

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Ärende:

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Kopia till:

Kabs/

Bitr Kabs

Polch

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Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

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SVENSK GENEVE 1981-03-06

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1981-03-09

meddel. 67, Genève

CABINET STOCKHOLM

MYCKET BRA A A D S K A N D E

VCH 42. FOER POL IV OCH RAETTS FRAAN ANDREEN OM WALLENBERG

IDAG PAA MORGONEN DISKUTEJADE JAG AATER MED COLVILLE FOER ATT
FAA HOERA MER EXAKT VAD HAN EGENTLIGEN MENAT MED SINA ORD ATT
"IT MIGHT BE CONSIDERED THAT A UNIQUE CASE IS NOT WITHIN
THE MANDATE OF THE WORKING GROUP". KAN MAN FRUKTA ATT ARBETS-
GRUPPEN FOER FOERSVUNNA PERSONER INTE KOMMER ATT ACCEPTERA
AERENDET? I SAA FALL, OM CILVILLE HAART DRIVER FALLET, KAN DET
INNEBAERA SVVARIGHETER FOER HONOM SJAELV SOM VAESTGRUPPENS
REPRESENTANT?

COLVILLE SVARADE ATT HAN INTE FOERUTSAAG NAAGRA SVAARIGHETER
FOER EGEN DEL AV ATT DRIVA FALLET. MEN HANS GISSNING VAR ATT
ARBETSGRUPPEN SKULLE KOMMA ATT ANSE ATT WALLENBERG FALLER
UTANFOER GRUPPENS MANDAT DAERFOER ATT FALLET AER UNIKT OCH
ATT INGA ANDRA FALL FINNS BETRAEFFANDE SOVJETUNIONEN. OM
SVERIGE ANMAELER FALLET MAASTE VI RAEKNA. MED ATT ARBETSGRUPPEN
KAN KOMMA ATT MEDDELA ATT MAN INTE ACCEPTERAR DET FOER BEHAND-
LING. COLVILLE SADE ATT DET FOER ARBETSGRUPPENS DEL GIVETVIS
VORE BRA ATT FAA TA UPP FRAAGAN OM VAD SOM AER INNANFOER ELLER

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Ärende:				
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UTANFOER MANDATET GENOM ATT TVINGAS TA STAELLNING TILL ETT FALL SOM WALLENBERG.

JAG SADE ATT JAG FOERSTOD HANS INTRESSE AV ATT DEFINIERA

MANDATET, MEN MOEJLIGEN SKULLE DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN SE SAKEN I ETT NAAGOT ANNAT LJUS. FRAAGAN VAR GIVETVIS HURUVIDA DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN SKULLE VARA VILLIG ATT ANMAELA ETT FALL SOM LOEPTE STOR RISK ATT INTE ACCEPTERAS. ARBETSGRUPPEN ARBETAR SOM BEKANT HELT OFFENTLIGT. VAD SOM HAENDER MED WALLENBERG-AERENDET OM DET ANMAELS, AER MOEJLIGT FOER VEM SOM HELST ATT STUDERA I ARBETSGRUPPENS ARKIV I GENEVE.

EWERLOEF

Wallenberg

Överlämnas för kännedom till utrikes-
departementet.

L. Hellström

---16--th February. 1981.

To the

Honorable CONSUL GENERAL of SWEDEN.

Dear Excellency;

I replay to the Australian A.B.C. National NEWS. from First
DECEMBER 1980 . Morning at South Australian Time of 1/4 to 8. a.m.

It was mentioned regarding" RAUL WALLENBERG; Consul General
for SWEDEN; In BUDAPEST; 1942-1944 end.

In Accordance of My Advanced Age of 70. I DECLARE that the Whor
off" DISSIPAIRED " is NOT CORRECT.; The reson that; Many of
Correct Testimony-s are evident taht Mr.RAUL it was; RETAINED

Concerning Me personally; I Was QNOVING PERSONALLY mr RAUL
FACE-To FACE in the Year of 1947. Just last Time in February 23.
TUESDAY morning -7- a.m. He was one Highly Buildet Person; Apse
of HAIR (in top of Head) 1.m. 80 cm. High. And one person
whith Strong attitude (Autoritar) and his Body Mouvmnts of
Was (Experrsn concern) GESTICULATION of Hand-s using it to one
fodamental Expression. Iff I Ame not Wrong" He was to be one
University graduated"ARCHITECT";

I have Detected in Germany- Francee Zone of Occupation that
" After My Report to SWEDISH authority-s 1951. The Charged Inves-
tigator; It Was one Brutal and INCONFIDENT person.;

I My Self one simple Immigrant; The Gentleman Invesigator have
used BY FORCE INFORMATIONS from Innocent Immigrant-s By INTERVE
TION of the Francee ,SURETEE NATINALE. In the Year of 1950-51
The SURETEE Natinale WAS ONE PRO- COMMUNIST BODY. Just Contrast
of Wallenberg attitude.;

I refer in present moment to the COMMENT of Mr RAUL- SISTER
which" OPOSE the DISSIPARENCE of Her BRUDER. Her Expressin is
Just Our Testified Existence. I CONGRATULATE this Brilliant
SISTER.;

Would You please to handlig the letter attached to Mr. RAUL
SISTER just in hand. In Shtockholm. Sveden.

The matter is Sricly Confidential and COMERCIAL. I have one
fondamental reson Way;?? Iff You realise that; In the Recherch
of RAUL existence; MY BRUDER WAS TOURTURED AND EXTERMINATED and
Buried by BOULDOZER.(1959)

According to My advanced Hearth frequent Illness. My inten-
tions are TO ADVISE the RAUL- SISTER;" THE REAL HISTORY of HER
BRUDER;;; WAY-?? WHERE;?? and HOW.: Full Report up to 1957
November. The Matter is Sricly FAMILIAR.

Yoyr Wery Sincereelly

George VAS. Pensioner.

No; 499. Prospect Rd.

Blair ATHOL 5084.
South Australia.

P 2

To the

SISTER of RAUL WALLENBERG.

Dear Dame (Miss Wallenberg)

Thank You for Confidence and Your Brilliant Reflex that Your BRUDER RAUL is in Liffe; We in our Miserable circomstances Yess You have full Wriht; We have expendet some miserable Da-s with Your Bruder. But the Diplomatik Way-s of Investigations are fully official Body. Some time are impossibile to aproch the Reall for reson of Communist attitude Which are Fully Contrast of true.

One Full scale PRÖVATE investigations was procedet to ALLOCATE Your BRUDER. It was Successfull; Up to November 1957. After 1959 Was inproved fully Your Bruder ALLOCATION. In this regard You Would be in Possession off; SPOT; WAY;?? THE MOTIVUM;?? ;?? and JUST WHERE.??

I Find it necesery to advise You abouth the Matter of Your own BRUDER. Depending of Your Confidehce; Iff Yess; I Would be Wery Sattified to tablig one FULL REPORT; Or to You;? Or to ANY CONFIDENT Member of the Family. BUT ONLY IFF CONFIDENCE IS APPARE And to DICLOUSING ANY OF INCONFIDENCE.;

I like to mention that after 1951. I have regularly advised Your Consular Offices. But the ansver was that; SORY; The investi-gations of Wallenberg are CLOUSED.

My letter Now reflecting Your Brilliant Opinion which was Trans-mitted by Australian Broadcasting RADIO. A.B.C. National NEWS. in the Morning $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8. South Australian Time.(Frst DECEMBER 1980)

I have detekted Your Brilliant Commement. Yess is true (Partly)

Your replay to this Letter would be only Your Full Sattis-faction. And Would You please to replay Me urgently for reson of My Illness concern.

I Remaining Your Wery Onist and Sincerelly

George VAS Pensioner.

No. 499. Prospect Rd.
Blair Athol 5084.
South Australia.

SIXTEN

~~XXIXXX~~-February.1981

P.S.

Could You please to ansvering Me; Iff You have qnovlege of one Wooman; ANNY BERGHOLM.?? in LINDINGÖN Sweden.?? or one personality under name of; WALDENSTÖM. ?? If Yess;? We are in (WALDENSTRÖM)

perfect Way;....

Arende

Datum

1981-03-06

Ärd

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Grupp

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Mål

EU

Adress

Svensk
WASHINGTON

Pol

Text

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Dnr.....Från Pol I. Re Wallenberg.

Vi instämmer Er syn.

Cabinet

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

cc: Ambassaden i Washington

a/W

pal

INK UTRIKESDE		
Dnr. 118.1.107		
1981		
Avd	Gr	Mål
p	2	Eu I

Wallenberg-ärendet; dokumentation om "The American Involvement"
(1 bil.)

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Härmed får jag insända kopia av ett memorandum som jag häromdagen erhöll från Lena Biörck-Kaplan, ordförande i den amerikanska Wallenberg-kommittén. Det är författat av Mrs Elizabeth Moynihan, hustru till senator Moynihan, och innehåller en redogörelse för "The American Involvement" vad gäller Wallenberg-ärendet.



Bengt Friedman

THE AMERICAN INVOLVEMENT

Friedman/ba 2.3.81

cc: 2 Throne-Holst

Sweger

Weisman

Berglund

The History:

On January 22, 1944, President Roosevelt established the War Refugee Board (Executive Order #9417). Its purpose was to rescue as many refugees as possible, to alleviate, wherever it could, the plight of the persecuted peoples destined for the Nazi extermination camps. Several measures were undertaken: direct evacuation of refugees from enemy territories; psychological warfare to induce Germans and occupants of satellite countries to resist and disobey the Nazi persecution policy; direct warnings that those responsible for persecutions would be brought to speedy trial for their war crimes; attempts wherever possible to obtain better conditions for individuals in German concentrations camps; and negotiation to delay extermination in order to keep the victims alive until the day of liberation.

Soon after it was created, the War Refugee Board stationed special representatives in neutral countries. In early June 1944, after meeting with U.S. Ambassador Herschel Johnson and Iver C. Olsen the WRB representative in Stockholm, Raoul Wallenberg agreed to go to Budapest to join the relief mission. He was granted diplomatic status by the Swedish Government and arrived at the Swedish Consulate in Budapest on July 9, 1944. His work was funded by the WRB and the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. (His confrontations with Adolf Eichmann have been described by diplomatic witnesses and by Eichmann himself during questioning at his trial. Wallenberg was assisted by several other Swedish diplomats and their dangerous and dramatic work has been described by Per Anger in his book With Wallenberg in Budapest.)

On January 17, 1945, shortly after the Russian occupation of Budapest, Wallenberg and his driver were taken into custody by Russian officers. During the next week or so members of the Swedish legation were questioned intensively by the Russians. From the questions regarding Wallenberg it was their opinion the Russians believed he was an American spy. This was denied by U.S. officials and there is nothing in the records of the WRB or the Department of State to suggest that he was. He had only been in Budapest for six months and his exploits were well known but so unusual he was regarded with suspicion by the Russians.

As early as January 20, 1945 the American Legation in Stockholm indicated concern about Wallenberg but was assured by the Swedish legation in Moscow that he was safe. Prompted by radio reports that Wallenberg had been murdered, the American Legation in April 1945 again asked the Department of State and the Embassy in Moscow to help locate him. Contrary to the apparent wishes of his government, the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow refused the offer of help from the American Ambassador, Averell Harriman.

In 1949, Secretary of State Dean Acheson, responding to a plea from Wallenberg's family, made a similar offer of help which was again rejected by the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow.

Heartened by information from released prisoners, Wallenberg's family and his diplomatic colleague Per Anger, never ceased to believe he survived and continued to work for his release. Several times during the last thirty years they appealed to American officials for help.

The American Wallenberg Committee:

Wallenberg's story was largely unknown in the United States until recent years when dissidents and released Soviet prisoners reaching the West either referred to him by name or mentioned an aging Swedish diplomat in prison. This startled many Hungarian Jews now living in the US among them Congressman Tom Lantos of California who was saved by Wallenberg. It is mainly due to the efforts of Congressman Lantos and his wife, Annette, that Americans have learned the Wallenberg story.

In July 1979, Wallenberg's sister, Nina Lagergren, visited the United States to organize a Wallenberg Committee. Senators Frank Church, Claiborne Pell, Daniel P. Moynihan and Rudy Boschwitz agreed to serve as co-chairmen. Since then several members of the Senate have actively helped by urging the Department of State to make official inquiries or by personally raising the question of Wallenberg with Soviet officials. At the direction of President Carter, the White House raised the issue with the Soviets and twice in the past eighteen months the State Department has done so. No additional information on Wallenberg has been given by Soviet officials - they have merely repeated that he died in 1947. Neither have they responded to statements by former prisoners that Wallenberg was alive in prison in the seventies.

In the spring of 1980, the American Ambassador to Denmark, Warren Manshel, organized a ceremony in Copenhagen at which members of the President's Holocaust Commission honored Raoul Wallenberg. The Chairman of the Commission, Elie Wiesel, has long been active on behalf of Wallenberg.

In November, 1980, during the second session of the 96th Congress, Concurrent Resolution #434 was passed honoring Wallenberg. This joint resolution called on our delegation to the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to raise the question of Wallenberg in the discussion of the "Helsinki third basket." In Madrid during the third week in November, Senator Pell joined members of the U.S. delegation led by Max M. Kampelman in a press conference with Wallenberg's family announcing their intention to pursue the question.

On January 15 and 16, 1981 International Hearings were held in Stockholm, jointly sponsored by the Wallenberg Committee and the International Sakharov Committee. Members of Wallenberg Committees from several countries reported on their activities and heard the testimony of released prisoners. Following the Hearings, the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs received a delegation and accepted the resolution produced by the panel. (In contrast with some of his predecessors, Minister Ullsten has been very firm on this issue. He delivered a strong human rights speech at the SCE Conference in Madrid in which he referred to Wallenberg, and has previously sent an official inquiry to Moscow.)

Operation of the American Committee:

To date, the U.S. Wallenberg Committee's work has been deliberately low-key. The Working Group is small: Lena Biorck-Kaplan in New York, Annette Lantos in California and Elizabeth Moynihan in Washington assisted by other volunteers.

As our purpose has been to secure the release of Wallenberg, or clarification of the ambiguity surrounding his disappearance - not to generate anti-Soviet propaganda - we have not organized a large public campaign. We felt we should exhaust diplomatic and private means of resolving the Wallenberg case.

In addition to efforts to make U.S. officials and legislators aware of this human rights case, we have tried to locate additional witnesses - former Soviet prisoners with knowledge of Wallenberg. We have also provided facts to individuals who have business relationships with Soviet officials.

This approach has not required fund-raising, an office or a staff. Occasional ads in ethnic newspapers were paid for by Wallenberg sympathizers and when necessary funds can be accepted by Freedom House earmarked for the Raoul Wallenberg project.

Not only have U.S. officials and the Congress been totally supportive, but many individual Americans and organizations such as Freedom House long associated with human rights have offered their advice and help. Experts, such as Simon Wiesenthal, have helped by questioning witnesses.

Whoever hears the astounding story of this man is gripped by it and an urge to help. In the year ahead the public will become increasingly aware of Wallenberg: the BBC has made an excellent documentary which was shown on some PBS stations and may be repeated; four books are nearing completion; two feature films are planned; many organizations want to take up the Wallenberg case. The Governors of New York and California issued proclamations honoring Wallenberg, as have the Mayors of several cities. Parks and playgrounds have been renamed to honor him.

Inevitably, the effort on behalf of Wallenberg is about to enter a new phase; the low-key operation of the Working Group is essentially finished and it will now become a public cause. We hope that all one hundred United States Senators will add their names to the Committee.

May I add a personal note to this report. It is too early to say the first phase of this effort has failed - it may be months before there is a response to the Stockholm Hearings and the latest series of inquiries.

In the story of Raoul Wallenberg two issues are tragically linked: the courage of a truly good man and his unjust fate. There are few comparable examples of a man facing evil to save his fellow men - he must not be abandoned as long as there is any question of his survival however disappointing and frustrating the effort.

It is a bitter irony that because of his fate Wallenberg is becoming a symbol of injustice rather than being celebrated as a symbol of humanity because of his deeds. There are critical problems between the Soviet Union and the West which demand attention - such as nuclear proliferation - that the uncertainty over Wallenberg has made him a divisive issue is lamentable because it is so unnecessary.

The Working Group feels there are still things which can be done - such as have the Wallenberg case before the UN Human Rights Commission. We would welcome your help. We shall be glad to provide any additional information or try to answer any questions.

Thank you,

Elizabeth Moynihan
c/o Room 410
Russell Building

Lena Biorck-Kaplan
326 East 51 St.
New York, 10022

Annette Lantos
c/o Congressman T. Lantos
or 1230 Southdown Rd.
Hillsborough, Cal. 94010

Avsändningsort

Tjlf polchefen Kettis, mk

Ärende

Wallenberg

M

Adress

Svensk

GENEVE

Text

Datum

1981-03-09

Avd

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Grupp

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Mål

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Pol

. Från pol och rätts om Wallenberg.

Samrådet idag enades om att be Dig kontakta van Boven och/eller
Mæ Carthy, sekreterare i arbetsgruppen för försvunna för att utröna
sekretariatets uppfattning om mandatet omfattar ett fall som detta.

Cabinet

Ex t:

Kabinettssekreteraren
Polchefen
Rättschefen
Mossberg
Ch pol IV

MINISTRY
FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Pol 1
Handläggare: M. Mossberg
Exp. 81-03-09/bm



P2 Eu I 169
Stockholm, March 9, 1981

Ms. Betty Heckel
290 Dolphin Way
Laguna Beach, CA 92651
USA

Dear Ms. Heckel,

In a letter to the Foreign Minister 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 the last few years new information has prompted the Swedish Government to make two official representations to the Soviet Union about Raoul Wallenberg. In addition to this Foreign Minister Ullsten has personally raised the case with the Soviet Foreign Minister. 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 Foreign Minister likewise took up the Wallenberg case at the Madrid Meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and the Swedish Delegation to this meeting has repeatedly raised the matter.

The Foreign Minister 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,


Mathias Mossberg
First Secretary

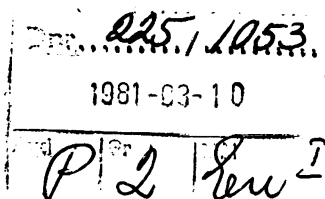
1981-04-15 Pol 1 Enegren/AM

Svar tit

1981-03-09



Till Utrikesdepartementet



Angående Raoul Wallenberg

Jag heter Jan Björklund och går sista ring på Marks
Gymnasieskola i Skene. Jag håller på med ett mera omfattande
arbete kring Raoul Wallenberg-affären och undrar

-Vilka av följande personer är ännu i livet och vilken
är isåfall deras adress och telefonnr:

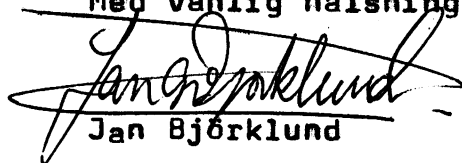
- Ambassadör Staffan Söderblom
- Ambassadör Rolf Sohlman
- Chargé d'affaires Ulf Barck-Holst
- Ambassadör Gunnar Häggblöf
- Ambassadör Gunnar Jarring

-Finns det någon speciell handläggare på UD av Raoul
Wallenberg-affären? Vem är det? Telnr? Går det att få
göra en intervju isåfall?

-Är det möjligt att på UD i Sthlm få ta del av handlingarna
kring alla diplomatiska turer osv?

Tacksam för svar omgående.

Med vänlig hälsning


Jan Björklund

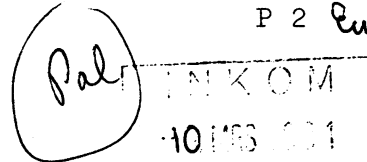
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Jan Björklund
Gamla Göteborgsvägen 2
511 02 SKENE
0320/40124

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

600 New Hampshire Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20037

Washington, DC 1981-03-02

P 2 *Eu* ^I



Kyrkohögtid för Raoul Wallenberg
(bil)

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Överlämnas, jämte bilaga, till Dr. Berg,
Pol I, Utrikesdepartementet, (för kännedom och
i anslutning till remiss 1981-01-07) med hem-
ställan att exemplar av bilagan måtte till-
ställas Fru Nina Lagergren, Stockholm.

Bengt Borglund

1981-03-11
Pol I, Mossberg/bm
Bilagan sänd t N. Lagergren
Exp. 81-03-11/bm

Reg.
Amb. J. Smith
1418

#2 EA



**LUTHER PLACE
MEMORIAL CHURCH**

1226 VERMONT AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005
202 / 667-1377

February 24, 1981

131

Mr. Bengt Borglund
Minister of the Swedish Embassy
600 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.
Suite 1200
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Mr. Borglund:

Thank you so much for being with us at the Remembrance Service of Raoul Wallenberg (January 18) at Luther Place Memorial Church. Your remarks were to the point and very warm and gracious to the congregation. We genuinely appreciated your presence personally and as the representative of Raoul Wallenberg's native land.

As requested, enclosed are notes from my sermon that called attention to Raoul Wallenberg's great act of saving love in behalf of a trapped and vulnerable people. The first pew in the nave of our church dedicated and reserved for Raoul Wallenberg will serve to remind us daily of our commitment to pray and work for his liberation from unjust imprisonment.

Please, if you would be so kind, forward a copy to Mrs. Nina Lagergren of Raoul Wallenberg's family.

Sincerely yours,

John F. Steinbruck

John F. Steinbruck
Pastor, Luther Place Memorial Church

Sermon Delivered by Pastor John F. Steinbruck
Luther Place Memorial Church
January 18, 1981

The First Lesson - Acts 4:8-13

The Second Lesson - 1 Corinthians 10:1-5

The Gospel - Matthew 16:13-19

If there were two persons in history who never suffered an "identity crisis," it is St. Paul the Apostle and Popeye the Sailor Man. Both knew what was true of themselves; namely, "I am what I am"! ... and St. Paul could even add, "by the grace of God." And so could St. Peter. He broke thru the "multiple choice" of identities that the disciples were bandering about Jesus and established once and for all: "You are the Messiah - the Son of the Living God!" And it was from that "recognition" (by the "grace of God," if you please) that he received his own identity as "the Rock" upon which the movement called "the followers of Jesus" was established ... and "the way" (or the path to be travelled) was begun. The Church (not buildings, cathedrals or shrines) is that journey.

But what was it that Peter recognized in Jesus that for him (and not for all others) established Jesus' messianic identity? For clues we are helped immeasurably by the great scholar on the prophets, who himself was one, Abraham Heschel. And among the major characteristics is the prophet's "sensitivity to evil." To a degree, as Heschel puts it, even a minor injustice is of cosmic proportions - a catastrophe - a threat to the world.

Amos is a case in point, coming as he did in a time of pride, plenty and splendor in the land - elegance in the cities - and power in the palaces. The rich society enjoyed summer and winter homes, rested on beds and furniture of inlaid ivory and damask pillows, bathed in oil and wallowed in wine. And as they feasted, the poor were afflicted, exploited, and even sold into slavery. And so he screamed: "Woe to those who are at ease in Zion ... and those who feel secure on the mountain of Samaria." ... always shouting "an octave too high."

Another clue was Jesus' "iconoclasm." Even the holiest and most sacred traditions are not beyond the purview of challenge to the prophet, when he/she sees religion distorting what the Lord demanded of humans ... especially when the priests commit perjury, judges are corrupt, and all condone violence and hatred - in the midst of which is the offensive "noise of solem assemblies." Jeremiah denounced religion's incredible tolerance of such evil as so absurd to be actually fraudulent - an illusion. In other words, "worship preceded and followed by acts of evil/injustice is blasphemy. The prophet says: "Who needs your incense? Your burnt offerings are not acceptable, nor your sacrifices pleasing to me." Before the Temple would become permanently a "den of robbers" he would see it in ruins.

But compassion was the ultimate evidence. This "Man from Nazareth" did not come only to upbraid, but also to "strengthen the weak hands and to make firm the feeble knees." That is the messenger's primary purpose. To serve in such a way

that the "invisible becomes audible." The Prophet reveals God!! He doesn't prove or argue. He "does unto others as God does unto him." And such a life is more than language can contain. It is a fellowship with the feelings of God, a "transcendent sensibility" that is "divine pathos." This heavenly witness lives ... not only his "personal life but the life of God in our midst."

As we stand in the midst of the current inaugural celebration, it may sober us somewhat to remember back to another time when a regime was collapsing - not beginning. Because all of the above clues add up to one of the few lights of salvation to glow amidst the darkness of World War II. His name is Raoul Wallenberg. Like St. Peter, at a given critical moment, this young Swedish diplomat recognized the presence of the divine amidst the shocking devastation and death as the Third Reich disintegrated ... but in its death throes sought to "crucify" as many of the vulnerably weak and innocent as possible. The Nazis used their last resources, as trains were packed with Jewish families and children taken from their homes and villages ... and destined for the death camps! Raoul Wallenberg saw in the faces of these victims the "suffering God" who identifies with the poor and the oppressed and the broken.

Isaiah and Jesus both exclaimed the divine intent: "I am anointed by the Spirit to bring good news to the poor, heal the broken-hearted, to announce release to the captives and freedom to those in prison. He has sent me to proclaim the time of the Lord has come to save his people." Raoul Wallenberg did precisely that. He interdicted the murderers of the innocent and in the face of Eichman's threats, used his personal resources - transcended the restraint of his diplomatic and governmental professionalism - leased houses and warehouses over which he raised the Swedish flag - immunized legions of the seemingly lost and condemned by declaring them (to the consternation of the Nazis) Swedish subjects - and assigned them to his heavenly village of safe houses. By his saving work, 100,000 of the faithful were saved.

When asked about "the way of peace" that Jesus exemplified for us, Cesar Chavez said: "I try to live so that at any moment I would be content to have that act be my last." We do not know if that magnificent act of Salvation to the weak and downtrodden was Wallenberg's last (since the Russian armies took him prisoner on January 17-18, 1945). Though the evidence is small we must presume him to be alive, even after 36 years. With his life in mind ... and the deep need of his family to see him again (or to be able to bring him finally to his homeland) ... this day becomes one of dedication. May the first pew in our nave, that faces the Cross of Christ (reminding us of our Saviour's saving act), ever remind us and commit us to Raoul's return to freedom.

St. Paul reminds us in our lesson today how our fathers "passed thru the sea" guided by the presence of God with the imprisoned. May we at Luther Place be a portion of "good news" to those in prison. So as God is with Raoul (because He was with the victims Raoul chose to walk with), so may we of Luther Place faithfully enter into that solidarity with the "saints in prison" ... among the first of whom is our brother in Christ - Raoul Wallenberg.

Amen.

Pol

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SVENSK MUENCHEN 1981-03-12

CABINET STHLM

23 FOER MOSSBERG, PO.L 1

RE DITT HBR 28 JANUARI OM *Wallerberg* W-HEARINGEN A 19

C.L. AER I UTLANDET OCH ANTRAEFFBAR FOERST SENARE..VID UNDERHANDS-
KONTAKT KORT BESOEK MUENCHEN HAR HAN SAGT SIG INTE KUNNA STAA TILL
TJAENST MED MYCKET MER. JAG AATERKOMMER I SINOM TID.

LARSSON

MUENCHEN KL.15.00

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Stockholm, Sweden

INK. UTRIKES DEP.
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1981-05-25
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March 13, 1981

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Mathias Mossberg
First Division
Political Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Stockholm

Dear Mathias:

In response to a request from the Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies (under our Freedom of Information Act), authorities in Washington are reviewing a number of documents relating to Raoul Wallenberg to determine whether they are releasable at this time.

I am enclosing two documents--a telegram from this Embassy to the State Department of October 27, 1955, and a despatch from this Embassy to the State Department of October 9, 1956. I would appreciate your letting me know whether the Swedish Government would have any objection to their release in whole or in part. Naturally, we would not release them without Swedish Government approval.

Sincerely,

Arthur E. Breisky
Counselor of Embassy
for Political Affairs

Enclosure:
As stated.
(CONFIDENTIAL)

CONFIDENTIAL

INCOMING TELEGRAM

3 Department of State

ACTION COPY

CONFIDENTIAL

Action
EUR

FROM: Stockholm

Info
RMR

TO: Secretary of State

SS
G

NO: 413, October 27, 11 a.m.

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CIA

SENT DEPARTMENT 413, REPEATED INFORMATION MOSCOW 11, BUDAPEST
 Secretary General Foreign Office informs me Swedes with public
 opinion greatly exercised about Wallenberg case on basis of
 stories from recently released Soviet prisoners are now planning
 to press case to a showdown. If Russians do not produce Wallen-
 berg or a satisfactory explanation of what happened to him, Swedes
 will probably publish White Book regarding case. Secretary General
 indicated Swedish Foreign Office had a well-documented case of what
 happened to Wallenberg, beginning with his conviction by Soviets as
 American spy, and that publication of White Book would probably
 cause even greater storm in Sweden than shooting down of two Swedis
 planes in 1952. He said American Jews greatly interested in case
 because of Wallenberg's help to Jews. He does not think Wallenberg
 has been liquidated but that he may have died.

CABOT

LMS:REM/5

DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR

REVIEWED BY R. M. Dunn DATE 12/2/80RDS ☐ or XDS ☐ EXT. DATE

TS AUTH. REASON(S)

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Confidential

AER POUCH
PRIORITY

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(Security Classification)

DENY

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

EUR INDEX

DESP. NO.

October 2, 1956

DATE

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B-1
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FROM : Amembassy, STOCKHOLM
TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON
REF : Despatch 386, October 9, 1956

13 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
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	EUR 5	RM/R-2 CL-1-G P-1 L-2 d/op-1
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SUBJECT: Additional Information on Swedish Representation to Moscow on Wallenberg Case.

The acting head of the Political Section, Bureau Chief Bergström, volunteered the following additional information on the recent Swedish reminder to Moscow on the Wallenberg case:

(1) The Swedish reminder that the Soviet Union had made no recent response on the Wallenberg case was deliberately delivered in Moscow rather than in Stockholm. The reason for this action stems from the Moscow visit of Prime Minister Erlander and his party. When these high ranking Swedish officials discussed the Wallenberg case with their Soviet counterparts, they had the feeling that the Soviet leaders had not previously realized the importance Sweden attached to this case. The possibility was put forward by the Foreign Office that Ambassador Rodionov had not accurately reported Swedish reaction on Wallenberg. Therefore, Foreign Minister Undén decided that this reminder to the Soviet Union should be delivered in Moscow.

(2) The language of this reminder is unusually strong for a diplomatic communication between the Swedish Government and the Government of the Soviet Union. A milder but strong draft had initially been prepared in the Foreign Office and approved by everyone except by the Foreign Minister. When Foreign Minister Undén went over the draft with the Prime Minister, he deliberately strengthened several of the expressions. In fact, the Foreign Office believed the language so strong that they decided to publish only a gist rather than the full text.

(3) Because pressure is mounting in Swedish official circles for the publication of some sort of background study on the Wallenberg case, the Foreign Office wanted to assure the Embassy that if any publication should result, it would not compromise materials concerning Wallenberg given by any other government to Sweden. Bureau Chief Bergström emphasized that the Foreign Office had been grateful for American and other help in obtaining information about Wallenberg, and it had no intention of compromising these sources. The present thinking in the Foreign Office regarding publication of material on Wallenberg is that there should be two publications. The first should be a mimeographed press release which would contain only the official communications exchanged between the Swedish

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JSweeney:gb

REPORTER

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The action office must return this permanent record copy to DC/R files with an endorsement of action taken.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE A/CDC/MR.	
REVIEWED BY <i>R.M. Dunn</i>	DATE <i>12/3/80</i>
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CONFIDENTIAL
(Classification)

Page 2 of
Encl. No. _____
Desp. No. 425
From Stockholm

and Soviet Governments. These communications, the Foreign Office feels, would speak for themselves and constitute an indictment of the Soviet Union. The second contemplated publication would be a more elaborate glossy paper interpretation of the Wallenberg story. This in effect would mean a presentation of the Swedish case.

(4) The Foreign Office has no recent information on whether or not Wallenberg is alive, but feels that it must proceed on the basis that he is. There is no line of speculation in the Foreign Office as to whether or not Wallenberg will be returned in the immediate future.

For the Charge d'Affaires ad interim:

Joseph Sweeney

Joseph Sweeney
First Secretary of Embassy

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CONFIDENTIAL

PARIS

Departementssekreterare

Göran Berg

Utrikesdepartementet

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10.3 1981		
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Re. Wallenberg

Broder,

Quai d'Orsay har nu meddelat att man ej har några spår efter den i Ditt m.i.s.o. 1981-01-30 omnämnde Brik. Man fortsätter letandet.

Vidare har jag av goda vänner, som träffat Shimkevitch's halvbror (Lipschitz riktige son) fått höra att Shimkevitch i släkten går för att vara lätt mytoman. Visserligen har inte släkten alltid rätt.....

Slutligen vill jag nämna att jag, i anledning av tidigare korrespondens med L-Å Nilsson, varit i kontakt med Dimitri Panin, Solsjenitsyns medfånge. Ett planerat sammanträffande nyligen fick uppskjutas då jag blev sjuk, men vi skall mötas om några veckor. Panin har sänt mig bif. synopsis till en film om "Arvid Andersson" om vilken vårt samtal skulle handla. Han skriver att det "sammanfaller med den historiska verkligheten". På mig verkar det mycket fantasifullt.

Örjan Berner
Örjan Berner

Monsieur le Ministre plénipotentiaire
Örjan Berner

P 2 Eu²
M. ou Mme PANINE
5, Allée du Bosquet
92310 SÈVRES (France)
Tél. (1) 534.50.34

(121)

Sèvres, le 3 Février 1981

Monsieur le Ministre,

Je me permets de vous écrire à la suite de votre lettre du 15 décembre 80.

Malheureusement notre rendez-vous a été rapporté et je n'ai pas pu vous donner des précisions sur Arvide Andersson.

Toutefois je vous joins ce synopsis du scénario qu'une firme américaine m'a demandé d'écrire. Il coïncide à la réalité historique et peut-être pourrait être intéressant au Suède.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de ma considération distinguée, et je suis prêt de répondre toujours à vos questions quand vous l'estimerez nécessaire

Dimitri Panine



A KNIGHT FOR OUR TIME

Synopsis of scenario

True facts are the basis of this scenario.

In June 1950, my tenth year as a "zek" (1), I had been sent to a convict prison in the North of Kazakhstan, in one of the special-regime camps created by Stalin after the war. In the transfer prison of Kujbyshev our cell was filled by people arriving from the Muscovite prisons, amongst whom was a Swede : handsome, tall, with a sincere face, clear blue courageous eyes, and ash-blond wavy hair. He was wearing a foreign uniform from which the insignia had been removed (2).

The fate of Arvid Andersen is exceptional, and it is my duty to reveal it to the Western world. Several crimes of the Soviet regime against sacred human rights are not yet known and are buried in the secret archives of the K.G.B. But the essential is to make clear to the West, and above all to those born after the Second World War, the extraordinary nobility and courage of the Swede Andersen, who had not wanted to sign a contract with the diabolical totalitarian regime at the price of his conscience.

This noble knight of our time Arvid Andersen is a real person, and his fate is representative of that of many others. Thz West is aware of the case of Raoul Wallenberg, also buried in the Gulag Empire, but how many other unknown Wallenbergs and Andersens are also buried there?

et it is possible and even probable that Andersen is not the true name of that extraordinary prisoner, whom I had the chance to meet. Despit the friendship that kindled between us, it was only in the West that I understood that he had not been able to reveal to me his true name. My attempts in Sweden to discover the truth did not succeed, although I had in my possession much information concerning Arvid's life : Andersen is a very common Swedish name, and Arvid has probably carried his secret with him (3).

*

1) The prisoner.

2) This episode has been described in my book "The Notebooks of Sologdin", which was published in Russian in the beginning of 1973 (ed. Possev, Frankfurt/M.) and in the United States in 1976 (by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich).

3) Solzhenitsyn was also in the transfer prison of Kuibyshev. In the first volume of "Gulag Archipelago" he also arrives at the conclusion that Arvid Andersen did not reveal to us his true name.

1946 -1947

Berlin :

Arvid is in the Swedish Academy Headquarters in Stockholm. Tranquil Sweden makes him uncomfortable. He would like to be where one tends to the wounded of the Post-war period. His British comrades from the war help him to obtain a post in the English sector of Berlin. The misery and decay tears Arvid's heart : his straight and honest soul must come to the aid of these humiliated men.

Often he finds in his mail box brochures praising the Soviet Union and besmirching the West. Who is then at fault? Arvid believes in it is the Soviet dupery. Under the influence of a socialist, partisan of the Fabian Society, he writes some articles of a leftist tendency on the flagrant contradictions of the West.

Moscow :

Arvid is in Moscow with a delegation from the Swedish headquarters.

In the famished country, where food is regulated with ration tickets, luxurious receptions are held for these guests. The delegation is introduced to the famous balerinas of the Bolchoï, and the Swedes are surprised by the extreme flightiness of their behaviour. At a reception in the Kremlin Arvid meets the daughter of Stalin, Svetlana. She is fascinated by his noble appearance, in strong contrast with those whom she is usually surrounded by. Her soul has always been aspiring toward an ideal, and she has long since tired of the bullying drunkards amongst whom she must present herself at these receptions on her father's orders.

That evening she confides to her closest friend that she would like very much to have a platonic union with this great and good man.

Stalin has nourished a plan : he wants one of the highranking guests to join the Soviet camp, to approve it. The minister of Foreign Affairs, Vyshinski,

reports to him that the intelligence service has discovered that the Swedish aristocrat Andersen has leftist tendencies.

Stalin commands delivery of a promise to Arvid of an important post at the Soviet headquarters, a free account in the Soviet Bank, and marriage with the daughter of one of the most powerful representatives of the Soviet "aristocracy".

Berlin :

Arvid returns to Berlin. In a café a Soviet officer he recognizes transmits to him Stalin's propositions. Arvid refuses them with indignation and anger. Soviet agents follow him everywhere. One night they burst in to the home of a cabaret singer and kidnap Arvid. To hide their action, they bandage his head and transport him by plane to Moscow as if he were wounded.

1948 -1950

Moscow :

A lovely residence in the environs of Moscow, hidden behind high walls and guarded by marksmen with sub-machine guns.

In this golden cage where Arvid is prisoner, professors of Russian and of Marxist "science" come and go. Many times Stalin's propositions are repeated to Arvid; he always rejects them.

Under the pretext of a conference concerning Swedish history, Stalin's daughter, a student of history at the University of Moscow, comes to see Arvid.

Arvid is very touched by her modesty and her spiritual beauty, so unexpected in the daughter of a tyrant. However he remains reserved fearing some new trick.

He recounts to her his destiny and he begs her to understand that no temptation could ever make him betray his native land.

Svetlana assures him that she has nothing to do with all that and she begs him not to think poorly of her

Arvid is transferred to the prison of the Lubyanka. He is kept alone in a comfortably furnished cell. He is sent meals from a good restaurant, but he is deprived of cigarettes, in order to pressure him subtly.

A series of conversations between Molotov, Vyshinski and Abakumov, chief of the K.G.B., with Arvid. Arvid refuses to make any concessions and demands his immediate liberation.

Abakumov gives him a decision of the Special Assembly to sign : Arvid is sentenced to twenty years for espionage on behalf of Great Britain and the United States. Abakumov explains that this sentence is conditional and its reconsideration depends on Arvid.

Hoping that Arvid will be "wise", they don't shave his head, they let him keep his clothes, and they promise to give him money in the future, without working, for the prison shop.

Svetlana learns the fate of Arvid, and before the face of the Holy Mother embroidered on a hand towel of her deceased nanny, she beseeches her for her forgiveness concerning her secret plans. She swears to leave this hell where these monsters have dared to use her as a bait.

The convoy from Moscow:

In June Arvid is transported alone in a compartment of a "stolypin wagon" to one of the faraway prisons of the country. Arvid only sees the other "zeks" when he is escorted in the corridor for his needs. The nobility of his presence provokes each time a general astonishment.

Arvid succeeds in having some conversations with some women closed like sardines in a can in the neighboring compartment. He learns that they are sentenced for small infractions of the law to ten, fifteen and twenty years. Arvid is horrified. From these prisoners he learns for the first time the truth of the situation in the country.

Prison of transfer
in Kuibyshev :

Through error and disorder Arvid is among the crowd. In an old stable transformed into a prison lodging, he is lying on the top bunk between Solzhenitsyn and me. Unforgettable night conversations. I develop my ideas on the role of noble principles in the life of a society and immediately receive Arvid's total comprehension.

Arvid confides to me that he knows of the spying activities of an eminent Soviet general recruited by a foreign intelligence service employing his liaison with a frivolous woman in Berlin. I implore him never to whisper a word of this to anyone, because he would be obligatorily eliminated as a witness.

Arvid's meetings with Lithuanian and Ukrainian partisans, contemplative monks, some Catholics. Arvid is moved by their faith and their courage.

Separation from Arvid.

1957

Krasnouralsk Prison :

Arvid is still in the same patched uniform, in a small cell. He has lost weight, his hair is very white, but he is as before, energetic and dignified.

Arvid paces his cell, he does gymnastics and prays to God.

The professor of hydrotechnics, Vassiliev, sworn enemy of the regime, his companion, does not understand why there are no complaints on Arvid's fate from his compatriots. Maybe it is because the West has forgotten its ideals, of which Arvid is a symbol?

Arvid persuades the professor that the soul of the West is not dead but simply sleeping. The West needs the ideas of courageous and intelligent men who shall be able to awaken it.

One tries to bury these men, but this will not last : "The English shall never, never be slaves" and never shall be slaves the Swedes, nor the other Europeans,

nor the Americans.

1972

Moscow :

I am in the process of emigration to the West. Shortly before my departure the daughter of the professor Vassiliev tells me of her father's visit in 1957, and thus I learn the fate of Arvid after the transfer prison of Kuibyshev.

© by D. Panin.

Lennart Westberg
Rännövägen 10
864 00 MATFORS

Sundsvall 1981-03-15

Pol

Utrikesdepartementet
Box 16121
103 23 STOCKHOLM

1981-11-13, p. I
hbr Ottosson-Wingstrand

INK UTRIKESD
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18 MRS 1981
P 2 EMT

Betr.: Fallet Raoul Wallenberg

I samband med en uppsats kring skandinaviska krigsfrivilliga i tyska Waffen-SS 1940-1945 har jag bl a kommit att korrespondera med en tysk f d överste, som 1945 var stabschef i arméns 56. pansarkår som i april 1945 försvarade Berlin. Kåren förintades i Berlin tillsammans med bl a 11. SS-divisionen "Nordland" som bl a bestod av skandinaviska frivilligkontingenter. Denne överste var sedan i rysk fångenskap till 1956.

I samband med en redogörelse för sin fångenskap nämner em denne sagesman att han under en transport till Workuta år 1949 talade med en svensk, som han av vissa skäl håller för att vara Raoul Wallenberg.

Sagesmannen, vars adress är:

Oberst i.G.a.D. ✓
Theodor von Dufving
Am Wiesengrund-am breiten Stück 2
D-5223 Nümbrecht/BRD

förklarar sig villig att till UD eller svenska ambassaden i BRD efter kontakt därifrån lämna en närmare redogörelse för sitt samtal med den person von Dufving anser vara identisk med Wallenberg.

Undertecknad som korresponderat med överste von Dufving under ca 2 år bedömer honom som mycket tillförlitlig, exakt, vital och med gott minne. Von Dufving är i dag ca 72-73 år och härstammar f ö från en gammal karolinerläkt i Finland.


Lennart Westberg
jur.stud.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET AB	Ärende:
Kopia till: Kabs Bitr Kabs Polch Pol <u>I</u> UHD	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) <i>2. 4. 81-03-19</i> <i>m</i>

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SVENSK MADRID 1981 03 19

(P.2)

CABINET STOCKHOLM

RE WALLENBERG.

. FRAAN RAPPE.

KONTAKTER FOEREKOM PAA SIN TID MED KANADENSARNA I FRAAGAN. KANADENSISKE AMBASSADOEREN ROGERS HAR VARIT EN AV DEM SOM VISAT STORT INTRESSE FOER AERENDET OCH AEVEN HAFT SAMTAL MED WALLENBERGS SYSKON NAER DE BESOEKTE MADRID. DET AER EMELLERTID RIKTIGT ATT KANADENSARNA INTE ANSLOET SIG TILL VAAR VAEDJAN I KORG 3. FOER ER INFORMATION MAA TILL-LAEGGAS ATT SOVJETISKE KORGDELEGATEN KONDRASJOV SAMTALSVIS SAGT ATT HANS DELEGATION ''NOT SUPPOSED'' REAGERA PAA DET SVENSKA UTTALANDET I KORGEN.

CRAFOORD-

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

BR

Ärende:

Kopia till:

Kabs

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SWEDEL BRYSSEL 1981-03-20

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B R A A D S K A N D E

CABINET STOCKHOLM

RE FRAAGA I EUROPAPARLAMENTET OM
RAOUL WALLENBERG.

I ANSLUTNING TILL VAART 141 RE FRAAGA I EUROPAPARLAMENTET OM
RAOUL WALLENBERG HAR VI STRAENGT FOERTROLIGT ERFARIT ATT
HOLLAENDASKA UTRIKESMINISTERIET SAENT FOELJANDE FOERSLAG
TILL SVAR TILL DE TIOS HUVUDSTAEDER FOER SYNPUNKTER SENAST DEN
30 MARS.

' 'LA PRESIDENCE REMARQUE QUE JUSQU'A PRESENT LE GOUVERNEMENT
SUEDOIS N'A D'AUCUNE FACON SIGNALE QU'IL SOUHAITERAIT L'INTER-
VENTION D'AUTRES GOUVERNEMENTS, QUE CE SOIT COLLECTIVEMENT OU
SEPAREMENT. PAR CONSEQUENCE, LES MINISTRES DES AFFAIRES
ETRANGERES REUNIS DANS LE CADRE DE LA COOPERATION POLITIQUE
EUROPEENNE N'ONT JAMAIS EU UN ECHANGE DE VUE A CE SUJET. ' '

WOEHLER

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SVENSK WASHINGTON

KNR 292

1981-03-20

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381. VAART 278 1981-02-27. FOER PIERRE, PRESSBYRAAN, OCH
BERG, POL I, FRAAN BERGQUIST

RE: WALLENBERGARTIKEL

SOM SVAR PAA VAART OVANCIT HAR VI FAATT EN KOPIA AV
HASSELBOHMS ARTIKEL. VAD VI EFTERLYSTE VAR OM HASSEL-
BOHM HADE TILLGAANG TILL OCH VAR VILLIG UTLAEMNA KOPIA
AV DET BREV SOM ENDAST DELVIS AATERGAVS I FASCIMIL I VJ.
JFR VAART OVANCIT.

WACHTMEISTER

SVENSK WASHINGTON KL 12.25

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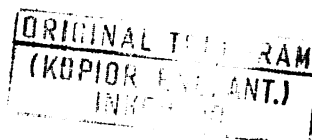
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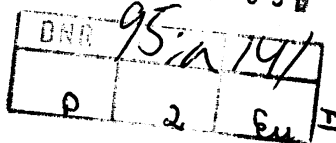
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26126 SWEDEL BRYSSEL 1981-03-20

CABINET STOCKHOLM

141. RE FRAAGA I EUROPAPARLAMENTET OM RAOUL WALLENBERG.

I EUROPAPARLAMENTET HAR DEN SKÖTSKA NATIONALISTEN MRS WINIFRED EWING, SOM TILLHÖR PARTIGRUPPEN EUROPEISKA FRAMSTEGSDEMOKRATER (HUVUDSAKLIGEN FRANSKA GAULLISTER OCH IRLÄNDSKA FIANNA FAIL) STÄLLT FÖLJANDE FRAAGA OM RAOUL WALLENBERG TILL DE TIO UTRIKESMINISTRAR FÖR ÅSKRIFTLIGT BESVARANDE.

''WILL THE FOREIGN MINISTERS USE THEIR GOOD OFFICES TO LOOK INTO THE QUESTION OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, BY CONTACTING THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED?''

EFTERSOM FRAAGAN FALLER INOM RAMEN FÖR DET POLITISKA SAMARBETET HAR DEN ÖVERLAEMNATS TILL HAAG FÖR UTARBETANDE AV SVAR.

WOEHLER

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CABINET STOCKHOLM

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394. FOER BERG POL I OCH PIERRE PRESSBYRAAN ANG RAOUL WALLENBERG.

P R I M O. CBS' "SIXTY MINUTES" HADE IGAAR ETT AVSNITT OM RAOUL WALLENBERG, FOER VILKET DAN RATHER STOD. PROGRAMMET HAR BLAND DE HOEGSTA TITTARSIFFRORNA I LANDET OCH KAN DAERFOER ANTAS HA MINST LIKA STOR GENOMSLAGSKRAFT SOM DET INSLAG SOM CBS KVAELLSNYHETER HADE I DECEMBER 1979. PROGRAMMET INNEHOELL BL A EN INTERVJU MED KAB SEKR OCH EN AVSLUTANDE KOMMENTAR AV INNEBOERD ATT "SWEDEN'S EFFORTS COULD AT BEST BE DESCRIBED AS LUKEWARM" E D. VI SKALL INFOERSKAFFA UTSKRIFTER OCH INSAENDER DESSA SNARAST. MEN VI KAN INTE UTESLUTA ATT PROGRAMMET KAN FOERANLEDA NYA BREVSKOERDAR TILL AMBASSADEN MED FRAAGOR OM VAD VI GJORT FOER ATT LOESA FRAAGAN. WASHINGTON POSTS LEDARSIDA HADE DESSUTOM IGAAR EN KOLUMN AV ELISABETH MOYNIHAN, SOM JU AER GIFT MED SENATORN PATRICK MOYNIHAN (D-NY) OCH AKTIV I DEN AMERIKANSKA WALLENBERGKOMMITTEN. KOLUMNEN AATERGES NEDAN UNDER

S E C U N D O.

C I T

IT IS A BITTER IRONY THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG IS BECOMING A SYMBOL OF INJUSTICE BECAUSE OF HIS FATE WHEN HE SHOULD BE A SYMBOL OF HUMANITY BECAUSE OF HIS HEROISM. WALLENBERG'S STORY IS AS MYSTERIOUS AS IT IS TRAGIC.

IN 1944, WHEN THE NAZI DEFEAT WAS CERTAIN, ADOLF EICHMANN MADLY PURSUED THE "FINAL SOLUTION" BY DEPORTING HUNGARIAN JEWS TO NAZI EXTERMIATION CAMPS. AT THE REQUEST OF THE U S WAR REFUGEE BOARD, THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT SENT WALLENBERG TO BUDAPEST ON A RESCUE AND RELIEF MISSION. DEFYING EICHMANN, HE SAVED AT LEAST 20 000 PEOPLE FROM DEPORTATION TRAINS AND ANOTHER 70 000 FROM VIOLENT DEATH IN THE GHETTO. HIS METHODS WERE DARING AND DRAMATIC,, AND THE PERSONAL RISK WAS ENORMOUS. BUT WALLENBERG SEEMED TO AHVE A CHARMED LIFE UNTIL JANUARY 1945, WHEN THE RUSSIANS ENTERED BUDAPEST AND ALMOST IMMEDIATELY TOOK HIM INTO CUSTODY.

ALTHOUGH PREVIOUSLY DISCLAIMING KNOWLEDGE OF WALLENBERG, IN 1957 THE SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY REVERSED ITSELF, STATING THAT HE HAD DIED OF A HEART ATTACK IN PRISON IN 1947. NEITHER THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT NOR WALLENBERG'S FAMILY ACCEPTED THIS STATEMENT BECAUSE IT CAME WITHOUT THE USUAL DOCUMENTS AND BECAUSE HIS NAME WAS MISSPELLED ON THE SINGLE NOTE PROVIDED AS EVIDENCE.

MOST AMERICANS WHO KNEW ABOUT WALLENBERG PRESUMED HE WAS DEAD UNTIL RELEASED SOVIET PRISONERS CLAIMED HE WAS STILL ALIVE IN THE GULAG. THESE ASSERTIONS STUNNED HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN JEWS, AMONG THEM REP TOM LANTOS, WHO WAS SAVED BY WALLENBERG. IN JULY 1979, LANTOS AND HIS WIFE ENCOURAGED WALLENBERG'S SISTER TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES TO SEEK HELP. SENS GRANK CHURCH, CLAIBORNE PELL, DANIEL P MOYNIHAN AND RUDY BOSCHWITZ AGREED TO SERVE AS CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE WALLENBERG COMMITTEE, WHICH HAS OPERATED WITH A SMALL WORKING GROUP. AS OUR GOAL WAS TO SECURE THE RELEASE OF WALLENBERG - N O T TO GENERATE ANTI-SOVIET PROPAGANDA - IT WAS FELT THAT DIPLOMATIC AND PRIVATE MEANS OF RESOLVING THE MYSTERY SHOULD BE EXHAUSTED BEFORE ANY LARGE PUBLIC CAMPAIGN WAS ORGANIZED.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN SUPPORT WAS IMMEDIATE : PRESIDENT CARTER RAISED THE WALLENBERG QUESTION, AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT PRESSED THE INQUIRY. THE 96TH CONGRESS PASSED A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION HONORING WALLENBERG AND CALLED ON OUR DELEGATION TO RAISE HIS CASE AT THE MADRID CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE. IN MADRID, SEN PELL JOINED THE AMERICAN DELEGATION LED BY MAX M KAMPELMAN IN AN APPEAL FOR WALLENBERG. WHEN THE SOVIETS RESPONDED TO ANY OF THESE INQUIRIES, THEY MERELY REPEATED THE 1957 STATEMENT.

AS THE SOVIETS KNOW THE PRISONS AND CELLS IN QUESTION, THEY COULD IDENTIFY THE INMATES IF, AS A SOVIET OFFICIAL SUGGESTED, FORMER PRISONERS HAD MISTAKEN THEIR IDENTITY.

THERE ARE NOW ACTIVE WALLENBERG COMMITTEES IN SIX COUNTRIES, FOR PEOPLE EVERYWHERE SEEM GENUINELY MOVED BY HIS STORY, AND THE SOVIET SILENCE FANS PUBLIC OUTRAGE. AT INTERNATIONAL HEARINGS CO-SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL SAKHAROV COMMITTEE IN STOCKHOLM IN JANUARY, A PANEL REVIEWED EVIDENCE AND HEARD TESTIMONY REGARDING WALLENBERG'S IMPRISONMENT. THE RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER STATED THERE WAS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE HE IS STILL ALIVE.

NO PUBLIC CHARGES HAVE BEEN MADE AGAINST HIM, AND IT IS NOT KNOWN IF WALLENBERG, WHO WOULD NOW BE 69, WAS ACTUALLY SENTENCED. IF HE WAS, WHY COULDN'T THE SOVIETS COMMUTE HIS TERM ON HUMANITARIAN GROUNDS BECAUSE OF HIS AGE ? THEN THE WORLD COULD HONOR HIM AS HE DESERVES RATHER THAN PROTEST HIS FATE. WHY WOULD THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ALLOW THE MYSTERY OF RAOUL WALLENBERG TO BECOME A DIVISIVE INTERNATIONAL ISSUE ?

S L U T C I T

WACHTMEISTER

SVENSK WASHINGTON KL

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..Från Pol I. Re Wallenberg. Hbr Björk-Liljegren 810217 åberopas.

ln

Med anledning av ovanciterade hbr har vi från ESK-delegationen i Madrid inhämtat att kontakter på sin ti förekom med kanadensarna i frågan. Kanadensiske ambassadören Rogers har varit en av dem som visat stort intresse för ärendet och även haft samtal med Wallenbergs syskon när de besökte Madrid. Kanadensarna tillhörde emellertid inte de delegationer som anslöt sig till vår vädjan i frågan.

Cabinet

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P R I M O. PUBLICITETEN KRING RAOUL WALLENBERG FORTSAETTER.
I WASHINGTON POSTS LOKALBILAGA IDAG HAR KOLUMNISTEN RICHARD
COHEN NEDAN UNDER SECUNDO AATERGIVNA OPUS I AEMNET.

S E C U N D O.

C I T T E E W S X T TELEPHONE RANG AND THE CALLER SAID I SHOULD WRITE SOMETHING
ABOUT RAOUL WALLENBERG. SHE SAID THAT HE REMAINS ALIVE IN THE
SOVIET UNION, MAYBE JAILED IN THE GULAG, BUT THAT HE LIVES
AND THAT A MEMBER OF CONGRESS WOULD TRY TO MAKE WALLENBERG AN
HONORARY CITIZEN AND THEN WE, THE UNITED STATES, COULD
APPROACH THE RUSSIANS AND ASK WHAT THEY HAVE DONE WITH RAOUL
WALLENBERG. THEY WOULD SAY HE DIED. BUT HE LIVES, THE CALLER
SAYS, HE LIVES.

HE HAS BEEN SEEN SEVERAL TIMES AFTER HE WAS SUPPOSED TO BE
DEAD. HE WAS SEEN IN A RUSSIAN PRISON AND IN A MENTAL INSTITUTION
AND PEOPLE WHO LATER WERE FREED FROM SOVIET PRISONS SAID THEY
SAW HIM - SAID THEY KNEW OF A SWEDISH NAMED WALLENBERG. THEY SAID
HE LIVES. THEY SAID RAOUL WALLENBERG LIVES.

RAUL WALLENBERG WAS A RICH SWEDISH, EDUCATED AS AN ARCHITECT
BUT A BANKER BY PROFESSION, WHO DURING WORLD WAR II WENT INTO
THE HEART OF NAZI EUROPE TO DO WHAT HE COULD TO RESCUE JEWS.
HE RESCUED SOME OF THEM. HE COULD NOT, OF COURSE, RESCUE MOST OF
THEM, BUT THERE ARE PEOPLE ALIVE TODAY BECAUSE OF WHAT RAOUL
WALLENBERG DID.

HE WAS A HERO. HE WAS A BRAVE MAN. HE WENT UP AGAINST THE MOST
T

BIL REGIME IN ALL HISTORY AND HE DID IT NOT BECAUSE HE WAS
TRAPPED, CAUGHT IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCE NOT OF HIS OWN MAKING -
A JEW IN POLAND OR A GYPSY IN ROMANIA OR A JEHOVAH'S WITNESS IN
BELGIUM - BUT BECAUSE HE CHOSE TO. HE CAME FROM A NEUTRAL COUNTRY,
SWEDEN, AND WENT TO HUNGARY TO RISK HIS LIFE SAVING THE LIVES
OF OTHERS.

THE PICTURES SHOW A HANDSOME MAN - ARISTOCRATIC FEATURES, SOFT
FEATURES CANNOT SHOW YOU WHAT WENT ON INSIDE HIS
HEAD, SHOW HE DECIDED TO DO WHAT HE DID, BUT YOU KNOW HE HAD TO
REALIZE THAT HE WAS JUST ONE MAN AND THE ENEMIES WERE MANY. YOU
KNOW, TOO, THAT HE MUST HAVE SAID SOMETHING ABOUT HOW SOMETIMES
YOU HAVE TO PROCLAIM YOUR HUMANITY, DO WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO
EVEN THOUGH YOU HAVE TO DO IT ALONE. THIS POINT IS SOMETIME LOST.

IN CLEVELAND RECENTLY, A MAN WAS TRIED ON THE CHARGE OF LYING ABOUT HIS PAST WHEN HE WAS ADMITTED TO THIS COUNTRY. HE WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN AN EXTERMINATION CAMP GUARD WHOSE SADISM AND CRUELTY STOOD OUT EVEN IN A PLACE WHERE SADISM WAS ROUTINE. THE INMATES CALLED THIS MAN IVAN THE TERRIBLE BUT HIS NEIGHBORS SAY THAT THAT BEAST COULD NOT BE THE MAN THEY KNOW.

THE MAN THEY KNOW IS A NICE MAN. THE MAN THEY KNOW RESPECTS THE LAW. THE MAN THEY KNOW GOES TO CHURCH AND MOWS HIS LAWN AND IS KIND TO CHILDREN. THE MAN THEY KNOW COULD NEVER COMMIT CRIMES LIKE THOSE HE IS ACCUSED OF. BUT WHAT THEY DON'T KNOW, WHAT THEY COULD NOT TELL YOU, IS WHETHER A MAN LIKE THIS COULD KILL WHEN THE GOVERNMENT SAYS THAT KILLING IS NOT A CRIME. BUT A CIVIC OBLIGATION. THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SUCH A MAN AND A MAN LIKE WALLENBERG IS THE ENTIRE SPAN OF HUMAN HISTORY AND WE CAN MEASURE ONE BY THE OTHER.

AT THE END OF THE WAR, THE RUSSIANS CAME FOR WALLENBERG. ~~THE RUSSIANS WERE TOLD HE WAS DEAD~~ ~~THEY SAID HE WAS DEAD~~ ~~THEY SAID HE HAD BEEN KILLED BY THE NAZIS~~ ~~AND THEN LATER, WHEN PEOPLE CAME FORWARD TO SAY THAT THEY HAD SEEN HIM, THE RUSSIANS SAID THAT THERE HAD BEEN SOME SORT OF MISTAKE.~~ THE NAZIS HAD NOT KILLED HIM AFTER

~~HE WAS TAKEN TO THE LUBYANKA PRISON~~ JULY 17, 1947. SORRY FOR THE MISTAKE, BUT NO MATTER. HE WAS DEAD, THAT WAS FOR SURE.

BUT EVEN AFTER HE WAS SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD FOR SURE, HE WAS SEEN. EVEN AFTER THE SECOND ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS DEATH, HE WAS GLIMPSED IN THE GULAG - A FIGURE IN THE SNOW, A CHARACTER OUT OF SOLZHENITSYN, A SAINT IN THAT FROZEN HELL OF A PLACE WHERE RUSSIA HIDES ITS SOUL.

BY NOW, WALLENBERG WOULD BE 68. BY NOW, HIS HAIR WOULD BE GRAY OR GONE AND HIS FEATURES WOULD BE DIFFERENT AND ... WHO KNOWS ~~WHAT DOES HE LOOK LIKE NOW, OF COURSE, THERE IS A~~ GOOD CHANCE THAT HE IS REALLY DEAD AND THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE THAT THE SOVIETS, IF THEY KEEP HIM STILL, WOULD ADMIT IT, FREE HIM AND HUMILIATE THEMSELVES TO THE WORLD.

FOR THIS REASON, I TOLD THE PERSON ON THE PHONE IT WAS PROBABLY POINTLESS TO WRITE ABOUT WALLENBERG. SHE LISTENED AND THEN SHE STARTED TO TELL AGAIN WHAT RAOUL WALLENBERG HAD DONE. HER MESSAGE WAS CLEAR: YOU HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO DO SOMETHING AND YOU DO WHAT YOU CAN. THIS, I SUPPOSE, WAS THE MESSAGE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG.

THIS IS WHY HE LIVES.

S L U T C I T

WACHMEISTER

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
WASHINGTON

1981-03-18

Departementsrådet Göran Berg
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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Q. Q. ✓ Raoul Wallenbergföreläsning av amerikansk senator
(T 611)

Broder,

Senator Carl Levin (D-Mich) höll årets sjunde Raoul Wallenberg-föreläsning vid Michiganuniversitetet. Han läste den 26 februari i år in texten till sin föreläsning i senatens protokoll. Texten närslutes.

Mats Bergquist

ML

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include conventional-arms increases, a program of universal military service, a reduction in Government spending, a balanced budget even with the sacrifice of increased taxes, a national energy policy, and a carefully reasoned foreign policy—one that will both allow us to stand up to the Soviet Union when our national interests are at stake and also will allow us to work with it when we can.

But let us do this realistically. Let us do it with the idea that we can never return to those good old days of yesteryear when American power was supreme. Now, for our lives, and the lives of everyone in the world, we must learn to reason with our opponents, and they with us. There is no other alternative.■

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY: 125 YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENT

Mr. METZENBAUM. Mr. President, in 1856, at a time in our history when slavery was a powerful and seemingly permanent institution in this country, an inspired clergyman named Daniel Payne founded an institution whose purpose was the liberation of black Americans. Inspired by the work of Bishop William Wilberforce, who led the campaign to abolish slavery in the British colonies, Reverend Payne established in rural Ohio a place where children of the oppressed could come to acquire the emancipation that comes from higher education; 12 years later, in 1856, Wilberforce University received the charter that today gives it the distinction of being the oldest black university in the United States.

This week Mr. President, Wilberforce University will celebrate the 125th anniversary of its charter.

Among the celebrants will be more than 1,100 students, representing 34 States and 11 foreign countries. Those students pursue their courses of study on a very attractive, modern campus with a strong and growing reputation for academic excellence in the context of an outstanding moral and religious environment provided by the university's longstanding relationship with the African Methodist Episcopal church. I am confident that the future will see new and impressive chapters written in the university's proud history.

Mr. President, I offer my warmest congratulations in this occasion to Wilberforce's president, Dr. Charles Taylor, to Dr. R. Anderson, who chairs the board of trustees and to the entire Wilberforce family—the students, faculty, alumni and friends of this fine institution.■

THE MORAL ARCHITECTURE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I was recently privileged to present the seventh annual Raoul Wallenberg lecture at the School of Architecture and Urban Planning at the University of Michigan. In my remarks, I attempted to do two things. First, I wanted to communicate my sense of frustration and fury at our inability to resolve the questions which surround the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. As my colleagues well know, repeated efforts by the Congress and the execu-

tive branch have failed to elicit an adequate explanation of his fate from the Soviet Union. To date, we have only received repeated claims that he was apparently taken into custody by Soviet forces in 1945 and died in 1947. These claims, however, ignore the documented reports which have been received with regularity indicating that Wallenberg was still alive long after that date.

As recently as 3 years ago, a released prisoner reported having heard of Wallenberg's survival after 30 years in captivity. That former prisoner, Jan Kapian has since been rearrested and repeated attempts to talk with him or even discover his whereabouts have been rebuffed. I wanted to indicate, in my remarks, that I found this denial of information by the Soviets to be a repeat of their actions in the Wallenberg matter and, accordingly, I wanted to pledge to my audience—as I pledge to my colleagues—that I will continue to pursue this case until it is resolved.

But I also wanted to talk about the legacy of Raoul Wallenberg: a legacy which I believe ought to contribute to our understanding of the environment which surrounds us. In this context, I tried to draw from his life a concept which could help us deal with the issues of ethnicity and separation which so directly affected his life and molded his actions in the closing days of the Nazi holocaust.

I tried to suggest that the kind of moral architecture which Wallenberg practiced could allow us to approach the concept of ethnicity, and its implications for city planning, from a perspective which might free us to acknowledge the value of ethnicity and develop its potential. In my remarks, I talked about the need to allow identifiable communities to develop as communities; I spoke of the desirability of city planners fostering a sense of ethnic neighborhoods and community cohesiveness; and I stressed the need I felt, as a policymaker, for more help in this area from the academic and professional community.

I believe that my remarks may be of some interest to my colleagues and, accordingly, I ask unanimous consent that they appear in the RECORD at this point.

WALLENBERG LECTURE (By Senator CARL LEVIN)

Goethe once wrote that "the fate of the architect is the strangest of all. How often he expends his whole soul, his whole heart and passion, to produce a building he himself will never enter."

That epigram is both profound and paradoxical. It speaks to us about the gulf which separates people from the products they produce. But there is a deeper layer and labyrinth that we all experience as well: The separation of groups from society and the impact—both productive and destructive—that this separation has on the quality of our lives.

We might begin the process of seeking to understand this concept of separation—its positive prospects, and its more frequently identified negative nature—by looking at the life of Raoul Wallenberg.

In fact, Wallenberg's life becomes an effective metaphor for separation since it was itself separated into two distinct periods, in much the same way that Oriental thought separated the nature of reality, dividing it

into the duality represented by the Yin and Yang of ancient design. In terms of Wallenberg, the Yang would be power: A man able to act in a time of evil and through that action, create at least an island of humanity in a sea of events devoid of any sense or value. And the Yin would be impotence: A man captured in another time of insanity, unable to break through a bureaucracy of pain and, as a result of his agony, becoming a symbol of the complexity of an age which too often chains our spirit and dulls our sense of effective outrage.

We need to understand those separate halves of his life, the duality of his experience. For in that experience, there is a hint of a concept capable of leading us to an understanding of the relationship between separation and society.

Let me begin, then, with the brighter half of this dichotomy, with the Yang of a man of action in a world of evil. Raoul Wallenberg was born in Sweden in 1912. His family was wealthy, his relationship with his society secure. But rather than being satisfied with what society offered, Wallenberg set out on a journey of exploration—a journey which brought him to this campus and the study of architecture. He sought, it seems, to understand the forms which surrounded him. He found a certain harmony in the orderly progression his discipline taught him. And he excelled in design, in creating patterns on paper which could be translated into a more humane living environment.

But his skills were ultimately to be used in an environment which was dedicated neither to humanity nor to life. Sent to Budapest in 1944 by the Swedish Government, at the urging of the War Refugee Board, and under cover of his family's financial interest in exports, he soon discovered that the business of the state in the tragic end-game of war was death and its exports were people rather than products.

To a certain extent, the separation of time has worked its tragic magic on us. The faded gray of the black and white photos of the period have dulled our sense of shock. We see the pictures of families gathered together, hope still there despite the fear, and we know—know with the certainty of time—that their hope is false and their fear is inadequate.

Wallenberg, though, was not separated in time. He was there—there in the center of a swirling turn of events which he felt could be altered, which he believed could be stopped, which he knew he must confront.

Others, though, did separate themselves from the reality he could not ignore. They closed their eyes when the beatings took place, they blocked their ears when the cries of pain echoed through the streets, they turned their head when the herds of human cattle were gathered in the streets and marched to the trains. Wallenberg could not escape that easily. He saw, he heard, he sensed the evil that surrounded him. And he decided to act.

Physically isolated from his homeland, spiritually allented by the relative safety of Christian Budapest which could have been his, he sought to save a people who had been thrown into a world of chaos and divorced from the society which they had once shared. He went as an emissary into the Jewish ghetto, a physical enclave which must have affronted every principle of architectural harmony he had ever learned. He entered the twisted world of the Jew under Nazi rule, a universe which must have insulted every principle of human conduct he had ever absorbed.

He acted in that environment for less than a year. But in that time he touched the lives of over 100,000 human beings. He created passports, paper pledges of protection issued in the name of the Swedish government. And he took those passports and distributed them to those who were about to be taken away—

then threatened their guards with unknown but horrible consequences if they violated the protection those passports promised. It worked. People marched away from railroad cars which led to death and walked into apartments that Wallenberg rented as a refuge for the displaced.

He dined with Adolf Eichmann, mastermind of mass murder, in his desperate efforts to delay death. He met with the Mayor of Budapest and left with lives. He challenged soldiers on the street and produced safety for people. He was here and then he was there: hunted by the local Nazis and haunted by the image of what they were doing.

His life, once as orderly as the buildings he designed, was now a jagged line of dashes and danger. But out of that chaos came salvation for some and faith for others. Separated as he was from the prevailing immorality of that time and place, he was able to design a legend of heroism and hope that still lives on, in the belief that a single individual can, through a concern for and a commitment to good, bring a light to a night darker than any we can now imagine.

Wallenberg took the plight of a people packed into a ghetto and isolated from society as his cause. He saw in their forced separation an evil to be eliminated and in making that effort, he voluntarily separated himself from the society to which he belonged and the culture to which he had been

at was the legacy of the Yang that was Wallenberg. But there is a Yin as well. And in that Yin, Wallenberg changes. No longer is he the lone individual acting to conquer evil. In this new environment, he becomes the victim rather than a victor.

This world began for him as the war wound down and the flow of blood slowed. Wallenberg saw a city in ruins and a civilization in need of repair. The training he received at his University had prepared him for such a challenge. In the sleepless nights of saving, he had stolen minutes away from danger to design, to commit to paper a plan for a new city, a Budapest whose architecture would be worthy of the suffering it had seen and whose spirit would reflect the meaning of the struggle it had housed.

He wanted that design to become real, and he wanted it to serve as a home for the people whose lives had touched his. He was used negotiating for his needs. And so, in the closing days of the war, he did not wait for the Russian troops to march into Budapest. Instead he sought to meet with their victorious generals and begin the process of building anew, physically and psychologically, a home for the displaced and the dispirited.

But the Russians had no interest in seeing a city built which would enhance human hope and reflect human dignity. And so there were no negotiations, and no discussions. There wasn't even an accusation. All there was an arrest. And then a trip to a jail cell in Moscow.

His story from this point on could serve as a model for Kafka's "Prisoner"—but for the fact that the novel is, incredibly enough, much clearer and more coherent. As best we can reconstruct it now, the Soviets thought Wallenberg a spy, an agent of the American Government. They sought information from him—information he did not have. They sought confessions from him—confessions he could not make. And when they failed to get what they wanted, they decided to take what they could get: they decided to break him as they had broken so many others.

But Wallenberg did not break. Isolated though he was, separated from any semblance of social sanity or legal process, he stood

and, as a result, he began a long journey which even now we do not totally understand or know. It appears, from all reports, that he was transferred from one prison to

another. But no one knew for sure since the Soviets, in a singular act of denial, refused to even acknowledge that they were holding him prisoner. As interest in his plight built, however, pressure on the Soviets to account for him continued to grow. Finally in 1957, they produced a document, signed by the current Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, Andrei Gromyko. That document purported to demonstrate that newly discovered records indicated that Wallenberg had, indeed, been imprisoned but had died of a heart attack in July, 1947. No death certificate accompanied the document. No explanation for his arrest was contained in the document. It simply reported the death and blamed any past misunderstandings and confusion on already discredited figures of the discarded Stalinist regime.

Since then, the Soviets have persisted in saying that they have no additional information on the case.

But those who are interested do have additional information. For years there have been reports of sightings, stories of meetings, tales of conversations. Just three years ago, a man named Jan Kaplan was released from a Soviet prison. He called his daughter in Israel and, in an attempt to assure her that he had survived his ordeal in good health, told her that he had seen a Swedish prisoner who had been held for over 30 years. Word of that conversation circulated throughout the growing community of those concerned about Wallenberg and, ultimately, to the Soviet authorities. Those authorities promptly arrested Jan Kaplan again. Repeated attempts by our Government and others to locate him or talk to him have been rebuffed by the Russians. His crime appears to have been making a casual, inadvertent statement which might imply that even after thirty years of isolation, Raoul Wallenberg still lived somewhere in the frozen wild of the Gulag. And for that statement, he now suffers the same fate as Wallenberg—separation from a society which seeks to make him a part of the larger, more human world.

Kaplan's fate tells us that Wallenberg still lives—at least in the sense that the horror he suffered, the separation he has endured, still survive as a fact of life.

But there is a danger in looking at that horror and that separation too superficially. Confronted by the forced separation of the ghetto and the Gulag, we may conclude that our moral mandate is to tear all the walls down, to destroy the barriers to complete social integration, to rip apart the forces that seek to separate peoples.

That is, however, a conclusion which we must modify. I suspect we ought to begin by acknowledging that there is no moral for us in Wallenberg—only morality; no specific commitment we can emulate—just a compassion we can envy. We have to recognize that he acted in response to an evil more total than any we now know. To transplant his behavior into this more complex time and confused place would be to distort his actions and diminish his accomplishments.

We run the risk, it seems to me, of being misled if we read Wallenberg too literally; if we see in his attempt to destroy the forced separation of the ghetto a corollary which compels us to prevent the self-selected cohesiveness which is the core of a continuing community and sense of identity.

In the layers of history, there are levels of irony and insight. And in this case, they build to a paradox—the same ghetto that stigmatizes individuals also strengthens and saves a collective identity. The ghetto, by isolating a people, historically developed a closeness and sense of group stability. In the long history of the Jews, for example, the evidence suggests that our ability to survive as a people, as a nation, came in part

from our forced separation from society. As we were forced together by fate, we forged a future. The external hate which threatened us fueled an internal love which helped save us. In the life of the ghetto, our traditions flourished, our culture developed, our rituals remained a vital and valued part of our lives.

That experience, of course, is not unique to the Jewish people. In this country, the less formalized ghettos created at least in part by private preference have created vibrant centers of ethnic life. In the section of Miami known as Little Havana, for example, a Cuban culture flourishes with at least as much life as that found in the Homeland left behind. In the Chinatowns of San Francisco and New York, a community has developed through the simple process of identifying and organizing, within its own resources, along the lines suggested by its own culture.

Clearly I am not suggesting that the profit of the ghetto experience is so great that we should seek to enforce separation as a way of life. But I am suggesting that in an act of self-selection, in an attempt to freely draw from and associate with one's own ethnicity, there is a positive social and personal value—one that needs to be protected and preserved by all of us.

We celebrate the existence and experience of Detroit's Greektown; we point to Hamtramck's concentration of Poles with pride; we are enriched by the Creole influence in New Orleans or the French populations in New England.

There is then, a powerful part of us which is pulled into a ghetto of our own choice, into the sense of community we experience there, into the ethnic identification it helps to satisfy and serve.

Wallenberg confronted an excess of separation and stigmatization. He saw a ghetto of force, not choice. And while all prisons of compulsion must ultimately yield their seed, a sense of identity ought not be scattered, if a people elect to tend it in their own garden.

And so we face the delicate task of attempting to find a balance point, an epicenter in the shifting landscape of modern morality which will allow us to save our shrinking sense of the heritage represented by our pasts while still permitting us to develop a more inclusive future.

This is a dangerous topography, full of ethical and political pitfalls. You may recall the storm created by candidate Carter's 1976 pledge to protect the "ethnic purity" of our neighborhoods. Many saw in those words the fuel which had been used to ignite the crosses which burn in a landscape populated by the white sheeted equivalents of the brown shirts who marched through Nazi Germany. But many also saw in them something else—a plea to preserve the sense of identity which has been such a vital and potent force in our individual and cultural development.

It is, of course, in this later sense that I wish to be understood. I am not calling for the re-ghettoization of America—but I am calling for a recognition of the value that comes from people of the same heritage, if they choose, forming a community based on that heritage and culture. I am not calling for building impenetrable walls which keep people out of society—but I am calling for permeable barriers which help keep people together. We want to break down the ghetto walls erected by hate—but we don't want to rip apart the bonds of love that those walls helped create.

This duality of desire, when combined with the racial and economic implications of our decisions, has produced a schizophrenic public policy. On the one hand, we pursue policies designed to make our cities livable and attractive centers of human contact. We design programs designed to fight

February 26, 1981

the "gentrification of the city" which results in the disbanding of whole communities in the face of a wave of "in-migration". We deplore condominium conversions which compel the poor to abandon their homes and neighborhoods in the face of soaring housing costs. We ultimately rejected urban renewal clearance programs because we recognized that their cost in terms of displacement were greater than their benefits in revitalization.

But at the same time, we have mandated programs designed to achieve "spatial deconcentration" of minorities—which means, in essence, that we don't want too many folks of the same race or economic class living in any given neighborhood. Our attempts to encourage deconcentration are directly inconsistent with our efforts to prevent displacement. But we persist nonetheless. While fighting against the destruction of communities, we entice people to leave their neighborhoods and homes by offering them a host of services designed to make new suburban dwellings appear more attractive. Such services—available only for those willing to consider suburban relocation—include bus tours, babysitting, educational programs, staff assistance in negotiating rent levels, followup counseling and crisis intervention. That is an attractive package—but, importantly, it is a package which is not available to those who prefer not to relocate but rather choose to stay in their present neighborhoods.

So, we move in different directions at the same time. We reject and resist those economic forces which lead to displacement, but we encourage and create governmental programs which lead to deconcentration. Clearly this is not the most inspiring example of consistency of purpose or strength of will.

Indeed, we have become so paranoid about exclusivity based on race and so fearful of any signs of separation rooted in economics that we have created an environment in which our legitimate concerns prevent positive action in less charged areas of social life. For example, if an ethnic group—say the Chinese—wants to build a senior citizens home, and if they seek HUD guarantees to support the construction of that facility, they must promise that it will be an open facility—one that will totally ignore any factor like national origin when deciding who shall be eligible to reside there. While such a statement may be required by law, no public policy compels it. Who really would object if an ethnic group concludes that their aged population would like to live in an environment suffused with the trappings of their own culture? Common sense says that there is a reason for such an approach and a benefit to such a policy. But in order to achieve that common sense solution, in order to fill the lives of some elderly people with the food they love, the language they speak and the traditions they revere, a fiction is created to by-pass the law. That fiction, which demonstrates the poverty of our policy, is simple: as soon as the promise has been made and the project approved, five thousand aged Chinese line up to place their names on the waiting list for a 200-unit apartment. Thereafter, all vacancies are filled from that waiting list. And when the list begins to run low, the call goes forth again and, lo, more aged Chinese appear at the door. Thus law escapes intact and a culture, and a people are allowed to remain intact as well.

I know as a child of the civil rights era, that this country has not yet escaped the racial hate which still threatens to consume us. I realize that if we relax the laws that prevent forced segregation, we endanger our prospects of ever freely achieving integration. But my point is that at least in some areas, primarily related to ethnicity, we have

achieved the kind of ethical growth which does allow us to act in ways which are consistent with a morality that the law acting alone can never achieve. When proper motives are present, we can allow for separation without fearing segregation.

Those motives are not yet universal. But we need to recognize those situations which do pass the test of ethics. And we need to nurture those situations in which separation involves no stigmatization and implies no segmentation.

In that effort, those of us who grapple with the morality of classification, need the assistance of those who deal with the aesthetics of community. As Sol King, one of your alumni and a leading figure in your profession and a founder of these lectures once remarked, your profession is being asked "to design buildings and even whole communities which can reunite people without destroying individuality We are being asked to somehow save the world from a growing sense of dehumanization and depersonalization and to accomplish all this before a lack of the human element becomes a way of life."

Obviously, even Mr. King stood in some awe of that task. But it seems to me to be a challenge totally consistent with the aspirations of the design professions. It was, for example, Eric Larrabee who said, in an early Wallenberg lecture, that "to build is a proud act . . . in that it attempts to outdo nature and readapt it to a changing biology, to match its landscape with another filled with the same harmony and delight as the world of rocks and trees, water and sky."

That world to which Larrabee refers is one in which separation and integration co-exist. The rocks are separate and distinct from the sky, the water, different from the trees. Yet they also interact: the water nourishing the trees, the sky giving color and context to the rocks. In nature, there is a balance and harmony which accepts each element for what it is and what it can add to the world it shares. That is at least a partial model for us.

I am neither an architect nor a planner, but rather a politician. But in that role I have spent enough time in enough neighborhoods and communities to have at least an outsider's sense of what allows them to function and what encourages them to malfunction.

I know, for example, that a community must have a center—a physical and spiritual focal point which serves as the glue that holds it together. In some communities it is a school or a church; an institutional core for community relations and activity. In others, it is a store; a place where the medium of exchange is as much memory as it is money. Anyone who seeks to revitalize a neighborhood must understand that such institutions create community and as a result, they must be retained.

I also know that communities have a sense of space and time—of physical presence. The lure of the neighborhood of our childhood comes from many things, but surely one of them is the tree we used to climb or the vacant lot in which we used to play. Ours is an age increasingly divorced from the past: our rootlessness intensified by travel and our life styles altered by changing technologies. I would suggest that there is, then, an urgent need for continuity which cannot be ignored without risk. In our plans for revitalization there must be room for renewal, for preservation, for the past. Those of us in political life need your help. We need to learn how to design policies which will allow you to design communities which promote identity and stability.

In saying that, I do not mean to suggest we should seek to create timeless oases. I know that change is part of our lives, that growth is part of our destiny. But in change and growth, there ought to be some sense of

a pattern, some feeling that the future flows from the past, that our tomorrows grow out of our yesterdays.

I have tried to suggest a little of that continuity tonight. We must pledge, with Raoul Wallenberg, to destroy the walls created by fear and hate. But we should also seek, as we accomplish that destruction, to erect curtains which allow us at least a sense of identity, and the richness of life and sense of belonging which comes from knowing that we are a part of a living chain of being and do fit into a pattern of development which transcends our own individual growth.

Distinguishing between attempts to divide and a desire to diversify is not an easy task. But Raoul Wallenberg undertook such a task many years ago. In that sense, he was not just a man who mastered the physical demands of architecture; he was also a man who mastered the moral demands of architecture as well.

The designs which his moral architecture have traced constitute his living legacy and our modern challenge.

He taught us that we must be willing to take risks if we expect to achieve results. We may not need to match the risks he was willing to take. Certainly we cannot match his deeds. But we can emulate his motives.

We can learn from him that the moral dimensions of action demand our attention and that the ethical issues of conduct require our continued concern. That is, after all, the task we ultimately must accept when we realize that while a truly human life may be neither simple or easy, it is both possible and desirable.

EXPORT TRADING COMPANY LEGISLATION II

• Mr. HEDNZ, Mr. President, at the International Finance and Monetary Policy's Subcommittee hearing on February 17, Commerce Secretary Baldrige presented excellent testimony endorsing S. 144, the Export Trading Company Act of 1981. I am pleased that the Reagan administration appreciates the importance of creating a comprehensive export policy and that S. 144 should properly be a part of it. Mr. President, I ask that Secretary Baldrige's testimony be printed in the Record at this point.

The testimony follows:

STATEMENT OF MARCO M. BALDRIGE, SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

I am pleased to appear today before the International Finance Subcommittee to present the Administration's views on S. 144. This bill would increase U.S. exports by facilitating the formation and operation of export trading companies and export trade associations. I am particularly pleased to have a chance to testify on a matter of considerable importance to our export expansion effort.

Mr. Chairman, my statement will be brief. The Administration strongly supports S. 144. Bills similar to S. 144 were carefully considered in six separate hearings during the last session of Congress. The need to increase U.S. exports, and the utility of export trading companies in meeting this need, have been well demonstrated. I urge the Congress to pass this legislation quickly.

THE IMPORTANCE OF EXPORTS TO THE U.S. ECONOMY

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the President will be appearing before Congress tomorrow to announce his economic program. This session, coming as it does with the Administration not yet a month old, reflects the urgency with which the President views the economic

1981-04-13 Pol 1 Mossberg/AM

Svar tit

March 15, 1981

1409 South Highland Avenue
Berwyn, Illinois 60402
United States of America

Foreign Ministry
Box 16121
S - 103-23
Stockholm, Sweden



Dnr. 2261...229		
1981-03-25		
Avd	Gr	MM
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Dear sir;

I am seeking to organize a large number of my friends into a brave band of letter writers to plead with the USSR for the release of Raoul Wallenberg. Will you help? Could you direct me to a proper source of information about Raoul that would help me keep my friends knowledgeable of his case, and aware of important addresses we can send our letters to?

I would appreciate your help very much.

With sincere thanks for any and all
information you can provide me,

Dean L. Olson
Dean L. Olson

NNNN

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Press*

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CABINET STOCKHOLM

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM
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ANG RAOUL WALLENBERG.

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P R I M O. NBC:S KVAELLSNYHETER HADE IGAAR ETT INSIDAG OM RAOUL WALLENBERG. FOERUTOM DE SEDVANLIGA UPPGIFTERNA, SOM INTE MED-
FOERDE NAAGRA NEGATIVA KOMMENTARER KRING DEN SVENSKA REGERINGENS
AGERANDE I AEMNET, FRAMTRAEDDE ETT NYTT VITTNE, EN
RYSK IMMIGRANT HIT, SOM PAASTOD SIG SKOLA HA TRAEFFAT W I SLUTET
AV 1940-TALET. PROFESSOR VON DARDEL, SOM F N SYNES VARA VERKSAM
VID STANFORD UNIVERSITY, FRAMTRAEDDE VID SAABAELE PRESSKONFERENSEN
SOM I PROGRAMINSLAGET. VI HAR BESTAELLT UTSKRIFT AV INSLAGET
SAMT GETT RATHSMAN I UPPDRAG ATT TA VIA VON DARDEL REDA PAA
VIDARE FAKTA OM DET NYA VITTNET FOER EV INTERVJU.

S E C U N D O. VILL NAEMNA ATT JAG DEN SENASTE TIDEN INTERVJUATS
I SAKEN DELS AV JEWISH VETERAN'S MONTHLY SAMT FOER TVAA HELT
OLIKA ARTIKLAR I BOSTON GLOBE, SOENDAGSBILAGAN OCH SJAELVA TID-
NINGEN. AERENDET HAR SAALEDES NU EN KLAR PUBLICITETSTOPP, VILKET
DELVIS HAENGER SAMMAN MED KONGRESSLEDAMOTEN TOM LANTOS (D-CAL)
LAGFOERSLAG ATT GOERA WALLENBERG TILL AMERIKANSK HEDERSMEDBORGARE.
LAGFOERSLAGET HAR NU ENLIGT NBC-PROGRAMMET I GAAR OEVER 250
SIGNATURER I REPRESENTANTHUSET, DVS EN SAEKER MAJORITET. OM DET
SKULLE ANTAS OCH DESSUTOM PASSERA SENATEN, SKULLE W BLI DEN
ANDRE AMERIKANSKE HEDERSMEDBORGAREN VID SIDAN AV WINSTON CHURCHILL.

WACHTMEISTER

SVENSK WASHINGTON KL

LARSSON/H

SVERIGES GENERALKONSULAT
HAMBURG

1981-03-18

Handläggare: K. Richardsson

1981-03-24 Nr.208 P 2

hbr. Wingstrand-Berg 1981-03-03

Överlämnas, jämte 2 bilagor, av
av ambassaden i Bonn till departe-
mentsrådet Berg.

J. Wingstrand
John Wingstrand

FÖRTROLIGT

✓ Raoul Wallenberg
(2 bil)

./1

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I anslutning till våra tidigare telefonsamtal översänder
jag härmed kopia av ett idag mottaget brev från E. Peter
Bartkowski, i vilket han redogör för sina förmenta före-
havanden i samband med Raoul Wallenberg ävensom mitt
svarsbrev till denne.

Sten Aminoff
Sten Aminoff

Ministern Wingstrand

Ambassaden Bonn

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1981-03-26
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/HH

Peters-Bartkowski
3161 Harber
Elberlah 5

Harber, den 16.3.1981

An den
Schwedischen Generalkonsul der
Schwedischen Gesandtschaft

H a m b u r g

Hamburg		
D. 15/127		
15. MÄRZ 1981		
Avd	Gr	Möi
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Betr: Sache Roul W a l l e n b e r g

Nachdem ich des öfteren mit Ihnen telefonisch gesprochen habe, muß ich leider feststellen, daß Sie nichts mehr von sich hören ließen. Ich aber gehe der Sache nach.

Ich schildere Ihnen nochmals in kurzen Worten, was alles geschehen ist.

1945 war ich als einfacher Soldat bei einer Sprengereinheit am Plattensee (Ungarn) eingesetzt. Ende März Anfang April ~~gab~~ ich einen Konvoi von mehreren Wagen und etwa 100 Juden auf uns zukommen, die in Brand geschossen wurden und zwar von der SS - Wiking. Ich war etwa 30 Meter entfernt. Der erste Wagen trug eine Standarte und ein Herr in Zivil stieg aus und winkte. Er bekam sofort einen Brustschuß und wurde mit den drei anderen Insassen ins Kloster Mariafürth bei Stuhlweissenburg gebracht. Die SS Offiziere waren ganz aufgeregt und schrien: "Jetzt haben wir den W a l l e n b e r g endlich erwischt. Und den Namen habe ich nie vergessen.

Ein Unteroffizier und ich bekamen den Befehl, alle vier, nachdem die SS ihnen sämtliche Gold- und Silbersachen abgenommen hatten, auf einem alten Friedhof beim Kloster Marieafürth in e i n Grab zu legen. Anschließend wurde der Unteroffizier F u n k durch einen Kopfschuß getötet und ich erzählte meinem Komp. Führer, daß die SS einen gewissen Wallenberg, den ich beerdigt habe, erschossen haben. Darauf bekam ich den guten Rat, mich sofort abzusetzen. So hat mich indirekt der Name W a l l e n b e r g gerettet.

Durch einen Zufall las ich diese Annonce, da entsann ich mich des Namens Roul W a l l e n b e r g !

Ich kann diese Aussage bezeugen und weiß noch genau, wo das Grab ist. Ich habe der Hannoverschen Presse einen ausführlichen Bericht gegeben und auch mit der Russischen Gesandtschaft in Bonn gesprochen. Eine Abschrift dieses Briefes geht der Russischen Gesandtschaft zu.

Nach alledem bitte ich höflichst um die ausgesetzte Belohnung von
1 Million US Dollar
auf folgendes Konto:

Peters ' Bartkowski
Kreissparkasse Hohenhameln - 121 431 142

Mit höflichen Grüßen

Peters - Bartkowski

SCHWEDISCHES GENERALKONSULAT

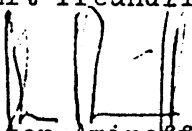
Hamburg, den 18. März 1981

Herrn
E. Peters-Bartkowski
Elberlah 5
3161 Harber

Sehr geehrter Herr Peters-Bartkowski,

Ich bestätige dankend den Eingang Ihres Briefes vom 16.03.1981 in der Sache Raoul Wallenberg. Nach Rücksprache mit unserer Botschaft in Bonn habe ich Ihren Brief nach dort weitergeleitet.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen



Sten Aminoff
Generalkonsul

/HH

Adresse
2 HAMBURG 36
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Postfach 1111 30 4950

Telefon
040 44 84 53

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Svensk

Fernschreiber
212461

Press

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CABINET STOCKHOLM

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441. FOER BERG POL I OCH PIERRE PRESSBYRAAN ANG RAOUL WALLENBERG.
VAART 427.

P R I M O. I ANSLUTNING TILL VAART OVANCIT HAR VI IDAG
EMOTTAGIT NEDAN UNDER SECUNDO AATERGIVNA TELEX FRAAN GK
SAN FRANCISCO.

SECUNDO.

C I T

RE R W FOER MATS BERGQUIST ABEROPANDE GAARDAGENS TELEFONSAMTAL.
VITNET IER ISAC ANDRONOVICH MILLER SOM TIDIGARE HOERTS I BERLIN
AV GOERAN BERG. VEDERBERANDES ADRESS 1555 SUNSET AVENUE I SAN
FRANCISCO.

SLUT CIT

WACHTMEISTER

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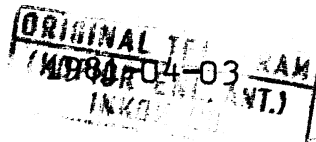
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464. FOER BERG, POL I ANG RAOUL WALLENBERG.

P R I M O.

BEHANDLINGEN AV KONGRESSLEDAMOTEN TOM LANTOS (D-CAL.) MOTION OM ATT GOERA R W TILL AMERIKANSK HEDERSMEDBORGARE HAR FOERANLETT HANS PARTIKOLLEGA DANIEL AKAKA (D-HAWAII) ATT GOERA NEDAN UNDER SECUNDO AATERGIVNA UTTALANDE I REPRESENTANTHUSET. DET AATERGAVS PAA LEDARSIDAN I GAARDAGENS WASHINGTON POST.

S E C U N D O.

CIT. MR. SPEAKER, I RISE IN UNEQUIVOCAL SUPPORT FOR THIS RESOLUTION TO BESTOW HONORARY CITIZENSHIP ON RAOUL WALLENBERG. SURELY FEW MEN IN RECENT HISTORY HAVE GIVEN SO MUCH AND RECEIVED SO LITTLE FOR THEIR SACRIFICES. RAOUL WALLENBERG HAS EITHER DIED A LONELY DEATH AT THE HANDS OF RUSSIAN PRISON OFFICIALS, OR REMAINS A PRISONER IN A LAND WHERE MANY HAVE BEEN SHUT AWAY AND FEW HAVE LIVED TO TELL ABOUT IT....

AT THE AGE OF 32, RAOUL WALLENBERG LEFT HIS COMFORTABLE LIFE IN SWEDEN AT THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT. HE THEN MOVED INTO A WORLD OF HORRORS WHOSE PASSWORD WAS DEATH AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THE HUMAN SPIRIT. HE ISSUED PROTECTIVE PASSPORTS TO AT LEAST 20,000 BUDAPEST JEWS. HE SHELTERED AT LEAST 13,000 OF THEM IN "SAFE HOUSES," AND HE PULLED THOUSANDS OUT OF CATTLE CARS ON THEIR WAY TO AUSCHWITZ....

FOR THESE REASONS, RAOUL WALLENBERG SHOULD BE HONORED. IF HE IS STILL ALIVE, AS MANY REPORTS INDICATE, HE SHOULD BE FREED FROM HIS LIVING HELL. AND, IF, INDEED, HE DID DIE IN A MOSCOW PRISON IN 1947, HIS BODY SHOULD BE RETURNED TO HIS HOMELAND WITH ALL THE HONOR HE DESERVES.

THE SOVIET UNION MUST BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG. AS A NATION, WE MUST USE OUR GREATNESS TO INTERCEDE ON BEHALF OF RAOUL WALLENBERG AS HE USED HIS GREATNESS TO INTERCEDE ON BEHALF OF VICTIMS DESTINED FOR THE NAZI SLAUGHTERHOUSE. IT IS MEET AND RIGHT THAT WE SHOULD MAKE HIS COURAGE OUR COURAGE.

I CALL ON THISBODY TO JOIN ME IN MY SUPPORT TO GAIN HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG. NO MAN DESERVES IT MORE SLUT CIT.

WACHTMEISTER

SVENSK WASHINGTON KL

11.40

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Pol

*Prof. Carlgren - kan
arkivet hjälpa Beane?*

245 East 21 street
New York, N.Y. 10010
March 17, 1981

Ambassador Dag Malm
Chief of administrative Division
Foreign Ministry
Box 16121
Stockholm, Sweden S- 103 - 23

Dok.enheten, depr Carlgren
Skr. tit. 1981-04-07

226/277
1981-04-08/13
P 2 EU

Dear Ambassador Malm,

May I ask for your assistance on research on Gustav Wallenberg.

I am the author of the New York Times article on Raoul Wallenberg which appeared last year. I am working on a historical biography of Raoul Wallenberg which will be published by Prentice-Hall in 1982. I am eager to get more information about his grandfather who was a very strong influence on his life. I am aware that Gustav was ambassador to Japan and Turkey and (I think) China, but I would like to have the exact dates of his service. I would also like to have any details available on his accomplishments as ambassador.

I am aware of Gustav's great interest in shipping and the fact that he initiated a ferry line in Sweden. I would like to have more details on this and any other accomplishments if they are available from your office.

Thank you for any help you can give me.

Sincerely yours,

Elenore Lester

Elenore Lester

Depr Carlgren/LS

Stockholm, April 7 1981

Der	Avd	Grupp	Mål
267	P	2	Eu ^I

Miss Elenore Lester
245 East 21 street
New York, N.Y. 10010
U.S.A.

Dear Miss Lester,

In reply to your letter of March 17 to ambassador Malm concerning research on Gustaf Wallenberg, I am very sorry to state that we do not seem to have any special information available. The only comprehensive picture I have been able to find is an article in a Swedish biographical dictionary, which is enclosed.

./.

Sincerely yours,

Wilhelm Carlgren

LS

Ifylles av postexp

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sv kurir

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utl kurir

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luftpost

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vanlig post

Avsändn datum

Sign

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righeter (1907—08) utan möjliggjorde även en snabbare industrialisering än annars hade varit fallet. Fördelarna härav blev påtagliga redan under det första världskriget. — W. blev hedersled. av Konstakad. 1913 och av örlogsmannasällskapet 1914 samt invaldes i Vet. akad. 1928. Han erhöll Illis quorum 1898, Vasaordens storkors 1912 och Serafimerorden 1916. — Gift 1878 med *Alice Olga Constance Nickelsen*. E. F. — d.

6. Wallenberg, Gustaf Oscar, diplomat, affärsman, f. 6 jan. 1863 i Stockholm, † 21 mars 1937 därstädes. *När han var 17 år* — I likhet med många andra medlemmar av släkten ägnade sig W. först åt sjölivet; han blev underlöjtnant vid flottan 1882 och löjtnant 1887 men övergick 1891 till reserven, i vilken han sedermera avancerade till kommandörkapten av första graden. — Redan före sin övergång till reserven hade W. börjat ägna sig åt affärslivet. Han blev 1886 skeppsredare i Stockholm och intresserade sig vidare bl. a. för den begynnande sv. separatorindustrin. År 1888 inträdde han i styr. för Stockholms enskilda bank och kvarstod där till 1902. W. var 1892—96 det nygrundade järnvägsaktiebolaget Stockholm—Saltsjöns förste verkst. dir. och ledde i denna egenskap utformandet av Saltsjöbadens samhälle. År 1896 grundade han (tillsammans med O. Lagerberg och A. Ribbing) Rederiab. Sverige—Kontinenten, som påföljande år började regelbunden båttrafik med postbefordran på linjen Trelleborg—Sassnitz. W. blev bolagets förste verkst. dir. och kvarstod i denna befattning till början av 1907. Under sin tid som affärsman hade W. även offentliga uppdrag. Han var samlunda medlem av den 1898 tillsatta handels- och sjöfartskommittén, inom vilken han arbetade för rederinäringens höjande och särskilt för direkta sv. förbindelser med viktigare transoceaniska länder — det var i stor utsträckning W:s förtjänst, att Sverige 1907 fick en ostasiatisk ångbåtslinje. Vidare var han 1900—06 led. av Andra K. (liberal); även som riksdagsman intresserade han sig speciellt för sjöfartsfrågor. — W. utnämndes 1906 till Sveriges förste envoyé i Tokio och blev påföljande år sändebud även i Peking. Innan han blev diplomat, hade W. energiskt hävdad betydelsen av att det sv. näringslivet intresserade sig för export till de icke upparbetade marknaderna i Fjärran Östern, och under de tolv år, han var bosatt i Tokio, blev han i tillfälle att aktivt verka för en ökad sv. insats i denna rikt-



Gustaf Wallenberg.

ning. W. lämnade Japan 1918 och vistades en tid i hemlandet, till dess han 1920 tillträdde befattningen som sv. minister i Konstantinopel. Även på denna post arbetade W. för att utöka Sveriges handelsförbindelser, vilket gynnades bl. a. därav, att W. var synnerligen välsedd inom turkiska regeringskretsar. W. ådagalade å sin sida ett positivt intresse för det nya Turkiets uppbyggnadsarbete, särskilt för Ismet Inönüs järnvägsprogram. Då W. 1930 avgick med pension från sin befattning, stannade han kvar i Turkiet, och han avled under ett tillfälligt besök i hemlandet. — Gift 1887 med *Annie Maria Sofia Gustafva Adelsköld*. T. P. — n

6. Wallenberg, Marcus Laurentius, v. häradshövding, finansman, f. 5 mars 1864 i Stockholm, † 22 juli 1943 därstädes. Bror till W. 5. — Efter officersex. vid Sjökrigsskolan i Stockholm blev W. underlöjtnant vid flottan 1882; 1884 tog han juridisk filosofisk ex. i Uppsala. Under sommaren 1884 vistades W. i Frankrike för bl. a. språkstudier. Dessa kunskaper voro honom till stor nytta i hans otaliga internationella officiella och inofficiella uppdrag och förhandlingar. År 1888 avlade W. jur. kand.-ex. i Uppsala. Redan 1885 hade han blivit auskultant vid hovrätten i Kristianstad; 1890 utnämndes han till v. häradshövding, en titel han bibehöll hela livet. Sitt inträde i Stockholms enskilda bank gjorde W. 1890 som ombudsman och chef för notariatavd. År 1892 invaldes han i bankens styr. och blev v. verkst. dir. Han efterträdde 1911 sin bror Knut (W. 4) som verkst. dir. i banken, och från 1920 var han v. ordf. i dess direktion. Efter broderns död 1938 blev W. ordf. i bankens direktion. W. beklädde kommittéupp-

drag för banklagstiftning och liknande frågor samt var led. av den 1914 tillsatta krigsberedskapskommissionen. Åren 1916—18 deltog W. i delegationer för handelsförhandlingar med England. Detta blev början till en lång och ansvarsfull internationell verksamhet. Utnämning 1919 att tillvarata Sveriges ekonomiska intressen vid fredsförhandlingarna vidgade fältet. Han deltog i ekonomiska och finansiella konferenser i Bryssel 1920 och Genua 1922. Led. av Nationernas Förbunds finansiella kommitté 1920—30 tjänstgjorde W. som dess ordf. 1922. Dessutom var han ordf. i kommittén för den tyska industrins belastning och för Tysklands naturaleveranser, varvid han gav sitt namn till den praktiska lösningen av de dagliga problemen, det s. k. "Wallenbergsreglementet". År 1924 utnämndes W. till led. av domstolen för handläggande av tvister ang. Dawesplanens tolkning och 1930 blev han likaledes led. av dess efterträdare, domstolen för behandling av tvister rörande Youngplanen. År 1931 anmodades W. fungera som tyska regeringens expert för rekonstruktion av de tyska bankerna och s. å. utnämndes han till ordf. i den s. k. Stillhåltedomstolen. — De första åren i bankens tjänst ägnade W. den inre organisationen och den tekniska konsolideringen av bankens verksamhet. Han lyckades så väl med detta, att redan vid sekelskiftet ansågs Stockholms enskilda bank vara bland de bäst organiserade bankerna i landet. Bankens samtliga verksamhetsområden innefattades i W:s arbete. Särskilt bemödade han sig att stärka banken mot depressionstider och kriser. Bland W:s mera uppmärksammade reformer inom banken var upprättandet av en särskild utländsk avdelning. Från sin fader lärde han sig vikten av goda utlandsförbindelser och han var mån om att utveckla dessa till förmån för både banken och Sverige. Ett annat initiativ var grundandet av en statistisk avdelning, som skulle handha och systematiskt utreda alla kreditärenden. Efter hand som kreditverksamheten växte, kunde bankchefen personligen ej längre känna till bankens alla kunder. Men det var ändå nödvändigt att företa noggranna undersökningar inte endast för nya industriella engagemang, utan även för bankens hela kreditgivning. Bankens snabba utveckling kan till stor del tillskrivas W:s omfattande företagarverksamhet. Han kände grundligt till både svensk och skandinavisk industri och var livligt intresserad av desamma. Dessutom medverkade W. i många

Gustaf Oscar WALLENBERG, diplomat and businessman. Born on 6 January 1863 in Stockholm where he died on 21 March 1937. Like many other members of the family, Wallenberg first went into the navy. He became an ensign in 1882 and lieutenant junior grade in 1887, but in 1891 transferred to the reserve, in which he later advanced to commander. Even before he transferred to the reserve, Wallenberg had started to engage in business. In 1886 he became a shipowner, and one of his other interests was the emerging separator industry in Sweden. In 1888 he was appointed to the Board of Stockholm's Enskilda Bank on which he remained until 1902. In 1892 Wallenberg was appointed first president of the newly formed railway company Stockholm-Saltsjön and while holding this post until 1896 led the formation of the Saltsjöbaden community. Together with O. Lagerberg and A. Ribbing, he founded in 1896 the "Rederiab. Sverige-Kontinenten" (the Sweden-Continent Shipping Company), which the next year started regular boat traffic carrying mail on the route Trelleborg-Sassnitz. Wallenberg became the company's first president and retained this post until the beginning of 1907.

During his time as a businessman, Wallenberg also had public assignments. He was a member of the 1898 Committee on Trade and Shipping, in which he worked for the improvement of the shipping industry and particularly for direct Swedish connections with the major trans-oceanic countries. It was very much thanks to Wallenberg that in 1907 Sweden's East Asiatic Steamship Line was inaugurated. From 1900 to 1906 he was a Liberal Party member of the Lower House of the Swedish Riksdag (parliament), and also as a member of the Riksdag he was particularly interested in shipping matters.

In 1906 Wallenberg was appointed as Sweden's first envoy in Tokyo and the next year was also accredited in Peking. Before he became a diplomat, Wallenberg had emphatically emphasized the importance of the Swedish business sector engaging in exports to the non-exploited markets in the Far East and during the twelve years he was in Tokyo he had the opportunity of taking an active part in the promotion of these Swedish exports. Wallenberg left Japan in 1918 and lived in Sweden for a while until in 1920 he took up the appointment as Swedish Minister in Constantinople. Here, too, Wallenberg worked for the expansion of Sweden's trade relations, and his efforts benefited from the high regard in which he was held in Turkish government circles. Wallenberg took great personal interest in the building up of the new Turkey, particularly Ismet Inönüs's railroad programme. When Wallenberg retired in 1930 he stayed in Turkey, and he died while on a visit to Sweden in 1937. He married Annie Maria Sofia Gustafva Adelsköld in 1887.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Ärende:			
Kopia till: Kabs Bitr Kabs Polch Pol <i>I</i> UHD Rättsch.	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) <i>a. a.</i> <i>87-04-07</i> <i>ln</i>	0	2	ENL

SVENSK GENEVE 1981-03-24

Pol

CABINET STOCKHOLM

OM WALLENBERG. FOER POL OCH RAETTS.

MC CARTHY MR-KOMMISSIONEN LAATER FOERSTAA SEKRETARIATET OGAERNA
 TAR STAELLNING TILL SAADAN FRAAGA OCH ATT WALLENBERG-FILEN I
 STAELLET SKULLE OEVERLAEMNAS TILL UNDERGRUPPEN FOER FOERSVUNNA
 PERSXNER.

EWERLOEF

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet IV
Handläggare: B Andréén

P 2 EU⁺ ANG ÅLGÅRD SE ORIG Å
DISKUSSIONSPROMEMORIA

1981-03-24

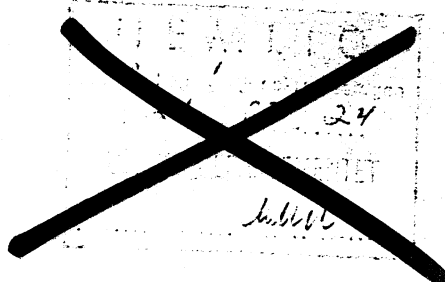
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Exp 810325/MMM

HEMLIG



Arbetsgruppen för försvunna personer och fallet
Wallenberg

Under MR-kommissionen samtalade jag med Lord Colville, UK, som är västgruppens representant i arbetsgruppen för försvunna personer om möjligheten att ta upp fallet Wallenberg i arbetsgruppen. Colville försäkrade mig att han var villig att föra Sveriges talan inför gruppen men trodde att resultatet skulle bli att arbetsgruppen skulle anse att Wallenberg låg utanför arbetsgruppens mandat, då Wallenberg är det enda kända fallet av försvinnanden i Sovjetunionen.

Någon exakt definition av arbetsgruppens mandat finns inte, men det är tydligt att arbetsgruppen hittills har arbetat med fall i länder där "försvinnanden" har satts i system som politiskt förtryckar-medel. På min fråga huruvida Colville trodde att han själv skulle få svårigheter i gruppen om han drev fallet Wallenberg, svarade han att han inte förutsåg sådana. Personligen tolkade jag detta vid tillfället som så att Colville skulle acceptera majoritetens beslut. Något annat vore också svårt att göra. Om västgruppens representant skulle inta en mycket negativ hållning till ett beslut att vägra acceptera fallet Wallenberg och kanske rentav reservera sig, finns risken att skapa osämja inom arbetsgruppen som skadar dess arbete som helhet - ett arbete, som gruppen har skött mycket bra hittills och som Sverige har all anledning att uppmuntra.

Den svenska regeringen kan, förefaller det mig, välja en av två vägar. Den första skulle innebära att fallet anmäls på vanligt sätt. Arbetsgruppen tvingas då ta ställning så att säga automatiskt till frågan huruvida fallet Wallenberg är att betrakta som ett ärende som faller inom arbetsgruppens mandat. Personligen vill jag varna för denna möjlighet av följande anledning:

Anmälan av fallet Wallberg, liksom ett eventuellt avslag av arbetsgruppen, är offentliga handlingar. Med tanke på den lobby som för närvarande byggs upp i USA:s kongress och senat till förmån för Wallenberg, skulle ett besked att arbetsgruppen inte accepterar fallet kunna leda till att USA i fortsättningen vägrar stödja arbetsgruppen. Redan vid årets MR-kommission var man kritisk mot arbetsgruppen och hade inte klart mandat att stödja gruppens fortsatta verksamhet, utan en amerikansk ja-röst inhämtades i Washington först efter starka påtryckningar från västgruppen. USA:s motiv var att arbetsgruppens tillkomst var ytterligare ett exempel på den "double standard" som finns i MR-kommissionen. Arbetsgruppens verksamhet riktas helt mot Latinamerika. Jag kan tänka mig att USA definitivt skulle vända sin vacklande hållning till ett nej om det blev känt att arbetsgruppen vägrat ta sig an fallet Wallenberg. Även i Sverige skulle en opinion kunna bildas mot arbetsgruppen. Ett sådant ställningstagande skulle skada arbetsgruppen. Och ställningstagandet skulle vara orättvist. Det är i Latinamerika som "försvinnanden" är satta i system, inte i Östeuropa. Arbetsgruppen tar också upp fall i andra stater än Latinamerika där "försvinnandena" är systematiska, t ex gäller det beträffande bahaierna i Iran.

Det andra alternativet som den svenska regeringen har, och som jag själv förordar, är att regeringen tar en underhandskontakt med lord Colville för att be honom undersöka den övriga arbetsgruppens inställning

till att ta upp fallet Wallenberg. Om svaret blir positivt anmäls fallet i vanlig ordning. Om svaret däremot blir nej med motiveringen att ärendet faller utanför mandatet, bör Sverige på grund av vad som ovan redovisats, nöja sig med detta och inte vidare försöka driva fallet inom arbetsgruppen. Vad som här måste vägas mot varandra är dels nödvändigheten för Sveriges regering att göra allt som står i dess makt för att driva fallet Wallenberg - däri ligger att inte låta någon god möjlighet gå förlorad - och dels risken för att underminera förtroendet för arbetsgruppen för försvunna personer. Arbetsgruppen har redan under sitt första verksamhetsår åstadkommit positiva resultat. Stater som tidigare inte vidtog undersökningar för att få fram vad som hänt försvunna personer hjälper idag arbetsgruppen. Ett sådant exempel är Uruguay. Sverige har mer än de flesta länder i internationella MR-sammanhang ondgjort sig över "försvinnanden" som politiskt förtryckarinstrument. Vi har särskild anledning, och ett särskilt ansvar, att stötta och stödja denna arbetsgrupp.

Denna PM är en diskussionspromemoria och uttrycker min personliga uppfattning såsom handläggare på politiska avdelningen av frågor rörande mänskliga rättigheter. Jag inser givetvis att man i den slutgiltiga bedömningen även måste väga in andra hänsyn. Min avsikt är snarast att redovisa alternativ och risker sett utifrån det multilaterala MR-perspektivet.

Stockholm

Avsändningsort

Rättsavd., jur.enh.

Dr Hans Björk, mk

Ärende

Re Wallenberg

Datum

1981-03-24

Avd

P

Grupp

2

Mål

EUI

Adress

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Swedeleg

NEW YORK

(R) a

Text

För Danelius. Följande chiffrertelegram har idag inkommit från delegationen i Genève. 21.03.94.

Re Wallenberg.

..... försvunna personer."

Cabinet

BERGQUIST/H

NNNN

SVENSK WASHINGTON KNR 206 1981 03 30

CABINET STOCKHOLM

445. FOER BERG POL I OCH PIERRE PRESSBYRAAN ANG RAOUL WALLENBERG.

P R I M O. NEW YORK TIMES MADE IGAAR PAA RELATIVT UNDANSKYMD
PLATS NEDAN UNDER SECUNDO AATERGIVNA ARTIKEL OM RAOUL WALLENBERG.

S E C U N D O.

C I T

IN THE FINAL, CHAOTIC DAYS OF WORLD WAR II, A YOUNG SWEDISH
DIPLOMAT ON A MISSION FOR THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT SAVED THE
LIFE OF A 16-YEAR-OLD HUNGARIAN JEWISH YOUTH NAMED TOM LANTOS
BY GIVING HIM AN OFFICIAL-LOOKING BUT PROBABLY INVALID SWEDISH
"PROTECTIVE PASSPROT."

LAST WEEK, MR LANTOS TOOK A STEP TOWARD REPAYING THE DEBT. AS HIS
FIRST LEGISLATIVE ACT, THE NEWLY ELECTED CONGRESSMAN, A DEMOCRAT
FROM CALIFORNIA, INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION TO MAKE THAT SWEDISH
DIPLOMAT, RAOUL WALLENBERG, AN HONORARY AMERICAN CITIZEN.
SHOULD THE RESOLUTION PASS, MR WALLENBERG WOULD BECOME ONLY THE
SECOND MAN TO BE SO HONORED. THE FIRST WAS SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL,
IN 1963.

YET, ONLY A FEW YEARS AGO, THE STORY OF MR WALLENBERG, WH IS
CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIVES OF ABOUT 100 000 HUNGARIAN JEWS,
SEEMED DESTINED TO REMAIN AN ENIGMATIC, IF HEROIC, FOOTNOTE IN
HISTORY. HE DISAPPEARED WHEN THE SOVIET ARMY ENTERED BUDAPEST,
ALTHOUGH MANY BELIEVE HE IS STILL ALIVE AND BEING HELD IN A
SOVIET PRISON.

CASE WIDELY PUBLICIZED

MR WALLENBERG'S STORY HAS EMERGED FROM AMONG THE HUNDREDS
OF CAUSES THAT ABOUND IN WASHINGTON, THEIR VARIED CRUSADERS
SEARCHING FOR THE RECOGNITION OF A GENERALLY SKAPTICAL GOVERN-
MENT. HIS CASE WAS BROUGHT UP BY SEVEN NATIONS IN THE MADRID
CONFERENCE ON THE HELSINKI ACCORDS, WAS THE SUBJECT OF DISCUSSIONS
AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET
UNION, WAS PORTRAYED ON THE CBS NEWS PROGRAM "60 MINUTES",
SERVED AS THE SUBJECT OF A COVER ARTICLE IN THE NEW YORK TIMES
MAGAZINE, PROVIDED THE SUBJECT OF A BRITISH BROADCASTING COR-
PORATION DOCUMENTARY AND MAY SOON BECOME A MOVIE.

THE REASON FOR THIS TRANSFORMATION SEEMS TO LIE NOT ONLY IN
THE NATURE OF THE STORY ITSELF BUT ALSO IN THE NATURE OF THE
STORYTELLERS.

"IF RAOUL WALLENBERG IS ALIVE," EXPLAINED REPRESENTATIVE LANTOS IN A NEWS CONFERENCE, "THE RESOLUTION WILL GIVE OUR STATE DEPARTMENT THE LEGAL BASIS IT HAS LACKED SO FAR TO PURSUE THE CASE OF THE ULTIMATE AMERICAN HOSTAGE.

"SHOULD RAOUL NOT BE ALIVE, WHICH IS A DISTINCT POSSIBILITY," HE CONTINUED, "THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL NOT HAVE HONORED OURSELVES AND OUR PROFOUND COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS."

NEXT TO MR LANTOS WAS HIS WIFE, ANNETTE, WHOSE LIFE ALSO WAS SAVED BY MR WALLENBERG. SHE BEGAN TELLING HIS STORY TO ALL WHO WOULD LISTEN AFTER SHE LEARNED IN 1977 THAT HE MIGHT STILL BE ALIVE.

MR LANTOS' CONTACTS WITH A HANDFUL OF SENATORS, INCLUDING DANIEL PATRICK MOYNIHAN OF NEW YORK AND CLAIBORNE PELL OF RHODE ISLAND, BOTH DEMOCRATS, ADDED SOME STATURE TO HER CAUSE. NINA LAGERGREN, MR WALLENBERG'S HALF-SISTER, SPENT THE SUMMER OF 1979 GOING FROM OFFICE TO OFFICE IN CONGRESS WITH MRS LANTOS TO DRUM UP SUPPORT.

THE CONCENTRATED POWER OF THE JEWISH LOBBY, GENERALLY CONSIDERED ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE ON CAPITOL HILL, WAS NEVER BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THE PROBLEM. BUT MRS LANTOS VIEWS AS ONE OF THE BREAKTHROUGHS A NEWS CONFERENCE THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE THAT WAS HELD IN NEW YORK IN AUGUST 1979.

"UNTIL THEN, IT WAS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO HAVE ANYONE LOOK AT OUR STORY," SAID MRS LANTOS. "AFTER THAT PEOPLE BECAME VERY INTERESTED."

TWO MONTHS LATER, OUT OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF APPLICANTS, A CARD MRS LANTOS HAD SENT IN REQUESTING THE CHANCE TO ASK PRESIDENT CARTER A QUESTION ON A NATION-WIDE TELEPHONE CALL-IN PROGRAM, WAS CHOSEN. SHE ASKED ABOUT MR WALLENBERG, AND PRESIDENT CARTER PROMISED CONTINUED EFFORTS TO ASCERTAIN MR WALLENBERG'S STATUS.

"THAT GAVE A TREMENDOUS BOOST," SHE SAID.

ORIGINALLY, THE RUSSIANS MAINTAINED THAT THEY HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF MR WALLENBERG, WHO SENT TO BUDAPEST AT THE REQUEST OF THE AMERICAN WAR REFUGEE BOARD TO ORGANIZE A MISSION TO RESCUE AS MANY JEWS AS POSSIBLE. MR WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED BY THE RUSSIANS AND IMPRISONED DESPITE HIS DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY.

"THE SOVIETS AUTOMATICALLY THOUGHT HE WAS AN AMERICAN SPY," SAID SENATOR MOYNIHAN, ONE OF FOUR SENATORS WHO SERVE AS CO-CHAIRMAN OF THE FREE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE. "IN SOME WAYS, HE WAS. HE WAS AN AMERICAN AGENT,"

STILL ALIVE, SOME SAY

IN 1957, THE RUSSIANS ADMITTED THEY HAD IMPRISONED MR WALLENBERG, BUT THEY SAID HE HAD DIED OF A HEART ATTACK. BUT AS RECENTLY AS JANUARY, WITNESSES SPEAKING AT AN INTERNATIONAL HEARING IN STOCKHOLM REPORTED THAT MR WALLENBERG WAS ALIVE AND IN PRISON.

FINALLY, MR LANTOS WAS ELECTED, ONE OF TWO DEMOCRATS TO BEAT REPUBLICAN INCUMBANTS FOR A HOUSE SEAT LAST YEAR.

"I'VE BEEN TALKING WITH THESE PEOPLE FOR YEARS," SAID MRS LANTOS, "INDIRECTLY THROUGHT THEIR STAFF, BUT NEVER REALLY GETTING TO THEM BEFORE. NOW I'M IN A VERY DIFFERENT SITUATION. ONCE YOU ARE A MEMBER OF THE SAME CLUB, THERE IS NO DIFFICULTY."

LAST THURSDAY EVENING, AT A COCKTAIL PARTY, MR LANTOS ENCOUNTERED ALEXANDER M HAIG JR, THE SECRETARY OF STATE. MR HAIG SAID PRESIDENT REAGAN AHD SEEN THE "60 MINUTES" PROGRAM ON MR WALLENBERG AND TOLD THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO GET BEHIND THE EFFORT TO HELP FREE HIM.

THE WALLENBERG CASE CANNOT HELP BUT APPEAL TO LEGISLATORS. AS ONE PUT IT, IT IS A MOVE THAT'S "EASY, POSITIVE AND DRAMATIC."

IT'S SO EASY, IN FACT, THAT ONE PARTICIPANT IN THE PROCESS SAID : "I DON'T THINK THE RESOLUTION WILL MAKE A DAMN BIT OF DIFFERENCE. BUT IT'S A WONDERFUL GESTURE."

S L U T C I T

WACHTMEISTER

SVENSK WASHINGTON KL

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

EE

Ärende:

Kopia till:

Kabs

~~Bruxkabs~~

Polch

Pol 1(Berg)

~~U&D~~

Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

SVENSK LONDON

1981-04-02

CABINET STOCKHOLM

BR AADSKANDE.

ENDAST FOER KABINETTSSEKRETERAREN, POLCHEFEN OCH BERG, POL I
FRAAN L-AA NILSSON. RE WALLENBERG-AERENDET

P R I M O UNDER SECUNDO AATERGIVNA HANDLING OEVERLAEMNADES
PAA ONSDAGSKVAELLEN TILL MIG - VID BESOEK I ANNAT AERENDE I
DEPARTEMENTET - AV EN TJAEINSTEMAN VID FCO:S OESTEUEOPA-
AVDELNING. I HANDLINGEN REFERERAS TILL EN SAMIZDAT-BULLENTIN
FRAAN I HOESTAS SOM NYLIGEN NAATT LONDON. ENLIGT DENNA
BULLENTIN SKULLE EN AELDRE SVENSK 1978 HA FUNNITS PAA EN
PSYKIATRISK KLINIK I BLAGOVESHCHENSK NAERA DEN SOVJETISK-
KINESISKA GRAENSEN.

DEN TILL MIG OEVERLAEMNADE HANDLINGEN AER FOERFATTAD AV
PETER ROLAND SOM VID FCO:S FORSKNINGSAVDELNING
SAERSKILT FOELJER DISSIDENTFRAAGOR I SOVJETUNIONEN. JAG
HAR AVTALAT ETT MOETE MED ROLAND SOM PAA MAANDAG 6 APRIL.
ROLAND UPPGAV PAA TELEFON ATT HAN ERHAALLIT SAMIZDAT-
BULLENTINEN VIA ETT ARKIV I MUENCHEN SOM DE FACTO AER
KNUTET TILL RADIO FREE EUROPE. BULLENTINEN TORDE VARA
SPRIDD I NAAGOT TIOTAL EXEMPLAR. ROLAND HAR UTLOVAT EN
FOTOKOPIA SAMT UPPGIFTER OM DE SEX UNDERTECKNARNA.

FOER DEN HAENDELSE DEN AKTUELLA BULLENTINEN REDAN AER
KAEND FOER ER, VORE JAG TACKSAM FOER EN SNAR REAKTION.
I ANNAT FALL FOEREFALLER JU DET VISSERLIGEN FOEGA SUB-
STANTIELLA SPAARET VARA VAEL VAERT ATT SAA LAANGT SOM
MOEJLIGT FOELJA UPP.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Ärende:
Kopia till: Kabs Bitr Kabs Polch Pol UHD	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) - 2 -

S E C U N D O

CIT

1. THE 24TH INFORMATION BULLETIN (DATED 20 SEPTEMBER 1980 BUT ONLY JUST RECEIVED IN LONDON) ISSUED BY THE SOVIET DISSIDENT GROUP CALLED THE WORKING COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE USE OF PSYCHIATRY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES CONTAINS A BRIEF REFERENCE TO RAOUL WALLENBERG. THIS IS THE FIRST REFERENCE I HAVE COM ACROSS IN HUNDREDS, IF NOT THOUSANDS, OF PAGES OF UNOFFICIAL SOVIET WRITINGS CONCERNED SPECIFICALLY WITH SOVIET LABOUR CAMPS AND PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS WHICH I HAVE READ OVER THE YEARS. (THERE IS ONE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION - THE MYSTERIOUS 'NORWEGIAN' MENTIONED IN A WELL-KNOWN PASSAGE OF THE GULAG ARCHIPELAGO.) EVEN THOUGH THE REFERENCE IS A SPECULATIVE ONE (SEE BELOW), I BELIEVE IT SHOULD BE BROUGHT TO THE EARLY ATTENTION OF THE SWEDISH EMBASSY IN LONDON (WHICH HAS, IN THE PAST, APPROACHED EESD FOR HELP OVER WALLENBERG) IN CASE THE SWEDISH AUTHORITIES HAVE NOT YET LEARNT OF IT. THE WORKING COMMISSION IS A HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE BODY ESTABLISHED IN 1977 UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE MOSCOW HELSINKI MONITORING GROUP. EVERY ONE OF THE SIX SIGNATORIES OF INFORMATION BULLETIN NO. 24, INCLUDING A PROFESSIONAL PYSCHIATRIST, HAS NOW BEEN ARRESTED OR TRIED. IT SEEMS RATHER UNLIKELY, THEREFORE, THAT THERE WILL BE ANY FOLLOW-UP TO THIS REPORT.

2. THE ITEM READS IN FULL:

'RAOUL WALLENBERG?

'IN 1978 THERE WAS AN OLD SWEDE IN THE BLAGOVESHCHENSK (STRESS ON FIRST 'E') SPECIAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL: HE LOOKED VERY FEEBLE AND ILL (IN THE WORDS OF AN EYE-WITNESS, HE WAS ON HIS LAST LEGS). THE COMMISSION DOES NOT YET POSSESS MORE PRECISE DETAILS ABOUT THIS MAN.'

UC D-2042 25.000x6 1980-08 (20.000x6 pd bärbara)

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

- 3 -

EM THE SPECIAL PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS ARE ADMINISTERED BY THE SOVIET MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR (UNLIKE THE ORDINARY ONES). THEY ARE FREQUENTLY USED FOR THE COMMITMENT OF POLITICALLY INCONVENIENT PEOPLE. THE BLAGOVESHCHENSK HOSPITAL WHICH BECAME AN SPH IN THE 1970S AND IS SITUATED CLOSE TO THE CHINESE BORDER, IS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN USED FOR SUCH PURPOSES ON AT LEAST ONE OCCASION.

SLUTCIT.

LIND

Avsändningsort

Depr G Berg, mk pol I

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

Ärendes

Wallenberg

Datum

3 april 1981

Över

Änd

Grupp

Mål

Adress

Svensk

LONDON

(Pol)

1943 ✓
För Lars-Åke Nilsson från Göran Berg. Re Wallenberg.

För information. I en artikel i Söndags-Expressen den 15 mars omnämner Eric Sjöquist Blagoveshensk:

"1976 - 1977 går spåret till Spets Korpus i Gorkij, och de senaste informationerna placerar Wallenberg på Speciella psykiatriska sjukhuset i Blagoveshensk nära Kinas gräns 1978 (enligt en rysk dissidentgrupp), i ett fängelse i Moskvaregionen 1979 och i ett fängelsesjukhus i Leningradregionen 1980".

Cabinet

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Ärendes

Klockan

Sign



Ö av amb. i Washington till UD,
Pol I, Göran Berg, f kdm.

*With the compliments of the
Swedish Embassy*

B Borglund/ML

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be 'a. f. kdm.', written in dark ink.

Alto Deigquist f.k. / 1
b2

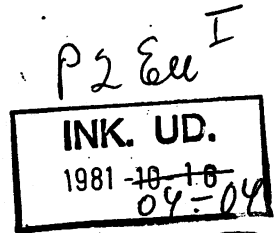
Press Intelligence, Inc.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005

Front Page	Exit Page	Other Page

BOSTON, MASS.
GLOBE

MORNING - 482,578
SUNDAY - 694,211

APR 1 1981



Citizen Wallenberg

Honorary citizenship is not granted lightly in this 205-year-old Republic. Sir Winston Churchill was the only non-American so honored. Many congressmen, 258 at the most recent count, have made a powerful case for recognizing Raoul Wallenberg, a diplomat who saved thousands of Jewish lives in World War II. A wealthy young banking heir, Wallenberg was dispatched by the Swedish government to Hungary to spare as many Jewish lives as possible from Hitler's concentration camps. When Wallenberg arrived in Hungary, one of the first lives he saved was that of 16-year-old Tom Lantos, now the chief sponsor in Congress of the Citizen Wallenberg resolution. Lantos is a first-term congressman from California, one of the few Democrats elected against a Republican tide last year. His first piece of legislation is based on the premise that Wallenberg may still be alive and imprisoned in the Soviet Union. Sweden's efforts to determine Wallenberg's whereabouts have been rebuffed by Soviet authorities, who claim he died in 1947, but Lantos and others have received evidence to the contrary from Russian emigres. The odds are about 50-50 that Wallenberg is still alive, Lantos says. If Wallenberg is not alive, honoring him would still be worthwhile. If he is, the risk is worth taking that honorary American citizenship might persuade the Soviets to look harder for Wallenberg. The risks that he took in the war were considerable. He granted Swedish passports and bought entire buildings, declaring them neutral Swedish territory and infuriating the Nazis. Wallenberg disappeared during the Red Army's liberation of Hungary. With the support of both the majority and minority leaders of the House, Raoul Wallenberg may be given honorary citizenship if the Senate concurs. The bill will be sent to President Reagan, giving him a unique opportunity to express his own concern for human rights and America's official admiration for a 20th-century hero.

AKRON, OHIO
BEACON JOURNAL

MAR 27 1981

EVENING -- 165,532.

SUNDAY -- 215,662

Lab Duggquist f.k./
67

Editorials

U.S. adoption of missing Swedish hero worth try

THE MYSTERY of Raoul Wallenberg's fate has persisted for decades too long. One way or another, it ought to be untangled.

If this courageous Swedish rescuer of thousands of Hungarian Jews from extermination by the Nazis is still alive in some Soviet prison or psychiatric hospital, as persisting reports suggest, he ought to be freed.

If in fact he died years ago, as the Soviet Union reported in 1957, the Russians should show the world more convincing evidence of that fact than they have so far chosen to do.

In the hope of forcing a resolution of the mystery, Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif., a Hungarian refugee who owes his own life and his wife's to Mr. Wallenberg's efforts, Thursday introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives a bill that would grant Raoul Wallenberg an honorary U.S. citizenship. He has 25 co-sponsors on his bill.

Weight of U.S. concern

Mr. Lantos' theory is that the United States is in a better position than Sweden has been to press Moscow for resolution of the matter — and that the citizenship would lend weight to this effort by making it a self-evident primary U.S. concern.

And perhaps it would, it certainly seems worth a try.

Besides, the United States should have had a special interest in this case from its outset — and perhaps, unwittingly, served as a cause for whatever happened or is happening to Mr. Wallenberg.

In 1944, after becoming belatedly aware of the horrors visited upon millions of Jews in such Nazi extermination centers as Auschwitz, the U.S. government set up a refugee service and asked neutral Sweden to help get Jews out of Nazi-controlled areas.

Mr. Wallenberg, a 32-year-old, U.S.-educated son of a prominent Swedish banking family, volunteered for the work in Hungary.

mann there, he could not hope for complete victory. The Nazis in Hungary, in growing desperation as Soviet forces ground closer, drove Jews by thousands to the gas chambers and incinerators — the number has been put as high as 300,000.

But Raoul Wallenberg did all he could to block this. In the doing he became an angel of salvation to thousands — some say as many as 20,000 directly and additional tens of thousands indirectly.

His method was to hand out passports to Sweden to intended victims, and to set up "safe houses" where the recipients could be sheltered to await transportation to Sweden.

At least once late in 1944, it is reported, he even stood on top of a train loading for the Auschwitz slaughterhouse, throwing passports to gas chamber-bound Jews below.

Even in this frightfulness, the passports served most who got them as shields against death. Curiously, the Germans usually respected the special status conferred by the documents.

When the first Soviet troops fought their way into Budapest on Christmas Eve, 1944, and through the three weeks of house-to-house battle that followed, Mr. Wallenberg continued his efforts — and sought whatever help he could find in combating gangs of Hungarian anti-Semites trying to finish the Nazi job with their own kinds of atrocity.

Then on Jan. 15, 1945, when the fighting in Budapest had almost stopped, he disappeared.

Different stories

Accounts of what happened vary. He and a driver, one has it, were last seen starting on a trip to the Red Army headquarters to seek help in fighting the Jew-killing gangs. He had been held for several days for questioning by the Russians and was then released, says another, and was last seen leaving for further discussion with them. He was arrested on orders of the Russian military commander as a spy for "American Jews," says a third.

The official record is murky. The Soviet Union has given three answers to Swedish inquiries — answers sharply conflicting.

Just before his disappearance, they notified Sweden that "Measures have been taken by the Soviet military authorities to protect Mr. Raoul Wallenberg and his belongings."

More than two years later, on Aug. 17, 1947, Soviet deputy foreign minister Andrei Vishinsky told the Swedes Mr. Wallenberg was "not known in the Soviet Union," and was presumed to have died in the street fighting in Budapest.

Then on Feb. 6, 1957, after reports from released Soviet prisoners that they had seen Mr. Wallenberg in prison, came the third report. Deputy foreign minister Andrei Gromyko said a search of the archives of the Lubyanka prison in Moscow had uncovered a July 17, 1947, report that a prisoner named "Walenberg" had died of a heart attack in his cell.

Stockholm declined to accept this explanation, and was never shown the alleged prison document — but remained in a difficult position to exercise pressure on Mr. Wallenberg's behalf.

Through the years have come unverifiable reports from former Soviet prisoners that Raoul Wallenberg was alive. These reports — now numbering 16 — have placed him in more than a dozen different Soviet prisons and psychiatric hospitals.

Reports dismissed

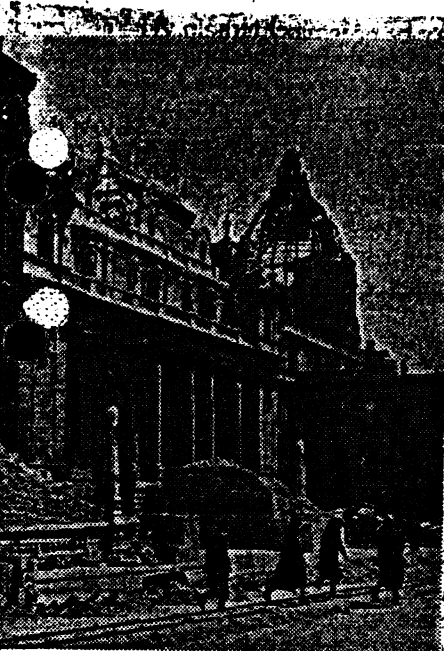
Russian officials have dismissed these allegations as deliberate lies calculated to harass the Soviet Union. But they have made no move to strengthen the credibility of any of their own accounts.

It is possible, of course, that they cannot — even that they are genuinely unable to determine what in fact became of Mr. Wallenberg. And the accounts of sightings, by the nature of the case always shaky evidence at best, may be errors.

But there is also the appalling possibility that the Russians would rather let Mr. Wallenberg rot in prison than admit to years of deception.

If this is the case, the ability of the United States or anybody else to find him and win his freedom is sharply limited. But whatever can be done should be done — and Rep. Lantos' approach of honorary citizenship and increased pressure might help.

It should be tried.



From Beacon Journal files
Dismayed view of Hungarian Royal
Palace in Budapest in 1947.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Ärende:
Kopia till: Kabs Burckhardt Polch Pol 1 Kick	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

P	2	Eu
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SVENSK LONDON 1981-04-06

CABINET STOCKHOLM

694B

Pol

BERG, POL I FRAAN NILSSON.

RE WALLENBERG-AER4ENDET.

MOETET PAA MAANDAGEN GAV ENDAST I DETALJER UPPLYSNINGAR UTOEVER
VAART OVAN CITERADE CHIFFER. AATERKMMER I HANDBREV TILL DIG
MED VECKANS LAEGENHET.

LIND

INK. UTRIKES DEP.
D.N: 0 22 5/14 32
1981-04-14 87

AVD.	P	2	601
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Stockholm den 5.4.81



Käre Mathias,

Har sökt Fred Kupferman i Paris - han som arbetat med research åt Jacques Derogy för Wallenbergboken - eftersom han var med på samtalet med ~~Schimkevitch~~ Schimkevitch, för att kolla hans intryck.

Han sade nu flera intressanta saker:

De (Derogy och han) hade också som jag varit mycket intresserade av Schimkevitch' story i början och blivit gradvis mer skeptiska. Liksom jag tyckte de att han uppvisade mytomana drag. De hade som jag lagt märke till att han alltid talar om sig själv i samband med kända personer. Fred Kupferman sade att Schimkevitch nu kanske inte längre vet var gränsen går för verklighet och myt.

Men Kupferman sade dessutom att de undrade om han var i någons sold. Det var nämligen så att Victor Louis flera gånger hade besökt Paris mellan 1958 och 1981 och då bott eller vistats i Jacques Lipschitz palats i Paris, där Schimkevitch har två små rum (Lipschitz är alltså hans styvfar). Kupferman sade att det var en fras som Schimkevitch hade sagt som luktade Victor Louis, nämligen att "Solzjenitsyn skulle ha varit en capo vulgaire dans les camps".

Mina frågor till Kupferman gällde tre moment som inte finns på det här bandet som du har: nämligen:

mötet med "allenberg

Sverige-besöket

omständigheterna då Schimkevitch ffg nämndes (för denna ungerska dam)

att han suttit inne med "allenberg. (Om hon kan ha suggererat från det).

Kupferman sa att det fanns minst fyra timmar band ~~xx~~ till, som han kunde leta rätt på i Express och ge till Örjan eller mig. Men vad jag förstod så har Kupferman ännu inte fått någon rätsida på Sverige-besöket och den där greken Stamoglou har tydligen ännu in gen hittat - Kupferman sa att han var lierad med Louis och undrar om det kan vara ett led i något (?) att Schimkevitch skulle i Moskva ha seggererats att resa hem över Helsingfors-Stockholm.

Kupferman sade att Schimkevitch hade ~~x~~ hört av sig hos olika människor i Moskva, när han var fri, och tydligen inte gjort det trevligaste intryck. Schimkevitch skulle sedan när han kommit hem till Paris 1958 sökt sälja sin historia, 27 år i Gulag, till France Soir. Där hade de avvisat honom. ~~Nu~~ Nu är det alltså andra konjunkturen och han skriver, eller snarare diktar, själv denna bok, sedan han kommit i rampluset efter "allenberghöringen".

Kupferman hade dessutom en fundering om omständigheterna kring Schimkevitch' arrestering i Moskva 1930: att han skulle att arrangeras som en huligan (han var dock bara 16) för att han kommit i kontakt med den undre världen. Det vet jag inte vad han grundar sin åsikt på. Vidare säger Kupferman att Schimkevitch skulle ha frigivits 1947, men arresterats på nytt (en demarche från ambassaden skulle haft verkan).

Jag tänkte detta kunde vara bra att veta, för att ställa Schimkevitch vittnesmål i perspektiv.

Kupferman (Fred i förnamn) bor 6 Rue Rameau, 75002 Paris och har telefon 296 52 43. Om ni vill kolla upp något.

Bästa hälsningar

Bandet som Örjan Berner skickade

Intervju med Schimkevitch, gjord av Jacques Derpgy och Fred Kupferman för
1^e Express.

Bandet är långt, i början nästan ohörbart, rörigt och flyter ut. De har uppenbarligen haft svårigheter med Schimkevitch som gör mängder med utvickningar. Många gånger är det omöjligt att uppfatta exakt vad han säger, hur många gånger man än lyssnar.

Det som är intressant för er är väl att där inte finns någon redogörelse för mötet med Wallenberg (det finns kanske på ett annat band).

Vidare finns ingen ordentlig redogörelse för Stockholmsbesöket 1958, bara lite kringsnack om vad som hände före.

Det finns ehller ingenting sagt om hur han ffg berättade för den där damen, Wallenbergs f.d. tolk, att han kände Wallenberg.

Bandet är i stället mest en redogörelse för hans liv i Gulag.

1^e Expressartikeln ger en ganska bra bild av intervjun. Om man vill kontrolllyssna på vissa ~~xx~~ saker så har jag antecknat ställena. (Det ger int @ mycket, ska jag säga):

213 börjar han tala om befrielsen, om fästningen i Kazachstan.

Det varar till 262 och det är där som han redogör för sina kontakter med franska ambassaden.

Mötet med Jean Nau kommer på 304 sen är det en lång rövarhistoria igen om hur han ringde till sin mor ~~mm~~

344-ff börjar han diskutera att ~~xx~~ ^{ryssarna} trodde han var sovjetisk och hur han till slut blev fransman
på 400 börjar han med sina middagar, middagen på franska ambassaden

455 börjar han dra sig, via Leningrad

473 nämns Stamoglou och mötet på Metropol

sedan är det långa redogörelser först för hans ~~xxxx~~ mors demarcher, ~~Jean~~ Jacques Lipschitz Derzjinskij-byst (500) och sen talar han om lägren och hur livet var

~~xx~~ 740 säger han att han oftast hade ryska cellkamrater

784 berättar han varför man vet att det är jul

mellan 850 och 900 berättar han nån historia om hur han i Frankrike blivit överfallen i Bois de Boulogne

På det hela taget är det inte intressant, och man får inte stort förtroende för honom som vittne. Mitt intryck är att han skarvar och det är då svårt att veta om Wallenberg-episoden är något som han lagt på efteråt, men det är möjligt.

Pres

INFORM UD

6 APR 81 17 32

22. 8/8

Pol

DNR 85A 479
P2 Gut

NNNN

SVENSK WASHINGTON KNR 55

1981-04-06

CABINET STOCKHOLM

474. FOER PIERRE, PRESSBYRAAN, FRAAN BERGQUIST ANG. RAOUL
WALLENBERG. VAART 381.

NAER KAN SVAR VAENTAS PAA VAART OVANCIT?

*berrent i sändh. ord
87-04-07
m*

WACHTMEISTER

SVENSK WASHINGTON KL 10.05

NNNN

Pol 1, Mossberg/bm

Ärende

Datum

1981-04-08

Avd

Grupp

Mål

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Gen I

Pal

Adress

Svensk WASHINGTON

Text

Dnr Från Pol 1 re Wallenbergartikel.

M
Brevet finns endast tillgängligt i de delar som återgivits i faksimil i VJ, dvs på originalet är adressen bortklippt och endast några rader har bifogats. Vi sänder en bättre kopia med närmaste lägenhet. Brevet har ursprungligen erhållits från Kalinsky, så enda möjligheten att få övriga delar och adress torde vara genom denne, vars adress är:
Abraham Kalinsky, Kish Avenue 11, Haifa, Israel.

CABINET

10590D UDSTH S
45626 MESK E

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM
(KOPIOR ENL. ANT.)
INK

10 APR 81 16 29

101: A 57
P 2 Gu

a a
relex Washington
Wash
Geneve

(Pol)

MESK MADRID 1981 04 10

CABINET
STOCKHOLM

NR. 57

FOER POL I RE WALLENBERG-FRAAGAN ESK MADRID.

I ETT SKARPT AMERIKANSKT ANFOERANDE FREDAGEN AVSLUTANDE
PLENUM INFOER PAASK UPPEHAALLET OMNAEMNDES FALLET WALLEN-
BERG I FOELJANDE ORDALAG:

'' THE NAME OF RAOUL WALLENBERG HAS BEEN MENTIONED HERE BY
THE FOREIGN MINISTER OF SWEDEN AND OTHERS. IN RECENT WEEKS,
AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE WAS CONVENED IN STOCKHOLM TO STUDY
IN DETAIL THE MOST RECENT EVIDENCE DEALING WITH THE DIS-
APPEARANCE OF THIS MORAL GIANT OF A MAN. THERE ARE STRONG
INDICATIONS THAT HE WAS ALIVE IN THE GULAG LONG AFTER SOVIET
AUTHORITIES ASSERTED HIS DEATH AND SOME REASON TO HOPE THAT
HE MAY STILL BE ALIVE.

THERE HAS NOT BEEN TO THIS DAY ANY INFORMATION AS TO WHY THIS
COURAGEOUS SWEDE WHO SAVED TENS OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS IN BUDA-
PEST IN 1945 WAS EVER PUT IN A SOVIET PRISON, WHAT THE CHARGES
WERE AGAINST HIM, OR HOW LONG HIS SENTENCE WAS. THE WALLENBERG
FAMILY HAS PLEADED FOR INFORMATION AND NONE HAS BEEN FORTH-
COMING FROM THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES.

THIS CASE WILL NOT GO AWAY. THE REFUSAL TO APPRECIATE THE HUMAN
FACTOR WHICH IS SYMBOLIZED BY THE WALLENBERG CASE IS STIMU-
LATING EVEN FURTHER INTEREST. THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED
STATES HAS ASKED OUR DELEGATION HERE IN MADRID TO RAISE THIS
CASE IN OUR MEETINGS. THERE ARE ACTIVE WALLENBERG COMMITTEES
TODAY IN SIX COUNTRIES. THE TRAGIC MYSTERY OF RAOUL WALLENBERG
IS UNNECESSARILY BECOMING A DIVISIVE INTERNATIONAL ISSUE.

WE AGAIN ASK: WHERE IS A CONCERN FOR ''HUMANITARIAN ISSUES''
EVIDENT IN THIS CASE?''

RAPPE+

MESK MADRID 1981 04 10 KL 16.30

10590D UDSTH S
45626 MESK E

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Ärende:

Kopia till:

Kabs

~~XXXXXX~~

Polch

Pol 1

~~XXXX~~

Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

P

2

Eut

SVENSK WASHINGTON

1981-04-13

ca/LB

Pol

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER POL I RE WALLENBERG.

FRU MOYNIHAN UTMOLANDS TILL 21 APRIL. AATERKOMMER.

WACHTMEISTER

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

BR

Ärende:

Kopia till:

Kabs

~~XXXXXX~~

Polch

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Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

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Eu^I

Svensk Wien 1981-04-13

Pol

Cabinet Stockholm

. Göran Berg från Roberntz re Wiesenthal om
ett nytt vittne.

Varit i kontakt med ingenjör Wiesenthal som endast vet adressen men ej
namnet och lovat meddela oss efter besök om vittnet godkänner samtal med
mig eller annan tjänsteman.

Väntar på Wiesenthals svar.

Linton

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen

Enhet 1

Handläggare: M Mossberg/AM

PROMEMORIA ✓

1981-04-13

P2Eu I



a-a-

mu

Wallenberg-vittnet Shiemkevitj

Vi har av Wallenberg-kommittén erhållit bifogade fotokopior av växlingsnotor, telegram, viseringar och brev m m avsedda att styrka att vittnet Shiemkevitj faktiskt varit i Stockholm i mars 1958, på sin väg från Sovjet.

СССР
Министерство Внешней
Торговли

ГЛАВНОЕ ТАМОЖЕННОЕ
УПРАВЛЕНИЕ

ТАМОЖЕННАЯ ТАМОЖЕННАЯ

(наименование таможенного
учреждения)

ОПС-21
Приложение № 3

к Инструкции Министерства
финансов СССР от 1 апреля
1949 г. № 463.

Квитанция № 9655

Выдано 15 марта 1958 г. в том, что от гр-на
Шилкивского Андрей.

приняты, как запрещенные к вывозу за границу, следующая валюта,
валютные ценности и имущественные документы:

Пор. №	Опись принятого	Количество	Цена	Сумма
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Печать
таможенного учреждения

Подпись инспектора таможенного

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по от. ст. № №

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INDICATIONS DE SERVICE (Contrôle de la transmission, collationnement).

CT 9 14 15-4

Le télégramme est identifié à l'aide des indications portées, dans l'ordre ci-dessous, avant le texte du télégramme. L'heure de dépôt est indiquée par un nombre de quatre chiffres.

NUMÉRO	NOMBRE DE MOTS	DATE DE DÉPÔT	HEURE DE DÉPÔT	MENTIONS DE SERVICE
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ILS PARTI 14 MARS SOIR ARRIVERA HELSINKI 15 MARS
DI TELEGRAPHIERA HORAIRE SUITE VOYAGE EST EN BONNE
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Pour toute réclamation concernant ce télégramme, présenter cette formule au bureau distributeur.
AU VERSO la signification des principales indications qui peuvent éventuellement figurer en tête de l'adresse.

SAAPUNUT
15 III 1958
VÄLIKALA

17 JUL 1958
TUNIS CONSULTANTOS

Udretet den
20. Mars 1958
Rigspolis-
Padsborg (30.)

20 MAR 1968
RECEIVED
AIRMAIL (3)

13.53.2678

01775
JAN 20 1953
PASADENA
CALIF.

[illegible]

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE **TÉLÉGRAMME** POSTES-TÉLÉGRAPHES-TÉLÉPHONES

= **ELT** = MADAME BERTHE LIPCHITZ 9 ALLE DES
PINS BOULOGNESURMER FRANCE

INDICATIONS DE SERVICE (Contrôle de la transmission, collationnement).

= **CT ELT 9** +4

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	STOCKHOLM	156 16 19 2130	TSF			

L'Etat n'est soumis à aucune responsabilité à raison du service de la correspondance télégraphique (décret n° 52-1133 du 8-10-52).

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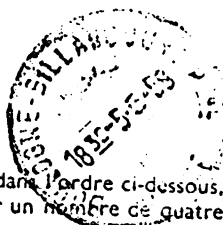
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J. S. 421326.

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NUMÉRO	NOMBRE DE MOTS	DATE DE DÉPÔT	HEURE DE DÉPÔT	MENTIONS DE SERVICE	Timbre à date
DOULOGNEBILLANCOURT PARISDIPLOMATIE 715799 23 5 1820 <≡					

VEC M. JOXE LE 6 MAI A 15 H. AU LIEU DE 18 H.

Pour toute réclamation concernant ce télégramme, présenter cette formule au bureau distributeur. ③
AU VERSO la signification des principales indications qui peuvent éventuellement figurer en tête de l'adresse.

FEVRIER

MERCREDI

20

S. S. Stauoploc
de la
2. Avenue
grecque de.
35.05.26. grecque

JEUDI
21

FEVRIER

VENDREDI
22

62/38

SAMEDI
23

S. JOELSON
50. ARTILLERIE
STOCKHOLM.
TEL. 61025

Värvarc Mars

Paris le 21 février 1958

Cher Monsieur Bouvier,

Permettez, Cher Monsieur, d'encre une fois
vous remercier cordialement de votre si bonne
aimabilité dont vous avez fait preuve
envers moi étant de passage à Helsinki,
chez vous -

Je pense que vous le direz franchement
qu'il y a une grande différence
entre Stockholm et Helsinki - Stockholm est
véritablement plus beau mais votre cœur
et votre générosité cordiale et amicale
ont comblé tout - Je vous en remercie
très vivement.

Quant à ce qui concerne
ma dette, je ne trouve pas le moment
le plus opportun pour la possibilité de

mon acquiescement tout le long et donc la
possibilité de madame me mène jusqu'à
très très vieille maman. Pourtant vous pouvez
être sûr que je m'en acquiescerai le plus
possible - Paris n'a rien de merveilleux et je ne puis
que dire que l'été est merveilleux. Le temps
est assez désirable mais le printemps finit
depuis une forte de Paris donc et l'été
viendra - je ne suis nullement sûr
et je pense me soigner et me reposer -
Si le bon hasard vous amène à
Paris - Vous et M^{me} votre femme soyez
tous les bienvenus chez moi

Je vous serre amicalement votre main
sincèrement A. Shinkovitch

P.S.
Veuillez remettre mes meilleurs vœux et mes
salutations très distinguées à Monsieur Jules
ainsi qu'à Madame fute de la part de
une Madame et de moi. Am. L. S.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I
Ds Mossberg

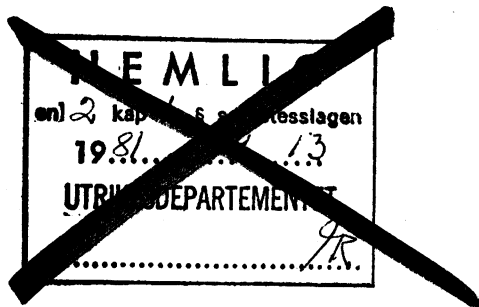
PROMEMORIA

1981-04-13

P 2 Eu I
Pol

Ex t

kabsekr
Göran Berg



aa/yh.

Ginzburg om Wallenberg

Stig Fredriksson, TV-Aktuellts utrikeschef, har berättat för mig att han nyligen träffat den sovjetiske dissidenten Alexander Ginzburg, numera bosatt i Paris, och att denne berättat för honom om Wallenberg.

Wallenberg-fallet var enligt Ginzburg föremål för sovjetiska dissidenters intresse. Bl a hade man i dissidentkretsar sökt kontrollera uppgiften om att Wallenberg skulle ha befunnit sig i Vorkuta. Fadern till Juruj Daniels hustru, Larisa, hade lång tid varit apotekare i Vorkuta-lägre, och som sådan haft en central position i informationshänseende. Denne person hade tillfrågats om han kände till att Wallenberg skulle ha varit i Vorkuta, men förnekat detta. Enligt Ginzburg var det sannolikt att han skulle haft kännedom om saken därest Wallenberg varit där.

Som en personlig kommentar till fallet hade Ginzburg tillfogat att för det fall en person i Sverige officiellt dödförklarats, det enligt Ginzburgs mening var osannolikt att han i verkligheten skulle leva vidare sedan så skett.

GR

Pol 1 Mossberg/AM

Ärende

Datum

1981-04-13

Avd

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Grupp

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Mål

Eu^I

Adress

Svensk

Text

WASHINGTON

Pol

.....Från Pol 1. Re Wallenberg.

Rappe har nu från Madrid meddelat att han till Kampelman framförde att vi i Washington skulle kontakta Mrs Moynihan och att Kampelman vidarebefordrat detta till henne. För att undvika att denna uteblivna kontakt inte skulle belasta relationerna mellan Rappe och Kampelman önskade Rappe att vi nu trots allt kontaktade Mrs Moynihan i saken. x/

Alltmedan vi som tidigare meddelats har förståelse för synpunkterna i Ert ovancit vill vi likväl be Er kontakta henne och framföra innehållet i vårt 68.

Cabinet+

x/ Till yttermera visso har amerikanerna nu den 10 april åter berört fallet i Madrid, se MESK enclair nr 57.

Dnr 1981-04-13	Avd Grupp M41 Nr 63✓ P 2 Eu ^I
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Politiska avdelningen

Enhet 1

Handläggare: M Mossberg/AM

Ambassaden

MOSKVA

Material från Wallenberg-hearingen

Härmed översändes för kännedom i anslutning till det material som tidigare översänts från Wallenberg-hearingen en del ytterligare material som tillhandahölls vid samma tillfälle, samt kopia av Erik Sjökvists artikel i Expressen den 15 mars.

Nathias Mossberg

Ifyllas av postexp

Avskick till

☒ av kurir

☐ utl kurir

☐ luftpost

☐ vanlig post

Avskick datum

Sign

We suppose that this map with Swedish text gives a clear picture of Raoul's way through Soviet prisons/camps/hospitals.

GATAN RAOUL WALLENBERG

■ Den 16 januari 1945: svenske diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg, med specialuppdrag att rädda Budapests judar undan tyska förintelse-läger, arresteras av den sovjetiska säkerhets-tjänsten. Han ses sista gången i Bu-dapest den 17 ja-nuari tillsam-mans med tre ryska militärer. ■ Månads-skiftet januari-februari 1945: Wallenberg är fänge i Ljubljankafängelset i Moskva. Här bör-jar, om alla till-gängliga uppgifter är riktiga och om han lever, den nu 68-årige svenskens 36-åriga färd genom Gulagarkipelagen — Sovjets oändliga fän-gelsevärld.

Wallenberg tillbringar tiden i en cell i Ljubljanka eller framför sina förhørsledare. Han är misstänkt för spionage och döms tro-ligen till 25 års fängelse. Den ak-tive Raoul Wallenberg, som råd-dat inemot 100 000 judars liv, be-finner sig plötsligt avskärmad från yttrevärlden, omgiven av galler, murar och fängvaktare.

■ Den 16 januari 1945 hade vice utrikesminister Dekano-sov skriftligt meddelat ambas-sadör Staffan Söderblom i Moskva att ryska militärmyndigheter "vidtagit åtgärder till skydd åt Raoul Wallenberg och dennes egendom".

Utrikesminister Christian Günther ska informeras av madame Alexandra Kol-lontaj, ryska ambassadören i Stockholm, att Wallenberg be-fann sig i Sovjet.

I februari 1945 sade ma-dame Kollontaj till Raouls mor Maj von Dardel att hon kunde vara "fullkomligt lugn" då Raoul befanns sig välbehållen i Ryssland.

I riksdagen sade utrikesmini-ster Udden, som efterträtt Günther, att det "saknades oro beträffande Wallenberg".

Wallenberg hamnade i en mörklig värld. Ljubljanka ligger centralt i Moskva, inte långt från varuhuset Barnens värld. Det var det centrala politiska rannsak-ningsfängelset, där fångar för-hördes och avvakade sin dom. Ljubljanka har hyest många kända fångar. Här avrättades den ryske spionhövsten Oleg Pen-kovskij. Här tillbringade den be-römda agenten Leopold Trepper ledare för ryska "Röda Orkes-tären" — tio år av sitt liv. I dag är Ljubljanka hemliga polisens (KGB:s) högkvarter.

■ Ett "misstag"...

Ljubljankas korridorer har ekat av stegen från Lavrentij Be-rija, under vars chefskap (1938-1953) säkerhetstjänsten hade sitt största inflytande i Sov-jet. Victor Abekumov, en annan av de ledande inom hemliga poli-sen, var flitig besökare i Ljubi-janka — ibland i egenskap av förhørsledare.

Den tyske polisattachén Gus-tav Richter var cellkamrat med Wallenberg i cell nr 123 i Ljubi-janka. Till honom sade Wallen-berg bland annat:

— Vad skall mina anhängiga säga när de får veta att jag sitter i fängelse...

Raoul trodde att det ryska "misstaget" skulle klaras upp ge-nom en svensk diplomatisk hän-vändelse. Trodde han...

Alexander Solzjenitsyn har skildrat Ljubljanka: "Hur mycket han än läst om det i noveller och memoarer hade han inte kunnat



Raoul Wallenberg — ett gåtfullt fångöde i den ryska fängelse-världen. Vad hände honom? Svaret: ett stort frågetecken.

föreställa sig det: korridorer, trappor, mängder av dörrar, offi-cerarare som kom och gick, ser-geanter, servicepersonal hit och dit mitt i Stora Ljubljankas sjö-dande natliga liv — men ingen-stans hade han mött en enda fänge, ingenstans en like, ingen-stans hade han hört andra ord än dem som yttras i tjänsten, och för övrigt var det knappast att ens de tjänstgörande talade. Och det kunde förefalla som om hela det enorma ministeriet inte sov för hans skull den natten, utan var avslutande sysselsatt med ho-nom och hans brott."

Ett nytt halvete

Från detta halvete flyttades Wallenberg i mitten av maj 1945 till ett nytt: Lefortovskafängelset i Moskva. Där hade kulturrådet Claudio de Mohr, tidigare vid Spaniens ambassad i Madrid, bakningskontakt med honom. Lefortovskaja är en tegelbyggd i fyra våningar. På Wallen-bergs tid hade fängelset plats för drygt 600 fångar. I varje cell bru-dade tre fångar förvaras samti-gligt. Celldörren var plåtslagen på båda sidor, och den hade ett utthål i ögonhöjd, försedd med tjockt glas. Var tredje minut hade vaktens order att titta genom hä-let för att kontrollera cellen, som var 3 x 2,4 meter. Vid ena sidan av dörren fanns toalett och tvätt-ställ. Sängarna var placerade på vardera långsidan. Det gallerför-sedda fönstret hade också ett läd-liknande plåtskydd för att ljuset bara skulle komma uppträffa i cellens centrum stod ett bord, celltakets var välv, och ytter-och mellanväggarna var "mycket kraftiga".

I cell nr 203 satt här tyska lega-tionsrådet Willi Roedel med Wal-lenberg. De vilapptes varje dag ut för en 20 minuters rast på en av fängelsets åtta rastgårdar.

Brevet till Stalin

Härifrån fördes svensken sam-mana år till ett undersökningsfän-gelse i Odessa enligt tysken Sig-mund Mannheim, München.

I november 1945 var han åter i Ljubljanka. Här protesterade han i ett brev till fängelsedirek-tören mot fängslandet. Brevet togs emot av fängvaktaren Starji. Wallenberg skrev också till Sta-lin. Brevet (på franska) inleddes med: "Monsieur le Président".

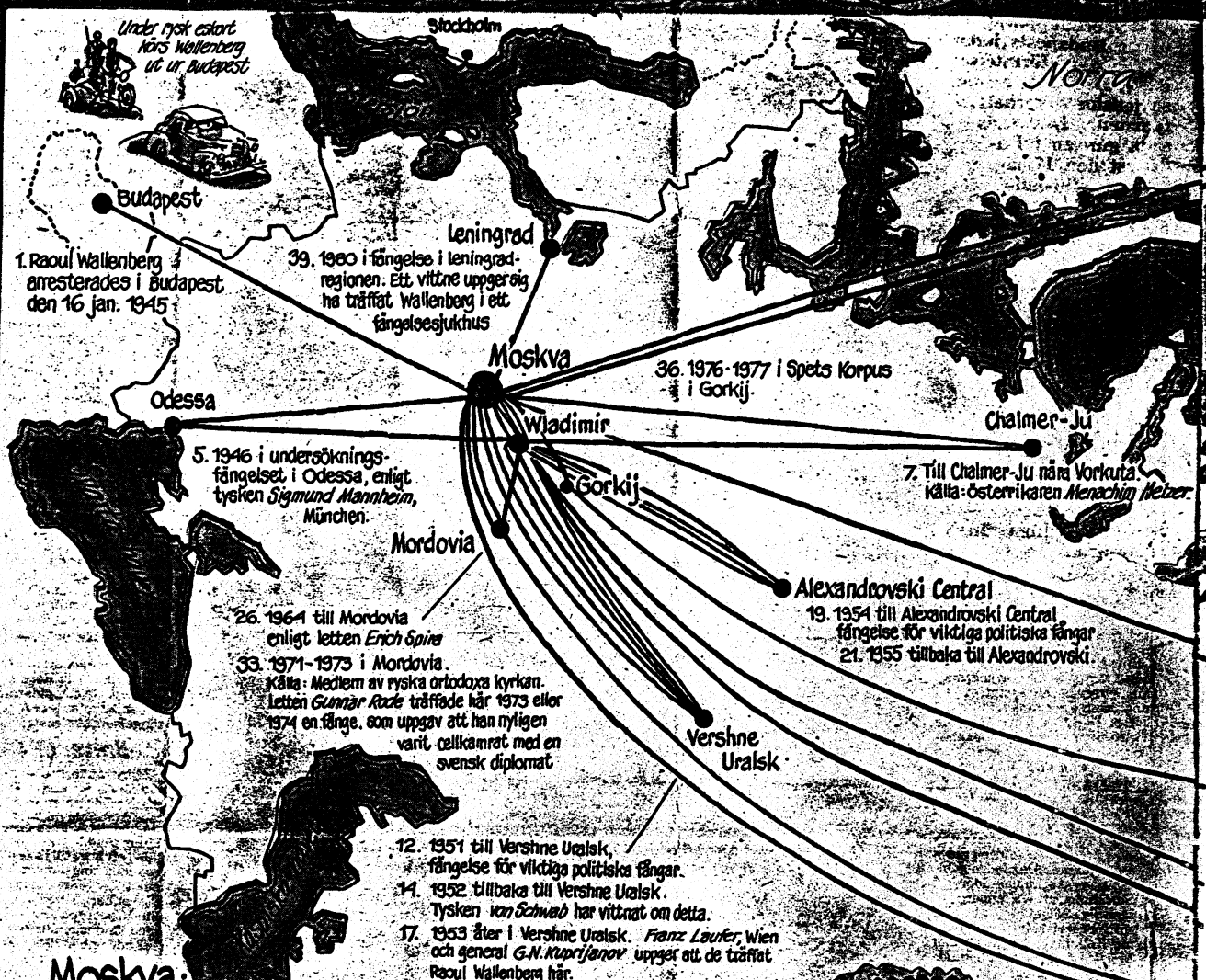
I november 1947 transportera-des Wallenberg till Vladimir, ca 20 mil nordost om Moskva. Vladi-mir är huvudstad i Vladimir-området, och här finns ett beryktat fängelse av typ Ljubljanka, ett fängelse för bland annat viktiga politiska fångar. Här har exem-pelvis amerikanske U 2-piloten Gary Powers och den engelske spionen Greville Wynne suttit fängslade. Svensken fördes till block 2, den del som omfattar

Forts. på nästa upplaga

VÄGEN GENOM GULAG

■ Svenska diplo-maten Raoul Wallen-berg, fördes till Gu-lagarkipelagen 1945. Därifrån har han inte återvänt. Vänder ni på det här bladet fin-ner ni MAGNUS GERNES teckning över Gulag, Sovjets fängelsevärld. Där är Wallenbergs långa färd utstakad — med hjälp av vittnesmål från cellkamrater, svenska UD:s hittills frisläppta material och med stöd av Ex-pressenmedarbete-ren ERIC SJÖ-QUISTS privata arkiv. Uttrycket Gulag-arkipelagen lansera-des av Alexander Solzjenitsyn i en bok med just det nam-net. Gulag är förkort-ningen för "läger-överstyrelsen".

GATAN RAOUL WALLENBERG • forts



Moskva:

2. 1945 fördes Raoul Wallenberg till Ljubljankafängelset. Polisattaché Gustav Richter vid tyska beskickningen i Bukarest delade cell med svensken.
3. I maj 1945 flyttades Wallenberg till Lefortovskaja-fängelset. Kulturrådet Claudio de Mohr, Italiens ambassad i Madrid, hade knackningskontakt med W.
4. 1946 åter till Ljubljanka
8. 1948 tillbaka till Ljubljanka enligt tyske generalen Moser
9. 1949 till Butyrkafängelset. Tysken Karl Kraemer uppger att han delade cell med Wallenberg där.
11. 1951 i Butyrka. Dansken Nogens Carlsson uppger att han träffat ungraren Zoltan Rivo som detta år delat cell med Wallenberg.
16. 1953 i Ljubljanka
23. 1961 till psykiatriskt sjukhus enligt vittnesmål av professor Nanna Svartz. Uppgift från hennes ryske kollega, professor Mjasnikov.
25. 1962 i Butyrka
27. 1965 i Butyrka
35. 1975 i Butyrka enligt ryske medborgaren Jan Kaplan, som efter den informationen till dotter i Israel arresterades.
38. 1979 i fängelse i Moskva-regionen.



Interiör av en 4-mannacell i Lefortovskaja-fängelset

Teckning: MAGNUS GERNE

Forts. fr. föreg. sida
sjuk- och isoleringsavdelning för speciella fångar.

Resan hade börjat

Färden genom Gulagarkipelen hade inletts.
1948 överfördes Wallenberg till Chalmers-Ju nära Vorkuta. Öster-

rikaren Menachim Meizer, som var läkare i fängelset, har berättat att han hade Wallenberg som patient där.

Samma år förs svensken åter till Ljubljanka.

Sverige krävde under tiden "noggranna undersökningar" av de ryska makthavarna. På svenska Moskva-

beskickningen sade man dock att ärendet torde förbli "en olöst gåta".

I ett telegram från USA-Moskvaambassadör Averell Harriman till utrikesminister Edward Stettinius i Washington konstaterades att svenskarna våren 1945 "tyckte ha den uppgiften att ryssarna gjorde vad de

kunde för att hitta Wallenberg och att svenskarna lät först åt en amerikansk hänvändelse till ryska UD inte skulle vara önskvärd".

Den 18 augusti 1947 fick en svensk Rolf Söderblom, som efterträtt Söderblom, en not från vice utrikesminister Vysinskij, som påvisade att Wallenberg inte

finns i Sovjetunionen och att han drokänd för oss".

Men 1949 fördes Wallenberg till Butyrkafängelset i Moskva. Tysken Karl Kraemer uppger att han då delade cell med svensken i Butyrka, där ofta motståndare och svårförhörda fångar var för specialbehandling.

Under 1949 är Wallenberg till-

orra

ishavet

Wrangelön

24. 1962 på Wrangelön
utanför Sibiriens kust
enligt ryske juden
Heim Moshinski

Vorkuta
Menachem Hebergar
ki.

SIBIRIEN

28. 1966 till Zadrivovo nära Irkutsk,
enligt bulgariske professorn Assen Konstantinov.
30. 1967 till Zadrivovo.

Zadrivovo

Zabaikalie

31. 1967 till Zabaikalie

Bajkalsjön

34. 1973-1974 i Irkutsk

Blagoveshensk

37. 1978 på speciella
psykiatiska sjukhuset.
i Blagoveshensk nära
Kinas gräns enligt en rysk
dissidentgrupp.

Vladimir

6. I början av 1947 fördes Raoul Wallenberg till Vladimirfängelset 20 mil nordost om Moskva där viktiga politiska fångar hölls.
10. 1949-1951 i Vladimir. Två tyskar, Horst Theodor Mülle och G. Rehekampff, träffade där georgiern Simon Gogoberidze som visste att Wallenberg fanns i Vladimir i början av 1950-talet.
13. 1952 åter till Vladimir.
15. 1953 i Vladimir Simon Gogoberidze uppger att Wallenberg fanns här "i stäng isolering".
18. 1954. Schweizaren Emil Brugger hade knäckningskontakt, med Wallenberg.

20. 1955. Österrikaren Schögg/ delade cell med Wallenberg en natt.
22. 1956-1959. Abraham Kalinski, nu i Israel, uppger att han sett Wallenberg flera gånger på rastgård 1959.
29. 1967 i Vladimir
32. 1968-1970 var Raoul Wallenberg i Vladimir. Obekräftade uppgifter.

Numreringen anger i vilken
ordning Raoul Wallenberg
förflyttades mellan de olika
fänganstalterna.

18. 1971

han
berg
kva.
r att
sken
stiga
för
till.

baka i Vladimir, där han hölls fram till 1951. Två tyskar, Horst Theodor Mülle och G. Rehekampff, träffade där georgiern Simon Gogoberidze som visste att svensken fanns i fängelset. 1951: ny flyttning, denna gång tillbaka till Butyrka. Dansken Mogens Carlsson, som var kommunist och frivilligt men illegalt

begett sig till Sovjet, placerades i Butyrka. Han uppger att han där träffade ungraren Zoltan Rivo, vilken detta år delat cell med Wallenberg i Butyrka. SA fortsätter färderna genom den ryska fängelsevärlden. 1951 till Vershne Uralak, ett fängelse för viktiga politiska fångar, 80 km från Tscheljabinsk

nära Aralsjön. 1952 tillbaka till Vladimir och samma år åter i Vershne Uralak, vilket tysken von Schwab vittnat om. 1953 till Vladimir igen: Simon Gogoberidze uppger att svensken var där "i sträng isolering". 1953 i Ljubljanka och samma år åter till Vershne Uralak, där österrikaren Franz Laufer träffade Wallen-

berg liksom general GN Kuprijanov, före detta partisekreterare i Sydkarelen. År 1954 flyttades Wallenberg till Vladimir. Schweizaren Emil Brugger hade knäckningskontakt med svensken, som meddelade: "När ni blir fri ber jag er omedelbart ta kontakt med svensk beskickning eller svenskt

konsulat och tala om att jag finns här".

Tyska svaret

1955 delade schweizaren Schögg cell med Wallenberg en natt i Vladimirfängelset. Samma år fickes svensken till Alexandrovski Central. Enligt Kuprijanov Forts. på nästa sida

Säg Mmm...

100 g

100 g
mjö
chok
100 g

Mmm...Marabou

GATAN RAOUL WALLENBERG • forts

Porta. från föreg. sida
var denne tillsammans med Wallenberg detta år under en fängtransport från Vershne Uralak till Alexandrovski Central.

■ Sverige gjorde nya framställningar. I mars 1956 överlämnades en redogörelse till ambassadör Rodionov i Stockholm. Regeringen ansåg "att alla förutsättningar föreligger för att kunna uppge Raoul Wallenberg och återvända honom till Sverige".

Samma månad och år kom det ryska svaret: "Utrikesministeriet finner nödvändigt bekräfta att de förklaringar som tidigare lämnats företrädare för svenska regeringen av ledande personer i sovjetregeringen, att Wallenberg inte finns på Sovjetunionens territorium, är utömda och slutgiltiga".

Medan dessa kontakter togs fanns Wallenberg 1956-1959 i Vladimir. Abraham Kalinski, nu bosatt i Israel, uppger att han sett Wallenberg flera gånger på en rastgård i Vladimir, sista gången 1959. (Efter Kalinskis vittnesmål, avgett i december 1978, sände svenska regeringen en ny not till Sovjet i början av 1979). Även Kuprijanov uppger att han träffade Wallenberg i Vladimir 1956.

■ Den 6 februari 1957 blir en ödesdiger dag i fallet Wallenberg. Utrikesminister Andrej Gromyko lämnar ett memorandum till svenska Moskvaambassaden. Man hade hittat en handskriven rapport i Ljubljankas arkiv, skriven av chefen för sjukvårdstjänsten A.L. Smoltsov till ministern för statssäkerheten Victor Abakumov. Budskapet: "Fången Wallenberg" hade avlidit i cellen natten till den 17 juli 1947 till följd av hjärtinfarkt.

Svenska regeringen kunde nu konstatera att ryssarna medgett att Wallenberg verkligen varit fängslad i Sovjet, men accepterade inte dödförklaringen.

I april 1960 fick Sverige två svenska före detta justitieråd, Ragnar Gyllenswärd och Per Santesson, efter att ha gått igenom det hemliga UD-materialet om Wallenberg: "Enligt vår mening måste efter svensk rätt den föreliggande utredningen - ehuru den icke innefattar full bevisning i förvarande ärende - anses göra sannolikt att Wallenberg varit vid liv åtminstone i början av 1950-talet och då befunnit sig i fängelse i Vladimir".

År 1961 fick svenska regeringen ett sensationellt vittnesmål. Den ryske medicinen och professorn Alexander Mjasnikov hade då berättat för professor Nanna Svartz att Wallenberg levde och fanns på ett mentalsjukhus. Mjasnikov och Svartz var gamla vänner. Han var ordförande i ryska medicinska vetenskapsakademien, ofta anlitad för konsultationer på olika sjukhus i Sovjet (Senare skulle Nanna Svartz berätta att Mjasnikov själv undersökt Wallenberg).

■ Statsminister Tage Erlander skrev omedelbart till Chrustjev: "Utrikesminister Undén och jag har resonerat om det lämpligaste förfaringsättet att överföra Wallenberg till Sverige. Vi har kommit fram till att det bästa vore - om någon svensk läkare omedelbart finge resa till Moskva och tillsammans med sina sovjetiska kolleger bestämma om transportsätt, läkarvård m.m."

Chrustjev avfärdade brevet som "ett led i det kalla kriget". En tid efteråt träffades Svartz och Mjasnikov igen. Ryssen (i sällskap med en KGB-representant, sade nu att allt var ett missförstånd. Han kände inte till Wallenberg.

Hemligt resultat

IB, en gren av svenska försvarrets underrättelsetjänst, följde detta spår och uppges ha sänt agenter till Sovjet. IB:s resultat är hemligtstämplat.

Nya uppgifter inkom: 1962 skulle Wallenberg ha funnits på Wrangelön utanför Sibiriens

Senaste vittnet: Leningrad 1980...

kust. Den ryske juden Haim Moshinski uppger att han där, som sjukvårdare, sett svensken.

■ Svenska åtgärder vidtogs för att kontrollera vittnesmålet. Vad dessa lett till är okänt. Svaret finns i de ännu hemligtstämplade delarna av Wallenbergmaterialet på UD. Vittnesmålet anses av somliga vara osäkert, men det har inte kunnat motbevisas.

1962-1963 delade amerikanen Marvin Makinen cell med ryska fången Cigurd Krumnich i Vladimir. Krumnich berättade att Wallenberg funnits i Vladimir.

Flyttades ofta

Wallenberg synes ha flyttats ofta: 1962 leder ett spår till Butyrka-fängelset, 1964 till ett fängelse i Mordovia och 1965 återigen till Butyrka enligt letten Erich Spira.

1966 fanns han i Zadvovo nära Irkutsk - vid Bajkalsjön - enligt bulgariske professorn Assen Konstantinov. Under 1967 i Vladimir, Zadvovo och Zabalakie öster om Irkutsk.

1968-1970 är "vita" år. Inga direkta upplysningar om Wallenberg. Vissa uppgifter talar för att han fanns i Vladimir. 1971-1974 är han fängslad i Mordovia igen dels enligt en medlem av ryska ortodoxa kyrkan, dels enligt letten Gunnar Rode. 1973-1974 i ett fängelse i Irkutsk, varefter han förts till Butyrka.

Ryske medborgaren Jan Kaplan meddelade sin dotter Anna Bilder i Israel att han 1975 i Butyrka träffat en svensk som tillbringat 30 år i ryska fångelser. Abraham Kalinski anser det "beträffande" att svensken var Raoul Wallenberg. Jan Kaplan arresterades efter kontakten med dottern. Senare har också hans hustru "försvunnit" i Moskva efter att i ett märkligt brev ha varnat dottern för att befalla sig med fallet Wallenberg.

1976-1977 går spåret till Spets Korpus i Gorkij, och de senaste informationerna placerar Wallenberg på Speciella psykiatriska sjukhuset i Blagovesensk nära Kinas gräns 1978 (enligt en rysk dissidentgrupp), i ett fängelse i Moskva-regionen 1979 och i ett fängelsesjukhus i Leningrad-regionen 1980.

Var finns han nu?

I januari 1981 hölls en internationell Raoul Wallenberg-hearing i Stockholm. Avsikten var bland annat att visa att det ryska beskedet att Wallenberg avled 1947 är felaktigt.

Utrikesminister Ola Ullsten sände ett budskap till hearingen. Han förklarade att den svenska regeringen aldrig accepterat Sovjets hävdande att Wallenberg dog i ett Moskva-fängelse 1947. För den svenska regeringen är detta inget slutgiltigt svar, framhöll Ullsten.

I en slutkommuniké deklarerade hearingens arrangörer att tillräckligt med bevis framlagts för att styrka att Sovjets besked om att Wallenberg avled i juli 1947 inte kan vara riktigt.

Två huvudpersoner fanns inte med vid hearingen: Raouls mor Maj von Dardel och hans styvfar Fredrik von Dardel. Bägge avled 1979 efter sin långa kamp för att lösa gåtan med den försvunne sonen.

Svaret på frågan vad som egentligen hände Raoul Wallenberg slutar i ett stort frågetecken.

Runt om i världen lever tiotusentals människor i frihet därför att han räddade deras liv. Självt har han inte fått någon hjälp. Finns han i en cell eller i en sjuk-säng någonstans i Sovjet?

ERIC SJÖQUIST

SUMMARIZED STATEMENTS

from the RAOUL WALLENBERG HEARING in Stockholm

- 1) Cronid Lubarsky: In 1978 in Blagoveshchensk Special Psychiatric Hospital, where no other political prisoners were held, there was an old Swede, believed to be Wallenberg. The address of the hospital is: USSR, R.S.F.S.R., Amur Region, Blagoveshchensk, uchr UV-14.
- 2) General G. Kuprianov's notes, as relayed by I.L. on January 1, 1981, to Simon Wiesenthal (synopsis). Kuprianov met Wallenberg in 1953 during a transport between the prisons of Verkhne Uralsk and Alexandrovski Central. Kuprianov and Wallenberg were together three weeks in the same compartment. The second time they met was in 1955, in a transport from Verkhne Uralsk to the Vladimir prison, also lasting for weeks. - In 1956 they met briefly at the dentist's. Kuprianov died in May, 1979.
- 3) Read by Lena Biörck-Kaplan: Mr. Ivanov (pseudonym), a Russian lawyer, was told in the spring of 1972, on occasion of a visit to a camp located in Mordovia, off the railroad station of Potma (a camp for foreigners), that there was a Swede there who had been in camps for more than 20 years, according to the director of the prison.
- 4) Read by Lena Biörck-Kaplan: An American citizen (born in US), imprisoned in the Soviet Union for 22 years, met Wallenberg in "Spetz Korpus" in the Gorkij prison region. According to later information - obtained through the underground - in 1976, Raoul Wallenberg was kept in cell No. 77, and the cells above, below and on both sides were empty. - Acc. to latest (underground) information, obtained in February 1980, Wallenberg had a tooth extracted in the prison. Instead of being returned to his cell, he was sent to Kirov.
- 5) Marvin W. Makinen: During my imprisonment in the Soviet Union in Vladimir and in the Mordovian Republic from 1961 - 1963, I had learned from three different Soviet prisoners about a Swedish prisoner who had been in Vladimir in the late 1950's. By one of the Soviet prisoners, this Swede was called "van den Berg".
- 6) André Schimkévitsh was born in Paris in 1913 by Russian parents. His parents separated, and his father returned to the Soviet Union. Sch. was 16, when he went to visit his father, and was shortly after arrested, accused of espionage, and sent to prison. In 1947, December, he spent two days together with Raoul Wallenberg in a cell of the Ljubjanka prison in Moscow. They could only introduce themselves to each other - no further communication was possible. After 2 days Sch. was moved to another prison and in 1958 he was released. He returned to France.

LIST OF WITNESSES

Claudio de Mohr, Cultural Counsel of the Italian Embassy in Madrid, gave evidence at the Swedish Embassy in Cologne on January 21, 1956. He had been captured by Soviet troupes in September 1944 and taken to the Lefortovskaja prison in Moscow where he had knocking contacts with Raoul Wallenberg until April 1948.

Claudio de Mohr has passed away.

Roland Gottlieb, German citizen, living in Sweden. Consul at the German Embassy in Sofia, he was captured by the Russians in 1944, taken to Lefortovskaja. At the end of 1947 a co-prisoner informed him that Raoul Wallenberg was in Lefortovskaja.

A German, General Moser, imprisoned in Ljubljanka from Christmas 1947 to until Midsummer 1948, testifies that during this period a Swedish diplomat was placed in the same department of Ljubljanka as Moser himself.

Dr Menachim Melzer, born 1907 in Austria, was heard at the Swedish Embassy in Vienna on the 16th of April, 1974. He had moved to USSR because of unemployment in Austria and, after having finished his studies in the USSR, he had worked as a doctor in the Northern part of Ural. In summer 1948 he came to the labour camp of Chalmer-Ju, where he examined Raoul Wallenberg.

Dr Melzer died in 1978.

The Dane Morgens Carlsson reports that in February 1951 he was taken to the Butyrka prison, where he met Zoltan Rivo - Hungarian, prof. of languages. Rivo told that one week around the New Year of 1951 he had shared his prison cell in Butyrka with a Swedish diplomat.

According to the Hungarian engineer Georg Libik, in Ljubljanka the Hungarian Horwath talked about having entered into knocking contact with a prisoner, who stated that his name was Wallenberg, asking him, if and when he were set free, to inform Swedish authorities of his imprisonment.

Two Germans, H.T. Mülle and C. Rehekampf (both unable to attend the hearing) have reported that in 1956, in the Vladimir prison they had been sharing their prison cell with a Georgian Gogoberidse, who had been there ever since 1945. He was exceedingly well informed as to the prominent prisoners of Vladimir. Gogoberidse thus reported that a considerable space of time - somewhere in 1948-1953 - Wallenberg had been kept in this prison. Gogoberidse had for some time been confined to the prison hospital. All prisoners whom the Russians were anxious to isolate, were kept there in a special section of the building. Wallenberg was among them.

Emil Brugger from Switzerland, reports that in the spring of 1954 he was taken to the Vladimir prison. After a while he was transported to the prison hospital, where he had - in August 1954 - entered into knocking contact with a prisoner in the neighbouring cell who said that he was Wallenberg. First Secretary to the Swedish Legation in Budapest. He asked Brugger - if he were released - to report to some Swedish Consulate or Legation that he was not permitted to write of to receive letters.

Emil Brugger died some years ago.

The French Major Lucien Gouazé reports that he had been kept in the Vladimir prison 1953 - 1958 and had shared his cell with Brugger, who had told him that while in the prison hospital probably in summer 1954 - he had had knocking contact with a prisoner stating that he was Raoul Wallenberg, formerly Swedish Consul in Budapest.

Upon his release - without delay - Gouazé informed the French Embassy in Moscow of Brugger's contact with the Swedish ex-Consul.

An Austrian-desiring to have his name kept secret - reports that in the autumn 1953 he had been taken to the Vladimir prison

Some day in January of February 1954, having undergone an operation, he was put in a cell in the prison hospital. There he met a prisoner who told him that he had spent many years in solitary confinement and asked, in case he were set free, to report that he had been in contact with him, Wallenberg. In case he would forget this name, he just should say "a Swede from Budapest", and people would know him at once. Next morning the political officer of the prison had been angry finding the Austrian there, and ordered him instantly to be removed to another cell. Later he was requested to promise not to reveal his meeting with the Swede.

Abraham Kalinski, born in Poland, was captured in 1944 and spent 16 years in Soviet prisons. In 1951 it was the first time he heard about Raoul Wallenberg through the author Vendrovski, who had shared a cell with Wallenberg in the Verjne-Uralskaja prison. Kalinski was released from Vladimir on October 29, 1959 and reported to have seen Raoul Wallenberg 2 days prior to his release. Kalinski too is referring to Gogoberidse.

Professor Nanna Svartz, Sweden, reports that in January 1961, attending a scientific congress in Moscow, she had been talking to an eminent Russian man of Science, Myasnikov, at his institute near Moscow. He told Prof. Svartz, that Wallenberg was in a mental asylum. Some time after this meeting Myasnikov, as he told her himself, was summoned to Chruschtschov and scolded by him, whereupon Myasnikov took back his statement. It is likely that at this time Chruschtschov ordered Raoul Wallenberg to be removed.

Anna Bilder representing her imprisoned father Jan Kaplan. Mrs Bilder, who lives in Israel, received a letter from her mother, still in the USSR, with a description of Jan Kaplan's meeting a Swede in the Butyrka prison, who had spent 30 years

in prison but still seemed healthy. Jan Kaplan was then punished and imprisoned again. That was in 1975.

According to the Swedish Foreign Office on 20/2-80 a former Soviet citizen - desiring to have his name kept secret - reports that his friend's father, a high-ranking KGB-officer, at an occasion in the latter's home in Moscow in the spring of 1978, in answer to a suggestion by the two young men "how about leaving this country" said "you must be very eager to come and see me at the Ljubljanka - there you will have plenty of time to make plans for the future. There is company too: a Swede has been sitting there for 34 years now."

Gunnar Rode, Latvian, now living in Sweden, was captured by the Russians in 1962, accused of anti-sovietic activity, sentenced to 15 years hard labour. He was an inmate in various prisons and camps and his cell mates were merely Soviet citizens, but he remembers an episode from 1973 or 1974 in connection with a prison transport near the Javas village in Mordovia, when he met a man who proclaimed to have recently been cellmate with a Swedish diplomat, having been imprisoned for 28 years.



RAOUL WALLENBERG РАУЛЬ ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ

РАУЛЬ ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ

Резюме

Рауль Валленберг прибыл в Будапешт 9 июля 1944 г. со специальным заданием. Шведское правительство назначило его Первым секретарем миссии в Будапеште, чтобы руководить операцией по спасению евреев из фашистских лагерей смерти. Решение послать его в Венгрию было обусловлено просьбой Американского Совета по делам беженцев и представителей Всемирного Еврейского Конгресса.

Венгрия, сотрудничавшая с гитлеровской Германией, оказалась адом для евреев. Деятельность Валленберга была очень опасной для него самого, но весьма успешной. Он и его сотрудники спасли около 20 000 евреев в Будапеште, снабдив их специальными паспортами. Примерно еще 100 000 евреев, за которыми охотились фашисты, избежали смерти в значительной степени благодаря его усилиям и деятельности других нейтральных дипломатических миссий.

Ответ СССР в 1945 году:

МЫ ПОЗАБОТИЛИСЬ О НЕМ

Когда советские войска вошли в Будапешт в январе 1945 г., Валленберг вошел в контакт с командованием. Но 17 января советские военные власти арестовали Валленберга и его помощника и шофера венгра Вильмоса Лангфельдера. Они были переправлены в СССР и посажены в тюрьму.

За день до ареста Министерство иностранных дел СССР информировало Шведское посольство в Москве о том, что русские военные власти взяли Валленберга под свою защиту. Примерно через месяц мать Валленберга, Май фон Лардел, была уведомена послом СССР в Стокгольме Александрой Коллонтай о том, что он находится в безопасности в России.

Ответ СССР в 1947 году:

ЕГО ЗДЕСЬ НЕТ

После этого дело Валленберга окуталось завесой молчания. 18 августа 1947 г. заместитель министра иностранных дел Андрей Вышинский в ответ на запрос шведского правительства сообщил, что Валленберга нет в СССР и что власти о нем ничего не знают. Согласно Вышинскому, Валленберг, по-видимому, погиб в Будапеште.

Ответ СССР в 1957 году:

ОН УМЕР В 1947 г.

В течение ряда лет Министерство иностранных дел Швеции получало сообщения от большого числа бывших заключенных, находящихся в советских тюрьмах во время войны и вернувшихся из СССР. Они официально свидетельствовали, что с февраля 1945 г. Валленберг содержался в разных тюрьмах в Москве. Эти свидетельские показания были представлены советскому правительству. В ответном письме от 6 февраля 1957 г. заместитель министра иностранных дел Андрей Громыко дал новые сведения о Валленберге: Валленберг был арестован в Москве.

Согласно Громыко, в архивах был обнаружен единственный документ - написанный от руки рапорт, датированный 17 июля 1947 г., начальника медицинской службы тюрьмы на Лубянке А. Л. Смольцова, министру внутренних дел Абакумову: "Сообщаю, что известный Вам заключенный Валленберг неожиданно умер прошлой ночью в своей камере, вероятно, вследствие инфаркта миокарда".

Из этого рапорта, писал Громыко, можно заключить, что Валленберг умер в июле 1947 г. Его арест в Советском Союзе был следствием преступной деятельности Абакумова. Абакумов позже был приговорен к смертной казни и расстрелян. Никаких других документов о Валленберге, кроме рапорта Смольцова, обнаружено не было.

Свидетели:

ОН БЫЛ ВО ВЛАДИМИРЕ В 50-е ГОДЫ

Заявление Громыко о том, что Валленберг умер в 1947 г., находилось в противоречии с показаниями бывших заключенных, возвратившихся из СССР после войны. Меморандум Громыко знаменателен, однако, в одном отношении. Москва так и не дала объяснения, почему Валленберг был арестован. Согласно заявлению бывших заключенных, он был обвинен в шпионаже против Советского Союза. Из меморандума Громыко следует, что советское правительство не подтвердило эти обвинения. Вся ответственность была возложена на расстрелянного советского министра, который, как известно, был приближенным Сталина.

В 50-е годы большое число свидетелей утверждало, что Валленберг находился в заключении после 1947 г. Финские, французские, швейцарские, немецкие и австрийские граждане, а также лица, потерявшие гражданство, либо встречали Валленберга, были связаны с ним, либо слышали от других о нем во Владимирской тюрьме. На основании этой достоверной информации шведское правительство направило запросы в Москву.

В 1960 г. два шведских юриста из Верховного суда, Рагнар Голленсверд и Пер Сантессон, изучили имевшиеся материалы. Они пришли к следующему заключению:

"Свидетельства содержат большую информацию, правильность которой можно было проверить. Свидетели подтверждают друг друга. По нашему мнению, в соответствии со шведским правом, следует считать вероятным, хотя и нет прямых доказательств для такого заключения, что Валленберг был жив, по крайней мере, в начале 50-х годов и в это время находился во Владимирской тюрьме".

ЧТО НАННА ШВАРЦ СЛЫШАЛА В 1961 г.

В январе 1961 года профессор Нанна Шварц во время своего визита в Москву встретила со своим коллегой, русским профессором А.Л. Мясниковым, с которым она была знакома несколько лет. На ее вопрос о Валленберге Мясников ответил, что ему известно, что швед был болен и находился в психиатрической больнице.

На основании этой сенсационной информации премьер-министр Таге Эрландер в письме Председателю Совета Министров Никите Хрущеву попросил разрешения послать шведского врача в Москву, чтобы подготовить Валленберга к поездке домой. Но Хрущев был раздражен этим запросом и Мясников отказался от своих слов.

Профессор Шварц встречалась с Мясниковым еще три раза, последний раз в 1965 г., за несколько месяцев до его смерти, и напоминала ему об их первом разговоре. Мясников упорно отказывался от своих слов. Он говорил, что его неправильно поняли и он не знал Валленберга. Нанна Шварц, однако, уверена, что поняла его правильно.

Новая информация:

ВАЛЛЕНБЕРГ БЫЛ ЖИВ В 1975 г.

Новые сведения о Рауле Валленберге продолжают поступать в министерство иностранных дел Швеции и семью Рауля. В огромном материале, накопившемся в архивах за 35 лет, есть, конечно, много неточной или, очевидно, неправильной информации. В течение последнего года, однако, дело получило драматический поворот. В декабре 1978 г. бывший польский гражданин Абрам Калинский, теперь проживающий в Израиле, сообщил в деталях историю пребывания Валленберга в трех советских тюрьмах в 50-е годы. Во Владимире Калинский сам видел Валленберга во дворе тюрьмы. Более того, он утверждает, что в 1975 г. советский еврей Ян Каплан встретил Валленберга в Бутырской тюрьме. В это время швед находился в заключении уже 30 лет, но все еще выглядел здоровым.

Снова, 14 лет спустя после последнего запроса, шведское правительство потребовало от Москвы нового расследования, но получило обычный ответ: Валленберг умер в 1947 году.

Министерству иностранных дел в Стокгольме стало известно из нескольких источников, что Ян Каплан сумел передать нескольким лицам на Западе сведения о пребывании Валленберга в Бутырках. Последние сведения были сенсационными. В письме к своей дочери, проживающей в Израиле, жена Каплана подтверждает информацию, сообщенную ее мужем (письмо было передано через доверенных лиц). В наказание Каплан был снова арестован и приговорен к тюремному заключению.

ВМЕШАТЕЛЬСТВО США

В это время дело Валленберга получило на Западе широкую огласку. Никогда прежде оно не привлекало к себе такого внимания за пределами Швеции. В ряде стран были образованы комитеты Валленберга. В их состав вошли такие известные деятели, как члены парламента Англии Гревил Джаннер, Уинстон Черчилль, в США - сенаторы Франк Черч, Клэйборн Пелл, Даниэль Патрик Мойнихэн и Руди Бошвиц. Родственники Валленберга, Нина Лагергрэн и профессор Ги фон Дардел, встретили широкий отклик и поддержку своих усилий в выяснении судьбы Рауля Валленберга. Премьер-министр Израиля Менахем Бегин обсуждал этот вопрос с президентом США Джимми Картером.

Первым результатом этих усилий явилось вовлечение официальных кругов США с согласия правительства Швеции в расследование дела Валленберга. Государственный секретарь Сайрус Вэнс сделал запрос о судьбе Валленберга в советское посольство в Вашингтоне. Государственный Департамент ожидает ответа на свой запрос.

Основанием для вмешательства правительства США, как и правительства Швеции, послужило заключение о том, что официальное заявление советской стороны не доказывает факта смерти Валленберга. Министр иностранных дел Швеции Ханс Бликс в своем заявлении 13 мая этого года сказал: "Мы всегда считаем пропавших граждан живыми до тех пор, пока не будут получены убедительные доказательства их смерти. Мы не должны прекращать поиски."

В середине августа этого года премьер-министр Ула Ульстен повторил демарш шведского правительства, сделанный прошлой зимой. В письме Председателю Совета Министров Алексею Косыгину он потребовал от советских властей повторного расследования всех фактов, относящихся к делу, включая самые последние сообщения. Более того, г-н Ульстен потребовал, чтобы шведским представителям было разрешено встретиться и переговорить с заключенным Яном Капланом - человеком, который сообщил о пребывании Валленберга в Бутырках в 1975 году.

В своем ответе месяцем позже г. Косыгин отверг это требование. Валленберг умер в 1947 году и к этому нечего добавить, сказал он. Советские власти, видимо, не были намерены вступать в дискуссию. Комментируя ответ г-на Косыгина, г-н Ульстен сказал, что он убежден, что мы все еще не знаем всей правды о судьбе Валленберга. Шведское правительство продолжит свои усилия в выяснении того, что с ним случилось.

Это является целью всех, кто принимает участие в этом деле. Много неожиданного произошло как в сфере общественного мнения, так и на дипломатическом уровне. Однако придет время, когда мы добьемся успеха.

SUMMARIZED STATEMENTS

- - - - -

- 1) Cronid Lubarsky: In 1978 in Blagoveshchensk Special Psychiatric Hospital, where no other political prisoners were held, there was an old Swede, believed to be Wallenberg. The address of the hospital is: USSR, R.S.F.S.R., Amur Region, Blagoveshchensk, uchr UV-14.
- 2) General G. Kuprianov's notes, as relayed by I.L. on January 1, 1981, to Simon Wiesenthal (synopsis). Kuprianov met Wallenberg in 1953 during a transport between the prisons of Verkhne Uralsk and Alexandrovski Central. Kuprianov and Wallenberg were together three weeks in the same compartment. The second time they met was in 1955, in a transport from Verkhne Uralsk to the Vladimir prison, also lasting for weeks. - In 1956 they met briefly at the dentist's. Kuprianov died in May, 1979.
- 3) Read by Lena Biörck-Kaplan: Mr. Ivanov (pseudonym), a Russian lawyer, was told in the spring of 1972, on occasion of a visit to a camp located in Mordovia, off the railroad station of Potma (a camp for foreigners), that there was a Swede there who had been in camps for more than 20 years, according to the director of the prison.
- 4) Read by Lena Biörck-Kaplan: An American citizen (born in US), imprisoned in the Soviet Union for 22 years, met Wallenberg in "Spetz Korpus" in the Gorkij prison region. According to later information - obtained through the underground - in 1976, Raoul Wallenberg was kept in cell No. 77, and the cells above, below and on both sides were empty. - Acc. to latest (underground) information, obtained in February 1980, Wallenberg had a tooth extracted in the prison. Instead of being returned to his cell, he was sent to Kirov.
- 5) Marvin W. Makinen: During my imprisonment in the Soviet Union in Vladimir and in the Mordovian Republic from 1961 - 1963, I had learned from three different Soviet prisoners about a Swedish prisoner who had been in Vladimir in the late 1950's. By one of the Soviet prisoners, this Swede was called "van den Berg".
- 6) André Schimkévitsh was born in Paris in 1913 by Russian parents. His parent separated, and his father returned to the Soviet Union. Sch. was 16, when he went to visit his father, and was shortly after arrested, accused of espionage, and sent to prison. In 1947, December, he spent two days together with Raoul Wallenberg in a cell of the Ljubjanka prison in Moscow. They could only introduce themselves to each other - no further communication was possible. After 2 days Sch. was moved to another prison and in 1958 he was released. He returned to France.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
 Politiska avdelningen
 Enhet 1
 Handläggare: M Mossberg/AM

April

13, 1981

Avd Grupp RM1

291

P 2 Eu^I

Dean L Olson
 1409 South Highland Avenue
 Berwyn, Illinois 60402
 USA

Wallenberg

Dear Mr Olson,

Thank you for your letter concerning 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.

For further information about Raoul Wallenberg I suggest that you write to the Raoul Wallenberg Association, Box 16076, 103 22 STOCKHOLM, Sweden.

Yours sincerely

Mathias Mossberg

Ifylles av postexp

AVSÄNT BOK

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av kurir

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utl kurir

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vanlig post

Avskickad datum

Sign

14/4-81

[Signature]



Dar 2394 1981-04-15	Avd Grupp RM1 P 2 Ew ⁱ
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Politiska avdelningen

Enhet 1

Handläggare: ks J Enegren/AM

Jan Björklund

Gamla Göteborgsvägen 2

511 02 SKENE

Aberopande Edert brev av den 9 mars 1981 får jag enligt uppdrag meddela följande.

Ambassadören Schiman och legationsrådet Barck-Holst är numera avlidna. Ambassadören Hagglöf bor under adress: 9, Rue de Marignan, PARIS 8:ème, Frankrike, ambassadören Jarring under adress: Karlavägen 85, 114 59 STOCKHOLM, och envoyén Söderblom under adress: Terkelsgatan 24 D, 753 29 UPPSALA.

De tjänstemän som i utrikesdepartementet handlägger Wallenberg-ärendet är departementsrådet Göran Berg: tfn. 7633039, och departementssekreteraren Mathias Mossberg, tfn. 7633041. Det är tyvärr inte möjligt för någon av dem att bevilja den av Eder omnämnda intervjun.

Endast de handlingar i ärendet som berör tiden före 1950 är för närvarande offentliga och sålunda tillgängliga för allmänheten. Eventuellt kommer regeringen senare i år att besluta om offentliggörande av en del av materialet som berör perioden 1950-1970.

Med vänlig hälsning

Johan Enegren

Ifylles av posten

Avskickat till ☐ av kurir ☐ utl kurir ☐ luftpost ☒ vanlig post	Avskickad datum Sign 16/4-81
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Avsändningsort

H. af Trolle/lf
Pol II

Ärende

Fråga i Europaparlamentet om
Raoul Wallenberg

Datum

1981-04-16

Avd

P

Grupp

2

Mål

Eu I

Adress

Swedel
BRYSEL

Text



Re fråga i Europaparlamentet om Raoul Wallen-
berg.

Har Ni ännu erfarit något om reaktionen holländska
utrikesministeriets förslag till svar?

CABINET

cc t Mossberg, pol I

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

JW

Ärende:

Kopia till:

Kabs

~~XXXXXX~~

Polch

Pol 1

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Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

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Su

SVENSK WASHINGTON

1981-04-21

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER POL I RE WALLENBERG

HAR IDAG FRAMFOERT TILL FRU MOYNIHAN BUDSKAPET I . JAG UNDER-
STROEK STARKT ATT UTRIKESMINISTERN VARMT UPPSKATTADE BAADE FRU
MOYNIHANS AKTIVITET FOER WALLENBERGS SAK OCH AMBASSADOER
KAMPELMANS INSATSER I MADRID. FRU MOYNIHAN TACKADE FOER MEDDELANDET
SOM HON LOVADE VIDAREBEFORDRA TILL KAMPELMAN. HON TILLADE ATT
DENNE HADE ETT UTMAERKT SAMARBETE MED SIN SVENSKA KOLLEGA VILKET
JAG BEKRAEFTADE.

WACHTMEISTER

1981-04-13

Departementsrådet Berg

Utrikesdepartementet

236

HEMLIGT

Wallenberg-ärendet

Hbr Nilsson-Berg 1981-04-06

P 2 En I. (Pal)

Broder,

I anslutning till mitt ovan citerade handbrev vill jag för ordningens skull notera att jag numera även talat med den i brevet nämnde Reddaway. Denne hade för dagen knappast något att bidra med.

Författarna till Samizdat-bullentinen från den 20 september 1980 är samtliga fängslade och kommer förmodligen för många år framöver att vara omöjliga att komma i kontakt med. Vad man kan hoppas på är, enligt Reddaway, snarast att deras familjer fortsätter Samizdat-arbetet och under detta återkommer med nya notiser om Wallenberg.

Reddaway lovade också att själv höra av sig för den händelse han under sin forskning stöter på något material av intresse för oss.

os hiejdne
L-2 ✓

Lars-Åke Nilsson

ES

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
LONDON

1981-04-16

19881-04-28 ds Mossberg/EH Pol I
ex: Wallenberg-stiftelsen. exp EH
810428

Departementsrådet Berg

Utrikesdepartementet

243

(Pai)

1981-04-21

P 2 Eu I

Wallenberg-ärendet diskuteras i underhuset
(1 bil)

Broder,

Raoul Wallenbergs öde diskuterades på nytt vid underhusets frågestund den 15 april. Svarande på regeringsbänken var biträdande utrikesministern Peter Blaker. Några överraskande synpunkter framkom inte under den korta diskussionen, men närslutna utdrag ur Hansard kan säkerligen intressera Nina Lagergren och Guy von Dardel.

./.



Lars-Åke Nilsson

P 2 EUL
(161)

will agree that they have taken place in a notably better atmosphere than that of the previous round of talks. I agree about the great importance of the issues that he mentioned. It is not surprising that the tempo of the talks is slowing down. As the hon. Gentleman knows, in the next two months there will be elections in both communities. It would not be right for Britain to take any unilateral action now. The hon. Gentleman takes a close eye on such matters and, as he knows, we are offering every support to the United Nations in its endeavours.

Mr. Jim Spicer: My right hon. Friend will know that recently Mr. Denktash made a speech on behalf of the Turkish-Cypriot community in which he pledged its full support for the long-term future of sovereign base areas. Have we received a similar pledge from the Cyprus Government?

Sir Ian Gilmour: The Cyprus Government have not called in question our sovereign base areas. They are not an immediate issue and are not under threat. However, we all understand the meaning of the original question, namely, that we should press on towards achieving a comprehensive settlement in Cyprus.

Mr. Bernard Braine: Does the Lord Privy Seal realise that it is nearly seven years since the invasion of Cyprus? Is it not a curious fact that neither Labour or Conservative Governments have made a major statement offering a solution to the problems in Cyprus? Although Britain has an interest in sovereign base areas, notwithstanding that, will the Lord Privy Seal say whether the Government believe that the Turkish Government should withdraw their troops from Cyprus, allow free movement to its people and bring about the reunification of the island on a sovereign basis?

Sir Ian Gilmour: I agree that it is seven years since those events took place. As the hon. Gentleman knows, events before that damaged the unity of the island. It is not surprising that neither Labour nor Conservative Governments have made high-sounding declarations. I do not think that that is the right way to solve the problem. We look forward to the day when there is a comprehensive settlement. That will obviously include the withdrawal of Turkish troops.

Raoul Wallenberg

5. **Mr. Bendall** asked the Lord Privy Seal what response Her Majesty's Government had to inquiries made of the Soviet Union at the Madrid review conference concerning the fate of Raoul Wallenberg.

Mr. Blaker: The Soviet authorities have not yet responded to the appeal made by the Swedish delegation to the Madrid review conference, and supported by the British and other Western delegations, for a reinvestigation of the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg.

Mr. Bendall: Is my hon. Friend aware that on 13 January my right hon. and learned Friend the Member for Hendon, South (Mr. Thomas) accompanied by the hon. and learned Member for Leicester, West (Mr. Janner) tried to present a petition to the Soviet embassy in connection with Raoul Wallenberg? The embassy refused to see them. In view of that, and in view also of the answer that my hon.

Friend has given, what can the Government do to try to persuade the Soviet authorities to give more information about this courageous and well-respected man?

Mr. Blaker: I am sorry to say that the attitude of the Soviet authorities in this sad case has been consistently unhelpful. As my hon. Friend will understand, this is primarily a matter for the Swedish authorities. It would be wrong for us to try to usurp the lead from them. We have made it clear at the Madrid conference, and in other ways, that we shall do everything that we can to back up the Swedish authorities by supporting their representations. Also, we have told the Swedish authorities that we shall put them in touch with British subjects who may be able to help by giving evidence in support of the search.

Mr. Greville Janner: Is the Minister aware that the Raoul Wallenberg family, whom I know well, are exceedingly grateful to Her Majesty's Government who, together with the Opposition, have made it clear to the Soviet authorities that this country will not rest or relax until this extremely brave and important case is resolved, until he is released from custody and is allowed to return to his family and people or they produce evidence that he has died? Is the Minister aware of the Soviet practice of maintaining silence about such cases?

Mr. Blaker: I endorse everything that the hon. learned Gentleman has said. I am grateful to him for his words. This is an all-party matter, and I am particularly especially about the brave actions of Raoul Wallenberg at the end of the Second World War.

Sir Bernard Braine: Does my hon. Friend agree that the persistent refusal of the Soviet Union to give information about the fate of Mr. Wallenberg is a case where there ever was one, who intervened to save the lives of 100,000 Hungarian Jews who would otherwise have been consumed in the Nazi holocaust—underlining the callous and insensitive attitude of the regime to elementary human rights?

Does my hon. Friend agree also that in view of the continued imprisonment of such brave men and women as those in the Helsinki monitoring groups in the Soviet Union and the satellite states, and other prisoners of conscience, we in the West should never allow the oppressors to think that we shall forget the oppressed or cease to call for their release? Can my hon. Friend assure us that after his own firm stand at the Madrid conference the British Government will never flag in this regard?

Mr. Blaker: I endorse what my hon. Friend has said. Raoul Wallenberg was concerned with securing the release of 100,000 Jews from Hungary at the end of the war. I endorse what he said about the importance of the monitoring groups. At Madrid, with our colleagues, we have made a specific proposal to try to ensure the freedom of monitoring groups to monitor the performance of their Government in carrying out the provisions of the Helsinki Act, which was clearly the intention of those who signed it. There is a later question on the subject, but whatever may result from Madrid, the conference has been useful in that it has allowed us to direct the attention of the world to the abuses to which my hon. Friend referred.

SVERIGES GENERALKONSULAT

LOS ANGELES

1981-04-15

Kopia till:

Amb Wachtmeister, Washington

Dep.rådet Christer Sylven
Utrikesdepartementet

32

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1981-04-27		
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Huset i San Francisco
(1 bil) ✓

Broder,

I anslutning till tidigare meddelande om bl.a. intresse för gk San Franciscos hus får jag sända Dig kopia av ett brev jag just fått från Raoul Wallenbergs halvbror, professor Guy von Dardel.

X
Ärta Estimings!
Min Syster
Olle - 9
Olle Tunberg

BLg

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET GO	Ärende:					
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P	2	Eu				

SWEDEN BRYSEL 1981-04-28

Pol

CABINET STOCKHOLM DNR 53 ECH 43 RE FRAAGA I EUROPAPARLAMENTET
OM RAOUL WALLENBERG.

HOLLAENDSKA ORDFOERANDESKAPETS SVAR PAA FRAAGAN I
EUROPAPARLAMENTET OM RAOUL WALLENBERG HAR I DAGARNA
TILLSTAELLTS MINISTERRAADETS SEKRETARIAT FVB EUROPA-
PARLAMENTET. DEN DEFINITIVA VERSIONEN OEVERENSSTAEMMER
HELT MED DET HOLLAENDSKA FOERSLAGET TILL SVAR SOM REDOVISATS
I VCH 36.

WOEHLER

INK UTRIKES DEP	
Dnr	226 / 328
28 APR 1981	
Avd.	12 8u



Betty Heckel
290 Dolphin Way
Laguna Beach CA 92651

4-20-81

Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Box 16121
Stockholm 14

A.G. / 0

*Rev. an Pol L
med starbäcksen.*

Your Excellency.

Re.: Raoul Wallenberg.

Thank you for your letter of March 9, 1981, in which you express your intention "to clarify the circumstances surrounding Raoul Wallenberg's fate".

Maybe it is your writing in a foreign language, because it is strange that your efforts are not directed to bring home Raoul Wallenberg.

It is hard to understand that your predecessors let 35 years go by without bringing home your citizen, a philanthropist every country would be proud of.

Several offers of the American State Department have been turned down to help in this case. Your famous Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld of the United Nations refused to take up the case. So did your King Gustav Adolf. In the early 1950s the Russians hinted to your State Department that they were interested in certain Russians in Sweden. Your then Foreign Minister Bo Osten Unden turned over all the Russians had asked for without asking for the return of Raoul Wallenberg.

The complicated Dreyfuss affair took 20 years with success, you let 35 years go by and still could not have Mr. W. back home, that at least, being an old man and deprived of any amenities in life, he can die in peace in his own country.

You never sent a delegation from your State Department, from the Red Cross or Amnesty International to Russia, you never brought the evidence of persons who have seen him to the attention of the Russian authorities.

I often wonder how Mr. Wallenberg feels all the years about the missing protection each other citizen is getting from his native country.

Very truly

Betty Heckel

Wallenberg — a Swedish hero whose cause lives on

By Chris Mosey

Stockholm

Raoul Wallenberg lives — as a cause. This much was proved beyond reasonable doubt at an emotionally charged, chaotic two-day public hearing into the mystery of Sweden's "lost hero of the Holocaust."

And on Saturday night a torchlight on the Soviet Embassy marked the 36th anniversary of Wallenberg's capture by the Red Army.

Whether Wallenberg is actually alive — now aged 69, after 35 years in the Soviet prison system — remains a matter of speculation. If he is, whether the hearing has done anything to improve his chances of release is problematical.

The Soviet news agency Tass described the proceedings in the Swedish capital as "a provocation."

Commenting on this, Dr. Gideon Hausner, chairman of the Israel Raoul Wallenberg Association and one of an international panel of "experts" hearing evidence aimed at proving Wallenberg is still alive, said: "We regret that they see it in light. No provocation was intended."

Greville Janner, British member of Parliament who chaired the second day of the hearing, admitted that not all the evidence produced at the hearing was reliable.

"None of us here would like to have to rely on such evidence in a court of law," said Mr. Janner, a Queen's Counsel. "Each individual strand of evidence is weak. But put all the strands together and you have a powerful case."

The most powerful strand was André Shimkevich, an insurance salesman from Paris. Shimkevich, a surprise witness, was jailed for anti-Soviet activities while living in the Soviet Union in 1930. He was released in 1957.

In December 1947, Shimkevich said, he shared a cell in Moscow's Lubyanka prison with Raoul Wallenberg. The only official Soviet statement on Wallenberg says he died in July 1947.

Wallenberg was attached to the Swedish Embassy in Budapest with a special mission to save the lives of Jews doomed under Adolf Eichmann's extermination program. In the final year of the German occupation of Hungary, Wallenberg used American

Focus

money and Swedish passports to save the lives of an estimated 100,000 Jews.

The dashing young Swede, member of a wealthy banking family, rapidly became a legend in the Jewish community for his daring in facing up to Eichmann and the German SS. But when the Red Army marched into Budapest in 1945, Wallenberg was arrested and taken to Moscow. He was accused of spying but never put on trial.

Initial timid attempts by the Swedish Foreign Ministry to clarify his fate met with silence. As pressure mounted and as Wallenberg slowly became a "cause célèbre" in the West, the Soviet Union in 1957 put out its statement that he had died of a heart attack.

"Weak strands" of evidence were produced at the hearing claiming that Wallenberg is, in fact, still alive after having been shunted through 12 prisons and three psychiatric hospitals.

A conversation with "I. L.," produced by Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, claimed a Soviet general named Gennadi N. Kupriyanov died under questioning by the KGB after being quoted in the West as having said he had met Wallenberg on two occasions in the 1950s in the Soviet prison system.

An anonymous statement from another former Soviet citizen claimed that in 1976 Wallenberg was kept in total isolation in cell No. 77 in Spets Korpus jail in the Gorki prison area.

Cronid Lubarsky, a Russian dissident now living in West Germany, said a reliable source in Moscow had told him: "In 1978 in Blagoveshchensk special psychiatric hospital one old Swede was held. His physical state was very bad."

Dr. Hausner told me after the hearing: "Wallenberg was not killed by the Russians because after Stalin's death things changed. Extermination was no longer used. He has been kept in jail instead. Why? Who knows? Perhaps the Russians are afraid they will lose face if they have to admit that they made a mistake in declaring him dead."

The hearing asked Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten to raise the Raoul Wallenberg case once again with the Russians.

Ärende

Datum

1981-04-29

Avd

P

Grupp

2

Mål

EUI

Adress

Svensk
LONDON

Pol

Text

Dnr.....För Lars Åke Nilsson. För kännedom. Från
Pol I. Re Wallenberg.

Vi har i dag sänt följande till Svensk Genève:

Cit. Vi är som Ni.....

.....(se)

....8/04/89....

.....nästa gång. Slutcit.

Cabinet

Pol I, deys Mossberg, mj

Ärende

Wallenberg

Datum

1981-04-29

Avd

P

Grupp

Z

Mål

EUC

Adress

Text

SVENSK
GENEVE

från pol I, pol IV och rätts

om Wallenberg

Vi är som Ni förstår angelägna att pröva alla medel i fallet Wallenberg, och inte minst mot bakgrund av att utrikesministern vid samtal med representanter för Wallenberg-hearingen tidigare i år berört möjligheten att anhängiggöra fallet i undergruppen för försvunna personer vill vi grundligt söka utröna förutsättningarna härför. Samtidigt är det av utomordentligt stor vikt att för den händelse fallet skulle anhängiggöras det inte skulle föra därhän att gruppen - eller en majoritet av denna - skulle anse att frågan låg utanför dess mandat. Ett dylikt bakslag skulle med all säkerhet komma till ryssarnas kännedom, och därmed komma att bli en av oss självförvållad inte oansenlig prestigevinst för dem. Vidare skulle det kunna medföra en föga önskvärd splitt-ring av den i andra sammanhang så värdefulla gruppen. Ett sådant bakslag måste alltså på alla vis undvikas.

Västgruppens representant i gruppen, Lord Colville, har som bekant redan berört fallet med sina kollegor i gruppen, som därvid enats om att man inte på eget initiativ skulle ta upp fallet. Colville har vidare uttryckt en förmodan om att arbetsgruppen om Wallenberg-fallet an-mäldes skulle komma fram till att fallet ligger utanför gruppens mandat.

Enligt uppgift lär någon exakt definition av gruppens mandat inte föreligga, varför det är svårt att härifrån göra sig en föreställning om utsikterna till att fallet

skall avvisas, liksom de eventuella motiven härför.

Vi överväger att under hand sondera utsikterna till att fallet skall accepteras och behandlas på ett meningsfullt sätt som är ägnat att föra frågan framåt. I första hand tänker vi oss att man borde kontakta Colville och via honom söka utröna mer konkret hur de övriga medlemmarna skulle ställa sig för den händelse vi tog upp fallet.

Tacksamma Edra synpunkter ovanstående förfarande, samt om möjligt uppgift när gruppen sammanträder nästa gång.

Cabinet

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
WASHINGTON

1981-06-05 Pol 1 Berg/AM
Hbr Berg-Bergquist Washington

1981-04-22

Departementsrådet Göran Berg

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

227

Pol

P 2 En

GK i San Francisco omvandlas till Raoul Wallenberginstitut?
(1 bit)

Broder,

- ./.
- Från presidenten i American Jewish Congress' kapitel i norra Californien har vi fått närslutna brev vari han föreslår att vår generalkonsulatsbyggnad i San Francisco vid nedläggningen av konsulatet omvandlas till ett Raoul Wallenberginstitut. Såvitt vi förstår menar Mr Foreman att vi skall skänka byggnaden till American Jewish Congress, som sedan skall driva centret. Vi vore tacksamma erfara vad vi skall svara på detta brev. Vårt interimistiska brev till Mr Foreman närslutes.
- ./.

Mats Bergquist
hans

Mats Bergquist

cc: GK i San Francisco
GK i Los Angeles

711 P 2 002
American Jewish Congress

Northern California Division

942 Market Street, Suite 501 • San Francisco, California 94102

(415) 301-6500

April 8, 1981

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the Director

His Excellency Wilhelm Wachtmeister
The Ambassador of Sweden
Suite 1200

Watergate 600
600 New Hampshire N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Since the end of the Second World War, the American Jewish Congress has been a national leader in efforts to determine the true fate of Raoul Wallenberg. AJ Congress in the 1930s created the World Jewish Congress, which played a major role in efforts to alleviate the suffering of victims of the Holocaust; these efforts led to the government of West Germany agreeing to pay reparations to the victims.

Shortly after the war, under the leadership of Rabbi Steven Wise, our organization established a number of residences for Holocaust victims in the New York metropolitan area, for their use until they established new lives here.

More recently, we have been active with the Simon Wisenthal Center for Holocaust Studies in Los Angeles, Congressional Representative and Mrs. Tom Lantos, and members of the Wallenberg family in participating in local and national efforts to keep Raoul Wallenberg's name and deeds before the general public. We are also attempting to learn the truth of his whereabouts or his fate.

Several weeks ago, while visiting with Otto Rathman, Swedish consul general in San Francisco, we learned that the consulate is to be moved from our city to Los Angeles. (Enclosed is a copy of a newspaper article on the subject.) As a result, the consulate building may be sold for a profit to the Swedish government. We think that a

His Excellency Wilhelm Wachtmeister
April 8, 1981
Page Two

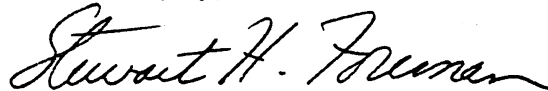
better use can be made of the facility which will benefit Sweden and this community far beyond the monetary rewards of a sale. We would like to convert the consulate building into a Raoul Wallenberg Institute to be established and maintained by the American Jewish Congress. It would be used to sponsor community programs and projects in honor of the achievements of this great man, whom we consider to be among Sweden's national treasures.

With the exception of a national forest dedicated to Raoul Wallenberg by the city of Jerusalem, it is our understanding that there is no appropriate symbol of his heroism and humanity dedicated to Raoul Wallenberg anywhere in the world.

It is appropriate that the cosmopolitan, international city of San Francisco, a city which Raoul Wallenberg visited and loved, choose to carry on in his honor the work to which he devoted his life.

We hope that we will have the opportunity of discussing this proposal with an appropriate member of the Swedish government prior to any decisions being made about the disposition of your consulate building in San Francisco. We hope you will consider our suggestion and we look forward to hearing from you soon.

Sincerely yours,



Stewart H. Foreman
President

SHF:lg

S.F. Losing Another Consulate

By Bruce Koon

The Swedish government has decided to sell its Pacific Heights mansion and abandon its consulate general in San Francisco in favor of Los Angeles in the latest of a series of diplomatic blows to the city.

Sweden's consular corps here will be reorganized in an economy move next year and become "a branch of the Los Angeles consu-

late general," said Otto Rathman, Swedish consul general in San Francisco.

With 66 consular offices, San Francisco has the second largest consular corps in the country after New York.

Sweden will leave a professional diplomat — known as a career consul — in the city. But next year Sweden plans to sell the mansion at

1860 Jackson Street that it bought from a Swedish-American shipping magnate in the mid-1940s when the consulate general was first established in San Francisco.

"Our trade commission and press office have been transferred to Los Angeles gradually during the last five years," said Rathman, who heads a 10-member staff. "San Francisco was an important ship-

Back Page Col. 2

SAN FRANCISCO LOSING ANOTHER CONSULATE

From Page 1

ling concentrate in the old days. But now the ports of Los Angeles and San Diego have taken over. The shipping is gone. The Scandinavian seamen are gone."

The Swedish move is the latest in a number of slights to San Francisco's diplomatic prestige. At the end of the month, the Danish government will replace its representative here with an honorary consul and let the Los Angeles consulate handle commercial affairs for the entire West Coast.

This follows the closing of the Turkish consulate general last Monday and the South African consulate general last October. Both have relocated to Los Angeles.

Last year, Great Britain trimmed its staff here from 25 to 15 because of budget cuts and moved its passport and visa sections to Los Angeles.

Representatives of the government moving south said that it was too costly to maintain two ma-

consular offices in California, and the officials back home decided their dealings with the Western states could be handled better from Los Angeles than San Francisco.

"We thought Los Angeles would be a more convenient location for us as a single base because there is faster growth in the trade and scientific fields in Southern California," said Frank Land, South Africa's consul for information affairs.

South Africa opened a consulate general in San Francisco in the early 1930s. In 1975 it opened an information office in Los Angeles. Then last October it moved its six-member San Francisco staff to Los Angeles, added a commercial consul and scientific consul and enlarged the staff to more than 20, Land said.

Members of the San Francisco diplomatic community insisted yesterday that there isn't an exodus from the city.

"I don't think it is a trend," said Romero, a consul general of

the Philippines and dean of the San Francisco consular corps. "These are isolated cases. If you talk about the Pacific basin region, San Francisco is very, very important."

"San Francisco is certainly one of the most sought-after consular posts in the world because of its beauty and friendly people."

But the moves to Los Angeles reflect Southern California's growing stature in the international market.

"I don't think you can draw any general conclusion from the recent diplomatic losses in San Francisco," said a State Department protocol officer in Washington. "But it might be said that countries want to be where the trade is, and Los Angeles is a much larger and more active area."

San Francisco businessmen are concerned. A Chamber of Commerce representative will visit the State Department in May to shop around for countries that might want to open a consular office here.

"We'll go knock on some doors to try and offset the losses," said Harry Orbellian, vice president of the chamber's international department.

Orbellian said the defections hurt the city "because San Francisco is trying to maintain an international presence as a trade center. It is to our advantage to have a larger number of consulates here."

Countries keep consulates in foreign cities primarily to handle trade promotion and commercial affairs. (Politics are left to the embassies in the host country's capital city.) A consul general is in charge of career consuls, who may be stationed in the consulate general or in some branch office.

An honorary consul in America isn't a professional diplomat but usually a U.S. citizen with ties to another country who works part time on its behalf. The duties are generally limited to bureaucratic chores, such as issuing visas and aiding foreigners visiting the United States.



April 22, 1981

ROYAL SWEDISH EMBASSY
THE AMBASSADOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr Stewart H. Foreman
President
American Jewish Congress
Northern California Division
942 Market Street
Suite 501

SAN FRANCISCO, California 94102

Dear Mr Foreman,

Thank you very much for your letter of April 8, 1981, concerning the proposal to convert our Consulate General in San Francisco to a Raoul Wallenberg Institute. We greatly appreciate your concern for our countryman and I assure you that no efforts are spared to find out the truth in this matter. As to your proposal for the future use of the building, I have today referred your letter to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Stockholm and hope to revert to the issue in not too distant a future. It does involve administrative questions that we at this Embassy are not in a position to deal with.

W. Wachtmeister
W Wachtmeister

ML

KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN
WIEN

Handwritten: 30/4-81
Handwritten: 07
1981-04-28

P 2

Ambassadören Ole Jödahl
(Utrikesdepartementet)

Handwritten: 12:5
Handwritten: Wallenberg
Handwritten: utredning

Wallenberg-ärendet
(1 bil.)

Broder,

./.

Insänder härmed österrikiska utrikesministeriets note
beträffande de Wallenbergakter man delgivits. I denna
note anges principerna för sovringen av materialet samt
bekräftelsen att det är svenska UD som ansvarar för
detta och det urval man släpper för publicering.

Handwritten: Med vänlig hälsning
Handwritten: Orvar
Handwritten: Orvar

Orvar Roberntz

V e r b a l n o t e

Das Bundesministerium für Auswärtige Angelegenheiten entbietet der Königlich Schwedischen Botschaft seine Empfehlungen und beehrt sich, unter Bezugnahme auf ihre Verbalnote No. 59/1980 vom 13. Oktober 1980 (eingelangt mit 7 Aktenordnern am 28. November 1980) folgendes mitzuteilen:

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Nach eingehender Prüfung wurde die österreichische Haltung in dieser Angelegenheit dahingehend festgelegt, dass die Zustimmung zur Veröffentlichung nur jenen Aktenmaterials durch das Schwedische Aussenministerium erteilt wird, aus dem vorher eliminiert worden sind:

An die

Königlich Schwedische Botschaft

W i e n

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2. alle genauen Hinweise auf Aussagen namentlich angegebener österreichischer Staatsbürger, von denen bekannt ist oder angenommen werden muss, dass sie noch am Leben sind.

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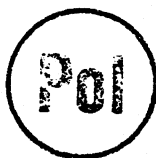
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Wien, am 24. April 1981

1981-04-30

Delges:
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Amb. Bonn (u.n.) / 4/
Exp. 81-05-13 / 4/



Wallenberg-ärendet

1. Då västtyske utrikesministern Genscher var i Stockholm i februari besöktes han av fru Lagergren. Genscher lovade därvid att föra Wallenberg-ärendet på tal vid sitt kommande besök i Moskva.

2. Västtyske rådet Dr. Wentker ringde mig idag för att meddela att löftet uppfyllts. Vid en av de tre samtalsomgångarna med ryssarna, varvid statssekreterare van Well presiderat på tysk sida, hade tyskarerna påpekat att även de gång på gång approcherades av organisationer och enskilda om Wallenberg. Vore det nu inte på tiden att man från sovjetisk sida en gång för alla gick till botten med ärendet?

Ryssarna hade inte kommenterat saken.

3. Wentker meddelade vidare, att ambassadör Thomas brevledes underrättat fru Lagergren i ärendet.

Håkan Wilkens

1981-04-29

Departementsrådet Berg

Utrikesdepartementet

ca 1/3

(P2)

272

HEMLIG

Wallenberg-ärendet

Hbr Nilsson-Berg 1981-04-06
(1 bil)

P 2 Enr

Broder,

./.

Peter Roland på FCO:s forskningsavdelning har den 27 april återkommit till mig med närslutna artikel om Wallenberg-ärendet i franska La Croix. Artikeln nämner, som Du skall finna, samizadatbulletinen från 1980 och sjukhuset i Blagovechensk. Mot denna bakgrund såg Roland ingen anledning varför han inte skulle tipsa sin kontakt i Daily Telegraph om Blagovechensk-spåret. Som Du förstår, kunde jag knappast göra någon invändning.

Anledningen till dessa rader är följaktligen närmast att förbereda Dig på att en notis kan vara att vänta i Daily Telegraph.

LS Nilsson
L.W.

Lars-Åke Nilsson

BN hbr. N1/889m
1987. 07.28
Pol 2 21

Le mystère Wallenberg

Page rédigée par Bernard LECOMTE

Depuis deux ans, une mystérieuse affaire est venue rejoindre le lot des grands points d'interrogation de l'histoire contemporaine. La disparition du diplomate suédois Raoul Wallenberg, un jour de janvier 1945, à Budapest, n'avait intéressé pendant plus de vingt ans qu'un tout petit nombre de diplomates, d'espions et de parents du disparu. Accusé, comme tant d'autres, d'« espionnage », incarcéré dans une prison moscovite, puis décédé de froid ou d'épuisement

quelque part dans un camp de travail, dans l'Oural ou en Sibérie : tel était le sort probable de celui qui sauva quelque 20 000 Juifs, en Hongrie, en 1944. Mais des témoignages nouveaux ont relancé l'affaire et la polémique fait rage, aujourd'hui, à propos du sort du diplomate suédois. Une polémique d'autant plus complexe que le dossier est embrouillé, les révélations souvent suspectes et les informations contradictoires....

Le « juste » de Budapest est-il mort ou vivant ?

Janvier 1945. L'issue de la guerre ne fait plus de doute. Sur tout le front européen, les nazis battent en retraite devant l'Armée rouge qui mène sa campagne de libération de l'Europe centrale, et aussi, un mois avant les accords de Yalta, la conquête de ses futurs satellites. A Budapest, le 13 janvier, les Russes sont accueillis avec enthousiasme par tous les opposants au fascisme. On ignore encore les desseins de Staline. La foule de Pest qui déferle dans les rues, ce jour-là, n'imaginerait pas que les mêmes chars soviétiques, onze ans plus tard, feront une autre entrée tonitruante dans la capitale hongroise, qui n'aura rien, cette fois-là, d'une libération...

le roi de Suède, Gustave V demanderait expressément américain, envoyait Wallenberg en mission « contre », dans la capitale hongroise le 9 juillet 1944. Objectif : sauver le maximum de Juifs promis à l'extermination par le sinistre Adolf Eichmann.

Adé par l'administration réfugiés fondée par Roosevelt, couvert par le statut diplomatique, il délivrait à des milliers de Juifs hongrois des passeports suédois qui leur assuraient une quasi-immunité : environ 200 Juifs furent ainsi sauvés par les passeports Wallenberg d'une déportation certaine. dit aussi que c'est en partie grâce à l'intervention de Wallenberg que les quelque 700 Juifs du ghetto de Budapest furent pas anéantis.

Raoul Wallenberg accueille avec joie, lui aussi, l'arrivée des Soviétiques. Issu d'une des plus riches familles suédoises, ce jeune diplomate de 33 ans, au visage fin et au front prématurément dégarni, réside à Budapest depuis six longs mois. En mission très spéciale : lorsque les Alliés eurent appris, en 1944, le sort des Juifs d'Europe centrale - que les nazis déportaient par centaines de milliers vers les « camps de la mort » -

Une mort très suspecte

Le 15 janvier 1945, Raoul Wallenberg sollicite une entrevue avec les nouvelles autorités militaires, dirigées par le ministre de la Guerre, le

LA CROIX (PARIS)
15-16/2/81

novski. Avant de se rendre au quartier général soviétique, le 17 janvier, Wallenberg plaisante : « Je ne sais pas si c'est en invité ou en prisonnier que j'y vais. » Cette boutade, rapportée par l'un de ses collaborateurs, restera le dernier signe de vie du diplomate : il ne devait jamais revenir de ce rendez-vous.

On sait aujourd'hui qu'il a été arrêté ce jour-là par les autorités soviétiques, lesquelles ont alors averti le gouvernement suédois qu'elles avaient pris le diplomate sous leur « protection ». A l'époque, les prisons d'Union soviétique, que les besoins du front avaient vidées, se remplissent à nouveau de milliers de « protégés » de ce genre. Nombre de Soviétiques faits prisonniers par les nazis, de Russes émigrés choisissant le retour au pays, de membres du Parti victimes de dénonciations ou de purges arbitraires, mais aussi de combattants antifascistes étrangers pris dans les mailles de ce filet invraisemblable, seront suspectés par le NKVD du sinistre Beria et accusés de travailler pour le compte de l'« ennemi de classe », c'est-à-dire les Américains. La guerre froide, qui va suivre, sera fatale à tous ces « suspects » dont les plus chanceux reverront le jour cinq, dix ou quinze ans plus tard, et qui mettront de longues années à faire entendre la voix des prisons et des camps : combien d'Occidentaux attendront Soljénitsyne pour s'émouvoir de l'horreur du goulag ?

Le 31 janvier 1945, Wallenberg est à Moscou. Nul ne sait ce qu'il est advenu du sauveur des Juifs de Budapest, et c'est en toute bonne foi que les Hongrois célébreront son souvenir, jusqu'en 1948, comme celui d'un héros national. A la vérité, il est convaincu d'« espionnage », comme tant d'autres, et il retrouve à la célèbre prison Loubianka, sous la « grande maison » qui domine toujours aujourd'hui, de ses six étages, la place Djerjinski, à Moscou. Mais le silence se fait autour de sa cellule. Deux ans plus tard, interrogé par les dirigeants suédois, le Kremlin répond qu'on ignore tout de l'existence du diplomate.

Neuf ans plus tard, Nikita Khrouchtchev, le nouveau maître du Kremlin, fait la même réponse au premier ministre suédois Tage Erlander : l'URSS ignore tout du cas Wallenberg. Pourtant, le 6 février 1957, c'est Andreï Gromyko, alors vice-ministre des Affaires étrangères de « Monsieur K », qui révèle officiellement la mort du diplomate suédois : un rapport manuscrit du chef de l'infirmerie

de la Loubianka, le docteur Smoltsov, retrouve au cours des enquêtes menées en marge du « rapport secret » de Khrouchtchev sur les crimes de Staline, mentionnerait le décès du Suédois le 17 juillet 1947. Il serait mort dans sa prison moscovite d'une « crise cardiaque ». C'est encore aujourd'hui la thèse officielle des autorités soviétiques.

Pendant près de vingt ans, on oublie l'affaire — les défenseurs de Wallenberg reprochent aujourd'hui ce long silence aux gouvernements qui se sont succédé à Stockholm — jusqu'à ce que de nouveaux témoignages la relancent. C'est d'abord celui d'un juif soviétique emprisonné pendant trois ans au pénitencier de Boutyrki, à Moscou : Jan Kaplan écrit en 1978 à sa fille, établie en Israël, qu'il a rencontré en 1975, à l'infirmerie de la prison, « un Suisse ou un Suédois détenu depuis une trentaine d'années ». Kaplan, selon sa famille, est alors arrêté de nouveau et disparaît. Un ancien détenu juif, ex-officier polonais, Abraham Kalinski, qui a passé quinze ans dans les prisons soviétiques, révèle cette année-là qu'un de ses compagnons de détention avait rencontré en 1953, à la prison d'Alexandrovski, en Sibérie, « un Suédois noble et naïf qui ne comprenait pas pourquoi il était condamné comme espion » et qui aurait été transféré, en 1955, à Vladimir, en Russie, où il était toujours en 1967.

D'autres témoignages apparaissent. Un ancien officier soviétique, le général Guedani Kouprianov, aurait rencontré Wallenberg à plusieurs reprises entre 1953 et 1957, alors qu'il était lui-même incarcéré. Un témoignage au second degré, comme la plupart de ceux que rassemblent patiemment l'Association Wallenberg (suédoise) et divers « Comités Wallenberg » fondés en 1979 aux États-Unis, en Angleterre, en France, ainsi que le « Tribunal international Sakharov » : à leur initiative, s'est tenue à Stockholm, les 15 et 16 janvier dernier, une audition internationale sur le cas du diplomate disparu.

Devant la Commission d'enquête, un ancien détenu français d'origine russe, André Schimkewitsch, qui a passé vingt-huit ans en prison avant d'être libéré par Khrouchtchev en 1958, affirme avoir partagé pendant deux jours la même cellule que Wallenberg, à la Loubianka, en décembre 1947 : plus de quatre mois après la date officielle du décès du di-

plomate.

De nombreux témoignages d'anciens détenus ont été examinés à Stockholm par les personnalités qui ont pris en main le dossier : le député britannique Greville Janner, le prix Nobel de Médecine André Lwoff, le parlementaire israélien Gideon Haussner (qui fut le procureur du procès Eichmann), le « chasseur de nazis » Simon Wiesenthal, etc. L'affaire a pris une dimension politique lorsque des chefs d'État — et non des moindres, puisqu'il s'agit du président Carter et du premier ministre israélien Menahem Begin — ont posé sans nuances la question du sort de Wallenberg à Leonid Brejnev, en 1980, et qu'une centaine de députés britanniques a proposé son nom pour le prochain prix Nobel de la paix.

Pourtant, s'il est plausible que Raoul Wallenberg ne soit

pas mort en 1947, comme le répète le Kremlin, aucune preuve n'a jamais été apportée qu'il fût encore vivant. Parmi tous les témoignages recueillis, la plupart ne sont que de seconde main (l'homme qui a vu l'homme qui a vu l'homme...) et beaucoup sont contradictoires.

Le dernier en date émane d'un bulletin édité en « samizdat » par la « Commission d'étude sur l'utilisation de la psychiatrie à des fins politiques » (dont tous les membres ont été arrêtés entre 1978 et 1980), parvenu le mois dernier en Occident, et qui laisse entendre qu'un Suédois âgé a été vu, en 1978, à l'hôpital psychiatrique spécial de Blagovetchensk (Extrême-Orient soviétique). Mais dans d'autres cercles dissidents, en URSS, on se méfie de toutes ces informations : si Wallenberg était encore en vie, disent les dissidents en prise directe sur les prisonniers politiques d'URSS, cela se saurait. Enfin, il n'est pas exclu, pour les défenseurs de Wallenberg, que les services secrets soviétiques diffusent aussi de fausses rumeurs, toutes plus contradictoires les unes que les autres, pour compliquer l'enquête et jeter la suspicion sur les témoignages les plus crédibles.

Raoul Wallenberg est-il encore en vie ? Pourquoi les fonctionnaires du NKVD l'ont-ils arrêté en 1945 ? Pourquoi les autorités suédoises et américaines ont-elles enterré ce dossier si longtemps ? Pourquoi, aujourd'hui, ce soudain intérêt pour une affaire vieille de trente-cinq ans ? Qui intoxique qui ?

Saura-t-on jamais la vérité sur Wallenberg ?

KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN
WIEN

Handläggare: O. Roberntz

1981-04-29

P 2

Tel 198 U 1981 05 21 Wien
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Kabinettssekreteraren Leif Leifland

Utrikesdepartementet

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Wallenbergakten

Broder,

MS

Nu har samtligt österrikiskt Wallenberg-material vilket är aktuellt för ett offentliggörande genomgått av österrikiska utrikesministeriet d.v.s. av generalsekreterare Reitbauer. I samband med underhandskonsultationen för JK:s räkning har det uppkommit behov av översättnings- och presentationsinsatser vilka utförts av fru Gunilla Bogner, tidigare svensk UD-tjänsteman och nu gift med stf. protokollchefen här. För denna hjälp bör anser jag, utgå ett visst vederlag eftersom fru Bogner inte får något från österrikisk sida. Jag föreslår därför att vi bemyndigas utbetala 6.000 ÖS av UD:medel för hennes insats utan vilken ärendet dragit ännu mera ut på tiden, eftersom generalsekreterare Reitbauer^x som gått i pension varit sjuk under ärendets handläggning.

Im Lijjine
Claes I. Wollin

Claes I. Wollin

x svenskspis²is

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

C3J

Ärende:

Kopia till:

Kabs
Bitr Kabs
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Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

Besvarat. 1981-05-22 t Tel Aviv

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SVENSK WASHINGTON

1981-05-08

Pot

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER BERG, POL 1, FRAAN BERGQUIST ANG WALLENBERGAFFAEREN.

DEN I SAKEN KAENDE MARK SAIDENBERG RINGDE IDAG TUNBERG I LOS ANGELES FOER ATT MEDDELA ATT DEN LIKALEDES KAENDE SHIFRIN I TEL AVIV HADE TILLSKRIVIT S. OM ATT HAN HADE NYA UPPGIFTER I AERENDET. HAR TEL AVIVAMBASSADEN HAFT KONTAKT MED SHIFRIN PAA SENARE TID? DENNE LAER OCKSAA HA GETT UT EN BOK I SCHWEIZ PAA ENGELSKA OM GULAGARKIPELAGEN I DECEMBER FOERRA AARET. SAIDENBERG HAR TILL TUNBERG UPPGETT ATT BOKEN SOM GETTS UT AV BANTAM BOOKS HAR HALVANNAN SIDA OM RW SAMT ATT EN NY UPPLAGA MED ETT HELT KAPITEL OM RW FOERBEREDDES. SHIFRINS ADRESS AER 4, HATUNA STREET, CIKRHON YAKOV, TEL AVIV.

WACHTMEISTER

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SVENSK WIEN 1981-05-08

CABINET STOCKHOLM

218. FOER AMBASSADOEREN JOEDAHL FRAAN ROBERTZ.

DR. MAXIMILIAN MANFRED AVLED 1971. HANS PRAKTIK HAR OEVERTAGITS
AV ANNAN PERSON, EJ SLAEKT MED HONOM.

WOLLIN+

WIEN KL. 11.50

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(Pol)

PASTOR RICHARD WURMBRAND

11 MAY 1981

Box 11

Glendale

Calif. 91209

Phone (213) 243-5558

Glendale, April 30, 1981

To the Ministry of External Affairs
Stockholm
Sweden

a.a.
lu

Re Wallenberg

I send you herewith a piece of information regarding Wallenberg which perhaps you have not.

The enclose is the protocol of the findings of the Commission for research of use of psychiatry in political matters, a comission which exists secretly in USSR.

They mention that in 1978 an old Swede in very bad shape was in the psychiatri asylum Blagoveshtshensk. And they make the supposition that it was Wallenberg. Nobody knows about any other Swede detained in USSR.

I am Jewish myself. Wallenberg has done good to my people, as has done Sweden. I would be happy if this lead could be helpful to snatch an innocent from the hands of the Communist outlaws.

Yours sincerely

R. Wurmbraun



Карательная медицина

Информационный Бюллетень № 24 Рабочей комиссии по расследованию использования психиатрии в политических целях

от 20 октября 1980 г.

На Западе получен еще один номер Информационного Бюллетеня, который в Советском Союзе выпускает Рабочая комиссия по расследованию использования психиатрии в политических целях. Сегодня все члены этой комиссии арестованы, но мир продолжает узнавать о советских психиатрах, о пытке безумием и о борьбе интеллигентов с этими репрессивными методами власти.

В бюллетене сообщается об аресте 16 сентября 80 г. в Москве еще одного члена Комиссии Ирины Владимировны Грининой. Ирина инженер-программист. У нее дочь 8 лет. С момента основания Комиссии Ирина помогала политическим заключенным психиатрической больницы и их семьям, а после ареста Вячеслава Базанова в марте 80 г. стала ее членом. В заведении по поводу ареста Грининой, подписанном Феликсом Сергеевичем, Еленой Бонэр, Иваном Ковалевым и Владимиром Неплюхиным (именем Ирины), говорится: «Ни многочисленные обыски (личному обыску подвергались даже ребенка Ирины — Машу), ни допросы и угрозы со стороны властей не сломили эту женщину». Накануне ареста, 12 сентября, следователь Мосгорпрокуратуры Жабин предложил Ирине уехать из страны. Ирина категорически отказалась. В подготовке этого выпуска бюллетеня Ирина Гринина еще принимала участие.

5 мая 80 г. выгнали из психобольницы Алексей Васильевич Никитин, который был помещен в больницу в 72 г. Работал на шахте, он как член партии и член «народного контроля», неоднократно обращался в обком КПСС по поводу нарушений трудового законодательства, техники безопасности, коррупции среди дирекции шахты. За это он был исключен из партии и уволен с работы. После взрыва на шахте, о возможности которого Никитин неоднократно предупреждал, он был арестован и по суду направлен в спецпсихобольницу, а потом в психобольницу общего типа.

25 июня в Москве был насильственно госпитализирован Владимир Гершуни. Во время госпитализации он жаловался на боли в животе, но врачи на это не обратили внимания. В результате Гершуни был с перитонитом доставлен в терапевтическую больницу, где ему немедленно сделали операцию, однако позже его вновь перевели в психобольницу.

15 апреля 80 г. в Красноярске был насильственно госпитализирован Цирков Владимир Алексеевич, добивавшийся разрешения на выезд из СССР по вызову из США. По словам лечащего врача Новикова он «политической преступник».

В марте 80 г. Михаил Иванович Борошвили, отсидевший ранее в сталинских лагерях 17 лет, послан в Президиум Верховного Совета СССР заявление с отказом от гражданства. 25 апреля он был насильственно госпитализирован на 20 дней, а потом выгнано — еще на 40 дней. Диагноз: истерическое и параноидальное состояние.

1 июля 80 г. госпитализирован Валентин Прохорович Самаров, собиравший принять участие в выставке художников неконформистов у Петровпавловской крепости. До этого он был госпитализирован в 50 г. на 2 года за участие в свободной дискуссии о Гитлере и в 80 г. на 1,5 года за высказывания на неофициальном семинаре о природе коммунизма. Он фотограф, его работы выставлялись на выставке Москва — Париж, Ленинград — Париж под псевдонимом Валентин-Мария Тиль (имея В.-М. Тиль ловит в Париже).

16 июля в Риге насильственно госпитализирован Валерий Суляков, еврейский активист, отказник, он обратился в военкомат с заявлением не доверять ему военные тайны, чтобы это не было использовано как препятствие для выезда из СССР. Его вызвали в военкомат для призыва в армию и отправили в психобольницу.

11 июля в Малом Ярославле помещен в спецприемник член свободного профсоюза Гавриил Янков. Ему сказали, что против него возбуждают уголовное дело за «тунеядство».

В июле в Ивановской области был госпитализирован Сергей Павлович Белов, подавший заявление на выезд из СССР.

Киевский еврей-отказник Владимир Самуилович Кислик был госпитализирован 19 июля после 15 суток административного ареста. Освобожден в начале августа.

11 июля 80 г. в г. Электросталь насильственно помещен в психобольницу Столпер Владимир Израильевич. Он находился на учете в диспансере с 50-х годов, но около трех лет туда не вызывался. В январе 80 г. он подал документы на выезд в Израиль.

Во время обыска у Татьяны Осиповой 27 мая 80 г. была изъята машинописная рукопись книги о психобольницах, написанная Шатравой. Милиция допрашивала рабочих жителями в Тюменском р-не, где работал Шатрава, и сказала им, что Шатрава психически больной человек и его необходимо поместить в больницу. Шатраве удалось скрыться.

В разделе «В спецпсихобольнице» сообщается: Владимир Клейнов, один из основателей свободного профсоюза, в начале 79 г. находился в Днепропетровской СРБ.

В 78 г. в Благовещенской СРБ находился старик-швед (Райль Валленберг?), он выглядел очень дружелюбным и болельщиком. Более точных данных об этом человеке Комиссия не имеет.

Доктор-психиатр Семён Глузман после освобождения из лагеря находится в ссылке в Тюменской области. Путем угроз и шантажа сотрудник местного КГБ вынудил Глузмана подписать заявление, что он не нуждается в медицинской помощи и не жалуется на плохое здоровье (Глузман страдает меланхолическим заболеванием, но диагноз пока не установлен).

Перед судом над членом Комиссии Вячеславом Базановым в Комиссию поступило письмо для адвоката Базанова от Ростислава Едрюмова, сына покойного Бориса Едрюмова. Ростислав пишет, что он и его отец, одержавшийся много лет в психобольницах Днепропетровска и Казани, давали информацию о положении в психобольницах членам рабочей Комиссии и, в частности, Вячеславу Базанову. Члены рабочей Комиссии откликнулись к этой информации очень серьезно. Они уточнили эти сведения в официальных инстанциях, рассылали информационные бюллетени или конкретные документы в соответствующие учреждения. Их запросы игнорировались. Поэтому, по мнению Едрюмова, если в документах и содержатся какие-либо неточности, то члены комиссии не могут нести за это ответственности. Такую ответственность должны нести должностные лица, затруднившие проверку информации. Ростислав Едрюмов просит вызвать его в суд для дачи свидетельских показаний, или рассмотреть это его письмо как свидетельское показание.

Поступило также письмо от сыновнего Вадима Коновалова. Он пишет, что, когда против него было возбуждено дело по ст. 190-1 УК РСФСР, он, имея основания предполагать, что его захотят признать невинным, попросил Вячеслава Базанова. Консультант Комиссии Волошинов провел

экспертизу его психического состояния. После этого Коновалов выехал на консультацию врачей, который приказал его вменяемым. Заведующий судебным отделением психобольницы, давая ему понять, кто помог решению о вменяемости, сказал: «Учтите, Коновалов, еще раз попадете в больницу, и тогда уж Вам покушались не избежать. И не поможет Вам ни «Рабочая Комиссия», ни Би-Би-Си». Коновалов благодарит Вячеслава Базанова, спасшего его от психобольницы.

С декабря 79 г. консультантом рабочей Комиссии стал врач-психиатр, кандидат медицинских наук, Анатолий Иванович Корягин. За время работы в РК он два раза приезжал в Москву. Оба раза в дороге ему устраивали личный обыск. Корягин был представлен иностранным корреспондентам и ответил на их вопросы. 10 сентября в Харькове у доктора Корягина был произведен обыск по делу Зенченко, с которым Корягин не был знаком. На обыске изъяты пишущая машинка, несколько книг, врачебные записки, книжка с адресами. На следующий день доктор Корягин был вызван на допрос в КГБ, где он отказался отвечать на вопросы, заявил, что обыск и его вызов противозаконны. В Приложении к бюллетеню дана статья доктора Корягина «Пациенты психобольниц». Корягин пишет, что обследовал многих «больных», неоднократно подвергался принудительной госпитализации, и у многих из них не нашлось никаких признаков заболевания. Ни сами эти лица, ни их родственники не обращались за помощью к психиатрам. Не представляли они и никакой «социальной опасности» в клиническом понимании этого термина, т. е. опасности совершения больным таких действий, которые могут нанести прямой вред здоровью окружающих или самого больного (убийство, самоубийство, увечья). Однако клиническое понятие социальной опасности подменяется юридическим, т. е. возможностью (с точки зрения властей) нанесения вреда общественной системе. «Лечение» таких «больных» в психобольницах проводится только с целью их наказания и находится в прямой зависимости от их поведения, т. е. от признания неправильным своих взглядов и отказа от них. Ответственность за это лежит также и на врачебно-психиатрах, которые, нарушая свой профессиональный долг, выдают направление на госпитализацию таких лиц, принимаются на лечение в стационар и «лечат» их.

Бюллетень подписан членами Комиссии:

Вячеславом Базановым, Ириной Грининой, Александром Подрабенниковым, Феликсом Сергеевичем, Леонардом Терновским и консультантом комиссии Анатолием Корягиным.

(Все они в настоящее время арестованы.)

Обзор составила Ольга Прохорова

Ольга Прохорова (Нофе). В 1966 г., после процесса Синявского и Даниэля, с группой школьников распространяла листовки с призывом не допустить повторения сталинизма.

В январе 1969 г. Ольга Нофе вместе с Ириной Капун выехала на демонстрацию в защиту Чехословакии и в память Яна Палаха.

1 декабря 1969 г. была арестована по ст. 70 УК РСФСР за подготовку листовки к 90-летию со дня рождения Сталина с разоблачением сталинизма. Экспертизу института им. Сергеева была признана невинной, и с сентября 1970 по июль 1971 г. находилась на лечении в Казанской СРБ, а затем в больнице общего типа в Москве. После освобождения помогала семьям политзаключенных, подписывала обращения против нарушений прав Человека. В 1978 г. с семьей выехала из СССР и живет в Париже.

ВМЛ
(К)

Роды мои бы отец — с 192 отечеством — 10 лет в лагере за неспасение (несвоевременно) моряков и «отмыв» И начал сидеть — раба И снова выжил! — у сына: инстинкты экзистенциализма.

В 1 комис зован целых суток уголо зать!

Я г. П. во. П. нула пов е. лова: расст: Пс сур-

Д в к А

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Ärende:
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SVENSK GENEVE 1981-05-12

CABINET STOCKHOLM

EDERT CHIFFER 80. FOER POL 1, POL IV OCH RAETTS RE
WALLENBERG-AERENDET.

MED HAENSYN MR-FRAAGORNA HITTCLLS HANTERATS HELT I DEPARTE-
MENTET OCH DELEGATIONEN EGENTLIGEN ALDRIG ANLITATS MR-ARBETET
I GENEVE AER DET SVAART ATT GE NAAGRA SYNPUKTER AV VAERDE
FOER HEMMAVARANDE SAKKUNSKAPEN. BAADE DE AV ER ANGI VNA OEVER-
VAEGANDENA OCH TAENKTA FOERFARANDET FOEREFALLER HELT RIKTIGT.
DET AER ENDAST GENOM SAMTAL MED VAN BOVEN, MR-KOMMISSIONEN,
SOM JAG ANSER MIG MOEJLIGEN KUNNA BIDRAGA SYNPUKT AV
INTRESSE. MITT SVAR HAR DROEJT I AVVAKTAN PAA HANS AATERKOMST
FRAAN TJAENSTERESA. NU ERFAR JAG IDAG ATT HAN AATERKOMMER
FOERST NAESTA VECKA, DAA JAG SJAE LV AER BORTREST. TACKSAM
EVENTUELL KOMPLETTERANDE INFORMATION AERENDETS UTVECKLING
INFOER SAMTALET VAN BOVEN.

EWERLOEF

LIC D-2042 25.00046 1980-08 (20.00046 på bärbara)



H. M. KONUNGENS
KANSLI



82 ku I

I N K O M

1981-5-15

UD:s ARKIV

Utrikesdepartementet
Box 16121
103 23 Stockholm

*U. A.
ku*

På H.M. Drottningens uppdrag överlämnas
bifogade ärende för kännedom.

Stockholm 1981-05-14

Claes Nordström
Hovintendent

V 3611

1981-05-06

Betty Heckel
290 Dolphin Way
Laguna Beach CA 92651

Pol

4-20-81

ang.
Ihre Majestaet
Koenigin Sylvia von Schweden
Koeniglicher Palast
Stockholm

INK UTRIKESDEF	
Dnr. 220.1375	
15. MAJ 1981	
Avc	92 En

Sehr geehrte Koenigin Sylvia.

Wie viele Deutsche geboere ich als ehemalige Deutsche zu
Ihren Bewunderern und bin stolz, dass es eine Deutsche war, die
Koenigin in Schweden wurde.

Da Sie jung und schoen sind and ein Brief von Ihnen als
Koenigin wohl einen grossen Eindruck machen wird, erlaube ich
mir hiermit Sie zu bitten, sich fuer einen schwedischen
Buerger einzusetzen mit einem Bittgesuch an President und
Parteifuehrer Leonid Breznev in Moskau, Kremlin.

Seit 1945 ist der Schwede

Raoul Wallenberg

in russischen Gefaengnissen und Heilanstalten. Er war kurz
vor Ende des 2. Weltkrieges nach Budapest gegangen, um dort
die im Ghetto lebenden Juden vor dem Vergasen in Auschwitz
zu retten. Es gelang ihm auch, aber er wurde bei Einruecken der
Russen gefangen genommen, nach Russland verbracht und lebt
seitdem in deren Gefaengnissen. Alle Versuche der schwedischen
Regierung, der Familie (die reichste Bankfamilie in Schweden)
waren ohne Erfolg, da die Russen behaupten, er sei in 1947 im
Gefaengnis gestorben. Aber seitdem haben ihn ca. 15 Personen
lebend gesehen.

Wahrscheinlich wird ein Brief einer schoenen jungen Koeni-
gin eber das Herz ruehren als alle unsere dauernden Versuche,
die Russen dazu zu bewegen, den Fehler eines Beamten in Moskau
einzugestehen und den schwedischen Buerger heimkehren zu
lassen.

Bitte besprechen Sie Ihre Mission aber zuerst mit Ihrem Gemabl
und dem schwedischen auswaertigen Amt, ob ein Schritt Ihrerseits
angebracht ist. Wenn ja, babe ich sehr grosse Hoffnung, dass
Ihre Mission von Erfolg gekroent sein wird.

Hochachtungsvoll

Betty Heckel

Betty Heckel
290 Dolphin Way
Laguna Beach, CA 92651

Hef Majesty
Queen Sylvia of Sweden
Royal Palace
Stockholm

Sweden

AIR MAIL

Betty Heckel



Philip Mazzesi
Postage Remittance



P. 2 E. 1

A p p e a l
to Partychief Leonid B r e z b e v, Moscow.

May I respectfully ask for the release of

Raoul W a l l e n b e r g .

He was taken into protective custody in Budapest January 19, 1945. Since then he has been 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.

Your Government claims that he died in 1947 in a prison cell. Since then he has been seen at least by 15 persons.

In 1961 he started a hungerstrike in the Moscow Butyrka prison. Subsequently he was taken to a mental institution, where he was seen in a very poor condition.

In 1975 he was seen in Butyrka prison.

In 1977 a former KGB agent stated in Vienna that he had seen Wallenberg in a Siberian hospital.

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

Mr. Jan K a p l a n, who was imprisoned in 1975 for 18 months, tried to help in the Wallenberg case and was reimprisoned, now since 3 years ago.

May I respectfully ask for the release of

Raoul W a l l e n b e r g and

Jan K a p l a n.

Thank you, Honorable Sir.

Very truly

A french insurance salesman testified that he ~~was~~ shared a cell with Wallenberg in December 1947.

FREE RAOUL WALLENBERG



THE MAN WHO SAVED
100,000 JEWS FROM
THE HOLOCAUST!

Raoul Wallenberg arrived in Budapest on July 9, 1944 on a special mission. The Swedish government had appointed him First Secretary at the Legation in Budapest, to direct the work of saving persecuted Jews from the Nazi death camps. The decision to send him to Hungary was a result of requests from the American War Refugee Board and a representative of the World Jewish Congress.

Hungary, which was co-operating with Hitler Germany, was an inferno for Jews. Wallenberg's activities were extensive, death-defying and successful. He and his collaborators succeeded to give direct protection to about 20,000 Jews in Budapest through special protective passports. That another approximately 100,000 of the city's hunted Jews escaped the Holocaust is, to a considerable degree, attributable to his and other neutral diplomats' efforts.

Russian answer 1945:

WE HAVE TAKEN CARE OF HIM

When the Russian troops entered Budapest in January 1945, Wallenberg made contact with their commander. But on January 17 the Soviet military arrested him and his Hungarian driver and assistant Wilmos Langfelder. They were taken to the Soviet Union and imprisoned there. They have never returned.

The day before the arrest the Soviet Foreign Ministry informed the Swedish Legation in Moscow that the Russian troops had taken Wallenberg under their protection. About a month later Raoul's mother Maj von Dardel was informed by the Soviet Minister in Stockholm, Alexandra Kollontay, that he was safe in Russia.

Russian answer 1947:

HE IS NOT HERE

Thereafter, a wall of silence descended on Raoul Wallenberg. On August 18, 1947 the Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky replied to Swedish enquiries that Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and that he was unknown to its authorities. The presumption, according to Vyshinsky, was that he had died during the fighting in Budapest.

Russian answer 1957:

HE MUST HAVE DIED HERE IN 1947.

During the years that followed the Swedish Foreign Ministry received reports from a large number of former prisoners of war returning from Russia testifying that from February 1945 Wallenberg had been in various prisons in Moscow. This evidence was turned over to the Soviet government and it caused Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to provide new information about Wallenberg on February 6, 1957. He HAD been imprisoned in Moscow.

According to Gromyko, a search of the prison archives had resulted in the finding of a single document, a handwritten report dated July 17, 1947, from the medical head of the Ljubljanka prison A L Smoltsov to the Minister for the Security Service, Abakumov: "I report that the prisoner Walenberg (sic) who is known to you, died suddenly in his cell last night, probably following an occurred myocardial infarction".

From this, wrote Gromyko, the conclusion should be drawn that Wallenberg died in July 1947. That he had been imprisoned in the Soviet was a result of Abakumov's criminal activity. This Abakumov had later been sentenced to death and shot. Other than for Smoltsov's slip of paper, there was no trace whatsoever of Wallenberg.

Witnesses:

HE WAS IN VLADIMIR DURING THE FIFTIES

Gromyko's statement that Wallenberg died in 1947 was contradicted by testimonies from returning prisoners of war. His memorandum is, however, illuminating in one respect. Moscow has never given any explanation of why Wallenberg was seized. Other prisoners have stated that it was known that he was accused of having been an anti-Soviet spy. Gromyko's memorandum shows that the Soviet government does not approve of these accusations. Subsequently the entire responsibility is laid on a executed Soviet minister who is, however, known to have been close to Stalin.

During the fifties, a large number of witnesses told about Wallenberg's imprisonment after 1947. Finnish, French, Swiss, German and Austrian citizens as well as stateless persons have either met him, communicated with him or heard others tell about him in the prison in the city of Vladimir. On the basis of this definite information the Swedish government made new approaches to Moscow.

In 1960, two Swedish Supreme Court Justices, Ragnar Gyllenswärd and Per Santesson, examined the material available. They arrived at the following conclusion:

"The statements contain a large amount of information, the correctness of which it has been possible to check and they support each other. In our opinion, according to Swedish law, the present report must be considered to make it probable - though it does not contain full evidence in this respect - that Wallenberg was alive at least in the beginning of the 1950s and at that time in prison in Vladimir."

WHAT NANNA SVARTZ HEARD IN 1961

In January 1961 Professor Nanna Svartz, on a visit to Moscow, took up the Wallenberg case with a Russian colleague Professor A L Myasnikov, whom she had known for several years. He answered that he knew about Wallenberg and that the Swede was ill and was in a mental hospital.

On the basis of this sensational information, Prime Minister Tage Erlander in a letter to Minister President Nikita Khrushchov requested permission to send a Swedish doctor to Moscow to prepare Wallenberg's journey home. But Khrushchov was annoyed by the incident and Myasnikov withdrew his statement.

Professor Svartz met Myasnikov another three more times, the last time in 1965 some months before Myasnikov's death, to remind him about what he said at their first talk, but Myasnikov maintained his denial. He had been misunderstood, he did not know Wallenberg. Nanna Svartz is, however, sure of having understood him correctly.

New information:

WALLENBERG WAS ALIVE IN 1975

Further information about Raoul Wallenberg's imprisonment continues to reach the Swedish Foreign Ministry and Raoul's family. In the enormous material that has accumulated in the archives over 35 years, there is, of course, much uncertain or obviously incorrect information of the most varied significance. During the last year, however, the search has taken a dramatic turn. In December 1978 the former Polish citizen Abraham Kalinski, now residing in Israel, related a detailed story about Wallenberg's stay in three Soviet prisons in the fifties. In Vladimir he had himself seen Wallenberg in the prison yard. Furthermore, he stated that in 1975 a Russian Jew Jan Kaplan, met a Swede in the Butyrka prison, who had been imprisoned for thirty years but still seemed healthy.

Now for the first time in 14 years, the Swedish government requested a new investigation in Moscow, but the reply was the usual: Wallenberg died in 1947.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Stockholm knows through several sources that Jan Kaplan has succeeded in sending his information about the Swede in Butyrka to several contacts in the West. The last phase is sensational. In a letter that reached her daughter in Israel by under-cover means, Mrs Kaplan confirmed her husband's story. The Soviet authorities punished Kaplan by imprisoning him again.

THE UNITED STATES INTERVENES

At the same time, a renewed interest in Raoul Wallenberg's cause has arisen in the entire Western world. It has in fact never before received such attention outside Sweden. Wallenberg committees are being formed in a number of countries, in England with Greville Janner MP and Winston Churchill MP, and in USA with Senators Frank Church, Claiborne Pell, Daniel Patrick Moynihan and Rudy Boschwitz as leading names. Raoul's half-sister and half-brother, Mrs Nina Lagergren and Professor Guy von Dardel, meet strong response in their appeal for support to secure full knowledge about his fate. Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin has taken up the matter with President Jimmy Carter.

A first fruit of these efforts is that the United States Administration, with the approval of the Swedish government, has engaged itself in the matter directly. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has had enquiries made about Raoul Wallenberg's fate with Soviet representatives in Washington. The State Department is waiting for an answer to these approaches.

The background to the American government's intervention must be that, just as the Swedish government, it does not accept the Russian official declaration of death as a proof. Foreign Minister Hans Blix stated on May 13 this year: "We always assume that missing citizens are alive until we consider that convincing proof of their death is found. We must not give up."

In the middle of August this year, Prime Minister Ola Ullsten followed up the Swedish government's demarche of last winter. In a letter to Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin he requested that the Soviet authorities should again investigate all information in the case, including the latest reports. Moreover, Mr Ullsten demanded that a Swedish representative should be allowed to meet and to speak to the imprisoned Jan Kaplan, the man who told about the Swedish prisoner in Butyrka in 1975.

In his reply, a month later, Mr Kosygin turned down this demand. Wallenberg died in 1947 and there is nothing to add, he says. The Russians seem to be determined to avoid a discussion. Commenting on Mr Kosygin's answer Mr Ullsten says that he is convinced that we still do not know the full truth about Wallenberg's disappearance. The Swedish Government will continue its efforts to find out what has happened to him.

That is the purpose of all who work for this case. Much is happening all of a sudden, both in the sphere of public opinion and on the diplomatic level, however it is getting late.

THE WORKING GROUP FOR THE 'FREE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE'.

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Wallenberg — a Swedish hero whose cause lives on

By Chris Mosey

Stockholm

Raoul Wallenberg lives — as a cause. This much was proved beyond reasonable doubt at an emotionally charged, chaotic two-day public hearing into the mystery of Sweden's "lost hero of the Holocaust."

And on Saturday night a torchlight on the Soviet Embassy marked the 36th anniversary of Wallenberg's capture by the Red Army.

Whether Wallenberg is actually alive — now aged 69, after 35 years in the Soviet prison system — remains a matter of speculation. If he is, whether the hearing has done anything to improve his chances of release is problematical.

The Soviet news agency Tass described the proceedings in the Swedish capital as "a provocation."

Commenting on this, Dr. Gideon Hausner, chairman of the Israel Raoul Wallenberg Association and one of an international panel of "experts" hearing evidence aimed at proving Wallenberg is still alive, said: "We regret that they see it in this light. No provocation was intended."

Greville Janner, British member of Parliament who chaired the second day of the hearing, admitted that not all the evidence produced at the hearing was reliable.

"None of us here would like to have to rely on such evidence in a court of law," said Mr. Janner, a Queen's Counsel. "Each individual strand of evidence is weak. But put all the strands together and you have a powerful case."

The most powerful strand was André Shimkevich, an insurance salesman from Paris. Shimkevich, a surprise witness, was jailed for anti-Soviet activities while living in the Soviet Union in 1930. He was released in 1957.

In December 1947, Shimkevich said, he shared a cell in Moscow's Lubyanka prison with Raoul Wallenberg. The only official Soviet statement on Wallenberg says he died in July 1947.

Wallenberg was attached to the Swedish Embassy in Budapest with a special mission to save the lives of Jews doomed under Adolf Eichmann's extermination program. In the final year of the German occupation of Hungary, Wallenberg used American

Focus

money and Swedish passports to save the lives of an estimated 100,000 Jews.

The dashing young Swede, member of a wealthy banking family, rapidly became a legend in the Jewish community for his daring in facing up to Eichmann and the German SS. But when the Red Army marched into Budapest in 1945, Wallenberg was arrested and taken to Moscow. He was accused of spying but never put on trial.

Initial timid attempts by the Swedish Foreign Ministry to clarify his fate met with silence. As pressure mounted and as Wallenberg slowly became a "cause célèbre" in the West, the Soviet Union in 1957 put out its statement that he had died of a heart attack.

"Weak strands" of evidence were produced at the hearing claiming that Wallenberg is, in fact, still alive after having been shunted through 12 prisons and three psychiatric hospitals.

A conversation with "I. L.," produced by Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal, claimed a Soviet general named Gennadi N. Kupriyanov died under questioning by the KGB after being quoted in the West as having said he had met Wallenberg on two occasions in the 1950s in the Soviet prison system.

An anonymous statement from another former Soviet citizen claimed that in 1976 Wallenberg was kept in total isolation in cell No. 77 in Spets Korpus jail in the Gorki prison area.

Cronid Lubarsky, a Russian dissident now living in West Germany, said a reliable source in Moscow had told him: "In 1978 in Blagoveshchensk special psychiatric hospital one old Swede was held. His physical state was very bad."

Dr. Hausner told me after the hearing: "Wallenberg was not killed by the Russians because after Stalin's death things changed. Extermination was no longer used. He has been kept in jail instead. Why? Who knows? Perhaps the Russians are afraid they will lose face if they have to admit that they made a mistake in declaring him dead."

The hearing asked Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten to raise the Raoul Wallenberg case once again with the Russians.

WASHINGTON

Departementsrådet Göran Berg

Pol I

Utrikesdepartementet

Pal

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1981-05-21		
AVG.	GR.	MAL.
P	2	En

G. in
AnRaoul Wallenbergs amerikanska hedersmedborgarskap
(10.6.11.)

Broder,

.1.

För den händelse det anförande varmed kongressledamoten Tom Lantos (D-Cal.) introducerade sitt förslag att göra Wallenberg till amerikansk hedersmedborgare, inte skulle ha nått Dig via andra vägar, insändes det härmed för ordningens skull.

Att notera är att, om Lantos skulle lyckas i sitt uppsåt, Raoul Wallenberg skulle bli den andre utlänningen som vederfars denna ära vid sidan av Winston Churchill. Lagförslaget har ju gott stöd i representanthuset. Hur det är i senaten vet jag inte, men inflytelserika senatorer som Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.) och Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D.-N.Y.) kan ju antas stå bakom förslaget.

Handwritten signature: Mats Bergquist

Mats Bergquist

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United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 97th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

127

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1981

No. 49

House of Representatives

HONORARY CITIZENSHIP FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. LANTOS) is recognized for 60 minutes.

(Mr. LANTOS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, some 264 colleagues representing all 50 States join me in a joint resolution to grant honorary citizenship to the hero of the holocaust, Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, who, at the end of World War II, risking his own life day and day out, saved approximately 90,000 innocent men, women, and children from death and destruction.

I deeply appreciate the almost unprecedented support shown by my colleagues in this legislation. The illustrious list of cosponsors includes both the majority and minority leaders of the House as well as Members from every State of the Union and each territory represented in Congress.

In these days of intense legislative pressure on Congress, it is gratifying that we can give attention, in this strongly bipartisan way, to an issue which has clouded the American conscience for more than 3½ decades.

I would like to explore what Raoul Wallenberg did, who he was, where he is now, and why the majority of the members of this body are determined to grant honorary citizenship to him.

Raoul Wallenberg is the son of Sweden's most distinguished family, a graduate architect of the University of Michigan, who volunteered during the darkest days of World War II, at the request of the Government of the United States, to go to Nazi-occupied Hungary for the sole purpose of saving innocent human lives.

With a degree of courage unprecedented in the annals of history, putting his life on the line day after day, he saved from certain death close to 90,000 innocent men, women, and children.

Armed with Swedish diplomatic papers, the 32-year-old Wallenberg coordinated the rescue effort to save the remaining intact Jewish community in Europe at a time when 5 million Jews had already been taken to the gas chambers.

As one who earned my own citizenship in this Nation as an immigrant from Hungary, I am well aware of the preciousness which accompanies such an action.

However, in taking Raoul Wallenberg to our Nation's breast, we bring even more honor to ourselves than to him. We recognize our responsibility to him by commemorating the great achievements in his life, his contribution to answering the call of the American conscience of that time, and our involvement in his fate.

If indeed Raoul Wallenberg is alive, this act by Congress would enable our Department of State to attempt to bring back the ultimate American hostage. It was just a short while ago that we all rejoiced when our 52 hostages returned from Iran after 444 days in captivity. Raoul Wallenberg will have spent over 13,000 days in the Soviet prison system in the Gulag Archipelago, and I am sure that Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the President will do their utmost to return this ultimate American hostage to a free society.

In honoring Raoul Wallenberg we are honoring ourselves as a Congress and as a nation, recognizing that beyond the problems of the day, the budget battles and our partisan fights, there are issues that unite us far more serious than our divisive partisan battles, and those issues are our common concerns for the very principles upon which this very great republic was established.

Time does not erase the sense of outrage of the civilized world that a diplomat and humanitarian could be held unaccountably in prison by a modern nation.

We cannot cease to persist in our efforts to protect individuals from these and other violations of human rights and international law.

We must continue to confront the Russians with the message that Wallenberg is not forgotten, and that his fate is linked to future relations between the East and West.

I am confident that the House and the Senate will join in this resolution bestowing upon the hero of the holocaust, Raoul Wallenberg, honorary citizenship of the United States.

Wallenberg printed Swedish passports of his own design and with incomparable courage faced Nazi soldiers and death squads. He distributed passports to thousands of victims. He repeatedly risked his own life as he followed the death marches and went daily to the deportation trains where he literally pulled people out of the clutches of the Nazis.

He purchased and rented scores of houses in Budapest, equipped them with Swedish flags, and personally protected the refugees from the onslaught of the Nazis and the Arrow Cross.

When the Russian Army occupied Budapest, they arrested Raoul Wallenberg. They arrested him because they mistakenly assumed that he was an American spy. And for 12 long years, from 1945 until 1957, the Soviet Union claimed they had no idea where he was. Then in 1957 they changed their story 180 degrees. They admitted that they had arrested him, they admitted that they took him to Moscow, they admitted that they had imprisoned him, but claimed that he died in prison. But the evidence is to the contrary.

Throughout the 1950's and the 1960's and indeed the 1970's, a tremendous variety of people who had no knowledge of one another came out of the Soviet prison system claiming that they had seen Raoul Wallenberg as recently as last year.

For the man who saved so many by conferring citizenship upon them, our action here is a singularly appropriate, although symbolic, parallel. To confer U.S. citizenship upon him is to both protect him and to honor him through our belated gratitude.

Bestowing honorary American citizenship is a serious matter. Only once before in the history of our Congress have we given honorary citizenship. In 1961, we honored Sir Winston Churchill for his unique contribution to preserve free societies, and it seems that the Congress of the United States is on the verge of honoring Raoul Wallenberg by bestowing upon him the highest honor this Nation is capable of bestowing on someone from abroad by making him an honorary citizen of the United States.

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198. ✓ HBR WOLLIN LEIFLAND 1981 04 29 RE ARVODE FOER
UTFOERT OEVERSAETTNINGSARBETE AABEROPAS . FRAAN BOS . P2.

FOERESLAGET ARVODE OM 6.000 SHILLING MAA UTBETALAS TILL
FRU BOGNER. REDOVISA KOSTNADERN MED DEBETBESKED.

CABINET

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CC O. JÖDAHL
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Wallenberg-ärendet

Trots att kontakten troligen inte är av seriös karaktär, anser jag mig ändå böra anmäla att en person, som uppgav sig vara "avhoppad KGB-officer", vid två tillfällen under kvällen söndagen den 17 ds ringde upp residenset och förklarade sig veta att Raoul Wallenberg är i livet och sitter fängslad i Murmansk.

Den som ringde upp talade engelska med stark brytning och mycket dålig tyska. Han uppgav sig vara överste och heta Vladimir Remiszewski (eller något liknande) samt, som nämnt, tillhöra KGB i Sovjet men nu ha hoppat av i Schweiz och önska politisk asyl i Sverige. Min fru, som tog emot det första samtalet, uppfattade hans otydliga tal så att han hölls inspärrad av "ryssar" någonstans utanför Zürich, att de hotat "likvidera" honom men att han "smugit sig till" detta samtal med ambassaden för att tala om att Raoul Wallenberg lever. För mig uppgav han att han befann sig på järnvägsstationen i Dübendorf, en ort strax norr om Zürich. Han vägrade emellertid att lämna uppgifter om var han bodde eller om var han kunde träffas på telefon eller på annat sätt. Han sade sig nämligen vara rädd för schweiziska myndigheter, eftersom han bedrivit spioneri här, och det var därför som han önskade asyl i Sverige. Ett skäl till kontakten med svenska ambassaden var också att han ville lämna uppgifter om Wallenberg.

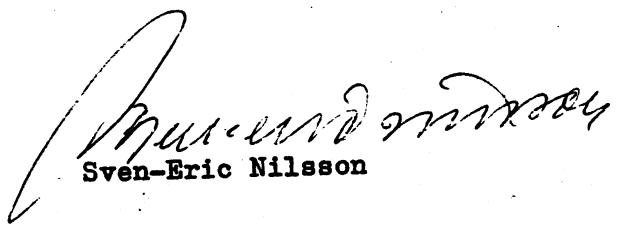
Vid båda samtalen förklarade Remiszewski (?) att han visste att Raoul Wallenberg sitter fängslad i Murmansk. Till min fru sade han att Wallenberg satt på centralfängelset i Murmansk. "Kan Ni skriva ner detta, Mrs., så Ni inte har hört fel: han finns på centralfängelset i Murmansk." Jag frågade om han sett eller träffat Wallenberg och hur han annars fått uppgiften om Wallenberg. På detta fick jag inte något klart svar utan närmast en antydning om att han inte kunde eller ville nämna detta på telefon.

Till både mig och min fru nämnde Remiszewski (?) att han kände en person i Sverige som heter Arne Bengtsson (uttalat helt klart). Till min fru sade Remiszewski (?) att vi måste ta kontakt med denne Bengtsson för att be honom

ta hand om hans fru och barn. Till mig sade Remiszewski (?) att han varit 5 eller 6 gånger i Sverige och att han kände denne Arne Bengtsson med vilken ambassaden borde ta kontakt. Till min fru sade han att Bengtsson bodde strax norr om Helsingborg, och för mig försökte han bokstavera namnet på en plats som enligt hans uppgift låg i norra utkanten av Helsingborg. Trots upprepade försök blev namnet på platsen inte klart. Det slutade tydligen på -inge och började med "Yis eller Yin" eller dylikt. Ambassaden har tagit kontakt direkt med polisen i Helsingborg som inte kunde identifiera orten omgående och framhöll svårigheten att identifiera Arne Bengtsson med de knapphändiga uppgifterna. Polisen lovade göra vad den kunde och återkomma till ambassaden om den lyckades spåra Bengtsson.

Remiszewski (?) ville att ambassaden skulle hjälpa honom med asyl och samtidigt tydligen ta emot närmare upplysningar om Raoul Wallenberg. Eftersom han inte kunde ge någon vägledning för kontakt med honom härifrån, fick han telefonnummer och adress till svenska konsulatet i Zürich - till ambassaden hade han redan adress och telefonnummer.

Den okände Remiszewski (?) talade ömsom klart och ömsom oredigt, förutom att hans engelska genomgående var svårbegriplig. Vid min lekmanamässiga bedömning efter telefonsamtalet hade jag närmast intrycket att han var narkotikapåverkad eller på annat sätt "omtöcknad", däremot knappast alkoholpåverkad. Namnen "Raoul Wallenberg" och "Arne Bengtsson" hörde till de ord som han uttalade tydligast.



Sven-Eric Nilsson

Ärende

Datum

1981-05-22

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Svensk
TEL AVIV

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Dnr..... Från Pol I. Re Wallenberg

Thunberg i Los Angeles har kontaktats av Mark Saldenberg. Denne uppgav att Shifrin tillskrivit honom från Tel Aviv angående nya uppgifter i Wallenberg-frågan.

Mot bakgrund härav vore det värdefullt om ambassaden ånyo kunde ta kontakt med Shifrin och fråga honom om han har något nytt att berätta. Håkan Wilkens uppger att han vid flera tillfällen haft kontakt med Shifrin.

Shifrins adress är 4, Hatuna Street, Cikrhon Yakov, Tel Aviv.

Cabinet

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Warszawa 1981-11-11

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1981-05-25-

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CABINET STOCKHOLM

WALLENBERG-AERENDET.

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

DEN PERSON SOM ENLIGT VAAR 172 SOENDAGEN 17 DS RINGDE UPP RESIDENSET OCH UPPGAV SIG VARA "AVHOPPPAD KGB-OFICER" MEDQ INFORMATIONER OM RAOUL WALLENBERG AATERKOM SOENDAGEN 24 DS PER TELEFON. HAN VAR DENNA GAANG BETYDLIGT KLARARE I SIN FRAMSTAELLNING AEN FOERRA GAANGEN MEN FOEREFÖELL VARA ALLMAENT "PRESSAD" ELLER "OEVERSPAEND". SPRAAKLIGT VAR DET FORTFARANDE SVAART ATT UPPFATTA HANS YTTRANDE, OCH UPGIFTERNA HAER LAEMNAS DAERFOER MED RESERVATION FOER HOERFEL. MANNEN, SOM FORTFARANDE UPPGAV SIG VARA KGB-OEVERSTE OCH HETA REMISZEWSKI (Z), UPPREPADE ATT HAN HAALLER SIG DOLD I SCHWEIZ, ATT HAN INTE OENSKAR HA KONTAKT MED SCHWEIZISKA MYNDIGHETER UTAN VILL HA POLITISK ASYL I SVERIGE ELLER "PROTECTION" FRAAN SVENSK SIDA.

REMISZEWSKI (?) UPPREPADE ATT WALLENBERG LEVER I SOVJET. PAA MINA FRAAGOR HUR HAN VISSTE DETTA, FOERKLARADE HAN SLUTLIGEN ATT HAN HADE 2 KAELLOR. DEN ENA KAELLAN VAR EN PERSON VID NAMN CZESLAW KALINSKI SOM I BOERJAN AV 70-TALET VAR FOERSTE AMBSEKR VID POLENS AMBASSAD I BERN.

AV SCHWEIZISKA UD:S DIPLOMATLISTOR HAR AMBASSADEN FUNNIT ATT KALINSKI KOM HIT ANDRA HALVAARET 71, OCH HAN AER I VAART EXEMPLAR AV LISTAN STRUKEN UNDER ANDRA HALVAARET 75. HAN AER I LISTAN, DATERAD 73-01-15, UPPTAGEN SOM CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A I FR O M 72-09-20 MEN I FOELJANDE LISTA 73-07-15 AATER UPPTAGEN ENDAST SOM FOERSTE SEKRETERARE. I FOELJANDE LISTOR STAAR EFTER HANS TITEL "AFFAIRES CONSULAIRES".

REMISZEWSKI (

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REMISZEWSKI (?) HADE ENLIGT EGEN UPPGIFT KONTAKT MED KALINSKI SJU GAANGER UNDER TIDEN AUGUSTI 71 - DECEMBER 72. KALINSKI, SOM INTE VAR FOEDD I POLEN UTAN I SOVJETUNIONEN (TROLIGEN VITRYSS LAND), HADE SLAEKTINGAR I MURMANSK, OCH GENOM DEM HADE KALINSKI FAATT VETA ATT WALLENBERG VAR I MURMANSK SEDAN AAR 63. KALINSKI LAER ENLIGT REMISZEWSKI (?) SENARE HA "FOERTS AAT SIDAN" AV PLITISKA ELLER LIKNANDE SKAEL.

SOM ANDRA KAELLA AABEROPADE REMISZEWSKI (?) - OKLART OM DET VAR EFTER DIREKT ELLER INDIREKT KONTAKT - EN DOKTOR JERSY MAKOWSKI SOM HAFT ELLER HAR ADRESSEN ULICA BOLECHA 28 I WARSZAWA. ENLIGT REMISZEWSKI (?) SKULLE MALKOWSKI VARA "MOST IMPORTANT INFORMER ABOUT WALLENBERG". PAA MINA FRAAGOR OM NAERMARE UPPLYSNINGAR ANG DENNE MALKOWSKI OCH HANS KONTAKTER MED WALLENBERG-FALLET SVARADE REMISZEWSKI(?) ENDAST ATT MALKOWSKI HAR NAERA KONTAKTER MED SOVJETISKA INTELLEKTUELLA OCH ATT HAN DEN VAEGEN FAATT KONTAKT MED WALLENBERG-FALLET.

REMISZEWSKI(?) FRAAGADE DENNA GAANG, OM JAG KAENDE TILL PANTJENKO-FALLET, OCH JAG SVARADE ATT JAG GJORDE DET I HUVUDDRAG UR PRESSEN. FALLT NAEMNS I VCH 34 80-03-24.

EN SOVJETISK MEDBORGARE MED NAMNET PANTJENKO, SOM REPRESENTERADE SOVJET I FOERHANDLINGAR OM KAFFE- ELLER KAKAOAVTALET ELLER VAR ANSTAELLD I EN ORGANISATION SOM ADMINISTRERAR NAAGOT AV DESSA AVTAL, PAATRAEFFADES DOED OCH BLODIG I ETT BADKAR PAA ETT HOTEL I AARAU, EN PLATS SOM INTE HADE MED HANS UPPDRAG ATT GOERA. DE SCHWEIZISKA MYNDIGHETER SOM UNDERSOEKTE FALLET HAR ANSETT SJAELVMORD FOERELIGGA, MEDAN FRAAN SOVJETISK SIDA - BL A I SOVJETISK PRESS - ANTYTTS ANDRA ORSAKER TILL DOEDSFALLET OCH RIKTATS KRITIK MOT DE SCHWEIZISKA MYNDIGHETERNA FOER OTILLRAECKLIG UNDERSOEKNING AV FALLET. ENLIGT UPPGIFT SKALL NAAGRA SIDOR HA FATTATS I DET UNDERSOEKNINGSPROTOKOLL SOM OEVERLAEMNADES TILL SOVJET, OCH NAAGRA

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KROPPSDELAR LAER OCKSAA HA FATTATS EFTER OBDUKTIONEN NAER LIKET
OEVERLAEMNADES TILL SOVJETS REPRESENTANT. UR PRESSEN HAR JAG
ETT INTRYCK AV ATT FALLET INTE BLIVIT KLARLAGT TILL HUNDRA PROCENT.

REMISZEWSKI (?) UPPGAV NU ATT PANTJENKO I VERKLIGHETEN VAR KGB-
OEVERSTE OCH VARIT REMISZEWSKIS (?) OEVERORDNADE SAMT ATT
PANTJENKO BLIVIT LIKVIDERAD AV KGB NAER HAN FOERSOEKT "GAA UNDER
JORDEN" I SCHWEIZ. REMISZEWSKI (?) MENADE ATT HAN NU BEFANN
SIG I SAMMA HOTADE LAEGE SOM PANTJENKO. DAERFOER VILLE
HAN FORTFRANDE INTE LAEMNA NAAGRA UPPGIFTER SOM KUNDE MOEJLIGGOERA
KONTAKT FRAAN VAAR SIDA MED HONOM, OCH HAN VILLE INTE HELLER
KONTAKTA SCHWEIZISKA MYDNIGHETER, EFTERSOM HAN DELS SPIONERAT
HAER DELS INTE LITADE PAA SCHWEIZARNA.

JAG FOERKLARADE FOER REMISZEWSKI (?) ATT VI INTE KUNDE GOERA NAAGOT
FOER HONOM UTAN ATT HAN KONTAKTDE SVENSK MYNDIGHET ELLER
MOEJLIGGJORDE KONTAKT FRAAN SVENSK MYNDIGHET, TILL AMBASSADEN
HAER VILLE HAN TYDLIGEN INTE KOMMA. DAEREMOT VISADE HAN NAAGOT
INTRESSE FOER KONSULATET I ZUERICH DIT HAN SA SIG HA ADRESS OCH
TELEFONNUMMER. JAG HAR UNDERRAETTAT CHEFEN FOER VAART KONSULAT
I ZUERICH OCH GETT HONOM INSTRUKTIONER.

OM DEN ARNE BENGTTSSON SOM ENLIGT VAAR SKR 172 SKULLE KUNNA LAEMNA
HJAEPL AAT REMISZEWSKIS (?) FAMILJ KOM NU FRAM ATT DEN PLATS
"NORR OM HELSINGBORG" SOM REMISZEWSKI (?) AASYFTAT VAR VEINGE
I HALLAND "ABOUT 60 MILES TO THE NORTH FROM HELSINGBORG"
DIT SKULLE REMISZESKI (?) HA KOMMIT FOERSTA GAANGEN VID "HITCH-
HIKING", OCH SEDAN HADE HAN BESOEKT BENGTTSSONS FLERA GAANGER
UNDER AAREN 65-73. BENGTTSSON VAR DAA "TRUCK DRIVER" MEN HAN
ELLER HANS FAMILJ HADE TYDLIGEN OCKSAA EN "SMALL FACTORY".
BENGTTSSON VAR OMKRING 55 AAR OCH HANS FRU 53-54 AAR - OKLART OM
AALDERSUPPGIFTEN HAENFOERDE SIG TILL REMISZEWSKIS BESOEK ELLER TILL
NUET. VID ETT AV BESOEKEN I VEINGE HADE REMISZEWSKI (?) BLIVIT
FOERHOERD AV EN POLISMAN I TRAKTEN SOM HETTE OLSSON.

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MEDAN REMISZEWSKI (?) SOM NAEMNT INTE SJAELV VILLE KOMMA
I KONTAKT MED SCHWEIZISKA MYNDIGHETER, BAD HAN MIG FOERA FRAM
HANS UPPGIFTER OM PANTJENKO-FALLET TILL MYNDIGHETERNA HAER.
TROTS ATT REMISZEWSKI (?) DENNA GAANG GJORDE ETT BETYDLIGT
REIDGARE INTRYCK AEN TIDIGARE, KVARSTAAR NATURLIGTVIS MIN
ALMAENNA SKEPSIS, OCH AMBASSADEN HAR UTOEVER INFORMATIONER TILL
CHEFEN FOER KONSULATET I ZUERICH INTE VIDTAGIT NAAGRA AATGERDER.
VI SKULLE EMLLERTID VARA TACKSAM ATT SNARAST FAA VAEGLEDNING FOER
DET FALL ATT HAN PAA NYTT SJAELV TAR KONTAKT.

NILSSON

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CABINET STOCKHOLM

VAAR SKR 172

B R A A D S K A N D E

OM WALLEBERGAERENDET

DEN "AVHOPPADE KGB-OFFICEREN" REMISZEWSKI (?) RINGDE RESIDENSET FOER TREDJE GAANGEN 81-05-29. HAN VAR DENNA GAANG MYCKET "VIRRIG" OCH OSAMMANHAENGANDE I SITT TAL. LIKSON FOERRA GAANGEN RINGDE HAN FRAAN EN ALLMAEN TELEFONHYTT VID JAERNVAEGSSTATIONEN I USTER STRAX NORDOST OM ZUERICH.

REMISZEWSKI (?) FOERKLARADE PAA NYTT ATT "WALLEBERG" LEVER I SOVJET. REMISZEWSKI (?) VILLE FORTFARANDE HA ASYL I SVERIGE. DENNA GAANG UPPGAV HAN ATT HAN HADE MED SIG EN NIO MM PISTOL OCH FEM KULOR. DE VAR TYDLIGEN AVSEDDA FOER FOERSVAR MOT FOERFOELJANDE KGB-MAEN, AV VILKA EN BEFANN SIG PAA STATIONSOMRAADET, MEN SKULLE TYDLIGEN OCKSAA KUNNA KOMMA TILL ANVAENDNING MOT ANDRA PERSONER SOM INTE FOELJDE HANS OENSKEMAAL. SOM EN SAADAN NAEMNDE HAN ISRAELS GENERALKONSUL I ZUERICH, HOS VILKEN HAN PAASTOD SIG HA VARIT PAA FOERMIDDAGEN SAMMA DAG - SITT AERENDE UPPGAV DOCK INTE REMISZEWSKI (?). HAN FOERKLARADE EMELLERTID ATT HAN VAR SJUK OCH BEHOEVDE MEDICIN INOM EN TIMME, VILLE ATT GENERALKONSULN SKULLE KOMMA MED DETTA TILL JAERNVAEGSSTATIONEN OCH KRAEVDE ATT JAG OMEDELBART SKULLE SAETTA MIG I FOERBINDELSE MED GENERALKONSULN ELLER KNYTA KONTAKT MELLAN DEM DAADA INOM EN TIMME. ANNARS, SA HAN, MYCKET OTYDLIGT OCH NAAGOT HOTFULLT, SKULLE HAN SE VAD DEN "SVENSKA NEUTRALITETEN OCH VILJAN ATT HJAELOPA" - MED ANSPELNING PAA WALLE-

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BERG - ''VERKLIGEN AER VAERDA''. JAG FOERKLARADE -SANNINGSENLIGT -
ATT JAG INTE HADE NAAGON MOEJLIGHET ATT FAA KONTAKT MED ISRAELS
GENERALKONSUL UTAN HJAEHP AV SCHWEIZISKA MYNDIGHETER (GENERAL-
KONSULNS LIKSOM AMBASSADPERSONALENS PRIVATA TELNR AER HEMLIGA).
REMISZEWSKI (?) FOERKLARADE PAA NYTT ATT JAG INTE FAAR KONTAKTA
NAAGRA SCHWEIZISKA MYNDIGHETER - OM JAG GJORDE DET, SAA ...
(HOTFULLT).

EFTER NAAGOT MER AEN EN TIMMES VAENTAN PAA EV FOERNYAD UPPRINGNING
FRAAN REMISZEWSKI (?) STAENGDE VI AV TELEFONEN FOER NATTEN.
DAEREFTER HAR VI INGENTING HOERT FRAAN HONOM.

NAAGON KONTAKT MED ANDRA MYNDIGHETER HAR HITTILLS INTE TAGITS.
OM NI INTE ANSER ATT VI BOER FOERFARA PAA ETT ANNAT SAETT, ANSER
VI OSS EMELLERTID NU BOERA KONTAKTA SCHWEIZISKA MYNDIGHETER.
TACKSAMMA SNART BESKED.

NILSSON

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

WASHINGTON

1981-05-28

Departementsrådet Göran Berg
Pol I
Utrikesdepartementet

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1981-06-03		
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Artikel om Wallenbergaffären
(bil.)

Broder,

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Vidhängande artikel om Raoul Wallenberg har stått att läsa i Boston Globes (som ju är en av landets mest ansedda tidningar) söndagsmagasin den 17 ds. Författarinnan var här och intervjuade mig. Om resultatet är väl inte så mycket att säga utom att jag inte angett antalet vitböcker till "nearly twenty" och att jag inte heller sagt att W blev arresterad och förd till Debrecen utan använt ett något mera allmänt uttryck. Men detta är ju småsaker. Artikeln är rätt typisk för den vida publicitet som saken nu ägnas här.

Mats Bergquist
Lar

Mats Bergquist

mo

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LIGHT IN THE DARKNESS

He was a Swede named Wallenberg, and his mission of mercy became an obsession — to save as many Jews as possible from the horrors of the Holocaust. Now, more than thirty years later, there are reports that he is alive, imprisoned in the Soviet Gulag, and some of those he saved want to do the same for him.

By Maria Karagianis

In the morning sunshine in Swampscott, with light playing on the ocean, it is hard to appreciate fully what Agnes Sereni is saying. We are drinking coffee in her kitchen with its small Hebrew signs that indicate which cupboard holds meat and which holds dairy dishes and utensils (for this is a kosher kitchen), and she is describing scenes of incomprehensible horror.

It is Christmas Eve in Budapest, 1944. Members of the Arrow Cross (Hungarian Nazis) march several hundred Jews through the streets. When they reach the Danube River, they start shooting Jews in the back. Corpses tumble into the river. Blood stains the ice. Children are crying. The night smells of death.

"I remember everything. Unfortunately. I wish I wouldn't," Sereni is saying thirty-six years later in a thick Hungarian accent. In the waning days of World War II, Agnes Feller was 19 years old, the daughter of an antique dealer who believed that what had happened to five million Jews elsewhere in Europe could not possibly happen in his beloved Budapest. But on November 28, 1944, the father who told her not to fear Nazism was executed. He was buried in the mass grave that he and other Jews had been forced to dig. He was 45.

During the Nazi occupation, Agnes worked in the Hungaria flour mill in Pest, on the east side of the Danube. She never had enough to eat, and she remembers hurting her back carrying sacks of flour that weighed sixty, seventy, eighty pounds.

Her memories are disjointed. She remembers one scene: Thousands of women and children are standing in a field and Nazi soldiers are grabbing the children from their mothers. There is terrible screaming.

She remembers wearing a yellow Star of David, sewn on her dress over her

Continued on page 45

MARIA KARAGIANIS IS A STAFF WRITER FOR THE *GLOBE MAGAZINE*.



Raoul Wallenberg with his mother — their family was called the Rockefellers of Sweden



The last photograph of Wallenberg before his disappearance in 1945



Agnes Sereni holds a picture of her savior



Congressman Tom Lantos and his wife, Annette, a founder of the Free Wallenberg Committee

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WALLENBERG

Continued from page 11

left breast. She remembers people executed at random, hanged from the lampposts of Budapest. It was cold that winter; when a Nazi soldier shot his horse because it was lame, the flesh froze within minutes. A starving crowd on the street picked the carcass clean with pocket knives and their fingernails.

She remembers her grandfather, aunts, uncles, and cousins, how they were routed from their village in the Hungarian countryside and transported to concentration camps.

The Nazis, aware they were losing the war, redoubled their efforts to exterminate Jews. Adolph Eichmann arrived in Budapest in 1944 to oversee the operation. What had taken months and years in other countries was now being accomplished in weeks. Between May and July of 1944, half a million Hungarian Jews were herded from the countryside to Auschwitz. All that remained were the two hundred thousand Jews of Budapest.

"One night my mother and I were taken to a huge brick building. I had a superstition to go to the top floor, the fifth floor. I remember my mother saying to me, 'But my dear child, surely you don't still have hope that you will survive. Surely you know we will perish.' But I had this superstition. So we went to the fifth floor." All night long, Nazi soldiers took Jewish women from the lower floors to trains bound for the concentration camps.

"Sometime the next day, I don't know whether it was morning or what," she said, "a miracle happened. He came."

"He said he wished he could save us all, but he could only take thirty-eight. He was threatening all those monsters, the Nazis. He was a savior, a white light in that horrible darkness."

He saved Agnes, her mother, and one hundred thousand others. He was a brave man when few were brave. He was a legend, and in those nightmarish days before the end of the war, news that he existed was passed among the Jews in whispers

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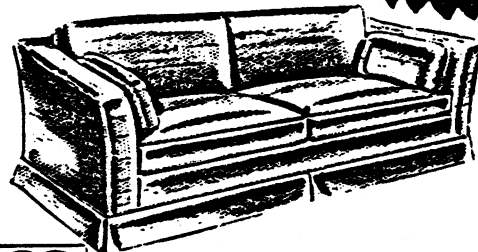


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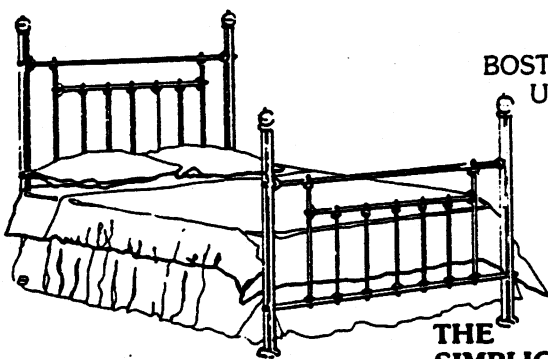
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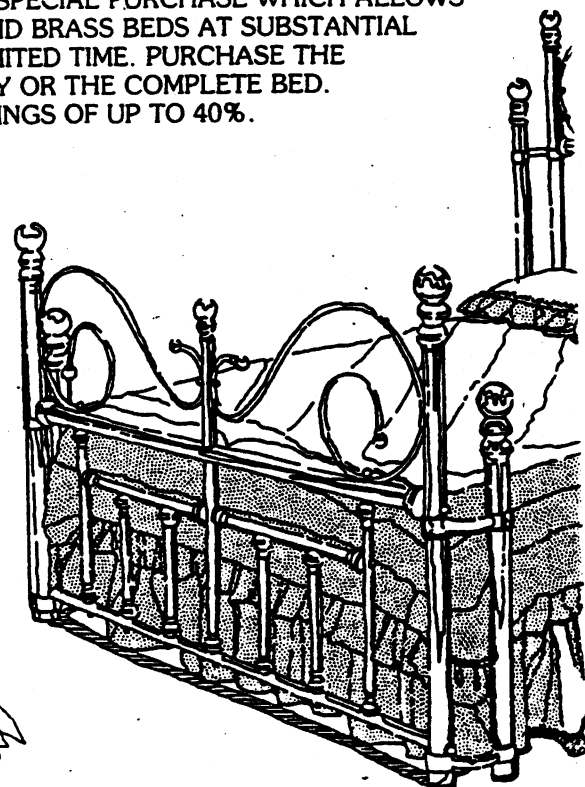
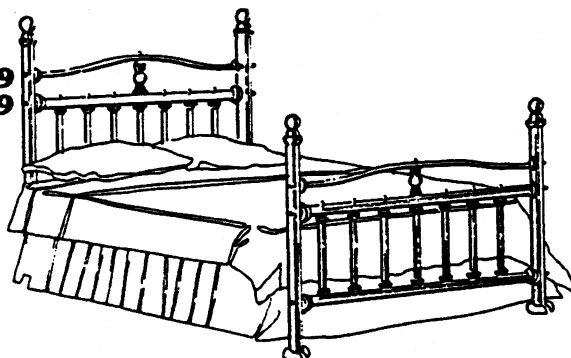
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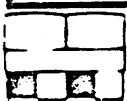
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He was a Swede whom Adolph Eichmann called Jew-dog. Albert Schweitzer called him one of the great heroes of the twentieth century. He was a gentle who risked his life to save Jews. He was taken prisoner by the Russians the day of liberation and not heard from since.

His name: Raoul Wallenberg.

Only one foreign national — Winston Churchill — has been made an honorary American citizen. Now a California congressman, a Hungarian Jew

who survived the Holocaust in Budapest, wants the same honor for Raoul Wallenberg.

Tom Lantos, now 52, was 16 years old when he escaped from a Nazi work camp. He made his way to Budapest, where he found refuge in one of Wallenberg's "safe houses." With his blond hair, blue eyes, and fluency in German, the young Lantos was a useful messenger for Wallenberg, and he slipped easily through the Nazi guard posts to bring food and messages to the Hungarian underground. "I want to build a nationwide fire under the Russians. Our hostages spent 444 days in Iran. Here's a man who

spent thirteen thousand days in the Gulag. I want to make him the ultimate American hostage." Lantos said during an interview in his office on Capitol Hill.

"In my whole life," he said, "I have never seen a person as totally dedicated and committed to the welfare of others, with total disregard for his own safety. Raoul Wallenberg was the single most impressive human being I've ever met."

Lantos' wife, Annette Tillemann Lantos, was also saved, though indirectly, by Wallenberg. The Portuguese, Swiss, and other embassies, taking their cue from the au-

gustious Swedish diplomat, started issuing their own protective papers, and Annette and her mother escaped with Portuguese passports.

"I believe that he still lives and it has guided me," said Mrs. Lantos, who in 1977 helped found the United States Free Wallenberg Committee. The group has offered a \$100,000 reward for accurate information of Wallenberg's whereabouts and \$1 million for his release.

"Amid the indifference and selfishness of humanity," she said, "that there existed such a man is a miracle."

Raoul Wallenberg was 32 years old when he arrived in

Budapest on July 9, 1944. Of medium height, slightly balding, with dark hair, dark eyes, and a prominent nose, he arrived at the Swedish legation with two knapsacks, a sleeping bag, and a secondhand revolver. "I don't expect to use it," he told Per Anger, the Swedish attache. "It's just to give me courage."

Wallenberg was not a diplomat. He was a businessman who had volunteered for the assignment of saving Jews after the World Jewish Council and the American ambassador in Stockholm advised for a Swede to undertake such a rescue mission. They wanted

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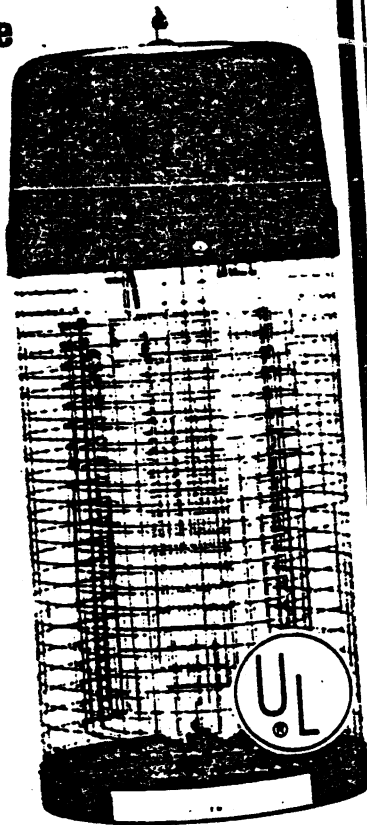
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Wallenberg bought thirty apartment buildings, draped them with Swedish flags, and declared them "safe houses." He became a one-man relief operation, using American money to distribute food, medicine, and clothing.

For six months, day and night, it was the same. Wallenberg would drive around Budapest, confronting the German soldiers pointing guns at him. He'd bully, cajole, flatter, and threaten them, promise that when the Russians captured Budapest — and they were getting close — that he, Raoul Wallenberg, would be the first to testify against the Nazis as war criminals. Wallenberg told the Germans he would happily watch them hang. It was a bluff, but it worked.

Through an informant, Wallenberg learned that the Nazis were planning to dynamite the walled-in ghetto that housed most of the Jews of Budapest. Traveling alone through the curfew-darkened city, with bombs exploding overhead, Wallenberg drove to the German High Command. He warned General August Schmidhuber that he would be tried as a war criminal and hanged if he failed to call off the massacre. Schmidhuber acquiesced. In a single evening, Wallenberg had saved seventy thousand lives.



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Agnes Adachi, a member of Wallenberg's staff, says, "We were not friends. We were one body. He was the mind and we were the body. We did what he told us to do. Every day Wallenberg would think of new ideas, new ways to save lives. There was no time to think about what we were doing, about the danger. We just acted."

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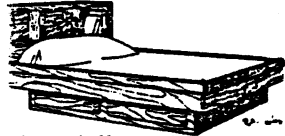
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Wallenberg took place in just
six months, from July 1944 to
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Three weeks after the Rus-
sian army liberated Budapest,
on January 17, 1945, Wallen-
berg and his driver set off for
the Russian army headquar-
ters in Debrecen, some hun-
dred and twenty miles east of
the capital.

Since the Russians had
helped fight the Nazis, Wal-
lenberg considered them
friends, and he wanted to get
their help in dealing with the
Arrow Cross gangs. The Rus-
sians, however, were wary of
him. They knew he had saved
thousands of Jewish lives with
American money, and they
apparently thought he was an
American spy. The Russians
were suspicious of the incredi-
ble concessions Wallenberg
had wrung from the Nazis
and of his motives in helping
the Jews.

The day of his visit to the
Russian army headquarters,
two guards appeared to escort
him. At that point, Wallen-
berg apparently felt a poten-
tial danger.

"I don't know whether
I'm going as a prisoner or a

guest, were his last words to
a friend.

He did not return.

The Swedish embassy oc-
cupies the twelfth floor
of the Watergate apart-
ment complex in Washington,
D.C. From the windows of his
blue-carpeted office there,
with its framed portrait of the
Swedish king and queen, Mats
Berquist has a sweeping view
of the Potomac River and Vir-
ginia beyond.

"Our working hypothesis
is that Raoul Wallenberg is
still alive," said the veteran
Swedish diplomat.

Under mounting internal
and now international pres-
sure, the Swedish government
has published nearly twenty
volumes of formerly classified
documents — notes, memo-
randa, correspondence — re-
lating to the Wallenberg af-
fair.

"The Government of the
Soviet Union officially in-
formed the Swedish Govern-
ment as early as 1957 that a
thorough and exhaustive in-
vestigation had revealed that
Raoul Wallenberg died in
July 1947. ... The assertions

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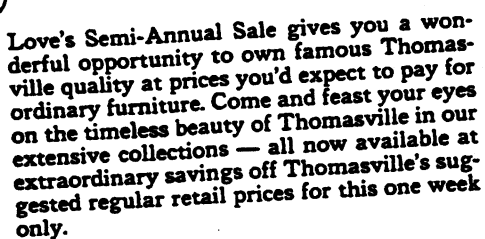
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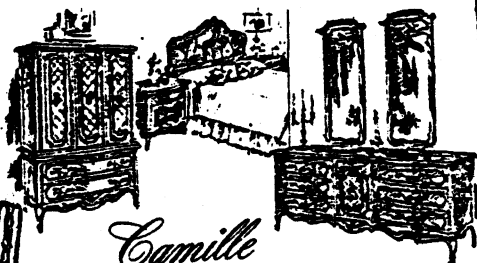
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berg matter was mysteriously absent from international concern. For twelve years, the Russians denied having taken Wallenberg prisoner, despite countless reports by released prisoners who said they had seen or talked to a Swede called Wallenberg in the Russian Gulag. Finally, in 1957, the Russians admitted they had imprisoned him after the liberation of Budapest.

In a memorandum dated February 6, 1957, the Soviets reported that Wallenberg had died of a heart attack in Lub-yanka prison on July 17, 1947, two years after his arrest. He would have been 35.

Reports that Wallenberg lived, however, kept filtering out of the Russian Gulag, and by the late 1950s, the Swedish government's efforts on his behalf had begun to improve.

On a visit to Moscow in 1961, Nanna Svartz, an eminent Swedish professor of medicine, mentioned the Wallenberg case to a Russian colleague. He told her that Wallenberg was alive in a Russian mental hospital, but, under pressure from the Soviet government, the Russian doctor later retracted his statements.

More than twenty such sightings of Wallenberg have been reported over the years.

Kiril Ouspensky, who spent five years in Soviet hard labor camps and is now at Harvard's Russian Research Center, said that when he was in the Soviet camps, he met people who had been in prison for thirty or thirty-five years.

"I cannot speculate about the fate of that Swede," he said, "but a person's life is very often an amazing thing. My father-in-law is 86 now. He spent twenty years in Soviet prisons. In spite of the horrible conditions, imprisonment can conserve energy. It conserves the body, the organism. Prisoners live a very regimented life. There are no excesses, not enough food, no liquor, no drugs."

In the late 1970s came fresh evidence that Wallenberg might still be alive. Jan Kaplan, a Moscow Jew who had been released from a Soviet prison camp, called his daughter in Tel Aviv. He said it is possible to survive life in the Gulag. "In fact, I met a Swede in the Butyrki prison in Moscow who has survived

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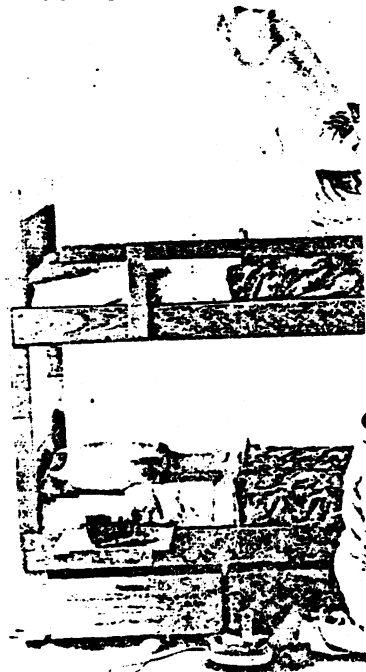
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thirty years," he told her.

For nearly two years Kaplan's daughter heard nothing. Then, in July 1979, she heard from her mother in a letter smuggled out of Russia.

"My dear Anna," the letter read. "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 prompted an official request from the Swedish Foreign Ministry to interview Jan Kaplan. It was the first official Swedish communication on the subject of Raoul Wallenberg in fourteen years. It elicited the usual response from the Russians: silence.

John Bierman was a correspondent for the BBC in Israel four years ago when he first saw Wallenberg mentioned in a brief item that ran in the *Jerusalem Post*, an English-language newspaper. Bierman later produced a documentary on Wallenberg that has been shown in England and several American cities on public television. His book on Wallenberg, *The Righteous Gentile*, will be published this fall.

"I've been a journalist for thirty years. And this is the kind of story that comes along once in a lifetime," said Bierman, who now lives in Washington. His first comprehensive article about Wallenberg was published last year in *The Globe*.

"It's an amazing story," he said. "But what amazes me most is that nobody knew about Raoul Wallenberg for thirty years. Nobody knew or heard or cared about this guy whose life links the two great tyrannies of the twentieth century."

After decades of indifference, people finally seem ready to hear the Wallenberg story. Four or five years ago,

Continued on page 61

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WALLENBERG

Continued from page 56

Wallenberg's relatives in Sweden, along with a handful of others, persuaded Lena Biorck-Kaplan, a prominent Swede living in New York, to start an American Free Wallenberg Committee. Liz Moynihan, the wife of the senator from New York, became involved, as did Tom and Annette Lantos.

Annette Lantos recalls starting with small ads in the Jewish newspapers with headlines that read: "If you are a Hungarian Jew. If you believe in justice. Please read the story of Raoul Wallenberg." The ads elicited a trickle of responses, which grew into a stream that became a flood. Money was collected and larger ads were published in the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post*. Articles have appeared in the national press, and there has been subsequent television coverage, including a segment on *60 Minutes*.

Meanwhile, Free Wallenberg Committees have been established in Canada and several European countries. John

Berenyi, a Wall Street investment broker whose relatives were saved by Wallenberg, has raised several million dollars for a feature film about Wallenberg's life. The Lantos hope that if Congress makes Wallenberg an honorary American citizen, it will put teeth into the State Department's inquiries to the Russians concerning his fate.

Annette Lantos said it will be a fitting and welcome irony if Wallenberg, who saved one hundred thousand Jews by making them honorary Swedes, can be saved by being made an honorary American.

Last January, on the thirty-fifth anniversary of Wallenberg's disappearance, the Swedish Free Wallenberg Committee held a two-day tribunal that was headed by Ingrid Garde Widemar, a justice of the Swedish Supreme Court and chairman of the Swedish Raoul Wallenberg Association.

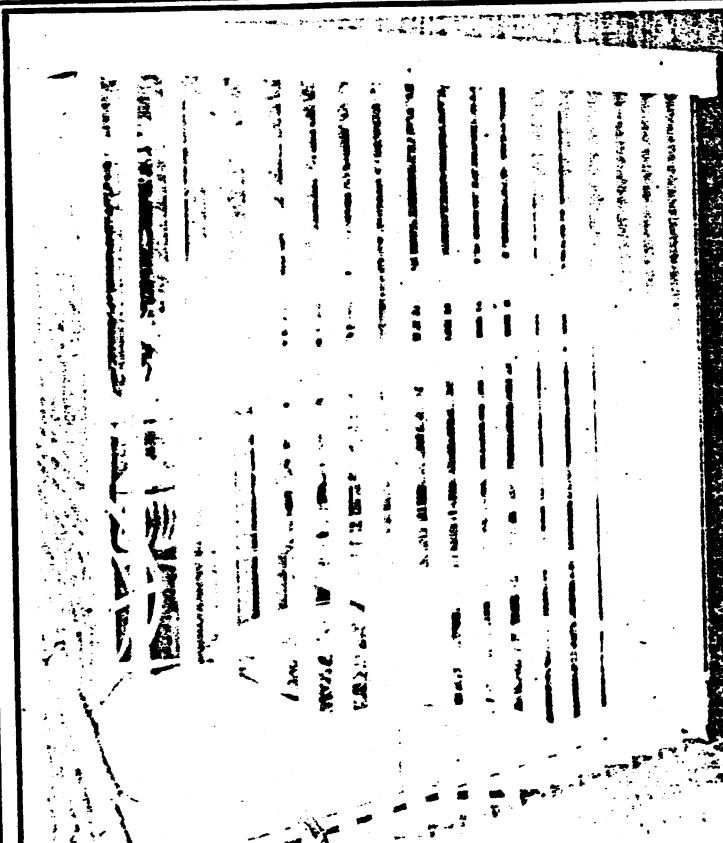
There was testimony from several witnesses who knew or had heard of Wallenberg in the Russian prisons as well as from Simon Wiesenthal, who runs the Jewish Documenta-

tion Center in Vienna. Perhaps the most explosive news came from officials of the tribunal. They reported that unidentified East European sources told them that Wallenberg was transferred last year from Moscow to an isolated prison hospital near Leningrad. The official Soviet news agency, Tass, denied that Wallenberg is still alive and called the Stockholm tribunal an excuse to whip up "anti-Soviet feelings."

Before the international gathering concluded, a torchlight parade wound through the streets of Stockholm. White silken banners imprinted with the face of the missing hero fluttered in the wind. Thousands marched in silent tribute.

A half world away, on a hillside near Jerusalem, is a memorial to the victims of the Holocaust. The path leading up to the monument is called the Path of the Righteous Gentiles. A carob tree is planted there. It is a tribute to Raoul Wallenberg.

"We are not going to let the world forget him," Annette Lantos said.



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LINE, MAY 17, 1981

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
Handläggare: K. Bothén

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1981-05-27

Departementsrådet Göran Berg
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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Wallenbergärendet

Broder,

./.

För ordningens skull vill jag insända en uppteckning från ett besök på ambassaden av en person som hade upplysningar om en okänd man i Sibirien.

T. Örn

Torsten Örn

Torsten Örn

ubc

Adress
198, Hayarkon Street
TEL AVIV, Israel

Telefon
24 21 05-6

Telegram
Svensk

Telex
033 650

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1-5-26-
PclBesök av person i Wallenbergärendet

En person vid namn Semion Shamaiev uppsökte i dag ambassaden och ville meddela upplysningar som eventuellt kunde ha samband med Wallenberg. Då han endast talade ryska och hebreiska samt talade vi delvis genom tolk, Ulla-Britt Cohen, dels talade han ensam med fru Cohen.

Shamaiev är israelisk medborgare, bosatt i Haifa, Kiriat Jam, Rehov Gilad 10/27, tel 04-707288. Han emigrerade till Israel från Sovjetunionen för fem år sedan. Han ser ut att vara i trettioårsåldern och gör ett seriöst intryck.

Shamaiev hade för ett par månader sedan sett en annons i en israelisk ryskspråkig tidning - Nashe Strana - att den som kunde ge upplysningar om försvunne svensken Wallenberg kunde vända sig till en viss angiven kommitté. Shamaiev hade då kommit att tänka på följande episod.

År 1971 hade han tjänstgjort som soldat i Sibirien och en tid vårdats på sjukhus för njursten på Tumen Lasarett och Omsk Hospital.

Det hade därvid berättats för honom att det på ett mentalsjukhus i trakten, "Enzeli", sedan flera år fanns en ensam vithårig man. Denne satt alltid för sig själv och talade inte med någon. Han gällde för att ha varit tysk pilot under kriget, en uppgift som ifrågasattes av Shamaiev och dennes kamrater, eftersom en tysk pilot enligt alla regler "borde ha avrättats för länge sedan".

Shamaiev hade inte själv sett mannen. Han hade inte heller

/2

hört några spekulationer om att han kunde ha varit svensk. Det var en tanke som slagit honom först sedan han sett annonsen i den ryska tidningen. Han hade nu gått och funderat länge och kommit fram till att han för sitt samvetes skull måste underrätta svenska ambassaden om den okände mannen.

Shamaiev kunde inte ange vilken dag han sett annonsen i tidningen. Ambassaden har varit i kontakt med tidningen, som säger sig komma ihåg annonsen men ännu inte kunnat återfinna den.

Kerstin Bothén

Kerstin Bothén

RADU SEN

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uORIGINAL TELEGRAM
(KOPIOR ENL. ANT.)
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SVENSK WASHINGTON

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721. FOER BERG, POL I OCH PIERRE, PRESSBYRAAN ANG. RAOUL WALLENBERG

P R I M O. FOERHOER ANG. FOERSLAGET GOERA RAOUL WALLENBERG TILL AMERIKANSK HEDERSMEDBORGARE HOELLS IDAG I GEMENSAM SESSION MED REPRESENTANTHUSETS UTRIKESUTSKOTT UNDERUTSKOTT FOER EUROPA OCH MELLANOESTERN RESPEKTIVE MAENSKLIGA RAETTIGHETER OCH INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONER. VITTNEN VAR SENATOR PELL (DU.-R.I.), KONGRESSLEDAMOETERNA FENWICK (D.-CAL.) SJAELV SAMT FRU ANETTE LANTOS OCH NINA LAGERGREN. NAAGOT NYTT FRAMKOM SKNAPPAST VID FOERHOEREN, SOM FOERUTOM EN KORT REFERENS AV FRU LAGERGREN (OM 14 AARS TYSTNAD FRAAN SVENSKA REGERINGENS SIDA EFTER 1957 AARS BESKED) INTE MEDFOERDE NAAGRA SOM HELST KOMMENTARER ROERANDE SVENSKA MYNDIGHETERS AGERANDE. STATE DEPARTMENT HADE INBJUDITS VITTNNA MEN AVBOEJT OCH SAENDE I STAELLET ETT BREV DAER MAN SADE SIG INTE HA NAAGRA INVAENDNINGAR MOT ATT R W GJORDES TILL AMERIKANSK HEDERSMEDBORGARE, DOCK ATT DETTA INTE INNEBAR NAAGRA JURIDISKA RAETTIGHETER OCH MEDBORGARSKAP FOER R W OCH HANS EFTERLEVANDE I DEN MENING DET TALAS OM I IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT. VID FOERHOEREN EFTERLYSTES PAA FLERA HAALL FRISLAEPPANDET ELLER AATMINSTONE TILLGAANG TILL RELEVANT AMERIKANSK DOKUMENTATION I AEMNET. LANTOS UPPLYSTE OM ATT MAN FOERSOEKTE FAA UT RELEVANTA DOKUMENT FRAAN STATE DEPARTMENT MEN UTAN FRAMGAANG. UNDERUTSKOTTSSSESSIONENS ORDFOERANDE BONKER (D.-WASH.) STAELLDE I UTSIKT EN FRAMSTAELLNING TILL STATE DEPARTMENT I AEMNET LIKSOM ATT MAN SKULLE FOERSOEKA FAA DENNA MYNDIGHET ATT VITTNNA ELLER AATMINSTONE FRAMTRAEDA UNDERHAND INFOERUTSKOTTETS LEDAMOETER.

S E C U N D O. UNDERUTSKOTTET TOG ENHAELLIGT RESOLUTIONEN SOM NU GAAR TILL HELA UTSKOTTET. PELL ANTYDDE I SITT VITTNESMAAL ATT SENATENS JUSTITIEUTSKOTT KAN KOMMA ATT TA UPP SAKEN MEN ATT MAN VAENTAT PAA EN SIGNAL FRAAN ADMINISTRATIONEN, VILKET BREVET FRAAN STATE TILL HUSETS KOMMITTE IDAG KUNDE ANSES VARA. BREVET FRAAN STATE INSAENDES SEPARAT.

WACHTNEISTER

SVENSK WASHINGTON KL 1607

1981-05-29

Departementsrådet Berg

Utrikesdepartementet

*Björge
Dammund
han mottar av
Sven Lundberg
Sven Nilsson
Jenset Berg 8/11/81
sepat 8/11/04*

HEMLIGT

Wallenberg-ärendet

(2 bil)

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Som Du ser av närslutna handlingar har vår vän Peter Roland på FCO:s forskningsavdelning återkommit i Wallenberg-ärendet. Han har denna gång funnit en artikel i en i Paris utgiven rysk emigranttidsskrift, där författaren behandlar några punkter i 1957 års sovjetiska svar till oss. Sålunda hävdar skribenten (en tidigare sovjetisk advokat numera bosatt i Västberlin) att Smoltsov skulle ha haft alltför låg tjänsteställning för att underteckna den föregivna skrivelsen till Berijas ställföreträdare om Wallenbergs död. Vidare påpekas i artikeln att det 1947 endast fanns ett krematorium i Moskva. Det borde därför vara tämligen enkelt att ta reda på om Wallenbergs kvarlevor kremerats.

Jag har vid telefonsamtal med Roland tackat honom för tipset samt sagt honom att vi möjligen kommer att kontakta Itskov i Berlin.

Lars-Ake Nilsson
Lars-Ake Nilsson

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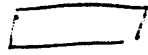
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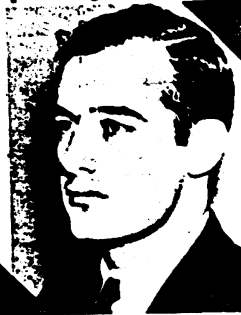
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К вопросу о судьбе

Рауль Валленберг в 1941 г., незадолго до того,



как прозвучала его советский арест в ГУЛаг.

Рауля Валленберга

Ознакомившись, по просьбе Шведского Комитета, созданного для выяснения судьбы Рауля Валленберга, с «Памятной запиской» Министерства иностранных дел СССР от 6.2.1957 года, хочу со всей определенностью заявить, что неправдоподобным, по меньшей мере, является утверждение, что «советские органы произвели тщательный просмотр архивов, относящихся к делу заключенных и следственным путем с целью обнаружения возможных сведений о Валленберге».

Общезвестно, что на каждого подследственного, попавшего в орбиту органов государственности СССР, имеется «дело» (досье), которое с грифом «архивить вечно» находится в архивах КГБ.

Из самой «Памятной записки» усматривается, что Валленберг содержался в Лубянской тюрьме тогдашнего МГБ СССР на 17.7.1947 г. Следовательно, Валленберг более трех лет находился в полной изоляции (надолго полагать, в «одиночку»), в качестве «подследственного», в то время как срок содержания под стражей не может превышать двести месяцев.

Вместо того, чтобы в течение года в «трудностях» над составлением лонной от начала до конца «Памятной записки», оспаривало ОБОЗРЕТЬ «следственное дело Валленберга», где, несомненно, имеются документальные данные о поступке его печальной участи... Эту сложную операцию можно и нужно было продолжать еще во время советско-шведских переговоров в марте-апреле 1956 года, т.е. четверть века тому назад, когда на достаточно высоком уровне был поднят этот вопрос.

Обращает на себя внимание, и это вовсе не случайно, что в «Памятной записке» полностью обойден такой немаловажный вопрос: по какому праву советскими органами государственности (в войсках они именовались органами «СМЕРШ») — смерть шпиона — начальником их был Абакумов, впоследствии назначенный министром государственности СССР) был сдвоен или позвонен, как это практиковалось, дипломатического государства на территории Венгрии, не входившей в состав Советского Союза, и водворен в Лубянской тюрьме, где в нем и не законно содержался более трех лет.

(В «Памятной записке» по этому поводу говорится следующее: «Р. Валленберг был, по-видимому (?), в числе других лиц задержан (?) в районе боевых действий советских войск... Ничего не сказав: в богатом русском языке можно подыскать удобные выражения по любому поводу, а следовательно бы называть вещи своими именами, как говорят итальянские крестьяне: «люб — хлеб, а вино — вино».)

Далее, напрашивается закономерный вопрос: какое же обвинение было предъявлено Валленбергу, добросовестно и самоотверженно выполнявшему благородную миссию по спасению тысяч невинных людей от угрозной им смерти в газовых камерах?

Все это, к сожалению, до сих пор остается покрытым мраком неизвестности...

Конечно, проще всего возложить вину за все «случившееся» на Абакумова, тем более, что он расстрелян в 1954 году и ничего сказать по существу вопроса не может. Однако, как-то человеку, осужденному к смертной казни в СССР, ясно, что ни Абакумов ни кто-либо другой не рискнул бы учредить дикую расправу над дипломатом дружественного государства (метать слова, оказавшего гостеприимство Ленину при его переезде из Германии через Стокгольм в Петроград в апреле 1917 года), без санкции «высшего руководства» — Политбюро или лично Сталина, которому Абакумов докладывал дела «государственной важности».

Вот почему «наследники Сталина» в том числе теперешний член Политбюро А. Громыко, подписавший злополучную «Памятную записку» в бытность заместителем министра иностранных дел, все-таки уклоняются от правдивого освещения всех обстоятельств, связанных с «делом» Валленберга, ограничиваясь лицемерными выражениями сожаления.

Единственный «документ», на который ссылается автор «Памятной записки» — «рукописный отчет начальника санчасти Лубянской тюрьмы С.И. Глызова», не выдерживает серьезной критики.

Дело в том, что начальник санчасти Лубянской (внутренней) тюрьмы по своему должностному положению не мог «репортовать» непосредственно шефству руководителю. Это исключено.

Такой «репорт», как и другие документы о событиях в тюрьме (в том числе о палачах, объявляемых заключенными), мог исходить от начальника тюрьмы, каковым в то время, если память мне не изменяет, был полковник Миронов Александр Михайлович, уволенный после смерти Сталина «на пенсию».

«Внезапная смерть» заключенного во внутренней тюрьме (расположенной в здании МГБ/ул. Дзержинского, 2/ — это «КП» Арзамасовское происшествие), которое ни при каких обстоятельствах не могло пройти мимо начальника тюрьмы, где содержались более или менее «значительные» фигуры, попавшие туда по «особому указанию министра или его заместителя. О смерти заключенного (как и о приведении в исполнение «приговора» о смертной казни) обязательно составляется в к. т. подписываемый начальником тюрьмы, врачом, персонлом и прокурором, осуществляющим, хотя бы для виду, надзор за местом лишения свободы, где обязательно указывается причина смерти.

ЧТО ЖЕ ПРОИЗОШЛО В НОЧЬ НА 17.7.1947 г.?

Наиболее вероятной является следующая гипотеза: в отношении Валленберга состоялся «приговор» о высшей мере наказания по обвинению в «шпионаже» (вадь святити его орга-

ны «СМЕРШ»), и он был расстрелян в подвале Лубянки и л. и. как это часто практиковалось в то время, он был «ликвидирован» при активном участии врача Смолякова (как утверждается сам Смоляков, он «лично наблюдал за Валленбергом»); именно поэтому, чтобы скрыть совершенное злодеяние, а его исполнителям «выйти сухими из воды», было якобы «приказано труп кремировать без вскрытия».

Не подлежит сомнению, что «рукописный репорт» Смолякова о «внезапной смерти Валленберга» предположительно (?) от инфаркта миокарда был сфабрикован «на всякий случай», чтобы представить происшедшую в Лубянской тюрьме в ночь на 17.7.1947 года кровавую драму в благоприятном освещении.

Следует иметь в виду, что это был начальный период «холодной войны» на международной арене и борьбы с так называемыми «космополитами» внутри страны.

Самозатворной является сделанная рукой самого Смолякова не его же репорте надпись о том, что он об этом «МГБ» якобы «доложил министру».

Я знал Смолякова: мне довелось сталкиваться с ним почти ежедневно в течение длительного времени, когда он «руководил» операцией по насильственному выводу плещи после объявленной много голодомки во Внутренней (как она тогда именовалась) тюрьме; иначе как изощренным садистом его не назовешь, но он был слишком малой сошкой на Лубянской задворках, чтобы быть важным к министру и лично ему докладывать... К тому же, к плечам высокого начальства относится презрительно, а Смоляков выполнял эту роль без зевренности совести (специально ли, что через два в месяце после смерти Сталина, его, сравнительно молодого и здорового человека, не стало; но исключено, что он закончил свой жизненный путь в том же подвале Лубянки, где он участвовал в «ликвидации» сталинских жертв...).

И, наконец, если труп Валленберга был кремирован, то об этом произведено запись в московском крематории (тогда единственным на Дворской улице), этот факт легко проверить.

Родственникам погибших в тюрьмах и лагерях выдаются органы записки актов гражданского состояния (ЗАГС) свидетельства о смерти с указанием причины смерти; при исполнении приговора о смертной казни в графе «причина смерти» делается пометка: В данном же случае советские органы не представляют свидетельства установленного образца, а «репорт Смолякова» таким доказательством служить не может.

В свете изложенных выше фактов следует признать, что «Памятная записка» МГБ СССР от 6.2.1957 года является ничем иным как формальной отпиской, разосланной на унылых заседаниях людей, принимающих на веру всякие «репорты», официальные это — «заключенный» обещал как «заключенный» арестантский так и заинтересованный в судьбе Валленберга лиц.

В данном изложении истинны с судьбы Рауля Валленберга правительством и общественностью Швеции, а также участниками Мадридского Соглашения по проверке выполнения Заключительного Акта по безопасности и сотрудничеству в Европе надлежит ПОТРЕБОВАТЬ от правительства СССР предоставления возможности ознакомиться со «следственным делом Валленберга», сверяющимся в архивах КГБ СССР, для чего создать международную комиссию с участием компетентных лиц.

Поскольку Советское правительство, как гласит из «Памятной записки», выразило «сожаление по поводу случившегося», родственникам Валленберга следует незамедлительно обратиться к советским властям с требованием выдачи официального документа О РЕАБИЛИТАЦИИ Валленберга, после чего предъявить иск о возмещении ущерба, причиненного с его «делом».

ДАЛЬШЕ МОЛЧАТЬ НЕЛЬЗЯ
ТАЙНОЕ ДОЛЖНО СТАТЬ ЯВНЫМ
Пользуясь случаем, хочу призвать мировую общественность не ослабить усилий для выяснения всех обстоятельств и судьбы Рауля Валленберга, ставшего жертвой тоталитаризма.

Иосиф Ицков

MMMMHITF
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SVENSK BONN 1981-06-10

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271. FOER DEPSEKR. PETER BJOEFLIN FRAAN ALVAR ALSTERDAL
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DEN 17 - 13 JUNI KOMMER RED. DR. RUDOLF STROEBINGER OCH
PROF. SCHOEPS TILL STOCKHOLM FOER ATT SAMTALA OM EN KONTRAK-
TERAD BOK OM RAOUL WALLENBERG. PROF. SCHOEPS, VAEKKAEND
FORSKARE, SKRIVER OCH TALAR SVENSKA. STROEBINGER KAENNER
JAG SEDAN HAN VAR ANDRE RED. PAA EN AV DE STOERSTA TID-
NINGARNA I PRAG. HAN AER NUMERA PAA DEUTSCHE WELLE OCH HAR
SKRIVIT EN RAD BOECKER, BL.A. OM MORDET PAA HEIDRICH, SOM
NU SKA TV-FILMAS, OCH OM NATIONALITETSPROBLEMEN I OEST-
EUROPA. BAADA HERRARNA AER YTTERST SERIOESA OCH FOERTJAENAR
ALL HJAELP.

VID SAMTAL MED DEM HAR VI KOMMIT FRAM TILL FOELJANDE OENSK-
VAERDA SAMTALSPARTNER:

PER ANGER
VILHELM CARLGREN - SOM JAG FOERBERETT
DANELIUS
NINA LAGERGREN
HANS VILIUS

NAER JAG TALADE MED SVEN ANDERSSON FOERESLOG HAN DESSUTOM
YTTERLIGARE:

ARNE SIGURD LUNDBERG

DEN SENARE AER KANSKE SVAARAATKOMLIG, MEN DU KAN VAEK SAEJA
ATT HERRARNA AER VAEK KAENDA AV BACKLUND OCH MIG. JAG SKRIVER
OCKSAA ETT BREV DIREKT TILL LUNDBERG.

HAER FOELJER OCKSAA NAAGRA FRAAGOR SOM DE VILL TA UPP:

1. AER DET SANT ATT SVERIGES REGERING INTE GJORT TILLR. CKLIGT
FOER ATT FOERSOEKA FAA WALLENBERG UTVAEXLAD MOT SOVJETISKA
MEDBORGARE I SVENSKA FAENGELSER? HAR DET FUNNITS SAADANA?
2. VILKA DIPLOMATISKA AKTIONER FRAAN 45 LOVADES ATT LYCKAS?
EFTERFOELJDES DESSA?
3. AATSKILLIGA VITTNEN SAEJER SIG HA SETT W. I SOVJET. HUR
VEDERHAEFTIGA AER DESSA UTSAGOR?
4. RYSSARNA HAR PAASTAATT ATT W. VAR AMERIKANSK SPION. AER
DET NAAGOT SOM TALAR FOER DETTA.

DETTA BARA FOER ATT ANGE EN RAM FOER SAMTALEN

BACKLUND

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CABINET STOCKHOLM

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273. FOER AMBASSADÖR OLE JOEDAHL, HP-ARKIVET, FRAAN WINGSTRAND.

MIN KONTAKTMAN I AUSWAERTIGES AMT HAR 9 JUNI MEDDELAT, ATT INRIKESMINISTERIET OM DRYGT 14 DAGAR VAENTAS AVGE SLUTLIGT SVAR TILL AUSWAERTIGES AMT, SOM DAEREFTER HOER AV SIG TILL AMBAS- SÄDEN. INRIKESMINISTERIET TORDE EJ TA STAELLNING TILL DETALJ- FRAAGOR MEN DAEREMOT DELS GOERA NAAGRA ALLMAENNA KOMMENTARER DELS FRAMSTAELLA OENSKEMAAL ATT STORA FLERTALET NAMN STRYKS ELLER FOERKORTAS. JUSTITIEDEPARTEMENTET KOMMER EJ HOERAS I AERENDET.

BACKLUND

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274. VAART 273. FOER AMBASSADOER OLE JOEDAHL, HP-ARKIVET,
FRAAN WINGSTRAND.

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BACKLUND

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RE BESOEK AV STROEBINGER/SCHOEPS 17-18/6
PR 6

FOELJANDE SAMTALSPARTNER INBOKADE:

17/6

08.00 ARNE S LUNDBERG

10.00 PER ANGER

14.00 HANS OCH ELSA VILLIUS

WILHELM CARLGREN NAAR VI FOERST I MORGON
HANS DANELIUS PAA TJAENSTERESA NAESTA VECKA.
NINA LAGERGREN BORTREST NAESTA VECKA, KAN DOCK NAAS PER
TELEFON. HON HAENVISAR I OEVRIKT TILL PER ANGER.

JAG FOERMODAR ATT STROEBINGER/SCHOEPS ANLAENDER TISDAG.
TACKSAM ERFARA SCHOEPS FOERNAMN SAMT VILKET HOTELL DE
KOMMER ATT BO PAA. PROGRAM OCH OEVRIK INFORMATION LAEMNAR
VI I SAA FALL IN TILL HOTELLRECEPTIONEN.

CABINET

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

INK
Dnr
5 JUN 1981
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↓
Raoul Wallenberg hedersmedborgare i Minnesota
(1 bil)

Vid en högtidlighet i State Capitol i St. Paul den 27 maj 1981 undertecknade Minnesotas guvernör en i den lagstiftande församlingen antagen lag varigenom Raoul Wallenberg förlänas medborgarskap i staten Minnesota. Förutom att på detta sätt hedra Raoul Wallenbergs minne i Minnesota avser lagen att utgöra ett stöd för det i kongressen i Washington vilande förslaget att posthumt göra Wallenberg till amerikansk hedersmedborgare. Till ceremonin, vid vilken deltog flera medlemmar av delstatens senat och representanthus, hade inbjudits förutom undertecknad, bl a representanter för ett par judiska organisationer.

Tage Pousette

Raoul Wallenberg: The story of a real 20th century hero

Somewhere in the Soviet Union today, lost in the dark civilization of the gulag, there might still be an old man named Raoul Wallenberg.

He is a Swede, and he was last seen in the West in 1945, as the Russian armies shot their way into Budapest. The Russians claim that Wallenberg died in 1947 of a heart attack in the Lubyanka Prison in Moscow. Many others believe that Wallenberg still is alive, rotting away in prison as the

Pete Hamill

result of some ghastly Russian mistake.

Dead or alive, Raoul Wallenberg is

one of the authentic heroes of the 20th century.

"An idealist, yes," said his half sister, Nina Lagergren, "but at the same time he was enormously energetic and resourceful, quick in reaction, very charming and full of life."

Wallenberg's story most properly begins in 1936 when he made a trip to Palestine. He was a Christian, from a rich Swedish family often compared to the Rockefeller. In Palestine, he first began to understand the dimensions of Adolph Hitler's crusade against the Jews. It was not the worry language of election year demagoguery, he realized; Hitler and his gang of right-wing goons were deadly serious.

But in 1938, the West was locked in the agony of the Depression and offered little room for refugees. So, many who were leaving a few mid-night knocks ahead of the Gestapo began to show up in Palestine. Wallenberg heard their stories and was moved.

But he did not begin to act until years later. In 1944, he was a partner in an import-export business in Stockholm. That year, Hitler still occupied Western Europe, but the German armies were beginning to crumble before the Russian attacks in the East, and the Nazi true believers were becoming increasingly desperate and vicious.

Wallenberg's partner was named Koman Lauer, a Jew from Budapest. His parents were still living in the Hungarian capital when news arrived in March 1944 that Adolph Eichmann had been placed in charge of the "final solution" of the "problem" of Hungary's 800,000

Jews. Lauer asked Wallenberg if he could travel to Budapest to help his parents.

At the same time, the U.S. legation in Stockholm had become concerned about the fate of Hungarian Jews. The legation was in the same building as the Lauer-Wallenberg company, and one day the American ambassador asked Lauer to recommend someone to make a fact-finding mission to Budapest. Lauer recommended Wallenberg, who agreed to make the hazardous journey.

On July 9, 1944, Wallenberg showed up at the Swedish legation in Budapest, with a plan to save as many Hungarian Jews as possible. Originally, the Swedish legation had been able to persuade the Germans to grant exit visas to all Jews with business or family relations in Sweden. Wallenberg's new plan was much broader: He began to print and distribute thousands of temporary Swedish citizenship papers. As "citizens" of a neutral country they would be safer.

There were almost weekly arguments with Eichmann, and enormous personal risks. But Wallenberg managed to establish scores of "Swedish" houses in the city, from which the Swedish flag flew in the breeze. He used cash bribes, apparently supplied by the Americans, to save other lives.

By July, the British and the Americans were fighting in France, and the Russian armies were still chewing up the Wehrmacht, but the Nazis insisted on the continuing extermination of the Jews. Wallenberg promised SS men that he would defend them in war crimes trials as long as they stopped deporting Jews. He

used the same strategy against the Arrow Cross, the Hungarian version of the Nazis. In many cases, he was successful.

The records of Yad Vashem, the Jerusalem memorial to the victims of the Holocaust, tell of one occasion when Wallenberg showed up at a complex of protected houses just as the Arrow Cross was rounding up all physically fit human beings. According to Gerald Clark, of Toronto's Saturday Night magazine, Wallenberg directly challenged the officer in charge.

"This is Swedish territory," Wallenberg shouted. "You have no business here." The Hungarian officer insisted that he was acting under orders, and could not disobey them. "Very well," Wallenberg said, "if you want to take them, you will have to shoot me first."

The officer left. He took no prisoners.

But the Nazi lunacy increased, even as it became obvious that the war was lost. At one point, the Arrow Cross moved 70,000 Jews into a sealed ghetto, intending to blow it up and machine-gun the survivors. Wallenberg immediately went to the German commander, told him that if the plan was carried out, he would see him hanging after the war. The commander canceled the plans.

The best estimates indicate that this lone man, this Christian, this official of a dirty century, saved between 25,000 and 50,000 Jews from extermination, along with those 70,000 who would have died in the ghetto massacre. Then, in January 1945, the Russians reached Budapest. Wallenberg could have gone with other neutrals on the

Buda side of the Danube; he chose to remain on the Pest side, where the bulk of the Jewish population lived. The last Swede to see him alive was Per Anger, secretary to the legation, who had worked closely with him in saving the Jews. That was Jan. 10, 1945.

That day, Wallenberg and his driver apparently went by car to see the Soviet commander at Debrecen, 120 miles from Budapest. For some reason — possible evidence of American financing of the rescue operation or the fact that Wallenberg spoke perfect German and could have been a Nazi — the Russians arrested him. On Jan. 16, the Swedish minister in Moscow was told by a Soviet deputy minister that Wallenberg was "under Soviet protection," but there was no further news.

For years after the war, attempts were made to discover the truth about Wallenberg's disappearance. In 1957, the Russians finally released the report about the 1947 "heart attack." But there have been at least 16 other reports since then that Wallenberg remained alive: one placed him in Vladimir Prison, 200 miles north of Moscow, as late as 1958. The best explanation for all this is the refusal of the Soviet penal bureaucracy to admit an initial mistake. After all, what is one more resident of the gulag, to the faceless men who run the system?

Whether or not he still lives, Wallenberg remains one of the ornaments of a dirty century. And one thing is certain: His name and his acts will survive the memory of the squalid little wardens who supervised his final years.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
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Arende:

Kopia till:

Kabs

Bitr Kabs

Polch

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~~KABX~~ Jur

Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

Pol I Hbr Berg-Thyberg
Warszawa 1981-11-11

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Svensk Bern 1981-06-09

(R) (Pol)

Cabinet Stockholm

telefonsamtal

Björk-Nilsson 81-06-02 återopas.

För Björk, Rätts

om telefonuppgifter ang Wallenberg-ärendet.

Enligt besked vid telefonsamtalet underrättades protokollchefen i schweiziska UD 1981-06-04 om vad som förekommit i ärendet. Följande dag meddelade han att den federala polisen efter uppgifter från den lokala polisen ansett sig kunna identifiera "Remiszewski" som en mentalsjuk person vilken redan tidigare agerat från Zürich-området på samma sätt som i detta fall. Han ansågs av polisen vara ofarlig.

Med hänsyn till de i och för sig detaljerade och konkreta uppgifter som "Remiszewski" lämnat om sin kontaktperson i Sverige och om sina båda källor för uppgifterna ang. Wallenberg skulle det vara av intresse att få veta i vad mån dessa uppgifter kontrollerats och vad som kan ha kommit fram vid en sådan kontroll.

Nilsson

1981-06-08

Nr 112

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET



INK	UTRIKES
Dnr	
5 JUN 1981	
Avd	2

Raoul Wallenberg hedersmedborgare i Minnesota
109 Gk 1981-06-03
(2 bil)

./. I anslutning till ovannämnda skrivelse får jag härmed
översända bifogade kopior.

Tage Pousette

Life-saving 'Swede from Budapest'

War hero Wallenberg honored

By Aron Kahn

Staff Writer

Both houses of the Minnesota Legislature Monday passed unanimous resolutions granting honorary state citizenship to World War II hero Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat who still may be alive in a Soviet prison.

The measure also asks the Soviet Union to disclose the whereabouts of Wallenberg, who is credited with saving thousands of Jews during the Nazi rule in Hungary.

While stationed in Budapest, Wallenberg issued protective passes to about 20,000 Jews and helped perhaps 100,000 escape death — often in direct, bold confrontations with Nazi officials.

At first, the Soviets denied any knowledge of Wallenberg, but in 1957, after reports from returning prisoners of war mentioned "the Swede from Budapest," Moscow issued a statement saying he died of a heart attack in a Soviet jail in 1947. He would have been 35 years old then.

IT WAS ASSUMED the Soviets, who took Wallenberg into custody when they entered Hungary at the end of the war,



Stern

Skoglund

regarded him as a possible spy for the United States.

A bill introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives would make Wallenberg an "honorary American," a distinction given only Sir Winston Churchill and Marquis de Lafayette, the French general who fought with the colonists in the American Revolution. The chief author, Rep. Tom Lantos, D-Calif., was 16 years old when saved from death by Wallenberg. More than 300 representatives are co-authors.

Authors of the Minnesota resolution are Rep. Wes Skoglund, DFL-Minneapolis, who is of Swedish descent, and Sen. Irving Stern, DFL-St. Louis Park, a Jew.

"If they're making him a citizen of the United States, it seems that he should be a citizen of Minnesota," Skoglund said.

ATTENTION HAS been focused on Wallenberg recently by an international panel seeking his whereabouts and freedom, and by articles and documentaries quoting former Soviet prisoners who said they saw him alive during the 1970s.

"We have every reason to believe that he is still alive," said a resolution adopted by the panel and reported in the New York Times.

A member of a prominent Swedish family, Wallenberg, who would be 69 now, was said to have been especially resourceful in saving Jews headed for death camps. Reported, one method was to walk up to trains where Jews were being loaded and announce intrepidly that certain of the captives were really Swedes.

On Jan. 13, 1945, Wallenberg reportedly presented himself to a Soviet street patrol near one of the 32 buildings that he had set up as "safe houses," flying the flag of Sweden. He has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Introduced by Skoglund, R. Anderson, Greenfield,
Kostohryz, Novak
April 9th, 1981
Ref to Com. on Rules & Legislative Administration

H.F. No. 1338

Companion S.F. No. _____
Ref. to S. Com. on _____

Reproduced by PHILLIPS LEGISLATIVE SERVICE, INC.

A resolution

1
2 declaring Raoul Wallenberg to be an honorary citizen
3 of the State of Minnesota and memorializing the Union
4 of Soviet Socialist Republics to return him to his
5 native country.

6 WHEREAS, in January 1944 the War Refugee Board was
7 established by the United States to organize rescue operations
8 to free persons being persecuted during World War II; and,

9 WHEREAS, the War Refugee Board requested Sweden to send a
10 representative to Hungary; and,

11 WHEREAS, the Swedish representative, Raoul Wallenberg, is
12 considered responsible for having saved the lives of 20,000
13 Jewish citizens in Hungary through the issuance of protective
14 Swedish passports beginning in July 1944; and,

15 WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg is recognized as saving
16 indirectly the lives of an additional 70,000 Jewish citizens in
17 Hungary through collaborative efforts in the latter half of 1944
18 with neutralist representatives in Budapest and the Jewish
19 Community in Hungary; and,

20 WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg was taken into Soviet "protective
21 custody" on January 13, 1945, in violation of international
22 standards of diplomatic immunity; and,

23 WHEREAS, Soviet officials originally denied having custody
24 of Wallenberg, but subsequently stated that a prisoner named
25 "Wallenberg" died in a Soviet prison on July 17, 1947; and,

1 WHEREAS, in 1949 he was nominated by Albert Einstein for
2 the Nobel Peace Prize; and,

3 WHEREAS, reports from the Soviet Union suggest that Raoul
4 Wallenberg is alive; and,

5 WHEREAS, the continued internment of Wallenberg is in
6 direct contravention of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference
7 on Security and Cooperation in Europe which requires signatories
8 to "fulfill in good faith their obligations under international
9 law"; and,

10 WHEREAS, documents released by the Swedish Foreign Ministry
11 in January 1980 indicate diplomatic efforts by the Swedish
12 Government have not fully clarified the status of Raoul
13 Wallenberg; NOW, THEREFORE,

14 BE IT RESOLVED by the Legislature of the State of
15 Minnesota, on the part of all the people of Minnesota, that it
16 honors Raoul Wallenberg for his outstanding work on behalf of
17 those persecuted in Hungary during World War II by declaring
18 that Raoul Wallenberg is an honorary citizen of the State of
19 Minnesota.

20 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that Raoul Wallenberg's prompt
21 return from the Soviet Union to his native country is demanded.

22 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States Department of
23 State is urged to take all possible steps to secure the return
24 of Raoul Wallenberg to his native country.

25 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of State of the
26 State of Minnesota is directed to send copies of this memorial
27 to the Secretary of State of the United States, the Ambassador
28 of Sweden to the United States, and the Ambassador of the Union
29 of Soviet Socialist Republics to the United States.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
BR

Kopia till:

Kabs/
Bitr Kabs
Polch
Pol 1
~~KABX~~ Jur

Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

Pol I Hbr Berg-Thyberg
Warszawa 1981-11-11

B

Z

Eu

Svensk Bern 1981-06-09

Inkom UD -"-

Cabinet Stockholm

och telefonsamtal

Björk-Nilsson 81-06-02 återopas.

För Björk, Rätts

om telefonuppgifter ang Wallenberg-ärendet.

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Nilsson

1981-07-31 hbr Mossberg-Lester

On John - L.C. - P.I. - 4/20/81
W. Wallenberg - 10/10/81
15/10/81

245 East 21 St.
New York N.Y. 10010
June 6, 1981

Mr. Leif Leifland
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Box 16121
S-103 23 Stockholm 16



IN	TRIPES DEP.
226	456
108	15
P 2	Eu

4:

Dear Mr. Leifland,

I am the author of the New York Times Magazine article on Raoul Wallenberg, published last March 30th. I am currently completing a biography of Wallenberg to be published by Prentice-Hall. The book will go to press at the end of the summer or early in the fall.

Could you let me know whether there is a possibility that the papers on the case, which were to have been released in 1981, will in fact be released before the end of the year? If there is a possibility, I would like to be able to prepare my publisher for some additional pages.

I would also appreciate receiving a copy of the papers released in 1980 in English translation - if there is one.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Elenore Lester

Avsändningsort

pol 1 Mossberg/KB

Ärende

Datum

1981-06-15

Avd

P

Grupp

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M&I

Eu-

Adress

Svensk LONDON Dnr.....

Text

.....för L-Å Nilsson re Wallenberg

Mr

Pol a

Då det visat sig mindre praktiskt att via Geneve söka få kontakt med Colville, som endast är där tillfälligtvis och som normalt är i London, tror vi det vore värdefullt om Du ville söka upp honom, och resonera med honom om de i vårt ovancit. angivna frågorna.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET GO	Ärende:		
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SVENSK LONDON

1981-06-16

CABINET STOCKHOLM

BERG/MOSSBERG FRAAN NILSSON. RE WALLENBERG

TALADE DEN 15 JUNI PER TELEFON MED LORD COLVILLE. DENNE GAV INTRYCK AV ATT VÄL KÄNNA TILL WALLENBERG-AERENDET SAMT ATT SÅ LÅNGT SOM MOJLIGT PERSONLIGEN VILJA BISTÅ DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN I DESS ANSTRÄNGNINGAR.

LORD COLVILLE SONDERADE FÖR CIRKA ETT ÅR SEDAN (INOM RAMEN FÖR PNFN:S MÄNSKLIGA RÄTTIGHETSKOMMISSION) ARBETSGRUPPEN FÖR FÖRSVUNNA PERSONER HUR DEN SKULLE STÄLLA SIG OM WALLENBERGS FALL TOGS UPP. REAKTIONEN BLEV ÖVERVÄGANDE NEGATIV.

FRAAN ÖESTSTATSHAALL LÄT MAN FÖRSTÅ ATT FALLET INTE LÅG INOM ARBETSGRUPPENS MANDAT. REPRESENTANTER FÖR LÄNDER SOM I OCH FÖR SIG GÄRNA HJÄLPER SVERIGE I WALLENBERG-AERENDET FRAMFÖRDE DELS ATT FALLET VAR AV ALLTFÖR GAMMALT DATUM FÖR ATT DET SKULLE VARA MENINGSFULLT FÖR ARBETSGRUPPEN ATT TA UPP DET DELS IFRÅGASÄTTES OM INTE ETT ANHÄNGIGGÖRANDE AV WALLENBERG-AERENDET RISKERADE ATT SÅ STARKT ANTAGONISERA ÖESTSTATERNA ATT GRUPPENS ARBETE MED ANDRA FALL FÖRSVÅRADES.

LORD COLVILLE BESTRÄD FÖR EGEN DEL ÖESTSTATERNAS TOLKNING AV ARBETSGRUPPENS MANDAT. Å ANDRA SIDAN MÅSTE HAN SÄGA SIG

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ATT EFTERSOM GRUPPEN I VISSA FALL NAATT POSITIVA RESULTAT, OCH DESS ARBETE RENT GENERELLT BEFANN SIG I ETT KAENSLIGT SKEDE, SAA KUNDE DET STARKT IFRAAGASAETTS OM DET FOER NAERVARANDE VAR LAEMPLIGT ATT TA UPP WALLENGER-AERENDET. NAAGOT POSITIVT SOVJETISKT SVAR I DETTA VAR JU AENDAA INTE ATT FOERVAENTA. FOER SVERIGES DEL FANNS FOER OEVRIGT OCKSAA HAGELINFALLET ATT TAENKA PAA.

SAMMANFATTNINGSVIS KAN SAALUNDA SAEGAS ATT LORD COLVILLE HELST SAAG ATT V.I. FOER NAERVARANDE AVSTOD FRAAN ATT ANHAENGIGGOERA AERENDET INOM ARBETSGRUPPEN. MOEJLIGEN KUNDE LAENGRE FRAM ETT LAEGE UPPSTAA, DAA DET VAR MER LAEMPLIGT ATT TA UPP WALLENGER-FALLET.

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SVENSK PARIS

SVENSK PARIS 1981-06-17

CABINET STOCKHOLM

B R A A D S K A N D E

313 FOER AMBASSADOEREN JOEDAHL FRAAN BERNER
RE WALLENBERGDOKUMENTEN.

ARKIVCHEFEN QUAI D'ORSAY RINGDE MIG IDAG OCH MEDDELADE ATT
MAN PAA FRANSK SIDA EJ HAR NAAGRA INVAENDNINGAR MOT
PUBLICERING AV DET MATERIAL OM WALLENBERG SOM TILLSTAELLTS
DEM. SKRIFTLIG BEKRAEFTELSE SKULLE KOMMA OM NAAGRA DAGAR.

BERNER

SVENSK PARIS KL 1240

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SVENSK PARIS

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Avsändningsort

dr Berg/EH Pol I

Ärende

Datum

1981-06-17

Avd

Grupp

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Adress

Svensk
GENEVE

Text

För Ewerlöf. Från Pol I. För information. Re Wallenberg

Ambassadör Lind i London har den 16 juni 1981 meddelat
följande:

Cit. Talade den.....
.....(
.....Wallenberg-fallet. Slutcit.

Cabinet

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
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Ärende:

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1981-06-23 Mossberg/AM

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SVENSK MOSKVA 1981 06 22

CABINET STOCKHOLM

Pol

FOER GOERAN BERG, RE WALLENBERG

TV:S HAAKAN NILSSON KOMMER SENARE I VECKAN ATT TRAEFFA EN
NATURALISERAD SOVJETISK, TIDIGARE TYSK MEDBORGARE, MUHLBERG,
SOM UPPGER ATT EN SLAEKTING TILL HONOM SAA SENT SOM I
DECEMBER 80 I ETT SINNESSJUKHUS NAERA KINESISKA GRAENSEN TRAEFFAT
EN INTERNERAD SVENSK. AER NAMNET MUHLBERG BEKANT?

STAAHL

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SVENSK WASHINGTON 1981-06-23

(Pol)

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER POLCHEFEN ANG US, ESK OCHJ WALLENBERG.

DAA BERGQUIST OCH PIERRE IDAG BESOEKTE FUNSETH
 TOG DENNE UPP DE ANMAERKNINGAR SOM UTRIKESMINISTERN PAASTAATS
 HA GJORT ROERANDE USA OCH WALLENBERGAFFAEREN VID TRIBUNALENS
 STOCKHOMSMOETE. ENLIGT F HADE PAASTAAENDET ATT UTRIKESMINISTERN
 KLAGAT PAA USA:S INSATSER I SAKEN INFOER MRS MOYNIHAN, VAECKT
 MYCKET NEGATIV UPPMAERKSAMHET I ADMINISTRATIONEN. VI ERINRADE
 OM ATT SAKEN MAASTE BERD PAA ETT MISSFOERSTAAND OCH ATT SAAVITT VI
 VISSTE SAAVAEL RAPPE I SAMTAL MED KAMPELMAN SOM VI HAER MED
 MRS MOYNIHAN KLARAT UT DET HELA. ALLA VISSTE ATT STATE
 DEPARTMENT VARIT OSS TILL HJAEKP I WALLENBERGAERDENT I
 OLIKA AVSEENDEN

WACHTMEISTER

Pol 1 Mossberg/AM

Ärendes

Datum 1981-06-23		
Avd P	Grupp 2	Mål Eu I

Adress

Svensk
MOSKVA

Pol 1

Text

.....Från Pol 1 Re Wallenberg

Mr

Muhlberg förekommer ej i våra register. Vi är givetvis ytterst intresserade av vad han kan ha att berätta. Det vore värdefullt om Håkan Nilsson kunde fråga Muhlberg om denne vore beredd att träffa någon från ambassaden.

Detta dock under förutsättning att Muhlberg kan bedömas vara någorlunda seriös.

Cabinet+

Ärende		Datum 1981-06-24	
Avd P	Grupp 2	Mål Eu-	

Adress

MESK MADRID

(Pol) 1

Text

.....Från Pol 1 Mossberg.

in

Följande har 1981-06-23 rapporterats av ambassadör
Wachtmeister, Washington:

Cit."Då Bergquist och Pierre idag.....
.....Wallenbergärendet i olika avseenden.
Slutcit.
Cabinet+

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Ärende:				
Kopia till: BR	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)				
Kabs Brykabs Polch Pol 1 Uth	a.a. lu	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>P</td> <td>Z</td> <td>Eu</td> </tr> </table>	P	Z	Eu
P	Z	Eu			

SVENSK MOSKVA 1981 06 25

Pol

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER POL 1 RE WALLENBERG.

HAAKAN NILSSON UPPFATTADE MUHLBERG SOM NAAGOT TVEKSAM, VARFOER HAN INTE HAR FOER AVSIKT GOERA NAAGOT AV AERENDET.

UPPGIFTERNA VAR I STORT SETT DESAMMA SOM LAEMNATS PRELIMINAERT, NAEMLIGEN ATT EN PERSON, SOM NUMERA AER INTAGEN PAA LEFORTOVA, I DECEMBER 1980 PAA ANSTALTEN BLAGAVISTRENSK NAERA SOVJETISK-KINESISKA GRAENSEN TRAEFFADE EN SVENSK, VILKEN MAN MISSTAENKER KUNNA VARA WALLENBERG.

NILSSON KOMMER ATT BESOEKA GOERAN BERG I BOERJAN AV NAESTA VECKA FOER ATT GE MERA DETALJERAD INFORMATION.

STAAHL

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET		Ärende:	
3R			
Kopia till: Jödahl		Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)	
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9
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SVENSK BONN 1931-06-26

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FÖR AMBASSADÖR OLE JOEDAHL, HP-ARKIVET. RE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

SVARET FRAAN AA POSTADES IGAAR TILL DIG.

WINGSTRAND

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

TEL AVIV

Handläggare: K Bothén

Översikt för konfigurer
Utrikesdepartementet Pol. I

11 AUG 1981

Bes. översikt s. bif.
delgivningslista

1981-06-26

Departementsrådet Göran Berg

Utrikesdepartementet



Raoul Wallenberg
✓ (1 bil.)

Broder,

110 (Pol)

INKOM UD		
1981-07-02		
AVD.	GR.	MAL.
P	2	S. I

Vi har efter viss tid lyckats få kontakt med Avraham Shifrin, och i går besökte Kerstin Bothén honom i hans hem i Zikron Yaakov 70 km norr om Tel Aviv.

./.

Hon blev väl mottagen, Shifrin var mycket meddelsam och samtalet varade i ett par timmar. Till stor del blev det en monolog från Shifrin om redan kända förhållanden samt kritik av svenska regeringens sätt att från början till slut hantera Wallenbergärendet. Den bifogade uppteckningen av samtalet tar i huvudsak upp de punkter där Shifrin ansåg sig ha något nytt att meddela. Han sade inledningsvis att vad han hade att berätta visserligen var "sensationellt", men att det inte gav nya uppgifter som kunde belysa Raoul Wallenbergs senare öden efter tillfångatagandet i Budapest.

Shifrin talade med viss bitterhet om Wallenberghearingen i Stockholm i januari och förmenade att "fel" personer inbjudits delta. Själv hörde han som bekant ej till de inbjudna.

Shifrin bad få två saker framförda till svenska regeringen.

Dels underströk han att Sverige borde insistera hos ryssarna att få träffa det viktiga vittnet Jan Kaplan. Han hade redan sagt detta till Wallenbergs syster och svåger när han träffade dem och rått dem att söka sammanträffa med presidenterna Carter och Giscard d'Estaing och förmå även dessa att pressa ryssarna. Det måste till "a big noise" från alla håll för att få ryssarna att känna sig berörda.

Den andra punkten gällde erbjudande från Shifrin att resa till Sverige och delta i en eventuell presskonferens som han föreställde sig svenska regeringen skulle anordna för att tillkännage de nya omständigheter kring Wallenbergs försvinnande som han meddelat. Shifrin rekommenderade starkt att vi borde ge sådan publicitet. Om så ej skedde ämnade han själv se till att världsoptionen blev underrättad. Tills vidare avvaktade han dock svar på sin propå.

Jag vore tacksam i sinom tid få besked vad vi skall ge Shifrin för svar.

Berto K. Kuningas!

T. Örn
Torsten Örn

*— C
m. Örn*

PREU I

SWEDISH EMBASSY

TEL AVIV

PM

1981-06-25

~~RECEIVED
3 JUN 1981
06 26
ABASAD
TEL AVIV~~

Samtal med Avraham Shifrin

Jag besökte i dag Avraham Shifrin i hans hem. Jag hade ringt några dagar tidigare, och Shifrin visade genast stor beredvillighet att ta emot mig. Han bor i Zikron Yaakov, tel. 063/99015.

Under samtalet, till största delen en monolog från Shifrins sida, var även hans fru närvarande och interfolierade med klarlägganden och förtydliganden när Shifrins engelska inte räckte. Hon visade sig vara väl insatt i ämnet.

Innan jag hunnit komma till mitt ärende - att fråga efter de nya informationer som vi genom Mark Saidenberg fått veta att Shifrin sagt sig ha - uttalade Shifrin djup besvikelse över svenska regeringen och dess sätt att agera från första början. När ryssarna någon gång på 50-talet antytt att de hade intresse att växla fångar med Sverige och fått ett avböjande svar, hade de ansvariga i Sverige gjort sig skyldiga till ett grovt brott som de borde ställas inför rätta för. Vilken annan fånge än Wallenberg kunde ryssarna ha haft i tankarna? Och även framöver hade Sverige gjort felbedömningar, t.ex. genom att använda tyst diplomati. Ryssarna förstod inget annat språk än "big noise".

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Cables
Svensk

Telex
033 650

=

Det var nödvändigt att försöka få ett sammanträffande med det viktiga vittnet Jan Kaplan till stånd, och ryssarna borde ställas mot väggen genom direkta och offentliga förslag i detta avseende.

Shifrin tog också upp frågan om det tidigare vittnet Moshinskis trovärdighet. Dennes tidigare uppgifter - att han vistats på Vrangelön och att även Wallenberg vistats där - var med 100-procentig säkerhet riktiga. Men när Moshinski fått klart för sig vilka viktiga ämnen han berört hade den mytomana läggningen i hans natur tagit överhanden och hans uppgifter kunde därefter inte tros.

Till slut kom dock Shifrin in på de nya omständigheter han hade att förmåla.

1. En illustration till ryssarnas stora känslighet i allt som rörde Wallenberg hade Shifrin nyligen funnit sedan det blivit känt att en person i Estland, Velio Kaleb, i mars i år blivit arresterad och dömd till 4 års koncentrationsläger för att han forskat i Wallenbergs öde. Detta hade stått att läsa i USSR News Brief, Human Rights (Wolfrashauser Str. 68/III, 8000 München 70, tel: 89-7232534). F.d. fångar sände informationer till denna tidning och Shifrin rekommenderade den som upplysningskälla. Om svenska UD ville prenumerera på skriften borde det anges att det var på rekommendation av Shifrin.

2. Shifrin återgav därefter vad han hört från ett nytt vittne som för något år sedan kommit till Israel. Denne hade varit sergeant i den ryska arméenhets som intagit Budapest. Shifrin hade fått lova att inte ange hans identitet. Han var nämligen "scared to death" att han skulle bli avslöjad som uppgiftslämnare.

Vittnet hade alltså varit i Budapest vid tiden i fråga och kunde bl.a. berätta hur ryssarna genom att spärra av säkra zoner gjorde det möjligt för sina egna spioner att sätta sig i säkerhet. Han hade senare sårats och fått lämna Budapest. Under åren därefter hade han på olika sätt sökt hålla kontakten med sina stridskamrater. År 1978 hade han inbjudits att delta i festligheter i en stad i Ural med anledning av Bresjnevs 75-årsdag. Bresjnev hade nämligen varit politisk kommissarie i den armé vittnet tillhörde, de gamla kamraterna ville fira dagen med en fest. Därvid hade vittnet iakttagit en kapten som var försedd med dekorationer av mera ovanligt slag, för speciella förtjänster. Någon av medgästerna hade på fråga svarat att dessa hade kaptenen fått för sin bedrift att ha varit den som kidnappade Wallenberg i Budapest. Han hade genast blivit nedtystad av någon bredvidstående. Senare på kvällen, när vodkan lossat tungans band, hade vittnet frågat kaptenen (som var bashkir, från trakten av Bajkalsjön) hur kidnappningen gått till. Svaret blev att det varit enkelt, Wallenberg bar inga vapen och var civilklädd. Kaptenen förstod inte varför han fått så stora utmärkelser för sin bedrift. En annan officer i sällskapet som hört samtalet hade sagt till vittnet att för all del glömma det. Ämnet var top secret.

Detta var i huvuddrag vad vittnet haft att berätta för Shifrin (i skrift, Shifrin höll fram ett papper). Shifrins egna slutsatser var följande.

Eftersom kaptenen i fråga dekorerats kan det inte ha varit av misstag som Wallenberg tagits till fånga.

Att Bresjnev varit i Budapest 1945 var visserligen ingen nyhet, men hittills hade inte någon satt det i samband med Wallenbergs försvinnande och dragit slutsatser-

na därav.

Som politisk chef i armén hade Bresjnev också ansvaret för underrättelsetjänsten och bör både ha varit den som mottog ordern från Moskva att fängsla Wallenberg och den som höll de första förhören med honom.

Det var känt att Wallenberg fått i deposition av sina judiska vänner stora mängder guld och diamanter som han troligen förvarade i sin bostad.

I krigets slutskede ägnade sig ryssarna på alla nivåer åt en omfattande plundring. De ryska generalerna tog hand om allt de kunde lägga beslag på och forslade hem vagnslaster med konstskatter och annat.

Det låg därför nära till hands att anta att Bresjnev själv varit den som försett sig med de dyrbarheter Wallenberg fått i sin vård.

Detta skulle förklara ryssarnas omedgörlighet när det gällde Wallenberg. Han skulle bli ett besvärande vittne för Bresjnev, särskilt när denne befann sig på väg uppåt i sin karriär.

Det skulle samtidigt förklara varför Wallenberg ständigt flyttats från fängelse till fängelse, när uppgifter om honom började sippra ut och ryssarna blev nervösa.

Shifrin underströk att det han nu sagt var slutsatser av sensationellt slag, att de var "secret" och att de tills vidare borde behandlas konfidentiellt. Uppgifterna var emellertid av natur att de borde ges offentlighet i ett slag. Han föreställde sig att svenska regeringen ville ge en presskonferens under medverkan av stort uppbåd av massmediarepresentanter. "Big noise" var det enda språk ryssarna förstod, upprepade han.

Shifrin erbjöd sig att resa till Stockholm och delta i en sådan presskonferens, där han skulle redogöra för vad vittnet haft att berätta och gå i god för dennes trovärdighet.

Om Sverige inte anordnade någon presskonferens ämnade han själv se till att uppgifterna fick tillbörlig publicitet. Han avvaktade dock tills vidare svenska regeringens reaktion på sitt erbjudande.

Shifrin uttalade sig till slut med viss bitterhet om Wallenberg-hearingen i januari som han ansåg helt förfelad, framför allt därför att inte de rätta personerna inbjudits.

-

Jag vill inte underlåta att tillfoga, att senare delen av vad Shifrin hade att säga kunde åhöras av ambassadens chaufför, som på inbjudan av fru Shifrin mig ovetande lämnat bilen och erbjudits plats i rummet intill, dit dörren var öppen.

Kerstin Bothén

Kerstin Bothén

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

1

81 08 11

Osvald

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM

Godkännes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

Tel Aviv 81 06 26

Angående

Raoul Wallenberg

Överlämnas för kännedom

☐ utan bil☐ jämte bil☐ jämte bil där
så angivits☐ bil kan lånas
på UD☒ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

☐ Konungen	☐ Utränmd/Utrusk/Eurrådsd 56 ex	☐ SSLP, Fö, Linder	☐ Sekr f framtidsstudier
☐ Statsministern	☐ Utrikesutskottet 33 ex	☐ KMI	☐ Nordiska Rådets svenska del
☐ Chef Arbetsmarkn.dep	☐ Europarådsdeleg 13 ex	☐ Försvarsstaben	☐ Nord Afrikainstitutet
☐ Chef Bostadsdep	☐ Utrikesutskottets kanslichef	☐ Chefen, Fst/Und	☐ Svenska FN-förbundet
☐ Chef Budgetdep	☐ Försvarsutskottets kanslichef	☐ Arméstabens FN-avdelning	☐ Utrikespol. Institutet
☐ Chef Ekonomidep	☐ UD-kontaktman Statsrådsberedn	☐ FOA	☐ SIPRI
☐ Chef Försvarsdep	☐ Regeringens samordn.kanslier 3 ex	☐ Exportkreditnämnden	☐ Östek byrån
☐ Chef Handelsdep	☐ Statssekr Försvarsdep	☐ Riksbanken	☐ Bankföreningen
☐ Chef Industridep	☐ Statssekr Handelsdep	☐ Rikspolisstyrelsen	☐ Exportrådet
☐ Chef Jordbruksdep	☐ Statssekr Industridep	☐ SIDA	☐ Grossistförb.
☐ Chef Justitiedep	☐ Statssekr	☐ AMS	☐ Industriförbundet
☐ Chef Kommundep	☐ Statssekr	☐ Statens rymddeleg	☐ LO
☐ Chef Kommunik.dep	☐ IM-enh, Arbetsmarkn.dep	☐ IVA	☐ TCO
☐ Chef Socialdep	☐ I-sekr, Arbetsmarkn.dep	☐ Svensk Kärnbränsle AB	☐ SAF
☐ Chef Utbild.dep	☐ I-sekr, Bostadsdep	☐ Statens Kärnkraftsinsp	
☐ Statsr Mogård, U	☐ I-sekr, Industridep	☐ Statens Strålskyddsinst	
☐ Statsr Johansson, B	☐ I-sekr, Jordbruksdep	☐ Televerket	
☐ Statsr Holm, S	☐ I-sekr, Kommunik.dep	☐ Naturvårdsverkets I-sekr	
☐ Statsr Andersson, A	☐ I-sekr, Socialdep	☐ Invandrarverket	
☐ Statsr Danell, Bo	☐ I-sekr, Utbildn.dep	☐ Svenska Institutet	
☐ Statsr Petri, Ju	☐ Intern enheten, Ekonomidep	☐ Forskningsberedningen	
☐ Riksdagens talman	☐ Intern enheten, Försvarsdep	☐ Mijöförberedningen	

☐ Större beskickningar FN-representationen 9 ex	☐ Bonn	☒ Moskva	☐ Peking	☐ Washington 2 ex
	☐ London	☐ Paris	☐ Tokio	☐ FN-repr
☐ Norden 4 ex	☐ Helsingfors	☐ Köpenhamn	☐ Oslo	☐ Reykjavik
	☐ Belgrad	☐ Budapest	☐ Prag	☐ Warszawa
☐ Övriga Östeuropa 7 ex	☐ Berlin A	☐ Bukarest	☐ Sofia	
	☐ Ankara	☐ Bryssel	☐ Lissabon	☐ Rom
☐ Övriga Västeuropa och Canada 16 ex	☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☐ Wien
	☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	☐ Bryssel-del
				☐ Paris-del
☐ Nordafrika 5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis
				☐ Tripoli
☐ Mellanöstern 6 ex	☐ Bagdad	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait
	☐ Bangkok	☐ Hanoi	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi
☐ Övriga Asien och Australien 18 ex	☐ Canberra	☐ Hongkong Gk	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Teheran
	☐ Dacca	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Wellington
	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Lusaka
☐ Övriga Afrika 12 ex	☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Lagos	☐ Monrovia
	☐ Bogotå	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima
☐ Latinamerika 11 ex	☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Mexico
	☐ Antwerpen	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Leningrad	☐ Montreal
☐ Vissa lönade konsulat 16 ex	☐ Berlin GK	☐ Hamburg	☐ Mariehamn	☐ München
	☐ Chicago	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis	☐ New York
				☐ Rio de Janeiro
				☐ Sao Paulo
				☐ Houston

☒ Utrikesministern	☐ ESK-gruppen 6 ex	☐ Chef bilaterala enh	☐ Tham	☒ Osvald
☒ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enhet I	☐ Chef multilaterala enh	☒ Gullers	
☐ Bitr Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enhet II	☐ Chef Protokollet	☐ Thorsson	
☒ Chef Pol avd	☐ Chef H-enhet III	☐ Chef Press o. Inf.enhet	☐ Edeen	
☒ Chef Pol I	☐ Chef H-förh grupp	☐ Chef Pressbyrån	☐ Dahlén	
☐ Chef Pol II	☐ Chef Rättsavd	☐ Chef Inform.byrån	☐ Kab.sekr kansli	
☐ Chef Pol III	☐ Rättsavd	☐ Folkrettssekreterare	☐ Wahlbäck	
☐ Chef Pol IV	☐ Exp.chefen	☐ Chef Säkerhetsärenden	☐ Marling	
☐ Chef Pol V	☐ Statssekr int. u-samarb	☐ Utr.min sekreterare		
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MINISTÈRE
DES
RELATIONS EXTERIEURES

ARCHIVES ET DOCUMENTATION

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

PARIS, LE

R.W. 22 JUIN 1981

u^o 28 Aed

13/7-81

07

INSTRUKTIONER		
Dnr 65.1.203		
1981-07-12 - 12		
Avd	Gr	Mai
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Le Ministère des relations extérieures présente ses compliments à l'Ambassade de Suède et se réfère à l'entrevue que M. BERNER a eue à l'automne dernier avec M. de LA FOURNIERE, et au cours de laquelle il a remis à ce dernier deux dossiers concernant l'affaire Wallenberg. L'Ambassade, ce faisant, souhaitait savoir si le Ministère n'avait pas d'objection à la publication des documents contenus dans ces dossiers.

Le Ministère, après avoir fait traduire les rapports rédigés en suédois, a pu examiner les différentes pièces communiquées par l'Ambassade. Il est aujourd'hui en mesure d'indiquer que rien ne s'oppose, à ses yeux, à la publication des documents où sont cités des Français.

L'Ambassade voudra bien trouver ci-joint en retour les dossiers dont il s'agit.

Le Ministère des relations extérieures saisit cette occasion pour renouveler à l'Ambassade de Suède les assurances de sa haute considération. /.

=====

1981-06-29 Nr 205 HP 1

Överlämnas av ambassaden i Paris till
ambassadör Jödahl, utrikesdepartementet,
i anslutning vårt 313.

Örjan Berner

MB

Martial de LA FOURNIERE



AMBASSADE DE SUEDE
17 rue Barbet de Jouy
75007 PARIS

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

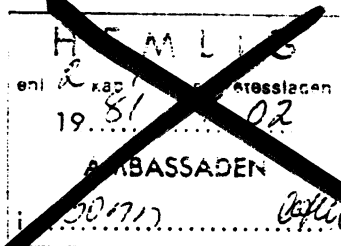
BONN

1981-07-02 Nr. 344

P 2

Handläggare: J. Wingstrand

Utrikesdepartementet



Dnr 14 344

Avd P 2 EU

Svenskt offentliggörande av visst aktmaterial rörande efterforskningarna efter Raoul Wallenberg i Tyskland under 1950- och 1960-talen

(1 bil)

Auswärtiges Amt (= AA) har med note 24 juni 1981 meddelat att det ur tyska synpunkter ej råder några politiska eller rättsligt principiella invändningar mot ett svenskt offentliggörande av aktmaterial rörande efterforskningarna i Tyskland efter Raoul Wallenberg. AA framhåller att svenska regeringen har slutliga avgörandet. AA erinrar om att allmänhetens informationsönskemål i många fall kan väga tyngre än den enskildes intresse att skydda sina privata förhållanden. I den mån dokument offentliggörs, måste åtgärden emellertid vara nödvändig för att uppnå svenska regeringens syfte att informera allmänheten, men offentliggörandet får å andra sidan ej i orimlig grad skada enskild person. AA ifrågasätter det nödvändiga i att offentliggöra namn- och adresslistor på personer, vilka på sin tid förmodades kunna bidra till att bringa klarhet om Raoul Wallenbergs öde men som ej visade sig ha dylika informationer. AA ställer även frågan om det är erforderligt att genomgående namnge personer, som gjort utsagor. Man önskar att svenska utrikesdepartementet måtte pröva i vilka fall namn kan strykas. AA föreslår att namnen strykes i alla handlingar, som innehåller negativa personomdömen. - Ambassadens kommentar är att hänsyn givetvis måste tas till de tyska synpunkterna och önskemålen. Praktiska konsekvenserna därav torde bli att icke många dokument behöver undantas men att många namn måste strykas.

./.

Med bifogade note den 24 juni 1981 har Auswärtiges Amt (= AA) besvarat ambassadens note den 28 januari 1981 med förfrågan om eventuella tyska invändningar skulle resas

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mot det beslutade svenska offentliggörandet av visst aktmaterial i UD:s arkiv rörande de svenska efterforskningarna efter Raoul Wallenberg under 1950- och 1960-talen i Tyskland.

I sitt svar meddelar AA bl.a. att förbundsregeringen icke har politiska eller rättsligt principiella invändningar mot ett offentliggörande, eftersom varje beslut härom endast kan vila på svenska regeringen och därför ej kan relateras till några bestämmelser i tyska grundlagen. Man betraktar ambassadens åtgärd att delge Auswärtiges Amt ett antal handlingar med uppgifter som erhållits genom tyska regeringens och tyska myndigheters förmedling såsom utgörande en ren courtoisie-åtgärd.

Icke desto mindre erinrar man om att namnstrykningar (Anonymisierung) jämlikt tysk grundlag kan krävas i vissa fall, d.v.s. när medgivande till ett senare offentliggörande ej uttryckligen givits. Samtidigt påpekas att allmänhetens intresse att få kännedom om vad som förekommit i dylika fall dock ofta kan väga tyngre än den enskildes intresse att skydda sin personliga integritet (private Lebensgestaltung).

Den större delen av den överlämnade dokumentationen, säg det därefter i AA:s note, innehåller namnen på - och ibland även adresser till - personer samt redogörelser för vad dessa berättat. Dessa utsagor har för det mesta utgjort faktaredovisningar, men ibland också innehållit värdeomdömen rörande andra namngivna personer. Dylika berättelser bör ej utan vidare undantas från offentliggörande; allmänhetens informationsintresse bör dock (sollte) i sådana fall klart rättfärdiga ett offentliggörande.

Förbundsregeringen, fortsätter AA, anser att Wallenberg-dokumentationen har ett klart allmänintresse - framför allt i Sverige - och att den därför bör offentliggöras. Under dylika omständigheter erkänner även tysk rätt att allmänhetens intresse av informationer kan rättfärdiga vissa ingrepp för den enskilde, framför allt när informationsbehovet avser omständigheter som berör personer, vilka spelat en roll i nutidshistorien. Ett offentliggörande måste anses lämpligt, när det avsedda informationsyftet kan täckas utan att enskild annan person drabbas i orimlig (unzumutbar) utsträckning.

AA ifrågasätter dock nödvändigheten att offentliggöra listor med enbart namn och adresser på personer, vilka på sin tid förmodades kunna lämna informationer om Wallenberg men som visade sig ej kunde bidra till att bringa klarhet i dennes öde. Svenska regeringen bör enligt AA ta ställning till om det skulle gå att avstå från att offentliggöra sådana listor.

AA ställer även frågan i vad mån det för att uppnå det avsedda informationsändamålet är nödvändigt att genomgående namnge alla personer, som gjort muntliga eller skriftliga utsagor. AA säger sig icke kunna bedöma om namnstrykningar i det ena eller andra fallet skulle förtä trovärdigheten och autenticiteten i de gjorda utsagorna. AA ber att svenska regeringen, "som dock såttillvida har att göra den slutliga bedömningen", måtte pröva, i vilka fall det skulle vara möjligt att stryka namn utan att dokumentationen nämnvärt förlorar i värde såsom upplysning och vittnesutsaga. AA föreslår att man under alla omständigheter (jedenfalls sollte) stryker namnen i samtliga handlingar, som innehåller negativa personomdömen.

Rörande det övriga innehållet i AA:s note ber jag att få hänvisa till densamma.

x x x

Muntligen har vederbörande handläggare i AA:s rättsavdelning, Dr. Göttelmann, den 30 juni sagt Wingstrand att det väsentligaste i AA:s svarsnote - enligt hans mening - är att förbundsregeringen klart tillstyrkt ett offentliggörande i Sverige. Samtidigt understrykes i noten - vad eventuella skadeståndsyrkanden för ingrepp i personlig integritet beträffar - att förbundsregeringen dock ej anser sig ha något som helst medansvar för offentliggörandet. Förbundsregeringens granskning av det överlämnade aktmaterialet samt dess kommentarer den 24 juni 1981 upplevs enligt Göttelmann såsom en ren courtoisie-åtgärd - i likhet med den tyska synen på det svenska överlämnandet av aktmaterialet. Förbundsregeringen anser - liksom ambassadens juridiska ombud (hbr Wingstrand - Jödahl 1981-09-30) - fortsatte Göttelmann, att svensk lag enhetligt bör tillämpas vid eventuella yrkanden om ersättning för skada på enskild tysk medborgares integritet. Icke desto mindre har - enligt Göttelmann - AA med sin note velat uppmärksamma svenska regeringen på olika fall, då tyska medborgare jämlikt tysk lag skulle kunna uppleva ett offentliggörande såsom ingrepp i deras personliga integritet.

Vad eventuella risker för uppgiftslämnarnas och andra personers säkerhet beträffar, är - enligt Göttelmann - den tyska uppfattningen - ehuru förbundsregeringen ej heller i detta hänseende anser sig ha något medansvar för offentliggörandet - att personer som gjort negativa uttalanden om Sovjet och sovjetmedborgare ej kan utesluta risker, därest de skulle besöka Sovjetunionen. Risker torde ej heller kunna uteslutas vid besök i DDR, därest de gjort grava "antisovjetiska" uttalanden (jfr hbr

BONN

1981-07--2 Nr. 344 P 2

Wingstrand - Jödahl 1980-10-07). I bl.a. dylika fall ifrågasätter därför AA i sin note den 24 juni 1981 om icke namnen på uppgiftslämnarna bör strykas, enligt Göttelmann eventuellt dock med tillägget i en fotnot att de fullständiga namnen på uppgiftslämnaren är bekanta för svenska regeringen.

x x x

Min egen kommentar till noten den 24 juni 1981 är att hänsyn givetvis måste tas till de synpunkter och önskemål som AA framfört i frågor om såväl personlig integritet som personlig säkerhet. Om man från svensk sida ej skulle beakta de av Auswärtiges Amt framförda synpunkterna och önskemålen skulle irritation kunna uppstå hos förbundsregeringen, vilken ju varit utomordentligt hjälpsam i denna fråga. Det skulle bl.a. heller icke förstås av alla dem, som med stor omsorg och diskretion ägnar sig åt familjesammanföring med polska, ryska och östtyska medborgare.

De praktiska konsekvenserna av en tillämpning av de tyska synpunkterna och önskemålen blir att icke många dokument behöver undantas från frisläppandet men att namnen däri på de tyska uppgiftslämnarna som huvudregel bör strykas. Detta nästan generella strykande förefaller mig böra och tillika avgjort bäst kunna göras i Stockholm

J. Wingstrand

för Sven Backlund

CHM

Postadress
53 Bonn

Gatuadress
Allianzplatz, Haus 1
An der Heussallee 2-10

Telefon
21 00 61 - 8

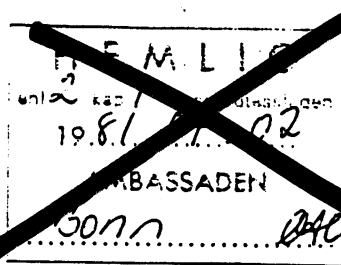
Telegram
Svensk Bonn

Telexnr.
886667

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AUSWÄRTIGES AMT

513-544.10



Bil. ... till Amb. i Bonn
Skr. nr 374 den 8/10/81

P 2 Eu I
(P)

MM:

V e r b a l n o t e

Das Auswärtige Amt beehrt sich, der Königlich Schwedischen Botschaft unter Bezugnahme auf ihre Verbalnote vom 28. Januar 1981 betreffend die Veröffentlichung einer Dokumentation über das Schicksal des schwedischen Diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg durch die Schwedische Regierung mitzuteilen, dass aus deutscher Sicht grundsätzliche politische Bedenken gegen die Veröffentlichung der Dokumente aus den Jahren 1951 bis 1969 nicht bestehen.

Auch unter rechtsstaatlichen Gesichtspunkten hat die Bundesregierung keine grundsätzlichen Einwände gegen eine Veröffentlichung der Dokumentation, da Akte ausländischer Hoheitsgewalt am Grundgesetz der Bundesrepublik Deutschland nicht gemessen werden können und eine Veröffentlichung in der alleinigen Entscheidungsgewalt der Schwedischen Regierung liegt.

Das Auswärtige Amt ist der Schwedischen Botschaft dankbar, der Bundesregierung Gelegenheit gegeben zu haben, sich mit den übersandten Dokumenten befassen zu können; sie betrachtet diese Beteiligung jedoch als einen rein internen Akt der Courtoisie, der auch von schwedischer Seite nicht so verstanden wird, dass deutschen Regierungsstellen ein Mitentscheidungsrecht eingeräumt werden soll. Vielmehr kommt in der Verbalnote der Schwedischen Botschaft zurecht zum Ausdruck, dass sich die Schwedische Regierung die endgültige Entscheidung über Art und Weise der Veröffentlichung vorbehält.

Allenfalls könnte sich aus der nach dem Grundgesetz der Bundesrepublik Deutschland der Bundesregierung aufgegebenen Pflicht, allen Deutschen im Sinne des Artikels 116 Abs. 1 des Grund-

An die

Königlich Schwedische
Botschaft

B o n n

gesetzes Schutz und Fürsorge angedeihen zu lassen und sie in ihren Grundrechten zu unterstützen, die Notwendigkeit ergeben, angesichts des - in den meisten Fällen wohl anzunehmenden - Fehlens einer ausdrücklichen Einwilligung der betroffenen befragten Personen und im Hinblick auf das durch Artikel 2 Abs. 1 in Verbindung mit Artikel 1 Abs. 1 des Grundgesetzes gewährleistete allgemeine Persönlichkeitsrecht eine Modifizierung, insbesondere Anonymisierung personenbezogener Daten von Deutschen in der Wallenberg-Dokumentation vorzunehmen. Der Kernbereich dieses allgemeinen Persönlichkeitsrechtes erscheint dem Auswärtigen Amt jedoch insoweit nicht berührt zu sein, als jedermann im Rahmen der Gemeinschaftsgebundenheit staatliche Massnahmen hinnehmen muss, die unter Wahrung des Gebotes der Verhältnismässigkeit im überwiegenden Interesse der Allgemeinheit erfolgen und den Bereich privater Lebensgestaltung nicht beeinträchtigen.

Die geplante Veröffentlichung der Dokumentation beschränkt sich überwiegend darauf, Namen, zum Teil auch Anschriften bestimmter Personen zu nennen und Aussagen wiederzugeben, die in Vernehmungen gemacht worden sind. Diese Aussagen haben zumeist Tatsachenschilderungen, vereinzelt aber auch Werturteile zum Gegenstand, die sich auf andere, zum Teil ebenfalls namentlich genannte Personen beziehen. Personenbezogene Daten dieser Art sind, weil nicht zum absolut geschützten Kernbereich privater Lebensgestaltung gehörend, einer Veröffentlichung nicht schlechthin entzogen. Ihre Publikation sollte allerdings durch überwiegende Allgemeininteressen gerechtfertigt werden können und den Anforderungen des Grundsatzes der Verhältnismässigkeit genügen.

Von der Bundesregierung wird ein überwiegendes Allgemeininteresse an der Publikation bejaht. Die in Aussicht genommene Veröffentlichung dient dem Ziel, die Öffentlichkeit, insbesondere die schwedische Öffentlichkeit, über Einzelheiten und Hintergründe eines vor allem für Schweden bedeutsamen zeitgeschichtlichen Vorganges zu unterrichten. Dass das Informations-

interesse der Öffentlichkeit Eingriffe in die Persönlichkeits-sphäre des einzelnen legitimieren kann, ist auch in der deutschen Rechtsprechung anerkannt; dies gilt insbesondere dann, wenn sich das Öffentlichkeitsinteresse auf sog. Personen der Zeitgeschichte bezieht. Die in der Wallenberg-Dokumentation namentlich genannten und mit Äusserungen zitierten Personen rechnen zwar selbst überwiegend nicht zu diesem Personenkreis; ihre Aufnahme in die Dokumentation erklärt sich jedoch daraus, dass sie zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt tatsächlich oder doch möglicherweise Berührung mit dem Diplomaten Wallenberg hatten und insoweit zur Aufhellung eines zeitgeschichtlichen Vorgangs beitragen konnten.

Dieser Zusammenhang kann die Veröffentlichung der Dokumentation mit den personenbezogenen Daten der befragten Deutschen allerdings nur rechtfertigen, wenn deren öffentliche Wiedergabe mit dem Verhältnismässigkeitsgrundsatz vereinbar erscheint. Die Publikation der Daten sollte daher dann als geeignet angesehen werden, wenn sie erforderlich ist, um das mit der Dokumentation verfolgte Ziel zu erreichen, ohne die betroffenen Personen unzumutbar zu belasten.

An der Geeignetheit, jedenfalls aber unter dem Gesichtspunkt der Erforderlichkeit könnten insofern Zweifel bestehen, als in die Dokumentation auch Namens- und Anschriftenlisten über Personen aufgenommen werden sollen, unter denen zwar Informanten über Wallenberg vermutet wurden, die aber, soweit ersichtlich, in der Folgezeit tatsächlich nichts zur Aufklärung des Schicksals des schwedischen Diplomaten beigetragen haben. Es entzieht sich der Beurteilung der Bundesregierung und muss daher der Schwedischen Regierung überlassen bleiben, ob gegebenenfalls auf die Veröffentlichung dieser Listen verzichtet werden könnte.

Es stellt sich auch die Frage, ob es zur Erreichung des mit der Veröffentlichung der Wallenberg-Dokumentation verfolgten Zieles durchweg erforderlich ist, Personen, die im Zuge der Wallenberg-Ermittlungen schriftliche oder mündliche Erklärungen

abgegeben haben und in Vernehmungsprotokollen erwähnt worden sind mit ihren Namen zu nennen. Insbesondere vermag das Auswärtige Amt nicht zu beurteilen, ob die Namensnennung in dem einen oder anderen Falle deshalb geboten ist, weil anders Glaubwürdigkeit und Authentizität von Aussagen nicht hinreichend gewährleistet wären.

Das Auswärtige Amt wäre der Königlich Schwedischen Botschaft dankbar, wenn von der Schwedischen Regierung, auf deren Einschätzung es insoweit ankommen wird, geprüft werden könnte, in welchen Fällen auf die namentliche Erwähnung bestimmter Personen verzichtet werden könnte, ohne dass die Dokumentation nennenswert an Information und Aussagekraft verlieren würde. Die Namensnennung sollte nach Auffassung des Auswärtigen Amts jedenfalls dort vermieden werden, wo die Dokumentation negative Werturteile über einzelne Personen wiedergibt.

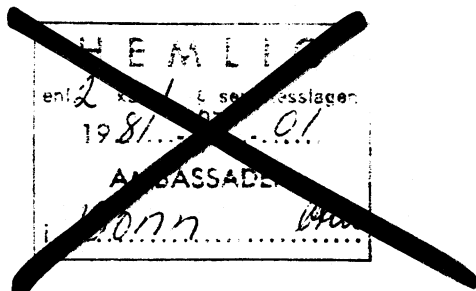
Das Auswärtige Amt benutzt diesen Anlass, die Königlich Schwedische Botschaft erneut seiner ausgezeichneten Hochachtung zu versichern. *h*

Bonn, den 24. Juni 1981



Departementsrådet Göran Berg

Utrikesdepartementet



INKOM UD		
1981-07- - 9		
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Pol

Wallenberg-ärendet

Broder,

Äberopande mitt hbr 1981-02-09 ber jag att få fråga, om ambassaden i Bangkok någonsin lyckades få tag i Horst Theodor Mülle och vad denne i så fall hade att berätta?

Hjärtliga hälsningar
när tillgäme

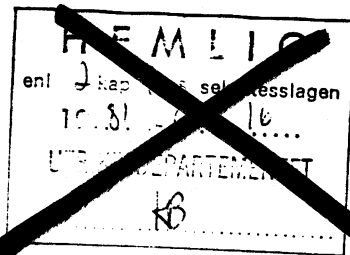
J. Wingstrand
John Wingstrand

CHM

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I
ds Mossberg/EH

ex till:

Exped. kabsekr
SIC 214 / Ch Pol I
Berg
Exped. 81016
KB
Amb i Moskva



PROMEMORIA

1981-07-10

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HEMLIG

Wallenberg - nya uppgifter från Moskva

TV:s Moskva-korrespondent Håkan Nilsson, besökte den 9 ds
Göran Berg för att berätta om nya uppgifter han fått i
Wallenberg-ärendet.

Nilsson hade i Moskva träffat en tysk medborgare, Muhlberg,
som sedan krigsslutet tillbringat avsevärd tid i sovje-
tiska läger. Muhlberg hade senast frigivits 1980 och
hade nu för avsikt att återvända till Västtyskland till-
sammans med sin sovjetiska hustru och deras barn.

I december 1980 träffade Muhlberg tillsammans med Felix
Zelevrov (Serebrov?), medlem av gruppen mot psykiatrisk
behandling av fångar och sedan februari intagen på
Lefortova, en person som just frigivits från Blago-
vestjensk. Denne person visste berätta om en svensk i
Blagovestjensk, som suttit där "ganska länge". Namnet
Wallenberg hade dock inte nämnts, vare sig av denne
person, eller av Muhlberg.

Med vid mötet i december 1980 var eventuellt också
Leonard Tarnovskij, en annan medlem av psykiatergruppen
som fortfarande var på fri fot.

Nilsson hade sökt kontakta Zelebrovs hustru för att via
henne söka få uppgifterna bekräftade. Hon hade visat sig
omedveten om Wallenberg-fallet och förefallit misstänksam
mot Muhlberg, men ändå sagt sig skola försöka verifiera
uppgifterna från mannen.

Nilsson nämnde också att en möjlig åtgärd vore att ambassaden i Moskva hos tyska ambassaden där kontrollerade om Muhlberg var känd, och om han ansökt om visering till Västtyskland.

Mathias Mossberg
Mathias Mossberg

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet 1

Handläggare: ds Mossberg/KB

1981-07-15

Den	Avd	Grupp	Mål
1981-07-15			
77			P2 Eu I

Pol

Ambassadör
Hans Ewerlöf
GENEVE

HEMLIG

Wallenberg

U. n.

Broder,

I frågan om utsikterna att ta upp fallet Wallenberg i MR-kommissionens arbetsgrupp för försvunna personer har vi nu i London samtalat med Lord Colville. Denne vidhöll sin åsikt mot att nu ta upp fallet. Från öststats-håll har man låtit förstå att det inte låg inom gruppens mandat. Representanter för länder som i och för sig gärna hjälpte Sverige i ärendet hade också uttryckt viss tveksamhet, bl a med tanke på att ett anhängiggörande av detta ärende riskerade att så starkt antagonisera öststaterna att gruppens arbete med andra fall försvårades, en synpunkt som Colville tycktes ha viss förståelse för. Han ville dock inte utesluta att längre fram ett läge kunde uppstå då det var mer lämpligt att ta upp fallet.

Med hänsyn till ovanstående besked får dessvärre nu konstateras att vi nu drivit denna fråga så långt vi för närvarande kan i detta sammanhang och att det knappast torde vara tillförlitligt vare sig för saken eller för gruppens vidare arbete om vi insisterade på en formell behandling i gruppen.

Göran Berg

Fyllas av postexp

Avsändt med

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Politiska avdelningen
Enhet 1

1981-07-15	Avd	Grupp	Mål
68	P 2	Em I	

U. n.

Pol



Ministern Jan Ståhl
Ambassaden
MOSKVA

Wallenberg

(1 bil) *se Poll*

8/07/10

Broder,

Håkan Nilsson var här i förra veckan för att berätta om vad han erfarit om Wallenberg från Muhlberg. Som framgår av bifogade PM framkastades därvid tanken att ambassaden kunde höra sig för om Muhlberg hos tyska ambassaden. Intressant att veta vore om denne är känd där, om han tillkännagivit planer på att återvända, samt i så fall när. Vi vore därför tacksamma om Ni vid tillfälle kunde höra Er för och låta oss veta resultatet.

Mathias Mossberg

Ifyller av postexp *exp*

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☐ luftpost

☐ vanlig post

Avsändt datum

= 8/07/16

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Departementssekreteraren
Mathias Mossberg

STOCKHOLM

INKOM UD		
1981-07-21		
AVD.	GR.	MAL
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HEMLIG

Wallenberg-hearingen i Stockholm

hbr Mossberg-Larsson 1981-01-28

Broder,

Av olika skäl - min egen sjukskrivning och herr Lubarskis resor - har min reaktion på Ditt ovanciterade handbrev kommit att dra ut på tiden. I går hade jag emellertid tillfälle träffa honom och ber nu att få meddela följande.

Redan på ett tidigt stadium hade Lubarski gjort klart för mig att (tel 23 Gk 81-03-12) han inte hade något att tillföra ärendet utöver vad han sagt i Stockholm. Han har bott cirka tre år i München. Han uppger sig ha omfattande kontakter i dissidentkretsar och är i förbindelse med de flesta som kommer ut från Sovjetunionen. Men trots detta är det bara tillfälligheterna som avgör, om några informationer kommer ut.

Hälsotillståndet för den person, som enligt Lubarskis statment skulle kunna vara Wallenberg var "very poor", och där för hade denne heller inte kunnat uppge sitt namn. Det var Lubarski obekant, om denne person någonsin försökt meddela sig med någon annan.

Lubarski gav ett mycket seriöst och engagerat intryck. Han kritiserade Wallenberg-hearingen närmast av den anledning att alla vittnen i första hand tyckts ha tänkt på sin egen image och försökt komma i rampljuset. Han fann det i övrigt mycket märkligt, att ingen nämnt möjligheten av att Wallenberg kunde vara död. Den tycktes för Lubarski vara mest närliggande.

./.

Lubarski presenterade sin nuvarande verksamhet genom att överlämna ett exemplar av den av honom utgivna "USSR NE BRIEF". Detta bifogas.

Lubarski väntar tydligen sedan länge på en utlovad adressuppgift från Wallenbergskommittén, som han sedan skulle bearbeta genom sina kontakter. Han har lovat höra av sig om och när han får något av intresse att meddela.

Di tillgiven
L. P. Larsson

Nils R. Larsson

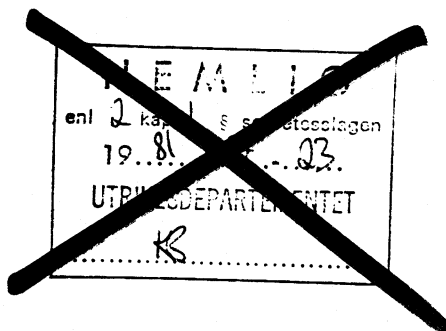
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HEMLIG



Wallenberg-ärendets fortsatta handläggning

in Till följd av de tidigare inte kända uppgifter som framkommit i vissa nyare vittnesmål har arbetet med Wallenberg-ärendet sedan ett par år tillbaka avsevärt intensifierats. Detta arbete har det senaste året bedrivits helt inom pol 1:s normala resurser.

Med viss ansträngning av dessa resurser har vi sökt driva ärendet med den höjda ambitionsgrad som ärendets läge motsvarar. Det är emellertid förenat med stora svårigheter att fortsätta detta omfattande undersökningsarbete enbart med pol 1:s resurser. Som exempel på ärendets omfattning nu i förhållande till tidigare kan nämnas att antalet dossierer under de tio åren 67 - 77 uppgår till 7, medan antalet dossierer de tre senaste åren 78 - 81 uppgår till 17, alltså närmast en kvantitativ tiodubbling.

Inte minst med tanke på det stora intresse som ärendet röner både i Sverige och - för den delen - USA, samt även annorstädes, talar mycket för att ökade resurser tillförs undersökningsarbetet. För att på ett tillfredsställande sätt fortsätta detta arbete torde krävas att en person avdelas att på heltid ägna sig däråt. Detta skulle ge ökade möjligheter att sammanställa och systematisera den mängd information som inkommer till departementet i frågan. Till saken hör att ärendet också är förknippat med en inte ringa korrespondens med både utlandsmyndigheter och personer.

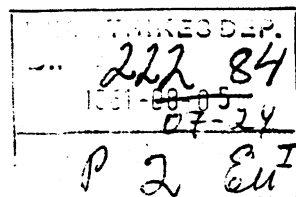
och organisationer i och utanför Sverige.

En möjlighet vore att en särskild person utses att i samråd med Ch pol 1 handlägga de vidare efterforskningarna. Det övergripande ansvaret för ärendet och för eventuella framställningar till och kontakter med ryssarna skulle givetvis även framledes åvila Ch pol 1.

(1981-07-31 hbr Mossberg-Lester)
exp 810731 KB

245 East 21 Street
New York, N.Y. 10010
July 19, 1981

Mr. Mattias Mossberg
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Box 16121
S - 103 23 Stockholm 16



Dear Mr. Mossberg,

I am contacting you at the suggestion of Nina Lagergren. I am the author of the New York Times Magazine article on Raoul Wallenberg published last March 30. I am now completing an historical biography of Wallenberg to be published by Prentice-Hall in 1982.

I am in need of the following materials and I would like to know whether they can be obtained from your office. If they cannot, could you direct me to the correct source?

1 - All or most of the pictures Wallenberg sent from Budapest. In one report he mentions that he is sending a picture of a girl before she set out on the Death March to Hegyshalom and after she arrived. I am particularly interested in t

2 - Pictures of all types of passes issued by Wallenberg. I believe that some of the "protection passes" he delivered in quantity during the Death March period were different from the Schutzpasses with the three crowns on them. I would like to have pictures of both kinds or others if there were others.

3 - The set of documents on the case released in 1979 or 1980 (English version). I was sent two copies of the 1966 papers, but none of the later set.

4 - A full set of Wallenberg's reports from Budapest.

Finally, I would be most grateful if you could tell me when the new documents will be released. I should appreciate your sending me a copy as soon as they are available.

Thank you for giving this your attention.

Sincerely yours,

Elenore Lester
Elenore Lester

*Kal sen
Pol m.
Press*

Peter O'Connell

ORIGINAL
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SVENSK LONDON 10981-07-27

CABINET STOCKHOLM

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27 JUL 81 17 50

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a
n 646. FOER POLCHEFEN OCH PRESS. RE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

"THE TIMES" INNEHAALLER IDAG HELSIDESARTIKEL OM RAOUL WALLENBERG I ANLEDNING AV HANS FOEDELSEDAG DEN 12 AUGUSTI. ARTIKELN, SOM AER SKRIVEN AV JUDITH LISTOWEL, AER MED UNDANTAG FOER SMAERRE MISSTAG IFRAAGA OM NAMN ETC EN UTFOERLIG REDOGOERELSE FOER OCH SAMMANFATTNING AV FALLET WALLENBERG. I ARTIKELN INGAAR EN KARTA OEVER DE LAEGER, FAENGELSER OCH SJUKHUS DAER WALLENBERG UPPGES HA BLIVIT SEDD AV VITTNEN MELLAN 945 OCH 1980. I AVSLUTNINGEN HETER DET : "THE EVIEDENCE PRODUCED AT THE WALLENBERG HEARINGS INDICATES THAT HE WAS STILL ALIVE IN 1980".

LIND

SVENSK LONDON KL 1135

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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Dnr. 457322		
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EG och Raoul Wallenberg

(1 bil.)

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Härmed får jag insända fotokopia av ett brev rörande ärendet Raoul Wallenberg från en tjänsteman i Europaparlamentet. Denne arbetar i det kansli som betjänar ledamöterna i grupper av s k europeiska framstegsdemokrater; gruppen utgörs av representanter för de franska gaullisterna (RPR), irländska Fianna Fail, danska framstegspartiet samt skotska nationalistpartiet. Det är en ledamot för det sistnämnda partiet, Mrs Winifred Ewing, som i våras ställde en fråga till Rådet i vilken hon bad medlemsländernas utrikesministrar att närmare studera ärendet Raoul Wallenberg. Rådet svarade sedermera att utrikesministrarna hittills aldrig hade behandlat ärendet, av den anledningen att den svenska regeringen inte på något sätt hade framställt önskemål om att utomstående regeringar skulle intervenera.

Enligt brevet skulle Mrs Ewing nu önska erfara huruvida Sverige på något sätt avser följa upp hennes fråga och det svar som gavs på denna. Hon skulle värdesätta information om sådana eventuella uppföljningsåtgärder och säger sig vara mycket villig att erbjuda sin hjälp härför.

Jag vore tacksam erhålla underlag för att besvara brevet.

C. Gyllenstierna

POSTADRESS	ME	GATUADRESS	TELEFON	TELEGRAM	TELEX
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GROUPE OF EUROPEAN
PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATS1
bil. III Delege Bryssel
skr. nr. 322 28/7 1981P2 Eu I
(PC)

The Swedish Ambassador to the E.E.C.,
The Swedish Embassy,
Avenue Louise, 148.,
BRUSSELS 1050.,
BELGIUM.

D. N:o		16/209
27/7		1981
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Dear Sir,

The Case of Raoul Wallenberg

Mrs Winifred EWING, MEP for the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, has asked me to send you a copy of a reply she has received to a Written Question she raised in the European Parliament concerning the case of Raoul Wallenberg, a missing Swedish Diplomat, which I trust you will find enclosed.

Mrs Ewing would be interested to learn whether there will be an official follow up to this question and, if so, she would be grateful if you could inform her what action you propose to take. Naturally, she would be most willing to offer her assistance.

I enclose copies of some correspondence she has received on this matter.

Yours faithfully,



C. Neil Fergusson,
E.P.D. Research Assistant.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Written Question No. 2151/80

by Mrs Ewing

to the Foreign Ministers of the ten Member States of the European Community meeting in political cooperation

Subject: Missing Swedish diplomat

Will the Foreign Ministers use their good offices to look into the question of ~~Maoul GALLAND~~ a Swedish diplomat, by contacting the governments concerned?

Is there any official follow up? Under a Swedish Ambassador

Release date for distribution and publication: 18 February 1981

R E P L Y

from the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the
ten Member States of the Community, meeting in
political co-operation to

Written Question No 2151/80

put by Mrs EWING

The Presidency would like to say that, so far, the Swedish Government has not given any indication that it would like other Governments to intervene, either collectively or individually. As a result, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs meeting in European political co-operation have never discussed the matter.

RECEIVED BY THE
EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT
11.MAY 1981

THE SCOTTISH RAOUL WALLENBERG GROUP

95 Nether Currie Crescent,
Edinburgh 14.

2nd. July 1981

Mrs Winifred M. Ewing M.A., LL.B.,
The European Parliament,
Luxembourg.

Dear Mrs Ewing,

I am so sorry it has taken till now to send these letters to you. My small student group managed to get out some letters in March, but only about twentyfive, to selected members, and of course we need a blanket coverage. I enclose a copy of the letter which I have put in each envelop along with a photograph of Raoul Wallenberg.

I see from a Kesten report that the Vashchenko family, part of the 'Siberian Seven' in the American Embassy in Moscow have written an open letter to the former U.S. hostages in Iran asking for their help in the Wallenberg case, and also to Mr. Begin. I just hope it will not be more difficult to obtain support from German and French members of the European Parliament for a man who helped Jews because of Mr. Begin's recent speech.

If you can let me know when your oral question will be delivered I will try to obtain it the maximum publicity I can, and meanwhile will send you copies of any replies I receive from members of the European Parliament.

- With very many thanks and apologies that I have not been able to send these till now,

Yours sincerely

Anthony A. Dawson

THE SCOTTISH RAOUL WALLENBERG GROUP

95 Nether Currie Crescent,
Edinburgh 14.

The European Parliament,
Luxembourg.

Dear

On behalf of the Scottish Raoul Wallenberg group I write to ask if you will support us in trying to obtain the release of the Swedish diplomat RAOUL WALLENBERG from imprisonment in the Soviet Union. His arrest in 1945 was, we believe, a tragic mistake in the chaos of war. As First Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Budapest he had just led a successful diplomatic mission to rescue thousands of Jews from the Nazi death camps.

Since the Russian answer to his family in 1947 that he must have died, there has been much evidence that he is still in fact alive and imprisoned there. It was most encouraging to the international groups working for Raoul Wallenberg's release to observe how well Sweden's plea at Madrid for the resolution of the case was supported by Britain, Ireland, the U.S., Switzerland, Holland and Luxembourg.

The original plea by the Swedish Foreign Minister in his opening speech at the Madrid CSCE Conference has since been followed up by the Swedish Delegation on several occasions. The British Delegation have strongly supported these Swedish representations but so far there has been no Soviet response to all these approaches.

The Scottish group feel we must keep up the impetus and it would be a great help if the case could be discussed in the European Parliament. Mrs Winifred M. Ewing has already sent a written question to the Foreign Ministers on our behalf and hopes to get an oral question in later. We would ask if you could aid her and us in this campaign to obtain a Hearing of the case.

Raoul Wallenberg's family and everyone supporting them have tried to take no action which could be seen as provocative by the Soviets. We are only deeply concerned to have Raoul Wallenberg released into the care of his family. As time passes we consider his age and our concern becomes the more urgent.

We therefore are most grateful for any help you can give and shall be delighted to send you background information on the case if you request it.

Yours very sincerely,

Information may also be obtained directly from
THE RAOUL WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION
Box 16076, 103 22 Stockholm, Sweden.

Der 128	Avt Grupp M&I
1981-07-31	P 2 Cu ^I



MS
E Lester
245 East 21 St
New York

Dear MS Lester,

Thank you for your letters to Mr Leifland and to me concerning the Wallenberg case. I send you under separate cover a set of the documents released in 1982. This material contains both some pictures that Wallenberg sent from Budapest and photographs of Schutzpässe. I regret to say that there is no english version of the material.

Since you expressed particular interest in the pictures of the girls before and after the "Death March" we have taken ~~better~~ copy of these pictures, which I enclose here. If there are any other pictures that you want better copies of please let us know.

As regards the new material that is being prepared for release it is difficult to say exactly when it will be possible to release it, but we are working for its release as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Mathias Mossberg

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