närmare utrikesnämndens sammanträde. Jag är mycket tveksam, om man i noten bör präcka på ryssarna bevismaterialet, som ju Vysjinski avböjt. Idén med att bjuda dem materialet var ju att locka dem att acceptera och därmed ge oss ett lillfinger. Att bara sända över materialet är det väl liten mening i. Om man emellertid anser det ofrånkomligt eller önskvärt att publicera ett sammandrag av bevismaterialet här hemma, skulle man ju kunna

göra det i den formen, att man låter det ingå i noten, som ju bör publiceras i den stora kommunikén, låt vara att denna på ~~det~~ sätt blir fördröjd med ett par dagar, tills den nått Moskva. Man uppnår ju ingenting hos ryssarna vara sig med den ena eller andra formen av publicering, och jag vet inte, om de blir mera förgräddade, om vi sänder dem materialet innan det publiceras än om vi publicerar det utan att över huvud taget meddela ryssarna det. I mitt note-utkast tar jag icke med bevismaterial och räknar med att vi icke publicerar det utöver vad som faktiskt skett genom vad vi i en tidigare note sagt: *(om beforskningsarbete etc.)*

"Den 16 juli 1953 framförde Sovjetunionens ambassadör till den svenske utrikesministern ett meddelande, att Sovjetunionens regering hade gjort de mest omsorgsfulla efterforskningar efter Raoul Wallenberg och att med stöd härav kunde förklaras, att Wallenberg icke hade befunnit sig och icke befinner sig i Sovjetunionen. Svenska regeringen har inga uppgifter rörande Wallenbergs öde under senare år. Genom uppgifter från krigsfångar, som från Sovjetunionen återvänt till sina hemländer, har emellertid ~~styrkts~~, att Wallenberg under avsevärd tid efter sitt försvinnande i Budapest befunnit sig i fångenskap i Sovjetunionen. Enligt vad som nu meddelats ~~kan de sovjetryska myndigheterna icke bekräfta dessa uppgifter.~~ Svenska regeringen, som fortfarande i enlighet med vad som anfördes i dess note den., är beredd att ställa material, belysande Wallenbergs öde, till ~~Sovjetunionens regering~~ förfogande för Sovjetunionens regering, förbehåller sig att återupptaga ärendet, därest nya omständigheter tillkomma, och uttalar förhoppningen, att Sovjetunionens regering därest uppgifter om Wallenbergs öde skulle komma den till handa, måtte vidarebefordra ~~den~~ sådana uppgifter till den svenska regeringen. "

Denna note skulle väl täcka vår sakliga ståndpunkt, men jag är något tveksam på rörande dess eko i pressen.

Eftersom ryssarna frigivit ett stort antal fångar, vilkas existens de förnekat, tror jag det blir svårt för oss att helt avskriva ärendet efter det ryska beskedet. Möjlighet finns ju, att nya uppgifter kan komma från fångar. Bekom noten ligger tanken, att vi dels skulle hålla en liten dörr öppen att återupptaga saken med ryssarna och att vi dels skulle i fortsättningen handlägga ärendet så samma sätt som nu i fallet Holland. Holländarna har lovat Dahlman, att alla hemvändande skall tillfrågas, huruvida de hört talas om eller träffat någon svensk i rysk fångenskap. Svarar någon jakande, får vi tillfälle till förhör. Ett sådant förfarande är inte förenat med mycket arbete men ter sig ändå rätt effektivt. Däremot skulle vi inte göra nya framställningar i Moskva, om inget nytt material kommer och om ingenting sensationellt inträffar i Ryssland.

Rynell får i dag en PM färdig, som kan tjäna som grund för publicering av våra kontakter med Ryssarna. Det är så mycket besök och löpande ärenden, att jag har svårt att samla mig ännu.

Vi har fått ett litet krångel i Israel, som berör en FN-fråga, som Du livligt intresserat Dig för, och som jag därför vill underställa Dig. Israeliterna kallade en mängd missionschefer till Jerusalem, tydligen i avsikt att meddela dem om återupptagandet av de diplomatiska förbindelserna med Sovjet. Amerikaner, fransmän, engelsmän, belgare, turkar, förmodligen schweitzaren och ~~några~~ ytterligare några vägrade resa till Jerusalem. Mallin, som förut varit där, vägrade då under förebärande att han i det uppkomna läget saknade instruktioner. Nissan har frågat mig, hur vi tänker ställa oss. Han uppger, att i Tel Aviv finns bara en liten sektion av protokollet. Väger man resa till Jerusalem, innebär det alltså - icke ett avbrytande av de diplomatiska förbindelserna - men en övergång till skriftliga kontakter. Måhända kan stormakterna tvinga judarna att hålla mottagningar i Tel Aviv. Vi har frågat i några huvudstäder, bl.a

Oslo och Köpenhamn, och väntar på besked. Till våra grannar har vi sagt, att vi preliminärt funderar på att söka kontakt, där det är praktiskt möjligt - d.v.s. senare i huvudsak i Tel Aviv, om det blir mottagningar där - men att vi icke anser att denna praktiskt motiverade hållning på något sätt föregriper vårt ställningstagande i FN i Jerusalem-problemet. I Jerusalem finns ju förut presidenten, konseljpresidenten och alla ministerierna. Om Du inte har något emot det, skulle vi ge Malling instruktion att klargöra denna vår hållning och samtidigt understryka, att vi sätter stort värde på Israels löfte att underlätta arbetet för de i Tel Aviv verksamma beskickningarna. Det är väl inte värt att dröja alltför många dagar med detta, ty Malling är ju för närvarande isolerad.

Schweitzarna har nu plötsligt fått ett i stjärten och givit sin delegationschef i Korea fullmakt att på egen hand ta med sig truppen till Korea, när han bedömer förutsättningarna föreligga. De ligger därmed en halslängd före oss i spurten, eftersom Grafström har order att telegrafera oss först. Vi har frågat (ja, det har vi inte uttryckligen sagt) indierna, om de som ledande nation/i repatrieringskommissionen kan med parter och neutrala försöka klara ut, om denna kommission nu kan skäras ned till 30 man, som amerikanarna tycks anse. Det är möjligt att polacker och tjecker sätter sig på tvären.

Utrikesnärnden inkallas till den 12 augusti.

*Din tillgivne
Arne Sundberg*

KUNGL. UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET

ex. 2 till *Trolskel*
" 3 " *Rydning*
" 4 " *Palchusen*
" 5 " *Leifland*

Från Washington

Avsant den telex 19

Inkom den 2 / 2 1970

Utskrivet i 6 ex. Detta är originalet.

ah/ffw



Avd.	Gr.	Mål.
<i>P</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Eut</i>

För Leifland. Vårt — den 4 november. State
Department har nu unclassified dokumenten rörande Raoul
Wallenberg och överlämnar kopior härav till ambassaden.
Vi översänder dessa med nästa flygkurir.

DeBesche

Coll.: *lu*

Dep U 326 A. 1966 9. 4000 ex Br Carlsson Varberg 662587

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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PROMEMORIA

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FÖRTROLIG

Ang. besök av överdirektör och fru von Dardel hos
statsminister Palme den 3 februari 1970.

Överdirektör och fru von Dardel hade genom mig begärt få träffa Statsministern med anledning av att 25 år nu gått sedan Raoul Wallenberg försvann i Budapest. De mottogs i dag av Statsministern.

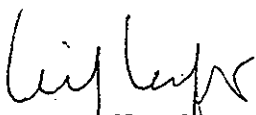
Överdirektör von Dardel frågade när den svenska regeringen kunde förväntas göra en ny framställning hos den sovjetiska regeringen. Även om familjen icke hade tillgång till allt bevismaterial, förfogade den dock över så mycken dokumentation att det stod alldeles klart att den sovjetiska regeringens påstående år 1957 att Raoul Wallenberg sannolikt avlidit år 1947 vore falskt. Herr von Dardel gjorde i detta sammanhang även några kritiska reflexioner över den svenska regeringens brist på vilja att driva ärendet med energi, i varje fall i slutet av 1940-talet och början av 1950-talet.

Statsminister Palme svarade med att hänvisa till svenska regeringens pressmeddelande den 1 oktober 1965. Han underströk att den svenska regeringen - och inte minst han själv - hade nedlagt utomordentligt stora ansträngningar i Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet. Det vore helt orealistiskt att tro att man skulle komma längre genom förnyade framställningar till den sovjetiska regeringen. Som framgick av pressmeddelandet,

från 1965, fortsatte Statsministern, följer regeringen frågan med stor uppmärksamhet. Ett 10-tal spår hade noga prövats sedan 1965, men intet hade framkommit som rimligen kunde läggas till grund för en ny demarche hos den sovjetiska regeringen.

Herr von Dardel underströk ånyo att det bevismaterial som förelåg entydigt visade på att Raoul Wallenberg varit i livet ännu på 1960-talet. Han hänvisade i detta sammanhang till professor Nanna Svartz' vittnesmål. Herr von Dardel vore för närvarande sysselsatt med att skriva en sammanfattning av familjens syn på ärendet. Han lovade att överlämna denna sammanfattning till Statsministern och utrikesdepartementet.

Statsministern förklarade avslutningsvis att uttalandet i pressmeddelandet den 1 oktober 1965 fortfarande står fast och att regeringen liksom hittills noggrant komme att pröva alla nya spår i ärendet.


L Leifland

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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PROMEMORIA *ā*

5.2.1970

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Eu^I



STRÄNGT FÖRTROLIG

Wallenberg-ärendet
(6 bil.)

Till denna promemoria fogas ytterligare ett antal dokument i Wallenberg-ärendet vilka f. utrikesministern Ö. Undén överlämnat till Kungl. Biblioteket och som K.B. i sin tur ställt till UD:s förfogande.

Leif Leifland
Leif Leifland

KUNGL. UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET

Strängt förtroligt.

P. M.

angående efterforskning av Raoul Wallenberg.

1945. 17 jan.

Envoyén Söderblom meddelar telegrafiskt, att W. påträffats vid Benczurgatan i Pest, samt att militärmyndigheterna vidtagit åtgärder till skydd för honom och hans egendom.

3 febr.

Bekräftar telegrammet i skr. nr. 55, varmed i översättning citeras den från Dekanosov mottagna noten.

8-14 febr.

Föreslår att W. får instruktioner att träda i förbindelse med Debreczen-regeringen.

15 febr.

Instruktioner till Moskva, att envoyén Danielsson bör taga kontakt med regeringen ifråga och att W. bör ansluta sig till sin chef.

24 febr.

Envoyén Reuterswärd i Bukarest meddelar, att ung-raren Paul Hilvert säger sig ha sett W. i Pest den 16 januari.

28 febr.

Bukarest telegraferar att, enligt uppgift av den via Debreczen ditkomna rödakorsdelegaten Paul Szeben, W. den 17 januari befunnit sig i Pest samt ämnade avresa med bil till en icke uppgiven destination.

8 mars

Departementet telegraferar till Moskva, att W. är "efterlängtd" och att man önskar veta när han beräknas kunna återvända.

8 mars

Kossuthradion förklarar, att alla tecken tyda på att W., vilken varit försvunnen sedan den 17 januari, blivit mördad av Gestapoagenter.

12 mars

Söderblom inberättar, att enligt vad Reuterswärd den 7 mars telegrafiskt meddelat Moskva, W. vore försvunnen

- sedan den 17 januari, då han uppgav sig ämna avresa i bil.
- 17 mars Under hänvisning till att motsägande rykten cirkulera, instrueras Söderblom att "energiskt begära besked" rörande var W. befinner sig.
- 19 mars Instruktion till Bukarest att av ungerska regeringen och andra informationskällor begära upplysningar.
- 27 mars Till Bukarest: har dit numera anlände Danielsson några nyheter? - Delgivet Moskva s.d.
- 28 mars Bukarest: inga nyheter.
- 26 mars Söderblom i skrivelse underrättat utrikeskommissariatet, att W. enligt meddelande från Bukarest varit försvunnen sedan den 17 januari, då han sade sig ämna avresa i bil (bekräftat med skr. 129 Moskva 26.3.)
- 14 april Söderblom telegraferar:
- Wallenberg, som var dödsdömd av pilkorsarna och tyskarna, smög på eget initiativ över till ryssarna, Så snart han anträffades fick jag officiell under rättelse. Därefter synes W. ha avrest med bil till Debreczen och befaras ha omkommit under resan. Olika teorier finnas: bilolycka (mycket sannolikt), rån-mord, bakhåll av pilkorsare etc. Jag fruktar att klarhet aldrig vinnes.
- (Danielsson med personal hade den 13 april kl. 11 anlänt till Moskva och rest vidare kl. 19).
- 19 april Söderblom föreslår, att ett brev från Jakob eller Marcus Wallenberg sändes till Madame Kollontay angående deras försvunne släkting. (Fru K. hade den 20 mars lovat söka påskynda efterforskningen av Budapest-svenskarna). Brev sänt 21 april.
- 19 april Söderblom framhåller i handbrev (Fallenius; ink.26 april), att han i vidlyftig korrespondens med utrikeskommissariatet rörande Budapest-svenskarna
- som senaste åtgärd understrukt, att alla upplysningar saknas om Wallenberg. Jag har emellertid ej ansett lämpligt att återkomma till saken i avvaktan på att Ni i Stockholm hinna samla och begrunda alla de upplysningar, som de hemvändande Budapest-svenskarna sitta inne med.
- Söderblom meddelar vidare, att amerikanske ambassaden i Moskva fått ett långt telegram i ärendet från Herschel Johnson i Stockholm, varpå torde ha svarats, att man ut-

ginge från att genom State Department en hänvändelse skett till USA:s representant i Ungern. Ambassaden ansåge i övrigt att något svårligen funnes att göra från amerikansk sida. Söderblom tillägger avslutningsvis:

Vad jag fruktar är, att ryssarna med bästa vilja i världen icke kunna skapa klarhet om vad som inträffat. För det första råder efter allt att döma stor oreda i Ungern. För det andra hava de truppförband, som stodo i Budapest i januari, nu säkerligen flyttat fram sina staber och kvarter till Wien. Vidare måste man tyvärr tänka sig möjligheten av att marskalk Tolbuchins högkvarter och underlydande staber i nuvarande stund svårligen kunna förmås ägna större uppmärksamhet åt ett ärendes av detta slag. Slutligen är det också tänkbart, att för den händelse Wallenberg råkat ut för en dödlig automobilolycka eller mördats under färden från Budapest österut, hans försvinnande i den rådande oredan, i den väldiga Budapest-drabningens närmaste etappområde, faktiskt skett spårlöst.

21 april

Söderblom erhåller "definitiv instruktion" (skärpande uttryck tillagt av utrikesminister Günther) att uppsöka Dekanosov och under åberopande av dennes meddelande den 17 januari (se ovan) hemställa, att ryska militära vederbörande, under vilkas skydd W. ställts, måtte anmodas verkställa noggrann undersökning rörande hans vidare öden.

25 april

Söderblom telegraferar, att han vid besök s.d. hos Dekanosov åter påmint om W., och att D. utlovat skyndsam undersökning.

26 april

Depesch härom (Moskva nr 181; ink. 11 maj). Söderblom framhåller, att han under de gångna månaderna vid upprepade tillfällen gjort påminnelser både skriftligen och muntligen, ehuru under senaste tiden direkt hänvändelse till Dekanosov ej varit möjlig på grund av dennes frånvaro. S. lämnade vid besöket ånyo för D. en redogörelse för den svenska aktionen till förmån för judarna i Budapest och betonade att W. vore en av dem som hade den huvudsakliga förtjänsten av att tusentals liv kunnat räddas. Fremhöll slutligen att W.

hade dödsdömd och förföljd av pilkorsmännen tagit sig över till den ryska sidan av fronten. Obestända rykten hade förports om att någon olycka drabbat honom, men några säkra uppgifter föreläge ej efter herr Dekanosovs meddelande av den 16 januari om hans anträffande. Helt naturligt väntade den Wallenbergska familjen och den svenska allmänheten med

- otålighet på att få underrättelser om Wallenbergs öde.
- 30 april Söderblom inberättar i handbrev (von Post; ink. 11 maj), att Marcus Wallenbergs brev anlänt till Moskva 27 april samt påföljande dag överlämnats till fru Kollontay, som därvid även fick en muntlig redogörelse för framställningen till Dekanosov. Söderblom tillägger:
- Med tanke på den något ovanliga formuleringen av den sista telegrafiska instruktion, som jag erhållit i detta ärende, anser jag det på sin plats understryka, att jag förordat démarcher hos ungerska regeringen och en personlig hänvändelse till fru Kollontay, alls icke för att befria denna beskickning från ett fortsatt bedrivande av ärendet utan fastmera för att medelst parallella ansträngningar genom andra kanaler söka er-nå bästa möjliga resultat. Som jag förut framhållit, är det tyvärr möjligt, att saken kan komma att förbli en olöst gåta.
- 19 maj Söderblom telegraferar, att han föregående dag bett Dekanosov om snart besked angående W.
- 23 maj Reuterswärd ombedes att till mosaiska församlingen i Budapest söka framföra en begäran från professor Ehrenpreis om upplysningar rörande W:s öde.
- 24 maj Depesch från Söderblom, nr 241, ink. 1 juni:
- Igår hade jag tillfälle notera ytterligare ett vittnesmål rörande omständigheterna i samband med legationssekreterare Wallenbergs försvinnande. Den ungerske professorn Szent, vilken har den svenska Budapest-beskickningen att tacka för sitt liv och väl känner dess medlemmar, berättade vid besök hos mig igår, att han anträffades av de ryska trupperna vid ungefär samma tid som Wallenberg. Professor Szent sammanträffade ej med Wallenberg bakom de ryska linjerna, men han hörde nyheten om Wallenbergs påträffande, och han förklarade, att man inom marskalk Malinovsky's högkvarter glatt sig åt att den förste svensken hittats.
- 29 maj Instruktion till Söderblom att låta militärattachén taga direkt kontakt med ryska militärmyndigheter. För kännedom upplyses att familjen enträget hemställt om efterforskningarnas fullföljande på alla tillgängliga vägar.
- 30 maj Till Moskva avsändas fyra under edlig förpliktelse avgivna förklaringar från medlemmar av och anställda vid beskickningen i Budapest, jämte en sammanfattande rapport av envoyén Danielsson.
- (Attachén Bergs relation av sina upplevelser den

13 - 15 februari torde beaktas. Sålunda uppgifterna sid.2 och 6, om W. såsom misstänkt för tyskt spionage; besöket 14.2. hos general Tjernysjev ("Csernisoff") i Pest; uppgiften, sid.3, att W. "spårlöst försvunnit från Pest redan den 17 januari"; den humanitära avdelningens arbete efter W:s försvinnande under ledning av Dr. Max Fleischmann, med biträde av hrr Hugo Wohl, Vilhelm Forgacs och Paul Heggedys, "alla tillhörande Wallenbergs högsta stab", samt dess senare avveckling; den till beskickningen anknutne greve Tolstoys förbindelser med ryssarna. Kunna upplysningar erhållas från någon av nämnda personer?)

7 juni

Söderblom anmäler telegrafiskt, att militärattachén gjort démarche, dock ej hur denna utfallit; remisskr. till von Post s.d. av dennes handbrev till överste Kempff inkom 26 juni, tillsammans med egen depesch från beskickningschefen. Démarchen, som verkställdes av majoren Bennedich den 5 juni, avvisades från försvarskommissariatets sida under framhållande att ärendet hörde under Narkomindel. Dock håller Bennedich "för icke alldeles otroligt att man ändock på den militära sidan gör en undersökning", och Söderblom delar hans uppfattning "att, ehuru försvarskommissariatet förklarar sig principiellt sakna kompetens i denna sak, den ovan relaterade framstötten möjligen kommer att rapporteras till högre ort".

27 juni

Överdirektör och fru von Dardel haft samtal med Söderblom i Stockholm. S.d. instruktion till t.f. chargé d'affaires Hägglöf att professor Szent-Györgyi måtte anmodas att efter sin återkomst till Ungern förmå regeringen att efterforska W.

30 juni

Hägglöf meddelar telegrafiskt, att Szent-Györgyi lovat upptaga frågan med ungerska regeringen. Bekräftande handbrev till Grafström 2 juli.

1 juli

Envoyén Westrup telegraferar från Bern, att absolut tillförlitlig sagesman i början av april i Budapest träffat en person som påstår sig ha sett W. Denne sades då frisk och välbehållen dölja sig i Pest under säker

~~under~~ säker förklädnad. Delgivet Moskva 2 juli. På förfrågan meddelar t.f. chargé d'affaires Bagge den 6 juli, att sagesmannen är schweizisk legationstjänsteman, känd som Danielsson och Unger och samarbetat med W., men är angelägen att hans namn ej citeras. Hans vederhäftighet ställes utom varje tvivel. Härtill fogar Bagge:

Antagandet om Pest bygger på uppgiften att Wallenberg begett sig dit och på sannolikheten att den ungerske interlokutören själv är från Pest. Denne är dock okänd av vår sagesman. Sammanträffandet var kort och helt tillfälligt. Vederbörande föreföll seriös och pålitlig och sade sig ofta ha träffat Wallenberg, vilken funnit säkerheten Versteck tills läget klarnat. Vår schweiziske sagesman antog härav att Wallenberg, värnad av andra neutralas öden, avsåg att söka förbindelse med anglosaxerna. Han föreslår att amerikanarna, såsom varande de rörligaste anmodas efterforska.

2 juli

Promemoria till härvarande amerikanske minister, innehållande uppgifterna från Moskva och Bukarest om W:s möte med ryssarna i Pest och förmodade avsikt att fara till Debreczen samt Szent-Györgyi uttalande 24 maj. Grafström den 9 juli underrättat Mr Ravndal vid amerikanska legationen om ryktet från Bern. Denne lovat efterforska.

6 juli

Handbrev Söderblom - Sahlin, inkommet 11 juli:

När jag häromdagen återvände till min post, medförde jag på fru von Dardels begäran förstörade fotografier tagna av legationssekreteraren Wallenberg i Budapest. Meningen var, att jag genom att ställa dessa fotografier till sovjetmyndigheternas förfogande skulle underlätta och påskynda efterforskningarna. Just som jag stod i begrepp att verkställa en démarche i utrikeskommissariatet, fick jag i förgår hemifrån telegrafiska underrättelser, som synas tyda på att Wallenberg rymt från de ryska officerare, som avdelats till hans skydd, för att dölja sig i Budapest under förklädnad. Visar sig detta vara riktigt, kommer jag i en mycket obehaglig situation. Jag har i sådant fall med all energi och med anlitande av alla tänkbara kanaler sökt påskynda efterforskningar av den försvunne svensken från de myndigheters sida, inför vilka han samtidigt i själva verket hållit sig dold. Kanske dyker han ett tre uppgång i Istanbul eller Bern och berättar sensationella historier för pressen. Med dessa rader ber jag Dig tänka Dig in i situationen och särskilt förbereda någon instruktion till mig om vad jag i en dylik eventualitet bör framföra till sovjetregeringen.

Det säger sig självt, att jag tills vidare ej överlämnar fotografierna eller eljest företager mig något i saken.

12 juli

Sahlin's svar:

Åberopande Ditt brev den 6 innevarande månad rörande Wallenberg ber jag få meddela, att de uppgifter, som vi över Bern erhållit om att han eventuellt fortfarande skulle finnas i livet, naturligtvis, som Du förstår, äro ytterligt osäkra. Skulle de dess bättre bekräftas, tror jag icke, att Du därigenom skulle kunna råka i en obehaglig situation. Det torde vara lätt för Dig att få

ryssarna att begripa, att de svenska myndigheterna icke på något sätt stå bakom Wallenbergs eventuella försök under denna tid att hålla sig dolda. Att vi med alla medel söka efterforska en försvunnen svensk är väl inte annat än fullständigt naturligt.

14 aug.

Söderblom replikerar med att framhålla ryssarnas mistro mot humanitär verksamhet som bedrivits inom områden behärskade av axelmakterna, samt tillägger:

Tills vidare förblir emellertid Wallenbergs försvinnande ett mysterium. Jag utgår ifrån, att, så länge vi ej få höra ytterligare från den schweiziska källan, det knappast kan vara lämpligt att ytterligare bedriva saken härifrån. Hoppet står nu till vad professor Szent Györgyi kan uträtta och till den utredning, som vår blivande beskickning i Budapest kan åstadkomma.

21 aug.

Ravndal svarar, rörande promemorian 2 juli, att State Department riktat flera förfrågningar till informationsorgan, vilka genast skulle låtit sig avhöra, om de haft något att inberätta. Därest upplysningar inflöte, skulle utrikesdepartementet omedelbart få del.

28 aug.

t.f.Chargé d'affaires von Gelsing telegraferar från Bern, att direktören för ungerska nationalbanken Takaczy, som vid tillfället vistades i Bern för förhandlingar, för hr Lauer i Mellaneuropeiska HandelsAB (det bolag, i vilket W. varit anställd) hade uppgivit, att W. vore vid liv, omhändertagen jämte alla sina anteckningar och handlingar av ryssarna, vilka avsåge att utnyttja ifrågavarande material vid processer mot komprometterade ungrare. Enligt Takaczy vore det lönlöst att företaga några officiella démarcher; eventuellt ingripande vore endast möjligt på privat väg. - Delgivet amerikanska ministern i promemoria 3 september; Söderblom med handbrev (von Post) 4 september.

25 sept.

Söderblom meddelar (hbr von Post, ink. 8 okt.), att amerikanska ambassaden i Moskva från Washington informrats om Takaczys utsago. Ambassaden hade ej heller denna gång gjort någon hänvändelse till ryssarna (jfr ovan under 19 april), vilket vederbörande ansåg lönlöst, utan i stället föreslagit, att State Department instruerade USA:s politiske representant i Budapest, Mr. Erhardt, att på

platsen söka inhämta de upplysningar som stode att vinna.

15 okt.

Vid besök i departementet (Engzell) uppgiva två ungerska judinnor, numera med svenskt medborgarskap, att W., då han senast syntes, varit tillsammans med sin chaufför, en ungersk jude vid namn Wilhelm Langfelder. - Enligt kanslisten von Mezey vore denne till yrket civilingenjör och hade gjort hjältemodiga insatser.

27 okt.

Delgivet amerikanske ministern med promemoria.

30.1.59

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sjöborgsutredningen

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Svensk
Moskva

Primo Ni bör överlämna note till MID av följande lydelse:

"I sin note till sovjetregeringen den 19 februari 1957 förbehöll sig svenska regeringen att till sovjetregeringens förfogande ställa det ytterligare material rörande legationssekreteraren Raoul Wallenberg, född den 4 augusti 1912, som av regeringen bedömdes vara av betydelse för fortsatta undersökningar i Sovjetunionen.

De svenska myndigheterna har fortsatt att noggrant pröva alla spår, som har avseende på Wallenbergs vistelse i Sovjetunionen. Därvid har till deras kännedom kommit ett flertal utsagor av från sovjetisk fångenskap återvända personer av innebörd, att Wallenberg efter år 1947 överförts till fängelset i Vladimir och där vistats i sjuk- och isoleringsavdelningen (Corpus II). Dessa av varandra oberoende utsagor har alla erhållits vid direkt kontakt mellan vederbörande och representanter för svenska myndigheter.

Svenska regeringen får anhålla, att sovjetregeringen företar en skyndsam undersökning i syfte att fastställa, om Wallenberg vistats i Vladimir-fängelset."

Secundo För information. Som framgår av texten har vi ställt frågan mycket konkret. Vi har därmed bl.a. syftat till att om möjligt undvika intrycket att man från svensk sida vill göra politik av saken. Läget är i stället att vi inför vissa utsagor som alla pekar åt Vladimir inte

anser oss kunna underlåta att av ryssarna begära en kontroll av
dessa *utryck*.

Cabinet

KOPIA
KUNGL SVENSKA
BESKICKNINGEN
ang. Raoul Wallenberg.

20
Måndagen den 6 mars 1959.
Nr. 187 2 bil.
Strikt förtroligt
MP 80

9/3 -59
Hör Nisser

10/3 Skömm. v. Lär. vidit

Till Hans Excellens Herr Ministern för Utrikes Ärendena.

I anslutning till beskickningens meddelande i särskild ordning får jag härmed värdeamt inberätta, att ambassadören Rodionov idag till mig överlämnat här i översättning bifogade note utgörande svar på ambassadens framställning den 9 nästlidne februari angående Raoul Wallenberg.

Efter att ha rekapitulerat den svenska hemställan om att man på rysk sida måtte söka verifiera vissa informationer, enligt vilka Wallenberg efter år 1947 skulle ha befunnit sig i fängelse i Vladimír, framhålls i ministeriets svar, att ryska regeringen i sitt memorandum den 6 februari 1957 framlagt alla de informationer ifråga om Wallenberg, som erhållits som ett resultat av noggrann och allsidig kontroll och som lett till slutsatsen att Wallenberg avled i juli 1947. I anslutning härtill uttalas, att den förnyade undersökning, som nu företagits på svenska regeringens önskan, icke bringat i dagen nya uppgifter i frågan och "har visat att de i ambassadens note omnämnda informationerna om Wallenbergs vistelse

i fängelse i Vladimir icke ha bekräftats".

Efter att ha genomläst noten förklarade jag mig komma att omedelbart vidarebefordra dess innehåll till svenska regeringen och förbehåll mig samtidigt att på grundval av eventuella nya instruktioner återkomma till frågan.

Rolf Sohlman

Översättning

Bil. till Besk:ens i Moskva
skr.nr. 187 den 6.3.59

Sovjetunionens Utrikes-
ministerium

Nr 20/Oss-Sjv

Sovjetunionens Utrikesministerium betygar svenska ambassaden sin aktning och har med anledning av ambassadens note den 9 februari d.å. Åran meddela följande.

I ambassadens note meddelas, att, enligt informationer från personer, som utreat från Sovjetunionen, svenske medborgaren R. Wallenberg efter År 1947 skulle ha befunnit sig i fångelse i Vladimir, och framföres den svenska regeringens Snaken, att en undersökning måtte företagas i syfte att verifiera dessa uppgifter.

I samband härmed har ministeriet Åran meddela, att i dess memorandum den 6 februari 1957 alla de informationer ifråga om R. Wallenberg framlades, som erhöles som resultat av noggrann och allsidig kontroll och som ledde till slutsatsen, att R. Wallenberg avled i juli År 1947. En förnyad undersökning, som företogs i enlighet med den svenska regeringens Snaken, har icke bringat i dagen några nya uppgifter i denna fråga och har visat, att de i ambassadens note omnämnda informationerna om R. Wallenbergs vistelse i fångelse i Vladimir icke ha bekräftats.

Moskva den 6 mars 1959

Till Svenska Ambassaden,
Moskva.

Koncept.

Leifland/BB

Ej använt.

FÖR BESVARANDE
AV EV. FRÅGOR
UNDER UTRIKESDEPT-
TID DEN 11.3.59. /Lfd

Boh Siegvald:

I anledning av den förfrågan om Wallenbergs-sakens
läge, som gjordes av hr - - - - - , vill jag gärna säga
följande.

Den 6 februari 1957 överlämnade som bekant sovje-
tiska regeringen till svenska regeringen ett memorandum,
i vilket förklarades, att av de sovjetiska myndigheterna
företagna utredningar den slutsatsen borde dragas, att
Raoul Wallenberg avlidit i ett fängelse i Moskva natten
till den 17 juli 1947. I vårt svar på det sovjetiska med-
delandet förbehöll vi oss att ställa till förfogande det
ytterligare material rörande Wallenberg, som bedömdes vara
av betydelse för fortsatta undersökningar i Sovjetunionen.
De svenska myndigheterna har också fortsatt sina efter-
forskningar i detta ärende och noggrant undersökt alla
spår, som framkommit.

Under dessa efterforskningar har till de svenska
myndigheterna kännedom kommit ~~ett flertal~~ ^{flera} utsagor av från
sovjetisk fångenskap återvända personer av innebörd, att
Wallenberg efter år 1947 överförts till ett fängelse i
Wladimir, cirka 20 mil öster om Moskva. Sedan dessa upp-
gifter ~~utlämnades av de nämnda personerna~~
på tillgängliga vägar ~~så~~ i görligaste mån kontrolleras,
riktades förra månaden en hemställan till den sovjetiska

regeringen, att denna måtte företaga en ~~ny~~ undersökning i syfte att fastställa om Wallenberg vistas i Wladimir fängelset.

Förra veckan överlämnades till beskickningen i Moskva det ^{ryska} ~~sovjetiska~~ svaret på denna framställning. I svaret heter det, att man på sovjetisk sida i sitt ovan nämnda memorandum den 6 februari 1957 framlagt alla de informationer rörande Wallenberg, som erhållits såsom resultat av noggrann och allsidig kontroll och som ledde fram till slutsatsen, att Wallenberg avled i juli år 1947.

En förnyad undersökning, som företagits i enlighet med den svenska regeringens önskan - heter det vidare i det sovjetiska svaret -, har icke bringat i dagen några nya uppgifter i denna fråga och har visat, att de i ambassadens note omnämnda informationerna om R. Wallenbergs vistelse i fängelset i Wladimir icke ha bekräftats.

~~I likasom när det gäller det sovjetiska svaret av den 6 februari 1957, är formuleringen i det nya svaret icke helt kategorisk.~~ De svenska myndigheterna kommer därför även i fortsättningen att lika noggrant som tidigare pröva alla existerande eller nya spår i Wallenberg-affären.

P.M.

1. Den 27 juni 1959 meddelade det sovjetiska utrikesministeriet beskickningen i Moskva i anledning av ett brev från fru von Dardel till Chrusjtjov, att den sovjetiska ståndpunkten i frågan framgår av det sovjetiska memorandum från februari 1957. Man hemställde att detta skulle framföras till fru von Dardel. Detta har skett.

2. Samtidigt, alltså den 27 juni, framförde det sovjetiska utrikesministeriet följande:

"I slutet av maj 1959 publicerade den svenska pressen artiklar, enligt vilka den svenske medborgaren Raoul Wallenberg ända till nu skulle ha befunnit sig i Sovjetunionen. I dessa artiklar hänvisade man till s.k. vittnen, som skulle ha sett Raoul Wallenberg efter år 1947. Det sovjetiska utrikesministeriet har i sitt memorandum den 6 februari 1957 - som resultat av en vidlyftig och fullständig utredning, vilken gjorts på begäran av den svenska regeringen - meddelat, att det var fastslaget att Raoul Wallenberg dog år 1947. De vittnesutsagor, till vilka den svenska pressen hänvisar, är fullständigt ogrundade."

Om detta har fru von Dardel icke underrättats.

3. Som svar härpå har ambassadör Sohlman den 18 juli framfört i avskrift närslutna meddelande till det sovjetiska utrikesministeriet.

Stockholm den 20 juli 1959.

KUNGL SVENSKA
AMBASSADEN
Washington

3.2.1970

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16.2.70 Leifland, ge
-hbr Leifland-Kollberg
-hbr Leifland-fru von Dardel,
Djursholm

Departementssekreteraren
Leif Leifland
STOCKHOLM



Friedrich J. Kollberg - 16/2
sf

Dokument rörande Raoul Wallenberg

Hbr de Besche - Leifland 12.9.69
(\$ bil.)

Hbr

Broder,

./.

Härmed får jag översända kopior av State Departments dokument rörande Raoul Wallenberg, översända med note verbale den 26 januari. Jag bifogar även en kopia av noten.

*Med vänligast hälsning
Din tillgivne*

P.B. Kollberg
P.B. Kollberg

He

Avskrift.

Meddelande till det sovjetiska utrikesministeriet.

Svenska utrikesdepartementet har mottagit sovjetiska utrikesministeriets till ambassadör Sohlman den 27 juni lämnade meddelande angående Raoul Wallenberg. Däri hänvisas till vissa i svensk press i maj månad publicerade uppgifter om Raoul Wallenbergs vistelse i Sovjetunionen, vilka förklaras vara helt gripna ur luften. Med anledning härav önskar utrikesdepartementet framhålla, att departementet den 28 maj till svar på frågor från pressen lämnade ett kort meddelande om den förfrågan, som gjordes av svenska ambassaden den 9 februari och det sovjetiska utrikesministeriets svar den 6 mars 1959. Departementet saknar anledning kommentera vad den svenska pressen därutöver publicerat i denna fråga. För att undvika missförstånd om arten av det material, som låg till grund för den svenska förfrågan anser departementet det emellertid nödvändigt att lämna följande mera preciserade uppgifter om vissa av de vittnesutsagor, som ingick i detta material.

1. Schweiziske medborgaren E. Brugger, född den 22.1. 1903, vilken under åren 1948-1958 vistades i sovjetiska fängelser, har uppgivit, att han i Vladimir-fängelsets corpus II vid månadsskiftet juli/avg. 1954 haft knackningsförbindelser med Raoul Wallenberg. Ett flertal andra från Sovjetunionen återvända fångar har bekräftat, att Brugger redan under fångenskapen talat om denna sin kontakt med Wallenberg.
2. En österrikisk medborgare, vilken under tiden 1945-1955 vistats i sovjetiska fängelser, har förklarat att han i början av år 1955 delat cell med Wallenberg i corpus II i Vladimir-fängelset. När österrikaren av vederbörande sovjetiske fängelseofficer uppmärksammats i Wallenbergs cell, hade han omedelbart bortförts ur den-

samma och därefter vid flera tillfällen anmodats förbinda sig icke yppa något om detta sammanträffande med svensken.

3. Två tyska medborgare, H.T.Mulle och G.Rehekampff, födda den 11.6.1917 och 19.6.1903, vilka under tiden 1950-1956 och 1945-1955 vistats i sovjetiska fängelser, har var för sig uppgivit, att de vid olika tillfällen av en och samme sovjetiske medfånge i Vladimir-fängelset erfarit, att Wallenberg vistades i corpus II i Vladimir-fängelset i början av 1950-talet. Denne sovjetiske medfånge har av ett stort antal återvända f.d. Vladimir-fångar betecknats som en trovärdig och tillförlitlig person.

Självfallet måste utrikesdepartementet fästa stor vikt vid utsagor av en så preciserad karaktär, vilka oberoende av varandra talar om att Wallenberg under vissa år på 1950-talet vistats i en viss avdelning av ett visst fängelse. Utrikesdepartementet anser icke, att det finns grund antaga, att dessa utsagor tillkommit i medvetet syfte att sprida lögnaktiga uppgifter. Det förefaller icke heller sannolikt, att samtliga utsagor skulle vara att tillskriva namnförväxlingar eller minnesfel. Detta är anledningen till att utrikesdepartementet ansett det nödvändigt att genom en förfrågan till det sovjetiska utrikesministeriet söka bringa klarhet i frågan om Wallenbergs öde.

Vad beträffar det i sovjetiska utrikesministeriets meddelande uttalade önskemålet om att svenska regeringen i framtiden måtte intaga en hållning i Wallenberg-ärendet, som icke kan utnyttjas i syfte att störa de svensk-sovjetiska förbindelserna, vill utrikesdepartementet endast framhålla, att svenska regeringens enda bevekelsegrund i denna fråga har varit och är att skapa klarhet om Raoul Wallenbergs öde. Om så sker kommer detta att avlägsna ett allvarligt irritationsmoment i de svensk-sovjetiska relationerna. I detta sammanhang önskar utrikesdepartementet erinra om att det sovjetiska utrikesministeriet i sitt memorandum den 6 februari 1957 icke uttalade sig mera bestämt om vad som hänt Wallenberg i Sovjetunionen än att säga, att på grund av vad som anförts i sagda memorandum den slutsatsen bör dragas, att Wallenberg avled i juli 1947.

Slutligen vill utrikesdepartementet bekräfta, att Raoul Wallenbergs moder, fru von Dardel, underrättats om innehållet i ministeriets meddelande den 27 juni 1959.

WFB
Box 35 No 8
Feb 28

WALLENBERG, RAOUL

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Stockholm

DMH-502

Distribution of true reading
only be special arrangement

Dated June 21, 1944

Rec'd 2:50 p.m.

(SECRET)

GROUP 5

Declassified following

11/17/69 as authorized by
ENR/500 (R.R. Hughes) P/H (AK)

Secretary of State

Washington text of this message must
be closely guarded.

CONTROL COPY

JUN 22 1944

US URGENT

2231, June 21, 1 p.m.

Please repeat to War Refugee Board as Legation's
number 31.

Mr. Boheman has informed me that Mr. Raoul Wallenberg
will be appointed an Attache to the Swedish Legation at
Budapest for the specific purpose of following and reporting
on situation with respect to persecution of Jews and
minorities. It is likewise intention of Foreign Office to
secure if possible an appointment as representative of other
Swedish Red Cross for Professor Maltet, a Swede who is
now teaching in University of Budapest. Professor Maltet
will not be connected with Swedish Legation but will co-
operate closely with Wallenberg (my 2069, June 9, 6 p.m.).
As Wallenberg's functions in Budapest will be purely of-
ficial and he has for time of appointment severed all busi-
ness connections, Boheman does not anticipate any trouble
in his securing the necessary visa. He said if the visa
is refused the Swedish Government will simply refuse in

turn

-2- #2231, June 21, 1 p.m. from Stockholm

turn to receive the Hungarian Charge d'Affaires. Mr. Boheman made it clear that Foreign Office and his government are disposed to cooperate as fully as possible in all humanitarian endeavors and the appointment of this Attache is undoubtedly an evidence of official Swedish desire to conform to the wishes expressed in Department's telegram 1010, May 25, 2 p.m.

Olsen and I are of opinion that War Refugee Board should be considering ways and means of implementing this action of Swedish Government particularly with respect to financial support it may be possible to arrange for any concrete rescue and relief progress which may be developed.

JOHNSON

WTD
EJH

DEPARTMENT

OF

STATE

MAE-910

Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (~~SECRET-W~~)

GROUP 5
Declassified following 11/17/69 as authorized by ENG/scan

Secretary of State,

Washington.

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

Stockholm

Dated June 29, 1944

Rec'd 6:35 a.m.

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

CONTROL COPY

2360, June 28, 9 p.m.

THIS IS NO. 40 FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

Reference is made to our No 31 for War Refugee Board (Legation's 2231, June 21, 4 PM) and our No. 39 for WRB (Legation's 2234, June 27, 11 PM, with respect to cooperation of Swedish Foreign Office in assigning an attache to its legation in Budapest for the purpose of furthering the relief and rescue of refugees.

We should emphasize that the Swedish Foreign Office in making this assignment feels that it has cooperated fully in lending all possible facilities for the furtherance of an American program. It is not likely, however, that it will provide the newly appointed attache with a concrete program; but instead will probably give him rather general instructions which will not be sufficiently specific to enable him to deal promptly and effectively with situations as they develop in Hungary. The newly designated attache, Raoul Wallenberg, feels however that he, in effect, is

WRB

-2- #2360, June 28, 9 p.m., from Stockholm

effect, is carrying out a humanitarian mission in behalf of the War Refugee Board. Consequently he would like full instructions as to the line of activities he is authorized to carry out and assurances of adequate financial support for these activities so that he will be in a position to develop fully all local possibilities. We are very favorably impressed with Wallenberg's ability to act intelligently and with discretion in carrying out any responsibilities that the WRB may delegate to him and urge strongly that appropriate instructions be forwarded as soon as possible. Arrangements have been made to communicate with him in Budapest through the Swedish Foreign Office and vice versa and it should be possible for us to keep currently informed on developments in Hungary.

JOHNSON

RR

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: The American Legation, Stockholm
TO: The Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: July 1, 1944
NUMBER: 2412 (SECTION ONE)

CONTROL COPY

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 5
Declassified following 11/17/69 as authorized by
214R/SCN(CPR) P/H (a) R

Boheman has advised me that information just received from Budapest concerning treatment of Jews is so terrible that it is hard to believe and that there are no words to qualify its description. He said that of the total number of Jews in Hungary originally not more than four hundred thousand remain now and these are mostly in Budapest. He also said that the others of whom there were well over six hundred thousand (this is a conservative estimate) have been either deported to Germany to uncertain destinations or killed. According to the evidence, these people are now being killed en masse by the Germans and large numbers are being taken to a place across the Hungarian frontier in Poland where there is an establishment at which gas is used for killing people. It is said by Boheman that these people of all ages, children, women and men, are transported to this isolated spot in box cars packed in like sardines and that upon arrival many are already dead. Those who have survived the trip are stripped naked, given a small square object which resembles a piece of soap and told that at the bath house they must bathe themselves. The "bath house" does in fact look like a big bathing establishment being a large building which has been built by the Germans. Into a large room with a total capacity of two thousand packed together closely

closely the victims are pushed. No regard is given to sex or age and all are completely naked. When the atmosphere of the hall has been heated by this mass of bodies a fine powder is let down over the whole area by opening a contraption in the ceiling. When the heated atmosphere comes in contact with this powder a poisonous gas is formed which kills all occupants of the room. Trucks then take out ~~xxxxxx~~ the bodies, and burning follows. Jews of Hungary have been successful in getting an appeal through to the King of Sweden and I am advised by Boheman that under the signature of the King a telegram has been sent through their Legation to Horthy appealing to him in Humanity's name to do what he can to stop this horrible massacre of a defenseless people and to save the lives of those who are left. It is not known by Boheman whether an opportunity to see Horthy to deliver this message will be given to the Swedish Minister at Budapest. The message will be delivered to the Foreign Office if he is not permitted to see the Regent and it will be published here as soon as the Government of Sweden has received confirmation of its delivery in any form.

JOHNSON

DCR:MPL
7/3/44

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: The American Legation, Stockholm
TO: The Secretary of State, Washington
DATE: July 1, 1944
NUMBER: 2412 (SECTION TWO)

GROUP 5

Declassified following

~~SECRET~~

*11/17/69 as authorized
by E. U. R. / Sean (PR High)
+ P. H. H. (A. L. R.)*

The Hungarian Jews, in spite of all their difficulties, have collected money to the equivalent of 2,000,000 Swedish crowns to be used in aiding the Jews and this has been turned over to the Swedish Legation in Budapest. Wallenberg who is going to the Swedish Legation at Budapest as an attache to handle refugee matters, was highly praised by Boheman who said that if our War Refugee Board could formulate some form of directive for him which the Foreign Office will be glad to transmit, it would be of great help to Wallenberg. There is no doubt in my mind as to the sincerity of Wallenberg's purpose because I have talked to him myself. I was told by Wallenberg that he wanted to be able to help effectively and to save lives and that he was not interested in going to Budapest merely to write reports to be sent to the Foreign Office. He himself is half Jewish, incidentally. I refer in this connection to my number 2360 dated June 28 (number 40 for the War Refugee Board) and to the suggested desirability of the formulation by WRB of some directives for Wallenberg at the earliest possible moment. My number 2271 dated June 23 is referred to also. Provided the source is not (repeat not) revealed there is no objection

-2-

jection on the part of Boheman to any publicity use we may desire to make of that portion of the foregoing which deals with the treatment of Jews in Hungary.

I have been advised by Boheman that he is now having copies made of the last reports from Budapest to which reference has been made above and that as soon as they are ready he will turn them over to me. Copies will be forwarded by air pouch and a summary will be given by cable.

JOHNSON

DOR:MPL
7/3/44

Published in "Foreign Relations of the
United States, 1944", Volume I, page 1088.

DEPARTMENT
OF

Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (SECRET W)

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

July 6, 1944
9 P.M.

2nd Ref. 70d, 70kl
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

GROUP 5

Declassified following

AMLEGATION

STOCKHOLM

1349 1349

The following War Refugee Board cable no. 42 is for Johnson
and Olsen.

For your information and guidance as well as Wallenberg's
in your discretion there is herewith repeated to you the sub-
stance of a message sent by the Board to Amlegation Bern: QUOTE
In view of consistent neutral press reports carrying Berlin and
Budapest datelines and other information to the effect that the
eight hundred thousand Jews in Hungary are being segregated in
ghettos and concentrated in camps, there seems little doubt
that the pattern heretofore set in Poland and repeated elsewhere
is again being followed. In an effort to develop means to fore-
stall the effectuation of the ultimate ends of such program,
that is mass-executions either before or after deportation, con-
sideration has been given to the advisability of requesting the
Swiss Government to address an inquiry on behalf of this Govern-
ment to appropriate authorities in Hungary asking them to state
their intentions with respect to the future treatment to be
accorded to Jews in ghettos and concentration camps and specifi-
cally whether they contemplate forced deportations to Poland
or elsewhere or the imposition of discriminatory reductions in
food rations, or the adoption other measures which like those
mentioned

CONTROL COPY

-2-

#1349, July 6, 9 ~~year~~, to Stockholm.

mentioned will be tantamount to mass-execution. At the same time, the Swiss government would be requested to remind the same authorities of the grave view that this Government takes with respect to the persecution of Jews and other minorities and of the determination of this Government to see to it that all those who share the responsibility for such acts are dealt with in accordance with the President's statement of March 24, 1944. Also at the same time the fact of this Government's request of the Swiss Government and the nature thereof would be given the widest possible publicity in Hungary through broadcasts in the Hungarian language and such other means as may be practicable UNQUOTE.

The reply received is in substance as follows: QUOTE A note requesting transmission of inquiry to Hungarian Government, as suggested, has been delivered to the Swiss Foreign Office. This note requests an indication of the intentions of Hungary as regards further treatment of Jews with special reference to forced deportations, discriminatory reductions of food rations or adoption of similar measures that amount to mass execution and reminding them of the grave view which the United States takes regarding persecution of Jews and other minorities and the United States' determination to punish those sharing the responsibility in accordance with the March 24 warning by the President.

-3- #1349, July 6, 9 p.m., to Stockholm.

President.

The Foreign Office has accepted the note as presented and will transmit verbatim as annex to the note to the authorities of Hungary. It has been agreed by the Swiss to report the date of the delivery of the note.

It is recommended that the foregoing be given no publicity pending receipt of information of delivery of the note by the Swiss to the Hungarians and that no mention of Swiss intermediary be made should publicity then appear to be advisable UNQUOTE.

Board expects verbatim text of note and date of Swiss action momentarily. You will be kept advised so that Wallenberg may be in a position at your discretion to note and report any reaction and take advantage thereof if circumstances favorable.

HULL
(GLEW)

WRB:MMV:KG
7/4/44

S/CR

NOE

SE

RE

CABLE TO MINISTER JOHNSON AT STOCKHOLM AND OLSEN

GROUP 5

Declassified following

~~SECRET~~

11/17/69 as Authorized
by EHR/ISCAN (P.R. Hughes)
PHG (a.s.k.)

For your information and guidance as well as Wallenberg's in your discretion there is herewith repeated to you the substance of a message sent by the Board to Amlegation Bern: QUOTE In view of consistent neutral press reports carrying Berlin and Budapest datelines and other information to the effect that the eight hundred thousand Jews in Hungary are being segregated in ghettos and concentrated in camps, there seems little doubt that the pattern heretofore set in Poland and repeated elsewhere is again being followed. In an effort to develop means to forestall the effectuation of the ultimate ends of such program, that is mass-executions either before or after deportation, consideration has been given to the advisability of requesting the Swiss Government to address an inquiry on behalf of this Government to appropriate authorities in Hungary asking them to state their intentions with respect to the future treatment to be accorded to Jews in ghettos and concentration camps and specifically whether they contemplate forced deportations to Poland or elsewhere or the imposition of discriminatory reductions in food rations, or the adoption other measures which like those mentioned will be tantamount to mass-execution. At the same time, the Swiss government would be requested to remind the same authorities of the grave view that this Government takes with respect to the persecution of Jews and other minorities and of the determination of this Government to see to it that all those who share the responsibility for such acts are dealt with in accordance with the President's statement of March 24, 1944. Also at the same time the fact of this Government's request of the Swiss Government and the nature thereof would be given the widest possible publicity in Hungary through broadcasts in the Hungarian language and such other means as may be practicable. UNQUOTE

The reply received is in substance as follows: QUOTE A note requesting transmission of inquiry to Hungarian Government, as suggested, has been delivered to the Swiss Foreign Office. This note requests an indication of the intentions of Hungary as regards further treatment of Jews with special reference to forced deportations, discriminatory reductions of food rations or adoption of similar measures that amount to mass execution and reminding them of the grave view which the United States takes regarding persecution of Jews and other minorities and the United States' determination to punish those sharing the responsibility in accordance with the March 24 warning by the President.

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It is recommended that the foregoing be given no publicity pending receipt of information of delivery of the note by the Swiss to the Hungarians and that no mention of Swiss intermediary be made should publicity then appear to be advisable. UNQUOTE

Board expects verbatim text of note and date of Swiss action momentarily. You will be kept advised so that Wallenberg may be in a position at your discretion to note and report any reaction and take advantage thereof if circumstances favorable.

THIS IS WRB STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 42

1:40 p.m.
July 3, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Stewart, Central Files, Cable Control Files

4.5.2.
LSLesser:als 7/1/44

TELEGRAM SENT

Declassified following group 5

TO BE SENT IN SECRET

War Refugee Board

AMLEGATION,

STOCKHOLM.

1353

The War Refugee Board cable 41 below is for Johnson and Olsen.

Bohm, Andersen and Polen Hjalper reports received. Reference your 2231, 2344 and 2360 of June 21, 27 and 28, your 31, 39 and 40 to War Refugee Board. While it is difficult to attempt precisely to outline program from here, the following general approach is suggested:

Since money and favorable post-war consideration may motivate action impeding, relaxing or slowing down tempo of persecution and facilitate escapes and concealments, it should be ascertained in what quarters such inducements may be effective. In this connection, contact should be established, at discretion, with appropriate persons mentioned in Department's 1246 of June 23 and such others as may become known. If circumstances warrant funds will be made available at neutral bank for post-war use or in part in local currency now, procured against blocked counter-value here or in neutral bank. For latter purpose local funds may be procurable from appropriate persons mentioned in Department's 1246 such as (6) in first group and such others as may become known. Whenever a concrete proposal based on financial arrangements of a substantial character or on favorable post-war consideration is broached, the matter should be referred to the Board for clearance, which will require evidence of effectiveness and good faith in the meantime. In order to care for less substantial transactions a fund of \$50,000 will be placed at Olsen's disposal which may be used in his discretion in addition to the fund already available to him for discretionary use.

The problem may be dealt with on various levels such as high official, low official and unofficial, central and local. In connection with unofficial channels an informed source suggests that ships and barges going down the Danube are generally empty and may afford a means of escape for a limited number of refugees in the guise of seamen or otherwise. Same source suggests that skippers can be approached on financial basis and crews through

so-called communist channels. Board is also advised that railroad line from Budapest to Mohacs, said to be about ten miles from partisan-controlled Yugoslav territory, might afford similar opportunities if contacts made with trainmen through what are termed communist channels. Board further advised that Transylvanian Unitarian Church, socialist and partisan groups may be in a position because of geographical situation and absence of real occupation to shelter refugees if they can reach that area. In addition, Board believes that Roman Catholic clergy and Nuncio may be helpful both in action and with advice.

Further in connection with lower official and unofficial channels the following list of persons, secured from same sources as list given in Department's 1246 may be useful: In or near Budapest: (a) Dezso Vilmanyi, said to be former official in the Police Headquarters in Budapest, in 1939 transferred to the Police Department in the Ministry of Interior, in charge of passport matters and to have granted many persons passports for consideration. Also said to have ingratiated himself with the Arrowcross Party and was counted among their fellow travelers by them, but that Jews could always count on his favors if they met his terms, in cash; (b) Zoltan Timko, said to be Chief Prosecutor, Superior Court of Hungary, a chauvinist and reactionary, but opposed to the Nazis. It is said that he can be depended on to help Jews of reactionary and financial-commercial background; (c) Colonel Denes Deak-Horvath, said to be wealthy, independent, and politically unaffiliated. It is said that he is Chairman of Barcs Farmers' Granary Cooperative, General Manager of Hungarian Food Supply Co. It is also said that since 1940, he has been one of the leaders of the action protecting Polish refugees in Hungary and that he was fined for violation of the anti-Jewish laws. He is also said to have close connections with certain members of the present Hungarian government through which he may render useful services to our cause, notably with Anthony Kunder, the present minister of commerce; (d) Rezso Koezeghy, said to be 49 years of age, a native of Hungary of German-Swabian descent, and a former official of the National Bank of Hungary who is now general manager of a textile and fur concern. Said to be trustworthy as assistant and go between and to have a student son in Switzerland. Said to have good contact with rank and file in government officers; (e) Dr. Jeno Bozoky, said to be 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.

With

With reference to high official channels exploration may be made of the possibility, suggested by pages 29 and following of Bohm's report, of evacuation of Jews and persons similarly situated belonging to specific groups such as (a) holders of Palestine certificates, (b) holders of visas for entry into neutral countries, (c) persons to whom the issuance of visas for entry into an American republic is authorized provided they appear personally therefor before a consular officer in a neutral country, (d) persons holding passports or consular documents issued in the names of American republics, or who are under the protection of a neutral country as indicated by Bohm at page 26, (e) women and children, (f) aged and infirm men, and (g) parents, husbands, wives, children, etc., of American citizens.

You should advise Wallenberg of the foregoing to the extent that you deem advisable and inform him that the same constitutes a general outline of a program which the Board believes can be pursued. While he cannot, of course, act as the Board's representative, nor purport to act in its name, he can, whenever advisable, indicate that as a Swede he is free to communicate with Stockholm where a representative of the Board is stationed. He may thus express his willingness to lay before the Board's representative specific proposals if in any particular case he should deem so doing to be advisable, or if by reason of the nature of the proposal Olsen's or the Board's approval is necessary. Wallenberg should have with him copies of the President's Statement of March 24, Department's 502 of March 24, the Statement of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Department's 1311 of July 1, the Statement of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Department's circular of June 28, and Archbishop Spellman's statement, Department's 1283 of June 29. These he might on proper occasions call to the attention of appropriate persons, expressing the view, having just come from outside German-controlled territory, that there is no question of American determination to see to it that those who share the guilt will be punished, but that helpful conduct now may result in more favorable consideration than actions heretofore might warrant.

Wallenberg should consult with the representative of the International Red Cross and impress upon him the urgent need of increasing Inter-cross representation in Hungary and intercession in an effort to secure permission to visit and inspect concentration camps, ghettos and other places of detention.

Wallenberg

Wallenberg might undertake also to see whether such permission might be granted him and his colleagues. To the extent that you deem it advisable you may call Wallenberg's attention to Bohm's suggestions so that he may undertake to determine their feasibility and whether they offer channels through which effective measures can be taken. Please express to the Foreign Office and to Wallenberg the Board's sincere appreciation for their wholehearted cooperation. The Board is aware of Sweden's great concern and active measures of assistance for the victims of Nazi persecution and is confident that through cooperation such as has been evidenced in this and other instances, further lives will be saved.

HULL

WRB:MMV:KG
7-4-44

NOE

SE

SWP

WR 100 100 100

In June 1944 Board Representative McClelland reported that there no longer remained any doubt that the majority of the Jewish population east of the Danube, especially in eastern, northern, and northeastern Hungary, had been deported to Poland. Figures received from various reliable independent sources indicated that at least 335,000 Jews had already been deported from Sub-Carpathian and Ruthenian areas, from Transylvania, and from the Tisz region; some 350,000 Jews remained in Budapest and environs.

Prior to the deportations there were said to have been two weeks to a month of brutal concentration, during which thousands of Jews were crowded together in primitive quarters without sufficient food, clothing, or water and without respect to health, sex, or age. Hungarian gendarmes were said to have carried out this action. The names of individuals in the Hungarian Government who were said to bear the major responsibility for these persecutions were also forwarded.^{1/}

Swedish Reports on Conditions in Hungary. Official reports on the situation in Hungary were not lacking. The Swedish Foreign Office, in particular, materially aided the development of the Board's program by constantly making available to Minister Johnson and Board Representative Olsen, in strict confidence, the substance of various official reports received from Swedish diplomatic personnel in Hungary. On June 17, 1944, for example, Minister Johnson relayed to the Board from Stockholm the principal features of a summary of conditions in Hungary prepared by the Swedish Foreign Office on the basis of information received from the Swedish Minister in Hungary. The substance of this official report substantiated word previously received concerning cruelty, torture, murders, and suicides.^{2/}

The Board later received from Stockholm a translation of a detailed memorandum furnished by the Swedish Foreign Office with respect to the discriminatory regulations that had been applied in Hungary to all Jews, whether Jewish or Christian by religion. (In this connection it was estimated that 35 percent of the Jews in Budapest were Christian.)

The Swedish memorandum stated unequivocally that the lives of the bulk of Hungarian Jews were in danger. Hungary was reported to have obtained permission from German authorities to

- 1/ Cable No. 4041 from Bern dated June 24, 1944, comprising document 173; see also Cable No. 4170 from Bern dated June 30, 1944.
- 2/ Cable No. 2187 from Stockholm dated June 17, 1944, comprising document 174.

retain 150,000 male Jews between the ages of 21 and 50 for compulsory military labor in the country's defense; the remaining 900,000 Jews were being transferred to German territory. This transfer was said to have gone on daily in sealed freight cars holding 70 persons each, without sanitary arrangements and with only whatever food each person carried. Estimates of the number of persons already sent to Germany in this manner varied between 20,000 and 100,000. The purpose of this transportation, it was stated, appeared to be partly to furnish labor for Germany and partly, in the case of children and the aged, to furnish hostages of a sort or protection against bombing if they were quartered near war industries.^{1/}

Shortly after transmitting the substance of this memorandum, Minister Johnson was advised by a spokesman of the Foreign Office that information later received from Budapest indicated the treatment of Jews was so terrible as to defy description. Of the total number of Jews in Hungary originally, it was estimated that not more than 400,000 remained and these were mostly in Budapest. The others - of whom there were conservatively well over 600,000 - were said to have been either deported to Germany or killed. Evidence reaching the Swedish Foreign Office supported previous reports that large numbers of Jews were being killed en masse by means of a gas chamber across the Hungarian frontier in Poland.^{2/}

The Swedish Legation in Budapest, acting through Attache Wallenberg and his limited staff, had attempted, in particular, to aid persons in Hungary having Swedish connections. Communication between the Swedish Legation and persons in Hungary holding protective papers issued by the Legation, however, became virtually impossible. Letters to such persons were returned as undeliverable. Only in rare instances could personal visits by the Legation's staff be undertaken, and these accomplished little. Letters and notes addressed to military officials or to the Hungarian Foreign Ministry by the Swedes were politely received, but replies were practically never forthcoming.

One example cited was the case of Jews holding Swedish passports. Hungarian authorities, instead of agreeing to leave such persons at liberty until they could proceed to Sweden, as was done in the case of other Swedish subjects, declared that after July 1, 1944, all alien Jews were to be interned. Oral inquiries addressed to the Hungarian Foreign Ministry elicited only vague replies. Vague replies were also received in connection with inquiries concerning the possibility of interning such persons in special camps to be maintained and administered by Sweden.^{3/}

1/ Dispatch No. 3593 from Stockholm dated June 26, 1944, comprising document 175.

2/ Cable No. 2412 from Stockholm dated July 1, 1944.

3/ Cables No. 2510 and 2511 from Stockholm, both dated July 7, 1944.

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

5 was Reg 130 - Pehle
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
July 12, 1944 AND RECORDS

Distribution of true
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arrangement. (S. S. M. W.)

6 p.m.

CONTROL COPY

GROUP 5
Declassified following 11/17/69 as Authorized

AMLEGATION,

STOCKHOLM

1364 *

The WAB cable 48 below is for Olsen.

It may be of the utmost importance to future program
of the Board to have available precise information concern-
ing location of Hungarian detention centers for Jews in-
cluding the place across the Hungarian frontier in Poland
referred to in Section 1 of your 2412 of July 1. Using all
channels available to you including Wallenberg, please se-
cure such information and transmit it to the Board as promptly
as possible.

HULL
(GLW)

WAB:MMV:OMH
7/8/44

NOE

EE

S/CR

~~SECRET~~

CABLE TO MINISTER JOHNSON, STOCKHOLM FOR OLSEN

It may be of the utmost importance to future program of the Board to have available precise information concerning location of Hungarian detention centers for Jews including the place across the Hungarian frontier in Poland referred to in Section 1 of your 2412 of July 1. Using all channels available to you including Wallenberg, please secure such information and transmit it to the Board as promptly as possible.

This is WAB Stockholm Cable No. 48.

July 7, 1944
12:30 p.m.

L. S. L.
LSLesser:als 7/7/44

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

FMH-665

Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (~~SECRET~~)

Stockholm

Dated July 25, 1944

Rec'd 12 a.m.

GROUP 5

Declassified following

11/17/69 cis
authorized by E. R. Can (P. R. Hughes)
Secretary of State,

Washington.

X
2779, July 25, 11 p.m. (SECTION ONE)

Following information has been received indirectly
from Wallenberg in Budapest. This is number 594 WRB.

(One) Prospects appear favorable for evacuation
to Sweden of 650 Jews in Hungary who possess Swedish
papers of one kind or other. Both Hungarians and
Germans are reported to have expressed willingness
in principle to let this group leave for Sweden but
problem remains of securing German transit permits
and transportation to Sweden. Local circles appear
optimistic on these points. There were between sixty
and seventy of foregoing group who have been deported
and so far efforts have been unsuccessful in determining
their whereabouts. Swedish Foreign Office is being
requested by local Mosaic community to press German
Government regarding these missing Jews.

(Two) Prospects also appear favorable for
evacuation

2779

-2- #2779, July 25, 11 p.m. (SECTION ONE) from Stockholm

evacuation to Sweden of 200 Jewish children under ten years old. Both Hungarian and German authorities are reported to have assented to offer of local Mosaic community to take these children in Sweden. Transportation details not worked out as yet.

(Three) Wallenberg reports deportation of Jews from Hungary has stopped for time being but situation is still tense and further deportations may be expected.

JOHNSON

BB

RR

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

BAS-663

Distrubtion of true
reading only by special
arrangement (SECRET W)

Stockholm

Dated July 25, 1944

Rec'd 11:47 p.m.

GROUP 5

Declassified following 11/19/69

Secretary of State,

Washington.

2779, July 25, 11 p.m. (SECTION TWO)

(Four) Wallenberg believes that considerable assistance and protection could be rendered by organizing refugee camps under protection of Swedish Legation. He suggests that he experiment with the idea by proposing locally a camp for 1000 people. He believes that the authorities would permit this, even though they have rejected somewhat similar proposals of the International Red Cross. He inquires whether financial support would be supplied for such a plan, were it accepted by the Hungarians and what his basis of selecting refugees should be.

(Five) Wallenberg reports that he rented a 16 room office which, because of its extraterritorial nature, has given him the opportunity of providing asylum for several prominent Hungarian rabbis and religious leaders. He also reports that he expects to be back in Stockholm for a few days at end of month.

(End message)

JOHNSON

WSB

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OFFICE OF LEGAL ATTACHMENT
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF

Wm. R. B. 124
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

War Refugee Board

Declassified following 11/17/90 as authorized by E.O. 12958 (P.R. Hughes)

1944 AUG 1 PM 4 28

TO BE SENT IN SECRET ~~W~~

ALLEGATION,

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS
(LIAISON)

CONTROL COPY

No security clearance is required for this message must be closely guarded.

STOCKHOLM

1503

The following for Olsen refers to Department's 1363 of

July 10 and is WRB 61.

There follows for your guidance and for transmission to Wallenberg in your discretion the substance of a message from Amembassy Ankara:

QUOTE There is now in active operation an organized underground movement for transportation of refugees across the border from Hungary into Rumania. No figures regarding the actual number who have crossed into Rumania by this method are available for obvious reasons, but we are reliably informed that 600 to 700 refugees from Hungary are now in Bucharest. In addition, refugees from Hungary estimated to number 700 to 800 are now hiding in frontier towns.

After the arrival of these refugees in Rumania, Baron von Killinger, German Minister to Rumania, brought pressure to bear on the Rumanian Government to enact a decree to the effect that anyone escaping across the Rumanian border would be executed by the Rumanians forthwith. This decree was enacted and actually published in Rumania.

authored 1343
see

#1003, July 23, midn. 10, to Stockholm

~~TO BE SENT IN SECRET "W"~~

- 2 -

Rumania.

We are informed that the Rumanian Government has not enforced the decree but is requesting the Jewish organizations in Rumania to arrange for the evacuation of the refugees from Hungary at the earliest possible moment.

The Rumanian Government is reported not to be interfering at the present time with the escape of refugees from Hungary into Rumania in the manner referred to above. From my observations here, this escape route, while fraught with dangers, offers at the moment the best means of evacuation of appreciable numbers of refugees from Hungary. The requisites for the utilization of this route are: One, carefully chosen personnel; two, tacit acquiescence of Rumanians, and three funds for the documentation, feeding and clothing of the refugees and the subsidizing of INNERQUOTE agents END OF INNERQUOTE. UNQUOTE

SMITH, WS
Acting
(GLE)

WRB:MMV:OMH
7/23/44

NOE

SE

NE

S/CR

get 12/12
undone
CABLE TO MINISTER JOHNSON AT STOCKHOLM AND CLERK

Reference Department's _____ of _____, WRE's 47.

There follows for your guidance and for transmission to Hallenberg in your discretion the substance of a message from Embassy Ankara:

QUOTE There is now in active operation an organized underground movement for transportation of refugees across the border from Hungary into Rumania. No figures regarding the actual number who have crossed into Rumania by this method are available for obvious reasons, but we are reliably informed that 600 to 700 refugees from Hungary are now in Bucharest. In addition, refugees from Hungary estimated to number 700 to 800 are now hiding in frontier towns.

After the arrival of these refugees in Rumania, Baron von Killinger, German Minister to Rumania, brought pressure to bear on the Rumanian Government to enact a decree to the effect that anyone escaping across the Rumanian border would be executed by the Rumanians forthwith. This decree was enacted and actually published in Rumania.

We are informed that the Rumanian Government has not enforced the decree but is requesting the Jewish organizations in Rumania to arrange for the evacuation of the refugees from Hungary at the earliest possible moment.

The Rumanian Government is reported not to be interfering at the present time with the escape of refugees from Hungary into Rumania in the manner referred to above. From my observations here, this escape route, while fraught with dangers, offers at the moment the best means of evacuation of appreciable numbers of refugees from Hungary. The requisites for the utilization of this route are: One, carefully chosen personnel; two, tacit acquiescence of Rumanians, and three funds for the documentation, feeding and clothing of the refugees and the subsidizing of INNER-QUOTE agents END OF INNERQUOTE. UNQUOTE

THIS IS WRE STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. _____

1:20 p.m.
July 27, 1944

Miss Chauncey (For the Sec'y), Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Stewart, Central Files, Cable Control Files

L.S.L.
LSLesser:tmh 7-26-44

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

August 3, 1944

Distribution of this
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arrangement.

GROUP 5

1944 AUG 5 AM 10 27

Declassified following 11/17/69 as authorized by

AMLEGATION.

STOCKHOLM
1551

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS
(LIAISON)

CONTROL COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
For security reasons the
text of this message must
be classified as

The following War Refugee Board cable 66 is for Olsen.

1. Refer Department's 1246 of June 23, WRB's 30, penultimate paragraph. Alfred Halasz, Budapest, said to be secretary general of printers' union, suggested by Ignatz Schultz whose name should be used.
2. Express Board's appreciation to Wallenberg for achievements mentioned in your 2779 of July 25, to WRB number 694. Would appreciate estimate of cost of operating suggested experimental camp as well as your views as to the extent to which it might be financed without supplying free foreign exchange to the enemy. Need of protection would appear to be proper basis of selection.
3. Refer your 2396 of June 30 incorporating your 12 to Lisbon of same date. Members of same family have arrived in Switzerland and Amlegation Bern states:

QUOTE From a reliable source it is stated that the Jewish director of Akonassau I U, one Wilhelm Bielitz, organized the departure of these persons and is now trying to come here himself. UNQUOTE

Wallenberg may find it advantageous to contact him.

WRB:MMV:KG
8/3/44

NOE

SECRETARIUS
(acting)
(11)

SE S/OR

~~SECRET~~
CABLE TO MINISTER JOHNSON AT STOCKHOLM AND OLSEN

1. Refer Department's 1246 of June 23, WEB's 30, penultimate paragraph. Alfred Halasz, Budapest, said to be secretary general of printers' union, suggested by Ignatz Schultz whose name should be used.

2. Express Board's appreciation to Wallenberg for achievements mentioned in your 2779 of July 25, to WEB number 594. Would appreciate estimate of cost of operating suggested experimental camp as well as your views as to the extent to which it might be financed without supplying free foreign exchange to the enemy. Need of protection would appear to be proper basis of selection.

3. Refer your 2396 of June 30 incorporating your 12 to Lisbon of same date. Members of same family have arrived in Switzerland and Amlegation Bern states:

QUOTE From a reliable source it is stated that the Jewish director of Akowsasany I U, one Wilhelm Bielitz, organized the departure of these persons and is now trying to come here himself. UNQUOTE

Wallenberg may find it advantageous to contact him.

THIS IS WEB STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. _____

66

2:30 p.m.
August 2, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, McCormack, Cable Control Files

LS¹esser:tmh 7-31-44

X-S-L

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

GROUP 5

Declassified following

FBM-469 ~~EU-R~~ scan (P.R. Hughes) Stockholm

Distribution of true reading only by special arrangement. (SECRET-W) Dated August 7, 1944

Rec'd 10:57 p.m.

CONTROL COPY

Secretary of State,

Washington.

2993, August 7, 10 p.m.

THIS IS 64 FOR WRB IN REPLY TO WRB 59.

Following is paraphrase of note delivered to Swedish Foreign Office within past week by local Hungarian Legation. It sets forth what is represented to be new basis of treatment of Jews by Hungarian Government. Department's 1486 July 27, midnight.

Jewish deportations have been stopped until further notice.

Based on request of Swedish Red Cross, WRB and Palestine Immigration Committee, Hungarian Government agrees to authorize emigration of certain groups of Jews to Sweden, Switzerland, Palestine and other countries.

Jews may emigrate to Sweden in cases where Swedish King has authorized Swedish citizenship. Other groups may emigrate to Sweden if they have relatives or long standing business

-2- #2993, August 7, 10 p.m., from Stockholm

standing business connections here.

Others may emigrate to Palestine through facilities of WRB and Swiss Legation if they have immigration certificate to Palestine issued by British authorities.

Intercross will be permitted to send children under 10 years to Palestine and also to engage in relief activities for Jews interned in Hungary. It is also authorized to send gift parcels to all Jews interned in Hungary.

Following relaxations in treatment of Jews have already been decreed.

(A) All Jews who were baptised prior to August, 1941, will be permitted to remain in Hungary but will be isolated.

(B) Under authority of Regent to grant exceptional treatment he has made following exemptions from Jewish decrees:

One. All who are living in mixed marriages.

Two. Those who were awarded golden star for bravery during first world war.

Three. Those who have won other types of special recognition.

It was

-3- #2993, August 7, 10 p.m., from Stockholm

It was further ordered that future deportees for labor service will have right of supervision by Hungarian Red Cross representatives in order to avoid further charges of brutality. END OF PARAPHRASE.

Swedish Foreign Office advises program scheduled for August one of interning and/or deporting alien Jews has been cancelled after strong approaches by Swedish and Swiss Legations in Budapest.

Swedish Foreign Office unable to confirm assurances given Cardinal Seredi by Hungarian Government as reported in WRB 63 (Department's 1526, August 1) but will make inquiries.

Reply to paragraph two of WRB 66 (Department's 1551 of August 4, 1 p.m.) is deferred until Swedish Foreign Office can check its information that Hungarian Jews in Hungary turned over to Swedish Legation in Budapest the equivalent in local currency of two million Swedish kronor.

We are informed by Rabbi Ehhrenpreis that Germans refused to give Wallenberg visa for temporary return to Stockholm.

JOHNSON

WTD EH

DEPARTMENT
OF STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

Distribution of true
reading of by special
arrangement. DEPARTMENT OF STATE August 12, 1944
DIVISION OF

4 p.m.

~~SECRET~~

CONTROL COPY

1944 AUG 15 AM 10 29

GROUP 5
Declassified following 11/17/69 as authorized by E4R/SCD (R. Hughes)
AMLEGATION.

COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS
(LIAISON)

STOCKHOLM.

1606x

The following for Johnson and Olson is WRE 72.

1. In addition to Hungarian offers reported in Department's 1501 of July 20, 1498 of July 27, 1526 of July 31, and 1572 of August 7, to you, Department and Board received information from various sources regarding changed attitude of Hungarian Government with versions widely differing.

Principal uncertainties concern following points:

Have deportations been definitely stopped for all categories or only suspended, and if so, for how long and for what categories?

To what extent will Jews in Hungary be permitted and in fact enabled to procure food and other necessities through ordinary commercial channels and aside from Intercross action?

To what extent is it possible to expect that stoppage of deportations and other forms of actual danger to life would continue even in the absence of actual sizeable emigration of Jews from Hungary during hostilities?

To what extent is emigration to countries other than Palestine permitted to Jews over ten years of age?

Is there a way to conduct emigration in such a way as

to

~~SECRET~~ #11

-2-#1306, August 12, 4 p.m., to Stockholm

to prevent breaking up of families, with children under ten separated from parents?

To what extent, in view of internal situation in Hungary, is it possible to count on Hungarian promises being made effective and continuing up to the termination of hostilities?

It would be deeply appreciated if Wallenberg could clarify all above points for guidance of Department and Board.

2. Leaving it to Wallenberg's discretion to continue activities outlined in Department's 1353 of July 7, it appears here that main emphasis should be placed now on inducing appropriate Hungarian circles to maintain and strengthen the newly reported relaxation of Jewish regime in Hungary and to apply such relaxation to all Jews in Hungary without exception.

3. Please advise Department and Board as soon as possible of answers to any of above questions.

STETINIUS
ACTING
(GLW)

WRB:MMV:KG
8/11/44

S/OR

NCE

SE

CABLE TO MINISTER JOHNSON AND OLSEN, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

1. In addition to Hungarian offers reported in Department's 1501 of July 28, 1486 of July 27, 1526 of July 31, and 1572 of August 7, to you, Department and Board received information from various sources regarding changed attitude of Hungarian Government with versions widely differing. Principal uncertainties concern following points:

Have deportations been definitely stopped for all categories or only suspended, and if so, for how long and for what categories?

To what extent will Jews in Hungary be permitted and in fact enabled to procure food and other necessities through ordinary, commercial channels and aside from Intercross action?

To what extent is it possible to expect that stoppage of deportations and other forms of actual danger to life would continue even in the absence of actual sizeable emigration of Jews from Hungary during hostilities?

To what extent is emigration to countries other than Palestine permitted to Jews over ten years of age?

Is there a way to conduct emigration in such a way as to prevent breaking up of families, with children under ten separated from parents?

To what extent, in view of internal situation in Hungary, is it possible to count on Hungarian promises being made effective and continuing up to the termination of hostilities?

It would be deeply appreciated if Wallenberg could clarify all above points for guidance of Department and Board.

2. Leaving it to Wallenberg's discretion to continue activities outlined in Department's 1353 of July 7, it appears here that main emphasis should be placed now on inducing appropriate Hungarian circles to maintain and strengthen the newly reported relaxation of Jewish regime in Hungary and to apply such relaxation to all Jews in Hungary without exception.

3. Please advise Department and Board as soon as possible of answers to any of above questions.

THIS IS WRB CABLE TO STOCKHOLM NO. 72

9:10 a.m.
August 11, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mann, Mannon, McCormack, Cable Control Files

BAKzin:tmh 8-10-44

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

BAS-431

Stockholm

Distribution of true
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arrangement. (SECRET-W)

Dated September 22, 1944

Rec'd 3:20 p.m.

GROUP 5
Declassified following 11/17/69 as authorized
by E.H. R. Scanlon, C.E. P. Hughes,
Secretary of State, & P.H. (A.H.K.)

Secretary of State,

Washington.

CONTROL COPY

3811, September 22, Noon. (SECTION ONE OF TWO)

Wallenberg's activities in Hungary, the present

situation, and the use of the funds placed at his disposal by Olsen are summarized by the following. The report was forwarded through the Swedish Foreign Office. Our number 82 for War Refugee Board. Of the sixty thousand kronor placed at Wallenberg's disposal, less than three thousand kronor have been expended by him thus far, since he also had available certain funds placed at his disposal by local Hungarian Jews. It was found impracticable in the beginning to inaugurate any large scale relief actions but to concentrate instead on the task of bringing as many of the Jews as possible under Swedish protection. Over five thousand persons have now been extended such protection out of nine thousand applications received. As of the present moment, however, the number of people still possessing the thinnest thread of eligibility for Swedish protection has narrowed

CONFIDENTIAL

For security reasons the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.

11/17/69

AM 11 11

-2- #5811, September 22, Noon from Stockholm

has narrowed considerably and attention is beginning to be focused on relief activities. Consequently the remaining part of the sixty thousand kronor will be used to purchase foodstuffs and to distribute local currency to needy cases. It might be mentioned incidentally the funds transferred to Wallenberg were concluded under arrangements which provided exceptionally favorable pengo rates but at the same time had no possible benefit for Axis interests.

In view of the status of funds already supplied, however, Wallenberg has no immediate need for further funds which could be supplied either from the balance on hand resulting from WRB number 41 (Department's 1353 of July 7, 7 p.m.) or funds more recently made available pursuant to WRB 83 (Department's 1795 of September 8, 4 p.m.) Foreign Office and Wallenberg have been advised that further funds are available to carry out whatever rescue or relief programs appear feasible.

JOHNSON

HTM

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

KD-418

Distribution of true
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arrangement. (~~SECRET~~W)

Stockholm

Dated September 22, 1944

Rec'd 2:35 p.m.

GROUP 5

Declassified following 11/17/69 as authorized by EUR/SCAN (PR Hughes)
+ P/H (AER)
Secretary of State,
Washington.

3811, September 22, Noon, (SECTION TWO).

Officially deportations have stopped although the
Germans still raid concentration camps in rural districts
and take away small groups. The Jews in Budapest appear
reasonably safe, at least for the time being. Jewish
food rations are limited but it is reported that Jews in
general are not suffering from hunger since they are able
to obtain necessities on the Black Market.

Concentration camps for Jews still existing in Hun-
gary are listed at the following locations: Kistarcsa,
Okormezo, Sarvar, Kokod, Hollohaza, Forrocs, Beroc,
Csornely Volgy, Hidas and Fuzerkomlos.

Wallenbork states that the Hungarian officials have
been fairly receptive to his approaches for more lenience
in the treatment of Jews and he has been successful in
releasing approximately 500 from all anti-Jewish measures.
These benefits are being extended as rapidly as possible

to those

-2- #3811, September 22, Noon, (SECTION TWO), from
Stockholm

to those having Swedish protection of one kind or
another.

The previous program of constructing a camp under
Swedish protection for approximately 3,500 Jews was
not carried out due to the fact that this particular
group is now fairly well protected.

JOHNSON

JT

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

October 2, 1944

5 p.m.

HM

Distribution of true
retransmission copy by special
arrangement.

PM 4 43

AMERIGATION

GROUP 5

Declassified following

11/17/69

STOCKHOLM

1978

The following for U.S. is URB 94.

CONFIDENTIAL
For security reasons the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.

There follow the names of persons who have been the contact
men in Hungary and Slovakia for the Swiss representative of
the organization that Wolbe represents in Stockholm. Please
request Wallenberg, if feasible, to ascertain whether they
have any programs which he can facilitate. If they need any
funds for any projects which give any reasonable promise of
success, you may, in your discretion, make funds available to
them. If their requirements for any such projects exceed the
amount you have available for such purposes, please advise the
Board.

The names are: In Budapest: Charles Roth; Sch. B. Frey;
and Dr. Reiner. In Bratislava: Rabbi Samuel David Ungar;
Berthold Dornbaum; and M. S. Weissman.

HULL
(GLW)

LEB:KRV:AG
10/2/44

CONTROL COPY

CABLE TO MINISTER JOHNSON AT STOCKHOLM FOR OLSEN

There follow the names of persons who have been the contact men in Hungary and Slovakia for the Swiss representative of the organization that Wolbe represents in Stockholm. Please request Wallenberg, if feasible, to ascertain whether they have any programs which he can facilitate. If they need any funds for any projects which give any reasonable promise of success, you may, in your discretion, make funds available to them. If their requirements for any such projects exceed the amount you have available for such purposes, please advise the Board.

The names are: In Budapest: Charles Roth; Sch. B. Frey; and Dr. Reiner. In Bratislava: Rabbi Samuel David Ungar; Berthold Donnabaum; and H. B. Weissman.

THIS IS WRB STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 94.

9:45 a.m.
October 2, 1944

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y) Abrahamson, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Laughlin, Lesser, Mannon, McCormack, Cable Control Files

LSLesser:tmh 9-30-44 T. S. L.

See 6443
9/28 Donn

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

FMH-614
Distirubution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (SECRET W)

Stockholm

Dated September 26, 1944

Rec'd 3:54 p.m.

GROUP 5
Declassified following 11/17/90 authorized by EHR/PCan (P. R. Hughes)
Secretary of State, P/H (a MK)

Washington.

3884, September 26, 5 p.m.

This is our No. 85 for the WRB.

A supplemental report just received by the Swedish Foreign Office from its Legation in Budapest indicates that wallenberg has made extensive arrangements to accumulate food supplies for needy Jewish groups, particularly children. On the basis of wallenberg's request for funds, Olsen is transferring to him, under appropriate arrangements, 200,000 Swedish kroner out of the funds transferred under WRB cable No. 83 of September 8 (Department's 1795).

JOHNSON

JMS NPL

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Per security reasons, the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
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COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

HM-470

Stockholm

Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement.

Dated October 14, 1944

Rec'd. 7:59 p.m.

Declassified following

GROUP 5
11/17/69 as

Secretary of State

*Auth'z of Luf U-2/scan (R.P. Hughes)
P/N (C) (K)*

Washington

CONTROL COPY

4186, October 14, 9 p.m.

THIS IS OUR NO. 92 FOR WRB.

Wallenberg is being instructed by the Swedish
FOROFF to obtain any available information regarding
the persons mentioned in last paragraph of WRB cable
No. 94 and to extend all possible assistance to them
as requested in WRB cable 101. FOROFF was not sanguine
that any positive result would follow as the only
Swedish Government representative in Slovakia is an
honorary consul and there are no cipher or pouch
communications with him.

Furthermore, Wallenberg is technically able to
conduct operations in Hungary. FOROFF assumed he had
all the funds he could use under present circumstances
but would check this aspect with him.

EEC

RECEIVED OCT 14 1944

RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Ward *Bl. P. Pele*
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

1944 NOV 1 Stockholm

DCG-449

Distribution of true
reading only by special Dated October 30, 1944
arrangement. (Special W. L. CHS
GROUP 5) Received 2:06 a.m.

Declassified following 11/17/69

(LIAISON)

As authorized by Z. R. / Scan P. R. Hughes
Secretary of State, P/H (C. S. R.)

CONTROL COPY

Washington.

4416, October 30, 5 p.m.

Two reports dated October 12 and 22 have now
been received from Wallenberg in Budapest. This
is our No. 99 for War Refugee Board.

First report reflected considerable optimism
as to local situation with respect to Jews. While
transport of Jews for construction of defense
fortifications had been rather extensive, it appeared
that this program was carried out comparatively
humanely. Jews with Swedish protection were being
released from internment and labor camps and the
German Legation had promised that this group would
be given special treatment. Wallenberg's principal
activities included the following.

(a) The moving of Jews with Swedish protection
to non-Jewish homes.

(b) Developing with the Red Cross preliminary
plans for opening a hospital for the Jews.

(c) Setting up

CONFIDENTIAL
For security reasons the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.

-2-#4416, October 30, 5 p.m. from Stockholm.

(c) Setting up quarters in Zagreb, with the assistance of the Swedish Consul there, for the purchase of needed supplies; so far 300 pairs of shoes had been purchased.

(d) In collaboration with the Red Cross the international Red Cross, the Zionist Organization and the Jewish Council, developing a program of sending parcels to Hungarian Jews in Germany. This is under way.

(e) Working out a plan for the importation (?) of paper clothes and old clothing. This was considered urgent.

The report of October 22 reported extremely unfavorable developments. The new government ordered all Jews to labor on defense works and cancelled all special privileges for any groups previously exempted. All men between 16 and 60 and women between 16 and 40 were ordered to labor battalions. All Jews who previously enjoyed one type of exception or another were ordered to move back into Jewish quarters within six hours, but this order was partially cancelled treatment of the Jews by the Gestapo and Hungarian MAFCS became very severe, and a few thousand were murdered, mostly in labor camps.

The Jewish staff

-3-#4416, October 30, 5 p.m. from Stockholm.

The Jewish staff employed by Wallenberg in relief activities completely disappeared on October 17 together with his staff car. The next day he went around on a bicycle locating them in hiding places, bringing them to safer localities, and carrying them food. He now has found all but ten. He then worked out with Hungarian Foreign Minister and is now carrying out program of moving all this staff to specially protected homes.

Foreign Minister has advised Wallenberg that the 4500 Jews under Swedish protection can leave Hungary. German Legation informed him that special group of four or five hundred can get transit visas through Germany but no instructions from Berlin as to remainder. This whole question seems very unsettled and Olsen considers it very dangerous to try to move this group through Germany.

It appears Wallenberg is throwing his full energy into his task and doing remarkably well considering enormous difficulties. Olsen thinks official recognition by WRB of Wallenberg's efforts, which would be forwarded through the Foreign office well justified. Swedish Government continuing to make extremely strong representations to Hungarian Government regarding treatment of Jews.

JOHNSON

TSB

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

BYA

Distribution of true
reading only by special
distribution. (SECRET W)

AMLEGATION

GROUP 5

STOCKHOLM

2232

The following message for Olsen is WRS 239.

Reference your 4416 of October 30. Please transmit to
the Swedish Government this Government's sincere appreciation
of the humanitarian activities of the Swedish Government and
of the courage and ingenuity displayed by Mr. Wallenberg in
rendering assistance to the persecuted Jews in Hungary.

STETTINIUS
(Acting)
(METV)

CONTROL COPY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~For security reasons the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.~~

WRS:MMV:KG
11/7/44

NOE

CABLE TO MINISTER JOHNSON AND OLSEN, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

Reference your 4416 of October 30. Please transmit to the Swedish Government this Government's sincere appreciation of the humanitarian activities of the Swedish Government and of the courage and ingenuity displayed by Mr. Wallenberg in rendering assistance to the persecuted Jews in Hungary.

THIS IS WRB STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 239.

2:50 p.m.
November 6, 1944

Miss Chace (for the Eccl.) Abrahamson, Ackermann, Cohn, DuBois, Friedman, Hodel, Lasser, Lerman, McCormack, Files

BAksin:LSLasser:tmh 11-4-44

Ra. L.S.L.

DOCUMENT

168

C
O
P
Y

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

848/ICO/MET

Stockholm, Sweden
November 14, 1944

Mr. John W. Pehle
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Pehle:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I received recently from Mr. Wallenberg regarding the assistance which we have given to the Hungarian Jews. I believe this letter will be of much interest to the Board.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)
IVER C. OLSEN

Iver C. Olsen
Special Attache for
War Refugee Board

Enclosure - 1

COPY
Königlich
Schwedische Gesandtschaft

W./F.

Budapest, 12th Okt. 1944.

Mr. Olssen,
Strandvägen 7
Stockholm.

Dear Mr. Olssen,

When I now look back on the 3 months I have spent here I can only say, that it has been a most interesting experience and I believe, not quite without results.

When I arrived, the situation of the Jews was very bad indeed. The development of military events and a natural psychological reaction among the Hungarian people have changed many things. We at the Swedish Legation have perhaps only been an instrument to convert this outside influence into action in the various Government offices. I have taken quite a strong line in this respect although, of course I have had to keep within the limits assigned to me as a neutral.

It has been my object all the time, to try to help all Jews. This, however, could only be achieved by helping a whole group of Jews to get rid of their stars. I have worked on the hypothesis that those, who were no longer under the obligation to carry the star, would help their fellow sufferers. Also I have carried out a great deal of general enlightenment work among the keymen in charge of Jewish questions here.

I am quite sure, that our activity - and that means in the last instance yours - is responsible for the freeing at this time of the interned Jews. These numbered many hundreds. At first only those were freed who possessed Swedish protective passports, but later all who had not committed a criminal offence, were freed.

I have also received a promise that all "Swedish" Jews in civilian service (Arbeitsdienst) will be ordered back. The number of these Jews is about 500 but I doubt that more than half of them may be brought back from their present assignments, which are situated partly in front-districts.

Mr. Olssen, believe me, your donation in behalf of the Hungarian Jews has made an enormous amount of good. I think that they will have every reason to thank you for having initiated and supported the Swedish Jewish action the way you have in such a splendid manner.

Yours faithfully

(Signed)

R. WALLENBERG

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

WAR REFUGEE BOARD

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 6, 1944



OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

My dear Mr. Wallenberg:

Through the American Minister in Stockholm and Mr. Iver Olsen, the War Refugee Board has kept closely informed of the difficult and important work you have been doing to alleviate the situation of the Jewish people in Hungary. We have followed with keen interest the reports of the steps which you have taken to accomplish your mission and the personal devotion which you have given to saving and protecting the innocent victims of Nazi persecution.

I think that no one who has participated in this great task can escape some feeling of frustration in that, because of circumstances beyond our control, our efforts have not met with complete success. On the other hand, there have been measurable achievements in the face of the obstacles which had to be encountered, and it is our conviction that you have made a very great personal contribution to the success which has been realized in these endeavors.

On behalf of the War Refugee Board I wish to express to you our very deep appreciation for your splendid cooperation and for the vigor and ingenuity which you brought to our common humanitarian undertaking.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

J. W. PEHLE

J. W. Pehle

Executive Director

Mr. Raoul Wallenberg,
Swedish Foreign Office,
Stockholm, Sweden.

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DOCUMENT
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
WAR REFUGEE BOARD
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

169



December 6, 1944

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

My dear Mr. Minister:

In connection with the outstanding service performed by Mr. Raoul Wallenberg of the Swedish Foreign Office in the program to save and protect the persecuted peoples in Hungary, the Board wishes to send him the enclosed letter of appreciation which is transmitted to you herewith for delivery to Mr. Wallenberg.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank you personally for the cooperation and deep interest which have been given to the operations of the War Refugee Board in Sweden by you and the Legation staff.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)
J. W. PEHLE

J. W. Pehle
Executive Director

Honorable Herschel V. Johnson,
American Minister,
Stockholm, Sweden.

Enclosure

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

DMH-706

Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. ~~(SECRET W)~~

Stockholm

Dated December 22, 1944

1944 DEC 24 AM 10 36

Rec'd 6:48 a.m., 23rd

GROUP 5
Declassified following

11/17/69 as authorized by E.O. 13526

Secretary of State

Washington

CONFIDENTIAL AND RECORDS

For security reasons the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.

CONTROL COPY

5235, December 22, 8 p.m.

This is our No. 116 for War Refugee Board.

Report from Wallenburg dated December 8 just
received from Swedish Foreign Office gives following
information.

Since last report, position of Hungarian Jews
has become still worse. "About 40,000 Jews, 15,000 men
from labor service and 25,000 persons of both sexes who
have been taken from their homes, have been forced to
march on foot to Germany a distance of about 240 kilo-
meters. The weather has been cold and rainy ever since
these death marches started and the people have slept
under rain covers and in the open. Many have died. In
Moson Magyarovar, Wallenburg personally saw seven persons
who had died that day and seven the day before. Secretary
of Portuguese Legation reported having seen 42 dead person
along the line of march and others reported similar figure

If the

-2- #5235, December 22, 8 p.m., from Stockholm

If the marchers could not manage to walk longer, they were shot. At the border, they were taken over by the SS-Special Kommand Reichman and were beaten and those surviving were put at hard labor in the border fortifications.

Twenty thousand military labor men have been taken to the border by railroad. These men are working mainly on Hungarian ground.

The forced labor service mentioned in a previous report has ceased.

The Jews are brought together in a central ghetto which will house about 69,000 Jews but which will probably house many more, and in an alien's ghetto for 17,000 which already houses 35,000. Of this number 7000 are in Swedish houses, 2000 in Red Cross houses and 23,000 in Swiss houses. Every day a thousand Swiss or Vatican wards are removed for deportation or to the central ghetto. In the ghettos the Jews live four to twelve persons per room but the best conditions prevail in the Swedish houses.

An epidemic of ^{Dysentery} "Ruhr" sickness has broken out among the Jews but it is not yet widespread. In the Swedish houses the health conditions are still good. Only five have

died so

-3- #5235, December 22, 8 p.m., from Stockholm

died so far. The section is now vaccinating the ward Jews against typhus, paratyphus and cholera. Even the staff must be vaccinated. In general the Jews are destitute because in the transposition, they were only allowed to take with them what they could themselves carry. The supply situation will soon be disastrous.

The Arrow Cross men take lots of Jews in their localities and ill-treat and torment them before taking them to the places from which they are deported.

Rumors are circulating that a death brigade closely affiliated with Minister Kovacs will arrange a program against the Jews but Wallenberg does not think this program will be extensive because the SS organs are said to have received orders not to arrange any systematic Jewish slaughters.

Following the death blow in October, the section has been further expanded.

JOHNSON

LMS

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

EDW-694
Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. ~~(SECRET)~~

Stockholm

dated December 22, 1944

Rec'd 4:58 a.m., 23rd

GROUP 5

Declassified following 11/7/69 as authorized by EKR/SCAN (Mr. P.R. Hughes)
and P/HB (AKK)

Secretary of State,

Washington.

5235, December 22, 8 p.m. (SECTION TWO)

Employees total 335 in addition to about 40 physicians, house governors, et cetera. These all live in the localities of the section plus the same number of family members. There are about 10 offices and living houses one of which is in the aliens ghetto. Two hospitals have been established with about 150 beds. Also a soup kitchen has been set up. The Jews in the Swedish warehouses leave their ration cards with the section where the supplies are brought in and distributed. A large part of the sections correspondence has been destroyed. The food section has bought about 2,000,000 pengo worth of supplies.

Results obtained. The section has succeeded in procuring an open command from the Honved Minister that all Jews in the labor service with foreign documents should be returned to Budapest. After orders had been given by a military person sent out in one of the section's cars about 15,000 Jews have returned.

Until it was forbidden the march columns to the border obtained certain food and medicine but this was only

for a

-2- #5236, December 22, 8 p.m. (SECTION TWO),
from Stockholm.

for a short time.

About 200 sick persons have been rescued from the
places of deportation.

Through intervention in one form or another at the
loading places of Jews for deportation about 2000 persons
have been brought back - about 500 from Heyeshalon alone.
This traffic, however, has been interrupted since the
Germans in the Eichman commando have threatened forcible
measures.

Until now the Jews with protective passports have
managed best of all foreign powers wards. Only 8 to 10
have been shot in Budapest and vicinity up to date.

(END OF LESSAGE.)

JOHNSON

NPL

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

VMM-593

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Stockholm

Dated January 20, 1945

Rec'd 3:35 p.m.

Secretary of State

GROUP 5
Declassified following 11/17/69

Washington.

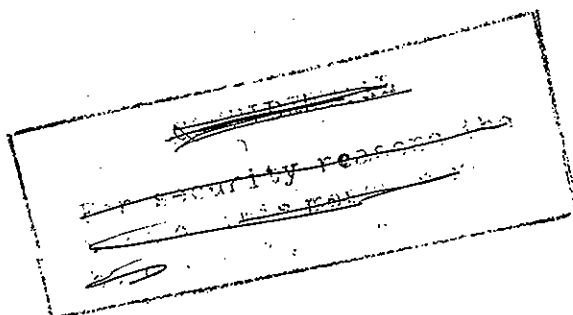
246, January 20, 1 p.m.

Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office

informs Legation, has given Swedish Legation in Moscow
information which indicates Swedish representative in
Hungary Wallenberg is safe and sound in that part of
Budapest occupied by Russians. (This is our number 121
for WRB supplementing our WRB 118 in reply to WRB 273).
Swedish authorities accordingly suggest information
given in Department's 2566, December 21, 8 p.m. be
conveyed through American Embassy in Moscow.

JOHNSON

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DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

DCG-1142

Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (~~SECRET~~ W)

Stockholm

Dated March 7, 1945

Rec'd 8:26 p.m.

GROUP 5
Declassified following *as authorized by*
Secretary of State, *ENRIS can (P. R. Hughes)*
PH (A. S. K.)

Washington.

CONTROL COPY

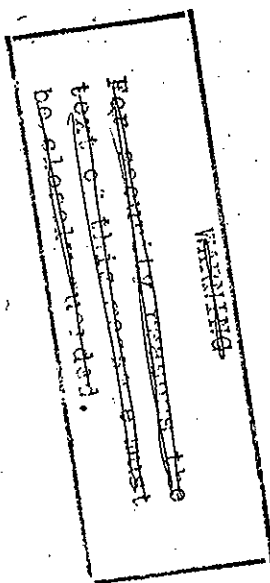
891, March 7, 7 p.m.

THIS IS OUR 130 FOR WAR REFUGEE BOARD

One of Sweden's leading newspapers, DAGENS NYHETER, of March 6, contains a front page interview with a Hungarian Jew who recently escaped to Sweden. He pays tremendous tribute to Swedish relief and rescue activities for Hungarian Jews, particularly that of Roaul Wallenberg, and states "Budapest Jews were saved by the Swedes."

The article describes one instance in which an hour's urgent conference by Wallenberg with Szalasy personally caused the latter to reinstate the validity of Swedish protective passports. It mentions that Wallenberg quartered 5000 Jews in so-called Swedish houses and one evening when an armed patrol entered this area to remove some of the inhabitants to labor camps, Wallenberg met the patrol and after advising it that it was trespassing on Swedish territory, informed the group that it could not trespass further without first shooting him, adding "none

leaves



-2-#891, March 7, 7 p.m. from Stockholm.

leaves this place as long as I live." Later the same evening Wallenberg was advised that 11 persons with Swedish passports had been arrested by the Gestapo and had been loaded on a labor train destined for Vienna. It states that Wallenberg raced to the railway station but the train had departed. Wallenberg then chased the train until it stopped at station just short of the German border and he managed to remove these 11 persons from the train.

The article pays remarkable tribute to Wallenberg's courage and day and night effort to help the Jews, despite the fact that there was a constant object of personal attack and anonymous threats to bodily harm. The article will be forwarded in the next pouch.

JOHNSON

JMS

DOCUMENT

114

DCG-1142

Distribution of true
reading only by special
arrangement. (~~SECRET~~)

Stockholm

DATED: March 7, 1945

REC'D: 8:26 p.m.

Secretary of State, Declassified following
Washington.
891, March 7, 7 p.m.

GROUP 5

11/17/69

as authorized by E2 RBCA (P.R. Hughes)

P/No (CASK)

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JOHNSON

DOCUMENT

115

Stockholm

DATED: April 19, 1945

REC'D: 10:17 a.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.
1447, April 19, 1 p.m.

For Department and WRB.

Approximately 5,000 Danish and Norwegian Jews arrived in Malmö yesterday from Germany and are being sent to an especially arranged Swedish internment camp. So far as is known this group comprises virtually all Danish and Norwegian Jews in German concentration camps and their release is a consequence of certain special negotiations conducted by Count Bernadotte during the past several weeks.

The Swedish Foreign Office is endeavoring to secure the release of Norwegian Jews in Grini, under the same guarantees of special internment in Sweden.

JOHNSON



LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

648/ICO/MET

Stockholm, Sweden
March 12, 1945

Brigadier General William O'Dwyer
Executive Director
War Refugee Board
Washington, D. C.

Dear General O'Dwyer:

In accordance with our recent cable there is enclosed
a translation of the article which appeared in Dagens
Nyheter regarding the activities of the Swedish representa-
tive in Budapest in behalf of the Jews.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Iver C. Olsen".

Iver C. Olsen
Special Attaché for
War Refugee Board

Attachment - 1

SOURCE: Dagens Nyheter, March 6, 1945.

Swedish Achievements In Hungary

Race With Jew Train to the Border.

Many thousand Jews and other preys of persecution in Budapest say to this day: "The Jews in Warsaw defended themselves, the Danish Jews were protected by King Christian, the Dutch Jews were protected by the population itself, but we have been saved by the Swedes."

- - - - -

He who tells us this is a Hungarian who arrived in Stockholm some weeks ago after a fantastic journey through Germany; he can not find the words to express his gratitude for the spirit of self-sacrifice, the indefatigableness and the heroic courage shown by the entire Swedish Legation in Budapest and private Swedes in that city, when the persecutions were at their worst. There are two names which the Hungarians put at the top of the list: the Head of the Legation's Section B, Attaché Raoul Wallenberg, and the Swedish "Lector" at the Budapest University, Waldemar Langlet. The detailed description he gives of their achievements justifies this reputation.

It may be recalled that Admiral Horthy at one time, after the personal letter from King Gustav, agreed that Swedish protective passports might be issued for some thousand Hungarian Jews, who were connected with Sweden through relatives or business connections.

Our source tells us that however extensive the persecution of Jews was under the Szotai Government, there nevertheless occurred no executions in Budapest itself, no deportations, and those who were in possession of Swedish passports were not affected by any measures. The real atrocities started when Szalasy came into power, then protective passports did not help. The Swedish Legation's Section B, however, immediately started action to protect the legal rights but met with hard resistance. One night the Minister of Internal Affairs personally announced on the air that protective passports no longer were valid, news which caused a tremendous panic among all those who had papers of this type.

Raoul Wallenberg, however, took the bull by the horns; he went to Szalasy personally and was met with the question, why were the Swedes interested in Hungarian Jews. Attaché Wallenberg's answer became a sermon on humanity and after one hour's

conference he returned with Szalasy's written assurance that the Swedish protective passports were valid and that the authorities were to respect them.

Swedish Houses Were Given Extraterritorial Rights.

Nothing was impossible for Wallenberg. During the worst period, anonymous letters in which he was threatened with death, were sent to him, stones were thrown at his car, and everything was done to try to prevent him from seeing his protégés: armed gangsters were sent out to pursue him, but nothing could make him give up.

He succeeded in making the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs recognize the Hungarian Jews who had Swedish protective passports as foreign citizens with rights as such. Moreover, Wallenberg succeeded in arranging that these Jews, almost 5,000, were billeted in so-called Swedish Houses. These houses were given extraterritorial rights and enjoyed every possible protection. None of these Jews had to carry the obligatory David Star. All this happened, our source continues, in a city where the Gestapo and the "Pilkors Men" behaved with the utmost brutality. In the middle of the night Raoul Wallenberg would fetch people from the prisons who had been arrested despite their protective passports, in the darkest of nights he would drive to the Swedish Houses with medicines or help for the sick. For there was one restriction: Jews living in the Swedish Houses were not allowed to leave them. Everything they needed had to be sent to them, and the Legation was indefatigable in this activity.

"None Leaves This Place As Long As I Live."

Once Attaché Wallenberg received a message that the Hungarian Military Authorities intended to take some of the inhabitants of the Swedish Houses for labor service. He immediately went to the Military Staff, but the lengthy negotiations seemed futile. The town's Commandant said: "If your protégés do not report, they will be considered deserters and hung immediately."

Wallenberg then had to return to the "Swedish Quarter" without having achieved anything. There he was met with the news that one patrol already had arrived to fetch the men who could work. Wallenberg reproached his people for having let anyone intrude on extraterritorial premises. He was told that the patrol was armed, but this did not prevent him from going up

to the leader of the patrol and shouting so that the whole quarter could hear it:

"This is Swedish territory! You have nothing to do here!"

"I have orders to fetch from this place all the men who can work", was the answer.

"None will leave this place. If you try to take anyone away you will have to answer to me. As long as I live none will be taken out of here. First you will have to shoot me."

The soldiers did not quite know what to do, and gradually left the place. Later the Commandant asked Wallenberg for a conference, a request he at once followed. The negotiations lasted one hour, after which Wallenberg returned with a paper from the Commandant saying that Jews under Swedish protection were exempted from labor service.

Racing With A Deportation Train.

The same night the Swedish Attaché received another alarming report: eleven persons with Swedish protective passports had been arrested by the Gestapo, and what was worse, had already been thrown into a railway carriage. Not a second could be lost. Wallenberg raced to the railway station in his car, but the train with the Jews had already left the station. The destination was Vienna.

In his car, Wallenberg then pursued the train and caught up with it at a station near the German border. The train made a stop there and Wallenberg succeeded in getting hold of the commander; ten minutes later his people were let out of the sealed carriages. The others, who could not be saved, had to go on to German territory in the dirty, overfilled carriages.

Just when the Russian troops were entering the suburbs of Budapest, an old man entered the Consulate. The man said he was working at the Printer's Atheneum, one of the largest firms of this kind in Hungary, which by that time had been confiscated. He showed Wallenberg a pulled proof of a proclamation in which "workers, Jews and suppressed" were encouraged to rise against the Germans and the "Pilkors Men" and use their weapons. The typographer told Wallenberg that 300,000 copies of the leaflet were to be printed and distributed by aeroplane as a provocation. The idea was to bring about a revolt in order to arrest all who were found with weapons in hand.

Wallenberg did not hesitate, he at once went to Szalasy. The latter said he knew nothing about the provocation, and the result was that the leaflets were never thrown out.

Langlet's Passports Saved 2,000 Lives.

We mentioned above that the Swedish Legation could only issue a certain number of protective passports, and only to such persons who fulfilled fixed conditions. The Swedish "Lector" at the University, the 70 year old Waldemar Langlet, however, succeeded in saving many lives through his measures as representative of the Swedish Red Cross. He issued special protective letters with texts printed in gold print in Hungarian, German, French and Russian, and with photos, signatures, dates, stamps and seals, so that they acquired an extraordinary "impressiveness". These letters saved many from disappearing in concentration camps, from losing all their belongings, yes even from losing their lives. These letters, our source says, will for a long time to come, remain some of the most beautiful documents of human kindness. At least 2,000 people, among them children down to 3 and 4 years of age, were saved in this manner.

Finally, our source stresses that the Swedish Legation did not limit its help to Jews alone, it helped wherever it possibly could. The atrocities under the "Pilkors Men" regime, however, were all too many. Gangsters harried in the streets, stole, burnt, murdered and plundered. As a whole, the police behaved all right - there were exceptions, but other authorities were so much worse.

The Catholic nuns and monks did much besides hiding thousands of the persecuted in the cloisters. In one nun's cloister a secret printworks was installed for the printing of identification papers. At one time when the Szalasy men demanded a million pengö for the release of some Jews, the Benedictine and the Cistercien monks contributed one half of the amount.

2 - War Ref. Bd.
(Gen. O'Alwyer)

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Stockholm
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: April 4, 1945
NUMBER: 1251

GROUP 5

Declassified following 11/17/69

Approved by EWR/scan

~~SECRET~~

CONTROL COPY

(P.R. Hughes)
P/R (C. B. K.)

The Swedish Foreign Office is particularly concerned over the disappearance of Roaul Wallenberg, its attache to the Legation in Budapest. It is stated in unconfirmed radio reports that he has been murdered. In order to determine Wallenberg's fate, the Swedish Legation in Moscow has been instructed to request the assistance of the Russian Government.

Any support our Embassy at Moscow can give the Swedish Legation in Moscow with respect to this matter would be greatly appreciated by us, as we had a special interest in Wallenberg's mission to Hungary.

The foregoing message was repeated to Moscow by my 14, of April 4.

JOHNSON

DC/L:MAS:CVT

4-6-45

SVENSK BRAGD I UNGERN

Kappkörning med judetåg mot gränsen

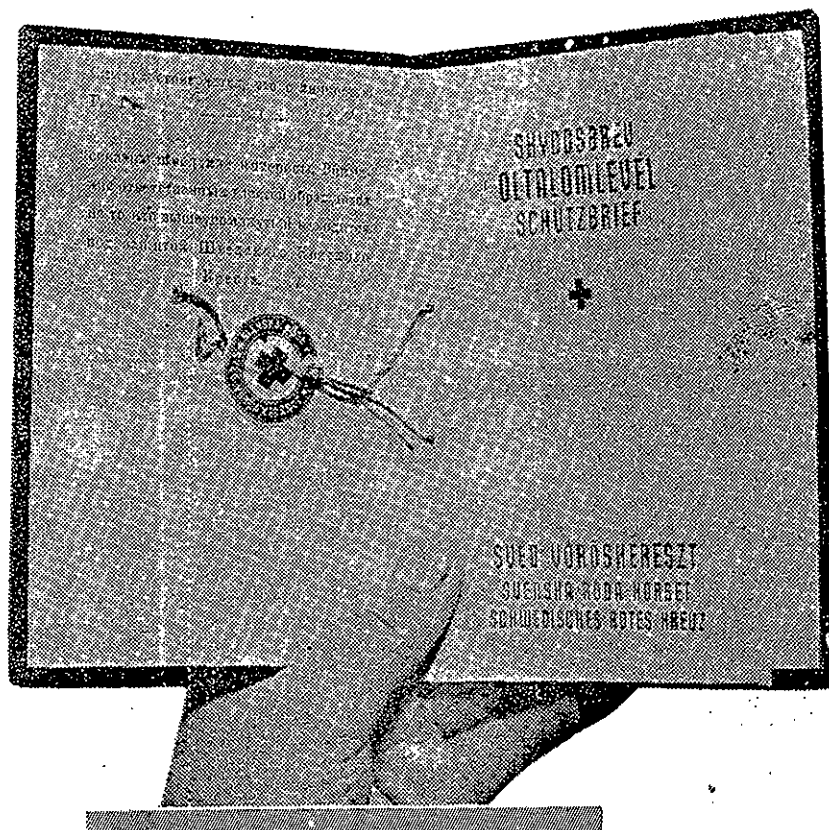
Många tusen judar och andra förföljda i Budapest säger den dag som i dag är: "Judarna i Warszawa försvarade sig själva, de danska judarna tog kung Christian under beskydd, de holländska skyddades av befolkningen själv, men oss har svenskarna räddat."

Den som berättat detta är en ungare som för några veckor sedan kom till Stockholm efter en äventyrlig resa genom Tyskland och icke har ord nog när han skall ge uttryck åt sin tacksamhet för den offervilja, den outtröttlighet och det hjältemod som hela svenska beskickningen i Budapest och svenska privatpersoner i staden visade när förföljelserna pågick som värst. Det är två namn som ungraren sätter främst på listan: chefen för legationens B-avdelning, attaché Raoul Wallenberg, och svenske lektorn vid Budapests universitet, Waldemar Langlet. Den detaljerade skildring han ger av deras insatser ger belägg för omdömenas riktighet.

Som man erinrar sig gick på sin tid riksföreståndare Horthy efter det personliga brevet från kung Gustaf med på att svenska skyddspass skulle få utfärdas för några tusen ungerska judar vilka genom släktband eller affärsförbindelser hade anknytning till Sverige.

— Hur pass omfattande judeförföljelserna än var under Szotairegimen, så förekom dock i själva Budapest inga avrättningar, inga deportationer, och

Forts. sista sidan, spalt sex.



Så här ser ett av de skyddsbrev ut som hjälpte många undan förföljelsen.

Svensk bragd...

(Forts. från sid. 1)

5.000 judar fick försörjas internerade i "svenska husen"

de som innehade de svenska passen berördes icke av några aktioner, berättar Dagens Nyheter:s sagesman. De verkliga grymheterna började när pilkorsmannen Szalasy kom till makten, då hjälpte inga skyddspass. Den svenska legationens B-avdelning satte emellertid ofördröjligen i gång med aktion för att tillvarata de rättmätiga intressena, men stötte på hårt motstånd. En kväll kungförde inrikesministern personligen i radio att skyddspassen inte längre var giltiga, något som förde med sig en oerhörd panik bland alla som hade dylika papper.

Raoul Wallenberg tog emellertid fjuren vid hornen, han gick personligen till pilkorsledaren och möttes med frågan varför svenskarna egentligen tog sig an de ungerska judarna. Attaché Wallenbergs svar blev en predikan om humanitet, och efter en timmes förhandlingar återvände han med Szalasy's skriftliga försäkran att de svenska skyddspassen var giltiga och att myndigheterna skulle respektera dem.

Svenskhus fick exterritorialrätt.

Ingenting var omöjligt för Wallenberg. Under de upprörda dagarna hotade man honom i anonyma brev med döden, man kastade sten på hans bil, man försökte på allt sätt göra det omöjligt för honom att besöka sina skyddslingar: beväpnade gangster skickades att förfölja honom, men inget förmodade honom att ge efter.

Han lyckades uppnå att det ungerska utrikesdepartementet erkände de ungerska judar, vilka hade svenska skyddspass som utländska medborgare med samma rättigheter som dessa. Wallenberg lyckades vidare ordna så att dessa judar — närmare 5.000 — fick logeras in i s. k. svenska hus. Dessa hus fick exterritorialrätt och åtnjöt alltså allt tänkbart skydd. Ingen av dessa judar behövde heller bära den annars obligatoriska Davidsstjärnan.

Allt detta hände, fortsätter tidningens sagesman, i en stad där Gestapo och pilkorsmännen gick fram med största brutalitet. Mitt i natten hämtade Raoul Wallenberg ur fängelserna folk som arresterats, fastän de hade skyddspass, mitt i nattmörkret reste han i sin bil till svenskhusen med mediciner, ombesörjde att sjuklingarna fick vård. Det fanns nämligen en inskränkning: judar som bodde i svenskhusen fick icke lämna dessa. Allt vad de behövde för livets nödtorft måste köras till dem, och legationen var outtröttlig i denna del av dess verksamhet.

"Ingen härifrån så länge jag lever."

En gång fick attaché Wallenberg



Lektor Waldemar Langlet, uppfinningsrik Ungernvän.

det. Tåget gjorde uppehåll där, den svenske diplomaten lyckades få tag i befälhavaren, och tio minuter senare släpptes hans folk ut ur den plomberade vagnen. De återstående, som ingen kunde rädda livet på, fick i de smutsiga och överfyllda vagnarna fortsätta in på tyskt område.

I det ögonblick de ryska trupperna redan var inne i Budapests förstäder kom en gammal man in på konsulatet. Mannen berättade att han arbetade i tryckeriet Atheneum, ett av Ungerns största företag i sitt slag, som nu tagits i beslag, och han visade Wallenberg ett korrekturavdrag av en proklamation, vari "arbetare, judar och undertryckta" uppmanades göra motstånd mot tyskar och pilkorsmän och använda sina vapen.

Typografen berättade att detta flygblad skulle tryckas i 300.000 exemplar och spridas från flygplan som en provokation. Man ville åstadkomma ett uppror och alltså utan vidare kunna häkta dem som påträffades med vapen i hand.

Wallenberg tveklod inte, han gick på nytt till Szalasy. Denne förklarade sig inte ha vetat om provokationen, och slutet på visan blev att flygbladen aldrig kastades ut.

Langlets pass räddade 2.000 liv.

Som inledningsvis nämndes kunde svenska legationen inte lämna ut mer än ett visst antal skyddspass och endast åt sådana som hade förutsättningar för att erhålla dylika. Svenske lektorn vid universitetet, den 70-åriga Waldemar Langlet, lyckades emellertid genom sina åtgärder i egenskap av Svenska Röda korsets representant rädda många människoliv. Han utfärdade speciella skyddsbrev med text

folk som arresterats, fastän de hade skyddspass, mitt i nattmörkret reste han i sin bil till svenskhusen med medicament, ombesörjde att sjuklingarna fick vård. Det fanns nämligen en inskränkning: judar som bodde i svenskhusen fick icke lämna dessa. Allt vad de behövde för livets nödtorft måste köras till dem, och legationen var outtröttlig i denna del av dess verksamhet.

"Ingen härifrån så länge jag lever."

En gång fick attaché Wallenberg rapport om att de ungerska militärmyndigheterna ville hämta till arbetstjänst några av svenskhusens invånare. Han begav sig genast till staben, men de långvariga underhandlingarna tycktes resultatlösa.

Stadens kommandant yttrade: "Om inte våra skyddslingar anmäler sig, då kommer de att betraktas som desertörer och genast hängas."

Wallenberg måste återvända till de "svenska kvarteren" utan att ha kunnat uträtta något. Där möttes han av budskapet att en patrull redan kommit för att hämta de arbetsföra männen. Wallenberg fattade humör och gjorde sitt folk förbräelser för att de tillåtit någon tränga in på exterritorialt område. Han fick svaret att patrullen var beväpnad, vilket inte hindrade honom att gå fram till patrullchefen och högt så att det hördes över kvarteret ropa:

— Det här är svenskt område, här har ni inget att göra!

— Jag har order att hämta de arbetsföra männen härifrån, blev svaret.

— Här slipper ingen ut. Försöker ni föra bort någon härifrån, får ni med mig att göra. Så länge jag är levande tas ingen härifrån. Först får ni skjuta mig.

Soldaterna visste inte riktigt vad de skulle göra och avlägsnade sig så småningom. Senare bad kommandanten om ett samtal med Wallenberg, som genast hörsammade hans önskan. En timme varade förhandlingarna, efter en timme återvände Wallenberg med ett papper från kommandanten att de judar som stod under svenskt skydd var befriade från arbetstjänst.

Kappkörning med deportationståg.

Samma natt fick den svenske attachén en ny alarmerande rapport: Elva personer vilka hade svenskt skyddspass hade arresterats av Gestapo och hade, vad värre var, redan kastats in i en järnvägsvagn. Inte en sekund var att förlora. Wallenberg skyndade i sin bil till järnvägsstationen, men tåget med judarna som skulle föras bort hade redan lämnat stationen. Bestämmelseorten var Wien.

I sin bil upptog attaché Wallenberg jakten på tåget och hann vid en station nära tyska gränsen i fatt

ryska gränsen där det kastades ut.

Langlets pass räddade 2.000 liv.

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Slutligen understryker Dagens Nyheter:s sagesman att svenska legationen icke inskränkte sig till att hjälpa judar, den hjälpte över huvud taget där så behövdes. Men grymheterna under pilkorsregimen träffade dock många, alltför många. Banditer härjade på gatorna, stal, brände, mördade och plundrade. Polismännen uppförde sig på det stora hela taget väl — ehuru undantag gavs — men andra myndigheter desto sämre.

De katolska nunnorna och munkarna gjorde en stor insats inte bara genom att i klostren gömma tusentals förföljda. I ett nunnekloster inrättades ett hemligt tryckeri, varigenom man fick fram legitimationspapper. När Szalasymännen vid ett tillfälle begärde en miljonsumma för att ge några judar friheten, så bistod benediktin- och cisterciensmunkar med hälften därav.

Svensk bragd...

(Forts. från sid. 1)

5.000 judar fick försörjas internerade i "svenska husen"

de som innehade de svenska passen berördes icke av några aktioner, berättar Dagens Nyheters sagesman. De verkliga grymheterna började när pilkorsmannen Szalasy kom till makten, då hjälpte inga skyddspass. Den svenska legationens B-avdelning satte emellertid ofördröjligen i gång med aktion för att tillvarata de rättmätiga intressena, men stötte på hårt motstånd. En kväll kungjorde inrikesministern personligen i radio att skyddspassen inte längre var giltiga, något som förde med sig en oerhörd panik bland alla som hade dylika papper.

Raoul Wallenberg tog emellertid tjuren vid hornen, han gick personligen till pilkorsledaren och möttes med frågan varför svenskarna egentligen tog sig an de ungerska judarna. Attaché Wallenbergs svar blev en predikan om humanitet, och efter en timmes förhandlingar återvände han med Szalasys skriftliga försäkran att de svenska skyddspassen var giltiga och att myndigheterna skulle respektera dem.



Lektor Waldemar Langlet, uppfinningsrik Ungernvän.

det. Tåget gjorde uppehåll där, den svenske diplomaten lyckades få tag i

ronk som arresterats, fastän de hade skyddspass, mitt i nattnörkret reste han i sin bil till svenskhuset med mediciner, ombesörjde att sjuklingarna fick vård. Det fanns nämligen en inskränkning: judar som bodde i svenskhuset fick icke lämna dessa. Allt vad de behövde för livets nödtorft måste köras till dem, och legationen var outtröttlig i denna del av dess verksamhet.

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Langlets pass räddade 2.000 liv.

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CABLE TO HARRIMAN, MOSCOW, FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Reference is made to Stockholm's No. 14 of April 4 to you, repeated to the Department as No. 1251 of April 4.

Department and Board would appreciate your giving all possible support to the Swedish Legation in Moscow in its request to the Russian Government for assistance in determining the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, Attache to the Swedish Legation in Budapest.

The War Refugee Board had special interest in Wallenberg's mission to Hungary because of his outstanding work in protecting Jews and other victims of enemy oppression during the enemy occupation of Hungary.

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

April 6, 1945

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

GROUP 5

Declassified following

11/17/69

as authorized by E.O. 12812

Worley Ad
O. I. Newer
ADLAKS
CONTROL COPY

AMSTERDAM

STOCKHOLM
758

The following for Johnson and Olsen from Department
and War Refugee Board is WHB 362.

Please inform Swedish Government that news of the
disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg, who is held in high
regard here for his courageous and memorable work in
Hungary, was received by this Government with great concern
and sore distress. His mission was of especial interest
to this Government and deep anxiety is felt here for his
safety. Embassy Moscow has been requested to lend
fullest support to Swedish Legation seeking assistance of
Soviet Government in ascertaining his whereabouts or fate.
We will greatly appreciate being kept informed of any news
received concerning him.

GREW
(Acting)

(GSW)

END:REX:KJ
4/26/45

NOE

CABLE TO AMERICAN LEGATION, STOCKHOLM, FOR MINISTER JOHNSON AND OLSEN
FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD

PLEASE INFORM SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THAT NEWS OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF
RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHO IS HELD IN HIGH REGARD HERE FOR HIS COURAGEOUS
AND MEMORABLE WORK IN HUNGARY, WAS RECEIVED BY THIS GOVERNMENT WITH
GREAT CONCERN AND SORE DISTRESS. HIS MISSION WAS OF ESPECIAL INTEREST
TO THIS GOVERNMENT AND DEEP ANXIETY IS FELT HERE FOR HIS SAFETY.
AMEMBASSY MOSCOW HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO LEND FULLEST SUPPORT TO SWEDISH
LEGATION SEEKING ASSISTANCE OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT IN ASCERTAINING HIS
WHEREABOUTS OR FATE. WE WILL GREATLY APPRECIATE BEING KEPT INFORMED
OF ANY NEWS RECEIVED CONCERNING HIM.

THIS IS WRB STOCKHOLM CABLE NO. 362

3:00 p.m.
April 24, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Cohn, DuBois, Gaston, Hodel, Hutchison,
McCormack, O'Dwyer, Files.

EBT
EBTowler

4/24/45

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

OUTGOING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

MB
No paraphrase necessary.
~~(SECRET)~~

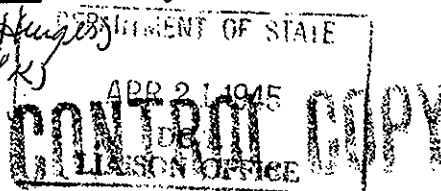
April 9, 1945

7 p.m.

GROUP 5
Declassified following 11/17/69 as Authorized

1
AMEMBASSY,

MOSCOW,



824

The following to Harrimen from Department and
War Refugee Board.

Reference is made to Stockholm's no. 14 of April 4
to you, repeated to the Department as no. 1251 of
April 4.

Department and Board would appreciate your
giving all possible support to the Swedish Legation
in Moscow in its request to the Russian Government
for assistance in determining the fate of Raoul
Wallenberg, Attache to the Swedish Legation in
Budapest.

The War Refugee Board had special interest in
Wallenberg's mission to Hungary because of his
outstanding work in protecting Jews and other victims
of enemy oppression during the enemy occupation of
Hungary.

STETTINIUS
(GLW)

WRB:MMV:KG

EE

NOE

SE

4/9/45

CABLE TO HARRIMAN, MOSCOW, FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Reference is made to Stockholm's No. 14 of April 4 to you, repeated to the Department as No. 1251 of April 4.

Department and Board would appreciate your giving all possible support to the Swedish Legation in Moscow in its request to the Russian Government for assistance in determining the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, Attache to the Swedish Legation in Budapest.

The War Refugee Board had special interest in Wallenberg's mission to Hungary because of his outstanding work in protecting Jews and other victims of enemy oppression during the enemy occupation of Hungary.

1:15 p.m.
April 9, 1945

Miss Chauncey (for the Sec'y), Cohn, DuBois, Gaston, Hodel, Hutchison, McCormack, O'Dwyer. Files.

FH:hd 4/9/45 *72A*

APR 12 1945

My dear Mr. Secretary:

We have recently learned through the American Legation in Stockholm of the disappearance of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, Special Attache to the Swedish Legation in Budapest, and of the unconfirmed report that he has been murdered. We have requested the American Embassy in Moscow to support in every possible way the request of the Swedish Legation there for the assistance of the Russian Government in determining Mr. Wallenberg's fate. There are attached copies of the pertinent cables concerning his disappearance.

During the height of German occupation of Hungary when hundreds of thousands of Jews were in grave danger, Mr. Wallenberg undertook, at great personal risk, a special mission to Hungary. His services were available to the War Refugee Board through the Swedish Foreign Office, and as the result of his unremitting efforts and ingenuity, thousands of Jews were protected and saved from Nazi persecution. We are sorely distressed over the news of his disappearance.

Secretary Morgenthau has asked me to tell you of his personal interest in Mr. Wallenberg. I would deeply appreciate your advising me of any information which the Department of State is able to obtain concerning Mr. Wallenberg's fate.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) William O'Dwyer

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

EAT
FH:EBT:inp 4/12/45

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Stockholm
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: April 4, 1945
NUMBER: 1251

GROUP 5
Declassified following 11/17/69 *As authorized by*
2748 EWP/scan C.R. Hughes
P.H.K.

The Swedish Foreign Office is particularly concerned over the disappearance of Roaul Wallenberg, its attache to the Legation in Budapest. It is stated in unconfirmed radio reports that he has been murdered. In order to determine Wallenberg's fate, the Swedish Legation in Moscow has been instructed to request the assistance of the Russian Government.

Any support our Embassy at Moscow can give the Swedish Legation in Moscow with respect to this matter would be greatly appreciated by us, as we had a special interest in Wallenberg's mission to Hungary.

The foregoing message was repeated to Moscow by my 14, of April 4.

JOHNSON

DC/L:MAS:CVT

4-6-45

Let Stettin
know I am personally
interested in this man
W.W.

CABLE TO HARRIMAN, MOSCOW, FROM DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD

Reference is made to Stockholm's No. 14 of April 4 to you, repeated to the Department as No. 1251 of April 4.

Department and Board would appreciate your giving all possible support to the Swedish Legation in Moscow in its request to the Russian Government for assistance in determining the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, Attache to the Swedish Legation in Budapest.

The War Refugee Board had special interest in Wallenberg's mission to Hungary because of his outstanding work in protecting Jews and other victims of enemy oppression during the enemy occupation of Hungary.

FH:hd 4/9/45

Y
P
O

April 12, 1948

My dear Mr. Secretary:

We have recently learned through the American Legation in Stockholm of the disappearance of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, Special Attache to the Swedish Legation in Budapest, and of the unconfirmed report that he has been murdered. We have requested the American Embassy in Moscow to support in every possible way the request of the Swedish Legation there for the assistance of the Russian Government in determining Mr. Wallenberg's fate. There are attached copies of the pertinent cables concerning his disappearance.

During the height of German occupation of Hungary when hundreds of thousands of Jews were in grave danger, Mr. Wallenberg undertook, at great personal risk, a special mission to Hungary. His services were available to the War Refugee Board through the Swedish Foreign Office, and as the result of his unremitting efforts and ingenuity, thousands of Jews were protected and saved from Nazi persecution. We are sorely distressed over the news of his disappearance.

Secretary Morgenthau has asked me to tell you of his personal interest in Mr. Wallenberg. I would deeply appreciate your advising me of any information which the Department of State is able to obtain concerning Mr. Wallenberg's fate.

Very truly yours,

/s/ William O'Dwyer

William O'Dwyer
Executive Director

The Honorable,

The Secretary of State.

Secretary Morgenthau

APR 13 1945

Miss Model

Re: Raoul Wallenberg

Prior to receiving your note, the Board, in conjunction with the State Department, sent a cable to the American Embassy in Moscow asking it to support the Swedish Legation in Moscow in its request to the Russian Government for assistance in determining the fate of Wallenberg. A copy of this cable is attached.

Upon receipt of your note, General O'Dwyer wrote the enclosed letter to Secretary Stettinius in which your personal interest in Mr. Wallenberg was indicated.

(Signed) Florence Model

Attachments.

PH:hd 4/13/45

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

MJK-1450

Distribution of true

reading only by special
arrangement.

Dated April 19, 1945

REC'd 9:27 p.m., 20th

GROUP 5

Declassified following

11/17/69 as authorized by

Secretary of State,

DC/L
LIAISON

Washington.

1456, April 19, 5 p.m.

FOR DEPARTMENT AND WAR REFUGEE BOARD.

Local newspapers today comment extensively on arrival in Stockholm of the Swedish Legation staff from Budapest and particularly the absence of Attache Roaul Wallenberg who has been missing since January 17.

In view of the special interest which the Department and the War Refugee Board had in Wallenberg's mission as well as our own deep anxiety for his safety, it is suggested that the United States Government communicate to the Swedish Government its concern in the matter.

JOHNSON

JMS

For security reasons the
text of this message must
be closely guarded.

CONTROL COPY

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

KEM-1758

PLAIN

Lisbon

Dated April 25, 1945

Rec'd 3:12 am, 27th.

*War Ref Bd
(O'Dwyer)*

Secretary of State,
Washington.

893, Twenty-fifth.

WRB 394 JDC 225 FOR LEAVITT FROM TROBE

Gottfarb advises Swedish Minister Danielsson

Budapest and entire staff returned Stockholm. Legation
secretary Raoul Wallenberg whose activities behalf
Jews you familiar missing since January. Believed
murdered. Gottfarb suggests you send cable thanking
Danielsson for Legation's work.

BARUCH

JMS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
CONTROL COPY
APR 26 1945
LISBON OFFICE

APR 26 1945

RESCUER OF JEWS WAS STUDENT HERE

**Raoul Wallenberg of Sweden
Credited With Aiding 20,000
in Hungarian Groups**

The adventures of Raoul Wallenberg, a 31-year-old architect who led the rescue of 20,000 Hungarian Jews before the Red Army liberated Budapest from the Nazis, was disclosed here yesterday at the Swedish Consulate. Mr. Wallenberg is a member of one of Sweden's chief diplomatic and banking families.

The architect "disappeared" on Jan. 17, three days before the Allied-Hungarian armistice, and only two weeks after his "recapture" of the Swedish Legation in Budapest from members of the Hungarian Nazi Arrow Cross, the American-Swedish News Exchange, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, related.

The late President Roosevelt set in motion the machinery whereby Mr. Wallenberg's rescues were effected, according to his aunt, Mrs. William M. Calvin of Greenwich, Conn. She is the wife of Col. William M. Calvin, former United States military attaché in Stockholm.

Mrs. Calvin said President Roosevelt requested King Gustav of Sweden to try to intervene against the Hungarian Nazis and in turn the Swedish Legation in Hungary was asked to extend its protection to the Jews there.

Mr. Wallenberg was appointed secretary of the legation last summer to rescue Jews of Hungary. He was assisted by a staff of 300, mostly volunteers.

Members of the Arrow Cross plundered food depots and last Christmas Eve arrested the entire staff, sending the women to the ghetto, it was related. All escaped later. Mr. Wallenberg worked primarily by issuing Swedish "protective passports" and by harboring the victims of persecution in the legation and in several other houses granted diplomatic immunity.

Recapture of Legation

The architect was said to have "recaptured" the legation in a "pitched battle" against Arrow Cross men who broke into the building and threatened to kill the Minister, Carl Ivan Danielson. He escaped through a window.

Mr. Wallenberg delivered various Jews from a "Death March to Vienna" and from deportation to Nazi labor camps. He achieved rescue by force or by insistence that the intended victims were under the protection of Sweden.

By establishing soup kitchens and by building up food stocks and trucking services, assisted by Hungarian civilians, Mr. Wallenberg managed to harbor 10,000 Jews, twice the allotted number, in houses over Swedish protection.

Shortly after the Red Army liberated Budapest on Feb. 13 the anti-Semitic laws of Hungary were repealed.

The story of the deliverance of the 20,000 Jews under the leadership of Mr. Wallenberg was made public by Mr. Danielson upon his recent return to Stockholm.

The architect studied at the University of Michigan in 1934 and 1935. He is the only son of Baroness Frederic Von Dardel of Stockholm, a sister of Mrs. Calvin. His

grand uncle, Axel Wallenberg, was former Swedish Minister to the United States. Another grand uncle, Knut Wallenberg, was Swedish Foreign Minister during World War I.

Hungary (24)

243 p. Lisbon

April 28, 1945

Dear Mr. Leavitt:

The following message for you from Harold Trobe was received through the United States Embassy in Lisbon under date of April 25, 1945:

"Gottfarb advises Swedish Minister Danielson Budapest and entire staff returned Stockholm. Legation secretary Raoul Wallenberg whose activities behalf Jews you familiar missing since January. Believed murdered. Gottfarb suggests you send cable thanking Danielson for Legation's work."

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Florence Hodel

Florence Hodel
Assistant Executive Director

Mr. M. A. Leavitt, Secretary,
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee,
270 Madison Avenue,
New York 16, New York.

RH

Hungary - (24)

ADDRESSE OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1945

In reply refer to
WRB 701.5864/4-1245

My dear General O'Dwyer:

I have received your letter of April 12, 1945 addressed to the Secretary of State with respect to the concern of the War Refugee Board in the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, Special Attache to the Swedish Legation in Budapest and advising of Secretary Morgenthau's personal interest in Mr. Wallenberg's welfare.

The War Refugee Board has received paraphrases of all the cables to and from Stockholm and Moscow which unfortunately have failed to produce any news of Mr. Wallenberg's whereabouts. As you may have already noted, a cable was dispatched on April 30, 1945 to our representative in Hungary requesting General Key to ask the Soviet military authorities for information concerning Mr. Wallenberg's whereabouts and expressing the concern of this Government in his welfare because of meritorious activities in protecting Jews from persecution by the German and Hungarian Nazis. I shall advise you immediately of the contents of the reply to this further inquiry as soon as it has been received.

Please assure Secretary Morgenthau that the Department will pursue the inquiry concerning Mr. Wallenberg as long as any possibilities of information remain to be explored.

Sincerely yours,

George L. Warren

George L. Warren
Adviser on Refugees and
Displaced Persons

Brigadier General William O'Dwyer
Executive Director,
War Refugee Board,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D.C.



Hungary 24

*2 War Ref. Bd.
(O'Dwyer)*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Representative, Budapest via Army
TO: Secretary of State, Washington
DATED: June 1, 1945

*Group 5
Declassified following 11/17/90 as authorized by E.H. RSC and R.P. Hughes P. 1662*

NUMBER: 109

*GROUP 5
Declassified following 11/7/90*

CONTROL COPY

Arrival of Wallenberg in Stockholm has been rumored.
Confirmation requested. Interest manifested by War Refugee
Board. This case is being followed up by us here, but we
suggest that the Department consider referring it to the
Embassy in Moscow for attention.

UNSIGNED

DC/L:MAS:MEM

6/4/45

*6/7/45
Revised Warren
News item from
Stockholm concerning
Wallenberg memorial committee
has been reintroduced
in Budapest. Later
cable from Stockholm,
June 5th states
Wallenberg still
missing*

217 100 102

Hungary - 24

Copy for the War Refugee Board, Washington

040/100/MST

Stockholm, Sweden
June 6, 1945

Mr. Sven Salén
Strandvägen 7A
Stockholm

My dear Mr. Salén:

I have read with considerable interest the organization of a Rószal Wallenberg Committee for Hungarian Refugee Relief. I believe it unnecessary to mention the deep interest and appreciation of the United States Government for the great humanitarian work which Rószal Wallenberg undertook in Hungary. The United States Government has on several occasions paid high tribute to this remarkable relief action initiated from Sweden, and has praised the courage and initiative of Minister Danielson and his Legation staff in Budapest, particularly Rószal Wallenberg in carrying out this difficult program.

On behalf of the United States War Refugee Board, there is enclosed a contribution of 10,000 kronor to further the activities of this Committee.

Sincerely yours,

Iver C. Olsen
Iver C. Olsen
Special Attaché for
War Refugee Board

Enclosure - 1

Stockholm

Dated June 7, 1945

Rec'd 8:35 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

2060, June 7, 6 p.m.

AMCROSS SHIRK FROM AMCROSS WHISLER

The following telegram has been sent to the Embassy
at Moscow:

Swedish FONOFF Amlegation and others (this is our
1, rptd to Washington as our 127, Legation's 2060, June
7, 6 p.m.) interested welfare Raoul Wallenberg, who was
Secretary of Royal Swedish Legation at Budapest and who
disappeared near there Jan 17 this year. Moscow advised
SWED FONOFF on 18th that Wallenberg was being protected
by Soviet troops. No word since. Please consult with
Amembassy Moscow before making any attempt investigate
this matter as Embassy is familiar with case. Under-
stand information may be difficult secure and appreciate
any help you can give. Regards.

JOHNSON

RB

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Stockholm.
TO: Secretary of State, Washington.
DATED: June 7, 1945
NUMBER: 2063

The best information here, including statements in conversation yesterday by his mother, are to effect that Wallenberg has not been heard from since Budapest was occupied by the Soviets.

/signed/ JOHNSON

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Stockholm.
TO: Secretary of State, Washington.
DATED: June 14, 1945.
NUMBER: 2147.

Have been informed by Danielsson, former Swedish Minister in Hungary, that Raoul Wallenberg accumulated extensive and well documented records regarding the Jewish situation and related relief activities in Hungary. According to him these records were left intact in chancery in large wooden box near entry to airraid shelter. These records should prove very valuable and he suggests that every effort to obtain them be made by our Mission Budapest. Any assistance by our Budapest Mission in locating Wallenberg would be appreciated by Swedish Foreign Office.

/signed/ JOHNSON

P2Eu^I

In its note of September 12, 1969, the Royal Swedish Embassy asked the Department of State to attempt to secure access for a representative of the Swedish Foreign Office to certain documents in Boxes 33 and 35 at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York.

Employees of the Library have, at the Department's request, gone through the pertinent files and have made copies of all the documents therein which mention the Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg. The Department has taken action to declassify the classified documents among them.

All of the documents are forwarded herewith. It was judged impracticable to have someone without a United States security clearance go through all of the papers in Boxes 33 and 35, as before this could have been authorized all of the documents, most of which had nothing to do with Raoul Wallenberg, would have had to be declassified.

Enclosures:

Documents

Department of State,

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1969 O - 341-100

Poi I

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

departementssekr Leifland, ge

STOCKHOLM

16.2.1970

U. n.

Ministern Kollberg

WASHINGTON

Poi

Dnr 83		
Avd P	Grp 2	Mål Eu ^I

Raoul Wallenberg

1 bil.

Broder,

Tack för Din skrivelse med Wallenberg-dokumenten.

Vid en genomläsning finner jag hänvisningar på olika ställen till dokument som uppenbarligen berör R. Wallenberg men som vi inte fått tillgång till. (Jag bifogar en lista över dokumenten.) Det kan naturligtvis bero på att de inte ansetts kunna deklassificeras, men anledningen kan väl också vara att de inte uppmärksammats av vederbörande tjänsteman. Skulle Du kanske vilja fråga State Department? Samtidigt kan Du kanske framföra vårt tack för det tillmötesgående som visats oss i denna angelägenhet.

Leif Leifland

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänt med

☐ sv kurir

☒ ull kurir

☐ luftpost

☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

7/2-70

SB

Tgm från amerikanska ambassaden i Stockholm till State Department	nr 2069	den 9.6.1944
	2234	27.6
	2271	23.6
	2344	27.6
	2360	28.6
	2396	30.6

Från ambassaden till War Refugee Board	nr 118
---	--------

Från State Department till ambassaden i Stockholm	nr 1010	den 25.5.1944
	1246	23.6
	1365	10.7
	1795	8.9
	2566	21.12

Från War Refugee Board till ambassaden	nr 59
	101
	273

Tgm 30.4.1945 till general Key, State Department's
"representative in Hungary", jämte svarstelegram.

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Pol I

departementssekr L Leifland, ge

STOCKHOLM

16.2.1970

Fru Maj von Dardel
Auravägen 25
DJURSHOLM



Dnr 1408		
Avd P	Grp 2	Mål Eu I

Raoul Wallenberg

Från det amerikanska utrikesdepartementet har vi nu fått en samling dokument om Raoul.

Det framgår vid en genomläsning att det torde finnas ytterligare dokument som vi inte har fått. Detta kan naturligtvis bero på att de ansetts inte kunna överlämnas till oss för närvarande. Jag skall emellertid höra efter om vi kan få dem också. Om de ställs till vårt förfogande, skall jag se till att Du får dem.

Leif Leifland

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänt med

☐ sv kurir

☐ utt kurir

☐ luftpost

☒ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

16/2

[Signature]

19.2.1970

U 30

Kanslirådet Leifland

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET



27.2.70 ds Leifland, GE
hbr Leifland- tit.

flv

Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande
(1 bil.)

Broder,

./.

Som framgår av i fotokopia närslutna skrivelse den 16 februari 1970 från konsulatet i Regina har en ungersk-född dam erbjudit sig att lämna upplysningar om en svensk diplomats försvinnande i Budapest 1944. Någon annan än Raoul Wallenberg kan ju inte avses. Jag blir tacksam för besked om vi bör ta kontakt med damen i fråga. Något nytt kan väl knappast framkomma efter alla dessa år, men vi kan ju för ordningens skull alltid ringa till henne härifrån för att höra vad hon har på hjärtat. Jag rapporterade redan omkring 1950 från Buenos Aires om ett liknande santal. *Sp. l. u. h.*

Gösta Brunnström
Gösta Brunnström
Gösta Brunnström

Bil. t. Handbrev Leifland-Brunnström
19.2.70. P2 En I

THE SWEDISH VICE-CONSUL FOR REGINA
1850 CORNWALL STREET
REGINA, CANADA

February 16, 1970

Mr. Mats Elgqvist,
Office of the Royal
Swedish Consulate General,
1155 Dorchester Boulevard West,
Montreal 2, Canada.

Dear Sir:

On Friday, February 13th I received a telephone call from a woman who identified herself as Mrs. Irene Veres. Her address in Regina is 2425 McAra Street, telephone 527-1570. Mrs. Veres informed me that she had emigrated from Budapest to Canada. She stated that she had resided in Budapest during World War II and that in 1944 a Swedish diplomat disappeared under mysterious circumstances. She said that the diplomat resided at No. 7, Kelenhegyi, Gellérp Mountain. She stated that she had some information concerning this incident which might be of interest to the Swedish Government. I advised her that I would report our conversation to the appropriate Swedish authority in Canada and that if there was any interest on the part of the Swedish Government in pursuing the matter further with her that she would be contacted in due course.

If you desire to pursue the matter further I trust that you will let me hear from you in due course.

Yours very truly,

R. James Balfour
R. James Balfour
Swedish Consulate

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Pol I

27.2.1970

P 2

départementssekr L Leifland, GE

Generalkonsuln Brunnström

MONTREAL

Dnr 19		
Avd P	Grp 2	Mål Eu I

Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande

Broder,

Åberopande Ditt handbrev till mig den 19 ber jag få meddela att vi skulle vara tacksamma om Du på lämpligt sätt ville ta kontakt med vederbörande och be om en redogörelse för vad hon har att be-
rätta.

Leif Leifland

Ifylles av postexp

Avsant med
☒ sv kurir
☐ utt kurir
☐ luftpost
☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

4.3.70 38

KUNGL SVENSKA
AMBASSADEN

Washington

9.3.1970

177 (PGE)

INK UD		
Dnr	13 / 3 19 70	
P	2	Eu I

Departementssekreteraren
Leif Leifland
STOCKHOLM

an/Leif

Raoul Wallenberg

Broder,

Vi har med anledning av Ditt brev den 16 februari approcherat State om de övriga dokument som skulle kunna vara av intresse för svensk del. State skulle vidarebefordra vårt önskemål till Franklin Rooseveltbiblioteket och återkommer så snart frågan undersökts.

Med hjärtliga hälsningar
Din tillgång

P.B. Kollberg
P.B. Kollberg

ADVOKAT V
HANS GÖRAN FRANCK

TEL. 20 05 50, 20 06 00
POSTGIRO 25 88 06

BITR. JURIST
JUR. KAND.
MATS RUHNE
TEL. 10 25 02

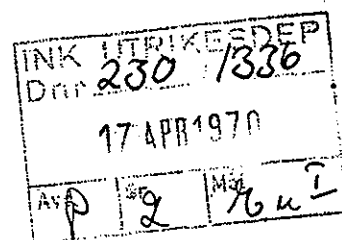
111 35 STOCKHOLM DEN 16 april 1970
KUNGSGATAN 24

EDER REF.

VÅR REF.

2191
F/gh

Utrikesdepartementet
Politiska avdelningens första byrå
Box 161 21
103 23 STOCKHOLM 16



AG/ghed

Att.: departementsekreterare Leifland

Åberopande telefonsamtal får jag härmed översända bifogade brev i original från herr Karl Erik Öberg, Mårdstigen 17, Solna, gällande försvunne svenske medborgaren Raul Wallenberg.

Stockholm som ovan

[Signature]
H. G. Franck

*Uppgifter är osannolika. Ytterligare åtgärder
inte påbörjades.
ghed*

P 2 E u I

JILL

ANKOM

16 MRS. 1970

Besv.

ADVOKAT

HANS SÖRAN RANCK

DET SOM JAG NU TÄNKER

DESSA ER UPPGIFTER SOM

ÄR FÖRSÄMDE LÄN LUSGLIMI

RAUL VALLENTHERS-SÄTATY

OLHABONA LUSGLIMI ÄR ÄT

JAG ÄR I DE TRÄFFADE I NYN

BBOK ET AMERIKANSK

MARITY OFFICER SOM TUA AN

TIDARE HÄRE VÄRT I RAN

LYST INTERVIEWINGSSÄDER
SÄSOM OBSERVATOR FOR DEAME
RIKANSKA MÄTTIS HEDERLIG
RÄTTIGHET. ET ANIMAL CIVIL
AMERICAN HADE MÄTTIG
I LASER AV OLIV ATLEADOMINA
MEN
SOM JAG INTE VAR INTERESSERA
AV METT HAD MÄTT HÖRDE ATT
JAG VAR SVENSK SA VARDE
SOM OM MÄTT DROS OROVERTA
SIS SOM MÄTT SÄSER VAR
EN PERSON LGSÖRER TILL OCH
MÄTT SÄDE DA! HAD OCH HÖR
TALAS OM MÄTT SOM HEDER
BÅLEN BURS? NEJ SÄDE JAG.

MEET HAS SADETTI JOS HADE
HOOD TALAS OM EN SOM HADE
RAUL VALLENBERG OCH DET
KATT VARA SAMMA TRAKT
FAST I DRÖM: 40 NAMNBI
OCH SA FÖR I FÖRRA RAULEN
BORG. DEN AMERIKANSKA
OFFICEREN GALADE RELATIV
BORA SVENSKA MEN NAMNBI
RAUL VALLENBERG KLARADE
HATT IRTJE UPP OCH DÄRFÖR
DICK HATT FÖRRA RAULEN BORG
OM NI AR INTERESSERADE AV
UPPLYSNINGEN I BREVET SA
VAR VÄNLIGT OCH MEDDEL

DEN ETHIOPIASKE RÖD-
VALLERBES KOMMITTÉN.
I INTERMEDIALORSCENET HADE
HAN TRÄFFAT EN MANN SOM
HETER AUL VALLERBES BRIL
SOM STOD UNDER STÄNDIS OCH
VÄNDE SIG EMOT DEN RÖD-
SAKERHETS POLISENS SIDAN
OCH NÄR DENNE OFFICER TAL-
DE MED HONOM SA VAR DET
TVA STYCKEN RYSKA SÄPO MÄN
SOM VAR MED UNDER SAM-
TALETS SÄTT.

Karl Dick Öberg

17171 MÄRDSSEN 19

200 000

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Pol I

departementssekr L Leifland, ge

STOCKHOLM

24.4.1970

Fru Maj von Dardel

Auravägen 25

182 62 DJURSHOLM

Dnr		
Avd	Grp	Mål
P	2	U 1

./1-2 Åberopande våra telefonsamtal ber jag närslutet
få tillställa Dig två rapporter från Bern från år
1945 och 1946 angående schweiziska diplomater som
vid krigsslutet vistades i sovjetisk fångenskap.

2 bilagor

Ifylles av postexp

Avsant med			
☐ sv kurir	☐ utf kurir	☐ luftpost	☒ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

24/4 70

[Signature]

KUNGL.

SVENSKA BESKICKNINGEN

rapporten om incidenterna i
Budapest publiceras tills-
vidare icke.

tel.208 B. 16.6.45.(in fine)

Bern den 24 september 1945.

Nr 379.

HP 1

Till Hans Excellens Herr Ministern för Utrikes Ärendena.

Det tillkännagavs på sin tid, att incidenterna i Budapest omkring årsskiftet, och icke minst bortförandet av två medlemmar av schweiziska beskickningen, föranlett regeringen att anordna ett förhör med samtliga återvända beskickningsmedlemmar. En hög domare hade utsetts till ledare för undersökningen och vittnesutsagorna skulle avgivas under edlig förpliktelse, som inför en domstol.

Man erfar nu, att denna undersökning blivit slutförd och att resultatet delgivits parlamentets utrikespolitiska utskott. Utskottet var enhälligt av den meningen, att rapporten tills vidare ej borde publiceras vilket eljest ursprungligen ställts i utsikt.

Skälen för utskottets ställningstagande äro tämligen uppenbara, redan på det politiska planet. Härtill torde komma personliga hänsyn till de två försvunna beskickningsmedlemmarna, vilka, enligt vad Politiska departementet anser sig med bestämdhet veta, alltjämt äro i livet men befinna sig i rysk fångenskap.

Przybylski-Westrup.

UTDRAG av skrivelse till Hans Excellens Ministern för
Utrikes Ärendena från Kungl. Svenska Beskickningen
i Bern den 15 januari 1946.

"

Beskickningen har tidigare telegraferat om saken, men för fullständighetens skull får jag värdsamt här nedan återgiva kommunikéns innehåll:

'Sedan förgångna höst hava förhandlingar förts med den ryska militärdelegationen i Schweiz angående rapatriering av fem diplomatiska och konsulära tjänstemän, vilka kvarhållits på av Ryssland besatt område, samt angående utlämning till Soviet av två i Schweiz internerade ryssar. Dessa förhandlingar hava lett till en överenskommelse, som förbundsrådet godkänt den 28 december 1945.

De schweiziska myndigheterna ha förpliktat sig att ställa till sovietmyndigheternas förfogande de två internerade Kotchetow och Nowikow, som kommit in i Schweiz på illegal väg och vilka efterlysts, den förre för stöld och den senare för förrådande av militära hemligheter till Rysslands och dess allierades fiender. Asylrätt hade ej tillerkänts någon av dem. Dessutom ha de schweiziska myndigheterna förpliktat sig att medgiva rapatriering av sex ryska internerade, vilka i Schweiz ådömts frihetsstraff för förbrytelser mot allmän lag.

De sovietiska myndigheterna (märk att det ingenstades talas om "regeringen") ha å sin sida åtagit sig att ställa till de schweiziska myndigheternas förfogande de fem i fråga varande diplomatiska och konsulära tjänstemännen, nämligen legationssekreteraren Feller och kanslianställda Meier från beskickningen i Budapest; Bryner, konsularagent i Harbin; ävensom tjänstemännen vid konsulatet i Elbing, vicekonsuln Brandenburg samt Felber. De båda sistnämnda ha redan överlämnats till den för hemförskaflande av schweizare utsända delegationen. Fellers och Meiers rapatriering skall snart följa. Vad Bryner angår, erfordras av materiella skäl längre tid för hans hemsändande.

..... "

3 bil

MOSKVA

Departementssekreteraren Leifland
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

5.5.70 Leifland, ge
onumr delg
a + b f k t amb de Besche, Washington
/u/ Leifland



157

Inn.	4/5	1970
Avd.	P	2 Eu I

Wallenberg-ärendet

3 bil.

ffu

Jag har från en Mr. Cotter i Osterville, Mass. mottagit
ett brev rörande Raoul Wallenberg jämte en bilagd foto-
kopia av ett brev från State Departement till Senator Edward
Kennedy. Särskilt detta senare är intressant.

./.

Korrespondensen, inklusive mitt svar till Cotter, bifogas
i fotokopior.

Die Leifland
Gunnar Jarring

Gunnar Jarring

11a

Bil.t.hbr. Jarring-Leifland
29.4.1970

Osterville, Massachusetts 02651
316 Main Street
March 18th, 1970

P & L U I

Ambassador Gunnar Jarring
c/o United Nations General Assembly
New York City, New York

Dear Ambassador Jarring:

I tried to phone you today long distance only to ascertain the duration of your stay in this country in the hope that this letter will reach you before you leave for Sweden. Much to my chagrin I did learn that your secretary does not speak Swedish !!!!

First, I would like to say that I am of Swedish ancestry, on my mother's side, my grandmother having been born in Göteborg and my grandfather in Maria Hamm and my family, and I, did visit Sweden in 1967. It was a most enjoyable visit and we hope someday to be able to return.

However, to get to the point of my writing you is to make a request. While in Sweden we did learn much about "our" country and its people and in particular the Wallenbergs. They are apparently to you what the Rothschilds are to France and Mr. Raoul Wallenberg is to Sweden what the Kennedys are to the United States. I did read in the July 1968 issue of TRUE magazine an article concerning Mr. Wallenberg and his predicament. If you so desire I can send to you a copy of this article. As a result of this article being read by me I did write to Senator Edward Kennedy asking for his help in locating Mr. Wallenberg and a copy of his reply to my letter is hereby enclosed for your information. My request is: Will you please enlist the aid of the United States Government to have Mr. Raoul Wallenberg repatriated to Sweden?

You see, Mr. Wallenberg and I are from completely opposite stations in life and I am only in my forties but in deteriorating health and it would give me great satisfaction to have been instrumental in bringing about his release.

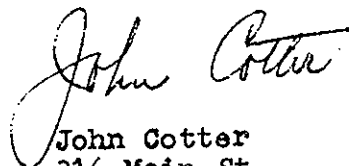
Mr. Wallenberg has already accomplished more in his lifetime than I will ever be able to do. Also, he will be able to do more, perhaps, for Sweden and its people through private enterprise in time; to say nothing of the gratification his release would give his aged mother.

In closing, Mr. Ambassador, what I am trying to say is that Mr. Wallenberg has so much more to offer humanity than I that I am pleading with you to at least make an effort to effect his release either through the United States or the U.S.S. R. or both.

I would also like to say that I am an ardent admirer of the late Dag Hammerskjold and even visited his Jonkoping.

Thank you, Mr. Ambassador, for your consideration.

Respectfully,



John Cotter
316 Main St.,
Osterville, Mass., 02655

P2 Eu-



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20520

April 16, 1969

Honorable Edward M. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Kennedy:

Thank you for your inquiry of April 4 relative to the interest of your constituent Mr. John Cotter in the case of Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who disappeared after being arrested in 1945 by Soviet soldiers in Hungary.

As the True magazine article sent to you by Mr. Cotter makes clear, the Swedish Government and private Swedish organizations have over the years used every available channel of communication and possible source of information in their attempts to learn what happened to Mr. Wallenberg and to secure his release, if still alive.

In October 1965, Prime Minister Erlander made an official statement calling attention to the Government's many unsuccessful attempts to learn what happened to Mr. Wallenberg. He stated that in the situation existing in 1965, more representations to the Soviet authorities would not be in order, but that if new facts should be learned or circumstances should change the Government might decide to reopen the matter. Meanwhile it would be alert to any developments in the situation.

Sweden has taken pains to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union. It is not for lack of official

and unofficial contacts that more information about Mr. Wallenberg has not been received from the USSR. It is clearly the responsibility of the Swedish Government to decide what, if anything, more can be done to try to clarify the Wallenberg mystery. If Sweden were to ask us to make inquiries about the Wallenberg case to the Soviet Union and it appeared that there was some chance of a positive result, we would of course do all we could to be helpful.

Please call upon me whenever I may be of assistance to you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Bill Macomber".

William B. Macomber, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations

Bil.t.hbr. Jarring-Leifland 29.4.70

KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN

Moscow, April 29, 1970.

P2 Eu²

Mr. John Cotter
316 Main St.,
Osterville, Mass., 02655
USA

Dear Mr. Cotter,

I thank you for your letter of March 18, 1970 which I received, with some delay, after my return to my post as Sweden's Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

As to Mr. Raoul Wallenberg I can assure you that all possible efforts have been made by the Swedish Government in order to establish his fate, so far without result.

I very much appreciate your kind interest in my fellow-countryman Wallenberg whom we all know and value for his deep devotion to the diplomatic and humanitarian tasks that had been entrusted to him.

Gunnar Jarring

KUNGL. SVENSKA
GENERALKONSULATET

MONTREAL

30.4.1970

161

Kanslirådet Leifland

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

40



Ink.	4/5	1970
Avd	Gr.	Mai
P	2	Eu I

aa / hf

Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande
(1 bil.)

✓
Broder,

Återkommande till Ditt handbrev den 27 februari 1970 får jag härmed närsluta fotokopia av en skrivelse ✓
den 22 april 1970 från konsuln i Regina R. James Balfour med redogörelse för ett samtal som denne på mitt förslag haft med den ungerska dam, vilken påstått sig sitta inne med upplysningar om Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande.

Såsom därav framgår rör det sig icke om några autentiska uppgifter. Tilläggas bör att konsul Balfour är en välkänd advokat.

Diina Kingstone
G. Brunnström

G. Brunnström

P 2 Eu I

THE SWEDISH VICE-CONSUL FOR REGINA
1850 CORNWALL STREET
REGINA, CANADA

INK		
GENERALKONSULATET MONTREAL		
Dnr	10 4	
24, 4	19	70
R	18	Wallenberg

April 22, 1970

Mr. G. Brunnstrom,
Office of the Royal
Swedish Consulate General,
Suite 800,
1155 Dorchester Blvd. West,
Montreal 102, Quebec.

Dear Sir:

I have now interviewed Mrs. Irene Veres. In substance her story is that in late 1944 she was employed in a German S.S. unit field hospital at Balaton Alamadi. She was 17 years of age at the time. There was a patient at the hospital who had been injured in a plane crash and who she thinks was Mr. Raoul Wallenberg but who was in German Officer's uniform. She stated that she became aware of the Wallenberg incident from a book she had read authored by Nicholas Horthy.

When I advised Mrs. Veres that Mr. Wallenberg did not disappear until January, 1945, she conceded that there would be no connection between the two matters.

Mrs. Veres appeared to be a person under some nervous strain with a fairly vivid imagination. She admitted to having suffered two nervous breakdowns which she said resulted from the hardships she had suffered during the war.

It seems obvious that there is no connection between the Wallenberg disappearance and Mrs. Veres' experience and that the matter should be pursued no further.

Yours very truly,



R. James Balfour
Swedish Consul

RJB/jb

LEEFT RAOUL WALLEN

BERG

NOG?



Raoul Wallenberg en zijn medewerkers in Boedapest, 1944.

OP 6 februari 1957 overhandigde de Russische minister van Buitenlandse Zaken, Gromyko, aan de Zweedse ambassadeur in Moskou een memorandum van zijn regering. De Russische regering liet daarin aan Zweden weten dat men op hun verzoek navraag gedaan had naar het lot van de Zweedse diplomaat Raoul Wallenberg. In het archief van de ziekenafdeling van de Ljubljanska-gevangenis was, aldus het memorandum, een met de hand geschreven rapportje aangetroffen dat wellicht met Wallenberg te maken had. Het rapportje was gericht aan de voormalige chef van de Russische veiligheidsdienst, minister Abamukow, en luidde als volgt:

'Ik rapporteer dat de u bekende gevangene Wallenberg vannacht plotseling in zijn cel is overleden; vermoedelijk tengevolge van een hartaanval. In aansluiting op de door u gegeven instructies persoonlijk toezicht op Wallenberg te houden verzoek ik om aanwijzingen wie de opdracht zal krijgen de lijkenschouwing te verrichten om de doodsoorzaak vast te stellen.

17-7-'49 — Chef gezondheidsdienst van de gevangenis, Overste van de medische dienst, Smoltsow.'

Op het rapportje stond verder nog een aantekening van Smoltsow: *'Heb de minister persoonlijk op de hoogte gesteld. Er is order gegeven het lijk te cremen zonder lijkenschouwing. 17-7, Smoltsow.'*

HET MYSTERIE VAN DE VERDWENEN GELEGENHEIDSDIPLOMAAT

Het was, zo werd verder gemeld, de Russische regering niet gelukt meer inlichtingen in de vorm van documenten of getuigenverklaringen te verkrijgen, waarbij kwam dat genoemde A. L. Smoltsow op 7 mei 1953 was overleden. De verantwoordelijk voor het gebeurde lag geheel bij de inmiddels veroordeelde en terechtgestelde Abumakow. De Sowjetregering betreurde het voorvallene en sprak haar medeleven uit met de familie van Raoul Wallenberg en de Zweedse regering. Daarmee leek de zaak voor de Russen verder te zijn afgedaan. Zoals zou blijken dacht de Zweedse regering er anders over.

Raoul Wallenberg verdween in 1945, nadat de Russen Boedapest bevrijd hadden. De Zweed werkte daar als diplomaat: in juli 1944 was hij naar Hongarije gegaan als ambassade-secretaris om samen met de Zweedse ambassadeur Danielsson te trachten zoveel mogelijk joden te redden. De Duitsers, die het in maart '44 in Hongarije geheel voor het zeggen hadden gekregen, waren op zeer gründliche en fatische manier aan een jacht op joden begonnen profiterend van hun ervaringen in andere bezette gebieden, en hadden reeds ongeveer de helft van de oorspronkelijke 800.000 joden afgevoerd naar concentratiekampen en gaskamers.

ZAKEN-CARRIÈRE

Wallenberg was dus een gelegenheidsdiplomaat. Zijn vader was vlak voor zijn geboorte (in 1912) gestorven en zijn grootvader, Gustav Oscar Wallenberg, had de jongen bijna automatisch voorbestemd om een grote zaken-carrière te maken. Zijn grootvader stuurde hem op grote reizen, liet hem naar Amerika gaan, waar Raoul architectuur studeerde en in '35 zijn BS haalde, zond hem voor een korte stage naar Kaarstad en in 1936 belandde Raoul Wallenberg in Haifa om daar bij de Hollandse Bank verder te sleutelen aan zijn kennis van het internationaal bankwezen. Daar in Haifa maakte hij voor het eerst kennis met de ellende van voor Hitler vluchtende immigranten, wat hem bijzonder bezighield. Hij bleef niet lang in Haifa, want hij ergerde zich aan de koloniale sfeer in de toenmalige Palestijnse bankwereld. Terug in Zweden begon hij een eigen im- en exportfirma. Toen in 1941 de in Stockholm wonende Hongaarse jood *Koloman Lauer* door het toenemende anti-semitisme zijn firma, die met Hongarije handel dreef, dreigde kwijt te raken, werd door bemiddeling van de Stockholmse reder Salén, hierbij Wallenberg ingeschakeld. Er werd 'n *Mid-del-Europese Handelsvennootschap* opgericht en Raoul werd daarvan directeur-buitenland. Tijdens zijn reizen op het continent raakte hij steeds meer geïnformeerd over het optreden van de nazi's. Hij bezocht een paar maal Hongarije waar hij zijn best deed familieleden van zijn mede-directeur Lauer te redden. De grootscheepse Duitse jacht op joden, na maart '44 veroorzaakte veel ongerustheid, niet alleen in Zweden, maar ook in Amerika. President Roosevelt kreeg van joodse zijde veel geld om te potten iets te bereiken d.m.v. fondsen van de War Refugee Board en van verschillende joodse

organisaties in de VS.

Roosevelt probeerde ook bij Zweden en andere neutrale landen, die zelf al tot actie waren overgegaan om in Hongarije hulp te bieden, steun te vinden voor een hulpplan om de met deportatie bedreigden te redden. Zweden zou in ieder geval wel willen meewerken. Dat bleek al uit een telegram dat koning Gustav reeds enige dagen na het verzoek om interventie van het Jewish Agency Rescue Committee aan de Hongaarse regent Horthy stuurde, eind juni 1944, met een dringend verzoek de deportatie van joden stop te zetten. Op 6 juli arriveerde Raoul Wallenberg in Boedapest, die direct begon met de uitgifte van 5000 'paspoorten' die met stempels en zegels duidelijk maakten dat de joodse houder van dit paspoort wachtte op emigratie naar Zweden, waar hij familierelaties zou hebben. Om de paspoorthouders volledige Zweedse bescherming te bieden huurde Wallenberg 32 huizen waarin hij zijn beschermelingen onderbracht. Al gauw liet men de eis dat de joden 'familiebanden' met Zweden moest hebben weg, en werden er steeds meer paspoorten uitgereikt, tot 20.000 toe. Een van de dingen waar Wallenberg veel aan had bij zijn reddingsacties was dat geen Duitser bijna Hongaars kon lezen of verstaan. De Duitsers haatten en wantrouwden hem. Zelfs tijdens de vreselijke 'dodenmarsen', in november 1944, slaagde hij erin om onderweg nog joden te bevrijden door rijbewijzen e.d. te erkennen als documenten waarop bescherming van de Zweedse regering verkregen kon worden. Op die manier moet hij ongeveer 4000 van de 40.000 op mars zijnde joden hebben

losgekregen.

Wallenberg slaagde er ook in de Duitse bevelhebber in Boedapest te overreden om het ghettto niet op te blazen, toen de Russen snel naderden. Wallenberg overtuigde de commandant dat hij dan als persoon verantwoordelijk zou zijn voor een massamoord. In die dagen werkte Wallenberg al min of meer illegaal, bij alles wat hij deed werd hij bedreigd door allerlei dodelijke 'ongelukken'. De Duitsers eisten op het laatst zelfs de opheffing van de Zweedse legatie in Boedapest, tenzij men onverwijld het regime van Szálasi, die in oktober 1944 aan de macht was gekomen, zou erkennen. De Zweden weigerden die erkenning, gezant Daniels-son liet de Duitsers weten dat hij niet zou vertrekken, de ambassade in het Boeda-deel gelegen werd door aanhangers van Szálasi kort en klein geslagen, en in 1945 ging Wallenberg, na overleg met Dani-elielsson geheel ondergronds werken (in het Pest-gedeelte), met als voornaamste doel contact met de naderende Russen te leggen.

BESCHERMING

Kort daarop, 15 januari '45 vied Boeda-pests Pestzijde in Russische handen. Op 16 januari berichtte de Zweedse gezant in Moskou aan zijn regering dat Wallenberg zich volgens een mededeling van het Sowjet-ministerie van Buitenlandse zaken (via vice-minister *Dekanosov*) zich in het veroverde deel van Boedapest bevond en dat de Russen voor zijn bescherming zorg droegen.

Volgens latere getuigenverklaringen ging Wallenberg de volgende dag (17 jan.)

met zijn chauffeur, ingenieur Langfelder, een Hongaarse jood uit een van de belangrijkste industriële families, naar het hoofdkwartier van maarschalk Malinovskij. Vanuit zijn auto sprak hij nog met twee medewerkers, die hij grote bedragen overhandigde om hun werk ten bate van de joden voort te zetten. Zijn bedoeling was, naar hij zei, met Malinovskij een plan te maken om de overgebleven joden te ondersteunen. Toch leek hij onzeker over zijn lot, hij zei de twee medewerkers dat hij de laatste dagen onder Russische bewaking had gestaan: 'Ik moet gaan, maar ik weet niet of ik als gast of als gevangene ga.'

Het idee dat Wallenberg veilig was, werd versterkt op twee theevisites in februari '45 bij de toenmalige Russische ambassadrice in Stockholm, mevrouw *Kollontay*. Zij vertelde aan Wallenbergs moeder (inmiddels hertrouwd met *Frederik von Dardel*) en aan de vrouw van de minister van Buitenlandse Zaken, Günther, dat men zich over het lot van Wallenberg totaal geen zorg hoefde te maken en dat hij met alle zorg behandeld werd en beslist naar Zweden zou terugkeren.

Maar in maart begon men zich weer wel zorgen te maken: er was niet alleen geen enkel bericht meer over de Zweedse legatie in Boedapest meer ontvangen, ondanks verzoeken aan de Russen, er kwam ook een melding dat op 8 maart via de Hongaarse Kossuth-radio was medegedeeld dat Wallenberg 'die sinds 17 januari verdwenen was, vermoedelijk door Gestapo-agenten was vermoord'.

Op 23 maart 1945 was er bericht over de veiligheid van alle legatieleden met uitzondering van Wallenberg. Daarop begon een grootscheepse navraag van Zweedse zijde.

Stalin beloofde op 15 juni '46 aan de Zweedse ambassadeur Söderblom dat de zaak zou worden opgehelderd, maar dit werd niet waargemaakt. Op 18 augustus 1947 verklaarde Andrei Vishinsky dat Wallenberg zich niet in Rusland bevond en aan de Russen onbekend was. Volgens indirecte informatie zouden de Russen alleen maar weten dat hij op 14 januari '45 was aangetroffen in de Benzurstraat in Pest, waaruit men alleen maar kon concluderen dat hij bij de gevechten om de stad was omgekomen of gevangen door aanhangers van Szálasi.

Er kwam in Zweden een enorme actie op gang om iets voor Wallenberg te doen, er werden 1.600.000 handtekeningen verzameld die op 15 juli '47 aan de Russen werden overhandigd — zonder enig resultaat.

De Zweedse regering liet de zaak tot 1951 verder rusten, waarop later nogal wat kritiek is gekomen. Tenslotte bleken nog jaren na de oorlog doorgewaanden en vermisten teruggevonden te worden. In 1951 begonnen de Zweden met het onderfragen van hen die uit Russische gevangenschap weerkeerden. Minister-president Erlander en minister van Binnenlandse Zaken Hedlund legden in 1956, tijdens hun bezoek aan Moskou de zaak voor aan Boelganin, Chroesjtsjov en Molotov. Bij dat bezoek beging Erlander de fout om alle tot nu toe bekende getuigenverklaringen aan de Russen voor te leggen.

Daaruit bleek dat Wallenberg en zijn chauffeur Langfelder in 1945 in de Moskou-gevangenis Ljublinskaja gezeten moeten hebben en dat Wallenberg vervolgens was overgebracht naar de Lefortovskaja-gevangenis, waarin hij zeker tot mei 1947 in cel 203 moet hebben gezeten. Hierop volgde dan het in de aanhef van dit artikel geciteerde memorandum van Gromyko, betreffende de 'dood van Wallenberg' in de Ljublinskaja-gevangenis op 17 juli 1947. Zeer opvallend is bovendien dat in juli '47 ex-celgenoten van Wallenberg en Langfelder zowel in de Ljublinskaja- als in de Lefortovskaja-gevangenis door de Russen bijzonder uitvoerig werden ondervraagd over de tijd waarin zij met hen beiden in contact waren.

Nog in datzelfde jaar, 1957, verscheen in Zweden een eerste witboek over de zaak-Wallenberg, waarin de Zweedse regering zich zeer kritisch opstelde over alle Russische mededelingen, en zeker het memorandum van Gromyko.

Men had Gromyko trouwens laten weten als antwoord op zijn memorandum dat men moeilijk kon geloven dat men geen andere documentatie over Wallenberg zou hebben kunnen vinden dat het geciteerde rapportje uit de gevangenis over 'Wallenberg'.

De Zweden gingen verder met het zoeken naar sporen, het resulteerde in getuigenissen dat Wallenberg in de vijftiger jaren gevangen moet hebben gezeten in Corpus II van de Vladimir-gevangenis. Deze verklaringen werden dit keer niet aan de Russen voorgelegd.

Toen kwam de episode Nanna Svartz.



Raoul Wallenberg in 1936.

Deze in Zweden zeer bekende interniste, die een goede bekende is van de familie Von Dardel, vertrok in 1961 naar een medisch congres in Moskou. Bij Russische collega's informeerde zij steeds naar Raoul Wallenberg. Dat bleef zonder resultaat, totdat zij in een gesprek met een wetenschapsman — een bekende figuur in Rusland, wiens naam zij niet wil prijsgeven om hem te beschermen — terwijl zij in het Duits spraken over medische onderwerpen, toefluisterd kreeg dat Wallenberg in 'bijzonder slechte toestand' in een krankzinnigengesticht verbleef. (Het is langzamerhand genoeg bekend dat een psychiatrische inrichting in de Sowjet-Unie een moderne vorm van een concentratiekamp is). De Rus vroeg wat zij met Wallenberg wilde en zij antwoordde dat ze hem mee naar Zweden wilde nemen, hoe ziek hij ook zou zijn. Zij probeerde nog tijdens haar bezoek aan Moskou in contact te komen met Semjonow, de onder-minister van Buitenlandse Zaken, maar dat mislukte omdat deze in het buitenland vertoefde. Op een brief aan Semjonow kreeg zij geen antwoord. Bij haar terugkeer in Stockholm deelde ze haar belevenissen mee aan premier Erlander en aan de minister van Buitenlandse Zaken; de stiefvader en de moeder van Wallenberg werden echter niet ingelicht. Erlander schreef Chroesjtsjow een brief over wat hem door professor Nanna Svartz was medegedeeld, maar de Rus antwoordde dat er door zijn regering niets viel toe te voegen aan eerder gedane informatie.

MISVERSTAND

In maart 1961 reisde professor Svartz weer naar Moskou om haar zegsman nog eens te ontmoeten. Deze zei, toen zij hem vroeg of zij Wallenberg kon bezoeken, dat dit slechts van hogerhand beslist kon worden, waaraan hij toevoegde 'als hij niet dood is'. De Russische wetenschapsman zei haar ook dat hij Wallenberg in het geheel niet kende en dat er tijdens het eerste gesprek een misverstand ontstaan moest zijn tengevolge van zijn slechte Duits, iets wat meer dan onwaarschijnlijk geacht moet worden omdat in dat geval tijdens de langdurige gesprekken van de Rus met professor Svartz dan juist bij het onderwerp Wallenberg het enige misverstand zou zijn opgetreden.

De zaak met de Russische wetenschapsman werd tenslotte een bijzonder dramatische vertoning tijdens twee volgende ontmoetingen in mei 1962 en op 11 mei 1965, waarbij bleek dat de Rus in het gesprek in januari 1961 steeds minder gezegd zou hebben en zich steeds onwetender over 'ene Wallenberg' had uitgelaten. Vooral het laatste gesprek bij ambassadeur Jarring was bijzonder vernederend, omdat de Rus vergezeld werd van een Russische tolk en een andere vertegenwoordiger van het Russische ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken. Volgens officiële bronnen is deze Rus ongeveer een jaar na de laatste ontmoeting met professor Svartz overleden, iets waar noch de officiële instanties in Stockholm, noch professor Svartz noch Wallenbergs moeder commentaar op wensten te geven. Ook bij vele andere vragen die ik stelde werd geen commentaar gegeven of werd naar de inhoud van de witboeken van 1957 en 1965 verwezen.

Bij vele gelegenheden, zoals het bezoek van de Zweedse minister van Buitenlandse Zaken Torsten Nilsson aan Moskou in 1963 en het tegenbezoek van zijn collega Gromyko in maart 1964, werd de kwestie Wallenberg ter sprake gebracht. Kort voor het bezoek van premier Chroesjtsjow aan Zweden in 1964, een bezoek dat oorspronkelijk reeds in 1959 plaats had moeten vinden maar dat toen mede vanwege de bijna vijandige houding van de Zweedse pers, waarbij de Russische premier zeer nadrukkelijk onwelkom werd verklaard, niet doorging — werd aan

ambassadeur Jarring in Moskou van Russische zijde medegedeeld dat een terugkomen op 'het beklagenswaardige feit uit het verleden slechts de Zweeds-Russische betrekkingen zou kunnen schaden.'

Toch werd tijdens dat bezoek van Chroesjtsjow het Wallenberg-vraagstuk herhaaldelijk door de Zweden naar voren gebracht, zeer tot ongenoegen van de Russen. Chroesjtsjow reageerde met een verklaring waarin hij duidelijk maakte dat Wallenberg, indien hij nog in leven zou zijn ongeacht zijn fysieke of psychische toestand uitgeleverd zou worden. In de verklaring werd bovendien gevraagd wat voor belang de Sowjet-regering zou kunnen hebben met het vasthouden van Wallenberg. Nu was dit laatste iets wat men zich in Zweden al sinds januari 1945 afvroeg.

Officiële beschuldigingen tegen Wallenberg zijn uiteraard niet te vinden, de Russen beweren niet meer te weten dan in het rapportje over ene 'Wallenberg' staat. Uit getuigenverklaringen van uit Moskou teruggekeerde krijgsgevangenen kon men iets afleiden over beschuldigingen van spionage in het door de Russen bezette deel van Hongarije, iets waarvoor Wallenberg niet erg veel tijd gehad kan hebben. Verder hadden deze krijgsgevangenen opgevraagd dat de Russen Wallenberg 'wel kenden' en dat hij behoorde tot 'een grootkapitalistische familie in Zweden.'

De vaagheid van deze veronderstellingen heeft tot veel gissingen aanleiding gegeven. De veronderstelling dat Wallenberg als secretaris van een legatie die ook de Russische belangen in Hongarije tijdens het nazi-bewind behartigde en mogelijk naar de smaak van de Russen teveel over hun manier van optreden wist; en de veronderstelling dat men in Moskou een vergeefse poging heeft gedaan om Wallenbergs informatieve hulp te verkrijgen, lijken nog het minst onwaarschijnlijk.

Na de val van Chroesjtsjow in 1964 zetten de Zweden hun pogingen voort: er werd een beroep gedaan op premier Kosygin, maar ook dit leidde niet tot resultaten en daarop volgde dan het reeds genoemde tweede witboek van 1965 waarin de getuigenissen over de Vladimir-gevangenis en de belevenissen van professor Nanna Svartz vanaf 1961 werden opgenomen.

Men acht het echter niet waarschijnlijk dat premier Olof Palme, die in juni a.s. naar Moskou gaat de zaak nog eens ter sprake zal brengen, omdat in de loop van de jaren de relaties Stockholm-Moskou door de zaak-Wallenberg al bijzonder slecht zijn.

Raoul Wallenberg zou, als hij nog in leven is, nu 58 jaar oud zijn. Hij is in Hongarije zeer bekend, nog steeds is er een straat naar hem genoemd. Een familielid van hem, Jan Wallenberg, werd tijdens een reis door Hongarije, als een vorst behandeld, zodra bleek dat hij familie van Raoul was. Toen de Russen Boedapest binnentrokken was Raoul Wallenberg zowel lichamelijk als psychisch in een bijzonder goede conditie. Gezien de geheimzinnigheid waarmee de zaak omhuld blijft, moet men de mogelijkheid dat de man, die meer dan 20.000 Hongaarse joden het leven reddde, zelf nog in leven is, niet helemaal uitgesloten achten.

JOHN LEVIE

Kungl. Utrikesdepartementet - Raoul Wallenberg, Dokument-samling jämte kommentarer rörande hans fängenskap i Sovjetunionen.

Kungl. Utrikesdepartementet - Raoul Wallenberg, Dokument-samling rörande efterforskningarna efter år 1957.

Rudolph Philipp - 'Raoul Wallenberg' (1946)

G. B. Freed - 'The strange case of Raoul Wallenberg' (1960).

Joseph Wulf - 'Raoul Wallenberg, il fut leur espérance' (1963).

Arthur D. Morse - 'Is Russia's mystery prisoner still alive?' (Tijdschrift 'True', 1963).

Bjäs av A. Solženicyn

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Slavic Department
Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
USA



5 oktober 1970

Till Utrikesdepartementet
Stockholm, Sverige

En bjäs av Aleksandr Solženicyn,
som på ryska heter Оленко и Максимовская,
(Грану 1969 № 73 3-95) & på engelska The
Love-Girl & the Innocent (New York: Farrar Straus
& Giroux, 1969) förekommer följande passager.

Det är naturligtvis inte mycket in-
formation, men man får låta intrycket att
Solženicyn syftar på Rasul Wallenberg. Förfat-
taren vistades själv i sovjetiska fångläger &
arbetsläger 1945-53. Borde inte USA söka ta
kontakt med Solženicyn & höra vad han grunn-
at omnämmandet på - om något?

Peace,

Birgitta Ingemansson

(9.10.70 ds-K Falkman, ge
(a + b f k t amb Jarring, Moskva
ministern Leifland, p t FN-del i New York
ex-t kabinettsskr.)

Lip
9/10-70
JG

Alexander Solzhenitsyn P2 Eu I
The Love-girl and the Innocent (Pl)
New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux,
Act I, Scene 1 1969

MERESHCHUN: (To LYUBA, who is sitting on her bag of belongings not far away from him) Hey you! Little girl!

LYUBA: What?

MERESHCHUN: How long have you been inside?

LYUBA: Long enough.

MERESHCHUN: Why don't we, sort of, get married?

LYUBA: Just like that?

MERESHCHUN: Why waste time?

LYUBA: You think I'm a cheap lay?

MERESHCHUN: I'm not trying to get you on the cheap. This is where I live—my own cabin. Just thought I'd let you know.

LYUBA: All right, live there.

MERESHCHUN: It's boring.

LYUBA: You've got the nurses. Aren't they enough? (She turns away. MERESHCHUN watches her for a moment, then notices KHOMICH)

ESCORT-GUARD SERGEANT: (Straining to read a name) Gop-... Bloody hell, where do they get a name like that? Gop-...

GONTOIR: (An old man, broad-shouldered with silvery hair, short cropped). Gontoir, Camille Leopoldovich, born 1890, Article 58, paragraph one A stroke nineteen, ten years.

MERESHCHUN: (To KHOMICH) That's a great sweater you've got. Look at the colour.

KHOMICH: (He hasn't yet got his clothes back on after being searched) Yeah, it doesn't fade. Can you imagine that? Feel the material. (Gives MERESHCHUN a bit to feel) It's foreign. You know who used to wear it? The son of a Swedish millionaire.

MERESHCHUN: I don't believe you.

KHOMICH: I'll tell you, it's an interesting story. We were in transit prison in Kuybyshev. It was sweltering, and a hundred of us in one cell. All I had was a pair of shorts. He had woollen trousers and this sweater. "I'm stifling," he said. "Where in the

Translation from the Russian
by Nicholas Bethell & David
Burg

Act I, Scene 1

[11]

Soviet Union can I get myself a pair of shorts?" I told him that for a millionaire's son I had a spare pair, a bit torn, but would he like to swap them for the sweater, a blind swap? So we swapped. Try it on. See how warm and soft it is.

MERESHCHUN: I'll try it on. Interesting. A millionaire's son . . .
(He puts it on)

ESCORT-GUARD SERGEANT: Semyonov. (Silence) Semyonov!

GOLDTOOTH: (He is wearing gay, brightly coloured clothes. He has no luggage. He gets up and approaches the sergeant with a slow, swinging gait) Do you mean me?

ESCORT-GUARD SERGEANT: Alias?

GOLDTOOTH: Makarov.

ESCORT-GUARD SERGEANT: Alias?

GOLDTOOTH: Baltrushaitis.

ESCORT-GUARD SERGEANT: Alias?

GOLDTOOTH: Pribylenko.

ESCORT-GUARD SERGEANT: Convictions?

GOLDTOOTH: Article 162, Article 165, Article 136, Article 59 stroke three.

ESCORT-GUARD SERGEANT: Sentence?

GOLDTOOTH: Five years.

KOLODEY: Are you going to work?

GOLDTOOTH: (Drawling in a sing-song voice) Yeah, I don't mind working—in the parcels room. You know the score, sarge, we don't work on Saturdays. And for us professionals, every day's Saturday.

NEMOV: (In a commanding tone) No need to ask questions, he'll work all right. What else can he do?

(GOLDTOOTH turns to NEMOV and looks at him in silence, then moves towards the work allocator)

POSOSHKOV: (Shaking the contents of GONTOIR's suitcase out

on to the ground) Citizen commander! Look at this! Books and papers, what's the form? Is he going to work or what?

(KOLODEY joins POSOSHKOV, and together they inspect the books)

GOLDTOOTH: (To the work allocator, who is about to frisk him) Who the hell are you? A screw-lover or something?

(Pause)

KOSTYA: "Professional", are you? All right. (Motions him to pass without being searched)

KHOMICH: Poor old millionaire's son, it shook him, that transit prison. It's an interesting story. They tried to change his attitudes, make him renounce the western world, and his blood-sucker of a father...

KOLODEY: (Flipping through a book) It's all in funny letters. You're not a spy, are you?

GONTOIR: I'm a war invalid. I was in two world wars.

KOLODEY: You're German?

GONTOIR: German? I don't even know the word 'German'. They burnt my town. 'Boches', that's what I call them, 'Boches'!

KOLODEY: God knows what he's on about. If they burnt your place there must have been a reason... (Thinks)

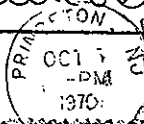
KHOMICH: (To MERESHCHUN) No, don't take the sweater off, keep it. I've got enough rags as it is.

KOLODEY: Why do you say you're a war invalid? You won't get off work that way, you know. When I was in Spasski camp they used to get one armed men together, four of them, two right arms, two left arms, and make them carry barrowfuls of stones. Worked like a charm.

MERESHCHUN: It's a beautiful sweater. Thank you. What did you say your name was?

KHOMICH: Khomich. Boris Khomich.

Ang. Rasul Wallenberg



Till
Utrikesdepartementet
Stockholm, Sweden



B. Ingemannson
Marie Dept., P. U.,
Princeton, Nj 08540
usa

Bonn 13.10.1970

Nr 798

P 93

Överlämnas av ambassaden i Bonn
till Utrikesdepartementet för
kännedom i vad avser sista stycket
i skrivelsen.



Kutmecke. den 7-10. 1970

Fds K Falkman, ge

20/10/70 onumr delg

20-12-70 a i k t amb i Mosku

Königliche min Leifland; p t f

Konstantin Lättes

K. UTRI

DEP.

N:o

1798

1.4 OKT 1970

AVD.

GR.

MÅL

P

93

2

Schwedische Botschaft

53 BONN

4771 SOEST (Westf.)

2 Eu^I Allianzplatz Haus 1

An der Heussalle 2-10

Betrifft das Schreiben vom 2 Oktober 1970

Sehr geehrter Herr Kanzler Björn Wellhede. Weil ich schon
das gleiche Schreiben am 8 Dezember 1969 erhalten habe. Da
ich mich in Schweden (Falköping) aufgehalten habe und eine
Stelle in Falköping angenommen habe. Ich bin mit dem Schreiben
von der Schwedischen Botschaft, zum (Häradskrivaren) gegangen.
Der bes. il mich zum (Kronfogten). Ich wollte sogleich die
Summe von 363 S.K. bezahlen. Aber Sie namen mir das Geld
nicht ab. So habe ich bei einer Firma gearbeitet bis mitte
monat Mai 1970. Weil ich jetzt gerade von Finland nach Hause
gekommen bin. Bekomme ich eben das Schreiben von Ihnen.
Gewiss werde ich das Geld Ihnen zu senden. Aber erst muss ich
ja eine Arbeit hier suchen. Jetzt nach den Sommerferien habe ich
kein Geld. Den ich als arbeiter mache mir niemals sorgen um die
Finanzämter. Man sollte nur jedem arbeiter am Wochen
oder Monats Ende die richtige summe (Steuern) abziehen. Was ich
geht das komplizierteres besser. Bin viel zu stolz um irgend

ausleihen nachforschungen einzuleiten. Manchmal sendet das Schwedische
Steueramt mir Geld nach vom Jahr 1963. Und dann wieder wollen
Sie zinsen vom Jahr 1966. Ich werde es bezahlen und alles klar.

Sonst gekante Herren vermute nur für mich. - Vielleicht (möchte
sucht die Schwedische Behörde etwas anderes von mir zu wissen
Nemlich etwas was hat mit dem Herrn Raul Wallenberg
zu tun. Ich habe im Kriegschluss als militär Dolmetscher
in der Russischen Armee gediend. Die Einheit hies (Smerschschji)
auf Russisch (СМЕРШ), der Chef selbst war (Sersof).
Auch Herr Raul Wallenberg war unsere gefangene mit
den geändertten Papieren (Pass). Sonst nichts zu dieser sehe.
Den ich habe mich selbst entlassen im Oktober 1945.

Mit dem Freundlichen Gruß!

Konstant Götte

att J Lilliehöök, ge
26.10.70 skr tit

Route 6 Box 213
Westminster, Maryland 21157
United States of America
October 14, 1970

Wallenberg-
ärendet

National Government of Sweden
Stockholm, Sweden

Inkom Jaktstäm.

19. 10. 70

Önr.

INK. STÄM.	Erst
Dnr 232	373
20 OKT 1970	
AVD.	MAH
P 2	Ell

Dear Sirs,

Pol

Please let me know, has the fate of
Mr. Rolf Wallenberg been determined? In

1959 Andrei Gromyko announced that a
document had been uncovered in the
Archives of a Moscow prison certifying that
Mr. Wallenberg died of a heart attack.

I can not accept this explanation.
Will the search for this "Free World" hero
continue? I have heard reports that
Swedish investigators believe that they
have traced Mr. Wallenberg alive at
least fourteen years after his supposed death
in 1961 to a Moscow mental hospital.
Can this be confirmed? Why does Russia
refuse to give information on this man with
the highest developed sense of compassion of
this century.

What reason did the Russians have to take Mr. Wallenberg into custody and place him in a Moscow prison?

What can we in the "Free World" do to force the Russians to return Mr. Wallenberg either dead or alive back to Sweden for a memorial to his pragmatic and idealistic qualities?

May I have the answers to these questions or a report you may have already prepared on Mr. Wallenberg?

Sincerely
Martin Domokos

✓
Martin Domokos
Rt 6 Box 213
Westminster, Md 21157
USA.

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Pol I

att J Lilliehöök, ge

Stockholm, October 26, 1970

Mr Martin Domokos
Rt 6 Box 213
Westminster
Md 21156
U S A

Dnr		
Avd	Grp	Mål
P	2	Eu I

Dear Mr Domokos,

Thank you for your letter regarding the fate of Mr Raoul Wallenberg.

The official Soviet view is that Raoul Wallenberg died in the Ljublanskaja prison in July 1947. Information that he was alive and at a mental hospital as late as 1961 has not been confirmed by the Soviet government.

Enclosed you will find the official White Book on the Wallenberg affair. It is unfortunately available only in Swedish.

Yours sincerely,

Kaj Falkman
First Secretary

1 enclosure

Ifylles av postexp

Avsant med ☐ sv kurir ☐ utl kurir ☒ luftpost ☐ vanlig post				Avsändn datum 26/10-70	Sign 
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KUNGL. UTRIKES
DEPARTEMENTET

ex. 2 till *Falkman*

" 3 "

" 4 "

" 5 "

Från New Delhi

Avsant den radiø 19

Inkom den 29/ 10 19 70

Utskrivet i 5 ex. Detta är originalet.

R
30.10.1970 ds Falkman, GE
encl tel besk Moskva

S

Avd.	Gr.	Mål.
<i>P</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>Eut</i>

M

G
För kabinettssekreteraren.

Professor Nanna Swartz, som deltagit läkarkongress här,
planerar att därest gjorda reservationer konfirmeras åter-
resa via Moskva. Från Delhi natten 2 till 3 november flight
SU 074 från Moskva morgonen 3 november SU 075. Föreslår
ambassaden Moskva underrättas om ovanstående.

Heckscher

Coll. *Heckscher*

Dep U 326 A, 1966 9. 4000 ex Br Carlsson Varberg 682587

(från herr K. Falkman) p/2 En I

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES
NEW YORK

30/10 2 NOV 1970

CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEW YORK

30.10.1970 Falkman, GE

a+b t ministern Leifland, Washington, f.k.

UD:s ARKIV

REFERENCE:

Ref. 3. 11. 70 m kurir/44

Det är väl isårlig vädret
att P. kan ha blivit kallas
om W. sedan om det var 1945
tycker det mig i minnet
att W. i lägenhet (ställe) kallas om
att han var i en flygare som
var att han chaufför
(som var osäker om i samma
lägenhet?) sagt att W. var
i en flygare som

Den andra möjligheten är att
P. skulle ha blivit kallas om W.
baserat på alla de uttåg
av sådana karaktär som
tydligt i kulturen i lägenhet.

Rätt att vara upp till de
passus i stycket för P. om
och att han kommer till Lisebom
och de andra flygare det.

Inkom till
19. 10. 70
KURIREXPEDITIONEN

16.10.1970

P 40

Ambassadören Jarring
FN-representationen

NEW YORK

STRÄNGT FÖRTROLIGT

Käre Gunnar,

./.

Eftersom jag vet, hur mycket Du haft anledning syssla med fallet Raoul Wallenberg, vill jag inte underlåta att till Dig vidarebefordra bilagda kopia av ett brev till UD från en förmodligen svensk slavist vid Princeton University vid namn Birgitta Ingemanson. Hon fäster uppmärksamheten vid ett par passager i en teaterpjäs av den nu så aktuella författaren Alexander Solzjenitsyn, där denne nämmer en "svensk millionärsson" i ett genomgångsfängelse i Kujbysjev.

Göran Lundström och jag har talat litet om det här, och han kommenterar saken på det här sättet. Det rör sig ju här om uppgifter, lagda i en diktad persons mun. Dock kan det, med det starka självbiografiska inslag som är typiskt för Solzjenitsyns verk, naturligtvis icke uteslutas att denne byggt dessa repliker på faktiska uppgifter. I så fall är det väl troligast att han kan ha hört talas om "den svenske millionärssonen" under den tid han, enligt vad som är bekant, sommaren - hösten 1945 befann sig i Ljubjanka-fängelset i Moskva och på detta diktat "episoden i Kujbysjev".

Vi har tagit en fotokopia av såväl brevet som bilagan.

Härliga hälsningar!
Din hängivna
Lennart Westerberg
Lennart Westerberg

Sjös - A. Solzhenitsyn

Inkom till

12. 10. 70

Slavic Department

Överlämnas för kännedom
av Utrikesdepartementet Polt

2 8 OKT 1970

Princeton University
Princeton, New Jersey 08540
USA

I

5 oktober 1970

Till Utrikesdepartementet
Stockholm, Sverige

I en pjäs av Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn,
som på ryska heter Олень и лиса
(Ljapun, 1969, № 73, 3-95) & på engelska The
Love-Girl & the Innocent (New York: Farrar, Straus
& Giroux, 1969) förekommer följande paragrafer.

Det är naturligtvis inte mycket in-
formation, men man får låta intrycket att
Solzhenitsyn syftar på Rasul Walienberg. Förfat-
taren västades själv i sovjetiska fångläger &
arbetsläger 1945-53. Börde inte UD söka ta
kontakt med Solzhenitsyn & höra vad han grunn-
at omnämmandet på - om något?

Peace,

Sigrita Ingemansson

Reviewed for revision P2 En 1
The Love - Girl and the Innocent Girl
New York: FARRAR, STRAUS & GROSS
1969 [10] Giroux

MERESHCHUN: (To LYUBA, who is sitting on her bag of belongings not far away from him) Hey you! Little girl!

LYUBA: What?

MERESHCHUN: How long have you been inside?

LYUBA: Long enough.

MERESHCHUN: Why don't we, sort of, get married?

LYUBA: Just like that?

MERESHCHUN: Why waste time?

LYUBA: You think I'm a cheap lay?

MERESHCHUN: I'm not trying to get you on the cheap. This is where I live—my own cabin. Just thought I'd let you know.

LYUBA: All right, live there.

MERESHCHUN: It's boring.

LYUBA: You've got the nurses. Aren't they enough? (She turns away. MERESHCHUN watches her for a moment, then notices KHOMICH)

ESCORT-GUARD SERGEANT: (Straining to read a name) Gop... Bloody hell, where do they get a name like that? Gop-?

GONTOIR: (An old man, broad-shouldered with silvery hair, short cropped). Gontoir, Camille Leopoldovich, born 1890, Article 58, paragraph one A stroke nineteen, ten years.

MERESHCHUN: (To KHOMICH) That's a great sweater you've got. Look at the colour.

KHOMICH: (He hasn't yet got his clothes back on after being searched) Yeah, it doesn't fade. Can you imagine that? Feel the material. (Gives MERESHCHUN a bit to feel) It's foreign. You know who used to wear it? The son of a Swedish millionaire. MERESHCHUN: I don't believe you.

KHOMICH: I'll tell you, it's an interesting story. We were in transit prison in Kuybyshev. It was sweltering, and a hundred of us in one cell. All I had was a pair of shorts. He had woolen trousers and this sweater. "I'm stifling," he said. "Where in the

negotiation from the Russian
by Nevada's Bethel & David
burg.

Act I, Scene 1

[11]

Soviet Union can I get myself a pair of shorts?" I told him that for a millionaire's son I had a spare pair, a bit torn, but would he like to swap them for the sweater, a blind swap? So we swapped. Try it on. See how warm and soft it is.

MERESHCHUN: I'll try it on. Interesting. A millionaire's son... (He puts it on)

ESCORT-GUARD SERGEANT: Semyonov. (Silence) Semyonov!

GOLDTOOTH: (He is wearing gay, brightly coloured clothes. He has no luggage. He gets up and approaches the sergeant with a stomp, swinging gait) Do you mean me?

ESCORT-GUARD SERGEANT: Alias?

GOLDTOOTH: Makarov.

ESCORT-GUARD SERGEANT: Alias?

GOLDTOOTH: Baltrushaitis.

ESCORT-GUARD SERGEANT: Alias?

GOLDTOOTH: Pribylenko.

ESCORT-GUARD SERGEANT: Convictions?

GOLDTOOTH: Article 162, Article 165, Article 136, Article 59 stroke three.

ESCORT-GUARD SERGEANT: Sentence?

GOLDTOOTH: Five years.

KOLODEY: Are you going to work?

GOLDTOOTH: (Drumming in a sing-song voice) Yeah, I don't mind working—in the parcels room. You know the score, sarge, we don't work on Saturdays. And for us professionals, every day's Saturday.

NEMOV: (In a commanding tone) No need to ask questions, he'll work all right. What else can he do?

(GOLDTOOTH turns to NEMOV and looks at him in silence, then moves towards the work allocator)

POSOSHKOV: (Shaking the contents of GONTOIR's suitcase out

on to the ground) Citizen commander! Look at this! Books and papers, what's the form? Is he going to work or what?

(KOLODEY joins POSOSHKOV, and together they inspect the books)

GOLDTOOTH: (To the work allocator, who is about to frisk him) Who the hell are you? A screw-lover or something?

(Pause)

KOSTYA: "Professional", are you? All right. (Motions him to pass without being searched)

KHOMICH: Poor old millionaire's son, it shook him, that transit prison. It's an interesting story. They tried to change his attitudes, make him renounce the western world, and his blood-sucker of a father...

KOLODEY: (Flipping through a book) It's all in funny letters. You're not a spy, are you?

GONTOIR: I'm a war invalid. I was in two world wars.

KOLODEY: You're German?

GONTOIR: German? I don't even know the word 'German'. They burnt my town. 'Boches', that's what I call them, 'Boches'!

KOLODEY: God knows what he's on about. If they burnt your place there must have been a reason... (Thinks)

KHOMICH: (To MERESHCHUN) No, don't take the sweater off, keep it. I've got enough rags as it is.

KOLODEY: Why do you say you're a war invalid? You won't get off work that way, you know. When I was in Spasski camp they used to get one armed men together, four of them, two right arms, two left arms, and make them carry barrowfuls of stones.

Worked like a charm.

MERESHCHUN: It's a beautiful sweater. Thank you. What did you say your name was?

KHOMICH: Khomich. Boris Khomich.

Avsändningsort Stockholm
Pol I, ds K Falkman, GE

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärende professor Nanna Swartz

Datum 30.10.1970		Dnr 554/
Avd P	Grupp 2	M&I Eu ^I

Adress Svensk
MOSKVA

Text Heckscher, New Delhi, har föreslagit att Ni informeras om att professor Nanna Swartz återreser från New Delhi via Moskva natten 2 till 3 november flight SU 074, från Moskva morgonen 3 november SU 075.

Cabinet

Dep Ubik 3230. 1968 3. 10 000 ex:

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören		
Avsändt den 30.10	Klockan 12.55	Sign [Signature]

TRUE

P2507 *Ad. 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

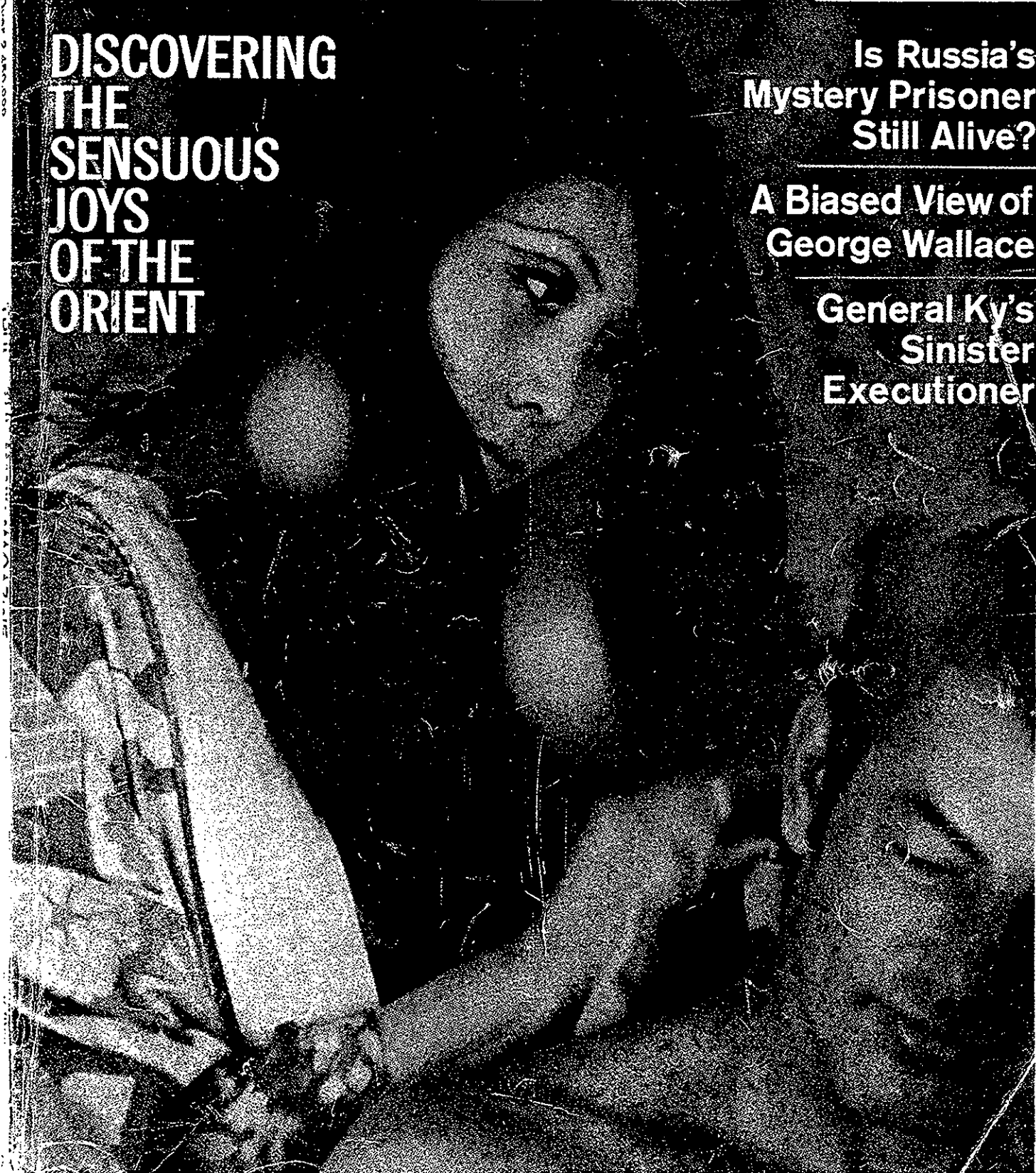
Illustration Cover 2 Aug. 1968

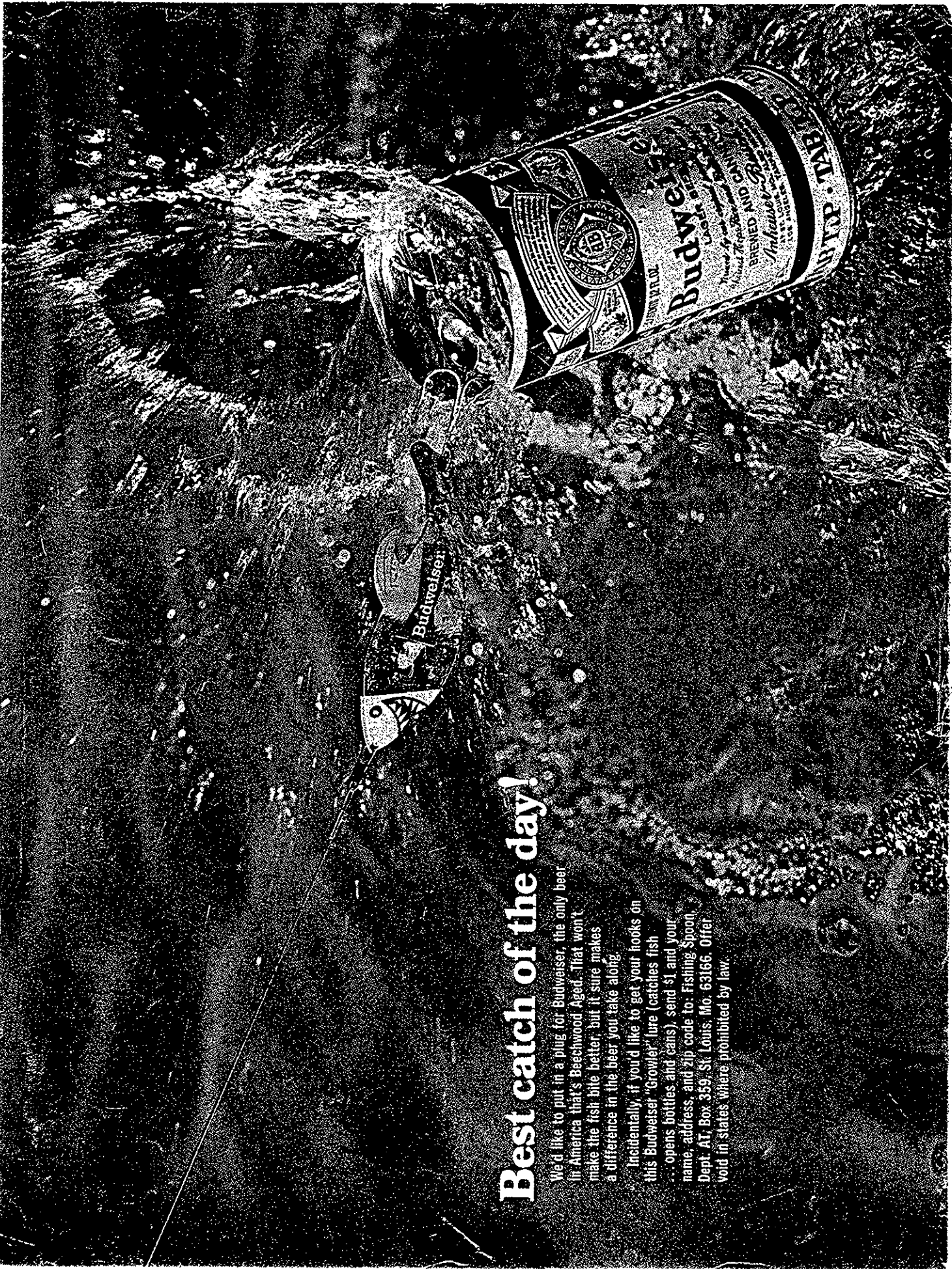
Illustration Cover 2 Aug. 1968

Illustration Cover 2 Aug. 1968

Illustration Cover 2 Aug. 1968

Illustration Cover 2 Aug. 1968



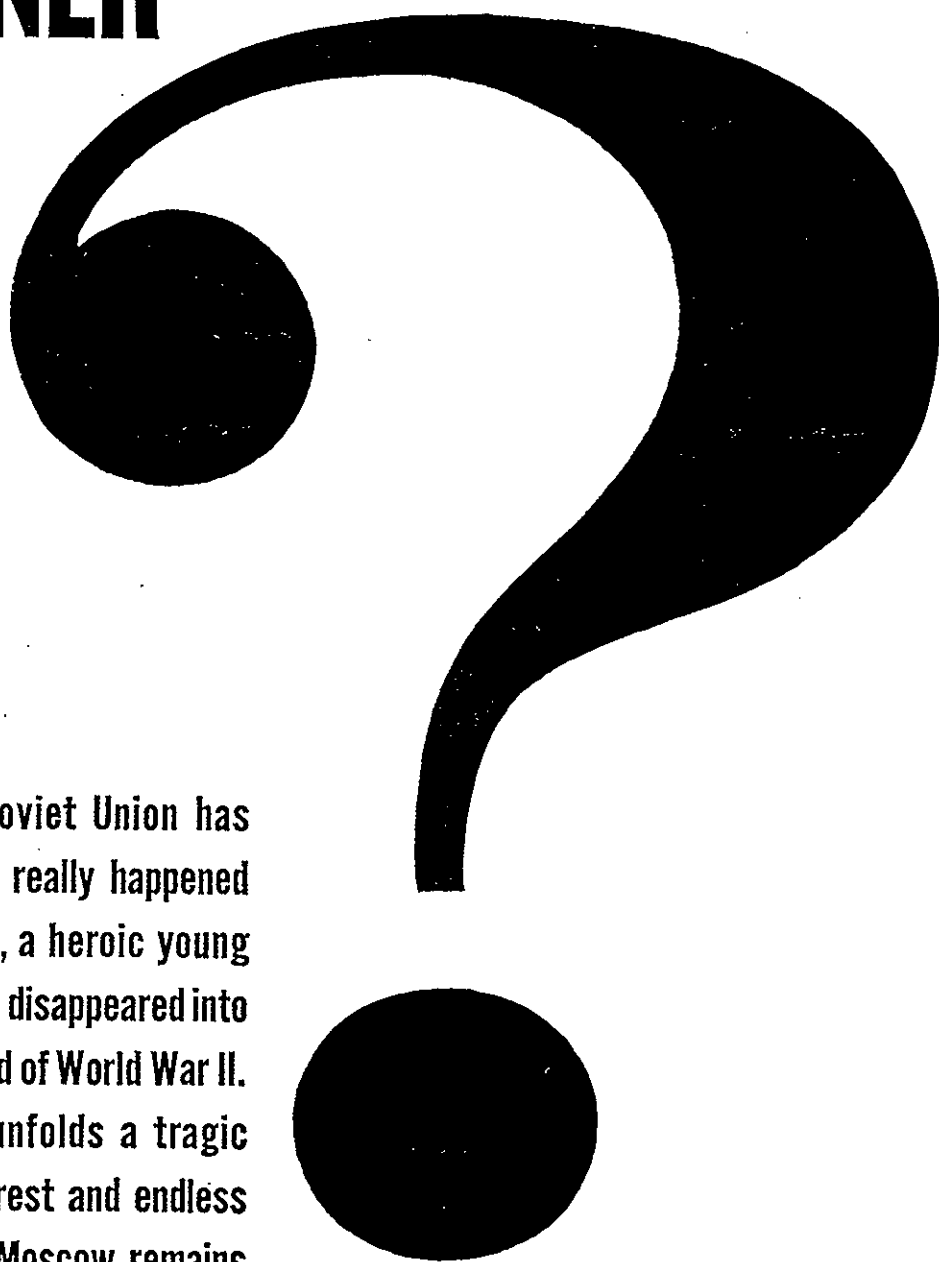


Best catch of the day!

We'd like to put in a plug for Budweiser, the only beer in America that's Beechwood Aged. That won't make the fish bite better, but it sure makes a difference in the beer you take along.

Incidentally, if you'd like to get your hooks on this Budweiser "Growler" lure (catches fish ... opens bottles and cans), send \$1 and your name, address, and zip code to: Fishing Spoon, Dept. AT, Box 359, St. Louis, Mo. 63166. Offer void in states where prohibited by law.

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-

TRUE THE MAN'S MAGAZ

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.**

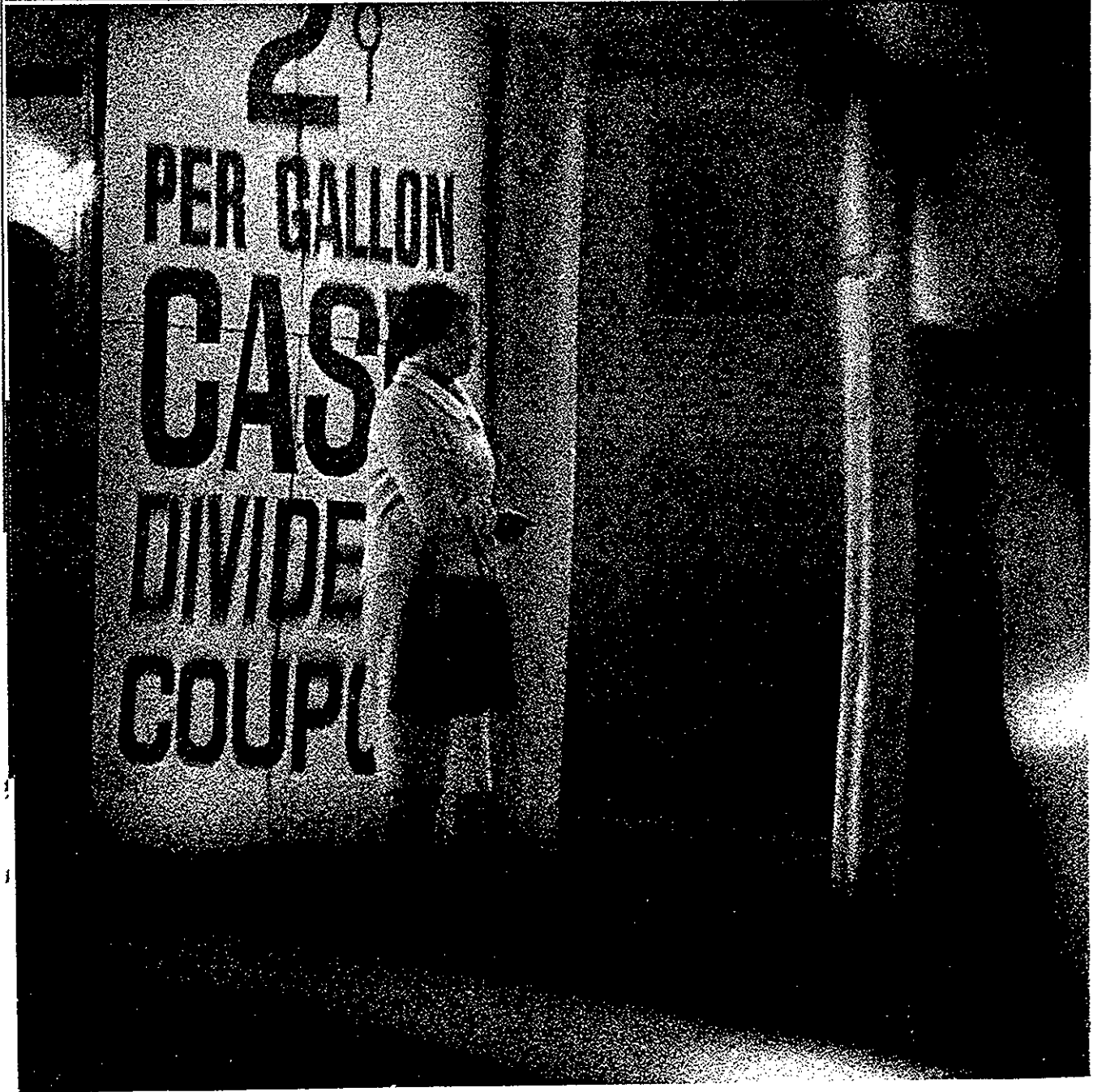


**A month later he was under
Russian arrest, destined
for an unknown final fate.**

[Continued on page 76]

In the never-ending war on crime, police are using a new tactic—

HUMAN DECOYS



BY NORMAN SKLAREWITZ

PHOTOGRAPHED FOR TRUE BY JAMES PICKERELL

■ The aftermidnight scene outside a Gaslight Square cocktail lounge was a familiar one to St. Louis pub crawlers. A bar patron looking well oiled lurched out into the warm spring night. He propped himself for a moment against the club's canopy pole, took a deep breath and wheezed contentedly. Then, fumbling obviously, he shifted his wallet from hip pocket to inside jacket pocket, and shuffled off down Olive Street, a dark and forbidding lane at night.

If this looked like a perfect setup for trouble, it was no accident. The hope was that some predatory unseen observer would figure the drunk for an easy roll. The "drunk" was Sgt. Murray Beech, boss of the city's toughest bunch of policemen—the decoy squad.

Sergeant Beech and his crew have only one job. They get out where the drug addicts, rapists and strong-arm robbers prowl. Then they offer themselves as bait, deliberately risking their lives in order to catch criminals in the act. If a decoy is lucky when he gets hit, the maneuver goes smoothly, without physical damage, and he puts a felon behind bars. If he isn't so lucky, he lands in a hospital.

On this particular night Sergeant Beech's grim game didn't go completely according to script, although it started out well enough. By the time he had gone a block or so, a lanky, well-built young fellow was falling into step beside him.

The decoy cop threw the new companion a bleary look and kept on his unsure way. "Hey, buddy," the stranger said finally. "You shouldn't wander out here alone. You're liable to get hurt. All sorts of bad eggs around this neighborhood."

Beech stopped, almost tripped off the curb, and gave his self-appointed guardian a boozy grin. "Say, you're right, ol' buddy—thanks for the tip." He started to shuffle on, but the stranger, sure now he had a pigeon, steered Beech into an alley.

The sergeant let himself be guided, but he was tense, trying to anticipate the next move. Beech knew that so far there was no evidence that would stick 10 seconds in court. He had to wait until he was actually hit. The attack came quicker than he expected.

Still holding Beech's arm in a tight grip, the hood suddenly shoved him against a brick wall and whipped out a beer-can opener. He held the strange weapon in front of the policeman's face, the sharpened point just inches from his eyes.

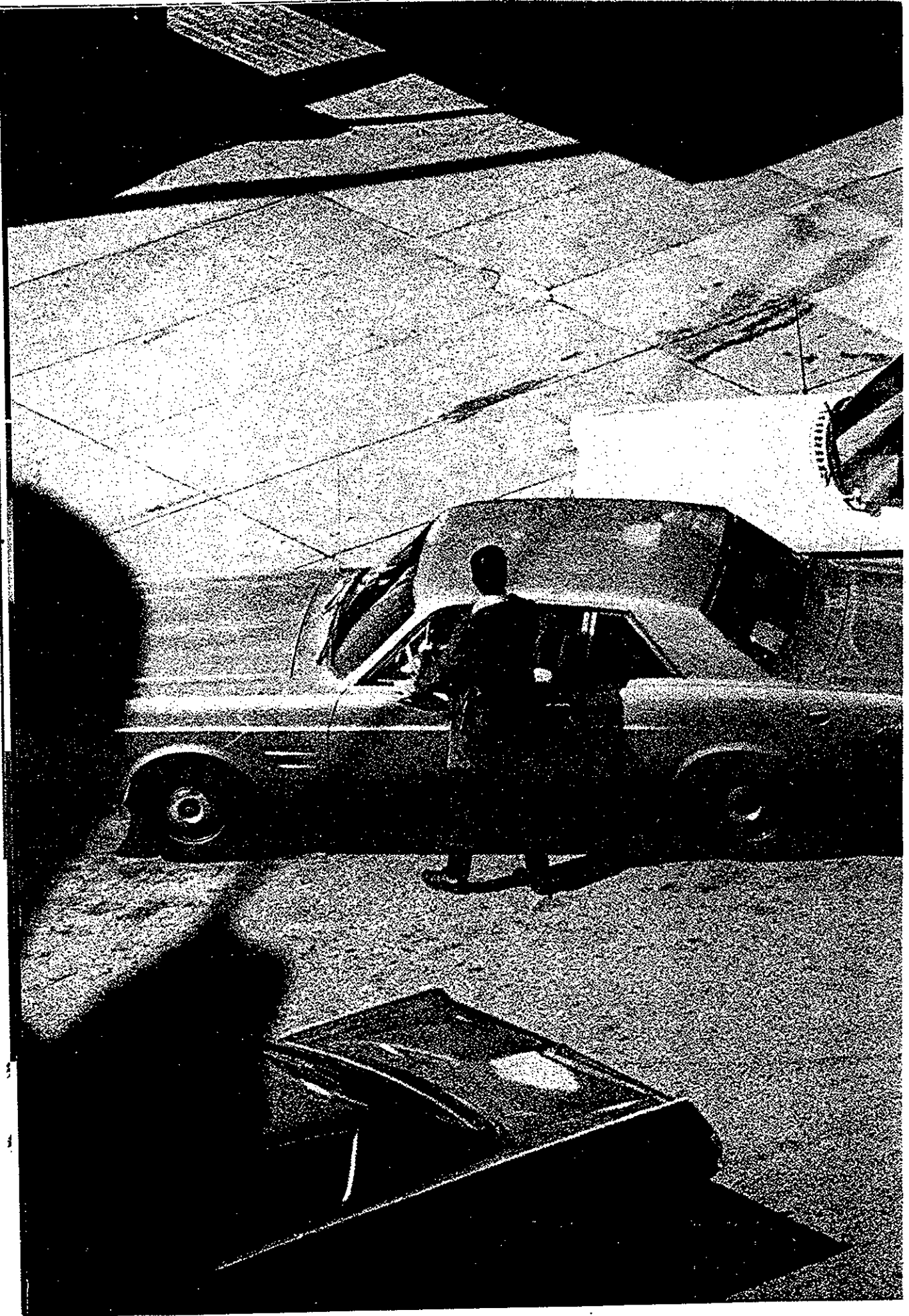
"Okay, friend," he said. "Let's have it. Give me your dough." Beech realized he was backed up tight, his maneuvering room gone. He hesitated. In that second, the assailant let go his arm, grabbed his throat and smashed the police officer's head against the wall.

Beech went down, dazed by the stunning blow. The attacker grabbed the wallet from the coat pocket and began to run. The officer heaved up on one knee, still a bit wobbly and unsteady, but clearheaded enough to pull out his snub-nosed .38 Colt.

"Stop," Beech yelled. "I'm the law!" He squeezed off a shot into the air to make his point clear.

But the mugger kept on running. At the head of the alley now, he was caught for an instant in the glare of a streetlight. Beech had just that moment to act or his quarry would be gone, free to prey another night on a victim much less able to take care of himself.

Down came the .38, and a single shot roared out, to bring the attacker down. He was dead on arrival at the hospital's emergency ward. His finger-



Decoys face danger, even death. But they get convictions

prints identified him as James Light, a 23-year-old ex-convict with a long record of arrests for armed robbery.

The next night the decoy squad was back on the street. Every one of the 10 men in the outfit has been injured in the line of duty. But the squad's record is a good one: they've put dozens of strong-arm prowlers behind bars, killed three attackers and wounded 11 more.

St. Louis isn't the only American town that's gone in for a decoy detail. New York City employs the technique in its Tactical Patrol Force. Philadelphia has set up what it calls its Special Operations unit. In Chicago the decoys are called Tactical Teams. San Francisco has its fast-moving S (for "Selective") Squad.

All these outfits vary in size and organization as well as in name. But each uses basically the same concept: substitute a lawman for a citizen in some situation where an attack upon his person or property is likely.

The assailant gets in the first crack. He's free to strike, at a time and a place of his choosing. But in more and more cases these days, what he hits is not a hapless civilian. Instead, his target is an armed law officer, ready to strike back.

Two factors are behind the growing use of decoy squads across the country:

The first is the sharp increase in urban crime. The Federal Bureau of Investigation reports the number of serious crimes in 1966 jumped more than 11 percent above that of the year before. From 1960 through last year, these crimes (primarily rape, armed robbery, aggravated assault) climbed a frightening 62 percent.

In some states and cities, the story is even more ominous. Robberies in San Francisco increased by more than 50 percent in the first six months of 1967 over the same period the year before. In all California, the felony rate rose more than 18 percent in the first quarter of 1967, with robberies jumping by nearly 34 percent over the year before.

The second reason leading lawmen feel they must devise new techniques for the counterattack on street crime is that recent legal restrictions have limited the effectiveness of older methods. Most of these restrictions stem from a series of controversial Supreme Court decisions handed down during the last two years. The decisions have redefined various aspects of the rights of accused criminals.

There's not much legal question, however, if a hoodlum is caught in the act of slugging a policeman disguised as a drunk, or of attempting to rape a policewoman as she walks a dark street. With captures made under these circumstances, police don't have to worry about doubtful confessions or inadmissible evidence.

San Francisco's deputy chief of police, Alfred J. Nelder, sums the situation up: "New techniques must be developed and pursued to obtain evidence that will stick under these new high-court rulings."

In some respects a decoy detail is an extension of the traditional narcotics or vice squad. Its members wear civilian clothes—like detectives. A policeman may pose as a drug user or a gambler to gain information or access to an illegal transaction.

But today's decoy detail is something more than the old undercover squad. A member is not only an investigator or an observer. By his own choosing a decoy police officer becomes the victim of a crime—except that he has the ability to fight back.

Performing such a role, the decoy adds a new [Continued on page 92]

including the man, Truong Dinh Dzu, who ran second in last year's presidential race. Most of them were strong anti-communists, but Loan was suspicious that they might also be neutralists. For months their whereabouts remained unknown, and they had no opportunity for a trial.

The treatment of prisoners in Viet Nam has long been characterized by excessive cruelty. Some of the country's most prominent political figures spent years in solitary confinement enduring torture under the U.S.-backed regime of Ngo Dinh Diem, who was finally overthrown in 1963. At that time, it was estimated that approximately 200,000 political prisoners were being held.

The number of people in General Loan's jails is not known. Last fall, the government announced that 6,270 prisoners had been freed as part of the National Day declared to celebrate the installing of President Thieu and Vice-President Ky in their positions. A high-ranking official said at the time, "It can be guessed that only a tiny fraction of the total was released."

Important prisoners seized at Loan's orders are usually brought to the National Police headquarters at Cong Hoa and Vo Tan streets in Saigon. There they are dealt with by the "Special Branch," a 7,500-man secret force which specializes in securing information. Advised by the CIA, the Special Branch is noted for its ability to make prisoners talk. Electrically charged devices for attachment to the genitals, pliers for removing fingernails and other standard methods of modern torture are all part of the equipment used in the "Room of Spontaneous Confession."

One of the most infamous tortures used by the Special Branch is the "submarine trip." Here is how one woman described the torture after her release: "They undressed me and tied me to a bench, face up. A towel was put over my face to cover my nose and mouth. A rubber tube attached to a water jug was placed above, and the water began dripping, drop by drop, on the towel. To

breathe, I had to inhale water through my nose and mouth. I soon 'drowned' and fainted.

"When I awoke, two policemen jumped up and down on my chest and my stomach, which was bloated from the water. I vomited blood and water. The torture was repeated several times."

Another prisoner—called here "Thanh" for his safety—who was recently released, told of his experiences during a two-year confinement in which he saw no visitors, was allowed no lawyer and had no trial. Thanh, now 22 and a student, was arrested in 1966 at the time of the Buddhist crisis, when General Loan was first becoming known.

After a week at the Saigon police station, Thanh was taken to the National Police headquarters.

"As we walked through a hall, I saw one room where several prisoners were lying on the floor. The guards explained that the prisoners were suspected Viet Cong who wouldn't talk. They had then been beaten around the head until they were paralyzed. Other prisoners had to feed them."

"I was taken to an interrogation room, where an officer with dark sunglasses began to question me about my activities with the Buddhist movement. From the next room I could hear the screams of a man being tortured, and I was very frightened. After several hours of questioning, it was apparently decided that I possessed no important information. I was taken to a cell and a month later transferred to another prison, where I was kept for two years."

When questioned about the torturing under his subordinates, General Loan becomes philosophical.

"You know, with children you sometimes have to apply a stick. It is the same with some prisoners," he says.

Several members of the Vietnamese congress have courageously criticized the treatment of political prisoners, and their complaints—and those of others—may constitute a threat to the career of General Loan. The American Embassy finds

his presence as a ranking official of Viet Nam a continual embarrassment. But more important than either objection to the man is the fact that President Nguyen Van Thieu would like to see him ousted. Thieu and Vice-President Ky have had a long-standing struggle for power, and it can never be settled in favor of the president so long as Loan runs the police.

"One of these days there's going to be a showdown," a Vietnamese official said not long ago. "Either Loan is going to go, which means Ky will go, or Thieu is going to lose out."

General Loan admits this situation, but figures his side holds the best cards in the struggle. "I will stay here as police chief as long as Ky remains in power, and Ky will remain in power as long as I stay here," he says.

In the present order of things in Saigon he might be right. But the present order is inevitably changing, and Loan may be going either up or down. There are those who claim he has already become the most powerful figure in Viet Nam. "Loan can run mental circles around Thieu and Ky," an American major confided to a newsmen after the Tet offensive, which Loan used to bolster his own position by arresting hundreds of his enemies on suspicion of being Viet Cong.

Nevertheless, the increasing pressure for reform which the United States is demanding may well be the hurdle which eventually trips the confident director general of the National Police.

"With Loan racing around drinking beer and shooting and torturing prisoners, we can never sell the Saigon government to the people of this country," an American Embassy officer claims. "If we can't sell the government, we can't win the war or come out ahead in negotiations. People everywhere will realize we're supporting little more than a police state in Viet Nam."

To Loan, this kind of criticism merits only a shrug. "Hell," he says, "I'm not the Resurrection." —Karl H. Purnell

HUMAN DECOYS

[Continued from page 29]

dimension to law enforcement. In the past, police concentrated either on preventing a crime or finding the culprit. Now they're getting results from a third technique—active apprehension.

Once catching a crook in the act was mainly a matter of luck. If authorities were tipped off by an informer, a store robbery could be broken up. Of if a prowler car happened on the scene of a street assault, a capture was made. Now the police are making deliberate interceptions. They anticipate where crimes of violence are likely to take place, and station the decoys in these target zones. There they wait for the mugger, the strong-arm robber, the rapist to strike.

Decoy squads, of course, are not without their critics. To many people, a decoy is only a shade removed from the kind of questionable trap that catches a homosexual or a streetwalker. But

there seems to be no argument from civil-rights advocates if the decoy police officer doesn't provoke the crime. If he is, instead, just a substitute for the victim, there's no suggestion of improper tactics. Paul Chevigny of the New York Civil Liberties Union has commented, "If a masquerade is straightforward and doesn't lure a person into committing a crime, then there's no legal problem."

The trick is for the police officer to take the role of an ordinary citizen. When this happens, the potential law breaker also follows his normal pattern.

Just how efficient the decoy system can be was demonstrated by a team of undercover men working in Chicago. John F. Mulchrone, their task-force commander, has as many as 400 patrolmen broken up into 11-man teams. At least one team is assigned to each of the city's 21 police districts.

On one typical night, Patrolman Arthur McCauslin was working in the near

North Side, pretending to be a drunk. Instead of being tagged by just one strong-arm artist, however, the policeman was hit by three. Two men, later identified as Robert Laird and Adolph Bludnik, had spotted him weaving along. When the two were joined by a teenager, they all jumped the decoy.

Laird grabbed Patrolman McCauslin around the neck and banged his head against a brick wall while Bludnik held him. Then their 16-year-old accomplice went through the victim's pockets. He had pulled out \$21 while the two muggers were still working the policeman over when McCauslin's cover man, Patrolman William Struke, came charging in to capture all three.

If decoy work doesn't sound scientific or intellectually challenging, it gets results. Playing decoy also brings its share of headaches. "It takes guts to go out, night after night, and walk along, waiting to hear those footsteps behind," says Commander Mulchrone.