

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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Ärende:

Kopia till:

Kabs + Berg
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Svensk Bern

1980-11-03-

Inkom UD

Jödahl:

Cabinet Stockholm

Handbrev Nilsson-Jödahl 80 09 17 återopas. Wallenberg-ärendet.

Ambassadören Ritter har låtit meddela mig att han tyvärr inte, som avsett, kunnat lämna besked under oktober. Den 4 ds får jag emellertid ett besked om läget i ärendet.

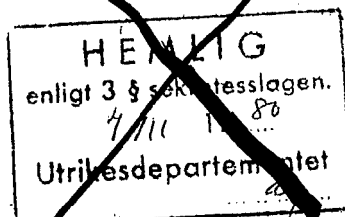
Nilsson

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I
Depr, Berg/EH

PROMEMORIA ✓ P 2 Enc 1

1980-11-03

ex t:
Amb. Jödahl
Leifland
Eckerberg
Pierre
Nilsson, amb London
Bergquist, FÖRTROLIG
Washington
Friedman, New York
Wingstrand, Re Wallenberg-ärendet
Bonn (1 bil.)
Bothén, Tel Aviv
Bernier, Paris



(Pol)

fr

sep. 4. 11. 80 / ag
amb Moskva Med anledning av Ingmar Lindmarkers artikel i Svenska Dagbladet den 2 november (bifogas) kontaktade jag i dag per telefon Wallenbergföreningens ordförande, fru Ingrid Gärde-Widemar.

Fru Gärde-Widemar beklagade att artikeln hade stympats i förhållande till det ursprungliga skick som Lindmarker läst upp för henne. Det viktigaste i artikeln hade fallit bort, nämligen att den skulle vara en bakgrund till den Wallenberg-hearing som skall anordnas den 15-16 januari 1981 i Stockholm. Artikeln var avsedd att väcka intresse för denna hearing och de uppgifter som man kan få fram där.

På mina frågor om källorna vilka citeras i artikeln var Gärde-Widemar mycket vag. Hon bekräftade att det rörde sig om andrahandsinformationer. "Informationskedjan var klar men jag kan inte nämna några namn". Hon förklarade att hon fått uppgifter från personer i Sverige och personer i utlandet. Det gällde i flera fall personer som mutat fängelsepersonal i Sovjet för att få uppgifter om Wallenberg. I vissa fall hade man fått uppgifter som inte var "köpta".

Inga av dessa personer är sådana som kan acceptera att bli förhörda. Givetvis skulle Föreningen kontakta UD om man visste att det fanns möjlighet att förhöra någon person som kunde ge upplysningar, underströk fru Gärde-Widemar. Detta hade inte varit fallet med de personer som omnämnts i artikeln och därför hade Föreningen ej tagit kontakt med UD.

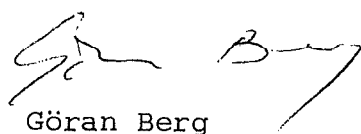
På min fråga om någon av dessa personer skulle framträda vid hearingen i januari svarade Gärde-Widemar att det knappt var troligt. Däremot skulle Föreningen vid hearingen komma framföra de upplysningar man fått via dessa personer. Karaktären på hearingen skulle bli något annorlunda än den till maj 80 planerade, men inställda hearingen. Man skulle inte ha så många vittnen som då planerats. I stället skulle man sakkunnigt redogöra för Wallenbergs liv och öde.

Gärde-Widemar medgav att man inte visste om uppgifterna man erhållit rörde sig om "information eller disinformation". Klart var, menade hon, att det rört sig om mycket samstämmig uppgifter. Wallenbergföreningen hade fått dem alltsedan i somras.

Vi är säkra på att Wallenberg lever i ett fängelse för "dödförklarade", förklarade hon. Föreningen ville fortsätta sina undersökningar och bl.a. försöka få in någon med minikamera som skulle försöka fotografera Wallenberg i fängelset.

Det kan noteras att Gärde-Widemar vid flera tillfällen under telefönsamtalet erkände att uppgifterna "delvis var vaga".

Avslutningsvis påpekade hon att huvudsyftet med artikeln just varit att väcka intresse för Wallenberg-hearingen i januari och att det därför givetvis var synnerligen beklagligt att omnämnandet av hearingen hade fallit bort ur artikeln.


Göran Berg

Nya uppgifter i Sovjetunionen

Raoul Wallenberg vid liv

Enligt fyra olika källor har Raoul Wallenberg sedan 1975 befunnit sig i rättsfängelser för försvunna och dödförklarade personer i Sovjetunionen.

Uppgifterna kommer från fyra av varandra oberoende källor i Sovjet och har lämnats till den svenska Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen de senaste månaderna.

— Uppgifterna bygger bl.a. på informationer från fängelsepersonal som har känt till Wallenberg, säger föreningens ord-

förande, förra justitierådet Ing-
rid Gärde-Widemar.

Enligt källorna, vilkas identitet inte kan röjas av hänsyn till uppgiftslämnarnas säkerhet, har Wallenberg så sent som i vår vistats i ett fängelseområde för dödförklarade, där han har haft relativt stor rörelsefrihet.

Tidigare sovjetfångar brukar tala om sådana områden som "tystnadens läger". De nya informationerna anger var Wallenberg finns just nu, men platsen kan ännu inte avslöjas.

Wallenberg skulle i fångenskapen ha haft olika slags arbeten. Enligt ett par av källorna

mår han efter omständigheterna väl, enligt andra har han de senaste åren vid olika tillfällen förts till fängelsesjukhus i Leningrad och Moskva.

Den nu 68-åriga svenske diplomaten, som fängslades av ryssarna i Budapest 1945 och enligt officiellt besked avled i ett Moskvafängelse 1947, uppges vara så strängt bevakad dygnet runt att han inte har haft möjlighet att smugla ut meddelanden. Han sägs ha blivit förflyttad mellan olika "tysta" fängelser.

— Vissa påståenden kan naturligtvis vara överdrivna, säger Gärde Widemar. Men samstäm-

migheten är så stor att jag nu anser att det är fullständigt styrkt att Raoul Wallenberg lever.

De nya upplysningarna har inte överlämnats till UD i Stockholm. Däremot har Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen begärt att den svenska regeringen agerar för Wallenberg vid den europeiska säkerhetskonferensen i november i Madrid sannolikt kommer att anföras fallet Wallenberg som ett exempel på kränkning av de mänskliga rättigheterna.

Ingmar Lindmarker



Vi erbjuder päls-
kredit med upp till
5 års amortering.

Päls



Välkommen till
Malmbergs Päls
i Vällingby Centrum

AVEN PÄLSMOCKA FÖR DAM & HERR
För er som önskar matbeställa finns som tidigare
var ateljé — med yrkeskunnig personal.



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180-11-07-88 Mossberg/EH
Washington, Moskva, Tel
Aviv och ESK-del Madrid.

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SVENSK ASHINGTON 1980 11 05

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER BERG POL I FRAAN BERGQUIST ANG WALLENBERGAFFAEREN.

DEN I SAMMANHANGET KAENDE RABBINEN COOPER I LOS ANGELES HAR FOER
SIN OCH SIMON WIESENTHALS RAEKNING EFTERHOERT OM HUR VI SKALL
AGERA OM W I MADRID. DE SAEGER SIG HA HOERT RYKTEN OM ATT
SVERIGE AEMNAR TA UPP SAKEN, VILKET VI INTE GAERNA UTAN ERT
MEDGIVANDE VILL BEKRAEFTA.

WACHTMEISTER

SVENSK WASHIGNTON

LIC D-2042 25.000x6 1980-08 (20.000x6 på bärbara)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

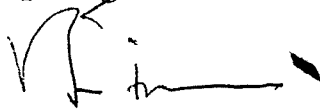
1980-12-01 ds Mossberg/EH Pol I
a+ b t ESK-del i Madrid (u nr)
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Framställning att Wallenberg-ärendet tas upp vid Madridmötet
(\$ bil.) 4 bil.

./. Härmed får jag överlämna avskrift av en från Scandinavian American Heritage Society inkommen skrivelse jämte bilagor, daterad 1980-10-28, innehållande en framställning om att den svenska delegationen vid den europeiska säkerhetskonferensens förestående möte i Madrid skall verka för att Wallenberg-ärendet tas upp på konferensens dagordning.


Bengt Friedman

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, thirty-six years ago in 1944, the Swedish citizen Raoul Wallenberg, almost singlehandedly in the city of Budapest, Hungary, organized and distributed twenty thousand (20,000) Swedish passports to jews being processed for concentration camps by the German Army, protected thirteen thousand (13,000) more jews in safe housing that he rented, that flew the Swedish Flag, that his work with other representatives of neutral countries saved an additional seventy thousand (70,000) jews of Hungarian citizenship and that he did this heroic and humanitarian act with full knowledge of the danger to his own life.

WHEREAS, on January 13, 1945, he was taken into Soviet "so called" protective custody and imprisoned in Moscow till July 17, 1947.

WHEREAS, the Soviet Union in May 1978 suggested that Raoul Wallenberg is alive and that as late as January 1980 the Swedish Foreign Ministry has not been able to persuade the Soviet Government to give the full status of Raoul Wallenberg.

WHEREAS, there is reasonable cause to believe that he is still alive.

WHEREAS, the United States Senate, through Resolution #110, resolved to honor Raoul Wallenberg and request the Department of State to take all possible steps to discern from the Soviet Union the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg.

WHEREAS, resolution #110 and the concurrent resolution #117 failed to produce such information.

WHEREAS, the House of Representatives' Resolution #434 requested that this case be submitted as an item on the agenda at the upcoming Madrid Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

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WHEREAS, the members of the Scandinavian-American Heritage Society, with Headquarters in New Jersey, and the Scandinavian Community as a whole are deeply concerned about Raoul Wallenbergs' well-being, if still alive, and gravely concerned about the act of in-humanity by the Soviet Government.

WHEREAS, the Scandinavian-American Heritage Society fully supports Resolution #434. Now, therefore, be it resolved: The Scandinavian-American Heritage Society wishes to become a co-sponsor and request that Raoul Wallenberg case be submitted by the United States delegation to the Madrid Conference and urge that the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act participate towards a final and conclusive resolution to the Raoul Wallenberg question, and if he is alive, secure his return to his homeland; and,

That a working committee be organized to obtain support for this resolution among Jewish, Hungarian, Baltic and other ethnic communities.

(The above resolution, presented by A. Thorsten Karlsson, President of the Scandinavian American Heritage Society to the Society's regular meeting on September 29, 1980, was voted on and unanimously accepted.)

P 2 E. J

American Hungarian Federation

Founded in 1906

Incorporated in 1907

1339 Monroe Street, N.E., Washington, D. C. 20017

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN-HUNGARIAN FEDERATION
CONCERNING THE STATUS OF HUNGARIANS OF EAST-
CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT:
PREPARED FOR THE CONFERENCE ON SECURITY
AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE,
MADRID, 1980-1981

The American-Hungarian Federation ("Federation") represents more than 300 chapters, churches and civic organizations. The Federation and its individual members have a keen interest in the continued development and vigorous promotion of the respect for and observance of fundamental human rights as enshrined by the Helsinki Final Act. This developed awareness stems from the varying degrees of deprivations of human and minority rights experienced by Hungarians living in the Carpathian Basin. Accordingly, the Federation submits this statement which summarizes and supplements the three in-depth memoranda dealing with the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian minorities of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Socialist Republic of Rumania, and the Resolution of the Scandinavian American Heritage Society on Raoul Wallenberg. 1/

The plight of the Hungarian minorities weighs especially heavily on the minds of all individuals concerned with human rights because such minorities are subjected to discrimination and oppression in addition to the general suppression of freedoms experienced by the general population. The Federation wishes to emphasize in the strongest possible terms that its outspoken concern for the Hungarian minorities of Czechoslovakia and Rumania is solely intended to bring to the attention of the world community the undeniable violations of human rights which not only transgress the Helsinki Final Act and relevant binding international legal norms, but also endanger the security of Europe. By brutally discriminating against autochthonous Hungarian populations, the respective states sow the seeds of hatred and discord which can be exploited by the Soviet Union to the detriment of all nations in the region.

1/ The European Congress of Free Hungarians and the Coordinating Committee of Hungarian Organizations in North America published the memorandum on Hungary; the National Committee of Hungarians from Czechoslovakia prepared the memorandum on Czechoslovakia; and the Committee for Human Rights in Rumania prepared the study on Rumania. All three memoranda, as well as the Resolution, have been endorsed by organizations of the world community of free Hungarians.

The Federation does not wish to reiterate in detail the conditions found in Hungary, Rumania and Czechoslovakia since three excellent memoranda have been prepared on the respective topics. However, it wishes to emphasize certain relevant considerations.

Hungary

Although Hungary is relatively more tolerant toward religious and intellectual activity not directly threatening the Party and the State than are other Warsaw Pact members, and although the standard of living has improved as a result of economic reforms, 2/ human rights problems persist. 3/ For instance, attempts to form Helsinki monitoring groups are dealt with swiftly, as evidenced by the conviction of Gyorgy Hajas for attempting, inter alia, to form such a monitoring group. After serving an 18-month term sentence, Hajas was eventually released in October, 1978.

Among the most troublesome areas is the provision of the New Penal Code 4/ which punishes "incitement." That article is so vague and ambiguous that it potentially encompasses a wide range of statements, and on its face is "bad" law. Indeed, the Department of State reports 230 cases of incitement in 1977 and 214 cases in 1978. Moreover, Amnesty International in its 1979

2/ Hungary's policies are perhaps the least repressive of any other captive nation. For instance, it is the least restrictive in allowing its citizens to travel outside of Hungary, as exemplified by the 3,941 nonimmigrant visas issued by the U.S. Embassy in Budapest for visits to the U.S. between October 1, 1979; and March 31, 1980. Although Hungary's record on family reunification and meetings is relatively good, five cases remained on the U.S. Embassy's divided family list as of July, 1980.

3/ The relegation of Hungary to the status of a Soviet satellite in conjunction with the stark realities of the Brezhnev doctrine determines Hungary's present policies and to a great extent the lifestyle of its people. These policies are enforced by the presence of a huge occupation force which was originally dispatched to brutally suppress the revolution in October and November, 1956; by the agencies of the Soviet Secret Police and other security organizations stationed in Hungary; by the dependence of Hungary on Soviet raw materials and energy sources; and ultimately by Soviet as opposed to Hungarian interests.

4/ Adopted on July 1, 1979.

Report on Hungary reported that according to Hungarian official statistics political "incitement" cases exist. 5/

The fate of the 252 signers of four documents 6/ protesting the conviction of six Czechoslovak Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted defendants sentenced in Czechoslovakia last October is of considerable concern to the Federation. It has been reported that some signers have been warned to withdraw their views. 7/ Others have not been permitted to travel and publish. Additionally, some have been threatened with loss of employment, and some may have, in fact, been fired. 8/

In summary, although Hungary is relatively more liberal in comparison with other Eastern bloc countries, there is a considerable gap between the actual observance of human rights as mandated by international legal instruments and in the conduct called for by the human rights provisions of the Final Act.

Rumania

In contrast to the mixed picture presented by Hungary, the situation in Rumania is indeed bleak. In the words of a recent study, "the Rumanians suffer the worst of both worlds, economic and ideological." 9/ Rumania's Hungarian minority, the largest minority in Europe, faces additional discrimination and persecution by the government whose obvious intent is to forcefully denationalize and assimilate the members of that group.

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- 1/ A statement released by the Hungarian Public Prosecutor in February, 1979, indicates that political offenses comprised .2 percent of criminal offenses committed in 1978. Dissident writer Miklos Haraszit notes that there were 140 political prisoners in Hungary in mid-1979.
 - 2/ The documents were submitted last Fall to the Presidential Council of Hungary and to Janos Kadar, the First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party.
 - 3/ The Department of State's Eighth Semiannual Report to the Commission, June, 1980, at p. 22; Report by the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, August, 1980, at 31.
 - 4/ Id. Gabor Tancos committed suicide after being threatened with loss of employment.
 - 5/ Tufton Beamish and Guy Hadley, The Kremlin's Dilemma: The Struggle for Human Rights in Eastern Europe, 1979, at 131.

The widespread and carefully planned oppression under which the members of the Hungarian minority live in Rumania includes: the precipitous decline of Hungarian-language educational institutions at the elementary and high school levels and the elimination of Hungarian universities; the dissolution of compact Hungarian communities; the suppression of Hungarian and other minority languages; curtailment of human contacts and cultural exchanges with Hungarians outside of Rumania; harassment of churches and religious groups and confiscation of their archives; falsification of census figures and history; and the concomitant persecution of individuals who raise their voice against political, social, cultural and religious discrimination with the most outspoken individuals being condemned to forced-labor camps 10/ or to psychiatric hospitals.

Not only does evidence of these massive human rights violations seep out of Rumania, but they have been substantiated by internationally respected human rights groups. 11/ Unfortunately, the government's aggressive policies continue unabated. In its most recent report, Amnesty International noted that

Since February 1979, in particular, conditions have deteriorated and a wave of arrests has been reported in Bucharest and other major towns, involving workers, intellectuals and religious dissenters. 12/

10/ Under decree 25/1976 a person who refuses work may be forced by court order to complete one year's labor at a place directed by the court at a greatly reduced wage. Persons who either wish to emigrate or who criticize the government have been fired and, in turn, sentenced under this decree to forced labor.

11/ For instance, in 1978, Amnesty International published an in-depth study of the measures taken by the current regime to oppress members of the Hungarian minority who spoke out against official practices tantamount to cultural genocide. See also, The Hungarians of Rumania, Minority Rights Group Report No. 37, August, 1978.

12/ Amnesty International Report 1979, at 137.

Czechoslovakia

Unfortunately, the Hungarian minority living in Czechoslovakia also experience the brunt of cultural, economic, educational and political discrimination solely on the grounds of their ethnicity and nationality. The Committee for the Defense of the Rights of the Hungarian Nationality in the Czechoslovakia Socialist Republic submitted a statement to the government of Czechoslovakia in May, 1979, in which it listed the grievances of the Hungarian minority. The Committee complained of, inter alia, the reduction of Hungarian educational institutions, and educational opportunities for Hungarian students in colleges and universities in Czechoslovakia; hinderance of students who wish to study in Hungary; reduction of cultural opportunities; assimilation of Hungarians by economic means and economic discrimination against individual Hungarians, as well as against the group as a whole; and exclusion of Hungarians from political activities. 13/

The Federation is particularly concerned over the fate of Dr. Kalman Janics, the author of a recent book depicting Czechoslovakia's discriminatory measures against its Hungarians, including mass deportations between 1945-1948. Janics was dismissed from his two positions as a physician on March 31, 1978 and on January 24, 1979, respectively. The dismissals were based on false charges and blackmail and he is without any legal redress, having been afforded a mere perfunctory hearing on June 4, 1979. 14/ The Federation fears he will be further harassed.

The Raoul Wallenberg Question

Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish citizen, heroically participated in the humanitarian endeavor of assisting tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews to escape from certain death at the hands of the German Army occupying Hungary in 1944. He was subsequently taken to the Soviet Union and imprisoned on January 13, 1945. Although the Soviet government in May, 1978 suggested that Raoul Wallenberg may still be alive, all attempts by either the United States or the Swedish Foreign Ministry to discern his whereabouts from the Soviet Union have been futile.

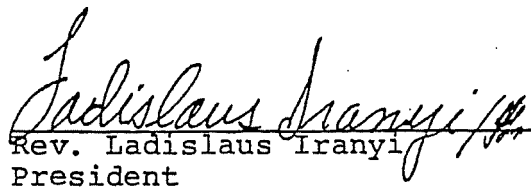
13/ This Statement is included in the memorandum submitted by the National Committee of Hungarians from Czechoslovakia to the signatory governments of the Final Act.

14/ See, Report by the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, supra, at 333.

Therefore, the Federation along with the organizations of the World community of free Hungarians who are signatories to the memorandum on the Hungarian People's Republic fully support the resolution of the Scandinavian-American Heritage Society dated October 10, 1980 and urges the United States delegation as well as the other signatories of the Final Act to resolve the Raoul Wallenberg question, and if he is alive, to secure his return to Sweden.

Conclusion

The Federation firmly believes that without substantial progress in the implementation of human and minority rights for all the peoples of East-Central Europe and without genuine tolerance for pluralism which can only serve to enrich human experience and promote the fulfillment of human potential and international understanding, permanent security cannot be achieved. Accordingly, the Federation urges the United States delegation, as well as the delegations from the other signatories of the Final Act, to fully review the records of all states with the aim of promoting and enhancing the observance of human rights for all nations, irrespective of nationality, ethnicity, culture, linguistic preference and religious and political beliefs.


Rev. Ladislaus Iranyi
President

October 24, 1980

UTRIKESDEPARTEMET

AB

Kopia till:

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av. av. /hm

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM
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SVENSK NEW YORK

1930-11-06

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER POL OCH PRESS

LEKPLATS I WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK CITY UPPKALLAS
EFTER RAUL WALLENBERG

BORGMAESTARE KOCH UNDERTECKNADE DEN 6 NOVEMBER I NEW YORKS
STADSHUS ETT BESLUT OM ATT UPPKALLA EN LEKPLATS I STADSDEL
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS EFTER RAUL WALLENBERG. JAG HADE LIKSO
BLÅA ORDFOERANDE I AMERIKANSKA WALLEBERG KOMITTE
I BUJUDITS MAERVA. I ETT KORT ANFOERANDE ERINRADE JAG
OM WALLEBERGS MODIG OCH OSJAELVISKA INSATSER I
BUDAPEST VARIGENOM TUSENTALS MAENNISKOR RAJDDATS.
GETON ATT NEW YORK PAA DETTA SPETT HEDRADE WALLEBERG
HEDRADES OCH SAA HANS HEMLAND SVERIGE.

FRIEDR

SVENSK NEW YORK KL

Ärende

Datum

1980-11-07

Dnr

Avd

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Mål

Adress

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WASHINGTONSvensk
MOSKVASvensk
TEL AVIVESK-delegationer
MADRID

Text

Från Pol I. Re Wallenbergaffären.

in

Utrikesministern höll i går den 6 ds en presskonferens om ESK, och bekräftade därvid att Sverige avsåg ta upp Wallenbergfallet i Madrid. På vilket sätt det skulle ske var dock ännu inte avgjort. På fråga om anledningen till att man nu avsåg ta upp ärendet svarade utrikesministern att den svenska regeringen under åren vid många upprepade tillfällen rest frågan med den sovjetiska regeringen, men varje gång fått otillfredsställande svar. Frågan drevs vidare med all den energi som var möjlig, och det fanns därför ingen anledning att inte pröva de möjligheter som ESK kan erbjuda. Detta hade alltså ingenting med de amerikanska övervägandena i frågan att göra.

Cabinet

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsändt den

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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Svensk Ottawa 1980-11-07-

Inkom UD 1980-11-07-

Pol

Cabinet Stockholm

För Pol re Madridkonferensen och Wallenberg.

Diskussionen i Canada om Raoul Wallenberg är alltså livlig. Jag har senast fått en förfrågan från en enskild kanadensisk intressent om Sverige avser ta upp Wallenberg-affären vid Madridkonferensen och har lovat att försöka få fram något slags besked inom en vecka. Vederbörande spekulerar om att kanadensiska regeringen möjligen själv tar upp den eller stöder en svensk aktion. Tilläggas kan dock att external affairs inte kommit med någon propå i ämnet.

Björck

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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SVENSK WSAHIGNTON 1980 11 07

Pol

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER BERG POL I FRAAN BERGQUSIT ANG WALLENBERGAFFAEREN.

REPRESENTANTHUSLEDAMOTEN ROBERT DORNANS KONTOR RINGDE IDAG
OCH FOERKLARADE ATT DEN AVHOPPADE VETENSKAPSMANNEN INTE KAENDE
TILL NAAGOT OM W TROTS VAD DEN OFTA NAAGOT VIDLYFTIGE SAIDENBERG
SAGT THUNBORG. AER DET NAAGON IDE ATT JAG SOEKER KONTAKT MED
AVHOPPAREN VIA STATE DEPARTMENT ?

WACHTMEISTER

SVENSK WAHSIGNTON

LIC U-2042 25.000x6 1980-08 120.000x6 på bärbara

Administrativa avdelningen
Dokumentationsenheten

1980-11-07

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
6871		P 2	Eu ^I

Fru Nina Lagergren
Wallenbergstiftelsen
Box 16076
103 22 STOCKHOLM

Wallenberg-handlingar

Åberopande telefonsamtal får jag härmed för Er personliga och förtroliga kännedom översända kopia av begärd handling.

Jag ber samtidigt att få översända ett exemplar av den inofficiella engelska översättningen av den första vitboken, som vi talade om. Jag har skickat ett exemplar direkt till Mrs Eleonore Lester.

Wilhelm Carlgren

Ifylles av postexp

Avsant med

☐

av kurir

☐

utl kurir

☐

luftpost

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vanlig post

Avsändn datum

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Sign

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Text

Från pol I. Re Wallenbergaffären.

Utrikesministern höll den 6 ds en presskonferens om ESK, och bekräftade därvid att Sverige avsåg ta upp Wallenberg-fallet i Madrid. På vilket sätt detta skulle ske var dock ännu inte avgjort. På fråga om anledningen till att man nu avsåg ta upp ärendet svarade utrikesministern att den svenska regeringen under åren vid många upprepade tillfällen rest frågan med den sovjetiska regeringen, men varje gång fått otillfredsställande svar. Frågan drevs vidare med all den energi som var möjlig, och det fanns därför ingen anledning att inte pröva de möjligheter som ESK kan erbjuda. Detta hade alltså ingenting med de amerikanska övervägandena i frågan att göra.

Cabinet

BT

V4
105900 UDSTH S

1980-11-11 Pol I
depr Berg, GN

SVENSK SAN FRANCISCO 1980-11-10

CABINET
STOCKHOLM (SWEDEN)

FOER POL I FOER KAENNEDOM. HP 1.

VI MOTTAGER F N DAGLIGEN TELEGRAM OCH TELEFONSAMTAL
MED BEGAERAN FRAAGAN OM WALLENBERGS OEDE UPPTAGES
MADRID-KONFERENSEN.

RATHSMAN

Pol I. depr Berg, GN

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärende

Datum

Dnr

1980-11-11

Avd

Grupp

Mal

10

2

EL

Adress

Svensk

SAN FRANCISCO

Text

230/ Från pol I. Re Wallenbergaffären.

Utrikesministern höll den 6 ds en presskonferens om ESK, och bekräftade därvid att Sverige avsåg ta upp Wallenberg-fallet i Madrid. På vilket sätt detta skulle ske var dock ännu inte avgjort. På fråga om anledningen till att man nu avsåg ta upp ärendet svarade utrikesministern att den svenska regeringen under åren vid många upprepade tillfällen rest frågan med den sovjetiska regeringen, men varje gång fått otillfredsställande svar. Frågan drevs vidare med all den energi som var möjlig, och det fanns därför ingen anledning att inte pröva de möjligheter som ESK kan erbjuda. Detta hade alltså ingenting med de amerikanska övervägandena i frågan att göra.

Cabinet

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsändt den

Klockan

Sign

30.11.11

1030

RM

Ärende

Datum

1980-11-12

Avd

P

Grupp

2

M&I

Eu^I

Adress

Svensk WASHINGTON

Text

Dnr För Bergqvist från Berg.
Re Wallenberg.

Mot bakgrund av ert ovanciterade tel och även av vad som tidigare framkommit i ärendet ser vi inte någon anledning att ni fortsätter att söka kontakt med den avhoppade vetenskapsmannen.

CABINET

Pol 1, Mossberg/bm

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Adress

Datum

Var

1980-11-14

Arb

Grupp

Mål

P

2

205

Adress

Text

(Pol)

X Svensk WASHINGTON nr 990 ✓ X Svensk MOSKVA nr 539 ✓
X Svensk LONDON nr 849 ✓ X Svensk PARIS nr 652 ✓
X Svensk BONN nr 517 ✓ X Svensk CANBERRA nr 215 ✓
801118/1118 R. X Svensk TEL AVIV nr 244 ✓ X Svensk NEW YORK nr 722 ✓
X Svensk LOS ANGELES nr 253 ✓ X Svensk SAN FRANCISCO nr 235 ✓

Re Wallenberg.

Utrikesministern berörde i sitt tal igår den 13 ds
vid ESK-mötet fallet Wallenberg på följande sätt:

Cit Whenever human rights are violated human suffering
is involved which should arouse our compassion and
active involvement whether we are concerned with
wellknown persons such as a Raoul Wallenberg, an
Adrei Sacharov or a Vaclav Havel or with all the
unnamed victims of oppression. Slutcit

CABINET

Utryckt av telegramexpeditionen

80-11-17 17/10 X/M.

Dep Ukt 37

1980-11-18

ac/LB.

Kanslirådet Åke Berg
Utrikesdepartementet

FÖRTROLIGT

(Pol) *ai*

165

Wallenberg-ärendet

Broder,

P 2 En ^{II}

Åberopande Lars Åke Nilssons handbrev till mig
(jfr även handbrev Linton-Nilsson) angående
efterforskning av en österrikisk medborgare med anknyt-
ning till Wallenbergärendet ber jag få meddela, att
utrikesministeriet i dag lämnat definitivt besked i
saken. Trots efterforskningar inom såväl inrikes- som
utrikesministerierna har det dessvärre ej varit möjligt
att identifiera österrikaren i fråga.

Hjälte Skjäl

Linton-Nilsson

Lars Linton

Hans Linton

Kopia till:

Kabs
Bitr Kabs
Polch
Pol 1
Utr

Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

SVENSK MADRID 1980 11 19

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER POL 1 FRAAN RAPPE RE WALLENBERG.

P R I M O

VI HAR PÅ PRESSFRÅGOR MED ANLEDNING AV ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG
OMNÄMNES I UTRIKESMINISTERNS ANFÖRANDE BEKRÄFTAT ATT VI
- UTAN ATT GÅA IN PÅ HUR - UNDER MÖTET KOMMER ATT TA UPP
ÄRANDET.

VI TÄNKER OSS ATT DETTA KAN GÖRAS I TVÅ ETAPPER. FÖRSTA
TILLFÄLLET GES VID BEHANDLINGEN AV KORG 3 I DENNA VECKAS
GENERALDEBATT, VARVID WALLENBERG KAN OMNÄMNAS I DE ORDLAG
SOM ÅTERFANNS I TIDIGARE UTKAST TILL UTRIKESMINISTERENS TAL.
EFTERSOM NAMNET NU REDAN NÄMNTS BÖR DET KUNNA UPPREPAS I
DETTA SAMMANHANG.

ÄNDA TILLFÄLLE GES I ARBETSGRUPPEN FÖR KORG 3. HÄR
SKULLE MAN OESSUTOM KUNNA ANVÄNDA EN ARGUMENTERING SOM
BESVARAR DEN AV MÅNGA JOURNALISTER STÄLLDA FRÅGAN VARFÖR
FÄLLET TAS UPP I MADRID NÄR SÅ INTE SKEDDE I BELGRAD. FÖR-
KLARINGEN SKULLE VARA ATT SVENSKA MYNDIGHETER UNDER DE
SENASTE ÅREN ERHÅLLIT NYA VITTNESMAAL SOM TYDER PÅ ATT
WALLENBERG ÄNNU KAN VARA I LIVET. FRÅN SVENSK SIDA HAR MED

Kopia till:

Kabs
Bitr Kabs
Polch
Pol
UHD

Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

- 2 -

ANLEDNING HÄRAV FÖERNYADE HÄNVÄNDELSER GJORTS TILL DEN SOVJETISKA REGERINGEN, VARVID BL.A. BEGAERTS ATT FÅA HÖRA ETT SOVJETISKT VITNE. DENNA BEGAERAN HAR UTAN MOTIVERING AVSLAGITS PÅ ETT SÄTT SOM STRIDER MOT ÅTAGANDET I SLUTAKTEN OM MEDVERKAN ATT LÖSA HUMANITÄRA PROBLEM. DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN BEKLAGAR DENNA ATTITYD OCH ANFÖR DEN SOM ETT EXEMPEL PÅ BRISTANDE EFTERLEVNAD AV SLUTAKTEN.

S E C U N D O.

ENLIGT VAD AMERIKANERNA UPPGER KOMMER SAARVÄL BELL OCH KAMPFELHAN SOM ETT ÅNTAL KONGRESSMÄN ATT NÄRVARA VID WÄLLENDERG-KOMMITTENS PRESSKONFERENS VECKA 48. FÖR ATT INTE INTRYCK SKALL UPPSTÅ ATT VI PÅ VÅR SIDA ÄR NJUGGA MED VÅRT STÖD OCH INTRESSE VILL JAG FÖRESLÅ ATT BÅDE LUNDVIR OCH JAG ÄR NÄRVARANDE VID EVENEMANGET.

CRAFTOORD-

Delges:
Polchefen
Chefen pol 1
FSK-delegationen
Panelius
Mörk
1/11-80. 4

YTTERST FÖRTROLIG

Besök av Grigori A Rapota, Sovjetunionens ambassad, för diskussion om familjeåterförningsfall inför ESK och Wallenberg.

Undertecknad besöktes igår av Rapota, andresekreterare vid Sovjetunionens ambassad. Han informerade sig för att tala om mänskliga rättigheter främst för att informera sig om Sveriges inställning till korg 3-frågorna vid ESK-mötet.

Jag klargjorde för honom vår inställning som dokumenterats i Helsingfors nämligen att vi fäster stor vikt vid ett friare utbyte av mänskliga kontakter. Betoning gjordes på principen för familjeåterförning att familjen skall kunna bosätta sig var den så önskar samt att man/hustru skall kunna erhålla utresetillstånd för att förena sig med sin äkta hälft.

Rapota klargjorde att Sovjet efter Helsingfors behandlat dessa fall i en mer positiv riktning, endast "säkerhetsfall" drog ut på tiden men även beträffade sistnämnda fall var det nu lättare och lagstiftningen hade efter Helsingfors ändrats. Han trodde att ett "säkerhetsfall" nu bara behövde vänta maximalt ca 5 år innan utresa medgavs.

Den aktuella listan upptagande familjefallen överlämnades (enda tillägget sedan mars är barnet Zjerdav). Beträffande Agapov sade Rapota att det troligen var säkerhetsorsak som gjorde att Agapov fick "sina år". Vidare uppgav han att han kände till Zjerdav-fallet. Rapota gav dock sken av att han inte var den på ambassaden som handlade dessa ärenden.

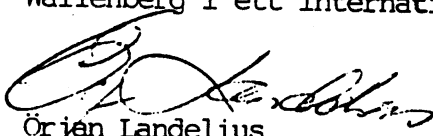
Rapotas huvudsak till besöket var dock att få Ullstens nämning av Wallenberg i Madridtalet kommenterat. Han kunde inte förstå varför vi nu tog upp detta fall i ett internationellt forum. Han kunde inte se det juridiska i att Sovjet, om Wallenberg var i livets skuld, skulle hålla honom. Han vidhöll att Sovjetunionen hade tagit ansvar för Wallenbergs efter kriget och sade att man generellt hade svårigheter identifiera människor som ofta saknade id-papper osv. Han kunde inte förstå att den förklaring Gromyko givit på 50-talet inte skulle vara tillfyllest. De vittnesmål som senare framkommit var ett led i den konspiration som av utvandrare fördes mot Sovjet. Det var lätt för dessa människor att bl.a. under uppsamlingslägren i Österrike diskutera

fram en enad linje för att vittnesmålen skulle stämma.

Jag vidhöll att eftersom vittnesmålen kom från så många olika källor kunde man inte undgå att fästa avseende vid dem och att vi hade svårt att inse vad en person som lämnat Sovjetunionen kunde ha för intresse av att påstå sig ha träffat Wallenberg om så icke var fallet. Rapota sade sig förstå Wallenbergärendets emotionella aspekter för Sverige, men kunde dock inte logiskt inse varför vi inte litade på de avgivna ryska förklaringarna.

Rapota frågade avslutningsvis om vi hade för avsikt att under Madrid-mötet framlägga några konkreta förslag beträffande korg 3-ämnena. Jag sade att för dagen var icke så fallet utan att vi vidhöll Helsingfordokumentets slutsatser. Under mötets gång kunde givetvis förslag initierats som kunde få stöd av Sverige.

Som ovan angivits fick såväl Lars Andreasson som jag själv intrycket att talet om familjeåterföreningsfallen bara var en allmän inledning eller förevändning till att taga reda på varför vi tagit upp fallet Wallenberg i ett internationellt sammanhang.


Örjan Landelius

10590V UDS TH S
SVENSK CTT

ORIGINAL TELETYPE
INFORMATION

aa/gh

62A 354
P 2 Eu

Pol

SVENSK OTTAWA

1980-11-21

CABINET STOCKHOLM

aa/gh

FOER POL 1. RE FALLET WALLENBERG.

UNDER TISDAGENS FRAAGESTUND I UNDERHUSET KOM FALLET RAUL
WALLENBERG UPP I EN FRAAGA RIKTAD TILL SOLICITOR GENERAL
BOB KAPLAN OCH STAELLD AV STANLEY HUDECKI:

CIT. MADAME SPEAKER, MY QUESTION IS ADDRESSED TO THE
SOLICITOR GENERAL. WILL THE MINISTER CONFIRM THAT HE HAS
RECEIVED A NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIONS ON BEHALF OF THE
SWEDISH BUSINESSMAN RAUL WALLENBERG, A MAN WHO HEROICALLY
SAVED THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES IN WORLD WAR II, THEN
MYSTERIOUSLY DISAPPEARED AND WHO RECENTLY IS RUMOURED TO
BE ALIVE? IF SO, WHAT DOES THE GOVERNMENT INTEND TO DO? SLUTCIT.

KAPLAN SVARADE:

CIT. MADAME SPEAKER, I HAVE RECEIVED SUCH REPRESENTATIONS.
SINCE THERE ARE A NUMBER OF RESIDENTS OF CANADA WHO HAVE
LIVED RECENTLY IN THE SOVIET UNION AND ARE KNOWN TO THE
RCM POLICE, I HAVE ASKED THE RCM POLICE TO CONTACT THESE
INDIVIDUALS AND FIND OUT FROM THEM IF THERE IS ANY
INFORMATION ABOUT THE MISSING COUNT WALLENBERG. SO FAR,
THE REPORTS THAT I HAVE RECEIVED HAVE ALL BEEN NEGATIVE,
BUT THERE STILL MAY BE SOME THAT I WILL RECEIVE IN THE NEAR
FUTURE. SLUTCIT.

BJCERK+

Avsändningsort

Pol I, Berg/ms

Ärende

Wallenberg

Datum

1980-11-24

Avd

Grupp

Mai

Adress

Svensk BUDAPEST dnr

Text

Från Pol I re Wallenberg.

Per Anger, Wallenbergföreningen har bett om att få svar på följande frågor, vilka ställts till föreningen av Mr Paul Moor, Berlinrepresentant för CBS:

- 1) Har "Jewish Hospital" i Budapest fortfarande en byggnad som är uppkallad efter Wallenberg?
- 2) Har den tidigare Phoenixgatan fortfarande benämningen Wallenbergsgatan ?
- 3) Står Wallenbergmonumentet fortfarande i St. Stefansparken? (Anger själv uppgav att den torde ha flyttats till Dobrezcen).
- 4) Ordnar den judiska församlingen i Budapest fortfarande minnesgudtjänst för Wallenberg den 17 januari?

Tacksam ambassaden om möjligt kunde söka få svar på ovanstående frågor.

CABINET

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Arende:
Kopia till: Kabs Bitr Kabs Polch Pol <u>i</u> UHD	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) 1980-11-26 Pol I Berg/bm

P	Z	Eu
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SVENSK WASHINGTON 1980 11 24

(Pol)

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER BERG POL I FRAAN BERGQUIST ANG WALLENBERG.

JAG HAR FAATT FOERFRAAGAN OM DET FINNS NAAGON SAERSKILD
FOERTECKNING OEVER DE PERSONER SOM EFTER 1945 PAASTAAR SIG HA
TRAEFFAT ELLER SETT WALLENBERG. MIN REAKTION VAR ATT DETTA FINGE
MAN LAESA UT UR DELS VITBOECKERNA DELS DEN SJU VOLYMER TJOCKA
STENCILRAPPORTEN . RAETT ?

WACHTMEISTER

Avsändningsort

Pol 1, G. Berg/bm

Datum

1980-11-26

Avd

Grupp

Mål

P

2

Eu I

Ärende

Adress

Svensk WASHINGTON

Text

Dnr För Bergquist från Berg.

Ditt svar enligt ovancit chiffer helt riktigt.

CABINET

Nya uppgifter i Sovjetunionen

1980-11-10

Raoul Wallenberg vid liv

Enligt fyra olika källor har Raoul Wallenberg sedan 1975 befunnit sig i specialfängelser för försvunna och dödförklarade personer i Sovjetunionen.

Uppgifterna kommer från fyra av varandra oberoende källor i Sovjet och har lämnats till den svenska Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen de senaste månaderna.

— Uppgifterna bygger bl.a. på informationer från fängelsepersonal som har känt till Wallenberg, säger föreningens ord-

förande, förra justitierådet Ingrid Gärde Widemar.

Enligt källorna, vilkas identitet inte kan röjas av hänsyn till uppgiftslämnarnas säkerhet, har Wallenberg så sent som i vår vistats i ett fängelseområde för dödförklarade, där han har haft relativt stor rörelsefrihet.

Tidigare sovjetfångar brukar tala om sådana områden som "tystnadens läger". De nya informationerna anger var Wallenberg finns just nu, men platsen kan ännu inte avslöjas.

Wallenberg skulle i fångenskapen ha haft olika slags arbeten. Enligt ett par av källorna

mår han efter omständigheterna väl, enligt andra har han de senaste åren vid olika tillfällen förts till fängelsesjukhus i Leningrad och Moskva.

Den nu 68-åriga svenske diplomaten, som fängslades av ryssarna i Budapest 1945 och enligt officiellt besked avled i ett Moskvafängelse 1947, uppges vara så strängt bevakad dygnet runt att han inte har haft möjlighet att smuggla ut meddelanden. Han sägs ha blivit förflyttad mellan olika "tysta" fängelser.

— Vissa påståenden kan naturligtvis vara överdrivna, säger Gärde Widemar. Men samstäm-

migheten är så stor att jag nu anser att det är fullständigt styrkt att Raoul Wallenberg lever.

De nya upplysningarna har inte överlämnats till UD i Stockholm. Däremot har Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen begärt att den svenska regeringen agerar för Wallenberg vid den europeiska säkerhetskonferensen i november i Madrid sannolikt kommer att anföra fallet Wallenberg som ett exempel på kränkning av de mänskliga rättigheterna.

Ingmar Lindmarker

INK. UTRIKESDEP.

D.N:O 225/5787

1980-11-10

Lidingö den 8 november, 1980.

Käre Ola Ullsten

Snör icke strupen sig samman, när Du läst ovanstående? - Både invid tanken på vilken fruktansvärd situation R.W. befinner sig i, och inför den kompakta likgiltighet varmed nyheten om att R.W. ännu lever mottagits härhemma. Förutom i Sv.D. har massmedia, däribland TV och radi icke nämnt ett ord om saken! -

Min åsikt om fallet Raoul Wallenberg har jag redovisat på omstående sida. Hur DU ser på detta vet jag ej, även om jag självfallet hoppas att Du delar min uppfattning. Detta är dock ej det viktigaste; det väsentliga är att nu måste något göras åt R.W:s sak. Att underlåta att agera när man nu vet att han finns vid liv vore icke blott skändligt - det vore brottsligt.

Jag vädjar därför till Dig - och Dina regeringskollegor - att omedelbart föranstalta om lämpliga påtryckningsåtgärder gentemot den sovjetryska regeringen för att få Raoul Wallenberg fri.

Medan Du funderar på detta, finns det dock en sak Du kan göra, både i Din egenskap av utrikesminister - och - som privatperson: -

S T Ö D

Med vänlig hälsning,

BÖRJE A. HÅKANSSON,

Lilläkersvägen 14,
181 59 LIDINGÖ.

1980-11-17

Utr. min. kansli/cr
Svar tit eft utk fr
Berg, Pol I

RAOUL WALLENBERG-FÖRENINGEN

BOX 16076, 103 22 STOCKHOLM · POSTGIRO 90 02 52 - 8

Ordförande Ingrid Gärde Widemar, Tel. 08/62 20 82 kl. 8-9

Sekreterare Birgitta Hernmarck, Tel. 08/755 43 38 kl. 9-10

VÄND



1921) numera bosatt på Lidingö, har under en följd av år varit verksam i internationell tjänst som konsult i marknads- och exportfrågor. Han har även gjort sig känd som aktiv kulturskribent, såväl i utländsk som svensk press, däribland BT vid uppehållet i hembygden 1968-70.

Som bevis för riktigheten i Sven Fagerbergs tes att "Slappheten numera skall accepteras som högsta värde" framstår det sätt på vilket Raoul Wallenberg-affären handlagts som det mest slående och beklämmande exemplet.

Det skriver Börje A Håkanson i den här debattartikeln som han rubricerat "Ett svenskt 'J'accuse...'" (från Dreyfus-affären - "Jag anklagar...")

Ett svenskt "J'accuse..."

I ett uppmärksammat kulturdebattinlägg för någon tid sedan framhöll författaren Sven Fagerberg "individens frigörelse ur kollektivet, som en av de stora västerländska bedrifterna". En frigörelse som emellertid under "vår tids nya herrar" - (av Fagerberg kallade vänsterfascister) - alltmör konsekvent satts ur spel för en återgång till kollektivet, med ett ofta mer eller mindre uttalat förakt för individen och dennes värde ur kollektiv synpunkt.

Detta fenomen är visserligen icke något som är speciellt nytt vare sig för vår tid eller för vårt land. Liknande tendenser har förekommit under andra nedgångsepokor i kulturellt hän-

Individen, Dreyfus, räddades som bekant i detta fall från en säker död i det ohyggliga fångläger på Djävulsön dit han deporterats genom Émile Zolas engagerade ingripande. Där speciellt dennes berömda öppna brev till den franska presidenten i en tidningsartikel under rubriken: J'accuse - utgjorde en dramatisk höjdpunkt. För Zola tedde sig försvaret av och kampen för Dreyfus som ett livsavgörande sine qua non. Både ur rent principiell och personlig, moralisk synpunkt. Att underlåta att engagera sig för Dreyfus hade för honom inneburit att totalt svika sina ideal, som författare och som människa.



Raoul Wallenbergs sak är vår

Om någonting skulle behövas för att exemplifiera eller konkret belysa riktigheten av Sven Fagerbergs tes att "Slappheten mera skall accepteras som högsta värde" utgör det sätt på vilket RW-affären hittills handlagts det mest slående och beklämmande exemplet. Ett konstaterande som dock berör oss alla. Som kollektiv och som individer, som intellektuella och icke-intellektuella, styrande och icke-styrande - alla är vi lika medskyldiga.

Vår skam

Jag har länge hoppats att någon av tex våra mera kända kulturpersonligheter, i kraft av sin position och sin talang, skulle ställa sig i spetsen för ett upprop i Zolas anda för Raoul Wallenbergs sak. Men förgäves. Återstår mig därför endast trots att jag för den stora allmänheten är en helt okänd och ordinarie person utan anknytning vare sig till det kulturella eller politiska etablissemangen och där väl ej kan påräkna det gehör skulle önska - att ge uttryck för

min förtvivlan och vrede i denna sak med ett flammande 'J'accuse...'

Riktat mot alla och envar som trots medvetenheten om vårt bristande engagemang i RW-frågan, om vårt svek mot Raoul Wallenberg, hans sak och hans person, ändå förhåller sig passiva. Raoul Wallenbergs sak - vår skam!

BÖRJE A HÅKANSON

Lidingö i oktober 1980

M. Håkanson

VÄND.

debatt

seende och i andra, mer framträdande nationer än vår. Skillnaden mot förr och nu utmärks i främsta rummet av det kvantitativa omfång föraktet för individen i dag nått; tidigare, när det uppträdde, var det i första hand begränsat till enskilda intressegrupperingar inom tex armén, kyrkan, etc.

Dreyfus-skandalen

Ett osökt exempel på hur respekten för individens rättigheter och betydelse under sådana omständigheter smulas sönder utgör den stora Dreyfus-skandalen i Frankrike omkring sekelskiftet. (Dreyfus var en fransk arméstabsofficer av judisk börd, som på lösa grunder dömdes för spioneri och därefter förvisades till den franska straffkolonin på Djävulsön). En skandal som dagens generation, när detta skrives, har kunnat göra sig underkundig om genom den lysande franska TV-versionen av denna affär, som nyligen visats även i svensk television.

Svensk motsvarighet

I vårt land, i vår tid - har vi sedan snart 40 år tillbaka en motsvarighet till den franska Dreyfus-skandalen - fallet Raoul Wallenberg - som även om de yttre händelseförloppen skiljer sig åt, i princip och djupast bottnar i samma förfärande brist på respekt för den enskilde individen. Samma föraktliga resonemang om att statens intressen måste gå före den enskilda människans väl och ve (= vi får ej stöta oss med vår mäktiga östra granne), samma ljumhet och slapphet från myndigheternas sida att agera eller överhuvudtaget agera. Sammantaget: en skamfläck på vår heder!

Den förhoppning om en förändring till det bättre i ansträngningarna att skapa en opinion för ett kraftfullare svenskt agerande för R W:s sak, som bildandet av en Raoul Wallenberg-Förening för drygt ett år sedan väckte, har tyvärr icke infriats. Föreningens engagemang i saken har icke krönts med motsvarande framgång vare sig när det gäller att påverka myndigheternas age-

rande eller att få till stånd den massiva folkopinion, som mänskligt att döma är det enda argument som makthavarna i Kreml skulle kunna tänkas böja sig inför. I själva verket har det fallit på utlandets lott att försöka driva R W:s sak. Vid den kommande stormaktskonferensen i Madrid senare i år (en efterföljare till Helsingfors-mötet) kommer på begäran av ett enigt kongressutskott USA officiellt att ta upp frågan om R W:s fall på dagordningen. Sic.

Vad görs här?

Men härhemma, vad görs här? - En svensk diplomat, räddare av tiotusentals människoliv under krigsslutskedet i Ungern, sitter fängslad sedan 35 år tillbaka i sovjetrisk fångenskap; visserligen 'dödförklarad' av ryssarna själva, men som icke förty av flera pålitliga vittnen setts i livet så sent som för några år sedan. Och denne man, denne svensk, rör vi i egentlig mening icke ett finger för att få frigiven, eller åtminstone få säkra underrättelser om!

Carlgren/EE
besv 1980-12-08

förfäddan Ragnhild
Raoul Wallenberg
statist

Prof. Wilhelm Carlgren
Chief of Archives
Foreign Office
Box 16121
10323 Stockholm, Sweden



245 East 21st St.
New York, N.Y. 10010

Nov. 13, 1980

STRIKES DEP.
E.H. 226/408

1980-12-08

P/2 Ee I

Dear Professor Carlgren,

I am contacting you at the suggestion of Ragnhild Wallin of the Swedish Information Service and I am enclosing a copy of the article I wrote on Raoul Wallenberg for the New York Times. I am now working on a historical biography of Wallenberg to be published by Prentice-Hall. Your book on Swedish Foreign Policy in World War II has been very helpful in giving me background for this book.

At this time I am particularly interested in getting more material about Raoul's grandfather, Gustav, and his grand-uncle, K.A. I am not so much concerned with the details of their diplomatic service as with getting an understanding of their world outlook and the political principles they stood for. In fact, I am interested in all of the Wallenbergs from this point of view. I understand there is a book by Staffan Tjerneld called Wallenbergs, but so far I have had no luck getting it in New York. I wonder whether there is material in the archives that might give me some insight.

In any case, I plan to come to Stockholm in mid-January for the international hearing on Raoul Wallenberg and I hope to have the opportunity to meet with you at that time. Do you plan to be in Stockholm the week of January 12? Could you spare time for a chat?

In the meantime, if you care to offer any criticism and/or comment on my article I would be most grateful. I realize that my article is a journalistic simplification of complex matters. However, I hope to offer a more detailed and meaningful account in my book.

Thank you for any help you can offer.

Sincerely yours,

Elenore Lester

7-24-
(A)

The New York Times Magazine





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March 30, 1980

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No, says the author, a well-known liberal. Conservatism may appear to be sweeping the land, but liberalism has been essential to American democracy, and it is going to surface again.



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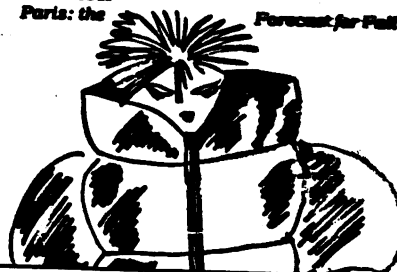
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Cover: Photograph courtesy of Yivo Institute for Jewish Research

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THE LOST HERO OF THE

THE SEARCH FOR
SWEDEN'S
RAOUL WALLENBERG



HOLOCAUST

By Elenore Lester and
Frederick E. Werbell

During the late fall of 1944, five men sat down to dinner in the Budapest home of Lars Berg, a Swedish diplomat. Adolf Eichmann was present with an aide. The others were 32-year-old Raoul Wallenberg, then a special attaché to the Swedish legation, and another Swedish diplomat. A strangely civilized dinner party for an uncivilized time.

"It seemed like an ordinary, pleasant dinner party," Berg said of that event recently. "We drank brandy. No voices were raised. But we could see the Russian artillery fire from our window."

Berg, today the second-ranking diplomat in the Swedish Embassy in Brasilia, remembers one exchange between young Wallenberg and Eichmann that was anything but casual table talk.

Wallenberg said, "Look, you have to face it. You've lost the war. Why not give up now?"

Berg recalls that Eichmann argued at first, then said that he knew the end was near but that he would continue to do his job even though he would probably be killed.

Then Eichmann faced Wallenberg and said, "Don't think you are immune just because you are a diplomat and a neutral."

A few days later, Wallenberg's car, which was well known in Budapest, was rammed by a German truck and demolished. But Wallenberg wasn't in it at the time.

When Wallenberg spoke to Eichmann about the incident afterward, Eichmann said, "We'll try again."

Raoul Wallenberg had incurred Eichmann's wrath because his mission in Budapest directly conflicted with Eichmann's. A scion of one of Sweden's most illustrious families, often referred to as "the Rockefellers of Sweden," Wallenberg had been sent to Budapest on July 9 by the Swedish Government on a special one-man mission to save Jewish lives.

It was a time in the destruction of European Jewry for clutching at slender straws. The Nazis, clearly losing the war, were obsessed with wiping out the remaining Jews under their control. Desperate attempts were launched to save Jewish lives. Thirty-two commandos from what was then Palestine parachuted into Yugoslavia in the vain hope of making their way to Hungary to rescue Jews; their mission failed. Joel Brand, a Hungarian leftist Zionist, futilely tried to arrange an exchange with the Nazis of trucks for Jews. The Roosevelt Administration, prodded by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau Jr., finally recognized the plight of the

Elenore Lester writes frequently for this Magazine. Frederick E. Werbell is a rabbi who was born and brought up in Sweden. At work on a book about Raoul Wallenberg, they both did research for this article, which was written by Miss Lester.



Raoul Wallenberg, seen as a young man years before going to Budapest on a mission of mercy, saving Jewish lives. Here, Jews freed from a camp by Wallenberg in December 1944.

KÖNIGLICH
SCHWEDISCHE GESANDTSCHAFT



ARBEITSBESCHEINIGUNG

Die Kgl. Schwedische Gesandtschaft be-
scheinigt hiermit, dass Frl.

Agnes Mandl

bei der Repatriierungsabteilung der Gesand-
schaft und des Schwedischen Roten Kreuzes
ständige Arbeit leistet.

Budapest, den 11. August 1944.

Name: Agnes Mandl



R. Wallenberg
Schwedischer Gesandtschafts-
sekretär.



As a young girl, Agnes Mandl was
saved by Raoul Wallenberg that
saved her life; today, as Mrs. Agnes
Mandl (bottom, left), she lives in Forest
Hills. Right: Wallenberg, seated, meeting
with the Jewish Council of Budapest. Op-
posite page, far right: Hungarian Jews,
wearing mandatory yellow stars, line up
front of the Swedish Embassy to apply
for protective passports. Inset: Adolf
Eichmann, who was sent by Hitler
to bring "the final solution" to Hungary.





Jews and in January 1944 formed the War Refugee Board to work on a limited number of rescue projects. Ira Hirschmann, a delegate from the board, was sent to Turkey and, working with the International Red Cross, succeeded in getting thousands of Balkan Jews released from camps. The board also asked the Swedish Government if it would send a representative to Budapest whose special function it would be to aid the rescue project. The situation in Hungary then was desperate.

The pro-Nazi Hungarian Government, sure of Hitler's defeat, had made surrender overtures to the Western Allies, to keep out the Russians, who were approaching rapidly. The Germans vetoed surrender and installed a more compliant Prime Minister. Besides, there was unfinished business: bringing "the final solution" to almost 800,000 Jews in Hungary, the last large remaining Jewish population in Europe. Hitler had become enraged by their continued existence in Hungary, his supposed ally. In March 1944, he had sent in German troops; he also had sent Eichmann to supervise the Jewish operation. By July, some 400,000 Jews had been deported from the countryside to be gassed in Auschwitz and Birkenau; 300,000 more remained in various deportation centers and concentration camps. In Budapest, 200,000 others had been penned in ghettos in star-marked houses, waiting.

By late fall, Germany's situation became so critical that it was no longer possible to transport Jews in cattle cars to Auschwitz. Eichmann solved that problem by starting a series of "death marches" to Strasshof, an infamous camp at the Austrian border, 120 miles from Budapest. So many thousands died in ditches along the way that some Nazi leaders objected. Even Heinrich Himmler, at this point certain of the collapse of the Third Reich, forbade further liquidation of the Jews. But Eichmann persisted, aided by the Hungarian Nazis, Prime Minister Ferenc Szalasi's Arrow Cross Party. Between 10,000 and 15,000 Jews were killed by Arrow Cross street gangs roaming the city, pulling people out of houses, shooting them in the streets and dumping them in the Danube. Frozen corpses floated in the river alongside blood-streaked ice floes.

By January 1945, Sweden's Raoul Wallenberg had distributed Swedish passports to at least 20,000 Budapest Jews and he had sheltered 13,000 of them in "safe" houses, which had been rented by Wallenberg and which flew the Swedish flag. These 20,000 Jews thus came under the protection of the Swedish Government and most were spared the massacre that engulfed 80,000 other Budapest Jews.

In carrying out his rescue operation, Wallenberg cared little for his own safety and yet seemed immune to harm by the Germans. He stood on top of a deportation train handing out Swedish papers to all the hands that could reach them, then insisted that the people holding them be allowed off the train. With his own hands, he pulled people out of "death marches" to the Austrian

"Raoul Wallenberg" by Per August Norberg



border or brought them bread, soup and medical supplies in the middle of the night when he had no more passports to give out.

Wallenberg did not look like a hero. His manner was subdued and business-like, his face sensitive, his voice usually soft. Unlike the tall, blond Swedes at the embassy, he was of medium height, dark-eyed and his dark hair was thinning.

If the Germans never stopped Wal-

lenberg, the Russians apparently did. They were immediately suspicious of him. They knew of his capitalist family background. They wondered about his apparently charmed life under — and his influence with — the Nazis. They wondered, too, about who furnished the large sums of money he used in his rescue operation. And finally, they wondered whether he might be an American spy.

On Jan. 17, 1945, three and a half

weeks after the Russians entered Budapest on Christmas Eve, Wallenberg and his driver, Vilmos Langfelder, and two Russian officers set out for Debrecen, some 120 miles east of Budapest. Wallenberg wanted to get the Russians' help in dealing with the Arrow Cross gangs. Neither he nor his driver ever returned.

□

Wallenberg acted with such passion



Left: Hungarian women and children arriving in Auschwitz. Inset, far left: Wallenberg rented this Budapest house and others — some with his own money — and turned them into havens for condemned Jews. Above: Wallenberg at age 3 with his mother. Below: Nina Lagergren and Guy von Dardel, Wallenberg's sister and half brother, will participate in an international forum on the case in Stockholm on May 2.



and humanity that Albert Einstein recommended him for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1949. The Swedes made only a low-keyed, intermittent effort after World War II to get the Russians to tell what had become of him, but there are several thousand Hungarian Jews around the world who can never forget what he did. Wallenberg's name is being resurrected today mainly because his immediate family and their friends, supported by a handful of ex-

ports on his case, believe that he is still alive in the Soviet Union, a prisoner for 35 years.

Just last January, the release in Sweden of Foreign Ministry documents dealing with the Wallenberg case between 1945 and 1949 revealed enough missed diplomatic opportunities to cause one of the leading dailies, *Aftonbladet*, to denounce the "betrayal" of Wallenberg and to prompt former Prime Minister Tage Erlander to say

that it is time to recognize him as "one of the greatest Swedes of our time."

On May 2 and 3, the Free Raoul Wallenberg Committee, primarily made up of influential Swedes and Americans, will hold an international hearing in Stockholm, designed to focus on the most recent signs that Wallenberg may be alive and to induce the Soviet Union to produce him if he is, or to offer a satisfactory explanation of what became of him.

President Carter and Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin have expressed interest in the case, as have Senators Claiborne Pell, Frank Church, Daniel Patrick Moynihan and some British Members of Parliament. Some 100 religious, educational and community organizations in the New York area have launched a campaign to acquaint Americans with the Wallenberg case and to have information about Wallenberg. (Continued on Page 28)

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WALLENBERG

Continued from Page 25

included in Holocaust studies programs.

The Sakharov Human Rights Committee, which is a co-sponsor of the May 2 forum, is sending representatives to Stockholm. The novelist Elie Wiesel plans to attend. Gideon Hausner, who prosecuted Eichmann in Israel for crimes against humanity, will participate, as will the Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, who has been interested in Wallenberg's disappearance for 12 years and who refers to him now as "a holy man."

Wiesenthal says that it is more important to find Wallenberg than to find Nazis, and he believes that Wallenberg must be regarded as alive unless the Russians can furnish better evidence than they have of their claim that he is dead. Wiesenthal is particularly concerned that the Stockholm meeting should not turn into "an anti-Communist assembly," but should be an effort solely directed at learning "the whole truth about Wallenberg."

□

In 1944, Wallenberg became the counterforce to Eichmann in Budapest. The neutral embassies were the Budapest Jews' only lifeline. Switzerland, Spain, Portugal and the Vatican had assisted Jews, but on a far more limited scale than Wallenberg's operation. They had set up a few safe houses and issued protective passports to those Jews who had the initiative and the contacts to obtain them. After Wallenberg's arrival, they stepped up their efforts. The Vatican representative in Budapest, for example, did away with the requirement that Jews be baptized before they could be helped. In all, the neutral embassies saved about 20,000 Jews.

Wallenberg had pulled together a staff of some 400, nearly all Jews, to give out passports, gather information, distribute supplies and protect the 32 safe houses he had set up on the Pest side of the Danube, where most of the city's Jews lived — plus special shelters housing 8,000 children. What is more, Wallenberg issued passports wholesale. Theoretically, these papers indicated that the holders were about to be admitted to the issuing countries; passport holders were deemed to be under the protection of the issuing countries and therefore exempt from deportation. It didn't always work. In a country long known for anti-Semitism, the Arrow Cross gangs were able to function with little resistance from the general population. Christmas Day 1944 was marked by the machine-gunning and beating with rifle butts of 78 small children in one of the shelters Wallenberg had set up.

It was Wallenberg's shrewdness, courage and dedication that allowed him to succeed as much as he did. His role was twofold. He had to give terrified Jews the feeling that they could save themselves; and he had to deal with the Nazis, at times winning secret

friends among them, and at other times confronting them with threats as to what would happen to them after the war. He could when necessary confront Nazis head on with a blaze of moral authority. For example, he confronted Arrow Cross thugs with their rifles poised and shouted, "Cowards! Slobs! What criminal arrogance! How dare you enter a Swedish-protected house! Nothing takes place here without my permission!" He dressed "Aryan-looking" Jewish young men in S.S. uniforms and set them to guarding safe houses. They hustled off groups of Jews headed for deportation and led them to safety, telling guards they had "higher orders from headquarters."

Wallenberg turned up along the route of death marches with his large car and his driver. The impact of his presence was described recently by Susan Tabor, a librarian at the Hebrew Union College.

"He gave us the sense that we were still human beings," she said. "My mother and I were among thousands taken one night to stay at a brick factory outside Budapest. There was no food, no water, no sanitation facilities, no light. Then Wallenberg appeared and said he would try to return with passports, or 'safety passes,' as we called them, and would also try to get medical attention and sanitation facilities. Soon afterward, some doctors and nurses came from the Jewish Hospital."

"The point about Wallenberg is that he came himself. He talked to us and showed us that one human being cared about what was happening to us."

Wallenberg's presence on the scene was also a reminder to the Nazis that their depravity was being observed and recorded. He verbally reminded them that the United States had announced that it would treat those committing outrages against civilians as war criminals, not as soldiers. At one point, as the Russians were beginning to penetrate into Pest, the Germans and the Arrow Cross men plotted a last-minute extermination of the ghetto. However, one of Wallenberg's contacts, a member of the Budapest police department and a leader of the Arrow Cross, objected. He warned the German commander that if the action was carried out, Wallenberg would see to it that they would all be judged as murderers. The action was called off. Because of this episode, Wallenberg is also credited with indirectly saving an additional 70,000 Jews living in the central ghetto in Pest.

□

Russian units entered Budapest on Christmas Eve of 1944, taking the city house by house, the fighting raging on until February 14. Wallenberg was living on the Pest side of the Danube, near the two Jewish ghettos. On Jan. 10, his colleague at the legation, Per Anger, urged him to move with the Embassy to the safer Buda side, where the neutral

(Continued on Page 32)

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embassies were located and where there was less chance of meeting up with roving Arrow Cross gangs. Wallenberg refused.

On or about that night, Wallenberg turned up at a house which flew the flag of the International Red Cross at 18 Benczur Street, on the Pest side of the river. Among the 25 prominent Jews who had already found refuge there was Steven Radi, today a New York businessman.

"He looked pale and thin — exhausted," Radi recalled. "He said the Nazis were looking for him. He asked if he could stay. Of course, he was well known to everyone. I think he stayed for about a week. He had a very soft way of speaking, but when he spoke people listened. We just talked about the war, what was going on out there.

"Then, about the 15th, the Russians came. They came up through the basement. They were going house to house that way. They looked at our papers. They were polite. The soldier who looked at Wallenberg's said he would have to call a higher officer. The

higher officer looked and asked him to come with him to headquarters. Wallenberg left with him without taking any of his personal things. We thought he'd be gone for a couple of hours, but he stayed away two days. When he came back, he was with two Russian officers. He seemed all right and in a good mood and said he had to go to Debrecen. That was where the Russians and the provisional Hungarian Government had set up headquarters. He took his things and left with the officers and his driver. That's all I know. I always thought he died in the street fighting."

Radi believes Wallenberg feared only the Nazis. However, Charles Wilhelm, today a lawyer in Brussels, who also saw Wallenberg just before he left, is certain that he was less calm than he appeared when he went off with the Russians. Wilhelm recalls Wallenberg saying, "I don't know whether I am in custody or a guest."

According to other witnesses, Wallenberg insisted on stopping along the way at an office he had set up on Tetra Street. An assistant reported that Wallenberg handed him a large sum of money and asked

him to take care of people as well as he could since he didn't expect to get back for eight days. He also stopped at the Swedish Hospital and inquired about conditions there. He never returned.

When the Russians took Budapest in February 1945, they questioned the members of the Swedish legation intensively as to who Wallenberg was, what he was up to and especially where his money came from. The Swedes said it came from the United States, knowing that Wallenberg's mission had indeed been initiated by the American War Refugee Board. This did not go down well with the Russians. The Soviet Union and the Americans were already wary of each other's postwar motives in Eastern Europe.

Knowing that Budapest was now in Russian hands, Wallenberg's mother, not having heard from him in some time, inquired about him at the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm in February 1945. Ambassador Alexandra Kollontay assured her that her son was safe in Moscow, suggesting that it would be best to keep the matter quiet.

Keeping the Wallenberg matter quiet and low-keyed seemed to become one of the objects of Swedish diplomacy over the years. Perhaps as a result, the Swedish Government has managed to extract only three contradictory official statements on Wallenberg from the Russians.

The first was delivered on Jan. 16, 1945, the day before Wallenberg disappeared: "Measures have been taken by the Soviet military authorities to protect Mr. Raoul Wallenberg and his belongings."

On Aug. 18, 1947, Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky stated in reply to Swedish inquiries that Wallenberg was "not known in the Soviet Union" and was assumed to have died during the fighting in Budapest.

On Feb. 6, 1957, after several released Soviet prisoners claimed to have had encounters with Wallenberg, Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko said that a search of the archives of Lubyanka prison had turned up a report dated July 17, 1947, stating that a prisoner, known as "Wallenberg" had died in his cell the previous night of a heart attack. The Swedish

Government was never shown a copy of this report, nor did it ever receive an explanation of why "Wallenberg" had been imprisoned in the first place.

Nevertheless, reports kept coming in that Wallenberg was still alive. On a visit to Moscow in January 1961, Nanna Svartz, an eminent Swedish professor of medicine, discussed the Wallenberg case with a Russian colleague Dr. A. L. Myasnikov. He said that Wallenberg was in a mental hospital. On the basis of this information, Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander requested permission from Soviet leader, Nikita Khrushchev, to send a Swedish doctor to Moscow to bring Wallenberg home. Khrushchev angrily retorted that they knew nothing about Wallenberg in the Soviet Union. Myasnikov later said that Dr. Svartz had misunderstood him. Dr. Svartz saw Myasnikov three more times before his death, but she could never persuade him to retract his denial. She plans to attend the Stockholm hearing.

Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn's contribution to the Wallenberg story is perplexing. In "The Gulag Archipelago," he de-

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Group of Hungarian Nazis, who had made threats against Wallenberg, standing near the Swedish Embassy in January 1945.

scribes an encounter in prison with a Swede known as Erik Arvid Andersen, who said his father was a billionaire (Solzhenitsyn expresses skepticism) and who had been sentenced for a long term. However, the encounter supposedly took place in the early 1950's and Andersen's personal history is nothing like Wallenberg's, aside from the family wealth.

When Solzhenitsyn came out of the Soviet Union, he discussed the case with Swedish authorities and visited Wallenberg's mother. According to Wallenberg's half-sister, Nina Lagregren, he encouraged the family to persist in their efforts to locate and free Wallenberg.

As, in fact, Wallenberg's mother, Maj, who remained until her death last year the strongest force behind the Wallenberg movement, and who never believed that he could be dead. She kept the family thinking of him constantly, never celebrating a family occasion without remarking, "If only Raoul could be with us." In 1970, she appealed to the American State Department to make an inquiry. The matter was researched and a report written, awaiting Secretary Henry Kissinger's signature. The report was never signed, as a Swedish journalist discovered last year. Mr. Kissinger's office was queried about this some months ago. Several weeks

later, the reply came back: "No comment."

The last report that Wallenberg was seen in Russia came two years ago from Jan Kaplan, a Russian Jew who said that in 1973 in Butyrka prison he had met a Swede who had been in prison for 30 years but was in good condition. When Kaplan's account (in a letter to his daughter in Israel) became public, Kaplan was rearrested in the Soviet Union and has since disappeared. Kaplan's story is one of some 15 accounts of sightings of Wallenberg over the years.

□

The recently released Foreign Ministry papers show that the Swedes evaded many opportunities to press the Russians and endured countless rude rebuffs when they did press. They even failed to try to obtain information from released Soviet prisoners who had reported seeing Wallenberg in the Soviet Union.

The papers also show that, in April 1945, Averell Harriman, the United States Ambassador in Moscow, and Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius Jr. offered Staffan Söderblom, the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow, help in the Wallenberg matter. The American Government felt a responsibility since Wallenberg had been sent to Budapest at the request of its War Refugee Board. However, Söderblom refused

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Wallenberg, a colleague of Wallenberg's at the Swedish Embassy, also took part in the rescue mission, which saved 90,000 Jews.

the offer, saying the Russians were doing everything possible.

About a year later, Ambassador Söderblom had a private audience with Stalin. As the Swedish press noted recently, Söderblom appeared more eager to impress the Foreign Ministry and appease Stalin than to resolve the Wallenberg case. In his report, Söderblom noted that although Stalin does not normally talk to ambassadors, he received him cordially and listened sympathetically.

Söderblom said that he told Stalin, "I personally believe that Wallenberg was the victim of an accident or robbery Budapest." He did not offer, by way of exchange, to take up with the Government any matter of interest to Stalin. He thus, as was not lost on the Swedish press, offered Stalin an easy out; as Söderblom noted in his report, Stalin wrote Wallenberg's name on a piece of paper and promised to look into it. And that was that.

Sweden's former Prime Minister Tage Erlander, in a recent television interview, said the conversation was ill-advised because it tied the hands of lesser Soviet officials who might fear to act on a matter in which Stalin had shown interest.

In 1949, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, responding to an appeal from Wallenberg's half-brother, again offered

American support. Again the offer was refused — by a new Swedish Ambassador in Moscow, Rolf Söhlman, who reported home, "We cannot drive tandem with the Americans."

The Swiss behaved differently when one of their diplomats was taken by the Russians at about the same time that Wallenberg disappeared. Getting no response to their queries, the Swiss took into custody two Russians, known to be spies. Adding six other Russian defectors, the Swiss made an exchange for their diplomat.

During the early 1950's, the Russians hinted to the Swedes that an exchange of individuals was possible. A Swedish chargé d'affaires, Ulf Brack-Holst, reported that he had inquired about Wallenberg and got the response that the Russians were interested in certain people in Sweden. Now the Swedes had an opportunity to reply and request Wallenberg in exchange. However, Swedish Foreign Minister Bo Osten Unden felt it expedient simply to turn over all the people the Russians asked for, except five who were seriously ill, asking nothing in return.

Even Dag Hammarskjöld, Secretary General of the United Nations, rejected an opportunity to plead Wallenberg's case, as was revealed four years ago in the memoirs of Carl-Fredrik Palmstierna, who served as personal secre-

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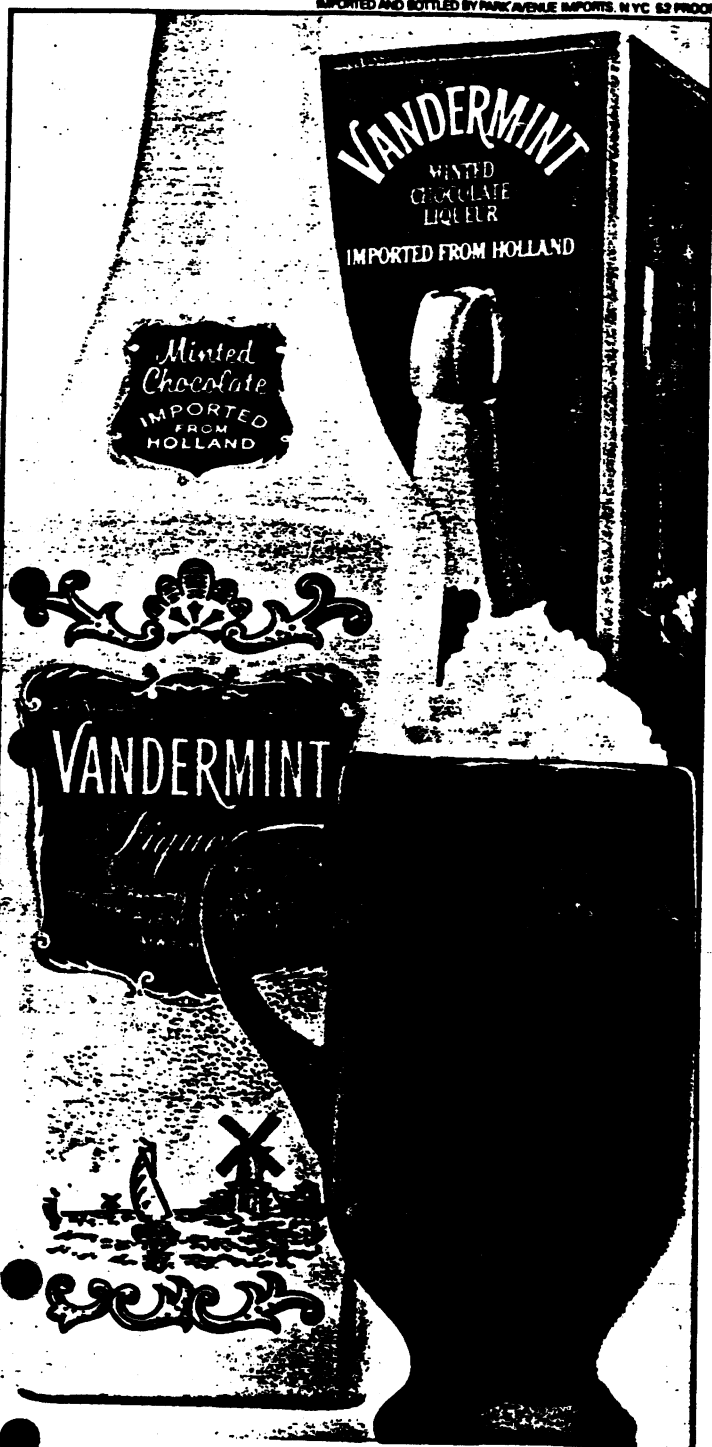


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tary to King Gustav Adolf. Prompted by the Wallenberg Committee, Palmstierna tried to persuade the King to ask Hammar skjold to take up the Wallenberg case. The King threw it back in Palmstierna's lap and told him to ask Hammar skjold himself. Palmstierna reached Hammar skjold by phone.

"He answered in a stream of crystal-clear phrases that the fact that he himself was a Swede made it doubly difficult for him to put the case of a compatriot to the Russians," wrote Palmstierna.

Palmstierna attributes Hammar skjold's attitude to "that damned Foreign Ministry spirit!" that always regarded the issue as if it were a matter of "declaring war on Russia for the sake of Wallenberg."

□

The Wallenberg case is one of the most baffling and complex to have come out of the aftermath of World War II. What many find even more baffling is how a young man born into extraordinary comfort and security should have been willing to risk his life to save people who were so remote from his milieu. His one Jewish ancestor (who had converted to Christianity in the 18th century) doesn't begin to explain his motivation. The factors that shaped his humane heroism are not easily accessible. Nothing that he did up to the point at which he went to Budapest indicated the intensity of his compassion.

Early in life, Raoul Wallenberg had shown enormous intellectual curiosity. As a boy, he was an omnivorous reader and his education was supervised closely by his grandfather. (His father, a Naval lieutenant, died of cancer at the age of 23, three months before Raoul was born on Aug. 4, 1912.) His grandfather, Gustav, who served as Sweden's Minister to Japan and Turkey, wanted Raoul to have a good command of several languages and saw to it that the young man spent vacations in England, France and Germany, among other places.

Wallenberg family members not only founded Sweden's Eskilda Bank, but distinguished themselves as bishops and diplomats. Raoul's grand-uncle was Swedish Foreign Minister during World War I; another grand-uncle had been Swedish Minister to the United States.

In 1918, when Raoul was 6, his mother married Fredrik von Dardel, director of Sweden's Karolinska Hospital. The von Dardels had two children, Guy, now a prominent nuclear physicist and a visiting professor at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center, and Nina, who is married to Gunnar Lagergren, an administrator of the Swedish royal court and the court's representative on legal issues affecting the crown.

The Wallenbergs had a family tradition of studying in the United States and Raoul studied architecture at the University of Michigan, graduating in 1935.

John Paul Sussner, who was Wallenberg's art teacher at Michigan, now retired, recalls him as a brilliant student with considerable artistic talent. Sussner once told Wallenberg he ought to be a painter, but the reply was, "No,

we're all bankers in my family." Wallenberg went on to explain that it was family tradition to study or work in other jobs before members settled into the family business. Thus, Wallenberg's grandfather had been a stoker in a Pittsburgh steel mill.

A Michigan classmate of Wallenberg's, Sol King, now a retired architect in West Palm Beach, Fla., recalls him as warm, friendly, not in the least snobbish, with an Americanized predilection for hot dogs and sneakers. "We were both," King says, "very, very serious about our work and exchanged notes or information." Wallenberg won the top architectural award in his class, a medal given by the American Institute of Architects. In 1972, when King learned what Wallenberg had done in Budapest and how he had disappeared, he financed a series of annual lectures in Wallenberg's name at the school of architecture they had attended.

In 1938, after Wallenberg spent a summer of travel in Mexico, his grandfather sent him to work for a business firm in South Africa for a year, then to work in a Dutch bank in Haifa for a year, where he met German refugees and became sensitized to the Jewish problem.

His state of mind on returning home may be deduced from this recollection of the actress Viveca Lindfors, who remembers dancing with him in Stockholm in 1937, when she was 16 and Wallenberg 25.

"He took me up to his grandfather's office and I thought he wanted to seduce me," she says. "Instead he started telling me, almost in whispers, what was happening to the Jews in Germany. I was such a dumb girl! I just didn't understand it and didn't believe it. I thought he was trying to win my sympathy or something."

Raoul's younger sister, Nina, says he hated working at the family bank. He was "full of life and fun and said he couldn't bear sitting at a desk all day, saying 'no' to people. He hated boundaries, loved travel and the sea. He was an anti-amb — loved reading and Chaplin and the Marx Brothers."

Raoul hoped that through the family business he could get a job that used his architectural training. Instead Raoul became involved in an export business with a Hungarian Jew, Kolesman Lauer, who since the outbreak of war could no longer travel between Budapest and Sweden. Wallenberg traveled for him, getting to know Budapest and its people.

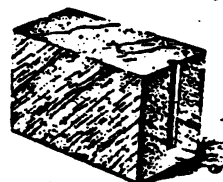
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Toward the end of the war, the Allies could no longer ignore the irrefutable evidence of Auschwitz. There were a number of last-minute plans to rescue the remaining Jews of Europe. The idea of bombing the railroad lines that led to Auschwitz and the crematoriums was rejected because, according to the Allies, military resources could better be employed elsewhere. Exploring another route, Herschel Johnson, United States Ambassador to Sweden, and Ivar Olsson, director of the War Refugee Board in Sweden, asked the neutral Swedes if they would send someone on a rescue mission.

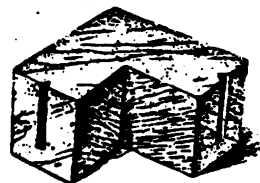
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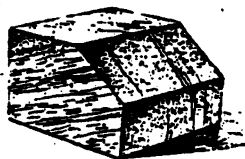
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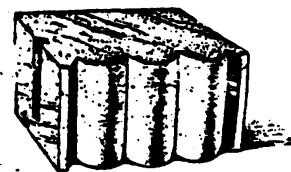
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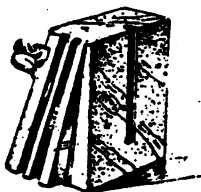
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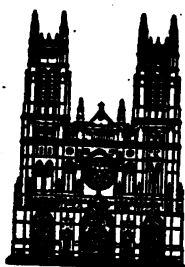


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NYT

The New York Times Magazine / March 28, 1988 39

The Swedes agreed and Wallenberg was selected because he spoke German like a German and knew Budapest well. He had no diplomatic training, but he had a broad education in the United States and Europe.

Wallenberg was told that whatever money he needed would be made available. At first, he planned to go in August. However, when he read Swedish Foreign Ministry reports of the deportation trains and other horrors, he decided to leave at once. According to Nina Lagergren, he asked his superiors in the Foreign Ministry for carte blanche to use whatever methods he found necessary.

When he arrived in Budapest, he was an unprepossessing man. Despite his slightly balding head, he looked too young and sensitive for the nightmarish job ahead. Wallenberg's methods immediately disturbed his colleagues. Berg, who was also at the Swedish legation in Budapest, recorded recently that he and his colleague Per Anger did a lot of arguing with Wallenberg.

"You see, we each had our own people to take care of," Berg explained. "Sweden was neutral so it was up to us to represent the interests of citizens of other countries who were in Hungary at the time. Anger had the United States, Britain, France. I had the Netherlands, China, the Netherlands, Belgium, Norway, Denmark and a thousand captured Russian soldiers."

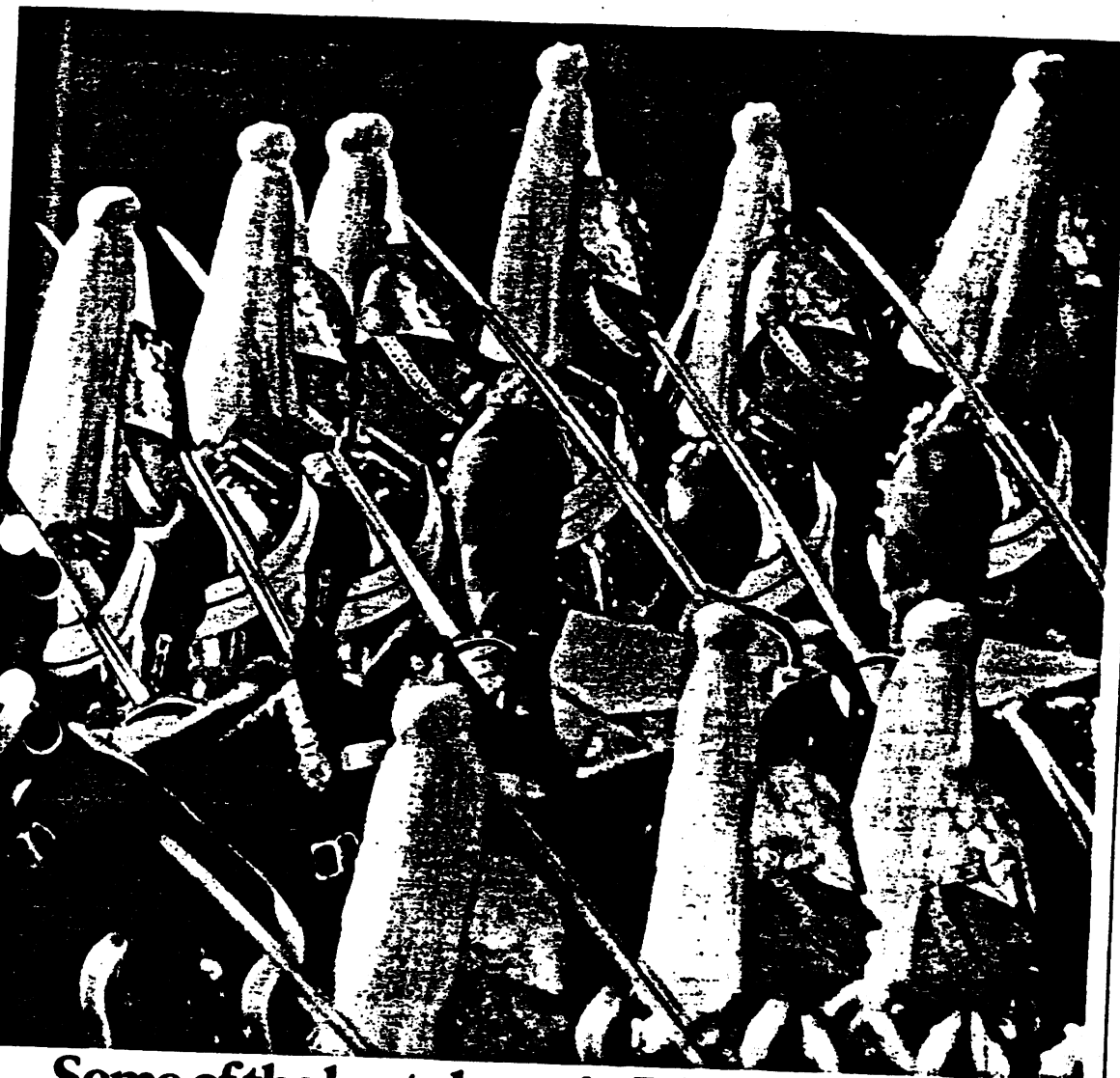
The legation had already given out several hundred protective passes to Budapest Jews who had some sort of business or family connection with Sweden. When Wallenberg came, he was ready to give them out to anyone who asked.

"We were afraid there would be a liquidation of the passes, they could no longer mean anything," said Berg. "We tried to sit and argue about it, but Wallenberg always his way because he was extremely persistent and said it was a matter of saving lives."

Wallenberg kept in touch with the Vatican and the neutrals — Switzerland, Spain and Portugal — each of which had Jewish areas in Budapest with protected Jews. He also maintained contact with the Budapest police and the Nazis. These connections may have rung alarm bells for the Russians.

The Swedish diplomat Berg remembered that when the

(Continued on Page 62)



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BRITAIN
ENGLAND SCOTLAND WALES

Continued from Page 39

Russians came, he was brought to the Soviet secret police for intensive questioning — a good part about Wallenberg. They asked him whether it wasn't a fact that Wallenberg belonged to a great capitalist family and Berg had to say yes. He still feels today that the Russians simply couldn't believe that Wallenberg's only purpose in coming to Budapest was to save lives — and Jewish lives at that.

Another reason for the Russians' suspicions was suggested by Wallenberg's stepfather, Fredrik von Dardel, in a book published in 1970, "Facts Around a Fate." Wallenberg, at heart an architect and city planner, had drawn up a plan for the rehabilitation of Budapest. He wanted to use the people he had worked with through the war to set up a relief and rehabilitation organization. He itemized the things that had to be done: searching for lost families, caring for orphans and war victims, fighting epidemics, distributing food, restoring Jewish property and business (how this must have irked the Russians), repatriation and emigration, restoring cultural values, constructing business and industry. He had more than likely spoken about his plan during his own interrogation. It was why he wanted to get to Debrecen: to get the Russians' approval to begin.

Despite his astuteness, Wallenberg may not have imagined at that time that the Russians had their own plans for the area and would take a dim view of the plan of a member of a famous capitalist family.

□

Some analysts believe that it would be impossible for a person to survive 35 years of Soviet imprisonment and still be sufficiently intact physically and psychologically that the Soviets would not be embarrassed to release him. However, others point out that there have been cases of people who have come out of the Soviet Union after many years in reasonable health. The Free Wallenberg Committee hopes to bring to the Stockholm meeting a Spaniard who was released by the Soviets last year after 35 years.

Dr. Boris Zoubok, a Russian émigré psychiatrist now associated with Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, has seen a number of prisoners come out of the Soviet Union after prolonged terms physically and mentally intact. He believes that a man with Wallenberg's

French perfume executives remain disdainful, not only of American fragrances, but also of the ways in which they are marketed. The French view the creation of perfume as an art. Says Dior's François de Roussy de Sales: 'Françoise Sagan or Picasso never did market research to know what people wanted.'

perfume as an art, and, as such, too exalted for the scrutiny of computerized polls. "Françoise Sagan or Matinee or Picasso never did market research in order to know what people wanted," says Dior's de Sales. The Americans, on the other hand, approach fragrance with blitzkrieglike advertising and throwed, methodical merchandising (a gift with purchase, for example, is an American innovation).

It is the difference, continues de Sales, between "high that is, French] perfumery" and "computer perfumery." Computer fragrances," he asserts, are more characteristically American — "assembled from information gathered from below, from the street, from market research."

One look at what goes on in the Hollywood-style offices of division in New York City would confirm de Sales's deep suspicions. "We psychoanalyze every fragrance we make," says Paul Woolard, division's executive vice president, explaining the company's marketing approach. In addition to analyzing demographics, the Americans have innovators in the chemical perfume-making. They did to be more realistic and learn about the science of fragrance than the French, who did to surround the craft with considerable mystique.

The realistic American approach has already succeeded the rest of Europe. But France, most say, is formidable if not capricious. "The French are not waiting with bated breath for a fragrance from an American designer," says Halston's Malcom. "The French companies will do what they can to prevent any American penetration," says Alain Wertheimer, chairman of the board of Chanel,

whose Chanel No. 5 has retained its rank as a worldwide best seller. "It's going to be tough."

One crucial question is this: Can the aggressive techniques of the American Johnny-come-latelys, accustomed to dealing with behemothlike department stores, win over a French network of small, private perfume shops? Can the owner of a shop on the Avenue Foch really be spurred to hawk Halston? No one knows the answer, but the Americans seem confident. "I don't pretend to be French and I understand the pitfalls," says John Malcom. "But we have a strong product and all the ingredients for a success, and we're determined. Increasingly, we will be organized internationally as we aim for a worldwide position."

Nor do others of the new wave seem daunted as they aim for France in 1981: Geoffrey Beene with Red and Gray Flame; Carlo Biliotti with Cichran's Cie; Adolfo, manufactured and distributed by the American company Francois Denney; and Diane Von Fürstenberg with her jasmine and tuberose-based Tatiana, which has been building momentum in the United States.

The French know that the American invasion is not to be sniffed at. In July 1978, heads of the major French houses formed a pro-French fragrance group, Prestige de la Parfumerie Française. "Up to now, we were satisfied with fights between brothers," says Bernard Larriv, president of Larriv Parfums. "From now on, we will form a common front." And beginning last spring, articles on the "American peril" began appearing in the French press. "But the French awakening is coming late," stated a solemn story in the French newsmagazine, L'Express. "And the battle will be long and difficult." ■

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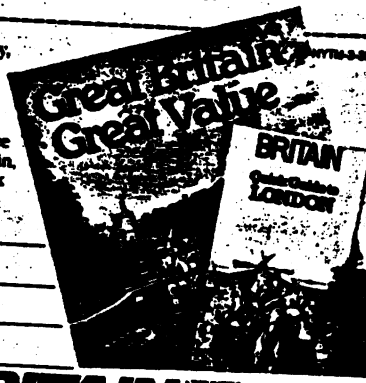
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ENGLAND SCOTLAND WALES
The New York Times Magazine / March 28, 1989



resources might well be used in some distant labor camp to perform work that is badly needed, such as tutoring the children of prison personnel.

Because of the obscurity surrounding the case, it has been difficult for Jews to honor Wallenberg appropriately. The Hungarian Jews, suffering extreme losses and not knowing the details of the case, accepted the idea that Wallenberg had been killed in the street fighting. The Budapest Jews attempted to put up a monument to Wallenberg in 1948, but it was spirited away by the Russian-dominated Government the night before the dedication was supposed to take place.

In Israel at the Holocaust memorial, Yad Vashem, trees are planted honoring "righteous gentiles," those who risked their own lives to save Jews. However, Mrs. von Dardel didn't want such a memorial because she felt it made her son seem to be dead. In fact, many of those honored in this way are living.

Last year, Mrs. von Dardel and her husband died within days of each other at the ages of 87 and 93. Nina Lagergren and Guy von Dardel promised their parents they would carry on the work of fighting for Raoul, and they accepted the tree planted in Raoul's name on the "Street of the Righteous Gentiles." In addition, Hungarian Jews now living in Sweden planted a woodland of 10,000 trees in a special area behind the memorial.

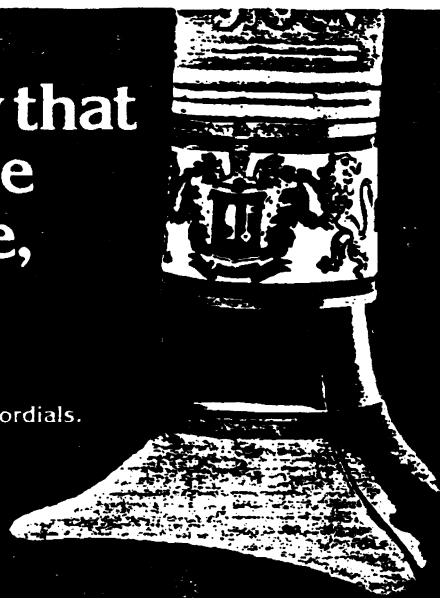
There are more personal memorials in individuals' minds. Annette Lantos of San Francisco, who for several years has campaigned to rouse American Jews to become active on Wallenberg's behalf, says that even during the three decades she believed he was dead, Wallenberg was "a legend in our home." Her husband, Tom, an economist, and at present a candidate for Congress, worked on Wallenberg's staff. Mrs. Lantos, then a child of 12 in Budapest, and her mother and Portuguese papers and managed to get out of the country with them, but she and they both owe their lives to Wallenberg. Mrs. Lantos's father was one of many who were dragged out of a "safe" house and killed on the street by Hungarian Nazis.

"For many years I've lectured on the Holocaust," she reports, "and I've always talked about Wallenberg. He not only saved our lives, but our belief in mankind and the power of good." ■

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ABORTION

Continued from Page 86



Dr. Carolyn Gerster of Right to Life, with one of her five sons.

business is permissible to achieve their ends. In St. Paul, in three years, they never identified anyone responsible for the firebombings. During the civil-rights movement, they could never find anyone responsible for firebombing either. That kind of thing had been a way of life for blacks for so long that it sent a signal to me that was much more profound than the abortion issue itself. I really began to believe that these people were dangerous."

It is Thanksgiving weekend at Carolyn Gerster's home. Two sons are not there for turkey dinner — they are camping out on the steps of the Phoenix Federal Building on a hunger strike organized by Arizona Youth for Life. During dinner, another son, home from college in Tucson, speculates about staging a sit-in at a Planned Parenthood clinic. Dr. Gerster herself is slated to appear on a local radio program to talk about a new piece of antiabortion legislation.

She hops into her white Buick convertible, whose license plates read "TO LIFE" and arrives at the station two minutes before air time. The radio announcer has before him a long newspaper article about a Phoenix legislator's plan to introduce a "Child Protection Act" into the Arizona State Legislature during 1980, a plan which, Carolyn Gerster knows, is currently under way in several other states besides her own. The Child Protection Act, which is Right to Life's model statute, is essentially a rewrite of the Akron Ordinance of 1973.

That ordinance was drafted by Marvin Weinberger, a

young law student who traveled to Arizona over Thanksgiving, and, with Carolyn Gerster, persuaded a Phoenix legislator to sponsor similar legislation. Dr. Gerster is quick to point out that Marvin Weinberger is an Orthodox Jew who ascribes his involvement in the Right to Life movement to the fact that he lost most of his family in the Holocaust. She also points out the significance of "informed" consent consultation.

"Planned Parenthood has fought every attempt to inform women about the consequences of abortion," Carolyn Gerster says. "Depending on the state, you have to take several weeks to shed your husband. The most important decision you'll probably ever make — to kill your unborn child — you're not supposed to have even 24 hours to think about."

Faye Wattleton replies: "Planned Parenthood has a tradition of informing its patients of the risks and benefits of services they request. There's a difference between 'informed consent' and emotional harassment. In no other medical procedure have we ever legislated what a physician must tell a woman before an operation."

Dr. Gerster: "There's a certain Uncle Tomism in the women's movement, a desire to emulate men. If the womb is torn out, women will not be chained to bondage. Well, biology is to a great extent destiny. Women bear children. It may not be fair, but that's the way things are."

Faye Wattleton: "Not only rabid feminists are interested in keeping abortion legal and safe. Women in the back hills of Thailand have the same

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SVENSK LONDON 1980-11-24

CABINET

1043. BERG, POL I FRAAN L-AA NILSSON RE WALLENBERG-AERENDET.

TACKSAM DU MED ORDINARIE LAEGENHET SAENDER MIG EXEMPLAR AV
DET STANDARDSBREV DEPARTEMENTET ANVAENDER FOER ATT BESVARA
SKRIVELSER FRAAN ENSKILDA I WALLENBERG-AERENDET.

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UTRIKESMINISTERN

Arkivexemplar

Utrmin. kansli /cr
dr G Berg, Pol I

1980-11-17

Avt	Grupp	Mål
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Börje A Håkanson
Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen
Lillåkersvägen 14
181 59 LIDINGÖ

Bäste Börje Håkanson,

Tack för Ditt brev angående Raoul Wallenberg.

Svenska regeringen får dagligen brev från personer i Sverige och utlandet som intresserar sig för Raoul Wallenbergs öde. Mobiliseringen av svensk och internationell opinion för att förmå de sovjetiska myndigheterna att sprida ljus över denna fråga är av stor betydelse och ett viktigt komplement till svenska regeringens ansträngningar.

Bara under 1979 gjorde Sverige två officiella framställningar till Sovjetunionen rörande Raoul Wallenberg. Under mitt besök i Moskva den 30 maj i år tog jag än en gång upp frågan om omständigheterna kring Wallenbergs försvinnande, och det direkt med utrikesminister Gromyko. Beklagligtvis upprepade Gromyko endast vad han tidigare sagt, nämligen att Wallenberg dog i fängelset 1947, detta trots alla vittnesmål vi har om att han var i livet mycket senare.

Jag kan försäkra Dig att svenska regeringen tar varje tillfälle i akt för att försöka lösa gåtan om Raoul Wallenbergs öde.

Senast tog jag upp Wallenberg-fallet i ett internationellt forum, nämligen vid ESK-konferensen i Madrid, i det tal jag höll den 13 november.

./.

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Re Wallenberg.

Sverige har åter i ESK-mötet i Madrid tagit upp Wallenberg-fallet. Detta skedde i ett inlägg den 21 ds i debatten om genomförandet av korg 3-frågorna i Helsingforsdokumentet. Den aktuella passusen löd: Cit However, Mr Chairman, there are still outstanding cases of family reunification which have implications of almost inconceivable human tragedy. The oldest one where a Swedish citizen is involved has aroused great interest and concern among the public in Sweden and in other countries. A diplomat by the name of Raoul Wallenberg, who was involved in humanitarian work, was abducted during the last days of the second world war. Countless attempts have been made to bring clarity into this case. In spite of this, his fate has remained obscure. We urge that renewed efforts be made to solve this tragic affair Slutcit

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SVENSK LOS ANGELES 1980-11-25

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WALLENBERG-HEARING. VI FICK SVAR FRAAN AINA BELLIS SVENSKA FILMINST
ATT DE STAELLDE UPP MED BEGAERD PERSONAL OCH UTRUSTNING MOT FILM-
OCH TV RAETTIGHETER FOER NORDEN. FRAAGAN AER PAA NYTT AKTUELL
SEDAN MAN NU BESLUTAT HAALA HEARING PAA GRAND HOTEL DEN 14.15.16
JANUARI 1981, DAA DEN NYE PRODUCENTEN MARVIN SEGELMAN KOMMER OEVER.
TACKSAM DU KOLLAR MED AINA BELLIS OCH LISBETH GABRIELSSON OM ER-
BJUDANDET KVARSTAAR. I SAA FALL AER MARVIN SEGELMAN BEREDD FLYGPOSTA
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ESK - KORG 3: WALLENBERG-FALLET TAS UPP.

I ETT SVENSKT INLAEGG VID DAGENS MOETE I KOMMITTEE H (KORG 3)
FRAMFORDES FOELJANDE OM FALLET RAUL WALLENBERG:

"THERE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL CASES OF FAMILY REUNIFICATION THAT, IN SPITE OF MANY YEARS OF EFFORTS, HAVE NOT BEEN AMENABLE TO SOLUTION. THE OLDEST ONE IS THAT CONCERNING THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAUL WALLENBERG, WHOSE FATE REMAINS OBSCURE. IN THE GENERAL DEBATE LAST WEEK THE SWEDISH DELEGATION URGED THAT RENEWED EFFORTS BE MADE TO SOLVE THIS TRAGIC CASE. I REPEAT THIS APPEAL HERE AND NOW. I WISH ALSO TO STATE THE SWEDISH AUTHORITIES HAVE RECEIVED DURING RECENT YEARS STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES WHICH WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE THAT RAUL WALLENBERG MIGHT BE ALIVE..

DEN SVENSKA FRAMSTAELLNINGEN STOEDDES AV USA, STORBRIANNIEN
OCH SCHWEIZ I FOELJANDE ORDALAG:

USA: "THE UNITED STATES HEARTILY SUPPORTS THE INTERVENTION BY THE DELEGATE OF SWEDEN AND HIS ENTREATY TO ONCE AND FOR ALL ASCERTAIN THE FATE OF RAUL WALLENBERG. AS THE SWEDISH DELEGATION SAID, THERE HAVE BEEN RECENT REPORTS THAT HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE. AS YOU KNOW, MR. WALLENBERG'S HEROIC ACTIONS IN BUDAPEST AT THE END OF WORLD WAR II WERE FINANCED, IN PART, BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. THE US DELEGATION AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FEEL A SPECIAL DEBT TO MR. WALLENBERG AND HIS FAMILY. WE WOULD VERY MUCH LIKE TO SEE THE GOVERNMENTS INVOLVED COOPERATE FULLY IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE FACTS ABOUT HIS DISAPPEARANCE."

THE SWEDISH DELEGATION'S PLEA FOR A NEW INVESTIGATION INTO THE FATE OF PAUL WALLENBERG.

WALLENBERG'S EXTRAORDINARY WORK IN HELPING REFUGEES AND THE VICTIMS OF OPPRESSION DESERVES SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.

RENEWED REPORTS THAT HE MIGHT BE ALIVE HAVE AROUSED GREAT HOPES - AND DESERVE TO BE THOROUGHLY INVESTIGATED.

IN THE CONFUSED POST-WAR ERA WHEN HE DISAPPEARED, STRANGE THINGS DID HAPPEN. THE POSSIBILITY THAT HE HAS SOMEHOW SURVIVED MANY VICISSITUDES CANNOT BE DISMISSED."

SCHWEIZ FRAMHÖLL ATT FALLET WALLENBERG BÖR TÄCKMÅSSA TILL-
MÅTAS SAERSKILD BETYDELSE OCH ATT DEN SCHWEIZISKA DELEGATIONEN
ANSLUTER SIG TILL DEN SVENSKA VÄRDEJÄRNEN ATT ALLT MÅTTE GÖRAS
FÖR ATT KLARLÄGGA OMSTÄNDIGHETERNA I FALLET.

DEN SOVJETISKA DELEGATIONEN SADE ENDAST ATT DEN SKULLE ÅTERKOMMA
TILL DE FRÅGOR SOM HADE TAGITS UPP UNDER MÖTET.

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Ex till:

I Gärde-Widemar,
Wallenbergstiftelsen

Svenska anföranden i ESK i Wallenbergärendet

Utrikesministern 13/11 (öppet möte):

"Whenever human rights are violated human suffering is involved which should arouse our compassion and active involvement whether we are concerned with well-known persons such as a Raoul Wallenberg, an Andrei Sacharov or a Vaclav Haveloor with all the unnamed victims of oppression."

21/11 (slutet möte):

"However, Mr Chairman, there are still outstanding cases of family reunification which have implications of almost inconceivable human tragedy. The oldest one where a Swedish citizen is involved has aroused great interest and concern among the public in Sweden and in other countries. A diplomat by the name of Raoul Wallenberg, who has involved in humanitarian work, was abducted during the last days of the second world war. Countless attempts have been made to bring clarity into this case. In spite of this, his fate has remained obscure. We urge that renewed efforts be made to solve this tragic affair."

26/11, arbetsgruppen för korg 3 (slutet möte):

"THERE ARE, HOWEVER, STILL CASES OF FAMILY REUNIFICATION THAT, IN SPITE OF MANY YEARS OF EFFORTS, HAVE NOT BEEN AMENABLE TO SOLUTION. THE OLDEST ONE IS THAT CONCERNING THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHOSE FATE REMAINS OBSCURE. IN THE GENERAL DEBATE LAST WEEK THE SWEDISH DELEGATION URGED THAT RENEWED EFFORTS BE MADE TO SOLVE THIS TRAGIC CASE. I REPEAT THIS APPEAL HERE AND NOW. I WISH ALSO TO STATE THE SWEDISH AUTHORITIES HAVE RECEIVED DURING RECENT YEARS STATEMENTS OF WITNESSES WHICH WOULD SEEM TO INDICATE THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG MIGHT BE ALIVE..

DEN SVENSKA FRAMSTAELLNINGEN STOEDDES AV USA, STORBRIANNIEN OCH SCHWEIZ I FOELJANDE ORDALAG:

USA: "THE UNITED STATES HEARTILY SUPPORTS THE INTERVENTION BY THE DELEGATE OF SWEDEN AND HIS ENTREATY TO ONCE AND FOR ALL ASCERTAIN THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG. AS THE SWEDISH DELEGATION SAID, THERE HAVE BEEN RECENT REPORTS THAT HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE. AS YOU KNOW, MR. WALLENBERG'S HEROIC ACTIONS IN BUDAPEST AT THE END OF WORLD WAR II WERE FINANCED, IN PART, BY THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT. THE US DELEGATION AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FEEL A SPECIAL DEBT TO MR. WALLENBERG AND HIS FAMILY. WE WOULD VERY MUCH LIKE TO SEE THE GOVERNMENTS INVOLVED COOPERATE FULLY IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE FACTS ABOUT HIS DISAPPEARANCE."

UK: "THE BRITISH DELEGATION FULLY AND WHOLEHEARTEDLY SUPPORTS THE SWEDISH DELEGATION'S PLEA FOR A NEW INVESTIGATION INTO THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG.

WALLENBERG'S EXTRAORDINARY WORK IN HELPING REFUGEES AND THE VICTIMS OF OPPRESSION DESERVES SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.

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SCHWEIZ FRAMHOELL ATT FALLET WALLENBERG BOER ~~XXXXXX~~ ATILL-
MAETAS SAERSKILD BETYDELSE OCH ATT DEN SCHWEIZISKA DELEGATIONEN
ANSLUTER SIG TILL DEN SVENSKA VAEDJAN ATT ALLT MAATTE GOERAS
FOER ATT KLARLAEGGA OMSTAENDIGHETERNA I FALLET.

DEN SOVJETISKA DELEGATIONEN SADE ENDAST ATT DEN SKULLE AATERKOMMA
TILL DE FRAAGOR SOM HADE TAGITS UPP UNDERF MOETET.

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Arende:

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FOER POL 1 ANG. RAOUL WALLENBERG

P R I M-O. VID GAARDAGENS MOETE I KORG 3-KOMMITTEN STAELLDE POLACKEN OCH TJECKOSLOVAKEN FRAAGOR UNDER HAND TILL BEKERIS OM RAOUL WALLENBERG OCH OM AVSIKTEN MED VAART INLAEGG DAGEN INNAN. BEKERIS GAV EN KORT FAKTABAKGRUND OCH SADE ATT VITTNESMAAL AVGETTS UNDER SENARE AAR SOM TYDDE PAA ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG AENNU KUNDE VARA VID LIV. SOVJETISKA VEDERBOERANDE HADE EMELLERTID UTAN NAERMARE MOTIVERING AVVISAT VAARA FRAMSTAELLNINGAR OM ATT FAA SAMMANTRAEFFA MED ANGIVET VITTNE I SOVJETUNIONEN. VAAR AVSIKT VAR ATT FOER-SOEKA BRINGA KLARHET KRING OMSTAENDIGHETERNA I DETTA TRAGISKA FALL. DIREKT FRAAN SOVJETDELEGATIONEN HAR HITTILLS INTET SAGTS.

S E C U N D O. I MORGON ANORDNAR NINA LAGERGREN OCH GITTE WALLENBERG EN PRESSKONFERENS I KONGRESSPALATSET. TJF. AMERIKANSKE DELEGATIONSORDFOERANDEN KAMPELMAN SAMT SENATOR PELL SOM AER ORDFOERANDE I AMERIKANSKA WALLENBERG-KOMMITTEN OCH ANDRA MEDLEMMAR KONGRESSEN FOERVAENTAS DELTA.

CRAFOORD-

Avsändningsort Pol I/Berg/YD

Ärende

Wallenberghearings

Datum

1980-11-27

Dnr

Avd

Grupp

Mål

Adress

Svensk Washington
Svensk London
Svensk Bonn
Svensk Paris
Svensk Moskva
Svensk Canberra

Svensk New York
Svensk San Fransisco
Svensk Los Angeles
Svensk Tel Aviv

Från Berg, Pol I. Re Wallenberghearings

PRIMO. Ingrid Gärde-Widemar, Wallenbergföreningen, har meddelat att en "Wallenbergtribunal" eller "-hearings" skall hållas i Stockholm 15-16 januari nästa år. (Lokal: Grand Hotels Spegelsal.)

Inbjudningar har redan gått ut till paneldeltagarna samt till de pressorgan som inbjöds till den planerade, men inställda tribunalen i maj detta år. Inbjudningarna kommer att i början av december sändas till övrig press och till intresserade personer i Sverige och utlandet.

Fru Gärde-Widemar förklarar att föreningen tänker sig en något annorlunda uppläggning än den som planerades för maj 1980. Sålunda kommer man inte att organisera regelrätta vittnesförhör - detta inte minst av kostnadsskäl framhålls det.

(Per Anger ville för sin del karaktärisera dessa "hearings" snarare som ett "symposium".)

SECUNDO. Preliminär uppläggning enligt Gärde-Widemar:

15/1

På förmiddagen 15/1 skall redogöras för vad som gjorts för Wallenberg, och på eftermiddagen för fakta om Wallenberg.

Förmiddag:

Redogörelse för vad som i Sverige och utomlands gjorts för Wallenberg, bl a av ordförandena i de olika Wallenbergföreningarna. En redogörelse skall lämnas över vitböckerna.

Eftermiddag:

En panel med G von Dardel som "moderator" skall höra, och ställa frågor till, olika personer, såsom Simon Wiesenthal, vilka därvid skall ge fakta om Wallenberg alltifrån Budapeståren. De skall även redogöra för vad olika vittnen sagt.

16/1 förmiddag

Presskonferens som avslutar "hearings".

(Under eftermiddagen kommer panelmedlemmar att privat sammanträda med styrelsen för att lägga upp riktlinjer för det fortsatta arbetet.)

Gärde-Widemar uppger att det redan föreligger ett mycket stort intresse från de utländska pressorgan som hittills fått inbjudningar.

Cabinet

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

OK

Kopia till:

Kabs

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~~WSD~~

Erik Pierre

Atgård: (se regler på blankettkopier)

80-12-02 dr Berg/EH Pol I

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Washington

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SVERSK MADRID 1980 11 26

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CABINET STOCKHOLM

ANG. RAOUL WALLENBERG.

FOER POL 1 FRAAN RAPPE.

P R I M O. I DEBATTEN OM MAENSKLIGA KONTAKTER SOM AVSLUTADES IGAAR ANSLOET SIG SAMMANLAGT SEX DELEGATIONER (USA, UK, SCHWEIZ, ISLAND, LUXEMBOURG OCH LIECHTENSTEIN) TILL VAAR VAEDJAN OM WALLENBERG. I EN SLUTREPLIK TACKADE VI DESSA OCH UTTRYCKTE EN FOERHOPPING OM ATT BEGAERDA VITNESFOERHOER SKULLE KOMMA TILL STAAND. RYSSARNA SVARADE ALDRIG. PAA DIREKT FRAAGA UNDER HAND AV LIECHTENSTEINSKE DELEGATEN HAR DOCK KORG 3-RYSSEN KONDRASJEV UPPGETT ATT NAAGOT SVAR INTE HELLER VORE ATT FOERVAENTA. ETT SVAR HADE REDAN LAEMNATS PAA SIN TID OCH NAAGOT ANNAT FANNS INTE ATT TILLAEGGA. DAA OCH DAA DOEK DET UPP FOLK SOM PAASTOD SIG HA SETT NAAGON SOM KUNDE HA VARIT RAOUL WALLENBERG. SAADANT LAAG BAKOM DE SVENSKA FRAMSTAELLNINGARNA.

S E C U N D O. ETT FYRTIOTAL JOURNALISTER DELTOG I PRESSKONFERENSEN I DAG OM RAOUL WALLENBERG. NAERVARANDE VAR DESSUTOM BL.A. USA:S DELEGATIONSCHEF KAMPELMAN, UK:S DELEGATIONSCHEF WILBERFORCE. NORSKE DELEGATEN KNUT SVERRE, KONGRESSMAENNEN DANTE B. FASCELL (D), ROBERT DRINAN (D), BENJAMIN GILMAN (R) OCH SENATOR CLAIRBORNE PELL (D), VILKEN SENARE LEDDE KONFERENSEN MED FRUARNA LAGERGREN OCH WALLENBERG OCKSAA PAA PODIET.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Ärende:
Kopia till: Kabs Bitr Kabs Polch Pol UHD	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

- 2 -

FRAAN VAAR DELEGATION VAR - UTOEVER MIG SJAELV - LUNDVIK OCH BEKERIS NAERVARANDE. EN AV FRAAGORNA SOM STAELLES - AV EN FOERETRAEDARE FOER POLISH-AMERICAN TIMES - GAELDE HURUVIDA SVENSKA REGERINGENS STOED I AERENDET VARIT TILLRAECKLIGT. NINA LAGERGREN SVARADE ATT AEVEN OM DET I BOERJAN VARIT SI OCH SAA MED DET NUMERA VERKLIGT STOED FOERELAAG. HAR I MADRID HADE SAALUNDA FRAAGAN TAGITS UPP FYRA GAANGER, BL.A. AV UTRIKES-MINISTERN I HANS INLEDNINGSANFOERANDE. DET FRAMKOM OCKSAA EN S.K. TRIBUNAL PLANERADES AEGA RUM I STOCKHOLM DEN 15-16 JANUARI.

SAMMANFATTNINGSVIS AER INTRYCKET ATT KONFERENSEN AVLOEPT MYCKET Vael. FRU LAGERGREN SVARADE FOEREDOEMLIGT KLART OCH KLOKT PAA ALLA FRAAGOR. DET HELA VARADE CA 30 MINUTER.

CRAFOORD-

BUDAPEST

aa/93
Departementsrådet Göran Berg
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet 1

Utrikesdepartementet

147

Käre Göran,

./.

Idag fick vi oss tillsänt med posten av anonym avsändare
närslutna exemplar av tidskriften "Figyelő" från den 23
oktober 1948, vari finns en artikel om Wallenberg och den
pilkorsare, Miklós Dési-Dregán, som enligt vittnen påstods,
vid en rättegång mot honom, ha föranstaltat mordet på Wallen-
berg. Dési-Dregán dömdes sedan till döden. Ingår artikeln
redan i Edra hyllmetrar Wallenbergdokumentation? För säkerhets
skull närsluter jag den ändå.

Många hälsningar

Din tillfrågade

Forsten Hylander

Forsten Hylander

Ki ölte meg Wallenberget?

LELEPLEZÉS A BUDAPESTI NÉPBÍRÓSÁGON

Raoul Wallenberg
(Vörös felv.)

A nyilas rémuralom alatt Raoul Wallenberg vezetésével működő svéd akció emberfeletti küzdelmet vívott a nyilas vezetőkkel, hogy „svéd menlevelel” minél több embert mentse meg.

Wallenberg, a mentő akció hőse, a felszabadulás után eltűnt. A külföldi világújságok és a magyar újságok is többször foglalkoztak a követési titkár eltűnésével, de nem sikerült a rejtélyt megoldani. Legutóbb Lévai Jenő, a fasiszta korszak ismert szakértője könyvet írt Wallenbergről, ő sem tudott azonban feleletet adni arra a kérdésre, mi történt a bátor férfival.

Fantasztikus kombinációk, híresztelések kerültek forgalomba, senki sem tudta, hol és mikor tűnt el Wallenberg. Egyesek tudni vélték, hogy Pest felszabadulása után Budára akart átmenni, hogy a nyilasok megszökött vezetőivel tárgyaljon és az ott bujkáló üldö-

zötték egy részét megmentse. Wallenberg többekkel tárgyalta, hogy csónakon vigyék át az osztróm alatt álló Budára.

A Népbíróság most megoldotta a rejtélyt.

A László Dezső-tanács az elmúlt napokban ítélkezett a Maros-utcai gyilkosok bűnügyében és az ítélet indoklásából kitérünk, hogy — Wallenbergnek valóban sikerült Budára átjutnia.

A páratlanul izgalmas főtárgyalásról tudósítónk a következőket jelenti:

A vádlottak között volt Dési-Dregán Miklós borbély, aki a nyilasház „körzetvezető helyettes parancsnoka” volt. A bizonyítási eljárás lefolytatása után felállott a népügyész és bejelentést tett: — Kérem Müller Károly könyvkiadó kihallgatását, aki Dési-Dregánra vonatkozólag új adatokat tud elmondani.

Azt az utasítást adta, hogy gyilkolják meg Wallenberget.

Dési-Dregán: Nem emlékszem semmiféle fényképre.

Az izgalmas szembesítés után befejeződött a bizonyítás. Következtek a perbeszédok. Egy héttel később a bíróság Kéleletet hirdetett.

A bíróság tényként állapítja meg...

A tizenhárom vádlott közül tizenegyet kötéltálati halálra ítélték, közöttük Dési-Dregán Miklóst

aki részt vett a Maros-utcai körház betegeknek kivégzésében.

Az ítélet indoklása során dr. László Dezső tanácselnök a következő nagyjelentőségű enunciaciót tette:

„A Népbíróság Raoul Wallenberg közeli munkatársainak tanúbizonysága alapján tényként állapítja meg, hogy Dési-Dregán

szeit a nyilas banditáknak. Dési-Dregán Miklós Buda legrettegettebb pribék-csoportja, a Bakonyvölgyi-osztag tagjai között 1945 január 13-án este kiosztott két-két sokszorosított fényképet. Dési-Dregán szigorú utasítást adott böhéregényeinek, hogy abban az esetben, ha — amint várható — a fényképezett személyi Budán is megjelenik, azonnal fogják el és tegyék el láb alól.

Raoul Wallenberg az öt állandóan fenyegető életveszély ellenére is folytatta heroikus küzdelmét az üldözöttekért. Az övéitéseket nem vette figyelembe és Debrecenbe tervezett útja előtt, január közepén mégis Budára ment, hogy a nyilasok karmából további üldözötteket ragadjon ki. A Népbíróság nyilvánvalóan tartja, hogy Dési-Dregán kiadott parancsa alapján a nemeslelkű és hősi bátorságú emberbarát ez alkalom-

Vádolom Wallenberg gyilkosát!

Tanu: Tisztelt Népbíróság! Vádat emelek Dési-Dregán Miklós ellen a nagy svéd emberbarát, Raoul Wallenberg meggyilkolása miatt!

Elnök: Ön nem emelhet vádat, csak tanuvallomást tehet. Mit tud Wallenberg meggyilkolásáról?

Tanu (a vádlottak padján ülő Dési-Dregán Miklósról mutatva): Vádolom ezt az embert azzal, hogy ő ölte meg Wallenberget.

Elnök: Mit tud a dologról?

Tanu: Amikor a nyilas banditák fogságában voltam, kihallgatás közben és rabságom alatt állandóan láttam ezt az embert, akiről akkoriban azt mondták nekem, hogy Hegyinek hívják. Azóta is Hegyi néven élt emléke-

zetemben, de itt a tárgyalás folyamán meggyőződtem arról, hogy tévesen tájékoztattak akkoriban, mert

nem Hegyinek, hanem Dési-Dregánnak hívják.

Nem tévedek, mert heteken át láttam intézkedni, gyilkosságra parancsot adni. 1945 január 13-án kihallgatáson voltam Dési-Dregán szobájában, amikor behívatta a hírhedt Bakonyvölgyi-osztag pribékeit és

valamennyi között kiosztott két-két sokszorosított fényképet.

Bakonyvölgyi megkérdezte tőle, ki ez az ember? Dési-Dregán kioktatta őket, hogy

azt a „nyomorult” Wallenberget ábrázolja, aki menti a zsidókat.

A másik kép Wallenberg autójának fényképe volt. Dési-Dregán parancsot adott, hogy ha az autót meglátják, állítsák meg és a benne levő Wallenberget rögtön löjék agyon. A pártiszolgálások tudomásul vették a parancsot és szétszéledtek.

Elnök: Dési-Dregán hallotta mit mondott a tanú?

Dési-Dregán: Hallottam, de nem emlékszem a fényképrek...

Elnök (Müllerhez): Mondja szemébe Dési-Dregánnak, amit az előbb nekünk előadott.

Tanu (Dési-Dregán felé): Alállom és eskül alatti is tanusítom, hogy nagy csomó sokszorosított fénykép volt a kezében. Az egyik Wallenberget, a másik az autót ábrázolta és ezeket kiosztotta a Bakonyvölgyi-osztag embereinek.



Müller Károly tagadása tanuvallomása

(László fév.)

gán Miklós adta ki a parancsot Raoul Wallenberg elfogatására és meggyilkolására. Wallenberg közudomásán sokezer üldözött életét mentette meg és ez a működése sehogys sem tet-

mal a nyilas orgyilkosok áldozata lett.”

Ez a népbírósi indoklás négy év után végre fényt derített Raoul Wallenberg halálának rejtélyére!

HA A

SPORT

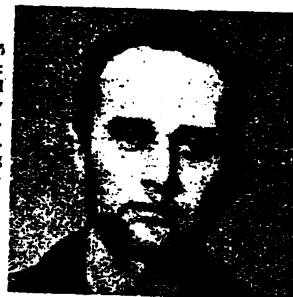
érdekli, olvassa a legkésőbb megjelenő

Esti Szó

SPORTROVATÁT

KI TUD RÓLA?

Kovács István szakaszvezető (szül. Földes 1914. apr. 16. Anyja: Kurunczi Rozália) 1942. júniusától 1943. májusáig az ukrániai Uriv környékén a 7. gyalogezred árkászszázadánál teljesített szolgálatot. 1943. októbertől 1944. januárjáig pedig az 55. utászszázad 3. századával Titelnél erőszaki munkákat végzett. Akik kegyetlenkedéseiről vagy bűncselekményeiről adatokat tudnak, jelentkezzenek a katonapolitikai csoportfőnökségen. (Bartók Béla-út 26, I. em. 121. sz.)



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Broder,

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Som framgått av ovancerade telex har novembernumret av den ansedda tidskriften Atlantic Monthly en stor artikel om Raoul Wallenberg, en artikel som dessutom är "coverstory". Den är skriven av den ungerskfödda för mig okända journalisten Kati Marton och reciterar för oss välkända fakta. Vid sidan av rabbinen Werbell's stora artikel i våras i New York Times Magazine och det långa inslaget i CBS kvällsnyheter på TV den 26 december förra året, är nog Martons artikel den mest omfattade täckningen som Raoul Wallenberg fått i amerikanska media på bra länge.

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THE WALLENBERG MYSTERY

by Kati Marton

A well-born Swede, who could have lived out World War II in safety and comfort, went to Hungary instead, outmaneuvered the despicable Adolf Eichmann, and saved the lives of tens of thousands of Jews. Then, one day in January 1945, Raoul Wallenberg was taken into custody by the Soviet Army and has not been heard from since. He may have been executed by the Soviets, or died in prison—or he may still be alive somewhere in the Soviet Union. The Wallenberg mystery persists.

It is one of those gun-gray structures of no particular architectural distinction, intended to provide housing, not to offer beauty. Like many other buildings in Budapest, it is still pockmarked by the small-arms fire of both 1945 and 1956. A faded, chipped plaque in Hungarian reads: "To the memory of Raoul Wallenberg, Swedish diplomat, whose heroic deeds saved tens of thousands of Hungarians from the final days of Nazi terror. Raoul Wallenberg disappeared during the siege of Budapest." In central Budapest, Wallenberg Street is several blocks from what Hungarians call the White House, the headquarters of

the Communist party, overlooking the Danube's east bank. The fact that a busy street in the capital of this people's republic is named after a man who may still be languishing in a Soviet prison is only one of the mystifying elements of the Raoul Wallenberg story.

For Wallenberg is a non-person in the country where his heroic deeds took place. When asked about him, most Hungarians shrug and keep walking. Those few who remember prefer not to be reminded. Yet today, in his native Sweden, Wallenberg is a folk hero. His name is synonymous with heroism and selflessness unrewarded. Perhaps in only one other part of the world is he as well known: the Gulag Archipelago.

He was a hero. That has been documented. But thirty-five years after the Russians took him prisoner he is above all the central figure of a mystery only his captors can unlock. So far, Moscow has shown no inclination to solve the enigma of Wallenberg. Pressure on the Soviets to do so is growing. But it was not always there. In the crucial early years after he vanished in Budapest, his own country's record on his behalf is one of blunders and missed opportunities.

The central drama in the life of Raoul Wallenberg lasted six months: from the summer of 1944 to the winter of 1945. It took place in Budapest, a city once as cosmopolitan and sophisticated as Wallenberg's native Stockholm. But the Budapest Raoul Wallenberg found in July 1944 could have been on another planet, in another millennium, compared to the town he left

behind in Sweden. It was a city stripped bare of all traces of what we like to refer to as civilization. The people of Budapest lived in the grip of fear, backed against a wall of terror, with no place to go and no friends to turn to. The heroes, if there were any heroes left in those months, either waited in their underground refuges for the jackboots to pass, or had long since taken the final journey to Dachau, Mauthausen, or Auschwitz. Courage, in Budapest, in the summer of 1944, was a crime punishable by death. It was an unlikely destination for the son of an illustrious Swedish dynasty.

Raoul Wallenberg's story begins in an atmosphere of unselfconscious gentility, of refinement polished by generations of distinguished public service and genuine accomplishment. He grew up amid the solid comforts of long accumulated wealth. The son of a naval officer, the grandson of Stockholm's minister to Tokyo and Istanbul, Wallenberg was expected both to serve and to excel. No one anticipated that his reward for service was to be decades spent languishing in the grim monotony of the Gulag.

By the summer of 1944, in all of Nazi-occupied Europe, only the Jews of Budapest had escaped annihilation. Hitler's last and most reluctant ally in the war, Hungary had tried repeatedly and unsuccessfully to shake off the Nazis' grip, tried to let the enemy powers, the Russians, the British, and the Americans, deal with her as mercifully as they chose. Anything was better than being Hitler's last friend in Europe. But the Nazis would not let go. And as the Third Reich's fall grew more inevitable each day, as the Russians pressed harder at its heels, the Nazis' reign of terror accelerated in Hungary. It was as though violence against a people still under their total command was the Nazis' final resource in the face of now certain defeat.

Until the spring of 1944, Hungarians, Jews and Christians alike, had lived with the illusion that the war would be over before Hitler's cattle cars swallowed entire villages, only to empty their human cargo before the crematoria that dotted the Reich's landscape. Projects of such scale take time, and weren't the Germans on the run, routed since Stalingrad? By now, however, the Nazis were highly practiced in the technology of genocide. It took them weeks to accomplish what it had taken them months and even years to achieve in the other occupied lands of Europe.

In Hungary rural Jews were the first to go. Between

May and July of 1944, half a million were herded to Auschwitz to die. By July the countryside was pronounced "purified." In many ways the unprecedented speed with which the Hungarian "Jewish question" was resolved can be attributed to one man: Adolf Eichmann. The story of Raoul Wallenberg in Budapest is really the story of a race between the giver of life and the instrument of death: Wallenberg versus Eichmann.

He did not look like a hero, this controlled, thirty-two-year-old man with his overly prominent nose and weak chin. His hair was already thinning. Wallenberg had no interest in clothes, but wore a well-knotted tie and vest even at the end, when he was a hunted man, changing residences each night. He looked too soft, too cerebral, to be a Scarlet Pimpernel. Only his eyes gave him away. In that unassuming, almost bland face, the eyes were a surprise. They were very steady, never the first to turn away from those he faced. In the eyes was all the passion everything else in his appearance belied. He looked perfectly suited for his chosen field: architecture. At the University of Michigan he showed more than the usual flair for his intended profession. But wartime, even for a neutral country, is not an auspicious moment for a young architect to begin. Finding a job was not the problem. Wallenberg joined one of his grandfather's banks.

The young Swede had already shown a remarkable facility for languages. Before long he was dispatched on business to Palestine. There, in the Mediterranean seaport of Haifa, he first heard reports of Nazi atrocities. Haifa was then teeming with Jewish refugees. The impression their accounts of Nazi Germany made on the young man was to be significant.

From then on, events in Raoul Wallenberg's life took an almost fatalistic turn. When he returned to Stockholm, he became the head of an export-import firm. Among his partners in the business was a Hungarian Jew named Kalman Lauer. Wallenberg found in Lauer a bright, sensitive, and cultivated companion, who soon became his closest friend. Lauer could no longer travel to his native country, so Raoul went in his place when business required it.

Budapest in those days was living out its own fantasy. Though part of the Axis, the charms of the city seemed to divert the Reich's soldiers so much that its residents could not imagine they would bring the war to its gates. So they continued to dine outdoors at Gundel's in the City Park, and to fill the dancing bars on Margit Island. They lined up to see Charlie Chaplin's bald-faced impersonation of Hitler in *The Great Dictator*, and they laughed uproariously. Black was the color in fashion, and "Stormy Weather" was the tune they hummed along the Corso by the Danube. Budapest's favorite riddle was, "What is the difference

Kati Marton, a native of Hungary, is a journalist now living in London.

between Hitler and Chamberlain? Chamberlain takes his weekend in the country, while Hitler takes his country on the weekend." This was the Budapest Raoul Wallenberg first saw in 1943: a city whose handsome baroque architecture proclaimed its ties to its sibling on the Danube, Vienna; a city whose people wanted desperately to hang on to their fantasy. Wallenberg was struck by the fragile quality of all this good living.

By then Raoul was learning the more precise details of what lay ahead for Hungary. His uncle, Jacob Wallenberg, had become an intermediary for the head of the German anti-Nazi underground, Karl Goerdeler. The elder Wallenberg tried to act as a liaison between Goerdeler, the mayor of Leipzig, and the British government. About the same time, when the fortunes of the German Army were rapidly declining, and the front was crumbling, Heinrich Himmler turned to Raoul's uncle with a peace feeler for the Allies. Like countless other efforts at the eleventh hour, these attempts led nowhere. Impatient now, young Wallenberg was convinced by these failures that he must get personally involved. He was not especially fearless by nature. Nor was he lusting for adventure. He had a consuming sense of duty and by 1944 he was ready to do more.

The awakening of Wallenberg's conscience coincided with a search by the World Jewish Council and the American ambassador in Stockholm for a Swede to undertake a rescue mission to Budapest. Ambassador Herschel Johnson, acting for FDR's War Refugee Board, was looking for someone who, under diplomatic cover, could move swiftly, cut through the requirements of red tape and protocol, and extricate as many Hungarian Jews from Hitler's grasp as he could. Money was not a problem. FDR had made a commitment to funnel whatever funds the rescue mission required through the American Embassy in Stockholm to Wallenberg. Before he accepted the Budapest mission, Wallenberg negotiated for three days with the Swedish Foreign Ministry. He insisted on having a free hand in Hungary, without strings, without regard for diplomatic niceties. The ministry gave him *carte blanche*.

When Eichmann first saw Wallenberg sitting at the bar of Budapest's Arizona nightclub, the SS captain took him for a decadent diplomat. Eichmann was wrong. Wallenberg was capable of beating the Nazis at their own game. He bribed, flattered, forged, and smuggled; he learned to survive in a state of total anarchy and terror. In the end, when the Nazis were on the run, when Eichmann was looking for a hiding place in Austria, Wallenberg was still hauling Jews out of the grip of the petty thugs who

stayed on because they had no place to run to, the Hungarian Nazis, known as the Arrow Cross.

In one of his final letters to his mother in Stockholm, Wallenberg wrote, "Among my personnel there are forty cases of disappearance and torture . . . I have a feeling after the arrival of the Russians it may be difficult for me to return to Stockholm for a while. I don't envision coming home before Easter . . . and even that is up in the air. No one can predict what will happen here."

The nightmare Wallenberg had lived through, the midnight raids by uniformed bandits on the helpless, the naked bodies lined up on the edge of a frozen Danube for "swimming lessons" by the Arrow Cross, represented a complete breakdown of order. The Danube was never blue, and very often red that winter of 1944-1945. The dead were no longer buried. Sirens no longer bothered to warn the residents of air raids that never ceased. When one of the Nazis' 30,000 horses was hit by a mortar shell, it took a group of starving men and women working with their pocketknives and fingernails only minutes to clean its carcass.

As a final gesture, the Arrow Cross, with the help of the remaining German soldiers, planned to massacre the 70,000 Jews huddled in the city's walled-in ghetto. One of Wallenberg's paid informers alerted him the night before the pogrom was to take place. A lone figure in the curfew-covered city, Wallenberg made his way to the German High Command, housed in the Royal Palace of Buda. Using his by now familiar threat, Wallenberg warned General August Schmidhuber he would personally see to it that the German would be tried as a war criminal if the massacre was not stopped. With the Allies' bombs raining overhead, Schmidhuber countermanded the order. In a single evening Wallenberg had saved 70,000 lives.

It was among Wallenberg's most successful tactics, this threat of repercussions. It would never have worked in Warsaw in 1941, when Hitler's vision of world domination still seemed a realizable nightmare. In Budapest, by 1944, the vision had crumbled for all but the most fanatic, as the Russians closed in on the once invincible Army of the Reich. Wallenberg exploited this fear of the future to the fullest. "He was a great actor," says his half-sister Nina Lagergren. "He could imitate brilliantly. If he wanted to, he could be more German than a Prussian general. Shouting louder, sounding more authoritative . . ." Thus, to an almost unbelievable degree, he was able to win concessions from the Nazis.

In January, when the Red Army had already penetrated Pest, on the eastern bank of the Danube, Wallenberg did not want to leave the city, or to follow his fellow diplomats to shelter in the safer hills of Buda. He was a driven man, unable to let go of what had

become an obsession. "He was like a violinist, playing an extremely difficult concerto," says Edith Wohl-Ernster, one of the thousands of Jews Wallenberg sheltered in Budapest, now first violinist of the Stockholm Opera. "It took everything out of him. But he did not want to stop." He had saved the remnants of the city's Jewish community. As many as 100,000 people were alive in large measure because of his ability to stand up to and outwit the Nazis. Now he wanted to do more for them.

"He was a great embarrassment to the Swedish Foreign Office," according to Carl-Frederik Palmstierna, former secretary to Swedish King Gustav Adolf. "After all, he was an amateur, not a professional diplomat. What he did in Budapest far exceeded anybody's expectations of what a rescue mission should be." By January 1945, the mission entrusted him by the War Refugee Board was over. But his personal mission, he felt, was simply entering a new phase. With his grand scheme, entitled the Wallenberg Institution for Rescue and Reconstruction, he intended to make his way to the only source of power left in this phantom country: the Soviet Army High Command in Debrecen, 200 kilometers east of Budapest. It was in some ways an arrogant plan. Marshal Rodion Malinovsky's troops were still fighting house to house in the capital. The last vestige of the German Army was still holed up in the Royal Palace. The Führer's order was that Budapest must be held as though it were Berlin. And Wallenberg wanted to sit down with the Soviet commander and discuss the future of the thousands of lost, unaccounted for, and orphaned whose sole hope he had become. He wanted to talk to the Communist Army of Occupation about restoring the property of Hungary's Jews.

On January 13, 1945, Wallenberg presented himself to a Soviet street patrol, near one of the thirty-two buildings he had set up as "safe houses," flying the flag of Sweden in Budapest. The end of the war was a hairbreadth away. Hitler had already locked himself in the Reich Chancellery bunker. In three weeks Churchill, Stalin, and Roosevelt would sit down in Yalta and redraw the map of Europe. In two days, the evacuation of Auschwitz was to begin. For most people the long nightmare was ending. For Raoul Wallenberg, it was about to begin.

Four days later, on January 17, Wallenberg, flanked by a Soviet motorcycle escort, began the journey he thought would take him to Debrecen. He had no way of knowing that the red epaulet decorating the uniform of the major who accompanied him stood for the NKVD, the Soviet State Security Service, the predecessor of the KGB. Wallenberg was permitted to make several stops on the way out of Budapest. To Jews in several Swedish houses he distributed large amounts of



money he always carried. At his final stop, the improvised hospital set up by the Swedish Red Cross, Wallenberg slipped on the icy sidewalk of the entrance. As he was helped to his feet by one of the hospital staff, Paul Nevi, Wallenberg caught a glimpse of three elderly patients with yellow stars still stitched to their coats, carefully making their way to the hospital. "I am happy to see," Wallenberg remarked to his companion, "my mission has not been completely in vain." Those were among his final words as a free man. He had outsmarted, outrun, and outlived the Nazis. Eichmann, who tried unsuccessfully to have him killed, had paid him a great compliment. He called Wallenberg "a brilliant chess player." But the Swede had no experience in dealing with the new occupiers of Hungary. He knew nothing of survival under a system of institutionalized indifference and distrust.

The Russians were resentful and suspicious of the residents of Budapest, Hitler's last allies. Scenes of Soviet troops looting and raping in broad daylight were commonplace. The sex- and alcohol-starved "liberators" replaced one form of terror with another. The steady rumble of tank fire shook the capital. The waters of the Danube reflected the flames of burning buildings. Already, long lines of prisoners were twisting eastward.

Wallenberg assumed he would be the honored guest of Marshal Malinovsky. Were they not, after all, natural allies, with a shared record of fighting a common

The Wallenberg Mystery

Executioner Adolf Eichmann (far left), his nemesis, Raoul Wallenberg, and (below) Budapest Jews being herded off to Nazi death camps, as photographed from Wallenberg's automobile.



enemy? His connection to Washington through the War Refugee Board was no secret. Wallenberg had no way of knowing that the end of World War II would signal the beginning of another confrontation: the Cold War.

Rumors of the incredible concessions he had wrung from the Nazis, the tens of thousands of lives he had saved as a result, all this was fascinating raw material for the agents of the NKVD. The Soviet Security police had by then set up its own separate chain of command, alongside the military. From subsequent testimony it is clear what they were after. All members of the Swedish legation were arrested in the weeks following Wallenberg's disappearance. Each diplomat is interrogated on the subject of Raoul's clandestine activities. Jewish leaders and Wallenberg's collaborators were always asked the same questions: "Did you collaborate, through Wallenberg, with the Nazis? If you admit it you can get off easy. If not . . ."

Meanwhile, Wallenberg and his Hungarian driver, Vilmos Langfelder, were on a train, bound not for Debrecen but crossing Rumania, bound for Moscow. Before they were led to the Lubyanka, they were shown the famous subway of the Soviet capital. By January 31, Wallenberg occupied cell 123 of the former Moscow Hotel, transformed into a vaultlike fortress for political prisoners. His cellmate during those early weeks was Gustav Richter, a former German police officer, arrested in Bucharest. Richter, released in 1955, has testified that all prisoners who had shared a cell with either Wallenberg or his driver were first

interrogated about them, then put in solitary confinement.

It was not until the spring of 1945 that the other members of the Swedish legation in Budapest were able to start their slow journey home to Stockholm. The diplomats had been held at an internment camp outside Budapest. Ironically, at first the Swedish government was more concerned about the rest of the embassy staff than about Wallenberg. In February, they had word from the Soviet ambassador to Stockholm that Raoul was in protective custody and in good health in Moscow. Stockholm had no word regarding its other diplomats in Hungary for several months.

In April the group turned up in Moscow on its way to Stockholm. The diplomats were received by the Swedish ambassador to the Kremlin, Stefan Söderblom. It was Söderblom's task to get some answers about Wallenberg's whereabouts out of the Soviets. It was a mission the ambassador was singularly unenthusiastic about fulfilling. Söderblom was far more interested in building good relations with the Kremlin than in making a fuss over the disappearance of a single Swedish diplomat. According to the editor of *Expressen*, Sweden's most widely read newspaper, Söderblom suffered from "rysskrack," fear of Russia. It is not an uncommon emotion in a country where little children are still admonished to behave or "the Russians will get you!" In postwar Sweden, "rysskrack" was often combined with a sense of guilt for having preserved the country's neutrality during the war. Sweden's eastern neighbor had lost 20 million of her people. Raoul Wallenberg fell victim to both the deep-rooted fear and the guilt his countrymen felt vis-à-vis the Soviet Union.

One of Raoul's fellow Swedes in Budapest, Per Anger, recalls Ambassador Söderblom pulling Anger aside as the diplomatic party was about to leave Moscow for Stockholm. "Remember," Söderblom whispered to Anger, "when you get to Sweden, not one bad word about the Russians." Anger, recently retired as Sweden's ambassador to Ottawa, was by then convinced Wallenberg had been taken prisoner by the Soviets under suspicion of spying. "I met with very little understanding of this theory in the Foreign Office," Anger writes in his memoirs. "I had the feeling nobody at home who had not been abroad during the War understood what I was talking about." The following year, 1946, Sweden granted the Soviet Union one billion kroner in trade credit. The Swedes asked for nothing in return.

On several occasions, under pressure from Wallenberg's family, the Foreign Office had to prod Söderblom to continue to raise the subject of Wallenberg with the Soviets. When the ambassador finally succeeded in gaining an audience with Stalin, the Swede provided the Soviet leader with the easiest way out of a

potentially awkward situation. "I personally," the ambassador volunteered, "believe Wallenberg was the victim of an accident or robbers in Budapest."

By then these same rumors were circulating in the Hungarian capital itself. Radio Kossuth, the official voice of Soviet Liberated Budapest, had broadcast on March 7, 1945, that Wallenberg and his driver were shot by a Gestapo agent on the road to Debrecen. In August 1947, Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky announced to the United Nations that an exhaustive search in the Soviet Union had failed to locate Raoul Wallenberg. Vyshinsky added his personal speculation: Wallenberg had in all probability been kidnapped by the Hungarian Nazis. For this period, 1945 to 1947, the Swedish government has nineteen sworn testimonies from former cellmates of Wallenberg or from others who saw him in either the Lubyanka or the Lefortovo prison in Moscow.

Wallenberg maintained active communications with his fellow inmates through a system of knocking on walls and water pipes. Ironically, many of his "knocking partners" during that period were former Nazis, arrested by the Soviets in various European capitals. From them Stockholm later learned of Wallenberg's letter to Stalin protesting his arrest. During his first interrogation in the Lubyanka, the inspector questioning Wallenberg reportedly said to him, "Well, you are well known to us. You belong to that great capitalist family in Sweden."

The Soviet penal system is known for a great many things. Sloppiness is not one of them. Thirty-five years after taking Wallenberg prisoner the Russians have produced only one piece of paper relating to the Swedish diplomat's whereabouts. The memorandum was dated February 6, 1957. It reported that Wallenberg had apparently fallen victim to the "criminal activities" of the Stalinist past. The communiqué finally admitted, after years of denial, that Wallenberg had been imprisoned in the Soviet Union in the forties. But it claimed that recently found prison records showed the Swedish diplomat had died of heart failure in the Lubyanka on July 17, 1947. The director of the prison infirmary, the head of the prison, the head of the secret police, and the minister of the interior, to whom they all reported, were by then dead. No death certificate accompanied the memorandum and no reasons were cited for Wallenberg's arrest in the first place. The memo closed with an apology for a mistake and laid blame for the entire chapter squarely on the shoulders of the discredited Stalinists. The 1957 document was signed by the then deputy foreign minister, today foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko.

It had taken the Kremlin twelve years to produce that memo, twelve years of silence alternating with denials of any knowledge of Wallenberg's existence in

the Soviet Union. The Gromyko memorandum constitutes the known substance of the Soviet Wallenberg file.

If closing the Wallenberg case was the prime motive behind the 1957 memo, then the Soviets failed miserably. Twenty-three years later, on May 30, 1980, Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten sat down across a Kremlin conference table from his Soviet counterpart, Andrei Gromyko. Ullsten proceeded to deliver a tough message, saying recent reliable witnesses have caused Sweden to doubt the Soviets' twenty-three-year-old explanation of Wallenberg's fate. Ullsten asked for a renewed investigation of the case, warning the Soviets that international interest in Wallenberg was growing, and would not blow away. A stony-faced Gromyko fixed his gaze on the ceiling while Ullsten spoke. The Soviet foreign minister's answer was short and well rehearsed. "We have nothing new to report on Raoul Wallenberg. We stand by our 1957 memorandum."

Raoul Wallenberg was not the only diplomat taken prisoner by the Soviets in Budapest. Two Swiss Foreign Service officers named Meier and Feller were arrested in 1945 and imprisoned in the Soviet Union. After a year of negotiating with the Kremlin, the Swiss government won the release of its diplomats through a prisoner exchange. The Swiss had been holding two Soviet citizens who had requested asylum in Berne. The pair were suspected by the Soviets of spying for the West. Breaking their normal practice of granting safe haven to political refugees, the Swiss offered them up as the only means of getting their own diplomats back.

In the fifties Per Anger suggested to the Swedish Foreign Ministry that the next Soviet spy uncovered in Stockholm be made part of an exchange for Wallenberg, rather than evicted in the usual way. Then Foreign Minister Osten Unden, an ardent believer in neutrality based on good relations with the Russians, replied, "The Swedish government does not do such things."

By the late fifties Stockholm's record on behalf of Wallenberg had improved substantially. Newly released prisoners from the Soviet Union were scrupulously interrogated. No Soviet-Swedish state visit was allowed to pass without Wallenberg's name being on the agenda. Through such interrogations the Foreign Ministry traced Raoul to the Vladimir prison complex 300 kilometers east of Moscow. Then in 1957 came the Gromyko memorandum and the dashed hopes for Wallenberg's return.

It was not until 1961 that a breakthrough appeared within reach. That year, an eminent Swedish professor

of medicine, Dr. Nanna Svartz, brought up the subject of Raoul Wallenberg in conversation with one of her Soviet colleagues, Dr. A. L. Myasnikov, during an international scientific congress. To her surprise, the Russian told Dr. Svartz he knew of Wallenberg and had heard he was in a mental institution in rather poor condition. The conversation, as all previous exchanges between the two scientists, was in German. Myasnikov was subsequently called before Party Chairman Nikita Khrushchev, and later recanted his story. It was his poor German that was the source of the misunderstanding, he explained. Myasnikov died of a heart attack not long after this episode. But now, the Swedish journalist who has been more dogged in his pursuit of the Wallenberg trail than any other, Eric Sjöquist, claims that is not where the Nanna Svartz connection ends. Sjöquist interviewed the ninety-year-old professor recently, and asked for the full story. Dr. Svartz told him Myasnikov not only knew of the Wallenberg case, but had personally examined Raoul inside a Soviet mental institution in 1961. The Svartz-Myasnikov chapter is part of the still classified section of the Swedish file on Wallenberg. Under Swedish law it will not be opened until 1981.

In 1973 Raoul's eighty-year-old mother, Maj von Dardel, wrote a letter to a man she thought would be a natural ally in her quest to determine her son's fate: Henry Kissinger. The State Department drafted a letter to Raoul's mother, promising help through inquiries to be made by the American Embassy in Moscow. The letter gave as reason for this offer "the efforts on behalf of Hungarian Jews during World War II," undertaken by Wallenberg at the behest of the United States. But the letter was never sent. Kissinger, then national security adviser, disapproved it. When the head of the American Wallenberg Committee, Lena Biörck-Kaplan, asked the former secretary of state for an explanation, Kissinger replied that others on his staff were empowered to use his signature. He said he never knew the letter had been disapproved.

In 1979 the long dormant case was forced open again. This time a Tel Aviv dentist was the unlikely connection. Dr. Anna Bilder had never heard of Raoul Wallenberg until she received a telephone call from her father, a Moscow Jew recently released from a Soviet prison camp. Jan Kaplan, a former administrator of an operatic conservatory in Moscow, was jailed in 1975 on charges of black marketeering, following his request for an exit visa to Israel. He was freed eighteen months later for health reasons. Kaplan told his daughter it is possible to survive life in the Gulag. "In fact," Kaplan went on, "I met a Swede in the Butyrki prison in Moscow who has

survived thirty years." For nearly two years Anna Bilder had no further word from her father. Then, in July 1979, Anna's mother smuggled a letter to her daughter in Israel. "My dear Anna," Mrs. Kaplan wrote, "the same thing has happened again to your father. For the past year and a half he has been imprisoned. . . . I had lost all hope after having been summoned to the Lubyanka by the KGB, where I was told all this happened because of a letter concerning a Swiss or a Swede named Wallenberg whom your father knew in the prison infirmary. Your father had written to you about this Wallenberg and tried to get it to you through some tourists he met in the synagogue. Since then, your father has been in Lefortovo and in the Lubyanka and I have now lost all hope of ever seeing him again."

The letter resulted in an official request from the Swedish Foreign Ministry to interview Jan Kaplan, wherever he may be. It was the first official Swedish communication on the subject of Raoul Wallenberg in fourteen years. It has thus far elicited the same response as most other efforts on his behalf: silence.

The Swedes no longer consider the Wallenberg case a bilateral issue between themselves and the Soviets. In 1945 Ambassador Söderblom rejected an offer of help in negotiating Raoul's release by Averell Harriman. In 1979 Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met with Raoul's half sister and assured her of Washington's interest.

Last fall, breaking its former practice of not proposing prisoner exchanges because "Sweden does not do such things," Stockholm offered Moscow a deal. Stig Bergling, former Swedish Defense Ministry employee and recently convicted KGB agent, now serving a life sentence in Sweden, was proposed as an exchange for Raoul Wallenberg. Bergling's arrest and trial in November 1979 was the biggest spy scandal in recent Swedish history. The Swede was picked up by Israeli intelligence officers in Tel Aviv. Using sophisticated radio communications, Bergling had for years been passing high-level Swedish military secrets to the Soviets. Most recently, as a member of the Swedish UN battalion in the Gaza and southern Lebanon, he had maintained regular contact with the KGB. He was, as the Swedish Foreign Ministry put it, "a blown agent," of no further use to the Soviets. The Kremlin showed no interest in exchanging Bergling for Wallenberg.

There is no doubt the riddle of Raoul Wallenberg has cast a shadow over Swedish-Soviet relations. No Swedish administration can again neglect the case as it was neglected in 1945. Whatever hopes the Soviets may have nurtured of "Finlandizing" Sweden have been dashed; Raoul Wallenberg has now become a permanent symbol of the inhumanity and indifference of the Soviet system.

Inside Stockholm's baroque Foreign Ministry, offi-

cials are not optimistic about ever learning more about Wallenberg. The prisoner, if he is alive, would now be sixty-eight years old, having spent thirty-five of those years in Soviet prisons. The Swedes feel it would take a major shift in the Kremlin leadership to be able to reverse the years of stubborn insistence that Wallenberg died of a heart attack in 1947. Above all it would require the fall from power of Andrei Gromyko, who, more than anyone else in the Kremlin, is personally identified with the Soviet line on Wallenberg, and the foreign minister is, by Soviet standards, a youthful seventy-one.

Almost as a sort of penance for the early years of excessive caution, the Swedish government must continue to pursue the trail of Raoul Wallenberg. But who can say for how long? His tracks keep reappearing. Last year a newly arrived young Soviet Jew turned up at the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv. He told the story of a party he had attended shortly before leaving Moscow. It was at the home of one of his close friends, whose father he knew to be a KGB agent. After a night of raucous drinking, his friend's father warned them, "Be careful, boys, or you will end up like this Swede I met in the Lubyanka. He's been sitting for thirty-five years." Swedish diplomatic sources claim the KGB agent has since been removed from his job.

The Swedish government says Wallenberg's current trail leads to the Mordvinia prison complex in the western Russian autonomous republic of Moldavia. In the past few months, prisoners coming out of this complex have reported sighting him there in a special prison for those inmates who are supposed to be officially dead. Neither the Swedes nor the Wallenberg Committee are willing to disclose the names of new witnesses. Too many others, like Jan Kaplan and perhaps the KGB agent, have been lost because of early disclosures.

For Raoul Wallenberg, it may be too late. His is the tragic story of a life of boundless promise cut short. But the almost obsessive search for the key to his mystery may well go on for years, perhaps decades, because it is a question that probes at the heart of a system once described by Churchill as "a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma." Why did they take a man, so plainly innocent, and lock him up for life? What degree of paranoia would suspect Raoul Wallenberg, who had no need for money, and whose position in society was assured, of spying? And why, when Stalinists were purged from the Kremlin's ranks in 1957, did they not free him? Were they waiting for the Swedes to "put hard against hard," as diplomat Per Anger claims, to come up with a bargaining chip stronger than a simple appeal to decency? The world will probably never get solid answers to the nagging questions that have overgrown this case like weeds.

There have been too many contradictions, too much subterfuge surrounding Raoul Wallenberg, for the Soviets to start sounding credible about him now. Even if they did produce their Wallenberg file, perhaps as thick as the Swedes' own, would it be believed as the genuine article, or dismissed as fabrication?

Without a doubt the Soviets have been surprised by the fresh international concern about Wallenberg. The West's attention span is not generally known to be this durable. Wallenberg's mystery appears to fuel itself: in Stockholm, in Tel Aviv, and in New York, there is a growing body of folklore, rooted in fact, about Raoul Wallenberg. Stories are repeated now of Wallenberg driving alongside the so-called "death marchers," Hungarian Jews being led to the Austrian border and the death camps. He distributed food, warm clothes, and Swedish passports to the wretched marchers. Those he could Wallenberg pulled from the convoy into his car and drove back to Budapest. Risking his own, he was able to save dozens of lives this way. Or they tell of an unarmed Wallenberg sitting across the dinner table from a fully armed Eichmann. The Swede calmly lectured the Nazi on the inevitability of the Reich's demise. Eichmann, sipping Wallenberg's brandy, renewed his pledge to have him killed.

In 1780, a German Jew named Michael Bendicks traveled north to Stockholm, in search of opportunities denied him by Germany's anti-Semitic laws. Bendicks found that in Stockholm, too, Jews were barred from the professions. He became a jeweler. Bendicks was said to be a man of cultivation and curiosity. He prospered and ended up lending the king money. Bendicks, who married a Lutheran and was himself converted, would in all probability have approved of his great-grandson, Raoul Wallenberg.

"People often say I am indulging in wishful thinking," says Nina Lagergren, "imagining my brother is still alive. They are wrong. It is wishful thinking to imagine him dead. To believe he has been spared these years of being buried alive. That is wishful thinking."

On a Sunday in April 1948, a giant statue representing Saint George slaying the dragon, symbol of Raoul Wallenberg's fight against the Nazis, was to be unveiled in Budapest. It had been commissioned by the city's grateful residents and was to stand in Saint Stephen's Park, not far from the street which bears Wallenberg's name. But the people of the city were never to see the monument. Overnight, passersby reported seeing Russian soldiers, with ropes and horses, removing the statue. By morning, only its pedestal was still in place. Recently, the monument reappeared, without an inscription, in front of a penicillin factory in the eastern Hungarian city of Debrecen, Raoul Wallenberg's destination the day he disappeared thirty-five years ago. □

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
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SVENSK MADRID 1980 12 01

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FÖR POL 1 FRÅN RAPPE.

FÖLJANDE OM ETT SAMTAL SOM MATS AABERG HÅTT ANGÅENDE EN
SOVJETISK REAKTION PÅ WALLEMBERG-ÄRENDET. HP 79.

I FREDAGS DEN 27 NOVEMBER, DVS SAMMA DAG SOM PRESSKONFERENSEN
OM WALLEMBERG HOELLS OCH DAGEN EFTER DET ATT IMPLEMENTERINGS-
DEBATTEN OM MÄNSKLIGA KONTAKTER AVSLUTATS I ARBETSGRUPPEN,
TOG DEN SOVJETISKE KURG III-DELEGATEN KONDRASJEV UPP WALLEN-
BERG-ÄRENDET MED HOLLANDS DELEGATIONSCHEF VAN DONGEN. DET
SKEDDE ABRUPT OCH UTAN SAMMANHANG MED VAD DE TVÅA TIDIGARE
DISKUTERAT. PLÖTSLIGT, BERÄTTADE VAN DONGEN, SÄDE KONDRASJEV
ATT HAN INTE FÖRSTOD VARFÖR WALLEMBERG-FRÅGAN DREVS HÄR I
MADRID. "VI KAN JU INTE ENS SJÄLVA VARA SÄKRA PÅ VAD SOM
HÄR HÄNT". DÄREFTER FÖLJDE ETT KORTARE MENINGSUTBYTE OM
DEN KAOTISKA SITUATIONEN SOM RÅTT I SOVJETUNIONEN OCH DESS
FÄNGELSER OCH LÄGER 1947 INOM BL.A. ALLA TYSKA KRIGSFÄNGAR
KUNNAT REPATRIERAS.

AABERGS REFLEXION ATT KONDRASJEVS UTTALANDERINLIGTVIS VAR JUST DET SO
H KUNDE FÖRVAENTAS FRÅN EN
SOVJETISK PROFESSIONELL DIPLOMAT MED BEGRÄNSAD DETALJÄNNE-
DOM OM FALLET, ACCEPTERADES INTE AV VAN DONGEN. HAN SÄDE SIG

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Ärende:

Kopia till:

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Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

-2-

HÄNTRYCKET ATT KONDRASJEV SKAFFAT SIG MÅGON FORM AV
INSTRUKTION FRÅN MOSKVA. DÄREMOT VILLE VÄN DUNCEN INTE
GÖRA MÅGON BEDÖMNING AV HUR SOVJETDELEGATENS SPONTANA
YTTÄRANDE SKULLE TOLKAS.

DET KAN TILLÄGGAS ATT KONDRASJEV SPELAR EN VIKTIG ROLL I
DEN SOVJETISKA DELEGATIONEN OCH ATT HAN VAR EN INFLYTELSERIK
ÅNDRAN TILL DUBNIN UNDER FÖRHÖRDET.

GRAFOUR-

Polst Betr. älgänd so lif.
Pol 7 delgivningslista

SVENSK LONDON

1930-12-01

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER BERG, POL 1, OCH ESK-DELEGATIONEN. RE WALLENBERG-
AERENDET.

P R I M O. I EN ARTIKEL DEN 29 NOVEMBER OM ESK SKRIVER TIMES
MADRID-KORRESPONDENT FOELJANDE BETRAEFFANDE DEN PRESSKONFE-
RENS SOM MEDLEMMAR AV RAOUL WALLENBERGS FAMILJ HAALLIT I
DEN SPANSKA HUVUDSTADEN.

CITAT
IN THE SAME BUILDING AS THE CONFERENCE, A NEWS CONFERENCE
WAS HELD BY FAMILY MEMBERS OF MR. RAOUL WALLENBERG, A MISSING
SWEDISH DIPLOMAT. MRS. NINA LAGERGREN OF STOCKHOLM SAID EFFORTS
BY THE FAMILY IN MADRID TO DISCUSS THE CASE OF MR. WALLENBERG
WHO IS PRESUMED TO BE IN A SOVIET PRISON HAVE SO FAR NOT
MET WITH ANY SUCCESS.

MR. WALLENBERG IS CREDITED WITH SAVING AT LEAST 20,000 JEWS
IN BUDAPEST IN THE LATTER DAYS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR, MAINLY
BY HANDING OUT SWEDISH PASSPORTS TO THOSE WHO WERE BOUND FOR
NAZI DEATH CAMPS.

IN 1945, WHEN SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED HUNGARY, MR. WALLENBERG
THEN FIRST SECRETARY OF SWEDEN'S LEGATION IN BUDAPEST, WAS TAKEN
INTO CUSTODY BY SOVIET TROOPS. IN 1947 THE SOVIET UNION TOLD
THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THAT THEY DID NOT KNOW WHERE THE
DIPLOMAT WAS.
SLUTCITAT

S E C U N D O. GUARDIAN FOER DEN 29 NOVEMBER INNEHAALLER
FOELJANDE UPI-MEDDELANDE FRAAN MADRID:

CITAT
THE FAMILY OF RAOUL WALLENBERG CALLED YESTERDAY FOR INTER-
NATIONAL EFFORTS TO OBTAIN THE RELEASE FROM A SOVIET PRISON
CAMP OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO IS SAID TO HAVE SAVED MORE
THAN 20,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZI HOLOCAUST.

"WE WANTED TO APPEAL TO THE WHOLE WORLD FOR MY BROTHER, WHO
HAS BECOME A SYMBOL FOR THE WORLD OF HUMAN RIGHTS", MRS. NINA
LAGERGREN SAID AT THE EUROPEAN SECURITY CONFERENCE. "WE THINK
THE RUSSIANS SHOULD SHOW THEIR GOODWILL AND RELEASE HIM."

MR. WALLENBERG, A MEMBER OF A SWEDISH BANKING DYNASTY AND
GRADUATE IN ARCHITECTURE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN,
USED AMERICAN MONEY AND SWEDISH PASSPORTS TO RESCUE HUNGARIAN
JEWS DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR. RUSSIAN OCCUPYING FORCES,
APPARENTLY SUSPECTED THAT HE WAS AN AMERICAN SPY, TOOK MR.
WALLENBERG INTO "PROTECTIVE CUSTODY" IN 1945.

SID. 2.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT DENIED ANY KNOWLEDGE OF HIS WHEREABOUTS UNTIL 1957, WHEN THE THEN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER, MR. GROMYKO, INFORMED THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THAT MR. WALLENBERG HAD BEEN ARRESTED MISTAKENLY AND DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN LYUBIANKA PRISON, MOSCOW. MR. WALLENBERG WOULD HAVE BEEN 35 AT THE TIME. HE WOULD BE 68 TODAY.

MRS. LAGERGREN SAID THAT HIS FAMILY WAS CONVINCED HE WAS ALIVE. SHE SAID THEY HAD RECEIVED REPORTS WITHIN THE LAST FIVE YEARS FROM FELLOW PRISONERS THAT MR. WALLENBERG WAS ALIVE AND IN GOOD HEALTH.

MRS. LAGERGREN, A HALF-SISTER OF MR. WALLENBERG, CITED A COMMUNICATION FROM JAN KAPLAN, A RUSSIAN JEW, TO HIS DAUGHTER IN ISRAEL, SAYING THAT HE HAD MET A SWEDISH BELIEVED TO BE MR. WALLENBERG IN BUTYRKA PRISON IN 1975. SHE SAID THAT MR. KALAN WAS SENT BACK TO PRISON IMMEDIATELY.

FOUR OTHER SOURCES HAVE REPORTED INDEPENDENTLY SINCE THEN THAT THEY HAVE SEEN MR. WALLENBERG, SHE SAID.

MRS. LAGERGREN AND HER COUSIN, GITTE WALLENBERG, SAID THAT THE SOVIET DELEGATION HAD REJECTED THEIR REQUEST FOR A MEETING.

T E R T I O. I DAILY TELEGRAPH FOER DEN 29 NOVEMBER SKRIVER TIDNINGENS MADRID-KORRESPONDENT FOELJANDE:

CITAT

RAOUL WALLENBERG, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT CREDITED WITH HELPING TO SAVE 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM THE NAZIS, WAS SEEN IN A SOVIET PRISON CAMP LAST YEAR, ACCORDING TO HIS HALF-SISTER.

MRS. NINA LAGERGREN, 59, GAVE A PRESS CONFERENCE YESTERDAY AT MADRID'S CONGRESS PALACE, WHERE THE EUROPEAN SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION CONFERENCE IS BEING HELD.

SHE SAID MR. WALLENBERG HAD BEEN SEEN BY PRISONERS FOUR TIMES SINCE 1975.

MRS. LAGERGREN, 59, SAID SHE PROMISED HER DYING MOTHER SHE WOULD CONTINUE THE FAMILY CAMPAIGN TO GET HER BROTHER BACK FROM THE SOVIET UNION, WHERE SHE INSISTS HE HAS BEEN HELD SINCE HIS ARREST IN 1945.

MR. WALLENBERG, WHO WOULD NOW BE 65, USED THE COVER OF BEING A COMMERCIAL ATTACHE AT THE SWEDISH DELEGATION IN BUDAPEST TO HELP TO SAVE HUNGARIAN JEWS AND OTHERS FROM HITLER'S GAS CHAMBERS.

HOME TO FAMILY.

MR. S. LAGERGREN, A GRANDMOTHER, SAID OFV HER CONVERSATION WITH HER DYING MOTHER LAST YEAR: "I PROMISED HER WE WOULD CONTINUE TO DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO GET MY BROTHER FREED AND HOME TO HIS FAMILY."

MORE DIPLOMATS THAN REPORTERS ATTENDED THE PRESS CONFERENCE. THEY INCLUDED THE HEADS OF THE BRITISH, AMERICAN AND SWEDISH DELEGATIONS TO THE SECURITY CONFERENCE.

MRS. LAGERGREN SAID: "MY BROTHER HAS NOW BECOME A SYMBOL OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE WORLD. THE SOVIETS CLAIMED HE DIED IN 1947, BUT WE HAVE WITNESSES THAT HE IS STILL ALIVER."

SHE SAID THE LAST REPORT OF HER BROTHER BEING SEEN CAME FROM A REMOTE PRISON CAMP EARLY LAST YEAR.

"THE CASE OF MY BROTHER HAS GONE ON FOR 35 YEARS NOW, WITH NO WORD FROM HIM, BUT WE KNOW OF CASES WHERE HE HAS BEEN SEEN FOUR TIMES SINCE 1975", SHE SAID.

SOVIET RELUCTANCE.

THE SOVIET DELEGATION AT THE CONFERENCE DOES NOT APPEAR TO WANT TO MEET HER. "I TRIED TO MAKE CONTACT WITH THEM BUT THIS HAS JUST NOT BEEN POSSIBLE AS YET", SAID MRS. LAGERGREN, WHO RETURNS TO STOCKHOLM AT THE WEEKEND.

MR. WALLENBERG'S CASE HAS ALREADY BEEN RAISED AT THE CONFERENCE BY SEVEN COUNTRIES, INCLUDING BRITAIN, SWEDEN AND AMERICA.

HE ARRIVED IN BUDAPEST IN JULY, 1944, ON A MISSION TO SAVE JEWS FROM THE NAZIS AFTER BEING APPOINTED BY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT AS FIRST SECRETARY OF THE LEGATION IN THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

DURING THE MONTHS BEFORE BEING ARRESTED BY THE RUSSIANS IN JANUARY THE FOLLOWING YEAR, HE MADE REPEATED TRIPS TO RAIL YARDS, HANDING OUT SWEDISH PASSPORTS TO THOUSANDS OF JEWS AND THEN DEMANDING THAT THE NAZIS SHOULD RELEASE THEM INTO HIS CUSTODY.

SID. 4.

MRS. LAGERGREN SAID AFTER THE CONFERENCE THAT HER BROTHER STOPPED A NAZI PLAN TO WIPE OUT A 70,000-STRONG JEWISH GHETTO IN THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL.

SHE SAID HE TOLD THE COMMANDING OFFICER, A GEN. SCHMIDT HUMBER, THAT GERMANY WAS LOSING THE WAR, AND THAT IF THE MASSACRE WAS CARRIED OUT HE WOULD MAKE SURE THE GENERAL WAS HANGED AS A WAR CRIMINAL.

HEART ATTACK.

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN MINISTRY TOLD THE FAMILY IN 1957 THAT A HANDWRITTEN DOCUMENT SIGNED BY THE HEAD MEDICAL OFFICER IN LJUBLJANKA PRISON, MOSCOW, STATED THAT "THE PRISONER WALLENBERG" HAD DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN HIS CELL IN JULY, 10 YEARS EARLIER.

SINCE THEN THERE HAVE BEEN REPATED REPORTS, MANY FROM RELEASED PRISONERS, THAT HE IS ALIVE IN REMOTE LABOUR CAMPS.

TWO OF THE PEOPLE MR. WALLENBERG SAVED FROM THE GAS CHAMBERS WERE TOM LANTOS, ELECTED THIS MONTH AS DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN FOR SAN MATEO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, AND HIS WIFE, ANETTE.

"TOM HAS BEEN ONE OF THE LEADING CAMPAIGNERS ON BEHALF OF MY BROTHER AND NOW THAT HE IS IN CONGRESS HE WILL BE IN A POSITION TO HELP EVEN MORE", SAID MRS. LAGERGREN.
SLUTCITAT

LIND

Dear Minister Allstein:

Ink. Utr.min.

Pol

1980-12-01

We have just been informed that the great Swedish diplomat & humanist Raoul Wallenberg, may have been & still may be detained in a Soviet hospital or prison.

We are appalled that your government has not done more to publicize this sad mistake and alleviate the situation. Is an individual's great moral courage in combating Nazi Fascism - especially when most of the world stood by in passive co-operation - to be overlooked even longer?

We urge you to persuade the Swedish government to put what political pressure they can on the Soviet Union to free Raoul Wallenberg & allow him to garner the acclaim he so richly deserves.

1980-12-02
Pol 1, Berg/bm
Skr tit

Sincerely,

Dr. & Mrs. A. Karkowsky

Mr. & Mrs. A. Karkowsky
24 1/2 Edstchester Rd.
Bronx NY 10469

22c USA

Olla Allstein
Swedish Foreign Minister
Box 16121-S 10323
Stockholm 16 Sweden

AEROGRAMME VIA AIRMAIL PAR AVION

② Second fold

Additional message area

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Datum

1980-12-02

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Adress

Svensk

Svensk

Svensk Gk

Svensk

MOSKVA

LONDON

NEW YORK

WASHINGTON

Text

Wallenberg.

Ambassadör Rappe i Madrid har den 1 december 1980 meddelat följande:

Cit. Följande om ett samtal.....
(se bif *80.12.01.....
under förmötet: Slutcit.

Cabinet

*Exp. Washington
 New York 1980-12-02-
 Moskva 1980-12-02-
 London 1980-12-03-*

Ärende	Datum 1980-12-02	
	Avd P	Grupp 2
		Mål Sec I

Adress

Svensk / Svensk / Svensk Gk / Svensk
MOSKVA / LONDON / NEW YORK / WASHINGTON

Text

Dnr.....For information. Från Pol I. Re Raoul Wallenberg.

Ambassadör Rappe i Madrid har den 27 november 1980 meddelat följande:

Cit. Vid gårdagens möte i.....
.....(se bif 80.11.27).....
.....förväntas delta. Slutcit.

Cabinet

Exp: Washington } 1980-12-
New York }
Moskva 1980-12-0
London 1980-12-0

Avsändningsort

Depr Berg/EH Pol I

Ärende

Datum

1980-12-02

Avd

P

Grupp

2

Mål

En I

Adress

cf

Svensk

Svensk

Svensk Gk

Svensk

MOSKVA /

LONDON /

NEW YORK /

WASHINGTON /

Text

Dnr..... For information. Fran Pol I. Re Raoul Wallenberg.

Ambassadör Rappe i Madrid har den 28 november 1980 meddelat följande:

Cit. PRIMO. I debatten om mänskliga.....
(se bif. 80.11.28).....
ca. 30 minuter. Slutcit.

Cabinet

Exp: Washington } 1980-12-02/1
 New York }
 Moskva } 1980-12-02.
 London } 1980-12-03

Political Department
First Division

Stockholm, December 2, 1980

Dr. and Mrs. A. Karkowsky
2411 Eastchester Rd.
Bronx, New York 10469
USA



Dear Dr. and Mrs. A. Karkowsky,

In a letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ola Ullsten, you have expressed your concern and sympathy regarding the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. The mobilization of international opinion for the purpose of persuading the Soviet authorities to shed light on this matter is of great value and an important complement to the efforts of the Swedish Government.

In 1979 alone, Sweden made two official representations to the Soviet Union as regards Raoul Wallenberg. On his visit to Moscow on May 30, Foreign Minister Ullsten once again called upon the Soviet authorities to elucidate the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg. Unfortunately, the Soviet authorities persist in reaffirming the previous information they have given, according to which Raoul Wallenberg is said to have died in prison in 1947. This statement is contrary to convincing testimonies that Raoul Wallenberg was still alive at a much later date.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has asked me to assure you that the Swedish Government will take every possible opportunity to clarify the circumstances surrounding Raoul Wallenberg's fate.

Yours sincerely,

Göran Berg
Head of Division

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med

☐ av kurer

☐ uti kurer

☒ luftpost

☐ vanlig post

Avsändt datum

80-12-02

Sign

bm

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Ärende:	
Kopia till: Kabs Bitr Kabs Polch Pol <u>I</u> UHD	Atgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) 1980-12-04 Pol. 1 Berg/bm Rech MESK Madrid, Moskva, Washington, New York (gk)	

f	2	Du
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SVENSK LONDON

1980-12-08

CADINET STOCKHOLM

FOER POL 1 FRAAN LARS-AAKE NILSSON. RE WALLEMBERG-
AERENDET.

EN ANSPRAAKSLOES PERSONLIG REFLEKTION, MED ANLEDNING
AV VED AADERS INDERAETTAT FRAAN MADRID OM VAR BONGENS
SAMTAL MED KONDRASJEV, AER ATT RYSSARNAS UTSAGU TYCKS
LIGGA HELT I LINJE MED 1957 AARS SOVJETISKA SVAR TILL OSS.
ALLTSAA, ATT OREDA RAADDE 1947 SAMT ATT BERIA OCH DENNE
HANTLANSKARE ABAKUMOV SOPADE UNDAN ALLA SPAAR.

ATT KONDRASJEV SKULLE FOERUTSKICKA NAAGON OEPPTING,
AER SVAART ATT SE.

LIND

1980 12 02

HP 79

1980-12-19
Pol I
Hbr Berg-Lundvik
/YD

Departementsrådet Göran Berg
Utrikesdepartementet
STOCKHOLM

INKOM UD		
1980-12-3		
AVD.	GR.	MAL
P	2	III

STRÄNGT FÖRTROLIGT

Raoul Wallenberg

Broder,

Som nybörjare på Pol 1 för länge sedan fick jag lära mig att hålla på principen "UD har alltid rätt". Instruktionen att stryka närmare hälften av avsnittet om Wallenberg i vårt korg 3-anförande förra veckan har dock fått mig att undra om det verkligen är så i alla väder. Tiden tillät inte någon argumentering från min sida då, men jag vill åtminstone post festum anmäla att jag anser strykningen olycklig.

De strukna meningarna utgjorde ett svar på den oundvikliga frågan varför Sverige valt att ta upp fallet Wallenberg vid Madrid-mötet. Frågan har ställts av såväl journalister som diplomater (också från öst) här nere, och vi har, i brist på instruktion, givit det i anförandet utelämnade svaret. Vilket annat svar skulle ge intryck av autonomt svenskt beslutsfattande?

Avsikten var också att förbättra fallets ESK-anknytning. För att få in det under slutaktens formuleringar om familje-återförening måste dessa tänjas till bristningsgränsen, och dessutom borde vi väl i så fall ha tagit upp det redan i Belgrad. En hänvisning till ryssarnas vägran att låta oss höra ett vittne är däremot något som klart kan motiveras med preambeln till avsnittet i slutakten om mänskliga kontakter.

Detta kan sägas vara ESK-tekniska synpunkter, men de har också sin betydelse i det bilaterala svensk-sovjetiska sammanhanget. När vi tar ett så pass stort steg som att ta upp Wallenberg med namns nämnande i ESK bör det kunna motiveras ordentligt också gentemot ryssarna. Som det nu är har vi endast använt Madrid-mötet som plattform för en publicitetsväckande vädjan, invrigt understödd av bl.a. USA. Utan att vår argumentering tillförts något nytt har intrycket stärkts att vi går USA:s ärenden.

Då jag för drygt ett år sedan föreslog att Ullsten i sitt brev till Kosygin skulle begära att vi skulle få höra Kaplan, hade jag två motiv. Dels skulle underlåtenhet att göra det vara svår att förklara gentemot svenska intressenter på samma sätt som det idag är svårförklarligt varför vi inte på sin tid formellt begärde att få del av pappersslappen från Lubjanka om dödsfallet. Dels skulle det föra in ett nytt moment i "dialogen" med ryssarna, som i någon mån skulle göra det svårare för dem att bara avvisa våra framställningar med hänvisning till att Wallenberg är död. Så skedde visserligen ändå, men det påverkar inte min tes att en preciserad begäran om vittnesförhör är ett teoretiskt mera utvecklingsbart argument än bara en allmänt hållen vädjan. Vårt krav på utredning kvarstår ju under alla omständigheter, och ett vittnesförhör är av intresse även om Wallenberg skulle vara död.

Här har vi m.a.o. en relativt svag punkt i de sovjetiska positionerna, och jag har svårt att se varför vi skall förbigå den med tystnad. De kan inte återuppväcka döda, men de kan låta vittnen höras.

Som det sagts så många gånger är Wallenberg-fallet en belastning på de svensk-sovjetiska relationerna.

Ur sovjetisk synvinkel ligger belastningen däri att vi fortsätter att ta upp det. Så länge vi är beredda att göra det - och Ullsten har nu gjort det fyra gånger - bör vi också kunna använda alla de argument vi har. De strukna meningarna utgjorde en uppföljning av Ullstens senaste brev till Kosygin och berörde en punkt där det är möjligt - som jag rapporterade från Moskva - att Kosygin personligen genomdrev ett nekande svar. Utan att göra mig några illusioner konstaterar jag att Kosygin nu lämnat arenan.

Därtill kommer de yttranden av en sovjetisk delegat häromdagen vilka vi inrapporterat i särskild ordning. Om ryssarna nu skulle slå in på linjen att man inte riktigt vet vad som hänt, är det ju ännu viktigare än någonsin att inte stillatigande låta framställningar om vittnes hörande avspisas.

Hjärtliga hälsningar
Jan Lundvik

Jan Lundvik

Utskrift 4/12 1980

(81-01-08 dr Berg/EH Pol
sitt

Ink. Utr.min

1980-12-03

Ink. Utr.min.

1980-12-03

P 2 En I

IN KOM
1980-12-03
Hörs 17-03

Pol



Uthälsningsminister
Ole Ulsten.

Jag vill bara meddela att jag har skrivit ett
brev till ministern G. V. Pettersson, Mörkers, angående
Paul Wallenberg. Jag skickade brevet den 3/11 1980.
Det har 10 dagar innan brevet kommer till Mörkers, enligt
protokoll i Skutskär.

Jag är fruktansvärt från 1973, utbaldad genom min mormor
Ulf Fjellström, och har, att Paul Wallenberg framt
i projekt för ett mental-folket. Han är inte sjuk. Jag har
i en i Mörkers två år. Brevet skrev jag ett

har till ministern G. V. Pettersson, att
omgående vänligt ber, att
det hade kommit till
min kännedom att
Paul Wallenberg hade
starkt bekräftat sin frihet. Jag
har att jag åberorde Paul
Wallenberg för att han har
tillförlitliga minnen
och stället. Men jag skrev till



in jag vill tacka er för den vänskapliga uttalandet
som ni har uttryckt till mig. Jag vet att ni
är hjälpsamma och att ni vill att jag ska
vara snabb och skicklig som Paul Wallenberg till Sverige
igen. Jag tror att ni kan hjälpa mig till.
Minister Ole Olsson och medlemmar i riksdagen 08/763300.
Har ni gjort det? Samma fall av det som är att
hjälpa till Sverige i Moskva och jag vill ha ett
besök i riksdagen i framtiden att det ska gå i app-
brev. Men skilj mellan dem till Sverige.

Det talade även om Paul Wallenberg i riksdagen
och den första riksdagen att jag hade skrivit ett brev till
att hjälpa Paul Wallenberg. Jag är tillräckligt att ha samma
dessa möten till Sverige som skulle stå där och kanske
ni vill omgående Paul Wallenberg frihet. Jag hoppas
i riksdagen om riksdagen ska vara ett Sverige.

Vice Ordföranden i riksdagen talade om att ni vill
medvetenhet, att ni vill att det ska bli en
eller kallas sig, för Sverige till Sverige. Jag tror
dessa i TV. Sverige till Sverige som skulle bli
fridfullt. Men kan inte ha tro på ett land, men
vill att ni ska vara det, till det som ni vill ha.
Jag tror att ni mycket villigt för Paul Wallenberg för
slippande om Sverige som ni vill ha och vill ha
gentemot Sverige. Jag vill ha ett Sverige i
mitt land. Men jag vill ha ett Sverige som ni vill ha
F. V. PETROVSKOVI

MINISTERSTVO ZDRAVOOKHRANENIYA SSSR
RAKHMANOVSKY, PERELOK 3
MOSKVA
RSFSR
SSSR.

Ljubačev
Ljubačev

Utrikesminister Olof Ullsten
Utrikesdepartementet
Svektad Adolfsströg 1.
Post 16121
103 23 Stockholm

Hotel Birger Jarl

Tulegatan 8, Box 19016
S-104 32 Stockholm 19

Tel. 08/15 10 20
Telex 11843



Jag hoppas att stats-
ministerns fru finns
för min hälsning. I
alltid fullt tack för
ett så stort beaktande
propositionerna.
Jag blev mycket glad
för det.
Hälsningar
Berit Fjellman

Mr: Lester Figgelmann
Box 13
620 20 Elmblinn.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

AB

Ärende:

Kopia till:

Kabs
Berg
Jödahl

Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

Svensk Bern 1980-12-04.

Inkom UD 1980-12-04.

Cabinet Stockholm

För ambassadören Jödahl. Om Wallenbergärendet.

Ärendet har tyvärr utan mitt vållande kommit att dra ut på tiden. Ritter sade den 4 november i något vaga ordalag att han i och för sig var färdig att tala med mig om ärednet men förklarade samtidigt att han inte hade tillfälle till detta under den närmaste tiden på grund av resor med utrikesministern och besök av andra utrikesministrar här. Först efter påstötningar fick jag en tid för samtal med Ritter igår, 1980-12-03, men denna tid måste jag tyvärr avbeställa på grund av sjukhusbesök. Nästa tid, som jag fått hos Ritter, är nu den 8 dennes. Jag hoppas verkligen sedan kunna redovisa något resultat. Om det är möjligt för Dig att dessförinnan nämna något ytterligare om reaktioner från andra håll eller något annat till ledning för samtalet med Ritter, tar jag naturligtvis gärna emot det.

Nilsson

Avsändningsort

depr Berg/EH

Ärende

Datum

1980-12-04

Avd

Grupp

Mål

Adress

Svensk
BUDAPEST

Text

Dnr.....

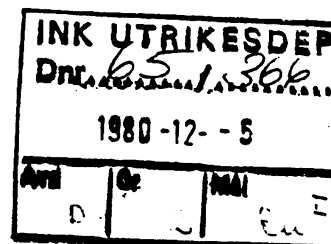
Från Pol I. Re Wallenberg.

Wallenberg-föreningen önskar få svar så snart
som möjligt på de fyra frågorna i ovancerade
telegram.

Cabinet

PARIS

1980-12-03 Nr 366 HP 1



Utrikesdepartementet

STRÄNGT FÖRTROLIG

A. G.
Mr

Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet
137 A 1980-03-31
(1 bil.) ✓

./.

*Beakta vara
Lennan Ansonis*

Härmed får jag översända en kopia av en skrivelse från Préfecture de police, Direction de la police judiciaire, i Paris. Såsom framgår av skrivelsen har man efterforskat Wallenberg-vittnet Lucien Armand Gouazé. Man har funnit en Jean Lucien Gouazé, som dock förklarat att han aldrig har varit i Ungern, aldrig har varit fängslad i Sovjetunionen och aldrig har hört talas om Raoul Wallenberg. Uppgifter finns om en annan Jean Gouazé från Marseille-trakten, som uppges ha suttit i fängelse i Sovjetunionen 1948 - 1958 efter att ha arresterats i Prag. Han skall även ha skrivit en bok om sin tid i ryska fängelser.

Vid samtal med inspektör Jean Carta har jag omnämnt att Raoul Wallenbergs syster Nina Lagergren i början på året talade med Gouazé i Sydfrankrike.

Rolf H. Lindholm
Rolf H. Lindholm

MB

DIRECTION
de la
POLICE JUDICIAIRE

Bil.....till Amb:s i Paris
skr.nr...366 19.80...12...03

PARIS, le 1er Mars 1980

SIXIEME CABINET DE
DELEGATIONS JUDICIAIRES

12 Quai de Gesvres

75004 PARIS

GROUPE "DISPARITIONS"

5ème Etage. Bureau 540

Tél: 260.33.22. Poste 5431.

L'Inspecteur Principal, CARTA Jean
Sixième Cabinet de Délégations Judiciaires
Groupe "Disparitions"

à

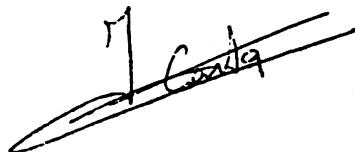
Monsieur LINDHOLM
Conseiller à l'Ambassade de Suède à Paris

Suite à notre dernière conversation téléphonique, j'ai l'honneur de vous adresser, ci-joint, la photocopie du rapport que j'ai adressé à ma direction, relativement à l'enquête que j'avais entreprise dans le cadre de la disparition de Monsieur WALLEMBERG Raoul.

Vous en souhaitant bonne réception, je vous retourne également le livre que vous m'aviez si obligeamment prêté.

Naturellement, je reste à votre entière disposition pour toute nouvelle recherche que votre pays pourrait souhaiter à ce sujet ou pour toute autre affaire de la compétence du Service des Disparitions de la Police Judiciaire.

L'Inspecteur Principal
CARTA Jean



.....

SENIER CAUTNEY DE
DELEGATIONS JUDICIAIRES

Algerie, dans les années soixante, peu de temps avant l'accession de ce pays à l'indépendance. Le nommé COUAILLIARDOU précisait qu'à l'époque, il était lui-même Maire de la Commune de El Ouz que ayant fait la connaissance de Monsieur COUAZE Jean, celui-ci lui aurait relaté ses années d'errance par les rues après son arrestation à France, ceci entre 1948 et 1950. Sur notre demande, le sieur COUAILLIARDOU précisait que ce Monsieur COUAZE Jean aurait été, postérieurement à l'indépendance de l'Algérie, Sous-Préfet à Palino, arrondissement de Guelma. Il terminait en précisant que Monsieur COUAZE était d'ailleurs l'auteur d'un livre sur sa déportation, intitulé "Polythe Isolot" et publié en 1961, sans autre précision.

A l'issue de ces recherches, contact était, à nouveau pris avec les Services de l'Ambassade de Suède à Paris et Monsieur EISELD, puis son successeur, Monsieur LEMOLL, étaient mis au courant de nos investigations et faisaient savoir que, de leur côté, des recherches parallèles, entreprises par la suite de Monsieur WALLENTHERG, avaient permis de retrouver la trace du nommé COUAZE Jean, dans le Midi de la France, sans autre précision, et qu'il y avait donc lieu de cesser nos recherches.

L'Inspecteur Principal
 CARTA Jean

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

aa-15

Pol

INK UTRIKESDEP			
Dnr. 72.1.213...			
1980-12- - 8			
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FÖRTROLIG

Brev om Raoul Wallenberg

./.

Närslutna brev kom mig till handa igår. Brevskrivaren är enligt egen uppgift bosatt i Grundarfjörður, men han står inte i telefonkatalogen.

Ethel Wiklund

Grundarfirði, 28.11.1980

Swedish Ambassador to Iceland
Swedish Embassy
Fjólugötu 9
101 Reykjavík

IN	13. RE
D. 11	
1-80-12-03	
AP	30

Registered

Confidential

Respected Sir,

Concerning the case of the Swedish diplomat Mr. Raoul WALLENBERG who disappeared in Hungary in 1945, I would like to turn your attention to the information therein, in the enclosed letter received from the spokesman of the l'Association Chrétienne pour l'Eglise du Silence.

I know about efforts of your Foreign Office to clarify this issue and cordially hope that this information be of value to you.

With compliments,

Lieberman

Harry (Arie) Lieberman
P.O. Box 1
350 Grundarfjörður
Evening tel.: 93 - 86 13

P.S. I would like to thank you for acknowledgement of this letter.

L'Association Chrétienne pour l'Eglise du Silence a.s.b.l.



17-19, rue des Foxhalles
B-4800 Verviers

tél. 087/334919
Banq. de Brux. N°348-0130251-44

*Ouvre ta bouche pour le muet,
pour la cause de tous les délaissés.
Ouvre ta bouche, juge avec justice,
Et défends le malheureux et l'indigent.*

Proverbes 31:8-9.

Willy Fautré
30 Ch. de la Mastelle
7470 Neufvilles
Belgium
Tel. 067/ 33 46 14

Verviers, 14th March 1979

Dear Harry,

I really must apologize for writing so late but for 6 weeks I have been overworked. Here is what has happened to me. At the end of January I got a letter from a Soviet Jew living now in Israel, Mr. Avraha Shifrin, director of the " Research Centre for Prisons, Psychoprison and Forced Labour Concentration Camps of the USSR " (Zikhron Yaakov. Box 32. Israel. Tel. 063-95015). He wrote that he had met 16 Belgians in camp nr 7 of Dubrovlag (Potma ASSR Mordovskaya) in 1962 and that just after the visit of the Belgian Queen in Moscow, they had been taken away urgent they were to go back to Belgium. In the patriotic circles here in Belgium nobody knew that soldiers had come back home. So, I sent a press release to an agency. It made quite a noise in the public opinion. It was published by more than 10 newspapers and I was interviewed by the radio. Mr Van der Borgh's testimony (former captain who has been looking for his son who was seen for the last time in the Soviet camp of Minsk in 1948) was also published by an important weekly magazine. Some journalists began to inquire about that mystery. Some of them discovered that 2 M.P.s (right wing) had threatened the Soviet authorities with going personally to Potma if 4 Belgian prisoners (but they were 16) were not released immediately. Those Belgians were nazi collaborators and had served in the German Army on the eastern front against the Soviet troops. When they came back home in 1962, they did not stay in " their " country but went to live in Germany where they had a right to a pension! We are now trying to find tracks of other Belgians. Meanwhile, Shifrin's testimony has been confirmed by two other Soviet Jews, Mr. Podolsky and Mr. Medinsk. This one also said that he had met another Belgian from Brussels, Mr. Anri Lamota (probably Henri Lamot) in 1953 in Magadan (camp of eastern Siberia). At the moment, we have not found his name in our lists of POWs and political prisoners.

La Mission a pour but: soutenir les familles opprimées et les Eglises, distribution des Bibles et lecture Chrétienne dans les pays communistes, émissions radiophoniques, information et évangélisation dans les pays libres.

Two days ago, I got a letter from a Soviet Baptist living now in West-Germany (Paderborn): he wrote me that he had met Belgian (but I don't know how many) in April 1959 at the north of Potma (15 km). Another Soviet Baptist wrote me that he had met prisoners from several foreign countries around 1950 along the railway Taychet-Bratsk: they were Japanese, Latvians ... an Iranian and even an Englishman called JOHN DYCKSON (perhaps you know someone in England who might be interested).

The Foreign Ministry has asked us for more information and is ready to step into action. A month after your communiqué, the Soviet press agency has reacted violently (See " Sovjets houden geen Belgen meer vast in the Flemish (Dutch) press, accusing Shifrin of espionage, fake, anti-communism etc ... and saying there were no more Belgians in the Soviet camps and the last prisoners had been released in 1962. I have had to react too and to write to the different newspapers who published that communiqué from Novosty.

I hope you will now understand why I have waited so long before answering: action on political and diplomatic levels, phone calls, letter in different languages to Germany, Israel, the United States, phone calls articles to several newspapers, meetings ... have taken all my time.

I also have important information about the Island of Wrangell where there are several camps with foreign prisoners of War. It is not far from the North Pole (Errr!) and there are military bases. A Soviet Jew living now in Israel seems to know much about that place: ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ (Address: ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ . Tel Aviv)

I know that you have some friends in Israel. Perhaps you could ask them to go and see Mr. Shifrin (he writes me regularly)

to go and interview Mr. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

to try to find people who have met Belgian - and other foreign - prisoners of war in the Goulag

to launch an appeal to more information about that problem in magazines, newspapers and newsletters circulating among exile

We badly need testimonies about the presence of Belgians in Soviet camps or in exile or even in freedom in the USSR. Could you do something? Names and dates are important (especially after 1962 but also before

I send you separately the last issue of " La Voix des Martyrs " (See pages 9 and 10 the information you have sent me). I shall also use the material joined in your last letter.

I hope to hear from you soon. Aren't you coming back to the continent this summer?

Sincerely yours

Willy Fankhauser

«Sovjets houden geen Belgen meer vast»

Russen beschuldigen Shifrin van vervalsing

«De laatste Belgen in Sovjet-russische gevangenschap hebben op 15 mei 1962 de Sovjet-Unie verlaten en momenteel bevindt zich niet één Belg in Russische gevangenschap. De brief van een genaamde Abraham Shifrin die door sommige Belgische bladen werd gepubliceerd en waarin hij schreef dat hij tijdens 1962 zijn gevangenschap in de Sovjet-Unie, Belgen had gezien, is vals.» Dat schrijft het Russische persbureau Novosti.

De Russische ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken heeft volgens het persbureau een verklaring vrijgegeven waarin wordt ontkend dat ook maar één Belg in de Sovjet-Unie zou gevangen zitten. De repatriëring van de Belgen uit de concentratiekampen die door het Rode leger waren bevrijd — een operatie die omstreeks 1950 ten einde was — bleven in de Sovjet-Unie 17 Belgen vastgehouden. Zij waren veroordeeld wegens oorlogsmisdaden of andere misdrijven. 13 van hen werden in 1951 terug naar België gestuurd. Op 15 mei 1962 besloot het presidium van de Opperste Sovjet de vier overige Belgen voortijdig vrij te laten. Dezelfde dag werden J.L. Wauters, G.R. Dewulf, G.M. De Rous en

J.T. De Galan op het vliegveld van Cheremetievo op een vliegtuig naar België gezet.

De beweringen die in de Belgische pers verschenen dat niet één Belg uit de Russische werk- en heropvoedingskampen naar België is teruggekeerd zijn «strijdig met de waarheid», aldus het Russische persbureau. «Het is evenmin waar dat op het eiland Wrangel kampen bestaan waar Belgische krijgsgevangenen zouden worden vastgehouden. Er zijn of waren op dat eiland geen kampen of gevangenis, noch voor Sovjet-russen, noch voor buitenlanders», aldus een woordvoerder van het ministerie.

«Hoevel de Belgische overheid hiervan op de hoogte is,

heeft de pers de voorkeur gegeven aan de brief van Abraham Shifrin, eerder dan haar licht op te steken, bij de bevoegde nationale instanties gaat het persbureau verder.

TRUKAGE

Abraham Shifrin, die in de Sovjet-Unie 10 jaar gevangenisstraf opliep voor spionage ten voordele van de Amerikaanse inlichtingendienst CIA, woont momenteel in Israël waar hij over het Russische rechtsapparaat valse berichten de wereld instuurt. Zo heeft hij in een televisiefilm die in heel wat westerse landen werd uitgezonden, foto's van kinderen getoond in wat moest doorgaan voor gestrepte gevangenis-kledij. De foto's werden in een kindertuin in het Oostduitse Torgau genomen en de kinderen droegen badstoffen kledij omdat zij gingen baden.

De foto's werden bijgewerkt om de kledij beter op gevangenis-kledij te doen lijken. De trukage werd evenwel door verscheidene Westeuropese kranten, die naast de valse ook de echte foto publiceerden, aan het licht gebracht, zo besluit Novosti.

Jammer genoeg heeft u zoveel moeilijkheden gehad om met ons contact op te nemen (...). Houden de Russen Belgen achter? Knack nr. 6). Het is eerder toeval dat wij op het spoor gekomen zijn van de eerste Belg. Bejaalde van hun milieuten, waaronder de heer Van der Borcht, auteur van «Le scandale des dis-trus», hebben ons verzocht navraag te doen om hierover inlichtingen te beko-men. Op 18 januari schreef de heer Chi-ne ons zich weinig te herinneren over-igen in Sovjetkampen, en zeker hun men niet meer te kennen. Hij herinnert h wel dat alle Belgische soldaten na het-zoek van de Belgische koningin aan de-afstunne (in 1962) werden verwijderd-het kamp nr. 7 van Dubrovlag (Pol-Mordovskaya). Er waren er onge-ter zeshen en men vertelde dat ze naar-gele van deze Belgen thuisgekomen is.

Ons door het persbureau CIP verspreide communiqué was op deze brief geba-sierd. De tekst ervan was gescenzins anti-soviet-gericht. We hebben deze verkla-ring verspreid om tegemoet te komen aan de wens van de heer Van der Borcht, die reeds 30 jaar poogt zijn zoon terug te vinden. Wij weten niet wat het ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken zal doen. Er blij-ven niettemin nog vele vragen onbeant-woord.

Willy Faure, Association Chrétienne pour l'Eglise du Silence ASBL Neufvilles

BRIEVEN

terk van de Stille

Knack 28-2-79 14:9

voorpagina 1-3-79 679

Dar 670	Avd Grupp M41 P2 Cui I
Stockholm, December 8, 1980	

Miss Elenore Lester
 245 East 21st St.
 New York, N.Y. 10010
 USA



Dear Miss Lester,

Please accept my apologies for answering your letter of November 13 so late.

I will most probably be in Stockholm during the week in January you mention and I will be very glad to have a talk with you then. About K.A. Wallenberg's time as Swedish Foreign Minister I have some years ago written a little and might be able to give you some information on this particular point. I cannot however, show you any material about the elder generation Wallenbergs. All documents of the archives of the Foreign Ministry up to 1920 are now kept in the National Archives. (Address Box 34104, 100 26 STOCKHOLM).

Yours sincerely

Wilhelm Carlgren

Ifylles av poststemp

AVSÄND MED

☐ av kurir ☐ till kurir ☐ luftpost ☒ vanlig post

Avskickas datum Sign

8/12-80 22

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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SVENSK BUDAPEST: 1980-12-09

INKOM UD 1980-12-09

hugst 10
Wallenberg 14/12

CABINET STOCKHOLM

RE. WALLENBERG.

BEKLAGAR DROEJSMAALET SVARET, SOM BEROR PÅ ATT MINA VÄNNER I
CENTRAL BOARD OF HUNGARIAN JEWS PRESIDENTEN IMRE HEBER OCH GENERAL-
SEKRETERAREN FRU SEIFERT AEGNAT MYCKET TID ÅT FRAAGORNA.

1. DET FOERRE S K JEWISH HOSPITAL I BUDAPEST HAR IDAG INGEN BYGGNAD
UPPKALLAD EFTER WALLENBERG. INGEN NU LEVANDE MEDLEM MOSAISKA
FOERSAMLINGEN KAN HELLER ERINRA SIG ATT EN DYLIK EXISTERAT.

2. JA, GATAN HETER ALLTJAEMT 'RAOUL WALLENBERG' UTCA.

3. MONUMENT ENLIGT DE UPPGIFTER VI HAR HAER PÅ AMBASSADEN OCH
FAATT BEKRAEFTADE FRAAN ANNAN KAELLA AEN OVAN NAEMNDA FOERSVANN
FRAAN ST. STEFANPARKEN PÅ ETT TIDIGT STADIUM OCH STAAR NU FRAMFOER
EN FARMACEUTISK FABRIK I DEBREZEN. DET AER EN SKULPTUR SOM SYMBO-
LISERAR ST. GOERAN OCH DRAGEN. WALLENBERGS BILD PÅ MONUMENTET
UPPGES DOCK HA ELIMINERATS.

4. ENLIGT MINA JUDISKA SAGESMAEN ORDNAS INGEN MINNESGUDTJAENST FOER
WALLENBERG 17 JANUARI OCH MAN KAN HELLER INTE ERINRA SIG ATT SÅ
SKETT. DAEREMOT FIRAS VARJE ÅR I STORA SYNAGOGAN DEN 18 JANUARI
GETTOTS BEFRIELSE.

HYLANDER

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TELEGRAM VIA UD-RADIO

SVENSK TEL AVIV 1980-12-09

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CABINET STOCKHOLM

299. TILL GOERAN BERG POL I. OM GIDEON HAUSNERS BESOEK I STOCKHOLM.

P R I M O GIDEON HAUSNER KOMMER TILL RAUL WALLENBERG-MOETET I STOCKHOLM MEDIO JANUARI. INFOER DET BESOEK SOM VAR PLANERAT I HAJ MEN MAASTE INSTAELLAS PAA GRUND AV STREJKEN HADE HAN LOVAT SVENSK-ISRAELISKA VAENSKAPSFOERENINGEN ATT HAALLA ETT ANFOERANDE DAER. HAN FRAAGAR NU OM DETTA OENSKEMAAL KVARSTAAR OCH VILKEN DAG WALLENBERG-MOETET I SAA FALL GER HONOM MOEJLIGHET FRAMTRAEDA DAER. HAN FOEREFALLER BEREDD ATT TALA OEVER NAERA NOG VILKET TEMA SOM HELST SOM LIGGER FOERENINGEN OM HJAERTAT. KAN DU GODHETSFULLT KONTAKTA PROFESSOR SEGERSTEDT ELLER FOERENINGENS SEKRETERARE NORMA WIEL-BERGGREN SAMT WALLENBERG-ARRANGOERERNA OCH GENOM OSS LAATA HAUSNER FAA SVAR PAA SIN FRAAGA.

S E C U N D O HAUSNER HAR VISSERLIGEN OTALIGA VAENNER OCH BEKANTA I SVERIGE MEN DET SKULLE SAEKERT VAERDESAETNAS OM DEPARTEMENTET SOEKTE ORDNA LUNCH FOER HONOM NAAGON AV DAGARNA. BLAND SVENSKAR HAN SOM ORDFOERANDE I VAENSKAPSFOERENINGEN TAGIT SAERSKILT HAND OM SEDAN SITT SENASTE BESOEK I SVERIGE MAA NAEMNAS STATSRAADEN WIKSTROEM OCH SOEDER, RIKSDAGSMAENNEN ROMANUS (?) OCH CARL SAMT PER AHLMARK. DETTA AER MITT FOERSLAG OCH JAG HAR EJ NAEMNT NAAGOT DAEROM FOER HAUSNER. HAAKAN WILKENS KAN VAELTALIGT REDOVISA HAUSNERS JURIDISKA, POLITISKA OCH ANDRA INSATSER FOER DE KOLLEGER SOM SKULLE HAALLA I SAADAN LUNCH.

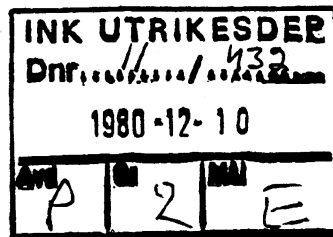
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KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN
BERN

1980-12-08 Nr 432

Utrikesdepartementet

Att.: Ambassadör Ole Jödahl



EXPRESS

Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil. i 2 ex) ✓

Härmed insändes bifogade klipp om Raoul Wallenberg
ur Journal de Genève av den 3 december 1980.



Le démenti de Gromyko

C'est alors que, ministre des Affaires étrangères, M. Gromyko «oublie» les déclarations de son pré-décesseur et affirme que, dans la prison Lubianka, à Moscou, on a retrouvé un rapport médical concernant un reclus qui répondait au nom de Wallenberg «mort d'un arrêt du cœur».

En janvier 1961, la doctoresse suédoise Nanna Svartz reçoit les confidences d'un collègue soviétique, le Dr Mysanikov, qui affirme que Wallenberg est bel et bien vivant, mais qu'il est interné dans un hôpital psychiatrique. En 1975, c'est un ancien officier de l'armée polonaise, Abraham Kalinsky, qui déclare qu'il avait rencontré Wallenberg, en 1959, dans la prison de Vladimir.

Finalement, il y a deux ans, un juif soviétique, Jan Kaplan, libéré lui aussi d'un camp de travail, écrit à sa fille en Israël qu'en 1975 il avait fait la connaissance, à la prison de Butyrka, d'un «Suédois» incarcéré depuis plus de trente ans. Le contenu de la lettre ayant été rendu public, M. Kaplan fut à nouveau arrêté et, depuis lors, on a perdu sa trace. Raoul Wallenberg qui a fêté (faul-il dire, aurait pu fêter ?) le 4 août dernier son 68^e anniversaire, a été proposé comme candidat au Prix Nobel de la paix.

Après un si poignant témoignage, l'observateur se sent gêné de parler des travaux de la Conférence sur la sécurité. Pendant la semaine qui vient de finir, les groupes subsidiaires de travail sur les différentes «corbeilles» — droits de l'homme, sécurité, coopération — ont continué leur tâche dans une atmosphère qualifiée ici de paisible. Quelqu'un a toutefois lancé un pavé dans la mare: le représentant belge, l'ambassadeur Panis, a très durement critiqué le traitement que l'on fait subir, en URSS, à la minorité juive.

De plus, c'est devant une conférence étonnée d'une telle vigueur de la part d'une délégation, dont la mesure semblait être la règle d'or, que l'ambassadeur Panis a tenu à préciser qu'en agissant ainsi, il ne faisait que suivre strictement les instructions de son gouvernement. De son côté, la délégation espagnole s'est cru, une fois de plus, dans la nécessité de souligner le droit inaliénable de tout pays, dont l'Espagne, selon l'Acte final d'Helsinki et la charte de l'ONU, à s'intégrer à une alliance militaire, entendez l'OTAN, évidemment.

En fin de semaine, la conférence a entendu les interventions des représentants des pays riverains de la Méditerranée, non signataires de l'Acte final. Le représentant israélien a offert la collaboration de son gouvernement, dans plusieurs domaines, à d'autres Etats riverains, tandis que les représentants de l'Algérie, du Maroc, de l'Egypte et de la Tunisie ont demandé pour ces pays le statut de pays participants, à part entière, dans la CSCE et regrettent une fois de plus, que l'OLP ne soit pas présent à la conférence.

Wallenberg, le diplomate suédois fait prisonnier par les Soviétiques, à Budapest, en janvier 1945, et disparu depuis lors.

La conférence de presse s'est tenue en présence d'un sénateur et du chef de la délégation américaine à la CSCE, M. Max Kampelman. La Chambre américaine des représentants vient, d'ailleurs, de demander au Département d'Etat de faire «les démarches nécessaires» pour savoir si M. Wallenberg est ou non encore vivant.

L'histoire de ce diplomate arrivé à Budapest à l'âge de 33 ans, en août 1944, chargé par le Gouvernement suédois d'arracher à la folie nazie le plus grand nombre de victimes, juives ou non, pourrait être signée Franz Kafka.

Deux ans après son arrestation, le ministre soviétique des Affaires étrangères, M. Vichinsky répond à une demande du Gouvernement de la Suède, en affirmant que Raoul Wallenberg est «inconnu» en URSS, et qu'il a dû être tué pendant les combats de Budapest. Mais, dix ans plus tard, certains prisonniers qui ont retrouvé la liberté affirment avoir rencontré pendant leur captivité un détenu nommé Wallenberg.

MADRID: EN MARGE

DE LA CSCE

867

10

Le cas étrange de Raoul Wallenberg

De Madrid:
Ernesto García Herrera

■ «Nous sommes certaines que Raoul Wallenberg est vivant», ont déclaré à Madrid Mmes Nina Lagergreen et Gitta Wallenberg, sœur et cousine germaine de Raoul

Journal de Genève
Genève (CH)
Tél. 018 764

3. Dec. 1980

Bil. till Beckens i Bern
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MADRID: EN MARGE DE LA CSCE

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SAN FRANCISCO

1980-12-04

Kanslirådet Sven Julin

Utrikesministerns kansli

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Hel. sen:

STRÄNGT FÖRTROLIGT

4B.

Samtal i Wallenberg-ärendet med Paul Brawer
Hbr L-Å Nilsson - Grestad 1980-05-12

Broder,

Enligt uppgift har Du i Stockholm efterträtt Lars-Åke Nilsson varför jag härmed tillskriver Dig i rubricerade ärende.

Jag har helt nyligen åter sammanträffat med amerikanske medborgaren Paul Brawer, tidigare lägerfånge i Sovjetunionen. Med denne gick jag igenom de fem personkortet jag erhållit ur departementets Wallenberg-arkiv. Brawer hade inga som helst kommentarer av värde, inga nya ledtrådar stod tyvärr att finna.

Den "bisarra episoden" - sista stycket i ovanciterade handbrev - skulle enligt Brawer möjligen ha ägt rum i slutet av sommaren 1979, utanför ett kafé på den av Brawer tidigare namngivna gatan. Brawer hade i lägret fått andrahandsuppgiften i oktober-november 1979 från en rysk medfånge, en läkare.

Brawer vet att han alltid är välkommen att kontakta mig om han har eller fått något nytt att förtälja. Med sin äventyrliga läggning har han många järn i elden. Han håller fortfarande kontakten med sina två amerikanska kumpaner, alltjämt i fångläger i Sovjet. Den ene av dessa kan kanske komma att frigivas under 1981.

*Hjärtligt hälsningar!
Din hls. Per Grestad*

Per Grestad

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

BR

Ärende:

Kopia till:

Kabs
Pol 1
Jödahl

Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

P Z Eu-

Svensk Haag 1980-12-11

Inkom UD

--

Cabinet Stockholm

För ambassdören Jödahl ang genomgång av
Wallenberg-handlingarna.

I anslutning till vårt samtal har jag idag avlagt besök i nederländska UM - avdelningschefen Pollak - och redovisat ärendet. Den arbetsdossier jag fått avseende Nederländerna har jag tillhandahållit Pollak, som lovat återkomma snarast möjligt.

Hasslev

Berth av höll. anslutning. avseende
nederländska närvarande orientering om det
avseende offret. Högstämmandet om handlingarna
där jag har blivit om att
inlämnat med några samtal till jag och
om ett regelbundet skatse för
handlingarna som regelbundet
orientering. Handlingarna om regelbundet
kan ses om regelbundet
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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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Wallenberg-ärendet
Hbr. Jödahl-Nilsson 9.

(1 bil.) ✓

Efter samtal med ambassadören Ritter 1980-12-08 kan jag meddela att någon erinran mot offentliggörande av de överlämnade handlingarna inte finns på schweizisk sida med följande undantag. Även på de punkter där invändningar gjorts torde möjlighet finnas till fortsatta resonemang.

✓
Schweizarna önskar att skrivelsen 1951-04-24 från schweiziska utrikesdepartementet till ministern Henry Vallotton jämte bilagor inte offentliggörs. Den var, som framgår av beteckningen, en intern schweizisk förtrolig handling som Vallotton inte hade befogenhet att lämna ut. Om man från svensk sida önskar offentliggöra några delar av särskild betydelse för ärendet, är man dock beredd att resonera om detta.

✓
Handbrevet Allard-Åström 1957-02-26 innehåller personligt nedsättande omdömen om envoyén Hohl (far till nuvarande schweiziske ambassadören i Moskva) som man inte vill se offentliggjorda. Under förutsättning att andra och sista styckena i handbrevet ("Innan jag etc. någon paragraf" resp. "Därest Du etc. detta spörsmål") utesluts har schweizarna ingen invändning mot att resten av brevet offentliggörs.

✓
Ur handbrevet Hammarström-Åström 1958-04-01 vill schweizarna utesluta det stycke som innehåller ett nedsättande uttalande om Brügger (sista stycket med "skum figur").

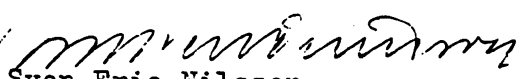
✓
Ur PM av Leifland 1958-11-24 över samtal med Hunziker vill schweizarna utesluta andra, femte och sjätte styckena ("Om Brugger etc. chef begått", "Efter sin etc. ryssarnas ärenden" och "Brugger avsåge etc. ful fisk").

Ur PM av Leifland 1958-11-24 över samtal med Schmidt ville Ritter först utesluta den sats i första stycket på s. 2

son rör ryska beskyllningar mot Schweiz om en skola för spioner. Senare förklarade han emellertid att han inte hade något emot ett offentliggörande även av denna sats, om den behövdes för sammanhanget.

Ur PM av Leifland 1958-11-24 över samtal med Brugger
önskar schweizarna på s. 6 i näst sista stycket utesluta orden "uppenbarligen utan att behöva medvetet ljuga".
Detsamma gäller s. 8 p. 9 första stycket orden "nämligen beträffande etc. ryssarnas ärenden".

./. Med denna skrivelse överlämnas den dossier P 2 E^a Schweiz som överlämnats till ambassaden samtidigt med handbrevet Jödahl-Nilsson 1980-05-16.


Sven-Eric Nilsson

1980-12-10

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Departementsrådet Berg
Utrikesdepartementet

612

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1980-12-12		
AVD.	GR.	MAL
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Gal

Ytterligare Wallenberg-publicitet
(1 bil) ✓

Broder,

./.

Närslutet finner Du en artikel i Wallenberg-ärendet ur den i London utgivna Jewish Chronicle. Artikelförfattare är den i den brittiska Wallenberg-kommittén synnerligen aktive Maurice Samuelson, som har sin dagliga gärning på Financial Times.

./.

Vidare bifogar jag en notis den 7 december om Wallenbergärendet ur Observer.

OS Ljung
22✓

Lars-Åke Nilsson

Wallenberg fate

THE BRITISH, American and Swedish Governments have asked the Kremlin to reopen inquiries into the fate of Paul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved some of thousands of Hungarian Jews at the end of World War II. He vanished when the Russians entered Budapest in 1945.

Moscow officials have said Wallenberg died in the Lubyanka prison in July 1947. Sweden has told the Russians that it has received 15 reports of Wallenberg's escape from prison after 1947, including one which suggested that he is still in the Turkestan-Uzbekistan in the Chirchik region of Siberia.

The most important evidence has been from a Soviet who was a prisoner in Russia for 20 years and was released in the 1950s. He said that Moscow's KGB had a report that Wallenberg was seen in the Soviet Union in 1977 by a Moscow national dealer who was serving a three-year sentence.

Contributors: Adrian Evans, Anthony Holden, Peter Davies, David Wicks, Paul Webster.

Obvenc 3/2/80

Britain seeking new Wallenberg probe 140-12-05

By MAURICE SAMUELSON

The British Government has asked the Soviet Union to reopen inquiries into the fate of Mr Raoul Wallenberg, the missing Swedish diplomat who saved many thousands of Hungarian Jews in the closing stages of the Second World War.

Similar calls have been made by the United States, Switzerland and Sweden, following reports that Mr Wallenberg, detained by the Russians in 1945, may still be a prisoner, in spite of Soviet claims that he is dead.

The British call was made in Madrid last week at the 35-nation conference reviewing the Helsinki agreements.

The American delegate, recalling that Mr Wallenberg's rescue action in Budapest between July 1944 and January 1945 had been partly financed by Washington, said: "We would very much like to see the Governments involved co-operate fully in order to determine the facts about his disappearance."

Mr Greville Janner, QC, MP, joint chairman with Mr Winston Churchill of a British parliamentary Wallenberg committee, has written to Mr Peter Blaker, Foreign Office Minister of

State, thanking him for the British move at Madrid.

The Swedish Government has received at least 15 reports of Mr Wallenberg being alive after 1947, including a suggestion in 1975 that he was detained in Moscow's Butyrka prison. More recent reports that he has been seen alive are being studied.

Sweden attaches great importance to the Wallenberg case, raising it three times at the Madrid conference, including once by Mr Ola Ullsten, her Foreign Minister.

A "Wallenberg tribunal" will sit in Stockholm on January 15 and 16, coinciding with the thirty-sixth anniversary of his arrest.

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Pol Berg

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Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

80-12-122 depr Berg_EH Pol :

SVENSK MOSKVA

1980-12-16

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FÖR KABINETTSSEKRETERAREN

RE WALLENBERG

IGÅR TRÄFFADE JAG PÅ EN MOTTAGNING KEVIN KLOSE, KORRESPONDENT
FÖR WASHINGTON POST, SOM BERÄTTADE ATT HAN SAMLADE MATERIAL
FÖR EN ARTIKEL OM RAUL WALLENBERG. HAN SADE SIG FRÅN DEN VÄST-
TYSKE MINISTERN DINGENS HA FÅTT EN DEL INTRESSANTA UPPGIFTER
OM DE PÅSTÅDDA LÄGREN FÖR FÖRSVUNNA PERSONER. JAG HAR MED
ANLEDNING HÄRAV HÅTT ETT SAMTAL MED DENNE. HAN BERÄTTADE ATT
DET VORE TROLIGT ATT DET FINNS ETT ELLER FLERA LÄGEROMRÅDEN
FÖR VAD HAN KALLADE "PROMTENZ". I DESSA OMRÅDEN, VARAV
ETT ANSES LIGGA NÄRA KAVAGANDA I SIBIRIEN, FÖRVARAS SAADANA
PERSONER SOM AV EN ELLER ANNAN ANLEDNING ALDRIG KAN TÄNKAS
FÅ TILLSTÅND LÄMNA SOVJETUNIONEN. DET ROERDE SIG OFTA OM
PERSONER SOM PÅ GRUND AV SINA SPECIALKUNSKAPER UNDER FÅNGEN-
SKAPEN UTNYTTJATS FÖR EX. FORSKNING. DE HADE SOM REGEL FÅTT
LOVA ATT ALDRIG FÖRSÖKA LÄMNA SOVJET. DE HADE OFTA BYTT NAMN
OCH IBLAND GIFT SIG MED RYSKOR. DE BEHANDLADES I REGEL GANSKA
VÄL OCH LÄGEROMRÅDEN VORE MERA FÖRVISNINGSSORTER ÄN
REGELRÄTTA GULAGS.

DINGENS NÄMDE ATT MAN ALDRIG HÅTT DIREKT KONTAKT MED NÅGRA
SOM VARIT I DESSA OMRÅDEN UTAN ALLA VITTNESMAAL VORE INDIREKTA.
MED HÄNSYN TILL ANHÖRIGA SKULLE FÖR ÖVRIGT ALDRIG NÅGON
SOM SUTTIT I ETT SAADANT OMRÅDE VÅGA TRÄDA FRAM. DINGENS
ANSÅG ATT WALLENBERG TILLHÖRDE DEN KATEGORI SOM KUNDE HA

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Ärende:

Kopia till:

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Bitr Kabs
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UHD

Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

- 2 -

ISOLERATS I DESSA OMRAADEN. HAN HADE EMELLERTID INGA SOM HELST
INDIKATIONER PÅ ATT SÅA VORE FALLET.

DINGENS RAADDE OSS ATT KONTAKTA TYSKA ROEDA KORSETS
SUCHDIENST FOER ATT FÅA MERA UPPLYSNINGAR. JAG SVARADE ATT VI
REDAN TIDIGARE, SAAVITT JAG VISSTE, HAFT KONTAKT MED DENNA
ORGANISATION, MEN ATT JAG INTE KUNDE ERINRA MIG NAAGRA

NAERMARE UPPGIFTER OM DESSA "PROMINENZ"-LAEGER.

DE GEER

1981-03-09
Pol 1, Mossberg/bm
Skr tit

Betty Heckel
290 Dolphin Way
Laguna Beach CA 92651
Member of the "Free Wallenberg
Committee "

12-8-80

Utrikesdepartementet
Box 16 121
Stockholm



INK UTRIKES	
Dnr. 226 / 503	
17 DEC 1980	
Avd	Er
2	En

Gentlemen.

Re.: Raoul Wallenberg.

It seems that no progress can be made in this tragic case, if Madrid will not bring a change for the better.

I had in the meantime a russian translation made of the enclosed letter, telling the dates, when Wallenberg has been seen alive by other prisoners.

The translation is done as an appeal, may be signed by several persons and dated. A letter has to go along saying that the appeal should be considered etc. This way seems to be the most appropriate with the russian authorities.

I enclose xerox copies of both letters for your convenience and use of the translation.

Very truly

Betty Heckel

Answered your English letter
in the translation

May I respectfully ask you to order the release of

He was taken into custody in Hungary January 19, 1945. Since then he is in your prisons. He is Swedish, he was on a rescue mission in Hungary, he never had a trial, he never did any harm to your country.

Since then he has been seen ^{alive} at least by 15 persons.

In 1975 he was seen in Butyrka prison.

In 1978 a former polish citizen stated that he had seen him in a prison yard in Vladimir.

May I respectfully ask for the release of
Raoul Wallenberg and
Jan Kaplan.

Very truly

(Pol)

ХОДАТАЙСТВО ОБ ОСВОБОЖДЕНИИ

Рауля Валленберга и Яна Каплана

Шведский подданный Рауль Валленберг, находившийся в Венгрии по делам помощи пострадавшим от войны, был арестован 19-го января 1945 года. С тех пор он находится в заключении в Союзе Сов. Соц. Республик. Судим он не был.

Со времени его ареста его видели в разных местах заключения в Союзе ССР не менее 15-ти человек.

В 1961 г., будучи заключенным Бутырской тюрьмы в Москве, Р. Валленберг об'явил голодовку.

Позже его видели в психиатрической лечебнице.

В 1975 г. он опять оказался заключенным в Бутырках.

В 1977 г., по свидетельству бывшего сотрудника КГБ в Вене, Валленберг находился в одном из госпиталей в Сибири.

В 1978 г., бывший польский гражданин, освобожденный из заключения, видел Валленберга в тюрьме в городе Владимире.

Советский гражданин Ян Каплан был арестован в 1975 г. и отбыл 18-ти месячный срок тюремного заключения. За попытку помочь Раулю Валленбергу выйти из заключения был вновь арестован и уже три года находится в тюрьме.

Мы, нижеподписавшиеся, настоящим ходатайствуем об освобождении из заключения шведского подданного РАУЛЯ ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГА и гражданина ЯНА КАПЛАНА.

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I

1980-12-19

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
86	P	2	Eu

Minister Lundvik
MADRID

U. n.

STRÄNGT FÖRTROLIG

ej inf
da Wallenbergärendet i Madrid

Hbr Lundvik-Berg 1980-12-02

Broder,

Du vänder Dig mot vår instruktion att i korg III-anförandets Wallenbergavsnitt inte omnämna att Sverige i Moskva begärt att få kontakta vittnen. Samtidigt skriver Du att "tiden tillät ingen argumentering från min sida".

Jag instämmer helt i att tidsaspekten i den aktuella situationen var ett svårt problem.

Som vi uppfattar saken förelåg det en preliminär överenskommelse att eftersom Ullsten i sitt tal endast omnämnt Wallenbergs namn, utan några kommentarer, skulle delegationen i efterföljande anföranden i frågan begagna sig av de redan färdigskrivna avsnitt om Wallenberg som Du själv föreslagit i Stockholm i de första versionerna av Ullstens tal. I dessa tidigare versioner av talet vilka ju diskuterats i departementet, förekom inte tanken på att hänvisa till att vi hos de sovjetiska myndigheterna begärt få kontakt med vittnen.

På grund av Era knappa tidsmarginaler fick vi talutkastet oss tillhanda faktiskt endast någon timme, om

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med

☒ av korg☐ uti korg☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändt datum

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ens det, innan det skulle hållas.

Det var därför alltför sent att i en sådan viktig fråga som denna introducera ett helt nytt element i jämförelse med vad vi tidigare preliminärt enats om. Härför skulle fordras i alla fall någon tid för tankeutbyte - men, som Du själv skriver, den tiden fanns inte.

Inte minst med hänsyn till det speciella förhållandet att i Madrid inga protokoll förs kan jag inte annat än finna att delegationen - precis som Ni redan gjort - samtalsvis med sovjetiska och andra öststatsdelegater lika effektivt kan redogöra för bakgrunden till det svenska agerandet i ESK och i det sammanhanget erinra om de svenska propåer som gjorts i Moskva om kontakt med vittnen.

Göran Berg

Ärendningsort

depr Berg/EH Pol I

Ärende

Datum

1980-12-22

Avd

P

Grupp

2

Mål

En I

Adress

Svensk

BONN

Text

Dnr.....För Wingstrand från Berg, Pol I. Re Wallenberg.

PRIMO. Ambassaden i Moskva har sänt följande meddelande

Cit. I går träffade jag.....
.....(se bif sk. 13.16).....
....."prominenz"-läger. Slutcit.

SECUNDO. Det vore värdefullt om Du vid tillfälle kunde efterhöra hos Suchdienst för att om möjligt få några upplysningar om dessa s.k. "Prominenz"-läger.

Cabinet

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärendes

Datum

1980-12-22

Över

Änd

Grupp

Mål

P. 2

L. 6

Adress

Text

Pol

✓ Svensk New York (gk) nr 811 ✓ Svensk Ottawa nr 371 ✓
x Svensk Washington nr 1108 ✓ Svensk Canberra nr 236 ✓
x Svensk London nr 935 ✓ Svensk Wien nr 537 ✓
x Svensk Paris nr 749 ✓ Svensk Rom nr 786 ✓
x Svensk Bonn nr 582 ✓ Svensk Bern nr 430 ✓
x Svensk Los Angeles nr 289 ✓ Svensk Helsingfors nr 442 ✓
x Svensk San Francisco nr 27 ✓ Svensk Oslo nr 411 ✓
x Svensk Köpenhamn nr 446 ✓ R Svensk Madrid nr 710 ✓
R Svensk Tel Aviv nr 283 ✓ 80-12-22/1407/2

Från Pol I. Re Wallenberg-hearing 15-16 januari. För information.

Wallenbergföreningen har tillställt oss följande meddelande angående Wallenberg-hearingen 15-16 januari 1981

Cit. The Raoul Wallenberg Hearing.....
..... Sonja Sonnenfeld Tel 23 37 90. Slutcit.

Cabinet

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avskrift den

80.12.22

Klockan

10/10

Sign

Rm

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARING

STOCKHOLM January 15-16, 1981

arranged by the Swedish Raoul Wallenberg Association
in cooperation with the International Sakharov Committee, Copenhagen

P R O G R A M

The proceedings will take place at Grand Hotel,
Spegelsalen, Blasieholmshamnen 8

The aim of the hearing is to demonstrate the general and universal concern for Raoul Wallenberg's fate, and the strong international efforts which are made to get the Soviet Union to release him. The hearing will also review to the mass media representatives and to the public his outstanding mission in Budapest, and the evidence that he is still alive in the Soviet Union after 35 years.

The public sessions of the hearing will take place on January 15. During these sessions there will be presentations by the participants, as well as discussions and questions from the Panel, the Public and the Press.

January 16 is reserved for closed meetings of the Panel and Board members, for the Press Conference and individual interviews with Panel members.

Thursday, January 15:

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 9.30-9.45 | Assembling and Registration |
| 9.45 | Opening Remarks Ingrid Gärde Widemar, Justice, Chairman
of the Raoul Wallenberg Association, Sweden
Øjvind Feldsted Andresen, Chairman of the
International Sakharov Committee, Denmark |
| 10.00-12.30 | The Raoul Wallenberg Committees' activities
and the worldwide efforts for the release of
Raoul Wallenberg

Questions and Discussion |
| 12.30-14.00 | Lunch break |

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION

Box 16076, 103 22 STOCKHOLM
National Giro Account 90 02 52-8
Chairman Ingrid Gärde Widemar
Executive secretary Sonja Sonnenfeld

14.00-17.00

The Case of Raoul Wallenberg Moderator Guy von Dardel
Framework with Interviews and Documentation

17.00-17.30

Questions and Discussion

Conclusions and Resolution

Final Remarks

Friday, January 16:

.30

Panel and Board members in Closed Session

10.30-11.00

Press Conference

Final Meeting - Panel and Board members in Closed Session

English will be the main language

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARING

STOCKHOLM: January 15-16, 1981

arranged by the Swedish Raoul Wallenberg Association
in cooperation with the International Sakharov Committee, Copenhagen

Participants

Per Anger, Ambassador, Sweden

Lena Biörck-Kaplan, Chairman of Raoul Wallenberg Committee, New York

Harald Blomberg, Dr, Psychiatrist, Sweden

Guy von Dardel, Professor, Nuclear Physicist, Sweden
brother of Raoul Wallenberg

Roland Gottlieb, Consul General, Sweden

Gideon Hausner, Dr, Chairman of Raoul Wallenberg Committee, Israel

Greville Janner, Q.C., M.P., Chairman of Raoul Wallenberg Committee,
Great Britain

Annette Lantos, Chairman of Raoul Wallenberg Committee, California

Kronid Lubarski, Expert on Soviet Prison System

Yuri I. Luryi, Professor, Expert on Soviet and International Law, Canada

André Lwoff, Professor, Nobel Prize in Medicine, Chairman of
Raoul Wallenberg Committee, France

Marvin W. Makinen, Dr, USA

Elizabeth Moynihan, Secretary of the Senators' Free Raoul Wallenberg
Committee, USA

Gustaf Petrén, Justice, Sweden

Maurice Samuelson, The Raoul Wallenberg Committee, Great Britain

Nanna Svartz, Professor, Sweden

Elie Wiesel, Professor, USA

Simon Wiesenthal, Documentation Center, Austria

Harald Wigforss, Editor-in-Chief, Sweden

Olle Wästberg, Member of Riksdagen, Sweden

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION

Box 16076, 103 22 STOCKHOLM

National Giro Account 90 02 52-8

Chairman Ingrid Gärde Widemar

Executive secretary Sonja Sonnenfeld

Tel 233790

Pol I

00-12-23 depr Berg/EH Pol I
tel 284 t Tel Aviv

TELEGRAM VIA UD-RADIO

SVENSK TEL AVIV 1980-12-23

CABINET STOCKHOLM

Pol

22 12 23
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P 2 Eu

TILL POL I VAART OM RAOUL WALLENBERG-MOETET OCH GIDEON
HAUSNER.

VAEL MEDVETEN OM HELG- OCH KLAEMDAGAR UNDRAR JAG OM VI KUNDE
FAA NAAGON PRELIMINAER REAKTION ATT VIDAREBEFORDRA TILL HAUSNER.

OERN

SVENSK TEL AVIV KL 10 45

+++++++EE

80-12-29 dr Berg/EH Pol I
tel 291 t Los Angeles

pol 1

SVENSK LOS ANGELES 1980-12-23

CABINET
STOCKHOLM

112A 271
P. 2 EU

Pol

NR 271. FOER POL. I - RE WALLENBERG-HEARING.

SOM JAG AENDAA PLANERAR SEMESTER STOCKHOLM AKTUELLA TIDEN (FOER
CHEFSMOETET) VORE JAG TACKSAM ERA SYNPUNKTER DELTAGANDE WALLENBERG-
HEARING I LYSSNANDE EGENSKAP. JAG HAR JU HAER HAFT MYCKET MED
AERENDET ATT GOERA.

TUNBERG

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärendes

Datum

1980-12-23

Dnr

Änd

Grupp

Mål

P. 2

EU

Adress

Svensk
TEL AVIV

Text

Nr. 284. ✓ Från Pol I. Ert tel 299. Re Gideon Hausners
besök i Stockholm.

PRIMO. Wallenbergföreningen meddelar följande program:

Mottagning hos Wallenbergföreningen den 14 januari. Den 15 januari hearings. Den 15:e på kvällen förväntas Hausner framträda i en "kulturafton" i synagogan.

SECUNDO. Professor Segerstedt understryker att önskemålet från svensk-israeliska samfundet om att Hausner skall ha ett anförande där kvarstår. Under diskussion om programmet enligt primo ovan kom vi överens om att med hänsyn till sabbaten m.m. det vore bäst om Hausner kunde komma redan den 13:e för att sålunda kunna framträda vid svensk-israeliska samfundet samma kväll.

Det bästa vore om Hausner och Segerstedt kunde ta direkt kontakt med varandra. (Segerstedts telnr: 018/13 70 09).

TERTIO. Det är tyvärr inte möjligt för departementet att ordna någon måltid för enstaka parlamentariker som på detta sätt kommer till Sverige. Våra representationsmöjligheter blir allt mer begränsade i dessa sparplanens tider.

Vi har vidare varit i kontakt med riksdagens utrikesutskott. Inte heller de har möjligheter att utan vidare

Fyllas av telegramexpeditören

Avsändt den

Klockan

Sign

80 12 23

R 14⁰⁰

Sj/m.B.

ordna luncher för enstaka parlamentariker som kommer till Sverige i andra ärenden än att bekanta sig med riksdagens arbete.

Enda möjligheten är, som vi ser det, att de enskilda riksdagsmän, vilka nämns i ovancerade telegram kan arrangera något. Vi skall söka kontakta dem och återkomma i så fall.

Cabinet

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärende

Datum 80-12-29		Över
Avd P	Grupp 2	MÅL Eu ^I

Adress

Svensk.
LOS ANGELES

(Pol)

Text

Nr.291. ✓ Ert 271. Re Wallenberg-hearing.

Ingen erinran Du närvarar vid Wallenberg-hearingen som åhörare.

Cabinet

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsändt den 29/12	Klockan 16 ⁴⁰	Sign J.
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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Ärende:

Kopia till:

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Polch
Pol I
UHD

Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

SVENSK WASHINGTON

1980-01-06

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER BERG, POL I, FRAAN BERGQUIST ANG. WALLENBERG.

ERFOR IDAG ATT DEN NYVALDE KONGRESSLEDAMOTEN TOM LANTOS, VARS FRU AER DEN I SAMMANHANGET INTE OKAENDA ANETTE LANTOS, SOM EN AV SINA FOERSTA AATGAERDER AVSER ATT INTRODUCERA ETT LAGFOERSLAG I REPRESENTANTHUSET SOM SKULLE GOERA RAOUL WALLENBERG TILL AMERIKANSK HEDERSMEDBORGARE. DENNA AERA HAR VEDERFARITS NAAGOT HALVT DUSSIN UTLAENNINGAR SEDAN REPUBLIKEN GRUNDADES OCH AER ALLTSAA SAELLSYNT. CHURCHILL OCH LAFAYETTE AER TVAA NAMN I KRETSEN. DAA DET JU OCKSAA FINNS INTRESSETER I SENATEN FOER SAKEN, T.EX. NEW YORK-SENATORN DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN OCH CLAIBORNE PELL, KAN ETT FOERSLAG MYCKET Vael OEVERLEVA KOMMITTESTADIET. MEN DET AER KANSKE MERA OSAEKERT HUR DET GAAR I KONGRESSEN SOM HELHET.

WACHTMEISTER

Arkivexemplar
1981-01-08



Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
20			

Fru Kerstin Fågelhammar
Box 13

620 20 KLINTEHAMN

Bästa Fru Fågelhammar,

Ni har i ett brev till utrikesminister Ola Ullsten uttryckt Er oro angående Raoul Wallenbergs öde. Att mobilisera opinionen för att söka övertala de sovjetiska myndigheterna att bringa klarhet i denna fråga är av stort värde och ett viktigt komplement till den svenska regeringens ansträngningar.

Under 1979 gjorde Sverige två officiella uppvaktningar till Sovjetunionen angående Raoul Wallenberg. Under sitt besök i Moskva den 30 maj 1980 uppmanade utrikesminister Ullsten återigen de sovjetiska myndigheterna att bringa ljus över omständigheterna kring Raoul Wallenbergs försvinnande. Tyvärr har de sovjetiska myndigheterna endast upprepat de tidigare uppgifter de givit enligt vilka Raoul Wallenberg säges ha dött i fängelse år 1947. Detta uttalande står i motsats till övertygande vittnesmål om att Raoul Wallenberg fortfarande var i livet vid mycket senare tillfällen.

Vid Madrid-mötet för Konferensen om Säkerhet och Samarbete i Europa tog utrikesministern ånyo upp Wallenberg-fallet i sitt anförande den 13 november 1980.

Utrikesministern har bitt mig att försäkra Er att den svenska regeringen kommer att tillvarata varje möjlighet att klargöra omständigheterna kring Raoul Wallenbergs öde.

Med vänlig hälsning

Göran Berg
Departementsråd

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänt med



sv kurt



vtl kurt



luftpost



vanlig post

Avsänds datum

31/11/80

Sign

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Kopia till: Kabs Bitr Kabs Polch Pol 1 Berg UHD	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) 81-01-21 dr Berg/EH Pol I	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>2</td> <td>Ecc</td> </tr> </table>	P	2	Ecc
P	2	Ecc			

SVENSK BONN 1981-01-09

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER BERG, POL I, FRAAN WINGSTRAND RE WALLENBERG.

P R I M O . JAG TALADE 9 JANUARI MED CHEFEN FOER SUCHDIENST I MUENCHEN, SOM SADE ATT RYKTEN VISSERLIGEN OFTA KOMMIT TILL HANS OERON OM FOEREKOMSTEN AV S.K. ISOLERINGS-LAEGER ELLER ''SCHWEIGELAGER'' I SOVJET, BL.A. I NAERHETEN AV KAVAGANDA I SIBIRIEN. HAN HADE DOCK INGA SOM HELST KONKRETA INFORMATIONER OM ATT DET VERKLIGEN EXISTERADE SAADANA LAEGER. SUCHDIENSTS KONTAKTER MED PERSONER SOM AATERVAENDE FRAAN SOVJET VAR HUVUDSAKLIGEN BEGRAENSADE TILL MILITAERER, VARAV KNAPPAST NAAGRA TILLHOERT KATEGORIN ''PROMINENZ''. MIN SAGESMAN TRODDE ATT RYKTENA OM FOEREKOMSTEN AV SCHWEIGELAGER KANSKE FRAEMST VAR ETT UTTRYCK FOER OENSKETAENKANDE HOS PERSONER I FOERBUNDSREPUBLICEN OCH ANNORSTAEDES, SOM FORTFARANDE FORSKADE EFTER I SOVJET FOERSVUNNA ANHOERIGA.

S E C U N D O . JAG HAR AEVEN TALAT MED CHEFEN FOER SOVJET-REFERATET I AUSWAERTIGES AMT. DENNE, SOM SJAELV TJAENSTGJORT MAANGA AAR I SOVJET, HADE ENDAST LAEST I VAESTLIGA TIDNINGAR OM FOEREKOMSTEN AV DYLIKA LAEGER. NAAGRA KONKRETA INFORMATIONER DAEROM HADE MAN ICKE I AUSWAERTIGES AMT. HAN RAADDE OSS ATT KONTAKTA CIA I WASHINGTON.

BACKLUND

10590V UDSTH S
28249 SVENSK G

SVENSK LONDON 1981-01-09

CABINET STOCKHOLM

16. FOER BERG, POL I, FRAAN L-AA. NILSSON. BE WALLENBERG-
AERENDET.

P R I M O. DEN BRITTISKA WALLENBERG-KOMMITTEN HAR MEDDELAT
OSS ATT MAN DEN 13 JANUARI KOMMER ATT SOEKA OEVERLAEMNA
EN PETITION MED MER AEN 10.000 NAMNUNDERSKRIFTER TILL DEN
SOVJETISKA LONDON-AMBASSADEN.

PETITIONSTEXTEN HAR FOELJANDE LYDELSE:

CITAT
TELL US THE FULL TRUTH ABOUT THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG,
THE FIGHTING SWEDISH HUMANITARIAN. IT HAS NOT BEEN PROVED
THAT HE IS DEAD. WE BELIEVE THAT HE IS ALIVE. RELEASE HIM
IMMEDIATELY. 35 YEARS ARE ENOUGH.
SLUTCITAT

S E C U N D O. SOM FRAMGAAR AV I DET FOELJANDE AATERGIVNA
CIRKULAER FRAAN KOMMITTEN KOMMER EN NY UPPVAKTNING ATT GOERAS
VID SOVJET-AMBASSADEN HAER DEN 17 JANUARI.

CITAT
THANKS TO OUR SUPPORTERS' HARD WORK, THE UK PETITION TO
SOVIET PRESIDENT BREZHNEV NOW TOTALS ALMOST 10,000
SIGNATURES. IT SHALL BE DELIVERED TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY,
KENSINGTON PALACE GARDENS, BAYSWATER ROAD, LONDON W8,
AT NOON, ON TUESDAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1981.

AT 6.30 THE FOLLOWING SATURDAY, 17TH JANUARY, WE SHALL
AGAIN BE AT THE SOVIET EMBASSY TO OBSERVE THE 36TH ANNI-
VERSARY OF THE ARREST OF MR. WALLENBERG AND HIS DRIVER,
MR. VILMOS LANGFELDER. WE SHALL OBSERVE 36 MINUTES' SILENCE.
(ASSEMBLY 6.15, BAYSWATER ROAD, ENTRANCE TO KENSINGTON
PALACE GARDENS, W8.)
SLUTCITAT

LIND

SVENSK LONDON

Kad sekt

Pol ch

Pol I

NNNN

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P2 Eu^T

SVENSK WASHINGTON

KL 145

1981-01-09

(Pol)

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER BERG, POL I, OCH PIERRE, PRESSBYRAAN

RE: DOKUMENTAERPROGRAM OM RAOUL WALLENBERG

PUBLIC BROADCASTING SYSTEM (PBS) VISADE IGAAR KVAELL KL 22.00 JOHN BIERMANS DOKUMENTAERPROGRAM OM RAOUL WALLENBERG. DETTA GAVS OCKSAA GOD FOERHANDSREKLAM I WASHINGTON POST. PROGRAMMET FOELJDES AV ETT KORTARE INSLAG MED DISKUSSION MELLAN FILMENS SAMMANSTAELLARE OCH PARET TOM OCH ANETTE LANTOS. PAA EN FRAAGA AV PROGRAMLEDAREN OM INTE UPPGIFTERNA OM ATT RW VARIT I LIVET PAA SENARE AAR AATERGICK PAA ANDRAHANDSUPPGIFTER, HAEVDADE FRU LANTOS ATT SAA INTE VORE FALLET. HENNES MAN DEN NYVALDE KONGRESSLEDAMOTEN TOM LANTOS (D-CALIF), UNDERSTROEK ATT MAN INTE SKULLE GLOEMMA BORT GISSLAN SOM SUTTIT I OEVER 400 DAGAR I TEHERAN, MEN BORDE TAENKA PAA RW SOM SUTTIT OEVER 12.000 DAGAR I FAENGELSE OCH LAEGER I SOVJET. LANTOS FICK OCKSAA TILLFAELLE OMNAENNA SITT LAGFOERSLAG OM ATT GOERA RW TILL AMERIKANSK HEDERSMEDBORGARE SAMT GAV SVERIGE EN KAENGA FOER ATT VI AATMINS- TONE UNDER DE FOERSTA AAREN INTE GJORT TILLRAECKLIGT FOER ATT FAA HONOM FRI, EN KRITIK SOM HAN OCKSAA RIKTADE MOT USA.

BORGLUND

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET KR	Arende:
Kopia till: Kabs Bitr Kabs Polch Pol 1, Berg UHD	Atgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) 810112 dr Berg/EH Pol I Moskva, London, Washington, Bonn, Tel Aviv, Bern och Paris

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SVENSK MOSKVA 1981-01-12

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER GOERAN BERG POL 1
RE WALLENBERG

I DN DEN 7 STAAR EN ARTIKEL OM RAOUL WALLENBERG, DAER DET
UPPGES ATT NYA VITTNEN SETT HONOM PAA 70-TALET I SOVJETISKA
FAENGELSER. TACKSAM ORIENTERING.

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

ANKARA

1981-01-09 Nr 6

D 10

Handläggare: Lars Björke

Utrikesdepartementet

STRIKT FÖRTROLIG

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h

Wallenberg-frändel

Utrikesministeriet har muntligen meddelat att Nyasi Dedebaş nu hörts om Wallenberg. Förutom de uppgifter om honom som tidigare inrapporterats framkom att Dedebaş, tillfrågad om Wallenberg, till de turkiska myndigheterna gjort följande uttalande (i ministeriets muntliga översättning från turkiska till engelska):

"I can not exactly remember a person with this name. But I guess that it could be a person, who was addressed as "Doctor" and whom I know was a diplomat and was fluent in German, Czech and Russian. He was 60-65 years old. He was tall and had white complexion, wore spectacles and carried a walking stick. I remember his name as "Corbovey". I think his nationality was Ukrainian (Kiev) or Czech. We were in the Russian camp of Mordovia, which is camp No. 5110. I left the camp before him, in 1968."

Vidare ska Dedebaş ha uppgivit att "we were 17 people over there". Det har icke gått att få klarhet i om det i hela lägret fanns 17 personer eller om Dedebaş avsåg en avdelning eller andel av lägret. Dedebaş erinrade sig namnen på samtliga dessa personer. Ministeriet lämnade muntligen dessa uppgifter, dock med reservationen att namnen kunde ha förvrängts genom felstavningar o dyl. En lista över de 17 personerna närslutes.

I övrigt bekräftade ministeriet de uppgifter, som tidigare lämnats och som inrapporterats med ovan återopade meddelande.

Rune Nyström
Rune Nyström

Ka

Postadress
Boite Postale 3
Çankaya
Ankara
Turkiet

Gatuadress
Kâtip Çelebi
Sokakı No. 7

Telefon
27 35 44

Telegram
Svensk

Telex
42230

Personer i läger No. 5110 under Nyasi Dedebaş vistelse
där

Gerald Brooke (engelsman)
Kogan Idil (israel eller jude)
Petka Sonntag (tysk)
Walter Neuman (")
Robert Grilus (")
Inter Grigus (") (Günther?)
Nisbon Gerkort (") (Gerhardt?)
Petras Jonas Litov (okänd nationalitet)
Folker Safhäuser (tysk)
Yorog Belov (")
Martjak ? (polack) okänt om detta är för- eller efternamn
Anton Petrovski (tysk)
Margon Danieliski (polack)
Vassili Varabey (ukrainare)
Alex ? (U.S.-medborgare) efternamn okänt
? Gorbovey (ukrainare eller tjeck) förnamn okänt,
kallades "Dr"
Nyasi Dedebaş (turk)

Ärendes

Datum

1981-01-12

Dnr

Avd

Grupp

Mål

Adress

L-Å Nilsson Svensk London Bothén Svensk Tel Aviv
Bergquist Svensk Washington Svensk Bern
Fridman Svensk New York Svensk Paris
Wingstrand Svensk Bonn

Text

Dnr..... Från Berg, Pol I. Re Wallenberg.

Vi har idag till ambassaden i Moskva sänt följande information som svar på en fråga angående artikeln i DN den 7 januari vari det talas om vittnen i Wallenberg-frågan:

Cit. PRIMO. Inför Wallenberg-hearingen den 15-16 januari har medlemmar av Wallenbergkommittén i olika omgångar informerat journalister om Wallenberg-ärendet.

Uppgifterna i DN den 7 januari torde i princip vara samma uppgifter som lämnats till Ingmar Lindmarker redovisade i dennes artikel den 2 november i Svenska Dagbladet.

Såsom framgår av vårt PM 801103 (översänt som onummerad delgivning till ambassaden i Moskva) har Ingrid Gärde-Widemar förklarat att de nya informationer och nya vittnen varom talas i artikeln rör andrahandsinformationer. Kommittén har enligt Gärde-Widemar fått uppgifterna från personer i Sverige och utlandet vilka av säkerhetsskäl inte vill lämna ut sina namn och - i varje fall f.n. - inte vill bli förhörda av UD. Under hearingen skall de nya uppgifterna redovisas av exempelvis personer som Simon Wiesenthal.

Per Anger har senare till oss bekräftat att kommittén fått nya vittnesmål från personer vilka har anförvanter i Sovjet. De vill därför inte framträda offentligt eller ens inför UD.

Ifylles av telegrafexpeditören

Avsändt den

Klockan

Sign

SECUNDO. För den hearing som planerades till maj, men som uppsköts pga strejken, hade kommittén för avsikt att låta vittnen framträda. Inför hearingen den 15-16 januari har man valt en annan väg, nämligen att låta personer av Wiesenthals typ framträda och redogöra för olika vittnesmål de insamlat.

I torsdags meddelade oss emellertid Fru Gärde Widemar ett undantag härvidlag. Det gäller ett i Boulogne i Frankrike bosatt vittne, André Schimkevitsch, som kommittén fått tips om för ett par dagar sedan och med vilken man haft ett par telefonsamtal. S. har uppgivit för kommittén att han träffat Wallenberg i Ljunbljanka-fängelset.

Kommittén har avböjt vårt erbjudande att låta en representant för Parisambassaden vidta ett preliminärt förhör med S.

S:s vittnesmål kommer därför för första gången att framföras under den offentliga hearingen den 15:e.

Cabinet

Ärende

Datum

1981-01-12

Avd

Grupp

Mål

Adress

Svensk
MOSKVA

Text

Dnr.....
Wallenberg.

Från Berg, Pol I. Re

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SVENSK LONDON 1981-01-12

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER BERG, POL I. RE WALLENBERG-AERENDET. P 2 Ew
P R I M O. UNDER RUBRIKEN 'TRIAL' TO PROVE HERO IS ALIVE
INNEHOELL OBSERVER DEN 11 JANUARI FOELJANDE ARTIKEL FRAAN
CHRIS MOSEY I STOCKHOLM INFOER WALLENBERG-HEARINGEN DAER
DEN 15-16 JANUARI:

CITAT
A TWO-DAY 'TRIAL' IN STOCKHOLM THIS WEEK WILL ATTEMPT
TO PROVE BEYOND REASONABLE D O U B T THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG,
WHO SAVED THE LIVES OF AT LEAST 20,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS
DURING THE WAR, IS STILL ALIVE AND IMPRISONED IN THE SOVIET
UNION.

WALLENBERG WAS DETAINED BY THE RED ARMY WHEN IT MARCHED INTO
BUDAPEST IN 1945, ACCUSED OF SPYING, AND TAKEN TO MOSCOW.
THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES CLAIM HE DIED THERE IN 1947, BUT
THERE HAVE BEEN PERSISTENT REPORTS SINCE THAT HE IS STILL
ALIVE.

'THE RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARING' ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
HAS BEEN ARRANGED BY THE SWEDISH RAOUL WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION
AND THE INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE OF COPENHAGEN.

THE MOST INTERESTING WILL BE TESTIMONY BY FORMER INMATES
OF THE SOVIET PRISON SYSTEM WHO SAY THEY HAVE SEEN WALLENBERG
AND THAT HE IS DETAINED IN A SPECIAL CAMP FOR PRISONERS
OFFICIALLY DECLARED DEAD BY THE RUSSIANS.

INGRID GARDE WIDEMAR, CHAIRMAN OF THE WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION,
SAYS THAT IN THE PAST YEAR IT HAS SENT SEVERAL LETTERS ADDRESSED
TO WALLENBERG AT THREE SOVIET PRISONS. NONE HAS BEEN SENT BACK.
'WE TAKE THIS AS A FURTHER SIGN THAT WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE,'
SHE SAYS.
SLUTCITAT

SECUND O. DAILY TELEGRAPH, 1981-01-12, HAR FOELJANDE
ARTIKEL FRÅN NICHOLAS COMFORT I STOCKHOLM:

CITAT

NEW EVIDENCE SUPPORTING THE VIEW THAT THE MISSING SWEDISH
DIPLOMAT, RAUL WALLENBERG, MAY STILL BE ALIVE IN RUSSIA AFTER
36 YEARS OF CAPTIVITY WILL BE DISCLOSED AT AN INTERNATIONAL
HEARING ON THE CASE TO BE HELD IN STOCKHOLM THIS WEEK.

THE HEARING, SCHEDULED FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, HAS BEEN
SURE ON THE RUSSIANS TO PRODUCE HIM OR SUBSTANTIATE THEIR
CLAIM THAT HE DIED IN THE LUBLJANKA PRISON IN MOSCOW IN 1947.

IT WILL ALSO EXAMINE CRITICALLY PERSISTENT REPORTS THAT
WALLENBERG HAS BEEN ASSEEN ALIVE IN A NUMBER OF SOVIET
INSTITUTIONS SINCE THAT DATE AND AS RECENTLY AS 1975,
WHEN THE DISSIDENT JAN KAPLAN SPOKE TO A MAN BELIEVED TO
BE HIM.

THE NEW EVIDENCE, WHICH CAME TO LIGHT ONLY A FEW DAYS AGO, IS
SEEN BY THE RAUL WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION WHICH HAS ORGANISED THE
HEARING AS CONSIDERABLY STRENGTHENING ITS CASE.

"WE HAVE ONLY HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO ASSESS IT BY PHONE
AND IT WILL HAVE TO BE CHECKED AT THE HEARING", SAYS MRS.
INGRID WIDEMAR, THE SWEDISH SUPREME COURT JUDGE WHO WILL
CHAIR THE PANEL. "BUT WE ARE QUITE SURE THAT IT IS RIGHT."
WHILE THE ASSOCIATION WILL SAY NO MORE ABOUT THE EVIDENCE
UNTIL THE HEARING GETS UNDER WAY, IT IS APPARENTLY QUITE
SEPARATE FROM REPORTS IN THE LAST COUPLE OF YEARS WHICH CAME
BY WAY OF RUSSIA AND ISRAEL.

WALLENBERG, A MERCHANT BANKER SENT BY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT
TO BUDAPEST TO RESCUE JEWS FROM ADOLF EICHMANN'S EXTERMI-
NATION CAMPAIGN AND WHO IS PERSONALLY CREDITED WITH SAVING
MORE THAN 20,000 LIVES, WAS ARRESTED BY THE RUSSIANS AFTER
THEY TOOK THE CITY ON JANUARY 17, 1945.

PROLONGED DIPLOMATIC PRESSURE BY THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAS SO
FAR PRODUCED A STATEMENT IN 1957 THAT HE WAS DEAD, AND WITH
HIS FAMILY ASSISTING IN ITS BELIEF THAT WALLENBERG, WHO WOULD
BE NEARING 70, MAY BE ALIVE AN INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN HAS DEVELOPED.

HIS HALF-SISTER, MRS. NINA LAGERGREN, DESCRIBES AS A "MIRACLE"
THE CONTINUING EMERGENCE OF EVIDENCE AND WELCOMES HELP FROM
POLITICAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IF IT
WILL RESOLVE THE QUESTION.

SID. 3.

THE BROAD DEGREE OF INTEREST IN THE CASE IS REFLECTED
IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE PANEL WHICH WILL SHORTLY ASSEMBLE
IN STOCKHOLM.

IT RANGES FROM PROF. GUY VON DARDEL, HIS HALF-BROTHER, TO
MRS. ANNETTE LANTOS, WIFE OF AN AMERICAN CONGRESSMAN
RESCUED AS A CHILD BY WALLENBERG, MRS. SIMON WIESENTHAL,
THE TRACER OF WAR CRIMINALS, AND DR. GIDEON HAUSNER,
PROSECUTOR IN THE EICHMANN TRIAL.

THE ORGANISERS HOPE THAT BRITAIN WILL BE REPRESENTED BY
MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, MP, WHO HAS TAKEN A CLOSE INTEREST
IN THE CASE, MR. GREVILLE JANNER, QC, WHO HAS CAMPAIGNED
ON HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES AT WESTMINSTER AND MAURICE SAMUELSON,
A JOURNALIST AND SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH RAOUL WALLENBERG
WORKING GROUP.
SLUTCITAT

LIND

SVENSK LONDON

1981-01-13

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press

CABINET STOCKHOLM

B R A A D S K A N D E

FOER BERG, POL I, OCH PRESS. RE WALLENBERG-AERENDET.

DEN SOVJETISKA LONDON-AMBASSADEN VAEGRADE PAA TISDAGEN ATT
MOTTAGA EN PETITION FRAAN DEN BRITTISKA WALLENBERG-KOMMITTEN.
DAEREMOT ACCEPTERADE AMBASSADEN ETT BREV TILL BRESJNEV.
REUTER DISTRIBUTUERAR FOELJANDE NOTIS:
CITAT

RUSSIANS REJECT WALLENBERG PETITION.
DIPLOMATS AT THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN LONDON TODAY TURNED AWAY
A DELEGATION, INCLUDING TWO MP:S, CAMPAIGNING FOR NEWS OF
MISSING SWEDISH WAR HERO, RAOUL WALLENBERG.

MR. WALLENBERG, WHO IS CREDITED WITH SAVING 100,000 JEWS
FROM NAZI DEATH CAMPS, WAS ARRESTED BY SOVIET TROOPS WHEN
THEY LIBERATED HUNGARY. HIS FATE HAS REMAINED A MYSTERY.

LEADERS OF THE DELEGATION SAID THEY HAD ARRANGED TO PRESENT
A PROTEST PETITION TO THE AMBASSADOR, BUT THE RUSSIANS
REFUSED, SAYING THE AMBASSADOR NEVER ACCEPTED PETITIONS.

"IT WAS DISCOURTEOUS AND DISGRACEFUL", AID LABOUR MP GREVILLE
JANNER, CHAIRMAN OF THE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE AND PRESIDENT
OF THE BOARD OF DEPUTIES OF BRITISH JEWS.

ALSO IN THE DELEGATION WAS MR. PETER THOMAS, MP, A FORMER
CONSERVATIVE MINISTER AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE DELEGATION DID DELIVER A LETTER ADDRESSED TO SOVIET
PREMIER LEONID BREZHNEV, CALLING FOR AN INQUIRY INTO MR.
WALLENBERG'S FATE.

THE RUSSIANS HAVE SAID MR. WALLENBERG, A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT,
DIED IN JAIL IN 1947 AFTER BEING MISTAKENLY HELD AS A
SUSPECTED SPY DURING THE STALIN REGIME.

"I BELIEVE THE RUSSIANS ARE PROBABLY LYING", SAID MR.
JANNER.
SLUTCITAT

LIND

Press
Info

UDSTH S
STOCKHOLM MTL

Pressbyrå/Höjer/cw
1981-01-14
Tel. 8

SVENSK MONTREAL 1981-01-13

CABINET STOCKHOLM

2. FOER PRESS OCH INFORMATIONSENHETEN P 2.

MED ANLEDNING AV EN FOERFRAAGAN HEMSTAEELLES UPPGIFT OM NAAGON
SARSKILD 'HEARING' SKULLE AEGA RUM I WALLEBERG FRAAGAN I
STOCKHOLM I EN NAERA FRAMTID.

WINBERG

P 2 EU
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SVERIGES AMBASSAD
LONDON

1981-01-09

Departementsrådet Berg

Utrikesdepartementet

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INKOM UD		
1981-01-13		
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Ytterligare brittisk publicitet i Wallenberg-ärendet
(3 bil.) ✓

Broder,

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Närslutet återfinner Du tre artiklar i Wallenberg-
ärendet inför den hearing som hålls i Stockholm den
15-16 januari.

Lars-Åke Nilsson
La ✓

Lars-Åke Nilsson

cp.

BU... 2 hbr... 128-61-C7

MPs to attend Raoul Wallenberg hearing

From ROLAND LOEFLE
Stockholm

Many important figures are due to attend the Raoul Wallenberg hearing in Stockholm next Thursday and Friday.

The hearing coincides with the thirty-sixth anniversary of the arrest in Budapest of Mr Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, by the Soviet authorities in 1945, after he had saved many thousands of Hungarian Jews in the closing stages of the Second World War.

The Soviet authorities claim that Mr Wallenberg died in prison, but many witnesses recall seeing Mr Wallenberg alive in the Soviet Union.

"The aim of the hearing is to show the concern for Raoul Wallenberg's fate and the strong efforts that have been made to get the Soviet Union to release him," Justice Ingrid Gardewidmar, the chairman of the Swedish Raoul Wallenberg Association, said.

"We will also review his outstanding mission in Budapest and the evidence that he is still alive in the Soviet Union after 35 years," she added.

The participants in the hearing will include Professor Elie Wiesel, the chairman of the National Holocaust Committee, the United States; Mrs Moynihan, the secretary of the US Senate Wallenberg committee; Mr Gideon Hausner, the Independent Liberal Knesset Member who prosecuted Eichmann in Israel; Professor Andre Lwoff, the French Nobel Prize-winner; and Mr Simon Wiesenthal, the head of the Jewish Documentation Centre in Vienna.

Mrs Moynihan is the wife of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a former US representative at the United Nations.

The British representatives will include Mr Greville Janner, QC, MP, the president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews; Mr Winston Spencer Churchill, MP, and Mr Maurice Samuelson, the secretary of the British Committee for the Release of Raoul Wallenberg.

A "Jewish Chronicle" reporter writes: Mr Janner will join a delegation to the Soviet Embassy in London on Tuesday to present a petition with 10,000 names calling for Mr Wallenberg's release. This will be followed by a torchlight vigil which has been arranged to take place on January 17.

Vienna. Restoration work on the synagogue in the town of St Pölten has been begun by the Provincial Government of Lower Austria. Built in 1913 and regarded as the most important Jewish cultural monument in the province, the St Pölten Synagogue has been abandoned since Crystal Night, in November, 1938, when many synagogues, Jewish homes, shops and other property were destroyed and others badly damaged by the Nazis. St Pölten no longer has a Jewish community.

Bill 3 hbr. 1229
M. L. Cohen
1987-01-09

The unforgettable hero

BY MAURICE SAMUELSON

ceaseless struggle against disease. The statue's fate painfully symbolises that of the man it commemorates. Like the statue, Wallenberg did not succumb in Budapest. He was captured secretly by the Russians, who were convinced that his mission of mercy was a cover for intelligence activities on behalf of the West.

Like the statue, Wallenberg was stripped of his identity. The Russians for years denied all knowledge of him. And although Moscow now says he died in a Soviet prison in 1947, the Swedish Government and his family think there is a chance that, at the age of 68, he is still in a Soviet prison.

And like the statue, Wallenberg was — until quite recently — largely forgotten in the West, not least by the Jewish people in Israel and the diaspora. Even the Swedish Government in the mid 1960s began to weary of badgering the Soviet Union about evidence that Wallenberg had been seen long after his alleged death in the Lubianska prison in 1947. When a Swedish ambassador was posted to Moscow in the early 1970s he had not even familiarised himself with the huge Wallenberg file in the foreign ministry at Stockholm.

Several books about Wallenberg had been written in Swedish, and there was also one in French and German. But it is only recently that authors outside Sweden (including this correspondent) have started to research the case.

Until recently, the only street named after Wallenberg in Israel was a dingy back alley in Jerusalem. Wallenberg was not even mentioned in a recent book made by Israel's Jewish Agency for the Diaspora, the US-based Jewish Council for Public Affairs, which is the Hebrew equivalent of the Jewish Council for Public Affairs.

There are many reasons for this. In 1948, a crowd of Jews began gathering in St Stephen's Park in the centre of Budapest. It was to be an occasion of sorrow and gratitude. Less than four years previously, the park had been an assembly point for Jews being deported to the death camps. For some, it had also been the site of their deliverance by young Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish businessman turned diplomat in charge of his embassy's efforts to save the Jews.

Wallenberg himself had mysteriously disappeared during the Russian siege of Budapest and there were rumours that, like thousands of others, he had either been murdered by fascists or died in the crossfire.

The purpose of the gathering on that spring morning was to unveil a statue commemorating Wallenberg's legendary efforts which had ensured the survival of thousands of people.

The statue, by Pal Patay, an eminent Hungarian sculptor, depicted a man struggling with a snake. An inscription on its base referred to Wallenberg's exploits from his arrival in Budapest in July, 1944, to his departure, accompanied by Russian soldiers, on January 17, 1945.

During the ceremony, the committee which had collected the money for the statue was to have handed it over to the mayor of Budapest, in the presence of Swedish and other diplomats. But the ceremony did not take place. To the dismay of the expectant wartime survivors, the place where the statue had been erected was now empty.

Witnesses later reported that on the previous night it had been pulled down by Russian soldiers and dragged away with horses and ropes. But the statue was too valuable to destroy. Today, it stands on a lawn outside the Biogal pharmaceutical works in Debrecen, 120 miles east of Budapest. The original plinth, with its homage to Wallenberg, has disappeared, and the local factory workers' emblem has been replaced by

amazing lack of interest about the fate of a man who has been termed "the outstanding unsung hero of the Second World War".

Suffice it to say, however, that the conscience of humanity is at last bestirring itself over this tragic and astounding case, spurred on by new sightings of Wallenberg, to which Moscow gives no satisfactory answer.

Seven countries, led by his native Sweden, have so far raised the case of Raoul Wallenberg at the Madrid review conference on the Helsinki Agreement. They are Britain, the US, Switzerland, Holland, Ireland and Luxembourg. Sweden has also made three high-level inquiries with Russia in the past two years.

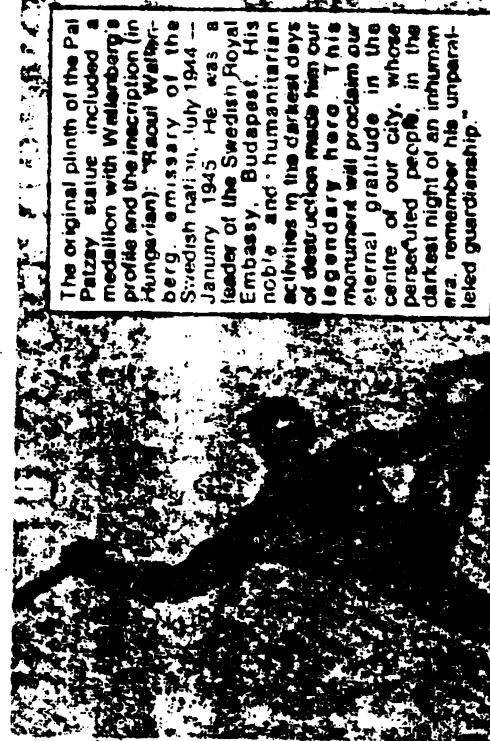
In Britain, the case has been taken up by Lord Finner Brockway and by MPs led by Mr Winston S. Churchill and Mr Greville Janner. The BBC has produced two outstanding documentaries — one on radio and another on television.

In the US, both Houses of Congress, recalling that Wallenberg's Budapest rescue mission had been undertaken at the request of the late President Roosevelt, called for strong representations by the Carter administration. Mr Tom Lantos, a newly elected Congressman, himself saved by Wallenberg in Budapest, is planning to propose that Wallenberg be accorded honorary American citizenship both as an honour and in order to strengthen the pressure on the Soviet Union to "come clean" on Wallenberg's plight.

In Israel, Prime Minister Begin has publicly associated himself with Wallenberg's family in their thousand endeavours to arouse public support.

In the summer, Mayor Teddy Kollek inspired a Wallenberg Day in that city, and a Wallenberg Day in that city.

More actions are on the agenda.



The original plinth of the Pal Patay statue included a medallion with Wallenberg's profile and the inscription (in Hungarian): "Raoul Wallenberg, emissary of the Swedish nation, July 1944 — January 1945. He was a leader of the Swedish Royal Embassy, Budapest. His noble and humanitarian activities in the darkest days of destruction made him our legendary hero. This monument will proclaim our eternal gratitude in the centre of our city, whose darkest night of an inhuman era, remember his unparalleled guardianship."



release if he is still alive.

But they are also paying belated tribute to an outstanding "Righteous Gentile" so that his name will be known to all Jewish generations, and not be swept off like the bronze words from that forgotten statue at Debrecen.

Maurice Samuelson, who is writing a book about the Wallenberg affair, is a staff writer for the "Financial Times" and has been a frequent contributor to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

Later this month, an international review of the Wallenberg case is being held in public in Stockholm. Among those taking part will be Greville Janner, QC, MP, president of the Board of Deputies, war crimes investigator, Sir John Winstanley, Eichmann trial prosecutor Gideon Hausner, and the author Elie Wiesel.

In Sweden, a petition will be presented to the Riksdag, the Swedish Parliament, asking the truth about Wallenberg's imprisonment and his

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FRAAN PRESSBYRAAN. RE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET HADE I DAG FOELJANDE ARTIKEL UNDER RUBRIKEN
"RAOUL WALLENBERG LEVDE PAA 1950-TALET - VITTNET FOERHOERT TILL
DOEDS":

RAOUL WALLENBERG LEVDE UNDER 50-TALET. DET FRAMGAAR AV HEMLIGA
FOERHOERSPROTOKOLL, UTSMUGGLADE UR SOVJETUNIONEN OCH PAA
TISDAGSKVAELLEN REDOVISADE I TV 1:S AKTUELLT.

VITTNET GENERALEN GENNADIJ NIKOLAJEVITJ KUPRIANOV, AVLED DOCK
UNDER ETT FEM DAGAR LAANGT FOERHOER MED KGB SOMMAREN 1979.
DET VAR ANDRA GAANGEN HAN KALLADES TILL FOERHOER MED ANLEDNING
AV SITT SAMROERE MED RAOUL WALLENBERG.

KUPRIANOV VAEGRADE ATT GAA MED PAA KGB:S KRAV ATT FOERNEKA
ALL KAENNEDOM OM SVENSKEN. I DE UTSMUGGLADE PROTOKOLLEN,
SOM AER KUPRIANOV'S ANTECKNINGAR FRAAN FOERSTA FOERHOERET,
BEFARAR HAN ATT HAN INTE KOMMER ATT OEVERLEVA YTTERLIGARE
FOERHOER.

GENERAL KUPRIANOV SATT AATTA AAR I FAENGELSE OCH DELADE FLERA
GAANGER CELL MED RAOUL WALLENBERG. ENLIGT PROTIKOLLET SKALL HAN
VID FYRA TILLFAELLEN MELLAN 1948 OCH 1956 HA KOMMIT I DIREKT-
KONTAKT MED SVENSKEN, SOM DOCK ENLIGT MOSKVA AVLED I LUBLJANA-
FAENGELSET 1947.

NYNDIGHETERNA GJORDES OPPMAERKSAMMA PAA KUPRIANOV GENOM EN
ARTIKEL I EN RYSK IMMIGRANTTIDNING I USA 1979. ARTIKELN VAR
SIGNERAD ABRAHAM KALINSKI, SOM ENLIGT SVENSKA UD AER ETT AV
DE VIKTIGASTE VITTNENA I FALLET WALLENBERG. KALINSKI FRAMFOERDE
DAER FOER FOERSTA GAANGEN UPPGIFTER OM ATT KUPRIANOV VARIT
MEDFAANGE TILL WALLENBERG.
KGB REAGERADE MOT ATT KUPRIANOV FOERKNIPPADES MED SVENSKEN
OCH KALLADE TILL FOERHOER I BOERJAN AV 1979.

I MAJ 1979 FRAMTRAEDER KALINSKI, DENNA GAANG I EN INTERVJU I
SVD. HAN SADE DAA ATT KUPRIANOV'S STAELLNING I SOVJET VAR
SAADAN, ATT HAN INTE BEHOEVDE FRUKTA DE REPRESSALIER SOM
DRABBAT ANDRA WALLENBERGVITTNEN I LANDET.

MEN KUPRIANOV KALLADES DAA AATER TILL FOERHOER OCH UPPMANADES
ENLIGT V-AKTUELLT I GAAR ATT PAA NYTT FOERNEKA ALL KAENNEDOM
OM SVENSKEN. EFTER FEM DAGAR HOS DEN RYSKA SAEKERHETSTJAEENSTEN
AVLED KUPRIANOV. UNDER AENKANS BESOEK PAA BAARHUSET SKALL KGB
HA GJORT HUSRANNSAKAN I DEN AVLIDNES HEM.

ALLA PAPPER BESLAGTOGS, UTOM DET FOERHOERSPROTOKOLL SOM NU
SMUGGLATS UT UR SOVJET OCH TROLIGEN AEVEN REDOVISAS I DEN
WALLENBERG-HEARING SOM INLEDS PAA TORS DAG I STOCKHOLM.

CABINET

CABINET STOCKHOLM KL 10.20

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärende

TV-intervjuer om
Raoul Wallenberg

Datum

14.1.1981

Dnr

27,25

Avd

Grupp

Mål

P 2

Eu^I

Adress

Svensk WASHINGTON 27 ✓
NEW YORK 25 ✓

Text

N

För information.

Dan Rather från CBS är just nu i Stockholm för inspelning av program om Raoul Wallenberg att sändas i programmet "Sixty minutes". Rather har intervjuat bl.a. Raoul Wallenbergs halvsyster Nina Lagergren, Per Anger och kabinettssekreteraren. Han har sagt att programmet torde komma att sändas i slutet av februari.

Cabinet

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsändt den

Klockan

Sign

14/1

19.00

31/1

CABINET STOCKHOLM 1981-01-14

*SVENSK MOSKVA 16 ✓
*SVENSK WASHINGTON 22 ✓

14/1
13.15

P2 En

FRAAN PRESSBYRAAN. RE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

PR

SVENSKA DAGBLADET HADE I DAG FOELJANDE ARTIKEL UNDER RUBRIKEN
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WALLENBERG-HEARING SOM INLEDS PAA TORS DAG I STOCKHOLM.

CABINET

CABINET STOCKHOLM KL 10.20

V

CABINET STOCKHOLM 1981-01-14

SVENSK MONTREAL

FRAAN PRESSBYRAAN.

8/10/14
Ru
P2 EU^I
(P) (R)
RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARING ANORDNAS AV RAOUL WALLENBERG FOERENINGEN
PAA GRAND HOTEL, STOCKHOLM 15-17 JANUARI 1981.

CABINET

CABINET STOCKHOLM KL 14.40

WILMHARDT/CW
PRESS

SVENSK LONDON

1931-01-15

CABINET STOCKHOLM

35
25. FOER BERG, POL 1, OCH PRESS. RE WALLENBERG-AERENDET.

P R I M O. I TV-PROGRAMMET NEWSNIGHT, SOM SAENDS PAA BBC-2
MED BOERJAN 22.45 OCH SOM HAR MAGASINSKARAKTAER, FOEREKOM
PAA ONSDAGSKVAELLEN ETT TIOMINUTERS INSLAG OM RAOUL WALLEN-
BERG. DETTA INSLAG INLEDDES MED EN PRESENTATION AV WALLEN-
BERG-AERENDET MED HOPKLIPPTA BITAR UR BBC:S WALLENBERG-FILM
FRAAN VAAREN 1930. DAEREFTER FOELJDE EN FEMMINUTERS INTERVJU
MED NINA LAGERGREN I STOCKHOLM, SOM UTFRAAGADES AV PRO-
GRAMLEDAREN I LONDON. FRAAGORNA GAELLDE DELS DE NYA VITTNES-
UPPGIFTERNA (FRAEMST KUPRIANOV) SAMT DELS UPPLAEGG-
NINGEN AV DEN FOERESTAAENDE HEARINGEN.

S E C U N D O. SAVAEL DAILY TELEGRAPH SOM GUARDIAN INNE-
HAALLER DEN 15 JANAUARI BAKGRUNDSARTIKLAR FRAAN STOCKHOLM OM
WALLENBERG-HEARINGEN. NAEMNDA ARTIKLAR INSAENDS SEPARAT.

LIND

SVENSK LONDON KL. 11.30

V.G. NOTERA DETTA TELEGRAM SKALL AASAETNAS NR 35.

CABINET STOCKHOLM 1981-01-15

810115

P2 EU

PR

XSVENSK OSLO ✓
XSVENSK KOEPENHAMN ✓
XSVENSK HELSINGFORS ✓
XSWEDELEG NEW YORK ✓

FRAAN PRESSBYRAAN RE WALLENBERG-HEARINGEN.

UTRIKESMINISTER OLA ULLSTEN HAR IDAG OEVERLAEMNAT FOELJANDE
UTTALANDE TILL "THE WALLENBERG HEARING":

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WALLENBERG'S CASE WITH THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER. THE UNHELPFUL
SOVIET ATTITUDE IS ALL THE MORE UNACCEPTABLE, WHEN WE CONSIDER
THE HUMANITARIAN MISSION WHICH RAOUL WALLENBERG PERFORMED SO
SPLENDIDLY IN SAVING THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF
HUMAN BEINGS FROM NAZI CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

I NEED NOT TELL YOU THAT THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT WILL EXAMINE
ALL NEW RELEVANT INFORMATION THAT EMERGES DURING YOUR HEARING.

OLA ULLSTEN"

CABINET STOCKHOLM 1981-01-15

Avgående telegram

EXP. 8/0115	Dar	Ans Grupp M&I P 2 E4
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XSVENSK MOSKVA ✓
XSVENSK WASHINGTON ✓
XSVENSK LONDON ✓
XSVENSK PARIS ✓
XSVENSK BONN ✓
XSVENSK TEL AVIV ✓

PR

FRAAN PRESSBYRAAN. RE WALLENBERG.

TT GAV UNDER ONSDAGEN UT FOELJANDE INTERVJU SOM OCKSAA
AATERVES I DAGENS SVENSKA DAGBLADET:

"RAOUL WALLENBERGS OEDE UTNYTTJAS POLITISKT PAA ETT OSNYGGT
SAETT. DET FINNS INGA VETENSKAPLIGA BEVIS FOER ATT RAOUL
WALLENBERG SKULLE LEVA I DAG. DET TROLIGASTE AER ATT HAN DOG
REDAN 1947. TROTS DETTA HAALLER SVERIGE OFFICIELLT FAST
VID ATT WALLENBERG KAN VARA VID LIV. INTRESSET AV ATT
BLAASA LIV I LEGENDEN OM WALLENBERG VAEXLAR MED DEN POLITISKA
TEMPERATUREN MELLAN VAEST OCH OEST. WALLENBERG HAR BLIVIT ETT
HELGON SOM DET AER SVAART ATT OMVAERDERA HISTORISKT PAA
ETT REALISTISKT SAETT.

-DET HAEVDAS I EN TT-INTERVJU MED PROFESSOR BERNT SCHILLER
OCH DOCENT HANS VILLIUS MED ANLEDNING AV EN INTERNATIONELL
UTFRAAGNING DENNA VECKA I STOCKHOLM. UTFRAAGNINGEN HAR DET
UTTALADE SYFTET ATT LAEGGA FRAM BEVIS FOER ATT RAOUL
WALLENBERG FORTFARANDE LEVER I SOVJETISK FAANGENSKAP. BERNT
SCHILLER OCH HANS VILLIUS AER FACKHISTORIKE OCH BLAND DE FAA
SOM VETENSKAPLIGT STUDERAT VAD SOM SANNOLIKAST HAENT WALLENBERG.
DE ANSER DET TROLIGT ATT HAN AVLED I LUBLJANKAFAENGELSET
NATTEN MOT 17 JULI 1947. DET HAR SOVJET HAEVDAT SEDAN 1957.
REDAN 1966 GAV ELSA OCH HANS VILLIUS UT EN BOK, FALLET WALLENBERG.
DEN GRANSKAS KAELLKRITISKT VITTNESMAAL OM ATT WALLENBERG LEVT
EFTER 1947. VITTNESMAALEN HOELL INTE FOER GRANSKNINGEN.

VARFOER GREPS OEVERHUVUDTAGET WALLENBERG? SCHILLER ANSER ATT
SOVJET SANNOLIKT MISSTAENKTE WALLENBERG FOER ATT VARA AGENT
FOER USA.

MAKARNA VILLIUS BOK TOGS EMOT MED BLANDADE KAENSLOR. DAAVARANDE
RIKSPOLISCHEFEN CARL PERSSON FOERSOEKTE STOPPA EN INTERVJU
I TV MED PARET VILLIUS. PERSSON HAEVDADE ATT HAN HADE SAEKRA
BEVIS FOER ATT WALLENBERG LEVDE. MEN DAAVARANDE CHEFEN FOER
SVERIGES RADIO OLOF RYDBECK STOPPADE INTE PROGRAMMET.

- VI HAR ENDAST SPORADISKT FOELJT AFFAEREN WALLENBERG SEDAN
VI SKREV BOKEN 1966. MEN INGA NYA VITTNESMAAL ELLER ANDRA
FAKTA TVINGAR OSS ATT AENDRA UPPFATTNINGEN ATT WALLENBERG MED STOR
SANNOLIKHET DOG 1947, SAEGER HANS VILLIUS.

- MIN FRU OCH JAG TRAEFFADE I FJOL DET NYA VITTNET ABRAHAM
KALINSKI SOM BETRAKTAS SOM DET INTRESSANTASTE UNDER SENARE AAR.
INGET VAESENTLIGT NYTT KOM FRAM UNDER SAMTALET MED KALINSKI.

- VITTNEN SOM SETT WALLENBERG FRAM TILL 1947 AER TROVAERDIGA. MEN JU LAENGRE TIDEN GAATT DESTO VAGARE BLIR VITTNESMAALEN.
- VITTNESMAALEN AER FATTIGA PAA DETALJER. UPPGIFTERNA AER OFTA MOTSTRIDIGA. IBLAND UPPGES WALLENBERG VARA FRISK, IBLAND DOEDSSJUK. WALLENBERG HAR UPPGIVITS VARA PAA OLIKA SJUKHUS ELLER FAENGELSER OEVER PRAKTISKT TAGET HELA DEN SOVJETISKA KONTINENTEN.
- ATT SVERIGE INTE OFFICIELLT ACCEPTERAR ATT WALLENBERG RIMLIGTVIS MAASTE VARA DOED BEROR NOG PAA ATT HAN AER SVERIGES ENDA RIKTIGA "KRIGSHJAELE". HAN HAR BLIVIT EN MESSIAS-GESTALT I ETT LAND SOM INTE VAR MED I KRIGET. ATT STOERTA EN SAADAN MYT AER MYCKET SVAART. SCHILLERS TEORI AER ATT WALLENBERG GREPS SEDAN SOVJETS SAEKERHETSPOLIS ANSETT DET KOMPROMETTERANDE ATT WALLENBERG I SITT ARBETE MED ATT RAEDDA UTROTNINGSHOTADE JUDAR I UNGERN TVINGADES FOERHANDLA MED NAZISTKORYFEER.
- UD BORDE REDAN 1945 ANALYSERAT WALLENBERGS GRIPANDE FOER ATT FOERSTAA ALLVARET I HANS SITUATION. MEN DAA VAAGADE INTE REGERINGEN EN INGRIPA SAERSKILT KRAFTFULLT UTAN LAET TIDEN GAA TILLS WALLENBERG FOERMODLIGEN HANN ATT DOE 1947, SAEGER SCHILLER.
- WALLENBERGS FOERSVINNANDE BLEV ETT VAPEN I DET KALLA KRIGET. UNDER VISSA TIDER HAR INTRESSET FOER WAALLENBERG SVALNAT. MEN DAA SPAENNINGEN AATER STIGIT MELLAN OEST OCH VAEST HAR WALLENBERGAFFAEREN AATER DYKT UPP, SAEGER SCHILLER.
- DET NYVAKNADE INTRESSET FOER WALLENBERG UNDER DE SENASTE AAREN SAMMANFALLER VAEL MED CARTERS POLITIK FOER DE MAENSKLIGA RAETTIGHETERNA. WALLENBERG ANVAENDS NU FOER ATT HJAELOPPA OPPOSITIONELLA I SOVJET OCH JUDAR SOM VILL UTVANDRA FRAAN SOVJET.
- WALLENBERG HAR BLIVIT EN HELGONLEGEND. HAN KAEMPADE MOT DET ONDA, NAZISM OCH KOMMUNISM, OCH REPRESENTERAR DET GODA.
- JAG TYCKER ATT DET AER OSNYGGT ATT WALLENBERGS PERSONLIGA TRAGISKA OEDE UTNYTTJAS AV PERSONER FOER POLITISKA SYFTEN, SAEGER SCHILLER.
- SKALL MAN ANGRIPA SOVJET, VILKET AER VAEL MOTIVERAT MED HAENSYN TILL BEHANDLINGEN AV MINORITETER OCH OLIKTAENKANDE I SOVJET, SKALL MAN INTE GOERA DET MED HJAELOPP AV MYTBILDNING. DET FINNS TILLRAECKLIGT MAANGA DAGSAKTUELLA VITTNESMAAL OM FOERTRYCK I SOVJET UTAN ATT MAN BEHOEVER GRAEVA I WALLENBERGS TRAGISKA OEDE, SAEGER SCHILLER TILL TT."

SVD SKRIVER OCKSAA:

”SOVJET LJUGER

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTETS OCH DEN SVENSKA REGERINGENS ATTITYD TILL FALLET WALLENBERG AER ATT SOVJETUNIONEN LJUGER NAER DET SEDAN 1957 HAEVDATS ATT WALLENBERG DOG 1947.

- VI HAR SAA MAANGA VITTNEN SOM LAEMNAT SPAAR EFTER WALLENBERG ATT VI INTE KAN UTESLUTA ATT WALLENBERG AER I LIVET I DAG. AEVEN OM VILLIUS TEORI AER TROVAERDIG KAN VI INTE BORTSE FRAAN ALLA VITTNEN SOM PAASTAR MOTSATSEN, SAEGER DEPARTEMENTSRAADET GOERAN BERG, UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET, TILL TT.

REGERINGEN HAR TIDIGARE SLAEPPT DE FLESTA HEMLIGA PAPPER FRAAN UD:S WALLENBERGDOSSIER FRAM TILL 1949.” (SVD 15/1-81)

PAA LEDARPLATS SKRIVER SVD FOELJANDE (15/1-81):

”RAOUL WALLENBERGS OEDE KAN ALDRIG UPPHOERA ATT DJUPT INTRESSERA SVENSKA FOLKET FOERRAEN FULL KLARHET HAR NAATTS OM VAD SOM HAR HAENT SEDAN HAN OMHAENDERTOGS AV SOVJETISKA TRUPPER I BUDAPEST 1945.

FRAAN SVENSK SIDA BOER VI DAERFOER MED INTRESSE NOTERA DET OEKADE INTERNATIONELLA INTRESSET FOER WALLENBERG, VILKET AEVEN TAGIT SIG UTTRYCK I DEN OFFENTLIGA ”HEARING” SOM I DAG INLEDS I STOCKHOLM.

I EN TT-INTERVJU LAATER EMELLERTID PROFESSOR BERNT SCHILLER OCH DOCENT HANS VILLIUS FOERSTAA, ATT WALLENBERGS OEDE UTNYTTJAS PAA ETT POLITISKT OSNYGGT SAETT. DET AER EN INSTAELLNING SOM OMOEJLIGEN KAN ACCEPTERAS, ALLRA MINST SOM VILLIUS GENOM SITT TIDIGARE AGERANDE PAA SITT SAETT AER PART I MAALET.

VILLIUS ANSER ATT WALLENBERG AER DOED. DET AER DAERFOER TILLFREDSSTAELLANDE ATT DET I ETT UTTALANDE FRAAN UD PAA ONSDAGEN HETER ATT ”VI HAR SAA MAANGA VITTNEN SOM LAEMNAT SPAAR EFTER WALLENBERG ATT VI INTE KAN UTESLUTA ATT HAN AER I LIVET I DAG”.

VAD SCHILLER BETRAEFFAR SAEGER HAN BL A TILL TT ATT ”WALLENBERG HAR BLIVIT EN HELGONLEGEND. HAN KAEMPADE MOT DET ONDA, NAZISM OCH KOMMUNISM, OCH REPRESENTERAR DET GODA.

DET TYCKER SAEKERLIGEN MERPARTEN AV DET SVENSKA FOLKET, LIKSOM DE KAENNER DJUP OLUST INFOER HRR SCHILLERS OCH VILLIUS UTTALANDEN DAGEN FOERE WALLENBERGSTribunalens INLEDNING.”

CABINET

SVENSK OEVERSAETTNING:

''DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN VÄLKOMNAR ALLA ANSTRÄNGNINGAR SOM KAN BRINGA KLARHET I RAOUL WALLENBERGS OEDE. DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN HAR I MÅNGA ÅR GÅTT IGENOM OCH SÖKT VERIFIERA ALLA UPPGIFTER SOM HAR BLIVIT TILLGÄENGLIGA. EHURU DEN SOVJETISKA REGERINGEN HAR SOM SIN UPPFATTNING DEKLARERAT ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG AVLED 1947, HAR DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN ALDRIG ACCEPTERAT DETTA SOM ETT SLUTGILTIGT SVAR.

UNDER DE SENASTE ÅREN HAR NYA UPPGIFTER FÖRANLÄTT DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN ATT VID TVÅA TILLFÄLLEN GÖRA DIREKTA FRAMSTÄLLNINGAR TILL DEN SOVJETISKA REGERINGEN. JAG HAR VIDARE PERSONLIGEN TAGIT UPP RAOUL WALLENBERGS FALL MED DEN SOVJETISKE UTRIKESMINISTERN. DEN BRISTANDE SOVJETISKA VILJAN ATT BRINGA KLARHET BLIR DESTO MER OACCEPTABEL NÄR VI ERINRAR OSS DEN HUMANITÄRA UPPGIFT SOM RAOUL WALLENBERG UTFÖRDE SÅ STRÅLANDE DÅ HAN RÄDDADE TUSENTALS OCH ÅTER TUSENTALS MÄNNISKOR FRÅN NAZISTERNAS KONCENTRATIONSLEGER.

JAG BEHÖVER KNAPPAST SÄGA ATT DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN KOMMER ATT GÅ IGENOM ALLA NYÄRELEVANTA UPPGIFTER SOM KOMMER FRAM UNDER ER HEARING.

OLA ULLSTEN''

CABINET

UDFRAAN UD:S PRESSBYRAA. RE WALLENBERG-HEARINGEN.

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JAG BEHOEVER KNAPPAST SAEGA ATT DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN KOMMER ATT GAA IGENOM ALLA NYARELEVANTA UPPGIFTER SOM KOMMER FRAM UNDER ER HEARING.

OLA ULLSTEN''

CABINET

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SVENSK LONDON 1981.-01-16

CABINET STOCKHOLM

30 VAART R E WALLENBERG-HEARINGEN. FOER PRESSBYRAAN FRAAN WINTER.

NICHOLAS CO MFORT FORTSAETTER I DAGENS DAILY TELEGRAPH SIN RAPPORT FRAAN WALLENBERG-HEARINGEN I STOCKHOLM MED EN REDO-
GOERELSE FOER VAD OLIKA VITTEN HAR SAGT. OEVRIGA BRITTISKA
TIDNINGAR INNEHAALLER KORTA NOTISER MED BL A UTDRA G UR UT-
RIKESMINISTERNES UTTALANEDE.

LIND

Kar sak

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Dress

SVENSK MOSKVA

1981-01-16

Betr. åtgärd se bif.
delgivningslista

Överlämnas för kännedom
av Utländskdepartementet Pol 1

21 JAN. 1981

Pol 1

CABINET STOCKHOLM

P 2 EU^F

Pol

FOER POL 1 RE WALLENBERG-HEARINGEN

P 2

TASS GAV DEN 15 DS FOELJANDE KOMMENTAR TILL WALLENBERG-HEARINGEN. SAAVITT VI KUNNAT FINNA HAR KOMMENTAREN I ALLT FALL HITTILLS INTE INFOERTS I TIDNINGARNA.

"THE SWEDISH WALLENBERG COMMITTEE+ IS HOLDING IN STOCKHOLM ON JANUARI 15 AND 16 THE SO-CALLED +INTERNATIONAL HEARING+ IN THE CASE OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WALLENBERG. CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, INGRID GERDE WIDEMAR, REFERRING TO THE TESTIMONY OF CERTAIN +WITNESSES+, HAS SAID THAT +NEW PROOFS THAT WALLENBERG IS ALIVE+ WILL ALLEGELY BE SUBMITTED IN THE COURSE OF THE HEARING. TO MAKE THE ANTI-SOVIET BACKGROUND OF THAT PROVOCATIVE ACTION CLEAR IT IS NECESSARY TO RECALL THAT THE SOVIET SIDE MOST THOROUGHLY CARRIED OUT THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE MATTER. AS A RESULT, IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT RAUL WALLENBERG DIED IN JULY 1947. ALL DECLARATIONS OF DIFFERENT SORTS BY +WITNESSES+ THAT HE HAS ALLEGEDLY BEEN IN THE SOVIET UNION AFTER JULY 1947 ARE AT VARIANCE WITH REALITY, AND THEREFORE THERE IS NO RPT NO AND THERE CAN BE NOTHING NEW IN THIS MATTER. INDICATIVE IN THIS PROVOCATIVE VENTURE IS THAT CERTAIN CIRCLES IN THE WEST, ABOVE ALL IN THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND ISRAEL, UNDER THE COVER OF ALLEGED HUMANE CONSIDERATIONS, SEEK TO USE THE HULLABALOO AROUND THIS +CASE+ IN THEIR UNSEEMLY AIMS. HARPING AGAIN AND AGAIN ON THIS ISSUE, THEY ARE SEEKING NOT RPT NOT ONLY TO BRING DAMAGE UPON THE GOODNEIGHBOURLY RELATIONS BETWEEN SWEDEN AND THE USSR BUT ALSO TO WARM UP ANTI-SOVIET SENTIMENTS IN THE WEST.

THE TESTIMONY OF THAT IS ALSO THE FACT THAT DYED IN THE WOOL ANTI-SOVIETEERS ARE ATTENDING THE +INTERNATIONAL HEARING IN THE WALLENBERG CASE+. AMONG THESE ANTI-SOVIETEERS ARE +COLD WAR+ PATRIARCH WINSTON CHURCHILL, A RABID ANTI-COMMUNIST WHO, LIKE HIS GRANDFATHER, CALLS UPON EVERYBODY +TO UNITE AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION+, AND ALSO REACTIONARY-MINDED BRITISH MP GREVILLE GANNER.

THE ANTI-SOVIET GATHERING IS ALSO ATTENDED BY AMERICAN SENATOR DANIEL MOYNIHAN, A RABID ZIONIST AND ANTI-SOVIETEER WHOM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL +NATION+ DESCRIBED AS A DANGEROUS +COLD-WAR+ INSTIGATOR WITH PRIMITIVE VIEWS.

THE STOCKHOLM GATHERING IS BEING HELD IN CLOSE COLLABORATION WITH THE SO-CALLED +SAKHAROV COMMITTEE+, PUT ITSELF AT THE SERVICE OF INTERNATIONAL REACTION AND USES EVERY PRETEXT OF SMEAR THE SOVIET UNION AND TO FEED ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGNS. THIS IS HOW THINGS STAND AS TO REAL AIMS OF THE +INTERNATIONAL HEARING+ IN STOCKHOLM.,,

DE GEER

1981-01-15

INKOM UD		
1981-01-15		
AVB.	GH.	MAE.
P	2	Eu I

Göran Berg

Utrikesdepartementet



aa/CB

Publicitet om Raoul Wallenberg3 bil. *Bil. ej återutskickad 8/2-81*

Inför Wallenberg-hearingen i Stockholm har bifogade publicitet förekommit i de tidningar vi har på ambassaden. För ev. intresse vidarebefordras de genast, med löfte om fortsatt bevakning.

Igår kväll återgavs av WDR i serien "Auslandsreporter" också BBC:s Wallenbergreportage från i fjol, med tysk text, men utan speciella synpunkter eller tillägg.

Britta

Britta Björnsson

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM
(KOPIOR ENL. ANT.)
INNOV 10

P 2 Euf

NNNN

Kabe.

1980-10-28 Pol I
depr Berg, GN

SVENSK WASHINGTON

1980 10 27

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER L AA NILSSON UTRIKESMIN KANSLI FRAAN BERGQUSIT ANG
WALLENBERGAFFAEREN.

DAA JAG LAANAT UT VITBOKEN TILL EN PERSON SOM NU AER BORTREST KAN
JAG INTE TA REDA PAA VAD SOM HAENDE W:S CHAUFFOER LANGFELDER (?).
VI HAR FAATT FRAAGAN OCH BER DIG OM ETT KORT SVAR.

WACHTHEISTER

SVENSK WASHIGNTO KL

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

KR

Kopia till:

Kabs + Berg

Bitr Kabs

Polch

Pol

UHD

Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

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Eul

Svensk Bern

1980-11-03

Inkom UD

Jödahl:

Cabinet Stockholm

Handbrev Nilsson-Jödahl 80 09 17 åberopas. Wallenberg-ärendet.

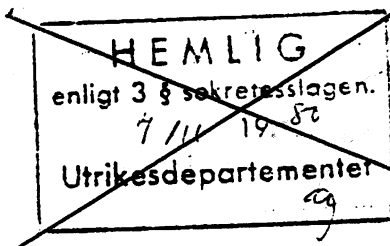
Ambassadören Ritter har låtit meddela mig att han tyvärr inte, som avsett, kunnat lämna besked under oktober. Den 4 ds får jag emellertid ett besked om läget i ärendet.

Nilsson

1980-11-03

ex t:

Amb. Jödahl
Leifland
Eckerberg
Pierre
Nilsson, amb London
Bergquist, FÖRTROLIG
Washington
Friedman, New York
Wingstrand, Re Wallenberg-ärendet
Bonn (1 bil.)
Bothén, Tel Aviv
Berner, Paris



(Pd)

sep. 4. 11. 80 / ai
amb Moskva Med anledning av Ingmar Lindmarkers artikel i Svenska Dag-
bladet den 2 november (bifogas) kontaktade jag i dag per
telefon Wallenbergföreningens ordförande, fru Ingrid Gärde-
Widemar.

Fru Gärde-Widemar beklagade att artikeln hade stympats i
förhållande till det ursprungliga skick som Lindmarker läst
upp för henne. Det viktigaste i artikeln hade fallit bort,
nämligen att den skulle vara en bakgrund till den Wallenberg
hearing som skall anordnas den 15-16 januari 1981 i Stockhol
Artikeln var avsedd att väcka intresse för denna hearing och
de uppgifter som man kan få fram där.

På mina frågor om källorna vilka citeras i artikeln var Gärd
Widemar mycket vag. Hon bekräftade att det rörde sig om
andrahandsinformationer. "Informationskedjan var klar
men jag kan inte nämna några namn". Hon förklarade att hon
fått uppgifter från personer i Sverige och personer i utlan-
det. Det gällde i flera fall personer som mutat fängelse-
personal i Sovjet för att få uppgifter om Wallenberg. I vis
fall hade man fått uppgifter som inte var "köpta".

Inga av dessa personer är sådana som kan acceptera att bli
förhörda. Givetvis skulle Föreningen kontakta UD om man
visste att det fanns möjlighet att förhöra någon person som
kunde ge upplysningar, underströk fru Gärde-Widemar. Detta
hade inte varit fallet med de personer som omnämnts i artike
och därför hade Föreningen ej tagit kontakt med UD.

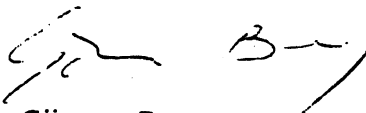
På min fråga om någon av dessa personer skulle framträda vid hearingen i januari svarade Gärde-Widemar att det knappa var troligt. Däremot skulle Föreningen vid hearingen komma framföra de upplysningar man fått via dessa personer. Karaktären på hearingen skulle bli något annorlunda än den till maj 80 planerade, men inställda hearingen. Man skulle inte ha så många vittnen som då planerats. I stället skulle man sakkunnigt redogöra för Wallenbergs liv och öde.

Gärde-Widemar medgav att man inte visste om uppgifterna man erhållit rörde sig om "information eller disinformation". Klart var, menade hon, att det rört sig om mycket samstämmiga uppgifter. Wallenbergföreningen hade fått dem alltsedan i somras.

Vi är säkra på att Wallenberg lever i ett fängelse för "dödförklarade", förklarade hon. Föreningen ville fortsätta sina undersökningar och bl.a. försöka få in någon med minikamera som skulle försöka fotografera Wallenberg i fängelset.

Det kan noteras att Gärde-Widemar vid flera tillfällen under telefonsamtalet erkände att uppgifterna "delvis var vaga".

Avslutningsvis påpekade hon att huvudsyftet med artikeln just varit att väcka intresse för Wallenberg-hearingen i januari och att det därför givetvis var synnerligen beklagligt att omnämnandet av hearingen hade fallit bort ur artikeln.


Göran Berg

Nya uppgifter i Sovjetunionen

Raoul Wallenberg vid liv

●ligt fyra olika källor har Raoul Wallenberg sedan 1975 befunnit sig i specialfängelser för försvunna och dödförklarade personer i Sovjetunionen.

Uppgifterna kommer från fyra av varandra oberoende källor i Sovjet och har lämnats till den svenska Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen de senaste månaderna.

— Uppgifterna bygger bl. a. på informationer från fängelsepersonal som har känt till Wallenberg, säger föreningens ord-

förande, förra justitierådet Ingrid Gärde-Widemar.

Enligt källorna, vilkas identitet inte kan röjas av hänsyn till uppgiftslämnarnas säkerhet, har Wallenberg så sent som i vår vistats i ett fängelseområde för dödförklarade, där han har haft relativt stor rörelsefrihet.

Tidigare sovjetfångar brukar tala om sådana områden som "tystnadens läger". De nya informationerna anger var Wallenberg finns just nu, men platsen kan ännu inte avslöjas.

Wallenberg skulle i fångenskapen ha haft olika slags arbeten. Enligt ett par av källorna

mår han efter omständigheterna väl, enligt andra har han de senaste åren vid olika tillfällen förts till fängelsesjukhus i Leningrad och Moskva.

Den nu 68-åriga svenske diplomaten, som fängslades av ryssarna i Budapest 1945 och enligt officiellt besked avled i ett Moskvafängelse 1947, uppges vara så strängt bevakad dygnet runt att han inte har haft möjlighet att smuggla ut meddelanden. Han sägs ha blivit förflyttad mellan olika "tysta" fängelser.

— Vissa påståenden kan naturligtvis vara överdrivna, säger Gärde Widemar. Men samstäm-

migheten är så stor att jag nu anser att det är fullständigt styrkt att Raoul Wallenberg lever.

De nya upplysningarna har inte överlämnats till UD i Stockholm. Däremot har Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen begärt att den svenska regeringen agerar för Wallenberg vid den europeiska säkerhetskonferensen i november i Madrid sannolikt kommer att anföras fallet Wallenberg som ett exempel på kränkning av de mänskliga rättigheterna.

Ingmar Lindmarker

Päls



Välkommen till
Malmbergs Päls
i Vällingby Centrum

Vi erbjuder päls-
kredit med upp till
5 års amortering.

AVEN PÄLSMOCKA FÖR DAM &
För Er som önskar matbeställa finns som tidigare
varatälle — med yrkeskunnig personal.



UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
SD

Arende:

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SVENSK ASHINGTON 1980 11 05

FOER BERG POL I FRAAN BERGQUIST ANG WALLENBERGAFFAEREN.

DEN I SAMMANHANGET KAENDE RABBINEN COOPER I LOS ANGELES HAR FOER
SIN OCH SIMON WIESENTHALS RAEKNING EFTERHOERT OM HUR VI SKALL
AGERA OM W I MADRID. DE SAEGER SIG HA HOERT RYKTEN OM ATT
SVERIGE AEMNAR TA UPP SAKEN, VILKET VI INTE GAERNA UTAN ERT
MEDGIVANDE VILL BEKRAEFTA.

WACHTMEISTER

UIC D-2042 25.000x6 1980-08 (20.000x6 på bärbara)

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POL 64
POL II
press
SVENSK NEW YORK

av. a. /hm
1980-11-06

P2 EW

CABINET STOCKHOLM

S

LEKPLATS I WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK CITY UPPKALLAS
EFTER RAOUL WALLENBERG

BORGHAESTARE KOCH UNDERTECKNADE DEN 6 NOVEMBER I NEW YORKS
STADSHUS ETT BESLUT OM ATT UPPKALLA EN LEKPLATS I STADSDELEN
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS EFTER RAOUL WALLENBERG. JAG HADE LIKSOM
BL'A' ORDFOERANDEN I AMERIKANSKA WALLENBERGKOMMITTEN
INBJUDITS NAERVARA. I ETT KORT ANFOERANDE ERINRADE JAG
OM WALLENBERGS MODIGA OCH OSJAELVISKA INSATSER I
BUDAPEST VARIGENOM TUSENTALS MAENNISKOR RAEDDATS.
GENOM ATT NEW YORK PAA DETTA SAETT HEDRADE WALLENBERG
HEDRADES OCKSAA HANS HEMLAND SVERIGE.

FRIEDMAN

SVENSK NEW YORK KL

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

AB

1980-11-10 Pol I
ds Mossberg, GN
ch tit

Kopia till:

Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

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Polch

Pol I

UHD

Svensk Ottawa 1980-11-07-

Inkom UD 1980-11-07-

Pol

För Pol re Madridkonferensen och Wallenberg.

Diskussionen i Canada om Raoul Wallenberg är alltså livlig. Jag har senast fått en förfrågan från en enskild kanadensisk intressent om Sverige avser ta upp Wallenberg-affären vid Madridkonferensen och har lovat att försöka få fram något slags besked inom en vecka. Vederbörande spekulerar om att kanadensiska regeringen möjligen själv tar upp den eller stöder en svensk aktion. Tilläggas kan dock att external affairs inte kommit med någon propå i ämnet.

Björck

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Kopia till:

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Bitr Kabs
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UHD

Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

1980-11-12 Pol 1 Berg/bm
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SVENSK WSAHIGNTON 1980 11 07

(Pol)

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER BERG POL 1 FRAAN BERGQUSIT ANG WALLENBERGAFFAEREN.

REPRESENTANTHUSLEDAMOTEN ROBERT DORNANS KONTOR RINGDE IDAG
OCH FOERKLARADE ATT DEN AVHOPPADE VETENSKAPSMANNEN INTE KAENDE
TILL NAAGOT OM W TROTS VAD DEN OFTA NAAGOT VIDLYFTIGE SAIDENBERG
SAGT THUNBORG. AER DET NAAGON IDE ATT JAG SOEKER KONTAKT MED
AVHOPPAREN VIA STATE DEPARTMENT ?

WACHTMEISTER

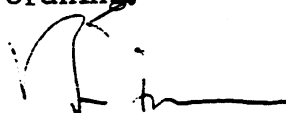
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

1980-12-01 ds Mossberg/EH Pol I
a+ b t ESK-del i Madrid (u nr)
G Berg

EXP EN
501201

Framställning att Wallenberg-ärendet tages upp vid Madridmötet
(\$ bil.) 4 bil.

./. Härmed får jag överlämna avskrift av en från Scandinavian American Heritage Society inkommen skrivelse jämte bilagor, daterad 1980-10-28, innehållande en framställning om att den svenska delegationen vid den europeiska säkerhetskonferensens förestående möte i Madrid skall verka för att Wallenberg-ärendet tas upp på konferensens dagordning.


Bengt Friedman



Scandinavian American Heritage Society

59 GRANDVIEW AVENUE, EDISON, NEW JERSEY 08817

October 28, 1980

PRESIDENT:
A. THORSTEN KARLSSON
VICE PRESIDENT:
FLEMMING GILLESBERG
TREASURER:
JOHN MAGNUSSON
SECRETARY:
ALICE RAMSLAND KLYCE
REG. AGT/DIR.
CARL B.S. PEDERSEN

DIRECTORS:
ODD HANSEN
ARNE HANSSON
JOHN KONKOLA
EDDA MAGNUSSON
CARL C. WILHJELM

Mr. Bengt Friedman
Swedish Consul General
824 Third Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Mr. Friedman,

Enclosed are copies of a resolution by the Scandinavian American Heritage Society on the Raoul Wallenberg case and a statement of The American-Hungarian Federation supporting the above resolution and on the status of Hungarians of Eastern Central Europe. Both documents have been submitted to the American delegation to the Madrid Conference via a New Jersey congressman.

At the U.S. Helsinki Watch Committee meeting on October 23 rd in New York City, also attended by Ambassador Max Kampelman, it was suggested that perhaps it would be more appropriate to send these documents to the individual heading up the Swedish delegation to the Madrid Conference. Mr. Kampelman heads up the American delegation.

Aware of the sensitive situation the fundamental human rights issue presents, we trust and hope that the Swedish delegation will bring up the Wallenberg case and push for its inclusion at the conference, and, that the concern by the Scandinavian and Hungarian communities in America will give some support to such an effort. Ambassador Kampelman stated that he and his delegation would support such a move fully.

Your secretary informed me that you would assist us in getting these documents to the head of the Swedish delegation. Your help is deeply appreciated.

Yours truly
Scandinavian American Heritage Society


A. Thorsten Karlsson, President
94 Townsend Drive,
Middletown, N.J. 07748

cc/ to Rev. Imre Bertalan
American -Hungarian Federation

OUR OBJECTIVE: TO FOSTER UNDERSTANDING OF OUR SCANDINAVIAN HERITAGE AND
CONTRIBUTION TO THE AMERICAN SOCIETY.
SAHS IS A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION. ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, thirty-six years ago in 1944, the Swedish citizen Raoul Wallenberg, almost singlehandedly in the city of Budapest, Hungary, organized and distributed twenty thousand (20,000) Swedish passports to jews being processed for concentration camps by the German Army, protected thirteen thousand (13,000) more jews in safe housing that he rented, that flew the Swedish Flag, that his work with other representatives of neutral countries saved an additional seventy thousand (70,000) jews of Hungarian citizenship and that he did this heroic and humanitarian act with full knowledge of the danger to his own life.

WHEREAS, on January 13, 1945, he was taken into Soviet "so called" protective-custody and imprisoned in Moscow till July 17, 1947.

WHEREAS, the Soviet Union in May 1978 suggested that Raoul Wallenberg is alive and that as late as January 1980 the Swedish Foreign Ministry has not been able to persuade the Soviet Government to give the full status of Raoul Wallenberg.

WHEREAS, there is reasonable cause to believe that he is still alive.

WHEREAS, the United States Senate, through Resolution #110, resolved to honor Raoul Wallenberg and request the Department of State to take all possible steps to discern from the Soviet Union the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg.

WHEREAS, resolution #110 and the concurrent resolution #117 failed to produce such information.

WHEREAS, the House of Representatives' Resolution #434 requested that this case be submitted as an item on the agenda at the upcoming Madrid Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

WHEREAS, the members of the Scandinavian-American Heritage Society, with Headquarters in New Jersey, and the Scandinavian Community as a whole are deeply concerned about Raoul Wallenbergs' well-being, if still alive, and gravely concerned about the act of in-humanity by the Soviet Government.

WHEREAS, the Scandinavian-American Heritage Society fully supports Resolution #434. Now, therefore, be it resolved: The Scandinavian-American Heritage Society wishes to become a co-sponsor and request that Raoul Wallenberg case be submitted by the United States delegation to the Madrid Conference and urge that the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act participate towards a final and conclusive resolution to the Raoul Wallenberg question, and if he is alive, secure his return to his homeland; and,

That a working committee be organized to obtain support for this resolution among Jewish, Hungarian, Baltic and other ethnic communities.

(The above resolution, presented by A. Thorsten Karlsson, President of the Scandinavian American Heritage Society to the Society's regular meeting on September 29, 1980, was voted on and unanimously accepted.)

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, thirty-six years ago in 1944, the Swedish citizen Raoul Wallenberg, almost singlehandedly in the city of Budapest, Hungary, organized and distributed twenty thousand (20,000) Swedish passports to jews being processed for concentration camps by the German Army, protected thirteen thousand (13,000) more jews in safe housing that he rented, that flew the Swedish Flag, that his work with other representatives of neutral countries saved an additional seventy thousand (70,000) jews of Hungarian citizenship and that he did this heroic and humanitarian act with full knowledge of the danger to his own life.

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SVERIGES AMBASSAD

1981-01-14

LONDON

Departementsrådet Berg

Utrikesdepartementet

20

KOM UD		
1981-01-16		
AD.	GR.	MAL.
D		See I

Ytterligare dokumentation i Wallenberg-ärendet

tel. 25 A 1981-01-12

(2 bil.) ✓

Broder,

I anslutning till ovancerade telegram om den brittiska Wallenberg-kommitténs misslyckade försök att den 13 januari till den sovjetiske London-ambassadören överlämna en petition, följer här kopia av texten till det brev till Bresjnev, vilket kommittén däremot fick överlämna.

./.

./.

Vidare bifogas en notis i Wallenberg-ärendet ur veckomagasinet Now för den 9 januari.

Din till, in
L-✓

Lars-Åke Nilsson

cp

Raoul Wallenberg Committee

Chairman:

Hon. Greville Janner, Q.C., M.P.

Hon. Winston S. Churchill, MP.

Bil..... hbr.....

1981-01-14

Secretary:

Mr. Maurice Samuelson,
21 Greenfield Gardens,
London NW2 1HT

13th January, 1981

H.E. Mr. Leonid Brezhnev,
President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,
Moscow.

Dear President Brezhnev,

We are deeply distressed to learn of the case of
Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish humanitarian, who has been separated
from his family for the past 36 years.

Recent information submitted to you by the
Government of Sweden has sustained the hopes in many parts of the world
that Mr. Wallenberg, who would now be 68 years old, is still in
the Soviet Union.

Together with more than 11,500 of our fellow
citizens in many parts of the United Kingdom, who have signed the
enclosed petition to you, we appeal to you to authorise an immediate
and totally new inquiry so that this painful affair can be finally
settled by Mr. Wallenberg's return to his family if, as we trust and
pray, he is indeed still in the U.S.S.R.

Such an outcome would certainly be repaid by
the heartfelt gratitude not only of Mr. Wallenberg's relatives but
of his countless admirers who remember his outstanding struggle
against the German Nazis in wartime Hungary.

Yours sincerely,

THE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(Signed by
G Janner,
P. E. Thomas.
M. S. +
others)



Inflation: Single figures by summer?

Inflation could be down to single figures by the summer — a forecast based on the trends of the economy at the end of 1980. British firms put up their prices by just a quarter of a per cent in December, producing an increase in factory gate prices for the year of just 12.6 per cent. Raw material costs rose 1.3 per cent during the month but this can be put down to a temporary dip in the sterling exchange rate. For the year, raw material costs rose 12.2 per cent.

For once the money supply figures were good too. The latest banking statistics for lending suggest that money supply increased by only 0.5 per cent despite strong pre-Christmas bank lending. November's cut in interest rates now looks justified on commercial as well as political grounds.

Sweden: Search for a war hero

When newly-elected US Congressman Tom Lantos takes his seat later this month his first priority will be to introduce a Bill conferring honorary US citizenship on Raoul Wallenberg, the remarkable Swedish diplomat who saved Lantos, his wife and thousands of other Hungarian Jews from

Hitler's death camps. The purpose of his Bill is not only to symbolise America's official appreciation of Wallenberg's achievements, but to put teeth into a campaign to force Russia to disclose what really happened after they took him prisoner as a spy on January 15, 1945. Not until 1957 did they admit he had been a prisoner but insisted that he had died of a heart attack in 1947.

Since then there have been many reports that he is alive, a prisoner in a special camp for important foreigners. Next week, on the 36th anniversary of his arrest, a two-day seminar will be held in Stockholm to collate the latest information about his fate and, says his sister, "to present our case more forcefully to the world".



Wallenberg in 1942: Is he alive?

Middle East: Dr K causes a stir

The former US Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, who adopted the novel approach of shuttle diplomacy in an attempt to achieve peace between the Arab world and Israel during the Nixon years, is once again involved in Middle East affairs. This week he said in Jerusalem that it was time America established a visible military presence in the area. He thinks plans for airlifting US soldiers into the Middle East in the event of trouble will not work and regards it as essential to have troops on the ground. What is unclear is how much Kissinger's words reflect President-elect Ronald Reagan's thinking. It is known, however, that Reagan respects the former Secretary of State.

It is a situation that states in the Middle East would like to see clarified. The Palestinians and the Israelis are particularly concerned. Kissinger has said he is against America negotiating with the PLO and "consistently opposed the idea of a Palestinian state and the idea of the PLO". But he has also attacked Israel's settlements on the West Bank as a major stumbling block in the next stage of the peace process.

With Kissinger making such statements, it has become essential for Reagan to spell out the former Secretary of State's position and powers.

3, rue Xavier Blanc,

F - 06800 Haut de Cagnes, A.M. France 198101-09

Pol

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1981-01-23

Broder,

Jag undrar om du skulle vilja hjälpa mig att så snabbt
få fram en fotokopia eller utskrift av Gromykos
memorandum 6 febr. 1957 på ryska. Inte bara citatet
av Smoltsovs lapp, alltså, utan hela noten.

Jag kommer att vara i Sthm Vecka 3 och skulle sätta
värde på att få papperet då, men jag är medveten om
att postgången inte är vad den borde vara. Ringer
under alla förhållanden upp.

En f.d. fånge som jag fått korn på säger sig ha känt
Smoltsov men han vill se Gromykos memorandum på ryska.

Bästa hälsningar

Harald Wigforss

Harald Wigforss

1524

Avstående telegram

EXP 810116

Dn.

Avd. Grupp

P2 Eu

PR

CABINET STOCKHOLM 1981-01-16

- ✓ SVENSK MOSKVA
- ✓ SVENSK WASHINGTON
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- ✓ SVENSK HELSINGFORS

B R A A D S K A N D E
FRAAN PRESSBYRAAN. RE TIDNINGSARTIKLAR OM WALLENBERG.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET 16/1-81:

"MARCUS WALLENBERG OEPPNADE HEARING OM SLAEKTINGEN RAOUL BRESJNEV SKALL "TITTA PAA FALLET"

SOVJETS PRESIDENT LEONID BRESJNEV LOVADE I HOESTAS ATT "TITTA PAA FALLET RAOUL WALLENBERG. DET VAR EN AV DE MYCKET FAA LJUSGLIMTARNA UR DET STORA SOVJETISKA MOERKRET OM DEN FOER-SVUNNE SVENSKEN SOM KO M FRAM VID DEN INTERNATIONELLA HEARING SOM BOERJADE I STOCKHOLM PAA TORS DAGEN.

DET VAR DEN FOERRE ISRAELISKE CHEFSAAKLAGAREN GIDEON HAUSNER SOM FOER SVD AVSLOEJADE ATT BRESJNEV UTFAEIST SIG ATT GRANSKA WALLENBERGAERENDET NAER DEN VAESTTYSKE FOERBUNDSKANSLERN HELMUT SCHMIDT, EFTER EN FRAMSTAELLAN FRAAN HAUSNER, TOG UPP DET VID ETT BESOEK I MOSKVA FOER NAAGRA MAANADER SEDAN.

UTFRAAGNINGEN OM RAOUL WALLENBERGS OEDE HOELLS I GRAND HOTELLS PEGELSAL. DEN GULDVITA KRISTALLPRAKTEN BLEV EN SKAERANDE KONTRAST TILL RADEN AV DEPRIMERANDE UTSAGOR OM LIVET I GULAG OCH SOVJETISKA FAENGELSER, OM MENINGSLOES MISSHANDEL OCH FOERHOER TILL DOEDS.

NAERMARE SEX TIMMARS VITNESMAAL OCH DISKUSSION TYCKTES GE MINDRE EE MINDRE GE SVAR OCH VISSHET AEN STAELLA NYA FRAAGOR, MEN VARJE VAEDJAN OCH FRAAGA STUDESOM ALLTID MOT DEN HOEGA SOVJETISKA TYSTNADSMUREN.

- ATT EN STORMAKT SOM RYSSLAND INTE KAN VISA STORHETEN ATT ERKAENNA ETT MISSTAG AER NATURLIGTVIS ETT FOERDOEMANDE, SUMMERADE TEKN.DRL MARCUS WALLENBERG NAER HAN HAELSADE DE NAERMARE 400 MOETESDELTAGARNA.

FLERA NYA VITNESMAAL PRESENTERADES, DELS I SKRIFTLIG OCH ANONYM FORM, DELS GENOM ETT TIDIGARE OKAENT VITNE SOM SADE SIG HA SUTTIT I SAMMA CELL SOM WALLENBERG I DECEMBER 1947. DET SKULLE HA VARIT SEX MAANADER EFTER SVENSKENS PAASTAADA DOED I MOSKVA-FAENGELSET LUBLJANKA.

UTFRAAGNINGEN AV DET NYA VITNET, ANDREJ SHIMKEVICH FRAAN PARIS, ILLUSTRERADE DE SVAARIGHETER SOM UNDER AARTIONDEN HAR MOETT BL'A SVENSKA DIPLOMATER I JAKTEN PAA INFORMATION OM RAOUL WALLENBERG. SHIMKEVICH SADE ATT HAN HADE PLACERATS MED WALLENBERG I EN CELL I LUBLJANKA TVAA DAGAR, MEN ATT DE PAA GRUND AV TALFOERBUD ENDAST HADE UTVAEXLAT NAMN.

DET FANNS ALLTSÅ INGEN MOEJLIGHET ATT PRESSA VITNET PÅ DETALJER OCH HAN BLEV UPPRÖRD VID FRÅGOR OM VARFÖR HAN INTE HADE FRAMTRÄTT TIDIGARE. "INGEN HADE FRÅGAT". WALLENBERG HADE FÖREFALLIT "FRISK MEN DEPRIMERAD", SADE SHIKOVICH, SOM INTE FÖREKOM I DEN YTTÉRST NOGGRANNA KARTLÄGGNING AV WALLENBERGS OMGIVNING I LUBLJANKA SOM SVENSKA UD UPPRÄTTAT MED STÖD AV VITNESMAAL FRÅN MEDFÄNGAR.

INTE HELLER VAR DET MOEJLIGT ATT FÅ FRAM YTTÉRIGARE INFORMATION OM SOVJETGENERALEN KUPRIANOVS KONTAKTER MED WALLENBERG PÅ 50-TALET. DET ÄR KUPRIANOV SOM SAEGS HA AVLIDIT 1979 I SAMBAND MED FÖRHÖR AV KGB SEDAN DET I VÄST AVSLÖJATS ATT HAN HADE VARIT EN AV WALLENBERGS MEDFÄNGAR.

DEN KÄNDE NAZISTFÖRHÖRJAREN SIMON WIESENTHAL BERÄTTADE ATT HAN HADE FÅTT KUPRIANOVS UPPGIFTER AV EN KVINNLIG BEKANT TILL DENNE. KUPRIANOV OCH WALLENBERG SKULLE HA TRÄFFATS UNDER LIKA FÄNGTRANSPORTER OCH VID SJUKBESÖK 1953, 1955 OCH 1956 OCH KUPRIANOV SKULLE HA KÄNT TILL ATT WALLENBERG 1945 ELLER 1946 HADE DÖMTS TILL 25 ÅRS FÄNGELSE, VILKET SOVJET ALDRIG MEDGIVIT.

ENLIGT SKRIFTLIGA VITNESMAAL VID TORSDAGENS HEARING SKULLE WALLENBERG HA SITTIT FÄNGSLAD I GORKIJOMRADET (DIT SACHAROV ÄR FÖRVISAD) 1976, I BLAGOVESTJENSK I ÖSTLIGA SIBIRIEN 1978 OCH BÅDE I KIROV OCH LENINGRAD SÅ SENT SOM FÖRRA ÅRET.

EN DEL AV UPPGIFTERNA PÅSTODS HÄRÖRA DIREKT FRÅN SOVJETISKA KÄLLOR, BL Å FÄNGVÄKTER. EN KGB-OFFICER I DET ÖKÄNDA GULAG-DISTRIKTET I MORDOVIE 50 MIL ÖSTER OM MOSKVA SKULLE 1972 UNDER VODKANS INFLYTANDE HA SKRITIT FÖR EN RYSK ADVOKAT OM SINA BEROEMDA FÄNGAR, BL Å EN SVENSK SOM VARIT FÄNGEN 20 ÅR.

FLERA AV PANELEDDELTAGARNA BETONADE ATT STOCKHOLMSMÖTET INTE HADE EN ANTISOVJETISK KARAKTÄR. DET KUNDE DOCK INTE HJÄLPAS ATT UTFRÅGNINGEN FICK EMOTIONELLA ÖVERTONER MED PLATS BÅDE FÖR ÅKTA KÄNSLOR HOS DJUPT FÖRTVIVLADE MÄNNISKOR OCH EN RETORIK SOM JÄMSTÄLLDE WALLENBERG ENDAST MED KRISTUS.

NAAGON PÅMINDE STILLSAMT OM ATT DENNA TORSDAGS ELLER TORSDAG, DÅ DET SOVJETISKA TIOGÅNDET LÅG TUNG ÖVER GRANS SPEGELSAL, HADE RAUL WALLENBERG HÅLLITS FÄNGSLAD 13 156 DAGAR. TRETTONTUSENETHUNDRAFEMTIOSEX DAGAR."

"TASS KOMMENTAR:

DEN SOVJETISKA NYHETSBYRÅN TASS KOMMENTERADE PÅ TORSDAGSKVÄLLEN DEN SVENSKA WALLENBERGKOMMITTENS MÖTE I STOCKHOLM OCH KALLADE DET EN PROVOKATION.

TASS POLITISKA KOMMENTATOR VLADIMIR SEROV SKREV ATT "VISSA KRETSAR I VAEST NU FOERSOEKER ANVAENDA FALLET FOER SINA DOLDA SYFTEN".

- DE HAER KRAFTERNA FOERSOEKER INTE ENDAST SKADA DE GODA GRANN-FOERHAALANDENAMELLAN SVERIGE OCH SOVJETUNIONEN, UTAN OCKSAA AATERUPPLIVA DE ANTISOVJETISKA STAEMNINGARNA I VAEST, HETER DET I TASS-KOMMENTAREN.

SEROV ANSER ATT EN LAANG RAD KAENDA ANTISOVJETISKA PERSONER HAR DELTAGIT I MOETET I STOCKHOLM. WINSTON CHURCHILL KALLAR HAN "EN RABIAT ANTI-KOMMUNIST, SOM I LIKHET MED SIN FARFAR UPMANAR ALLA ATT GAA SAMMAN MOT SOVJETUNIONEN". SENATOR DANIEL MOYNIHAN AER AATER ENLIGT TASS, "EN RABIAT SIONIST OCH SOVJET-MOTSTAANDARE."

TASS-KOMMENTATORN KONSTATERAR ATT SOVJETUNIONEN REDAN HAR GENOMFOER EN NOGGRANN UNDERSOEKNING I FALLET WALLENBERG.

- DEN UNDERSOEKNINGEN KUNDE SLAA FAST ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG AVLED I JULI 1947. ALLA PAASTAENDEN OM ATT HAN SKULLE HA BEFUNNIT SIG I SOVJETUNIONEN EFTER JULI 1947 AER DAERFOER OSANNA. DET FINNS INGENTING OCH KOMMER INTE ATT FINNAS NAAGONTING NYTT I SAKEN, SKRIVER TASS."

DAGENS QNYHETER 16/1-81:

"VAERLDEN UNDRAR OEVER RAOUL WALLENBERG

VARFOER HAR SVERIGE INTE AGERAT?

SAA BLEV DET DAA AENTLIGEN I STOCKHOLM EN INTERNATIONELL OFFENTLIG HEARING OM RAOUL WALLENBERGS OEDE. UTAAT KANSKE DEN VERKADE, FOER DE HUNDRA JOURNALISTERNA SOM REST HIT AV INTRESSE, SOM EN GANSK ORDINAER HEARING I ETT VISSERLIGEN TRAGISKT OCH SENSATIONELLT AEMNE. LITE MER VALHAENT SKOETT, LITE MER IMPROVISERAT OCH ROERIGT VAR DET FOERSTAAS AEN SAANA HAER TILLSTAELLNINGAR BRUKAR VARA.

MEN ANNARS VAR DET VAEI SOM DET SKULLE: LANDETS LEDANDE FINANSKUNG MARCUS WALLENBERG HAALLER ETT ANFOERANDE OCH FOERKLARAR ATT HAN AER OEVERTYGAD ATT DEN SAKNADE WALLENBERG (SOM JU AER HANS SALEKTING) AENNU LEVER, OCH ATT HAN HOPPAS ATT DENNA STORA MANIFESTATION SKA FAA RAETTVISAN ATT SEGRA.

OCH LANDETS UTRIKESMINISTER HAELSAR KONFERENSEN OCH MEDDELAR ATT HAN VILL TA EMOT EN DELEGATION DAERIFRAAN DAGEN EFTER. OCH DE INTERNATIONELLA EXPERTERNA SOM EICMANAAKLAGAREN GIDEON HAUSNER OCH NAZISTJAEGAREN SIMON WIESENTHAL.

SIMON WIESENTHAL, FRANSKE PROFESSORN ANDRE LWOFF OCH ORD-FOERANDEN GREVILLE JANNER I DEN BRITTISKA KOMMITTEN BOERJAR TALA OM DET FOERESTAAENDE ARBETET. DET MAN SKA GOERA AER ATT UNDER-SOEKA OM SOVJETUNIONENS FASTHAALLNA STAAND PUNKT, ATT WALLENBERG AVLED IN FAENGELSE I JULI 1947 AER TROVAERDIG ELLER OM DER FINNS ANLEDNING ATT BETVIVLA DET.

DET ALLTER SAA RIMLIST OCH NATURLIGT ATT DET AER SVAART ATT KOMMA IHAAG, I DENNA SPEGELGLITTRANDE LOKAL, PAA DENNA KONFERENS SOM LEDS AV VAELKLAEDDA PERSONER FRAAN ETABLISSEMANGET, SOM HANDLAR OM EN FOER LANDET OCH FOER VAERLDEN, TYCKS DET, BEHJAERTANDSVAERD FRAAGA JA DET AER SVAART ATT KOMMA IHAAG ATT ALLT DETTA BARA FOER TREE AAR SEDAN VERKADE SOM EN ORIMLIGHET.

JA FOER BARA TREAAR SEDAN ELLER KANSKE VAR DET FYRA, SAA VAR FRAAGAN OM RAUL WALLENBERG BEGRAVD, SLUTKOERD. OCH DE SOM AENNU VILLE HOPPAS, DE SOM VAR SLAEKT OCH ALDRIG ETT UPP, DE HADE TVINGATS VAENJA SIG VID ATT STAENDIGT AVVISAS, ATT BAERA SIN SLAEKTSKAP SOM EN KSAMLIG SUKDO EEE SKAMLIG SJUKDOM, ATT VETA ATT NAER MAN KOMMER PAA BESOEK ELLER RINGER SAA AR DET BSSVAER OCH PKNSAMT, DET ENDA MAN VAECKER AER DAALIGA SAMVETEN.

FOER UTRIKESMINISTRARNA HAR JU INTE ALLTID SKICKAT HAELSNINGAR OCH UPPMUNTRAT ARBETET - AEVEM PA MAAGRA GKPRT VAD DE LIMMAT. OCH DEN STORA FINANSFAMILJEN SOM BAER SAMMA NAMN SOM DEN SOM NU FOERKLARAS FOER EN HJAELE, KANSKE TJUGONDE AARHUNDRADETS STOERSTE, SOM NAAGON SADE, DEN HAR JU INTE ALTID KOMMIT IHAAG DETTA SLAEKTSKAP, OCH PAA SANT SVENSKT MANER HAR MAN FOERSTAAS INTE LAATIT SLAEKTSKAPET PAAVERKA NAAGRA STORA EKONOMISKA PA AVGOERANDE

NEJ, DEN HOEGSTA ORTEN HAR INTE ALLTID VARIT SAA STOLT OEVER DEN SOM NU PROKLAMERAS SOM NATIONELL HJAELE, SITTER INTE I SALEN EN F D HANDELS EEE HANDSECRETERARE SOM FAKTISKT HAR AVSLOEJAT I SINA MEMOARER ATT INTE ENS KONUNGEN VILLE INGRIPA PAA EGEN HAND, ATT DROTTNINGEN ANSAAG ATT SAKEN BORDE TYSTAS NER.

VARFOER HAR NI DROEJT SAA LAENGE MED DET HAER, VARFOER HAR VI ALDRIG FAATT VETA NAAGOT? UNDRAR VAERLDENS JOURNALISTER, SOM STROEMMAR IN OCH INTE RIKTIGT BEGRIPER ATT SVERIGE HAR GJORT DET HAER TILL EN INTERNATIONELL AFFAER OEVER 30 AAR EFTER DET HAENDE.

JA, VAD SKA SVENSKAR SVARA SOM HAR TYCKT DET VARIT GENANT ATT "BRAAKA OM EN ENDA MAENNISKA" - SOM DET HAR HETAT - NZE EE NAER ANDRA LAENDER HAR FOERLORAT MILJONER?

MEN DAA STIGER ELIE WIESEL, FOERFATTARE SOM SJAELV UPPLEVT FOERINTELSLAEGREN, UPP PAA PODIET. OCH HAN TALAR - SOM JUDE, SOM RADIKAL, SOM UNGRARE, - OM VAD RAUL WALLENBERG FAKTISKT GJORDE. FOER DENNE RAUL WALLENBERG, MED SINA OORTODOXA, SAA

FOEGA SVENSKA METODER, - HAN SOM LJOEG, MUTADE, BLUFFADE - HAN
RAEDDADE MAENNISKOLIV, HAN TOG UPP KAMPEN MOT DET ONDA SOM HOELL
PAA ATT SKE.

- OCH HAN VAR DEN ENDE SOM KOM, SADE WIESEL. VARFOER KOM BARA HAN?
VARFOER SKICKADE INTE ANDRA LAENDER SINA DIPLOMATER FOER ATT GOERA
SAMMA SAK? VARFOER KOM HAN SAA SENT?

SAA KUNDE WIESEL KANSKE GJUTA MOD I DE FOERSAGDA SVENSKARNA
SOM I AARATAL UNDRAT OM DET VARIT FOERMAETET ATT SYSSLA MED
DENNA FRAAGA, ATT VILJA HA RAETTIVISA.

DISA HAASTAD''

INGA DETALJER, INGEN ABSOLUT SAEKERHET

VI SKA BEVIASA ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG FORTFARANDE AER I LIVET
HADE SVENSKA RAOUL WALLENBERGKOMMITTEN LOVAT I FOERVAEG. DET SKA VARE
SAEGAS FRAAN BOERJAN, ATT DE VITTNESMAAL MAN PAA TORS DAGEN
PRESENTERADE VID WALLENBERG-HEARINGEN PAA GRAND HOTEL KNAPPAST
SKULLE HA GJORT STARKARE INTRYCK PAA EN SVENSK DOMSTOL.

DET VAR JU HELLER INGEN DOMSTOL SOM SAMMANTRAEDDE, SOM EICHMANS
AAKLAGARE GIDEON HAUSNER VID ETT TILLFAELLE UNDER DEN BITVIS UPP-
ROERDA SESSIONEN FOERKLARADE FRAAN PODIET. DET VAR EN VENTILATION
INFOER EXPERTPANEL AV SENASTE NYTT I FALLET WALLENBERG. DET MAN FICK
VAR VAGA ANDRAHANDSUPPGIFTER FRAAN OFTA ANONYMA VITTNEN, SOM INGA
DOMARE BAKOM SKRANKET ELLER FOER DEN DELEN JOURNALISTER MED
NORMAL YRKESSEKPSIS BRUKAR TA FOER GODA.

AENDAA VILL MAN SAA GAERNA TRO, AEVEN KRITISKA JOURNALISTER
VILL DET SAA GAERNAJUST I FALLET WALLENBERG. FINNS DET EN CHANS
ATT HAN AENNU LEVER, BOER ALLA MOEJLIGHETER PROEVAS, ALLA BEVIS,
AEVEN DE TUNNASTE, LAEGGAS PAA BORDET.'

DET AER MOEJLIGT ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG LEVER I RYSKT FOERVAR.
MAN KAN OEVERLEVA TRETTISEX AAR I FAENGELSER OCH LAEGER. PAA DEN
PUNKTEN AATMINSTONE KAN MAN SAEGA ATT PANEL, VITTNEN OCH KRITISKA
LYSSNARE VID TORS DAGENS WALLENBERG-EARING KOM TILL ETT SLAGS SAM-
FOERSTAAND.

DET FINNS LAEGERFAANGAR I SOVJETS GULAGARKIPELAG SOM SUTTIT INNE
LAENGRE AEN SAA OCH KOMMIT UT MED HAELSA OCH FOERSTAAND NAAGOR-
LUNDA I BEHAALL.

EXEMPEL ANFOERDES OCH LYSSNARENS FANTASI FOERSVANN BORTOM
MIKRONFONSURRET OCH DET MALANDE OEVERSAETTANDET, VID EFTERTANKEN
ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG, 68 AAR GAMMAL, KANSKE JUST I DETTA OEGONBLICK
SITTER I SIN CELL I ETT OKAENT FAENGELSE. VAENTAR PAA SIN
BEFRIELSE, VAENTAR PAA BARA ETT TECKEN UTFRAAN. MAN FOERSTAAR
IDM SOM ALDRIG KAN SLAEPPA TANKEN PAA HANS OEDE.

MEN I NÄSTA ÖGONBlick AER TIVLET DAER PÅ NTT. SOVJETUNIONEN
SLÄPPT TYSKARNAS VÄRSTA BLODHUNDAR UR SINA FÄNGLÄGER REDAN
PÅ 50-TÅLET. VÄRFR SKULLE DE ÄNNU PÅ 80-TÅLET HÅLLA KVAR
EN SVENSK DIPLOMAT, SOM ALDRIG JORDE ANNAT ÄN RÄDDADE TIO TUSENT
JUDAR UR NAZISTERNAS KLOR I BUDAPEST.

VÄRFR SKULLE JUST WÄLLENBERG HÅ GLOEMTS BORT ELLER GÖEMTS
UNDAN? DET FICK MAN INGET SVAR PÅ. HEARINGEN HÅDE AGIT SOM UPPGIFT
ATT BEVISA ATT HAN ÄNNU LEVER. ELLER LEVDE SÅ SENT SOM 1976.
DET VÄR SENASTE LIVSTECKNET. SVENSK-FÖDDA LENA BÖRCK-KAPLAN
I DEN AMERIKANSKA WÄLLENBERGKOMMITTEEN REFERERADE EN RYSS-AMERIKAN,
SOM SUTTIT 22 ÅR I RYSKA FÄNGELSER, OCH KÄNDE TILL EN SVENSK
SOM SUTTIT ISOLERAD I EN SPECIALAVDELNING I ETT FÄNGELSE I GORKI
1976, SAMMA ÅR SOM HAN SJÄLV SLÄPPTES UR SOVJET.

INGA VIDARE DETALJER, INGEN ABSOLUT SÄKERHET OM DET VERKLIGEN
HANDLADE OM RAOUL WÄLLENBERG. UTOM DET FAKTUM ATT NÄGON ANNAN
SVENSK LÄNGTIDSFÄNGE KNAPPAST FINNS I RYSKA FÄNGELSER.

FRU BÖRCK-KAPLAN HÅDE ETT ANNAT VITNE OCKSÅ. EN SOVJETISK
ÄVOKAT, NU BOSATT I USA, SOM 1972 BESÖKT ETT LÄGER I POTMA,
FÖR ATT KONTAKTA EN KLIENT. HAN HÅDE SUPIT MED LÄGERKOMMENDANTEN,
OCH VID VODKAN HÅDE DENNE BÖRJAT SKRYTA MED PROMINENSERNA HAN HÅDE
I FÖRVAR. BLAND DEM EN SVENSK MED NAMNET WÄLLENBERG. SVENSKEN VÄR
SJUK, MEN VILLE INTE GÅ TILL LÄGERSJUKHUSET AV FRUKTAN
FÖR ATT BLI FÖRGIFTAD.

SÅ HÅDE VITNET BERAETTAT OCH DET KUNDE VÄR SANT OCH DET KUNDE
VÄR ETT FÖRSÖK FRÅN NÄGON ATT GÖRA SIG INTRESSANT. VILKENDER
BLEV ALDRIG NÄRMARE KLARLAGT. FRU BÖRCK-KAPLAN ANSÅG SIG
BUNDEN AV LÖFTEN OM ANONYMITET ÅT VITNET OCH FÖRSIKTIGHET MED
DETALJER FÖR ATT INTE UTSÄTTA ANFÖRVÄNTER I SOVJET FÖR FÄR.

OTILLFREDSSTÄLLANDE, FÖR ATT INTE SÄGA MISSTÄNKT, TYCKTE
FLERA FRÅGARE UPPRESSEN. MEN DET BLEV EN AV KOMMITTEEN EGNA
INKALLADE EXPERTER, EXILRYSSEN KRONID LUBARSKIJ, NUMERA BOSATT
I VÄSTTYSKLAND, SOM FICK UTTALA VÄR MÅNGA SÄTT OCH TÄNKTE,
ATT DET FINNS ALLTFÖR MÅNGA SOM TÄR RAOUL WÄLLENBERGS ÖDE
TILL FÖREVAENDNING FÖR ATT KOMMA I RÄMLJUSET FÖR EN STUND.

PERSONLIGEN NÄRVARANDE OCH VÄL OCKSÅ HÖJD ÖVER MISSTÄNKEN OM
IVER ATT KOMMA I STRÄLKÄSTÄRLJUSET VÄR VITNET MARVIN W. MAKINEN,
EN AMERIKANSK BERLINSTUDENT, TAGEN AV RYSSARNA I KIEV FÖR SÖN ETT
SPIONERI OCH DÖMD TILL 15 ÅRS FÄNGELSE. DEM SÄTTAN AV I VLADIMIR
I SAMMA CELL SOM HYST U2-PILOTEN GARY FRANCIS POWELL. DE HÅDE
NÄR HÅFT EN RYSK MEDFÄNGE, EN LETT VID NAMN KRUMINSK. HAN

FINNS FOER OEVRIGHT OMNAEMND I POWELLS BOK OM HANS SOVJET-
ODYSSE.'

VAD DENNE KRUMINSK ALDRIG BERAETTAD FOER POWELL MEN Vael FOER
MAKINEN VAR ATT HAN AAR 1956 HADE HAFT EN SVENSK DIPLOMAT VID
NAMN WALLENBERG SOM SIN CELLKAMRAT JUT I VLA EEE JUST I
VLADIMIR. SAMMANTRAEFFANDET LAAG ALLTSAA 15 AAR TILLBAKA
I TIDEN. BERAETTelsen NU FOERMEDLAD I ANDRA HAND, MED DET INTE
SAERSKILT LUGNANDE TILLAEGGET ATT KRUMINSK MOEJLIGEN KUNDE
VARIT EN KGB-TJALLARE, DVS EN SOM GICK DEN RYSKA SAEKERHETSTJAENSTE-
RENDEN I LAEGREN GENOM ATT FRAAGA UT MEDFAANGARNA.

VARFOER SKULLE HAN I SAA FALL HA BERAETTAT OM WALLENBERG? FRAAGOR,
FRAAGOR SOM INTE FICK NAAGRA SVAR.'

DEN NAERVARANDE PRESSEN, EN SKARA PAA BORTAAT HUNDRA, HADE VID
DET LAGET BOERJAT TAPPA TAALAMODET. OTAAIGHETEN DRABBAD
VITTNET SIENKEVITCH, EN FRANSKTALANDE RYSS, I OEVRIGHT FORTEGEN
OM SIN PERSON.

NAERVARANDE VAR HAN I ALLA FALL I GRAND HOTELS SPEGELSAL, DENNE
SIENKEVITCH EN KOMPACT LITEN MAN MED TILLKNAEPPTA DRAG,
SOM FASTNAT I STALINS GARN REDAN 1930 FOER SPIONAGE. 1947
LEVDE HAN MIRAKULOEST NOG FORTFARANDE OCH SATT I EN CELL I
LJUBJANKA I MOSKVA.

DAER FICK HAN SAELLSKAP EEE DAER FICK HAN TVAA DAGAR I DECEMBER
1947 SAELLSKAP MED EN SVENSK DIPLOMAT VID NAMN WALLENBERG. DET
AER LAENGESSEN OCH DET SAEGER FOERVISSO INGET OM AT RAOUL WALLEN-
BERG AER I LIVET I DAG, MEN DET AER VIKTIGT AENDAA, OM
DET AER RAETT. TY ENLIGT OFFICIELLT SOVJETISKT BESKED -
DET ENDA SOMGIVITS - AVLED FAANGEN RAOUL WALLENBERG I LJUBJANKA
I JULI 1947.

- HAR NI BERAETTAT DETTA FOERR? OM INTE, VARFOER KOMMER NI NU?
UNDRAD NEW YORK TIMES KORRESPONDENT. - DET SVARAR JAGINTE
PAA, SA SIENKEWITCH.

HAN VAR INGET AELSKVAERT VITTNEN, MEN OM HANS TROVAERDIGHET
SAEGER DET JU INGENTING.

ADRUP''

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SVENSK WASHINGTON

1981-01-16

P 2 EU

CABINET STOCKHOLM

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R

FOER POL I OCH PRESSBYRAAN

RE: WALLENBERG

P R I M O. NEW YORK TIMES HAR I DAG PAA TREDJESIDAN NEDAN
UNDER SECUNDO AATERGIVNA ARTIKEL OM DET PAAGAAENDE MOETET
I STOCKHOLM.

S E C U N D O. CIT.

AN INTERNATIONAL PANEL CALLED ON THE SOVIET UNION TODAY TO
REOPEN THE CASE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT PRE-
SUMED TO HAVE DISAPPEARED IN SOVIET PRISONS AFTER SAVING THOU-
SANDS OF JEWS FROM THE NAZIS IN THE FINAL DAYS OF WORLD WAR II.

AFTER A HEARING IN WHICH THE PANEL WAS TOLD THAT MR WALLENBERG
HAD BEEN SEEN ALIVE IN THE SOVIET UNION AFTER THE SOVIET AUTHORI-
TIES REPORTED HIM DEAD, THE GROUP CONCLUDED THAT THE ORIGINAL
SOVIET STATEMENT COULD NOT HAVE BEEN TRUE AND THAT "TRAGIC
MISINFORMATION" HAD BEEN ADVANCED ABOUT THE DIPLOMAT'S FATE.

WE HAVE EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT HE IS STILL ALIVE, SAID A
RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE PANEL, WHICH WAS HEADED BY INGRID
GARDE WIDENAR, A JUSTICE OF THE SWEDISH SUPREME COURT AND CHAIR-
MAN OF THE SWEDISH RAOUL WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION, WHICH SPONSORED
THE MEETING.

THE SOVIET EMBASSY HERE DESCRIBED THE HEARING AS AN ANTI-SOVIET
PROVOCATION.

A MEMBER OF A PROMINENT FAMILY OF BANKERS AND INDUSTRIALISTS,
MR WALLENBERG WOULD BE 69 YEARS OLD TODAY. THE SWEDISH GOVERN-
MENT SENT HIM TO BUDAPEST IN MID-1944 AT THE REQUEST OF THE
UNITED STATES WAR REFUGEE BOARD AND THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS
TO TRY TO SAVE HUNGARIAN JEWS FROM DEPORTATION TO NAZI EXTERMI-
NATION CAMPS. WITH WHAT WAS DESCRIBED AS BLUFF, HEROISM AND
CONTEMPT FOR CONVENTION, MR WALLENBERG MANAGED TO ISSUE PROTEC-
TIVE PASSES TO ABOUT 20,000 JEWS AND TO ASSIST INDIRECTLY PERHAPS
100,000 MORE.

WHEN SOVIET TROOPS ENTERED BUDAPEST IN JANUARY 1945, MR WALLEN-
BERG AND HIS DRIVER WERE PLACED UNDER WHAT WAS DESCRIBED TO THE
SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTRY A MONTH LATER AS SOVIET PROTECTION. IT
WAS ASSUMED THAT THE SOVIET UNION REGARDED HIM AS A POSSIBLE SPY
FOR THE UNITED STATES.

BUT IN 1947, ANDREI V VYSHINSKY, THE SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER AT THE TIME, TOLD THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT THAT THE DIPLOMAT WAS NOT IN THE SOVIET UNION AND WAS UNKNOWN TO THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES.

HOWEVER, THE RUSSIANS CHANGED THEIR STORY IN 1957, WHEN REPORTS FROM RETURNING PRISONERS OF WAR MENTIONED MR WALLENBERG. FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI A GRONYKO REPORTED THAT A SEARCH OF PRISON ARCHIVES SHOWED THAT MR WALLENBERG HAD DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN HIS CELL IN JULY 1947 AT THE AGE OF 35.

THE MOST UNUSUAL TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE PANEL TODAY WAS A REPORT FROM ANDRE SHIMKEVICH, WHO SAID THAT HE SERVED 27 YEARS FOR ESPIONAGE IN SOVIET JAILS FROM 1930 TO 1957.

I MET RAOUL WALLENBERG IN DECEMBER 1947, MR SHIMKEVICH SAID. NOTHING IS FORGOTTEN IN PRISON.

HE SAID THAT THEY SHARED THE SAME CELL FOR TWO DAYS, FIVE MONTHS AFTER THE DIPLOMAT'S REPORTED DEATH. MR WALLENBERG, THE WITNESS SAID, TOLD HIM THAT HE WAS A DIPLOMAT UNDER INVESTIGATION FOR SPYING. MR SHIMKEVICH DECLINED TO REPLY TO REPORTERS' QUESTIONS ABOUT WHETHER HE HAD TOLD OF THE MEETING BEFORE, AND, IF NOT, WHY HE HAD WITHHELD THE INFORMATION.

OTHER TESTIMONY CAME FROM SIMON WIESENTHAL, WHO RUNS THE JEWISH DOCUMENTATION CENTER IN VIENNA. HE SAID THAT GENNADI N. KUPRIYANOV, A SOVIET GENERAL SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR PARTICIPATION IN AN ALLEGED PLOT, TOLD A RELIABLE INFORMANT NOW IN THE WEST THAT HE HAD SPENT TIME WITH MR WALLENBERG IN 1953, 1955 AND 1956.

THE NAME OF THE INFORMANT WAS NOT DISCLOSED AT HIS REQUEST, MR WIESENTHAL SAID, BUT ACCORDING TO ONE ACCOUNT, THE GENERAL, WHO HAD BEEN RELEASED FROM PRISON, DIED IN 1979 AFTER BEING HOUNDED BY THE SOVIET SECRET POLICE FOR DISCUSSING HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE SWED.

AN AMERICAN, HARVIN W MAKINEN, A PROFESSOR OF BIOPHYSICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, WHO WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES IN 1961 AND SERVED 28 MONTHS IN PRISON ON ESPIONAGE CHARGES, TOLD THE PANEL A CELL MATE SPOKE TO HIM OF THE PRESENCE OF A SWED AT A TIME WHEN OFFICIALS IN STOCKHOLM KNEW OF NO OTHER POSSIBLE SWEDISH PRISONERS IN THE SOVIET UNION EXCEPT MR WALLENBERG.

WE'VE HAD NO SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE FROM THE SOVIETS ABOUT HIS FATE, AND CONSIDERABLE MATERIAL INDICATING THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG DID NOT DIE AS WE'VE BEEN TOLD, SAID A MEMBER OF THE PANEL, GIDEON HAUSNER, THE CHIEF ISRAELI PROSECUTOR IN THE TRIAL OF ADOLF EICHMANN. THEREFORE, WE CLING TO THE IDEA THAT HE IS ALIVE. SLUT CIT.

WACHTHEISTER

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(Pol)

SVENSK LONDON 1981-01-19
CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER POL I OCH PRESS. RE WALLENBERG-DEMONSTRATION.

UNGEFAER 250 PERSONER DELTOG PAA LOERDAGSKVAELLEN (17 JANUARI)
I EN AV DEN BRITTISKA WALLENBERG-KOMMITTEN ANORDNAD DEMONSTRATION
I NAERHETEN AV DEN SOVJETISKA AMBASSADEN. FACKLOR DELADES UT OCH
SVENSKA LONDONFOERSAMLINGENS KYRKOHERDE, PROSTEN SVEN EVANDER,
EN REPRESENTANT FOER KATOLSKA KYRKAN OCH EN RABBIN LAESTE BIBEL-
TEXTER. DEMONSTRATIONEN SOM VARADE 36 MINUTER, EN MINUT FOER VARJE
AAR WALLENBERG VARIT FOERSVUNNEN, HOELLS PAA POLISENS ANVISNING
UTOM HOER- OCH SYNHAALL FOER SOVJETAMBASSADEN.

LIND

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

BONN

Handläggare: Roland Nilsson

1981-01-15

Departementsrådet
Göran Berg
Pol I

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Raoul Wallenberg i tyska massmedia
(2 bil) ✓

1981-01-19

Broder,

Massmedia i Förbundsrepubliken har i dagarna publicerat mycket material om Raoul Wallenberg. Innehållet är väl känt, men den omfattning publiciteten har fått är värd att rapportera.

Televisionens kanal 3, som här sänder över delstaten Nordrhein-Westfalen (17 milj invånare), hade den 14 januari klockan 21.45 ett halvtimmesprogram om Wallenberg, ett material av John Bierman vid BBC som var bearbetat till tyska. Programmet innehöll intervjuer med såväl av Wallenberg räddade judar i Israel som med svenskar anknutna till utrikesförvaltningen (Leif Leifland, Per Anger, Lars Berg, Arne S Lundberg samt även Erik Sjöquist och Guy von Dardel).

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Veckobladet Die Zeit hade den 16 januari 1981 ett tre sidor långt reportage om Wallenberg, som är en genomgång av kända förhållanden från 1944 till dagens hearing om Wallenberg i Stockholm. Jag närsluter här endast en karta med kommentarer över fängelser, arbetsläger och psykiatriska kliniker i Sovjetunionen, som Die Zeit samtidigt publicerar (med angiven källa i München 1976).

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Som ett annat exempel på vad som publicerats i pressen närsluter jag en artikel ur Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, ett bidrag som skrivits av Ernst Levy. Denne säger mot slutet (sista stycket): "Månända lever Raoul Wallenberg fortfarande. De sovjetiska förklaringarna håller ännu utvecklingsmöjligheter öppna..."

Härliga hälsningar
Din hustru
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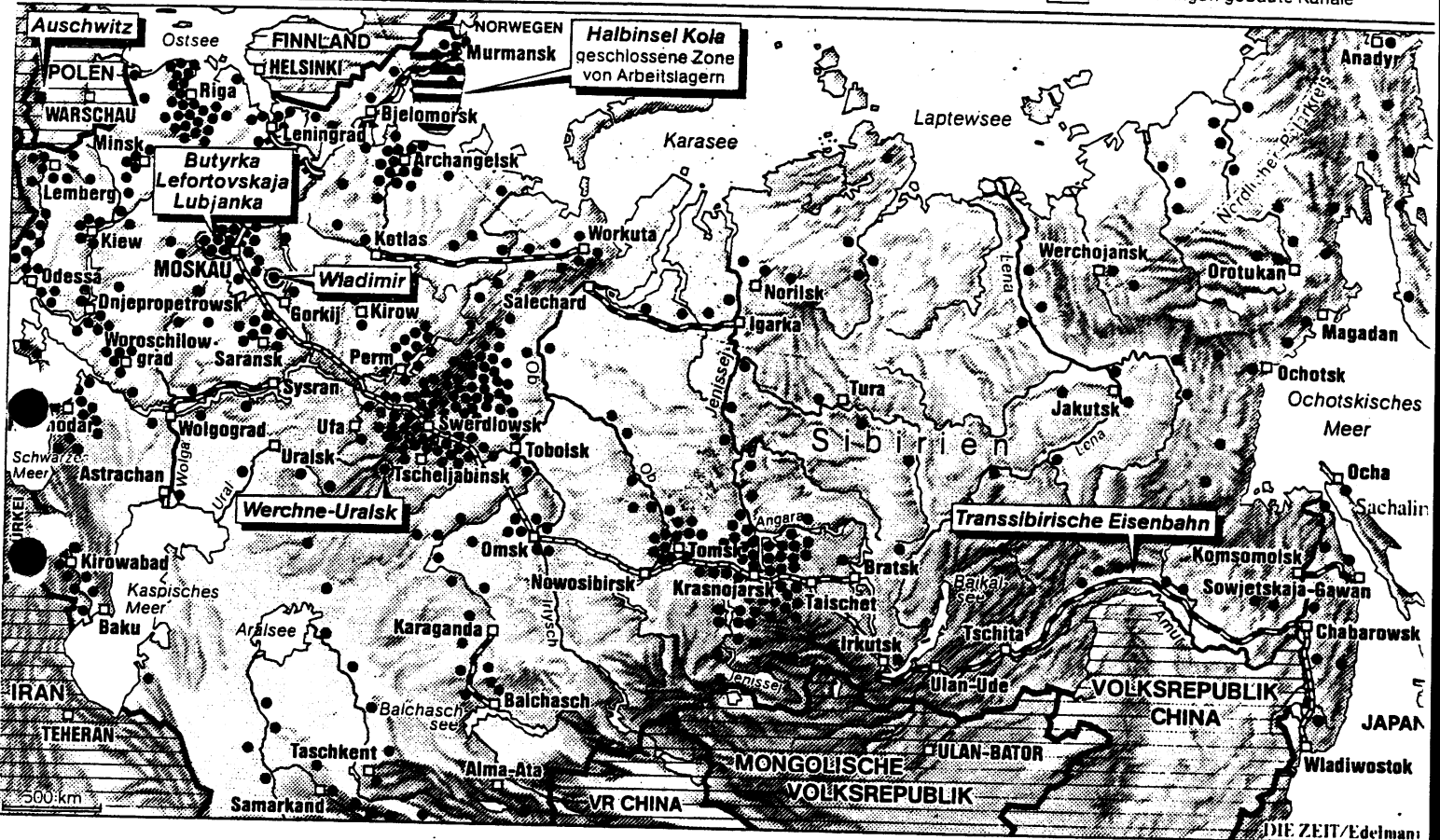
Der Archipel Gulag

Wladimir

Gefängnisse, Arbeitslager (einschl. Speziallager für Frauen und Kinder), „psychiatrische Kliniken“

von Sträflingen gebaute Eisenbahntrasse

von Sträflingen gebaute Kanäle



„Die Lebenden beneiden die Toten“

Das Lagerkrankenhaus ist eine ziemlich merkwürdige Einrichtung. Sie hat den Charakter der Grausamkeit des KGB mit der Berufspflicht der Ärzte zu vereinen. Es ist natürlich nicht so einfach, diese Begriffe zu vereinen. So mancher Arzt wiederholt: „In erster Linie bin ich Tschekist, dann erst Arzt.“ Doch kein einziger KGB-Mann würde zustimmen: „In erster Linie bin ich Arzt und dann Tschekist.“ „Man sollte euch erschießen und nicht behandeln“, schreit die Frau des stellvertretenden Politoffiziers Samsonow die Gefangenen an. Sie gehört zum medizinischen Personal. Sie hätte für diesen Satz natürlich einen Rüffel bekommen können, es gilt schließlich als ungehörig, Geheimnisse zu verraten...

Jede Woche schieben sie einen, manchmal zwei, drei Tote hinein. 1974 waren es 68 im ganzen Jahr. Kein Wunder, daß das ganze Interesse der Kranken und auch des medizinischen Personals gerade der Leichenhalle gilt. Einmal in der Woche geht ein ganzes Ärztekonsilium dorthin — die einzige Gelegenheit festzustellen, daß es im Krankenhaus ein ganzes Dutzend Ärzte gibt. Und die Lebenden beneiden die Toten: ihnen wird nicht so viel Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt. Ein Gefangener wird vom Arzt im Krankenhaus nur bei der Einlieferung untersucht. Dem Kranken wird ein Minimum an Medikamenten verschrieben oder auch gar nichts. Der Kranke liegt hier drei bis vier Wochen — innerhalb dieses Zeitraums ist er verpflichtet, gesund zu

werden. Tritt keine Besserung ein, um so schlimmer für ihn...

Wer zum erstenmal in die therapeutische Abteilung gerät, wird das Gefühl des Entsetzens nicht los. Ewiger Schmutz, der Gestank von der Toilette, von den Kübeln und den Stationen, wo die halbtoten Greise liegen. Das Waschbecken sieht aus wie ein Klosett. Auf jeder Station unbedingt ein Patient, der für die Operativabteilung und das KGB arbeitet. Die Sanitäter — es sind auch Gefangene — haben jegliche Menschlichkeit verloren, sie schikanieren und bestehlen die Kranken auf Schritt und Tritt. Besonders widerlich sind die Polizisten Daugawietis und Tschmara, hauptamtliche Spitzel, Parasiten des fremden Unglücks. Von Zeit zu Zeit erscheinen KGB-Leute im Trakt, sie bestimmen, wer gesund geschrieben wird und wer noch bleiben soll. Ihre Meinung hat die höchste Autorität, sie sind die besseren Gefängnisärzte, sie behandeln die Kranken. Ihre Therapie ist tödlich...

Man muß sagen, der Tod hat in den Lagerverhältnissen jegliche Tragik verloren, er ist alltäglich geworden. Die Toten behandeln sie wohlwollend: In der letzten Zeit sind sie sogar dazu übergegangen, ihnen kostenlos eine neue Uniform, Strümpfe und Pantoffeln zuzuteilen (früher wurden sie nackt bestattet) — die letzte Möglichkeit, die unaufhörliche Fürsorge sogar für die Toten zu bekunden.

Natürlich ist nicht jeder dazu in der Lage, sich in diesem Raum zwischen Leben und Tod zu bewegen. Manche gleiten schnell auf der

unendlichen Ebene des seelischen Falls hinab und verlieren dabei die letzten menschlichen Charakterzüge; andere wieder, leider sogar einzelne „70er“, bereuen und beginnen, mit dem KGB zusammenzuarbeiten (ich erinnere nur an die „Marxisten“ O. Senin und W. Belochow); wieder andere verlieren den Verstand, weil sie die Qualen nicht aushalten. Anfang 1973 jagte sich der lettische Partisan Swiklans einen spitzen Gegenstand ins Herz; Koslowski aus der Zone 19 hielt die schweren Bedingungen im Karzer nicht aus und erhängte sich im Straßisolator. In der jüngsten Zeit häufen sich die Selbstmordfälle, und die Behörden ergreifen Maßnahmen, um dem Gefangenen diese letzte Möglichkeit, seinem Leiden ein Ende zu setzen, und damit die letzte Illusion seiner persönlichen Freiheit zu nehmen. Man muß sagen, daß diese Maßnahme bei weitem nicht die letzte in einer ganzen Reihe anderer ist. Schließlich bleibt der Mensch bekanntlich Mensch, solange er diese letzte Möglichkeit hat. Eine der Aufgaben des Krankenhauses besteht allem Anschein nach darin, einen stillen Tod des Gefangenen zu sichern, möglichst weit von der Zone, von seinen Freunden. Hier im Krankenhaus stirbt jeder still und fast immer für sich allein. Ein Tod ohne Zeugen ist der beste Tod für einen Gefangenen, er ist seine letzte Pflicht.

Aus: Politische Gefangene in der Sowjetunion, Dokumente; hrsg. v. W. Baßmann und A.-H. Horbatsch mit einem Vorwort von Jean Améry, München 1976.

Was hat die Sowjetunion mit Raoul Wallenberg gemacht?

Die verschiedenen Moskauer Versionen über den Tod des Retters vieler Budapester Juden / Von Ernst Levy

Am Donnerstag wird in Stockholm eine zweitägige internationale Anhörung (auf englisch: Hearing) eröffnet, die von der schwedischen Raoul-Wallenberg-Vereinigung und dem Internationalen Sacharow-Komitee veranstaltet wird und die zweifelsfreie Aufklärung des Schicksals des 1945 von russischen Truppen in Budapest festgenommenen und in die Sowjetunion verschleppten Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg zum Ziel hat. Während dieses Hearings, an dem unter anderen Parlamentsabgeordnete aus Schweden, den Vereinigten Staaten und Großbritannien teilnehmen, sollen neue Zeugnisaussagen vorgelegt werden, die die nunmehr 14 Jahre alte sowjetische Behauptung, Wallenberg sei 1947 in einem Moskauer Gefängnis plötzlich gestorben, widerlegen. Angeblich lebt der heute 69 Jahre alte schwedische Diplomat noch. Wallenberg hatte vom Sommer 1944 bis in die erste Jahreshälfte 1945 durch beispiellosen persönlichen Einsatz das Leben von mindestens 1000 Budapester Juden vor der Vernichtung durch die Nationalsozialisten gerettet.

Schon in der Vergangenheit hatten aufgrund vieler glaubwürdiger Hinweise die noch lebenden Familienangehörigen Wallenbergs, aber auch die Regierungen Schwedens, der Vereinigten Staaten und Israels und viele Juden in der Welt der sowjetischen Darstellung keinen Glauben geschenkt. Die Mutter Raoul Wallenbergs appellierte im Sommer 1977 unter Hinweis auf Breschnews Beitrag zum Helsinki-Abkommen an den sowjetischen Staats- und Parteichef, ihren Sohn freizulassen. Breschnew blieb der alten Dame jedoch bis zu ihrem Tode im letzten Jahr die Antwort schuldig. Auch der israelische Eichmann-Ankläger, Gideon Hausner, der die besten Einblicke in die Situation der ungarischen Juden jener Zeit hatte, und auch der zwangsexilierte russische Schriftsteller Solschenizyn, der aus eigener Erfahrung die sowjetischen Internierungs- und Isolierungsmethoden kennengelernt hatte, haben in den letzten Jahren mehrfach die Überzeugung geäußert, daß Wallenberg noch am Leben sei. Die schwedische Regierung schickte Anfang 1979 im Fall Wallenberg noch einmal eine formelle Note an Moskau. Auch bei der Madrider Helsinki-Konferenz Ende letzten Jahres soll auf Antrag von sieben Staaten der Fall Wallenberg aufs neue zur Sprache gebracht worden sein.

Das sowjetische Verhalten in der Endphase des Krieges und der Nachkriegszeit läßt viele Annahmen zu, warum die Russen Wallenberg verhafteten. Für die Sowjetführung, deren Land bald darauf eine antisemitische Welle durchlief, könnte allein die Tatsache einer humanen Rettungsaktion Juden gegenüber Anlaß genug gewesen sein. Auch könnten die Russen den mit unkonventionellen Mitteln arbeitenden Diplomaten der Spionage verdächtigt haben. Jedenfalls wurde der schwedischen Gesandtschaft in Budapest später von den Russen Paßfälschung vorgeworfen. Nach einer anderen Version soll Wallenberg festgehalten werden, weil er beobachtet habe, wie sowjetische Truppen in Ungarn Juden hingerichtet hätten.

Wallenberg, der aus einer großbürgerlichen schwedischen Familie stammt, in den Vereinigten Staaten Architektur studierte, später jedoch als Exportkaufmann in Stockholm gearbeitet hatte, war am 9. Juli 1944 von der schwedischen Regierung auf Bitten der amerikanischen Kriegsflüchtlingszentrale (War Refugee Board), des Jüdischen Weltrates und des Internationalen Komitees vom Roten Kreuz (IKRK) in das von ungarischen Nationalsozialisten regierte und noch dazu kurz zuvor von deutschen Truppen besetzte Budapest entsandt worden, um so viele Juden wie möglich zu retten. Bei dieser Aufgabe wurde der damals 32 Jahre alte Legationssekretär Wallenberg die Gegenkraft des SS-Obersturmbannführers Eichmann in Budapest, der sich dort nach dem Einmarsch deutscher Truppen im März 1944 der Deportation der 800 000 Juden Ungarns — der letzten großen jüdischen Gruppe in Europa — in die Vernichtungslager Auschwitz

und Birkenau annahm und später die berüchtigten „Todesmärsche“ organisierte. Unterstützt wurde Eichmann bei seinem Treiben von ungarischen Nationalsozialisten, den Pfeilkreuzern, die in der Nyilas-Partei zusammengeschlossen waren. Am deren Spitze stand seit dem Oktober der von den Deutschen eingesetzte Ministerpräsident Szalasi. Wallenberg, auf den in Budapest mehrfach Mordanschläge verübt wurden, gelang es, durch die Ausgabe von sogenannten schwedischen „Schutzpässen“ oder „Wallenberg-Pässen“ an Budapester Juden viele von ihnen vor dem Tode zu retten. Diese Pässe bestätigten, daß ihre Inhaber verwandtschaftliche oder andere Beziehungen zu Schweden hatten, auf ihre unmittelbar bevorstehende Übersiedlung nach Schweden warteten und der Paß sie unter den Schutz der königlichen Regierung des neutralen Schweden stellte. Obwohl diese „Schutzpässe“ jeglicher völkerrechtlichen Grundlage entbehrten, gelang es Wallenberg, die vom bevorstehenden Kriegsende überzeugten ungarischen Behörden und Beamten, ja sogar deutsche Wachtposten durch Einschüchterung, Bestechung oder das Versprechen späterer Straffreiheit zur Respektierung der Pässe zu überreden. Auf diese Weise konnte Wallenberg unter Mithilfe von bald mehreren hundert Mitarbeitern solche „Schutzpässe“ an ungefähr 20 000 Juden in Budapest verteilen. Zum Teil holte Wallenberg die Menschen aus den schon zur Abfahrt bereitstehenden Deportationszügen, aus den Kolonnen der berüchtigten „Todesmärsche“ oder aus Gefängnissen heraus. Einen „Schutz-

paß“ erhielt, wer nur immer nach ihm greifen konnte, ohne Rücksicht auf irgendwelche Kontakte nach Schweden. Darüber hinaus begleiteten Mitarbeiter Wallenbergs die Todesmärsche und versorgten die Unglücklichen mit Lebensmitteln und Medikamenten.

Die zunächst Eichmann entrissenen Juden brachte Wallenberg in sogenannten „sicheren Häusern“ unter, die von ihm gemietet worden waren und über denen die schwedische Flagge wehte. Zuletzt befanden sich in den 32 Häusern Wallenbergs mehrere tausend Menschen. Um die Häuser vor den ungarischen Pfeilkreuzler-Banden zu schützen, schreckte Wallenberg nicht davor zurück, arisch aussehende jüdi-

sche Männer in SS-Uniformen zu stecken und sie vor diesen Häusern als Wachposten aufzustellen. Es blieb nicht aus, daß Wallenberg auch Kontakte zu der ungarischen Marionetten-Regierung Szalasi, zur Budapester Polizeiführung und sogar zur Gestapo aufnehmen mußte, um immer wieder eine Anerkennung der Schutzpässe zu erwirken oder um sie von weiteren Aktionen gegen Budapester Juden abzuhalten.

Wallenberg war kein Jude. Allerdings war der kosmopolitisch erzogene junge Mann, der schon viele Länder bereist hatte und fünf Sprachen fließend sprach, schon frühzeitig erklärter Gegner des nationalsozialistischen Regimes in Deutschland. Mit der jüdischen Frage wurde er während eines längeren Aufenthaltes im damaligen Palästina vertraut. Seine ersten Beziehungen zu Ungarn datieren aus der Zeit seiner Tätigkeit als Exportkaufmann. Damals trat er auch in geschäftliche Beziehungen zu einer jüdischen Familie in Budapest, durch die er dann für das „Judenproblem“ in Ungarn in besonderem Maße sensibilisiert worden sein dürfte.

Bei der Einnahme der ungarischen Hauptstadt durch die Rote Armee stellte sich Wallenberg am 13. Januar 1945 einer russischen Patrouille als diplomatischer Vertreter Schwedens vor, das auch mit der Wahrnehmung sowjetischer Interessen in Ungarn betraut gewesen war, und bat, zum Oberbefehlshaber der sowjetischen Truppen gebracht zu werden, zu General Tschernischew. Am 17. Januar wurde Wallenberg dann zum letzten Male in Buda-

pest gesehen. Am Vormittag dieses Tages erschien der Diplomat im Gebäude des Roten Kreuzes in der Benczur-Straße in Begleitung zweier sowjetischer Militärpolizisten und eines Offiziers und packte schnell einige Sachen. Kurz darauf fuhr sein Wagen in der Tatra-Straße 6 vor, wo sein Hauptbüro lag. Hier verließ er jedoch nicht den Wagen, sondern ließ durch einen Boten Direktor Müller und den Kassierer Biro aus dem Hause holen. Aus dem Wagen heraus unterhielt er sich dann lange mit beiden. Dabei erfuhren diese, daß die Russen Wallenberg und seinen Fahrer Langfelder seit mehreren Tagen bewachten. Wallenberg sagte, er sei im Begriff, in das Hauptquartier von Mar-

Frankfurter Allgemeine
Zeitung

14. Jan. 1981

Malinowski nach Debreczen zu wissen allerdings nicht, ob Langfelder als Gefangene oder als Gäste aufnehmen vor dieser Fahrt hatte Wallenberg auch gesagt, er werde von Marshall Malinowski Militärschutz für die beiden Budapester Gettos, die Anerkennung der „Schutzpässe“ und die sofortige Einstellung der Zwangsarbeit für Juden fordern.

Seit jenem Tag ist Wallenberg verschwunden. Dabei hatte der sowjetische Vizeaußenminister Dekanosow nur 24 Stunden später den schwedischen Gesandten in Moskau, Söderblom, davon unterrichtet, daß sich Wallenberg „unter den Schutz der Roten Armee“ gestellt habe. Im Februar 1945 teilte die sowjetische Botschafterin in Stockholm, Aleksandra Kollontaj, der Mutter Wallenbergs mit, daß sich ihr Sohn unter sicherem Schutz wohlauf befinde; und der Frau des damaligen schwedischen Außenministers Günther, der sie dieselbe Nachricht übermittelte, bedeutete die Sowjetbotschafterin zudem: „Je weniger Aufhebens Schweden um Wallenberg macht, um so schneller wird ihm von der sowjetischen Regierung die Heimreise gestattet.“

Um so verblüffter waren die Schweden, als sie Mitte März 1945 erfuhren, der ungarische Sender Kossuth habe schon am 7. desselben Monats gemeldet, Wallenberg sei wahrscheinlich von Gestapo-Agenten ermordet worden. Schon zuvor waren in Budapest Gerüchte aufgetaucht, der Schwede sei von ungarischen Pfeilkreuzlern umgebracht worden. Der deutsch-jüdische Historiker

Josef Wulf schloß 1958 in einer Studie über Wallenberg nicht aus, daß es sich dabei um von den Russen lancierte Gerüchte gehandelt haben könnte, und sprach von einer „Katyn-Technik en miniature“.

Ende März 1945 wurde Wallenbergs Familie jedoch von einem ungarischen Polizisten darüber informiert, daß sich Raoul Wallenberg zu besonderen Aufhalten in russischen Gefängnissen aufhalte. Auf Anfrage Schwedens an Moskau kam von der Gefängnisleitung im bessarabischen Focani eines Tages die Mitteilung, man könne leider nicht feststellen, ob der Gesuchte im Gefängnis sei oder nicht. Nach vielen weiteren Anfragen von schwedischer Seite teilte

der stellvertretende sowjetische Außenminister Wyschynskij am 22. August 1947 Stockholm in einer Note schließlich mit, daß Wallenberg nirgendwo in der Sowjetunion anzutreffen sei. Darüber hinaus wurde der schwedischen Regierung mitgeteilt, daß es den russischen Behörden nicht gelungen sei, den Offizier (General Tschernitschew), der seinerzeit Wallenberg hatte festnehmen lassen und auf den seinerzeit die Note Dekanosows sich bezogen hatte, „wiederzufinden“. Wieder wurde die Vermutung geäußert, daß Wallenberg bei den Kämpfen in Budapest wahrscheinlich Gestapo-Agenten oder Pfeilkreuzlern zum Opfer gefallen sei.

Am 19. Oktober desselben Jahres veröffentlichte jedoch ein in Schweden gegründetes „Wallenberg-Komitee“ die Ergebnisse seiner langen Recherchen, die in der Schlußfolgerung gipfelten: „Es unterliegt keinerlei Zweifel, daß Raoul Wallenberg seit Januar 1945 ununterbrochen an verschiedenen Plätzen in Rußland war.“ Der schwedische König verlieh 1952 Wallenberg aus Anlaß seines 40. Geburtstages die Medaille „Illis quorum meruere labores“ unter ausdrücklichem Hinweis darauf, daß die Auszeichnung einem Lebenden zukomme. Die Gewißheit, daß Wallenberg nach 1947 noch am Leben war, gründet sich auf zahlreiche Aussagen von heimgekehrten Kriegsgefangenen mehrerer Nationen, die Wallenberg in verschiedenen Gefängnissen getroffen, mit ihm in Klopfkontakt gestanden oder von diesem über andere Häftlinge gehört haben wollen. Als besonders glaubwürdig gilt unter anderem die Aussage des italienischen Claudio de Mohr, der angab, noch 1948 mit Wallenberg im Moskauer Lefortowskaja-Gefängnis in Klopfverbindung gestanden zu haben. Auch andere Spätheimkehrer berichteten, dem Schweden in diesem Gefängnis — zum Teil persönlich — noch 1949 begegnet zu sein. Einem dieser Zeugen soll Wallenberg damals anvertraut haben, die Russen hätten ihn in einem Verfahren wegen Spionage zu 25 Jahren Zwangsarbeit in Workuta verurteilt. Beim Abschied habe ihm der schwedische Diplomat noch mitgeteilt, seiner Ansicht nach wollten ihn die Russen einfach „verschwinden“ lassen. Alle Hinweise aus Schweden wurden von den Russen jedoch mit dem Hinweis abgetan, daß Aussagen von Kriegsverbrechern keine Beweiskraft zukomme.

Nach einem neuerlichen, diesmal ultimativen Auskunftsbeglehen Schwedens im November 1956 teilte der damalige stellvertretende Außenminister Gromyko am 6. Februar 1957 dem schwedischen Botschafter Sohlman in einer Antwortnote plötzlich mit, Wallenberg sei schon am 17. Juli 1947 im Moskauer Ljubjanka-Gefängnis an einem Herzinfarkt gestorben. In der Note, in der der Moskau den Angehörigen Raoul Wallenbergs ihr Bedauern und ihre Anteilnahme am Schicksal des Diplomaten ausdrückt, heißt es ferner, man sei erst jetzt bei der Durchsicht der Lazarettkarteien in dem Ljubjanka-Gefängnis auf einen handschriftlichen Bericht an den inzwischen hingerichteten Minister für Staatssicherheit, Abakumow, gestoßen, der sich auf Wallenberg beziehen könnte. In der Gromyko-Note heißt es dann wörtlich: „Aufgrund der obigen Ausführungen muß man jedoch den Schluß ziehen, daß Wallenberg im Juli 1947 gestorben ist. Offenbar wurde er zusammen mit anderen Personen von russischen Truppen im Kriegsgebiet festgenommen. Gleichzeitig darf zweifelsohne behauptet werden, daß Wallenbergs spätere Inhaftierung ebenso wie die falschen Auskünfte über seine Person, die während einer Reihe von Jahren durch Verantwortliche der Sicherheitsorgane dem sowjetischen Außenministerium erteilt wurden, der verbrecherischen Tätigkeit Abakumows zuzuschreiben sind.“

Mit dieser Darstellung, die allerdings auch noch andere Erklärungsmöglichkeiten für die Zukunft offenhielt, sollten gleichzeitig alle früheren sowjeti-

schen Erklärungen hinsichtlich Wallenbergs bestenfalls als Irrtümer, keineswegs jedoch als Lügen erscheinen. Auch mit dieser sowjetischen Erklärung war der Beweis für den Tod Wallenbergs im Jahre 1947 nicht erbracht, da der Verfasser jenes Lazarettberichts, „der besagte Smoltsow, am 7. Mai 1953 verstarb“, wie es vorsorglich in der Gromyko-Note hieß.

Die Darstellung Gromykos stieß in Schweden auf Skepsis. Immer wieder wurde das Thema nach neuen Zeugnisaussagen erörtert. 1964 drohte der sowjetische Partei- und Regierungschef Chruschtschow während eines Schweden-Besuchs gar mit dem Abbruch seiner Visite, als Ministerpräsident Erlander auf „diese ewigen Mahnungen über eine erledigte Sache“ ein weiteres Mal zurückkam. Auch der amerikanische Präsident Carter soll sich bei seinem Wiener Zusammentreffen mit Breschnew 1979 nach dem Schicksal Wallenbergs erkundigt haben.

Wallenberg wurde auch in den fünfziger, sechziger und siebziger Jahren nach Aussagen von ehemaligen Mitgefangenen immer wieder gesehen. So soll Wallenberg 1953 im sibirischen Lager Taitschet und Werchny Uralak, 1954 im Gefängnis von Waldimir und 1961 im Moskauer Butyrka-Gefängnis gesehen worden sein; aus dem Butyrka-Gefängnis sei er nach einem Hungerstreik in eine Moskauer Klinik gebracht worden sein. Die schwedische Medizinin Professorin Nanna Svartz berichtete nach einer Reise in der Sowjetunion im selben Jahr, ein Moskauer Kollege, Dr. A.-L. Mjasnikow, habe ihr berichtet, Wallenberg halte sich in einer Nervenklinik auf. Später behauptete Mjasnikow gegenüber Frau Svartz jedoch, es habe sich um ein „Mißverständnis“ gehandelt. 1963 soll Wallenberg wieder im Ljubjanka-Gefängnis gesehen worden sein. Der jüngste der Öffentlichkeit bekanntgewordene Bericht über Wallenberg stammt von dem jüdischen Russen Jan Kaplan, der 1975 im Moskauer Butyrka-Gefängnis einem Schweden begegnet sein will, der seit 30 Jahren in sowjetischen Gefängnissen gewesen, jedoch bei guter Gesundheit sei. Als Kaplan seiner in Israel lebenden Tochter darüber telefonisch berichtete, wurde er in der Sowjetunion aufs neue verhaftet, seitdem ist er verschwunden.

Neuesten Berichten zufolge soll Wallenberg auch nach 1975 noch in verschiedenen Lagern gesehen worden sein. Die Regierungen Schwedens, der Vereinigten Staaten, Israels und Juden in aller Welt haben Grund, den sowjetischen Erklärungen über Wallenberg zu mißtrauen.

Vielleicht ist Raoul Wallenberg noch am Leben. Die sowjetischen Erklärungen halten noch Entwicklungsmöglichkeiten offen. In jedem Fall wird es aber des Nachdrucks der internationalen Öffentlichkeit bedürfen, damit die Sowjetunion das Schicksal Wallenbergs restlos klärt, damit der Retter der Budapester Juden nicht der „letzte Vergessene der Gerechten“ wird.



Raoul WALLENBERG als junger Mann.
Foto AP



Ein Transport neu eingetroffener Häftlinge in Auschwitz.

Foto dpa

1981-01-15

R 18

Departementsrådet Berg

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

FÖRTROLIGT

Raoul Wallenberg

Broder,

För ordningens skull vill jag nämna, att kanadensiska ambassaden tagit kontakt med oss för att få uppgifter om Jan Kaplan. Anledningen vore att det i Kanada planerades vad vi förstår privata aktioner till stöd för denne. Något förbryllande var att Kaplan för ambassaden hade beskrivits som "recently imprisoned". Vi återkommer om något av intresse framkommer.

*Siffror tillägg
Björnstam
Per Saland*

Per Saland

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet 1
Handläggare: M. Mossberg

PROMEMORIA

1981-01-19

P2001

A + b t

Utrikesministern
Kabinettssekr.
Polchefen
Gullers

Berg, Pol 1

Amb Moskva nr 9 ✓

Amb Washington nr 8 ✓

Amb Bonn nr 12 ✓

Amb Tel Aviv nr 1 ✓

Mossberg/bm

1981-01-19

nr se ovan

Ö.t.amb. i *W*
(se ovan)

f.k.

u/Mossberg

Exp. 81-01-19/bm

STRÄNGT FÖRTROLIG

Representanter för Wallenberg-hearingen hos utrikes-
ministern
(2 bil.)

./1

Utrikesminister Ullsten tog den 16 ds emot en grupp representanter för Wallenberg-hearingen i Stockholm den 15-16 januari 1981. Gruppen leddes av hearingens ordförande justitierådet Ingrid Gärde Widemar. Övriga deltagare (se bilaga 1).

./2

Fru Gärde Widemar redogjorde för syftet med den just avslutade hearingen och överlämnade den resolution som antagits den 15 (bilaga 2). Hon berättade att man avsåg driva saken vidare på flera vis, bl.a. genom att vända sig till FN:s kommission för mänskliga rättigheter och till Europarådet, till de kommunistiska partierna världen över, samt även söka göra ett besök i Moskva.

Hausner berörde den svenska regeringens handläggning av ärendet och konstaterade att Sverige aldrig erbjudit ryssarna någon form av utbyte för Wallenberg, vilket torde ha förvånat dem. Det var dock bättre att agera sen än aldrig, menade han, och välkomnade svensk aktivitet n Hausner hade via tyske ambassadören i Tel Aviv bett att Schmidt skulle ta upp frågan med Brezjnev, som enligt samma källa därvid ej avvisat frågan, utan sagt sig skola överväga den. Brandt hade också kontaktats, liksom även Carter.

Ullsten erinrade om den svenska grundinställningen - ing

slutgiltiga bevis för Wallenbergs död kan anses ha presenterats - och försäkrade att regeringen skulle fortsätta att sätta tryck på Sovjet i frågan. Det fanns inget individuellt fall i vilket UD engagerat sig så. Misstag kan ha begåtts tidigare, men det var svårt att säga. Viktigt var dock att regeringen ej avslutat ärendet. Heringen hade varit mycket nyttig. Det behövdes mer och ny information, inte minst för att ge grund för nya framställningar till Sovjet. Det föreföll tveksamt om kommittén verkligen skulle tas emot, men ett försök borde göras.

Ett dilemma i ärendet var hur mycket som borde göras offentligt och hur mycket som skulle göras via tyst diplomati. Båda vägarna måste anlitas. Själv hade Ullste i uppriktiga ordalag tagit upp frågan med Gromyko i våra. Denne hade ej visat något ogillande, utan bara lyssnat och givit det vanliga svaret. Också i Madrid hade ju Wallenberg tagits upp. Vad gällde FN:s kommission för mänskliga rättigheter var det svårare att agera där, eftersom Sverige ej var medlem därav. Det fanns dock i FN en underkommitté för försvunna personer, med dess arbete var ej offentligt.

Moynihan framhöll att USA var villigt att ta upp saken i mänskliga rättighetskommissionen. Enligt Moynihan och Hausner skulle Carter ha tagit upp fallet med Brezjnev i Wien i juni -79. Moynihan hade nyligen talat med sovjetiske ministern i Washington, och denne skulle ha bekräftat detta (!), vilket också hävdades av Vita huset.

Wiesenthal hade emellertid från Armond Hammer och från State erfarit att så aldrig skett, Carter tog aldrig själv upp fallet, utan lät göra det på lägre nivå. Wiesenthal hade bett Hammer ta upp Wallenberg med Brezjnev vilket han också gjort nyligen. Brezjnev hade då sagt sig aldrig hört talas om fallet, men lovat Hammer att han skulle göra en undersökning och lämna ett svar.

Ullsten sade avslutningsvis att det möjligen skulle bli lättare att driva detta ärende när nya män trätt till i Moskva. För egen del trodde han ej att Gromyko skulle komma att säga något nytt i saken. Kanske skulle Gromykos efterträdare se annorlunda på saken.

Deltafåre från Wallenberg-kommittén

Ingrid Gårde Widemar

Per Anger

Guy von Dardel

Gideon Hausner

Annette Lantos

Nina Lagergren

Marvin Makinen

Elizabeth Moynihan

Gustaf Petrén

Simon Wiesenthal

**Resolution on the Raoul Wallenberg hearing
in Stockholm, January 15th-16th 1981.**

At the public hearing held in Stockholm on January 15th-16th 1981 sufficient evidence has been offered to prove that the statement of the Soviet Authorities concerning Raoul Wallenberg's alleged death in July 1947 could not have been correct. Many former prisoners in the Soviet Union have seen Raoul Wallenberg alive subsequent to this date.

One explanation may be that a tragic misinformation was given by a prison doctor at the Ljulbjanka jail in the Stalin period. There is evidence that Raoul Wallenberg lived after the 17th of July 1947 and there is every reason to believe that Raoul Wallenberg is still alive.

The hearing requests the Soviet Authorities to re-examine the case promptly and to return Raoul Wallenberg to his family [REDACTED]

V

Avgående telegram

EXP. 19/11	Dn.	Avd Grupp Mål
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CABINET STOCKHOLM 1981-01-19

SVENSK MOSKVA

✓ FRAAN PRESSBYRAAN. RE DAGENS NYHETERS ARTIKEL AV
DERDAGEN DEN 17 DS 'NYA OKAENDA VITTNET - TVAA DAGAR
I SAMMA CELL' SAMT SVENSKA DAGBLADETS ARTIKEL AV SAMMA
DATUM 'RAOUL WALLENBERG-HEARINGEN - KONTROLL I SOVJET
AV NY KOMMISSION'.

TVAA DAGAR I SAMMA CELL

DET HITTILLS OKAENDA WALLENBERG-VITTNET ANDRE SHIMKEVITCH GAVE
EN LAANG OCH DETALJERAD BERAETTEELSE OM SIN SOVJETVISTELSE OCH
SITT MOETE MED RAOUL WALLENBERG I EN CELL I LJUBJANKA I DECEMBER
1947 PAA FREDAGEN DAA HAN UTFRAAGADES AV JOURNALISTER.

DET FINNS DOCK VISSA DETALJER I SHIMKEVITCHS' BERAETTEELSE SOM AER
MYCKET DUNKLA SAASOM OMSTAENDIGHETERNA RUNT HANS SVERIGEBESOEK
EFTER BEFRIELSEN OCH DET FAKTUM ATT SVENSKA UD INTE HAR NAAGRA
UPPGIFTER OM HONOM ELLER HANS BERAETTEELSE.

SHIMKEVITCHS EGEN HISTORIA AER ATT HAN KOM TILL SOVJET 1929
SOM 16-AARIG FOER ATT HAELSA PAA SIN FAR SOM BODDE KVAR DAER OCH
ARBETADE SOM FOERFATTARE. SHIMKEVITCH FOEDDES I PARIS DAER
MODERN SOM VAR POET HADE SLAGIT SIG NED.

SHIMKEVITCH ARRESTERAS I JANUARI 1930 OCH KOMMER TILL LJUBJANKA,
SEDAN TILL FAENGELSEEN SOLOVKI I NORR DAER HAN MOETER DEN KAENDE
FOERFATTAREN VARLAM SJALMOV (SOM VAR DEN FOERSTE SOVJET FOERFATTAR-
REN SOM BESKREV GULAG). SHIMKEVITCH ANKLAGAS FOER SPIONERI.
HANS FAR SKULLE HA ARRESTERATS OCKSAA NAAGOT SENARE OCH BLIVIT
SKJUTEN.

MOETE MED WALLENBERG SKULLE BEDYRAK SHIMKEVITCH, HA AEGI RUM
NAAGON GAANG I DECEMBER 1947 - ALLTSAA EFTER DET DOEDSDATUM
SOM SOVJETMYNDIGHETERNA GIVIT FOER WALLENBERG. SHIMKEVITCH HADE
SUTTIT ISOLERAD I EN CELL OCH FOERDES NU IN TILL EN TVAAMANS-
CELL, DAER DET FANNS EN FAANGE REDAN. HAN VISSTE INTE VAD DET
VAR FOER ANLEDNING TILL OMFLYTNINGEN - MAN FLYTTADE OM FAANGAR OFTA
- ELLER VAD SOM SKULLE MOETA HONOM.

- MAN VAR MISSTAENKSAM NAER MAN KOM TILL EN NY CELL, BERAETTADE
HAN. CELLEN VAR AVLYSSNAD. FAANGARNA VAR FOERBJUDNA ATT TALA MED
VARANN. MAN FICK ANVAENDA KNEP SOM ATT TALA MED GESTER OCH TECKEN.

SHIMKEVITCH LYCKADES EFTER EN TIMME TECKNA SITT NAMN OCH DEN ANDRE
FAANGEN MEDDELADE SITT NAMN SOM SVAR MEN INTE GENAST. MAN MED-
DELADE BARA EFTERNAMNEN SAEGER SHIMKEVITCH DET VAR KUTYM ATT DEN
SENAST ANLAENDE GJORDE DET FOERST.

DEN SOM VAR I CELLEN TECKNADE WALLENBERG. SHIMKEWITCH SAEGER:
'JAG VISSTE DAA ATT HAN VAR SVENSK FOER JAG HADE HOERT AV EN CELL-
KAMRAT, ELAGINE, EN FRANSMAN, SOM HADE ARRESTERATS SOM KORRESPON-
DENT I PRAG, ATT EN ANNAN KORRESPONDENT HADE ARRESTERATS I BUDA-
PEST MEN HAN VAR SVENSK.'

SHIMKEVITCH SADE TILL PRESSEN ATT HAN DAERFOER INTE HAFT BEHOV
ATT FRAAGA SIN MEDFAANGE OM HAN VAR SVENSK. DAEREMOT FICK HAN
VETA ATT DENNE VAR KONSUL. DE BAADA MEDDELADE OCKSAA VARANDRA
ATT DE VAR DOEMDA EFTER SPIONPARAGRAFEN. DETTA FOERMEDLADES PAA
SAMMA OMSTAENDLIGA SAETT MED TECKENSPRAAK. FAST DE TVAA DELADE
CELL I TVAA DAGAR FICK DE VETA RAETT LITET OM VARANN. DERAS
SPRAAK VAR FRANSKA. SHIMKEVITCH BERAETTAR ATT WALLENBERG GAV
HONOM HALVA SITT BROED, VILKET AER EN STOR SAK I EN CELL.

SHIMKEVITCH FOERFLYTТАDES DOCK REDAN EFTER TVAA DAGAR OCH SATTES
IHOP MED EN KINES KANSKE AV ETT MISSTAG SADE HAN. DET VERKADE
SOM OM SHIMKEVITCH TILL SKILLNAD FRAAN ANDRA SOM HAFT KONTAKT
MED WALLENBERG INTE FOERHOERTS ELLER OMBETTS HAALLA TYST OM DET
HELA.

SJUKLIG

SHIMKEVITCH HADE FAA SAKER ATT BERAETTA OM HUR DEN SOM KALLADE
SIG WALLENBERG SAAG UT: HAN VAR LAENGRE AEN SHIMKEVITCH SJAELV
, BAR INTE UNIFORM HADE RAKAT HUVUD OCH DEN GRAA FAENGELSEHYN
OCH VERKADE ALLMAENT SJUKLIG.

TILLFRAAGAD OM HUR HAN BEFRIADES FRAAN FAENGELSET OCH LAEMNADE
MOSKVA FOERKLARADE SHIMKEVITCH ATT DETTA VAR RESULTAT AV HANS MORS
ANSTRAENGNINGAR SOM SKRIVIT BREV OEVERALLT OCH TILL SLUT VAENT
SIG TILL CHRUSTJEV. HAN HADE DAA BEFRIATS 1958 OCH KOMMIT TILL
STOCKHOLM VIA FINLAND.

ENLIGT SHIMKEVITCH SKULLE EN GREK FRAAN MOSKVA EN RIK FURNISOER
AAT KREML MED STOCKHOLMSVAANING HA TAGIT EMOT HONOM I STOCKHOLM
OCH LOVAT ATT ORDNA ETT MOETE MED FAMILJEN WALLENBERG, DAA SHIM-
KEVITCH LOVAT ATT UNDERRAETTA SIN MEDFAANGES MOR.

PALATSC

SHIMKEVITCH SKULLE DAA HA FOERTS I BIL TILL EN PALATSLIKANANDE BYGGNAD I ELLER NAERA STOCKHOLM DAER HAN AAT MIDDAG MED ETT SAELL- SKAP PAA FEM ELLER SEX PERSONER TILL SKENET AV TAENDA LJUS.

NAAGRA FLER DETALJER KRING DETTA MOETE SOM SHIMKEVITCH TRODDE VAR MED FAMILJEN WALLENBERG KAN HAN INTE ERINRA SIG. MEN DAA SKULLE SHIMKEVITCH HA BERAETTAT OM WALLENBERG - OCH SEDAN INTE TAENKA PAA DEN SAKEN FOERAEN HAN INBJUDITS TILL WALLENBERG- HEARINGEN I STOCKHOLM.

WALLENBERGKOMMITTEN UPPGER ATT MAN FAATT KONTAKT MED SHIMKEVITCH VIA EN DAM I FRANKRIKE SOM SKRIVIT ETT BREV OCH BERAETTAT ATT HAN FANNS. HAN SKULLE DAA HA OEVERTALATS ATT KOMMA TILL STOCKHOLM. KOMMITTEN KAENNER INTE TILL HONOM SEDAN SAA SAERSKILT LAANG TID.

EN HOEG TJAENSTEMAN PAA SVENSKA UD, FOERTROGEN MED WALLENBERG- MATERIALET SEDAN MAANGA AAR, SAEGER ATT DET VERKAR UNDERLIGT ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG SKULLE HA FAATT EN CELLKAMRAT JUST HOESTEN 1947, DAA MAN TVAERTOM VET ATT ANDRA SOM HAFT KONTAKT MED HONOM REDAN UNDER VAAREN 1947 FOERTS BORT OCH ISOLERATS OCH VID FOER- HOER FOERBJUDITS NAEMNA DENNA KONTAKT.

SHIMKEVITCH HADE SEDAN BERAETTAT ATT HAN LAEMNAT SVERIGE INKOG- NITO 1958 MED KUNGEN OCH DROTTNINGEN FOERKLAEDD TILL EN PERSON I DERAS SVIT.

DETTA OCH VISSA ANDRA UPPGIFTER I SHIMKEVITCHS VITTNESMAAL SOM HANS TENDENS ATT OFTA NAEMNA KAENDA NAMN, FAAR NATURLIGTVIS VARA MED I BILDEN, NAER MAN SKA DISKUTERA HANS HISTORIAS TOVAERDIGHET.

KONTROLL I SOVJET AV NY KOMMISSION - SVENSKA DAGBLADET

EN INTERNATIONELL KOMMISSION KOMMER INOM KORT ATT BILADAS FOER ATT SOEKA RYSSARNAS MEDGIVANDE ATT I SOVJET UNDERSOEKA VAD SOM HAR HAENT RAOUL WALLENBERG.

DET VAR ETT AV DE BESLUT SOM FATTADES NAER EN TVAADAGARS HEARING OM WALLENBERG PAA FREDAGEN AVSLUTADES I STOCKHOLM. PAA LOERDAGEN AER DET EXAKT 36 AAR SEDAN SVENSKEN GREPS AV ROEDA ARMEN I UNGERN.

TANKEN PAA EN KOMMISSION SOM SKULLE FAA TILLSTAAND ATT ARBETA INNE I SOVJET HAR TIDGARE FUNNITS INOM FAMILJEN WALLENBERG. FOER- SLAGET VAR DOCK TYDLIGEN INTE FOEREMAAL FOER FORMELL BEHANDLING INOM DEN PANEL SOM LETT UTFRAAGNINGEN OCH MAN HAR INTE NAERMARE DISKUTERAT FORMERNA FOER ATT KONTAKT KREML.

MAANGA SOM LAENGE ARBETAT MED WALLENBERGFRAAGAN ANSAAG DET YTTERST OSANNOLIKT ATT RYSSARNA SKULLE GAA MED PAA EN INTERNATIONELL UNDER- SOEKNING I SOVJET.

PARTISONDERINGAR

OAVSETT MOSKVAS INSTAELLNING KOMMER DOCK RAOUL WALLENBERGS SAK ATT BEARBETAS INTERNATIONELLT I OEKANDE SKALA SOM RESULTAT AV STOCKHOLMHOETET. DET KOMMER ATT SKE I FN:S OCH EUROPARAADETS KOMMITTEER FOER MAENSKLIGA RAETTIGHETER OCH GENOM SONDERINGAR I EUROPEISKA KOMMUNISTPARTIER SOM KAN VILJA BEHANDLA SAKEN MED SINA TROSFRAENDER I SOVJET.

ADRESSEN 'RAOUL WALLENBERG, STOCKHOLM' SKALL GOERAS KAEND OEVER HELA VAERLDEN SAA ATT HITTILLS OKAENDA OCH KANSKE SKRAEMDA VITTNEN ANONYMT KAN KONTAKT SPANINGSCENTRALEN I SVERIGE.

UTRIKESMINISTER OLA ULLSTEN SADE VID EN UPPVAKTNING PAA UD EFTER HEARINGENS AVSLUTNING ATT DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN BEHOEVER NYTT MATERIAL FOER ATT AATER KUNNA TA UPP WALLENBERGFRAAGAN MED RYSSARNA. HAN LOVADE ATT UD SKALL GRANSKA DEN INFORMATION SOM KOMMIT FRAM UNDER STOCKHOLMHOETET.

TEC AAK

VID EN LAETT KAOTISK PRESSKONFERENS MED UTFRAAGNINGENS HUVUD-
VITNE ANDRE SCHIMKEVITSCH UPPREPADE DENNE ATT HAN I DECEMBER
1947 HADE SUTTIT I SAMMA CELL SOM RAOUL WALLENBERG I MOSKVA.
TROTS FOERBUD ATT SAMTALA SKULLE WALLENBERG HA MEDDELAT SITT NAMN
OCH MED TECKENSpraak KLARGJORT ATT HAN ANKLAGADES FOER SPIONERI.

EFTER SIN FRIGIVNING 1958 HADE SCHIMKEVITSCH ENLIGT EGEN UTSAGO
REST VIA STOCKHOLM OCH HAER BERAETTAT OM WALLENBERG FOER EN
GREKISK BEKANT. HAN HADE OCKSAA TROTT ATT DENNE FRAMFOERT BERAETTEL-
SEN TILL WALLENBERGFAMILJEN OCH SVENSKA MYNDIGHETER.

ENLIGT VAD SVD ERFAR FOEREKOMMER DOCK SCHIMKEVITSCH INTE I UD:S
DIGRA WALLENBERGARKIV. PERSONER SOM UNDER AARTIONDEN HAR FOELJT
AERENDET OCH LAEST HUNDRATALS VITNESMAAL STAELLER SIG OCKSAA
SKEPTISKA TILL PAASTAAENDET OM MOETET I LUBLJANKAFAENGELSET
1947.

UTSORTERADES

DET AER NAMNLIGEN KAENT GENOM NOGA DOKUMENTERADE VITNESMAAL
ATT SAMTLIGA FAANGAR SOM I MOSKVAFaENGELSERNA HADE HAFT NAAGON
SOM HELST KONTAKT MED WALLENBERG ELLER DENNES CHAUFFOER LANG-
FELDER FOERHOERDES SOMMAREN 1947 OCH PLACERADES I ISOLERINGSCELLER
UNDER ETT AAR ELLER LAENGRE.

ANLEDNINGEN TILL DEN AATGAERDEN AER OKAEND. MEN DET ANSES OTROLIGT
ATT RYSSARNA EFTER SIN YTTERST NOGGRANNA UTSORTERING AV ALLA
SOM VISSTE NAAGONTING OM WALLENBERG SKULLE HA LAATIT DENNE DELA
CELL MED EN UTLAENNING BARA NAAGRA MAANADER SENARE.

IDAG LOERDAG GENOMFOERS EN DEMONSTRATION FOER RAOUL WALLENBERG
VID SOVJETS AMBASSAD I STOCKHOLM. DEN INLEDS MED FACKELSAMLING
KL 15.30

..

CABINET