UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET ID	Ärende:	[redacted]
Kopia till: Kabs ~~XXXXXX~~ Polch Pol 1 ~~XXX~~	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) 9+/6	[redacted]

Pol

SVENSK LONDON 1981-12-10

CABINET STOCKHOLM [redacted]

FOER KABINETTSSEKRETERAREN SAMT BERG/OTTOSSON, POL I FRAAN WILSSON. RE WALLENBERG-AERENDET

FCO HAR NUMERA AATERKOMMIT MED ANLEDNING AV DEN UPPGIFT, SOM DEN AMERIKANSKA JOURNALISTEN ELENORE LESTER VIDAREBEFORDRADE, OM ATT BRITTISKA OFFICIELLA DOKUMENT, VILKA INOM DEN NAERMASTE TIDEN SKULLE OFFENTLIGGOERAS, REFERERADE TILL RAOUL WALLENBERG SAASOM AMERIKANSK ELLER BRITTISK AGENT (JAEMFOER OVAN CITERADE TELEGRAMVAEXLING). ARKIVET PAA FCO HAR GAATT IGENOM 1951 AARS PAPPER, VILKA FRISLAEPPS EFTER AARSSKIFTET. I DESSA HANDLINGAR FINNS INGEN REFERENS AV PAASTAATT SLAG.

HAR INFORMERAT MS LESTER HAEROM, LIKSOM OM INNEHAALLET I [redacted]

LIND

[redacted]

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LIC O-2042 25.000x6 1980-08 (20.000x6 på bärbana)

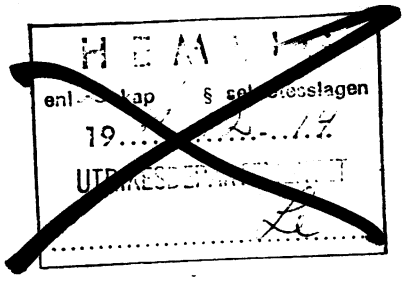
SVERIGES AMBASSAD

MADRID 1981-12-09 Nr 370 HP 1

Handläggare: U Håkansson

Överlämnas för kännedom
Utrikesdepartementet Pol. I
14 DEC 1981
Betr. åtgärd se bif. delgivningslista

HEMLIG
enl. sekap § sekretesslagen
19 ... 12 ... 17
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET



Utrikesdepartementet

1981-12-14 Nr 189
A + b t Amb i
MOSKVA f kdm och
ev yttrande.
u/S Ottosson./1e

50 / 370
1981-12-10

EXPEDIERAT

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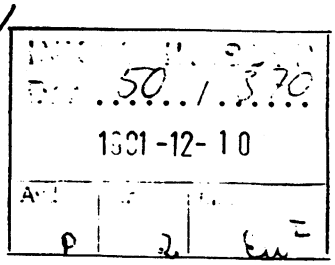

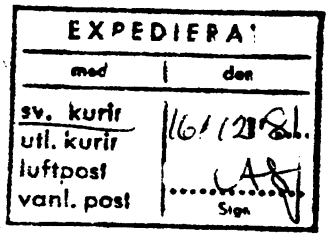

HEMLIG

Samtal i Wallenberg-ärendet
340 A 1981-11-17
(3 bil)

./. Ambassaden får härmed översända en redogörelse för det samtal pressattachén Håkansson hade med ungerske medborgaren Albert Hollósy i Wallenberg-ärendet på generalkonsulatet i Barcelona 1981-12-07.

Krister Göranson

Krister Göranson

LD

ADRESS Zurbano, 27 MADRID 4 (España) TELEFON 91/419 75 50 TELEGRAM Svensk Madrid TELEX 27405 Sueco E

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet: Pol 1 | Datum: 81214 | Handläggare: S. Ottosson

☒ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☒ PM

Godkännes: S

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn: Finland 376

Angående: Samtal i Helsingfors

Överlämnas för kännedom ☐ utan bil ☒ jämte bil ☐ jämte bil där så angivits ☐ bil kan lånas på UD ☐ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

☐ Konungen	☐ Utrnämnd/Utrutsk/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	☐ Mijövårdsberedningen	☐

Delgav Malmö [illegible] ogm runn. delg. 1891112

☐ Större beskickningar FN-representationen 9 ex	☐ Bonn	☐ [illegible]va	☐ Peking	☐ Washington 2 ex		
	☐ London	☐ Paris	☐ Tokio	☐ FN-repr		
☐ Norden 4 ex	☐ Helsingfors	☐ Köpenhamn	☐ Oslo	☐ Reykjavik		
☐ Övriga Österuropa 7 ex	☐ Belgrad	☐ Budapest	☐ Prag	☐ Warszawa		
	☐ Berlin A	☐ Bukarest	☐ Sofia			
☐ Övriga Västeuropa och Canada 16 ex	☐ Ankara	☐ Bryssel	☐ Lissabon	☐ Rom	☐ Genève-del	☐ Strasbourg-repr
	☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☐ Wien	☐ Nedrustn-del Genève	
	☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	☐ Bryssel-del	☐ Paris-del	
☐ Nordafrika 5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis	☐ Tripoli	
☐ Mellanöstern 6 ex	☐ Bagdad	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait	☐ Tel Aviv	☐ Damaskus
☐ Övriga Asien och Australien 18 ex	☐ Bangkok	☐ Hanoi	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi	☐ Pyongyang	☐ Singapore
	☐ Canberra	☐ Hongkong Gk	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Teheran	☐ Seoul	☐ Colombo
	☐ Dacca	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Wellington	☐ Panmunjom	☐ Vientiane
☐ Övriga Afrika 12 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Lusaka	☐ Nairobi	☐ Maputo
	☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Lagos	☐ Monrovia	☐ Pretoria	☐ Luanda
☐ Latinamerika 11 ex	☐ Bogotà	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima	☐ Montevideo	☐ Santiago
	☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Mexico	☐ Quito	
☐ Vissa lönade konsulat 16 ex	☐ Antwerpen	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Leningrad	☐ Montreal	☐ Rio de Janeiro	☐ Houston
	☐ Berlin GK	☐ Hamburg	☐ Mariehamn	☐ München	☐ San Francisco	
	☐ Chicago	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis	☐ New York	☐ Sao Paulo	

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ ESK-gruppen 6 ex	☐ Chef bilaterala enh	☐ Tham	☒ Lundstrom
☒ 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	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Wahlbäck	☐ Åter enheten ex
☐ Chef Pol IV	☐ Exp.chefen	☐ Chef Säkerhetsärenden	☐ Marling (i mitt fall)	☐ Rapp. översikt, Pol III
☐ Chef Pol V	☐ Statssekr int. u-samarb	☐ Utr.min sekreterare	☒ Ottosson	☐ Regeringspärmen

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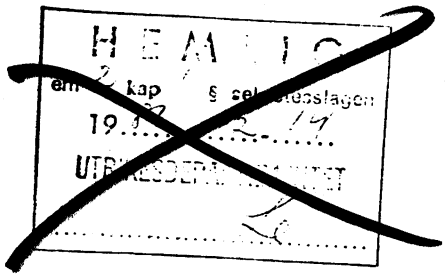
SVERIGES AMBASSAD

MADRID PROMEMORIA

Handläggare: U Håkansson 1981-12-07



HEMLIG

Kompletterande samtal i Wallenberg-ärendet med ungerske medborgaren Albert Hollosy i Barcelona 1981-12-07
(2 bil.)

Måndagen den 7 december hade jag ett andra samtal med Albert Hollosy på generalkonsulatet i Barcelona. Som tolk vid samtalet, som skedde på ungerska, medverkade fru Agnes Waldenström. Samtidigt genomförde generalkonsul Tersmeden en separat utfrågning av Hollosys spanske bekant, Carlos Royo Solsona. En uppteckning av Tersmedens samtal med Royo bifogas.

./.

Efter hänvändelse till statssekreteraren i härvarande inrikes ministerium har ambassaden för strängt förtrolig kännedom erhållit en kopia av "rapport rörande den ungerske medborgarens Albert Hollosy, situation i Barcelona". I promemorian ges också uppgifter om ovan nämnde Carlos Royo. Promemorian bifogas i översättning.

./.

- - - - - - - -

Tyvärr har inte heller dagens samtal på ett avgörande sätt suddat ut de många frågetecknen i kanten på Hollosys berättelse. Han har på några punkter modifierat och kompletterat sin tidigare redogörelse, men håller i allt väsentligt fast vid sina tidigare uppgifter. Några av de uppgifter i hans första redogörelse som föranleder skepsis - omständigheterna kring hans möte med Wallenberg, fästmöns tjänstgöring i Kaukasus och H:s odyssé mellan Jugoslavien och Spanien - gör så också fortsättningsvis.

ADRESS	TELEFON	TELEGRAM	TELEX
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Till H:s fördel talar dock, att han under dagens samtal inte gjorde några försök att lägga tillrätta sin berättelse för att stärka dess trovärdighet. Han kunde i större utsträckning ha utnyttjat möjligheten att med hänvisning till språksvårigheter och missförstånd vid det första mötet ändra sin utsago på för honom besvärliga punkter. Som framgår av det följande tog han i stort sett endast tillvara denna möjlighet för att korrigera uppgiften om Vladivostok som utgångspunkt för den märkliga ubåtstransporten och - i viss mån - om sin vistelse i "Denkstuhl".

Vid dagens samtal kompletterade H. Wallenberg-avsnittet i sin berättelse med en uppgift, som dock i sak inte gör den troligare. Han säger, att han någon dag efter det första samtalet med Katia, då Wallenberg nämndes, erinrade sig tidningsartikeln och på nytt tog upp saken med henne. Katia skulle då ha sagt honom att Wallenberg troligtvis hade vistats på kliniken i minst tre och ett halvt år, d v s så länge hon arbetat där. Detta samtal skulle ha skett före mötet med Wallenberg i korridoren.

Hollosy verkar fortfarande vara i dåligt skick - fysiskt och psykiskt. Han klagar över psykiska besvär och säger sig fortfarande lida av sviterna efter den misshandel han i olika etapper fått genomlida. Han klagar över att spanska Röda Korset inte vill bistå med medel för en ordentlig läkarundersökning och han är i viss mån bitter över livet under kapitalistiska förhållanden, där allt kostar pengar". Han har fortfarande inte hört något från de spanska myndigheterna beträffande sin ansökan om politisk asyl. Hollosy har emellertid inte på något sätt begärt ekonomisk eller annan hjälp i anslutning till våra samtal. "Den ende som kan hjälpa mig är jag själv", säger han.

Han säger sig ha kommit igång ordentligt med arbetet på sin bok, som han beräknar kunna bli färdig i början på nästa år. Boken kommer att ges ut i samarbete med Carlos Royo på 50-50 basis. Enligt Hollosy kommer den troligen att publiceras i april, då ett beslut i asylfrågan i alla händelser väntas föreligga.

Det är för en ovan utfrågare svårt att avgöra, i vilken mån Hollosy till alla delar kan anses som helt tillförlitlig. Stora

delar av hans berättelse ger intryck av att vara självupplevda. Hans allmänna uppträdande stämmer inte med det, som man har anledning att vänta av en person med avsikt att dupera eller göra sig själv märkvärdig. Hans berättelse är mycket emotionsfylld i de avsnitt som handlar om hans fästmö och den kvarvarande familjen i Ungern. Detaljrikedomen i hans skildring gör, att man har svårt att tro att denna endast skulle vara inlärd.

Wallenberg-avsnittet utgör i detta avseende ett undantag. H har egentligen jämförelsevis lite att säga om sjukhuset och den behandling han där utsattes för. Han är också tystlåten om sina relationer med sjuksköterskan och svarar överhuvudtaget kortfattat på frågor om vistelsen där.

Med utgångspunkt från den beskrivning H. ger av Wallenbergs tillstånd vore det kanske inte helt otroligt att denne förvarades på en institution såsom den beskrivs av ambassaden i Moskva. Det förefaller mindre troligt att kliniken ifråga skulle användas för behandling av Hollosy på sätt, som denne beskriver i sin redogörelse.

På spansk sida förefaller man att tvivla på vissa av H:s uppgifter och mena att denne i sambandet med författandet av sin bok eventuellt "överför vad som är fiktion till realitet". Det är givetvis inte uteslutet att Hollosy, isolerad och i dåligt skick, under fängelsevistelsen i Spanien av sin betydligt mera slipade spanske bekant inspirerats att tro, att han faktiskt mött Wallenberg.

Jag tror knappast, att jag vid ett eventuellt tredje samtal med Hollosy skulle komma mycket längre. I den händelse man i Stockholm önskar att ett sådant arrangeras, vore det bättre att skicka ut en person med gedigen erfarenhet av samtal av denna typ. En för Hollosy helt okänd person skulle säkert lättare kunna bedöma hans uppträdande under press, utan att belastas av de subjektiva intryck jag har fått av vederbörande efter våra långa samtal.

Nedan följer en redogörelse för samtalet med Hollosy, som i huvudsak fördes på grundval av den disposition, som föreslagits i Edert meddelande i särskild ordning 1981-12-04.

1. Sjukhuset i Moskva

H. kan inte komplettera tidigare lämnade uppgifter. Transporten till sjukhuset skedde efter mörkrets inbrott i en täckt bil utan fönster. Från bilen togs H. direkt in i en byggnad och in i en hiss, där han med händerna över huvudet beordrades att ställa sig med ansiktet mot en vägg. "Förmodligen för att jag inte skulle se till vilket våningsplan jag fördes", säger H. Han har inget minne av att bilen gjorde halt för att passera förbi någon vakt, genom någon grind eller dyl. Även avfärden från sjukhuset skedde enligt samma mönster, utan att H. Hann uppfatta byggnadens utseende eller belägenhet.

2. Katia-sjuksköterskan

H. kompletterar här sin tidigare redogörelse på några punkter. H. säger sig vara fullt medveten om att flickan tillhörde KGB. H. uppger nu att flickan talade en smula ungerska, vilket H. anser vara anledningen till att hon valts ut att ta hand om honom. Hon hade uppgivit sig vara ukrainska. Hennes föräldrar kom från Mukachevo, en plats som tidigare tillhört Ungern, belägen i sydöstra Ukraina nära ungerska gränsen.

H. vill i övrigt inte gå närmare in på sina relationer med Katia, men betonar, att "de givetvis inte var av sexuell natur".

3. Händelsen med Wallenberg

Händelsen med Wallenberg återges av H. med en intressant detaljavvikelse från den tidigare redogörelsen. H. uppger nu att han, då han första gången frågade Katia om det fanns ytterligare utlänningar i korridoren, fick till svar:"Det finns en till. en svensk som heter Wallenberg". Vidare säger sig H. nu, redan efter någon dag ha associerat namnet till en tidningsartikel och därvid vid ett andra tillfälle ha ställt en fråga om W. till Katia. Enligt H. skulle Katia därvid ha sagt att W. befann sig på sjukhuset sedan en längre tid tillbaka. "Minst tre och ett halvt år, så länge som jag själv har arbetat här". Några dagar

senare skedde mötet i korridoren, vilket H. återger utan avvikelser från sin tidigare version.

4. Tidningsartikeln om Wallenberg

Om den aktuella tidningsartikeln säger H. att den troligen publicerats under andra hälften av 1960-talet. Han minns, att han då han läste den, var officer och tjänstgjorde i Várpalota. H. kunde inte med säkerhet erinra sig i vilken tidning den publicerats, men utgår ifrån att det varit fråga om Népszabadság, partiets huvudorgan och "vår dagliga pliktlektyr". Han kan inte precisera dess innehåll i detalj. "Den handlade om en svensk diplomat Wallenberg, som i krigets slutskede räddat livet på 40.000 ungerska judar och som försvunnit vid gränsen till Sovjetunionen. Jag erinrar mig också, att artikeln ställde frågan vad Wallenberg egentligen haft för sig vid Alföld (en ungersk gränsort)".

5. Fästmöns förflyttning

På frågor om de närmare omständigheterna kring sin och fästmöns kommendering till Kaukasus säger H. att han icke i något tidigare fall hört sägas att anhöriga fick medfölja på uppdrag av denna typ. Som en tänkbar förklaring i hans fall säger H.: "Fästmön arbetade i garnisonens kök, där han lärt känna henne två och ett halvt år tidigare. De bodde sedan en längre tid tillsammans i H:s tjänstebostad och planerade att gifta sig. Detta var en offentlig hemlighet. H. hade - då han fick order att tjänstgöra i Sovjetunionen - två gånger tidigare hos sin överordnade sagt sig vilja lämna den militära karriären och övergå till civil verksamhet. Han var helt enkelt trött på sitt jobb och tänkte sig en framtid som tolk eller översättare inom civila förvaltningen. Båda gångerna hade hans chef övertalat honom att inte fullfölja sin ansökan. När han nu fick order att tjänstgöra i Sovjet, tog han åter upp saken med sin chef. Denne betonade, att tjänstgöringen var att se som värdefull utbildning, att den endast skulle vara i en månad och att den skulle främja hans fortsatta karriär. I slutet av dessa samtal tillägger hans chef, "med en ironisk grimas", att det funnes förutsättningar för att fästmön kunde medfölja.

På mina frågor om varför en officer med H:s öppet negativa inställning till sitt arbete och tjänstgöring i Sovjetunionen, skulle komma ifråga för ett uppdrag av denna typ, svarar H.: "Jag ansågs för att vara en skicklig officer inom mitt specialområde (kartografi) och hade fått en lång och dyr utbildning. Dessutom är min styvfar f.d. överstelöjtnant i milisen och känd som en framstående kommunist med uppgifter i den lokala partiledningen. Det skulle helt enkelt leda till krångel för en mängd personer, om jag tilläts göra allvar av mina planer".

6. Rättegången i Moskva

Hollosy uppger att han vid en summarisk rättegång i Moskva dömts till två års "politiskt fängelse för antisovjetisk verksamhet och propaganda enligt par. 40 eller möjligen 46". Under rättegången, som tog en förmiddag i anspråk, nämndes inte våldtäktsepisoden och den efterföljande skottväxlingen med ett ord. Åklagaren baserade helt och hållet sin framställan på H:s uttalanden mot den sovjetiska militära närvaron i Ungern, uttalanden som H. gjorde i anslutning till att han övermannades och arresterades efter händelsen i Kaukasus. H. säger sig under rättegången vid ett flertal tillfällen ha försökt föra episoden på tal, men varje gång tystats ner med hänvisning till att saken vore irrelevant.

7. Fångtransporten

Hans tidigare uppgift om transport med ubåt från Vladivostok bygger enligt H. på missförstånd eller namnförväxling. Fångtransporten gick med tåg från Moskva till Archangelsk, varifrån man på ett militärt fartyg fördes till Murmansk. Transporten därifrån till Jenisejs mynning skedde med ubåt. I gruppen ingick tolv fångar, alla officerare av diverse sovjetiska nationaliteter. En av fångarna var av ungersk härstamning från den ukrainska staden Belgorod, nordöst om Charkov. Denne kunde några ord ungerska och av hans redogörelse framgick att han dömts för ordervägran. H. var ende utlänning i gruppen.

Färden i ubåt varade minst tio dagar och ägde rum under närmast olidliga sanitära förhållanden. Det var ytterligt kallt i det rum som fångarna förvarades och man saknade helt tvättmöjligheter.

Fångarna tilläts att under noggrann övervakning en och en besöka toaletten.

8. Lägervistelsen

H. vidhåller här med smärre avvikelser sina tidigare uppgifter. I lägret fanns tre baracker med ett 80-tal fångar i varje barack, vilka sinsemellan var avskilda med ett taggtrådsstängsel. På området fanns vidare ytterligare fem byggnader (sjukvårdsbarack, officers- resp. manskapsbarack samt separata kök för officerare och manskap). Antalet vakter uppskattar H. till ett 30-tal. H. bekräftar villigt på tal om flyktepisoden, att han sattes i "Denkstuhl" utan föregående läkarvård. Han uppger emellertid denna gång, att träburen fanns inrynd i en utgrävd källare under manskapsbaracken. H. försöker knappast förklara hur han med sina skador kunde överleva två dagar i denna inrättning. Möjligtvis, säger han, kan det bero på att skadorna endast var av ytlig natur. Efter tio dagar i sjukbaracken skickades han åter ut på sin vanliga skogsavverkning, som han klarade endast tack vare medfångarnas hjälp.

H. säger sig inte känna till om det fanns andra utländska fångar i lägret. Under de tjugotvå månader han satt där hörde han inte talas om att någon fånge försattes på fri fot. Straffsatserna för medgångarna varierade. Enligt vad han hört, skulle det i lägret finnas fångar, som vistats där i tio till tolv år. H. säger sig ha hört av medfångar, att det i närheten - förutom det kvinnoläger i vilket hans fästmö vistades - också skulle finnas 2-3 större läger. Han vet dock inte var dessa låg. Vidare talades det i hans barack mycket om de fruktade lägren i Sjtjita, en ort öster om Bajkal-sjön. Från denna plats, sa man, återkom ingen levande.

9. H. ger en mycket detaljrik och målande skildring av sin flykt ur Ungern, som i allt väsentligt stämmer med tidigare uppgifter. H., iklädd uniform, försökte under två dygn finna en lämplig plats att ta sig över gränsfloden Dráva, söder om den ungerska staden Csurgó. Platsen hade valts med hänsyn till att han sedan tidigare kände till området och hade hört sägas, att bevakningen vid en gräns till ett annat socialistiskt land - och speciellt då i närheten av officiella

övergångsställen - skulle vara tämligen slapp. Under försöket att ta sig över det finkrattade bälte om ca 300 meter, som förgick själva gränsen, kom han två gånger i beröring med snubbeltråd, som utlöste en larmraket. En ungersk militärpatrull var snabbt på platsen, H. upptäcktes men lyckades trots ledgivning ta sig fram till flogen och simmande ta sig över till den jugoslaviska sidan.

10. Flyktvägen

H:s utförliga skildring av sin flyktväg bidrar kanppast till att skingra mystiken i hans första version. Han säger sig nu, efter att ha hjälpts över gränsen till Italien, själv ha anmält sig hos polisen i Trieste. "Där var man helt ointresserad av min ansökan om politisk asyl", säger H. Man hade upplyst honom, om att han troligen skulle få sitta ett helt år i ett centralt flyktingläger utanför Rom, att hans ansökan troligen inte skulle beviljas, utan att han efter lägervistelsen förmodligen skulle uppmanas att ta kontakt med USA:s, Canadas eller Australigens ambassad i Rom. H. tog då tillbaka sin ansökan om asyl. I en ferm expedition kördes han då i polisbil till stationen i Trieste, där han under uppsikt fick köpa en biljett till Menton, varefter han sattes på första bästa tåg västerut.

Förutseende nog hade polisen nämnt för honom, att den italienska gränskontrollen skedde efter Ventimiglia, varför H. Lämnade tåget där och till fots tog sig över gränsen till Frankrike vid Menton. Där arresterades han, men släpptes efter ca 30 minuters förhör. Väl utanför byggnaden plockas han så upp av en bil och förs via Nice och Marseille till Främlingslegionens kaserner i Aubagne. Där förhörs han om förhållanden i ungerska resp. sovjetiska armén av en "militär i franska armén", får läkarvård och försättes efter en vecka på fri fot. Enligt byråkratiens alla regler får han kvittera ut en veckas sold för den tid han vistats i lägret. H. uppger att man vid frisläppandet föreföll helt ointresserad av hans fortsatta planer. Dock betonade man, att han inte kunde få stanna i Frankrike. "Din enda möjlighet att få stanna här är fem års tjänst i legionen och därefter automatiskt franskt medborgarskap". H. vägrar och släpps fri.....

H:s vortsatta redogörelse för hur han tog sig över gränsen till Spanien och den senare händelseutvecklingen stämmer med de uppgifter, som framkommit i förhör med spanska polismyndigheterna.

Ulf Håkansson

LD

CONSULADO DE SUECIA

PROMEMORIA
1981-12-07

Samtal med Carlos Royo i Wallenberg-ärendet

Fråga: Var och när träffade Ni Hollosy?

Svar: Jag träffade H. i fängelse/rannsakningshäktet (Centro preventivo) i Figueras (Gerona), dit jag anlänt den 24 oktober 1981 och som jag lämnade den 27 oktober efter 72 timmar. Det var första gången jag var i fängelse. Det hela berodde på en konkurs (pleito laboral) 1976 Jag hade bytt vistelseort ett par gånger och först nu hade man fått tag på mig med delgivning.

Fråga: Hur kom Ni in på Wallenberg?

Svar: Jag träffade många personer i fängelset, men de flesta ville jag inte ha kontakt med. En cellkamrat till H. önskade, att jag skulle tala med H., då han var mycket ensam. H. hade ett stort ärende och det var att begära asyl. Det var H., som tog upp ärendet W. efter det vi pratats vid om många saker. Det är möjligt, att W. nämndes redan i fängelset. H. fick mitt telefonnummer (248 37 62 i Barcelona) och ringde mig i slutet av oktober eller början av november. Vi talade i Barcelona några gånger om W., särskilt berördes episoden med sjuksköterskan Katja och att denna pekat på personen i rullstolen och sagt, att där sitter W.

Fråga: Vad är Er uppfattning om sjuksköterskan Katja?

Svar: Jag tvivlade från början på vad sjuksköterskan sagt, men ju mer jag lärde känna H. desto mer litar jag på hans uppgifter. Jag har aldrig kunnat beslå honom med

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några motsägande uppgifter eller lögner. H. är en integer person. Det kan vara, att Katja trodde, att H. arbetade för KGB och därför kunde hon utpeka W. Enligt vad jag förstår blev för övrigt H. torterad på kliniken och på andra håll samt under flykten, dock icke hos polisen i Jugoslavien, där man slog honom.

Fråga: Vad är Er uppfattning om händelsen med fästmön?

Svar: Jag kan icke ha någon uppfattning om detta. Jag tror på vad han säger och litar på honom. H. tar t.ex. hand om vår dotter (7 år), då vi är borta. H. är en caballero.

Fråga: Vad är Er uppfattning om hela flyktvägen?

Svar: Jag har ingen uppfattning härom. Jämför svaren på tidigare frågor. När H. anlände till Spanien torde han icke haft mycket med sig, litet kläder etc. och knappast några pengar alls. H. tvättade medfångarnas kläder i rannsakningshäktet och tog betalt för sina tjänster.

Fråga: Vilket är Ert yrke f.n. ? Verksamhet?

Svar: Jag är editor och äger 50% av aktiekapitalet i EAED (Escola autonoma d'Ensenyament a Distancia), Correr de Reus 27, baixos, Barcelona 22). Hans hustru arbetar på en restaurang. Företaget har planer på att sälja bl.a. videokurser (finns även på katalanska) till Ecuador och Mexico samt småningom till hela Sydamerika. F.n. sker viss försäljning till Katalonien, Valencia-området och Balearerna.

Sammanfattning:

Själv förstod jag på Ulf Håkansson, att Royo vore en fängelsekund,

som varit i klammeri med rättvisan flera gånger. Därför frågade jag Royo (jfr. första frågan ovan), om han varit i fängelse tidigare, vilket han bestämt förnekade. Vid vår andra kontakt den 12 november nämnde Royo på min fråga, att han träffat H. i fängelset i Figueras. Skildringen dåmera av "pleito" 1976 etc. är densamma som han lämnat idag. Royo är för övrigt välklädd och gör ett städat intryck. Efter tre samtal med honom kan jag icke finna att han lämnat några motstridiga uppgifter, med min reservation rörande ev. tidigare fängelsevistelse.

Barcelona 1981-12-07

(Sten Tersmeden)

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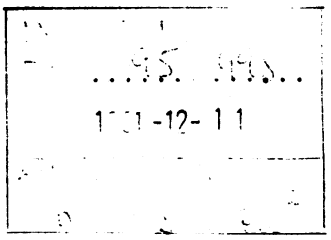
SVENSKA DELEGATIONEN
BRYSSEL
Handläggare: S Noreén

1981 12 08 Nr 498

Överlämnas för kännedom
av Utrikesdepartementet Pol I
14 DEC. 1981

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET



Beträffande åtgärd se bif. delgivningslista

Raoul Wallenberg i Europaparlamentet
tel 141 D 1981 03 20
322 D 1981 07 28
(1 bil)

Under Europaparlamentets novembersession i Strasbourg berördes återigen fallet Raoul Wallenberg, denna gång i form av en muntlig fråga av den brittiske konservative parlamentsledamoten William Newton Dunn till de Tios utrikesministrar. Tidigare har som bekant Wallenberg-fallet uppmärksammats i en skriftlig fråga av den skotska nationalisten Winifred Ewing (jfr ovanciterade tel och skrivelse).

I sin fråga undrade Newton Dunn, om EGs utrikesministrar inom ramen för det utrikespolitiska samarbetet skulle med sovjetmyndigheterna ta upp frågan om frisläppande av Wallenberg. I svaret hänvisade rådsordföranden Lord Trefgarne till att den svenska ESK-delegationen i Madrid, med stöd av de Tio, vädjat om förnyad undersökning av Wallenbergs försvinnande, men hittills inte fått något gehör från sovjetiskt håll. Lord Trefgarne uppgav vidare, att den svenska regeringen inte bett andra regeringar intervenera i fallet, men om så skulle ske, vore de Tio beredda att diskutera hur de skulle kunna bistå.

I sin replik uttryckte Newton Dunn tillfredsställelse med svaret och frågade om det fanns några bevis för att det var Brezjnev som utförde arresteringen av Wallenberg i Ungern; rådsordföranden svarade att han inte hade några belägg för ett sådant påstående.

./. De aktuella utdragen ur Europaparlamentets snabbprotokoll närslutes.

Bengt Rabaeus

pb

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen

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☒ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM

Godkännes | Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn | Angående

Överlämnas för kännedom

☐ utan bil ☐ jämte bil ☐ jämte bil där så angivits ☐ bil kan lånas på UD ☐ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

☐ Konungen	☐ Utrnämnd/Utrutsk/Eurrådsd 56 ex	☐ SSLP, Fö, Linder	☐ Sekr f framtidsstudier
☐ Statsministern	☐ Utrikesutskottet 33 ex	☐ KMI	☐ Nordiska Rådets svenska del
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☐ Chef Budgetdep	☐ Försvarsutskottets kanslichef	☐ Arméstabens FN-avdelning	☐ Utrikespol. Institutet
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☐ 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	☐ Mijövårdsberedningen	

☒ Större beskickningar FN-representationen 9 ex	☐ Bonn	☐ Moskva	☐ Peking	☐ Washington 2 ex			
	☐ London	☐ Paris	☐ Tokio	☐ FN-repr			
☒ Norden 4 ex	☐ Helsingfors	☐ Köpenhamn	☐ Oslo	☐ Reykjavik			
☐ Övriga Österuropa 7 ex	☐ Belgrad	☐ Budapest	☐ Prag	☐ Warszawa			
	☐ Berlin A	☐ Bukarest	☐ Sofia				
☒ Övriga Västeuropa och Canada 16 ex	☐ Ankara	☐ Bryssel	☐ Lissabon	☐ Rom	☐ Genève-del	☐ Strasbourg-repr	
	☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☐ Wien	☐ Nedrustn-del Genève		
	☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	~~☐ Bryssel-del~~	☐ Paris-del		
☐ Nordafrika 5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis	☐ Tripoli		
☐ Mellanöstern 6 ex	☐ Bagdad	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait	☐ Tel Aviv	☐ Damaskus	
☐ Övriga Asien och Australien 18 ex	☐ Bangkok	☐ Hanoi	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi	☐ Pyongyang	☐ Singapore	
	☐ Canberra	☐ Hongkong Gk	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Teheran	☐ Seoul	☐ Colombo	
	☐ Dacca	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Wellington	☐ Panmunjom	☐ Vientiane	
☐ Övriga Afrika 12 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Lusaka	☐ Nairobi	☐ Maputo	
	☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Lagos	☐ Monrovia	☐ Pretoria	☐ Luanda	
☐ Latinamerika 11 ex	☐ Bogotá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima	☐ Montevideo	☐ Santiago	
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☒ 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	☐
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☐ Chef Pol III	☐ Rättsavd	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Wahlbäck	☐ Åter enheten ex
☐ Chef Pol IV	☐ Exp.chefen	☐ Chef Säkerhetsärenden	☐ Marling	☐ Rapp. översikt, Pol III
☐ Chef Pol V	☐ Statssekr int. u-samarb	☐ Utr.min sekreterare	☒	☐ Regeringspärmen

Antal ex skr	sidor	Antal ex bil	sidor	Kopierad den	sign	Distribuerad den	sign	Åtg postexp	luft-	datum	sign
42	1	42	1								

Exp UD 1980-01 100 bl a 50 ex BGB Vtg 792711

Bil. ..... till Delegis Bryssel
skr. nr. 418 den 8/12 1981

Lord Trefgarne. – I understand that there is a communication from the Commission to the Parliament on this matter and it would be interesting to see what the Parliament's view on that would be, but it is, of course, also the case that discussions on the sort of matter raised by the honourable Gentleman are held in other fora from time to time and particularly, of course, in Nato.

Mr Blaney. – Would the President-in-Office care to state in this regard how it is that the cost per head to taxpayers in the south of Ireland for the security of the north of Ireland, which he has claimed is an internal matter of the UK, is twice as much as it is to the taxpayers of the UK ?

Lord Trefgarne. – I hardly think it is for me to comment on the cost-effectiveness ot the Republic's defence arrangements.

Le Président. – La parole est, pour une motion de procédure, à Mme Ewing.

Mrs Ewing. – Madam President, in the light of this farcical Question Time, where the poor attendance of Members is only equalled by the non-answers of the Council, could I ask if a new situation has crept in with regard to the obligations of the Council to answer, since they sometimes give statistics and sometimes do not. They say they are freely available. Now could we have guidance here because it can influence the whole conduct of how we put our questions in the future. I have been here six years and have had numerous statistics given that were far more complex and longer than those asked today, and refused to me and to Mr Maher. I am coming to the conclusion that statistics are only given if they are not embarrassing and are not given if they are embarrasing.

Le Président. – Madame Ewing, si vous voulez poser cette question, vous devrez le faire à la prochaine Heure des questions au Conseil, parce que, cette fois-ci, elle n'est pas inscrite et qu'une motion de procédure ne peut donner lieu à une réponse du Conseil.

Je tiens cependant à rappeler que, d'après les dispositions réglementaire en vigueur, les questions ne peuvent avoir pour but d'obtenir des documents ou des informations statistiques.

Son auteur étant absent, la question n° 103 recevra sa réponse par écrit (1).

J'appelle la question n° 104, de M. Newton Dunn (H-526/81) :

(1) Cf. Annexe.

Les ministres des Affaires étrangères comptent-ils entreprendre les autorités soviétiques sur la question de la libérations de M. Wallenberg, retenu en URSS depuis la Seconde Guerre mondiale ?

Lord Trefgarne, *Président-in-Office of the Foreign Ministers* – The Ten have no definitive evidence as to the fate of Mr Wallenberg. The Swedish delegation at the Madrid CSCE review meeting, with support from the Ten, has appealed for a re-investigation of Mr Wallenberg's disappearance but the Soviet authorities have not yet reponded to this. Over the years the Swedish Government has continuously tried to obtain clarification from the Soviet Union on the fate of Mr Wallenberg. The Swedish Government has not asked for other governments to intervene on the question of Mr Wallenberg but if they did so, the Ten stand ready to discuss how they might help.

Mr Newton Dunn. – I thank you for that very helpful answer. I would be interested to know whether there is any evidence that the man who effected the arrest of Mr Wallenberg in Hungary was none other than an ambitious young officer called Brezhnev.

Lord Trefgarne. – I have no evidence to support that suggestion.
(Laugther)

De heer van Minnen. – Moeten wij dus uit dit antwoord van de minister concluderen dat de berichten die notabene uit de koker van zijn voortreffelijke Britse geheime dienst stammen als zou Wallenberg nog in leven in de Sovjetunie zijn, dat die berichten volkomen op losse grond zijn gesteld ?

Lord Trefgarne. – The honourable gentleman is mistaken to imagine any such thing. The position is as I have described it in the original answer.

Le Président. – J'appelle la question n° 105, de M. Tyrrell (H-530/81) :

Les gouvernements des dix États membres ont-ils adopté pour la réunion de Madrid de la Conférence sur la sécurité et la coopération en Europe une politique commune à l'égard de l'occupation militaire soviétique d'États autrefois neutres tels que l'Estonie, la Lettonie ainsi que la Lithuanie et quelle est cette politique ?

Lord Trefgarne, *Président-in-Office of the Foreign Ministers.* – The Ten have not discussed their attitudes to the incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union. The subject has not been raised at the Madrid review meeting nor at any previous CSCE meeting.

Avsändningsort
Pol I, S Ottosson/le

[redacted]

Ärende

Datum
1981-12-11

Avd	Grupp	Mål
P	2	C 11 -

Adress

SVENSK

KÖPENHAMN

Text

Dnr.... Från pol I re Raoul Wallenberg.

P R I M O En person vid namn Vladimir Remiszewski, bosatt i Schweiz, har kontaktat svenska ambassaden i Bern. Remiszewski, som säger sig vara avhoppad KGB-överste, uppger att Wallenberg är vid liv och befinner sig i centralfängelset i Murmansk. Remiszewski gör enligt ambassaden ett otillförlitligt intryck, men med tanke på ärendets vikt bör även detta spår följas upp.

Remiszewski uppgav sig ha fått sina informationer från två källor. En av dessa var Czeslaw Kalinski, som i början av 1970-talet tjänstgjorde som förste ambassadsekreterare vid polska ambassaden i Bern. Remiszewski sade sig ha haft kontakt med Kalinski sju gånger under tiden augusti 1971 - december 1972. Han trodde att Kalinski var född i Vitryssland. Kalinski skulle genom släktingar i Murmansk ha fått veta att Wallenberg var i Murmansk sedan 1963. Ambassaden i Warszawa uppger i ett meddelande som återges under secundo att Kalinski f n arbetar på polska ambassaden i Köpenhamn. Tacksamma ni snarast kontaktar Kalinski för kontroll av Remiszewskis uppgifter. Warszawaambassadens förslag att försöka få besked om Kalinski via danska polisen förefaller oss beaktansvärt. Om Kalinski skulle säga sig känna till något om Wallenberg, så är det naturligtvis högst angeläget att han så detaljerat som möjligt berättar vad hans släktingar uppgivit och övrigt som kan ha relevans i sammanhanget. Eventuella uppgifter om andra personer som kan tänkas ha informationer om Wallenberg vore naturligtvis av stort intresse.

S E C U N D O (Se bil från [redacted] Warszawa.) [redacted]

CABINET

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

[redacted]

Dep Ubk 322.

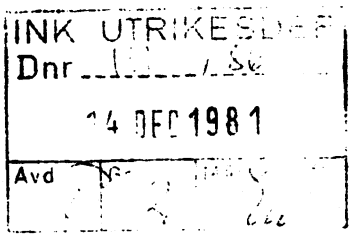
SVERIGES GENERALKONSULAT 1981-11-30 Nr 86

LOS ANGELES

Kopia till:

amb Wachtmeister Washington

Utrikesdepartementet



Wallenberg-manifestation
tel 195 Gk 1981-11-23
(2 bil)

./. 1 Härmed får jag insända dels ett pressklipp ur Los Angeles Times 1981-11-24 om den stora Wallenberg-middagen 1981-11-22 i Los Angeles (anordnad av "Simon Wiesenthal Center

./. 2 for Holocaust Studies"), dels en skrift som utdelades till deltagarna i middagen.

I skriften får jag särskilt fästa uppmärksamheten på det mot slutet återgivna telegrammet 1981-11-05 (sid 173-175).

Olle Tunberg

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Bil.....till gk:s i Los Angeles
skr. nr 86 1981-11-30
LOS ANGELES TIMES den 24 november 1981

Salute to a Hero

Wiesenthal Center Fetes Wallenberg

By MARY LOU LOPER, *Times Staff Writer*

Raoul Wallenberg is a Swedish diplomat who went to Hungary in World War II on a mission to save Jews. He printed false Swedish passports, delivered them in Budapest to people about to be condemned to Aushwitz.

He is said to have saved at least 30,000 people—maybe more. However, in the liberation of Budapest, he was kidnaped by the Russians. The Soviets said in 1957 that he had died in 1947 of a heart attack. But there have been people who talked with him as late as 1975, who reported his survival as recently as 1979.

'Next Year With Raoul'

A believer in his survival, his sister Nina Lagergren, of Stockholm, was in town Sunday evening to accept the Simon Wiesenthal Humanitarian Laureate for Wallenberg. At a cocktail reception preceding the Century Plaza dinner (tickets were $500 and $5,000 per table), she said she was bitter that the Swedish government, confronted with a Soviet submarine in its waters, did not bargain for the release of Wallenberg. "My country has forsaken a golden opportunity to bring him home," she said. "Our only hope is to turn to your government to find a way. Please come to our help. . . . The Jewish people have a custom. In their darkest hour, they do not despair, but they say, 'Next year in Jerusalem,' and I say, 'Next year with Raoul, together.' "

Simon Wiesenthal, the lawyer who has made the search for Wallenberg a burning issue since 1969, flew from Vienna for the presentation. To skeptics who question his endeavors on behalf of Wallenberg, Wiesenthal told the audience, "Only he who is forgotten is really dead." And in his belief that Wallenberg still lives, he added, "I am a realist, so I believe this miracle will come true."

The dinner was under the auspices of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, headed by Rabbi Marvin Hier on the campus of Yeshiva University of Los Angeles. The center's board chairman, Samuel Belzberg, a banking and real estate tycoon, flew from Vancouver, B.C., for the dinner. His brother, William Belzberg of Beverly Hills, serves as a center trustee, and a third brother,

LARRY ARMSTRONG / Los Angeles Times

Simon Wiesenthal, left, Nina Lagergren and Jon Voight at dinner honoring Raoul Wallenberg.

Hyman Belzberg, and his wife flew from Calgary, Alberta, for the presentation.

Dinner chairmen Alan and Nancy Casden and Maurice and Edna Weiss of Beverly Hills, with Larry and Carol Mizel of Denver, Donald March and producer Robert Schaffel, staged the evening, filled with personal emotion for many who survived the Holocaust. At least seven or eight persons had known Wallenberg, including Freda Dannenberg, who forged passports for him; Bernice Ringman, who knew him at the University of Michigan; George Levoy, and George Sanders, who assisted Wallenberg. Yvonne Singer, born in 1944 to a middle-aged Jewish couple in Wallenberg's apartment, also attended.

There were so many celebrities, it took two daises to accommodate them. Elizabeth Taylor, a member of the center's board, was an honorary chairperson. Due to Taylor's laryngitis, Dinah Shore filled in. Jon Voight, who probably will star in the upcoming film on the life of Wallenberg, spoke with Mrs. Lagergren often during the evening. Also on the dais were Rod Steiger, Mr. and Mrs. Red Buttons, the Milton Berles, Rita Moreno, the Robert Clarys and Carol Connors, wearing enormous emerald and diamond pendant earrings. Barbra Streisand, with Jon Peters, preferred the anonymity of Table 22, blending in with 1,200 people.

Gov. Brown Deviates From Text

Exactly on schedule, between courses, a non-eating guest, Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr., dropped in. Brown deviated from his prepared text to refer to "a resurgence of anti-Semitism and a divergence of our foreign policy in the Middle East." He said, "There has never been a more critical period in our history."

Urging the United States to approach Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev "for an investigation and a report of Wallenberg's disappearance," Brown said that the "20th Century is essentially one of mass annihilation . . . .here is a very fragile thread that separates civilization from barbarism. There is always the specter of baser instincts predominating. I, a Gentile, recognize another Gentile, whose moral courage I would like to emulate—and spread throughout the world."

Rep. Tom Lantos (with his wife Annette) was on the dais. He sponsored the legislation that allowed President Reagan to confer honorary American citizenship upon Wallenberg in October.

The evening had its light moments: Joel Grey, at the prompting of master of ceremonies Monty Hall, with some advice from Milton Berle, had the audience clap-

Continued [illegible]

ping and gyrating to a musical medley including a conga hora ("1-2-3, Ole! 1-2-3, Oy vay!").

Later, in a more serious vein, Robert Culp, Merrie Lynn Ross, William Katt and Robert Clary re-created a historic evening when Wallenberg came face-to-face with Adolf Eichmann.

According to Rabbi Hier, the Wiesenthal Center will premiere the documentary, "Genocide," Jan. 17 at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C. Written by Martin Gilbert and Hier, the documentary includes a narrative on Wallenberg's heroism and has an original musical score by Elmer Bernstein performed by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

As guests filed out Sunday night, the band played "The Battle Hymn of the Republic." Humming continued during the long lineup for processing of parking tickets.

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Raoul Wallenberg

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Our Moses

We were the world's extra baggage. We had given up hope until one day we heard this fantastic story about a prominent Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg, who had come to Hungary on a mission to save the Jews. Soon this man became our Moses. Every day, at great personal risk, he delivered people from the hands of the Nazis. He talked to us, and showed that there was one human being who cared—one angel in this hell. "I came to save a nation," he said. He would print his own Swedish passports, and then run off to the train depots—the trains that were leaving for Auschwitz—he would reach out to the desperate group of outstretched arms giving them their tickets to life. He saved 30,000 people (directly)—one man!—and then after the liberation of Budapest, the Russians kidnapped him. That is the irony of it all—this noble human being who did so much for others may be rotting there somewhere—all alone.

Survivor's testimony narrated by Elizabeth Taylor Warner in the Simon Wiesenthal Center's GENOCIDE presentation.

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Mrs. Nina Lagergren

November 22, 1981
Century Plaza Hotel
Los Angeles, California

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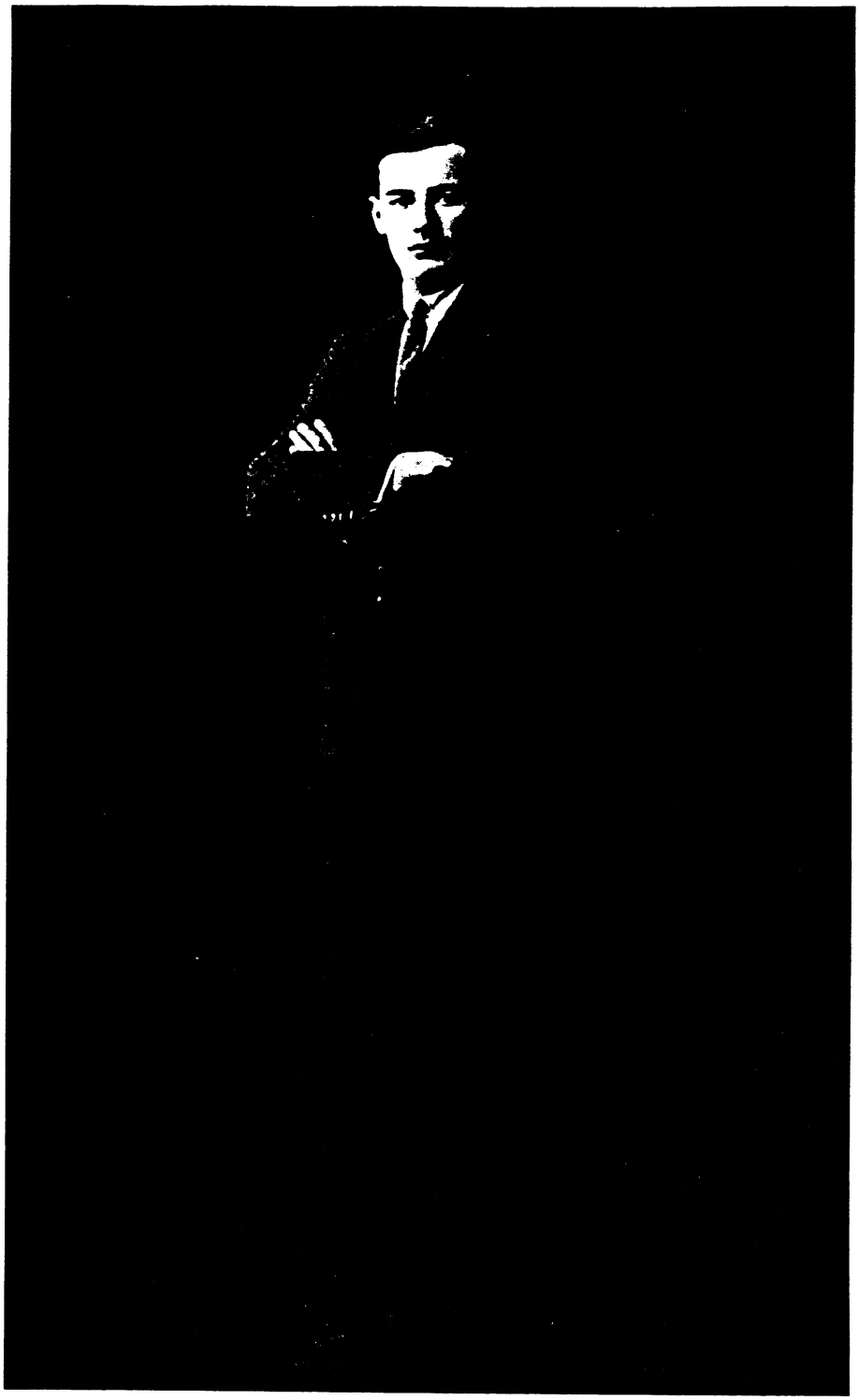

A CHRONICLE OF COURAGE

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The House of Representatives voted 196 to 2 today to grant honorary citizenship to Raoul Wallenberg... the Senate approved by unanimous voice vote on August 3... it is only the second time the United States has granted honorary citizenship; the first was to Sir Winston Churchill... the bill now goes to President Reagan for signing.

New York Times
September 23, 1981

On October 5, 1981, Rabbi Marvin Hier joined Simon Wiesenthal and 30 prominent leaders at a White House ceremony where President Reagan, in the presence of Raoul's sister and brother, Nina and Guy, signed into law the bill conferring honorary American citizenship upon an extraordinary humanitarian.

RAOUL WALLENBERG: THE MAN

Raoul Wallenberg was born on August 4, 1912, into one of the wealthiest and most highly regarded families in Sweden. His father, a twenty-three year-old Naval lieutenant, died of cancer three months before the birth of Raoul. His mother, Maj, a twenty-one year-old widow, tried to overcome her sorrow for the sake of her child and wrote to her in-laws, "I can't describe how happy I feel with this child, a living memory of my happy marriage."

Maj married in 1918, Frederick von Dardel, a young civil servant in the Health Ministry. The von Dardels had two children: Guy, now a prominent nuclear physicist who has taught at leading American universities, and Nina, who has spearheaded the international efforts of the Free Wallenberg Committee.

"It was always a very close family," recalls Nina. "We never thought of Raoul as being of a different father. He was completely of us and we of him, and my father adored him as much as the two of us."

Raoul's education was supervised by his grandfather Gustav, who served as Sweden's Minister to Japan and Turkey. He insisted that the young man develop a good command of languages and sent him on vacations to England, France and Germany. This international education was to prove extremely useful later.

From 1931 to 1935, Raoul studied at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor and graduated from the School of Architecture with honors. He received the top award in his class—a medal given by the American Institute of Architects. A classmate remembered Wallenberg as "a very talented yet modest person who showed great insight in finding simple solutions to complex problems. Neither his conduct nor his manner of dress gave anyone who knew him the slightest clue of his high station in life as a member of one of Sweden's most distinguished families."

In the United States, Raoul traveled extensively.He visited the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics and spent a summer working at the Chicago World's Fair. After graduating from college in 1935, he spent his summer vacation in Mexico.

In September of that same year he went to work for an import-export firm in Cape Town, South Africa, in accordance with his promise to his grandfather that he would study banking and commerce. The following year, Raoul visited his grandfather in Istanbul, then went to work for a Dutch bank branch in Haifa. During his time in Haifa, Raoul met Jewish refugees from Hitler's Germany and heard stories of Nazi atrocities.

Raoul returned to Sweden in 1937 planning to become an architect. Instead, he met Koloma Lauer, a Hungarian Jewish refugee who directed an expanding import-export firm. Lauer needed someone who could travel freely through Europe, including the Nazi-occupied countries. Wallenberg was ideal for the job, and soon became a junior partner and director of the company.

Through his work, Raoul learned how to deal with the Nazi bureaucracy—he also became increasingly aware of atrocities being committed against European Jewry. He excelled in his work for Lauer's firm, especially in the art of negotiating. Although Raoul's engaging personality and ability to speak several languages brought him great success, he became dissatisfied. Raoul's thoughts increasingly focused on something of much greater significance: Hitler's war against the Jews. He felt he needed to do something to alleviate the suffering, to become personally involved.

By 1944, millions of Jews had already been systematically murdered. The Roosevelt Administration belatedly recognized the scope of Hitler's "Final Solution" for European Jewry. On January 22, 1944, **President Roosevelt** established the **War Refugee Board** "in order to effectuate with all possible speed the rescue and relief of . . . victims of oppression."

RAOUL WALLENBERG: HIS MISSION AND HIS LEGACY

Until March of 1944, Hungary was the last remaining refuge for European Jews. Although there were stiff anti-Semitic laws instituted by the Nazi's ally, the Hungarian regent, **Miklos Horthy,** could not bring himself to deport the entire Jewish population for extermination. Horthy believed that the Nazis would lose the war and did not want to be held accountable.

On March 19, 1944, the Germans occupied Hungary and installed a puppet government under General Sztojay. **Hitler** was enraged that the "Final Solution" for 900,000 Hungarian Jews had not yet been completed. He sent his most zealous henchman, **Adolph Eichmann,** to solve the "Jewish Problem" in Hungary. With the newly installed German government and the Arrow Cross (Hungarian Nazis) helping Eichmann, the War Refugee Board realized that the last large remaining Jewish population in Europe faced extermination.

A One Man Mission

The Allies rejected the idea of bombing the railroad lines leading to Auschwitz because, they said, military resources could be better used elsewhere. By July of 1944, some 400,000 Hungarian Jews had been deported to Auschwitz for extermination; 300,000 more remained in various deportation centers and concentration camps. In Budapest, 200,000 others were being held prisoner inside ghetto walls. **Secretary of State Cordell Hull** asked neutral nations of the world to send additional diplomats to Budapest to help save the Jews. Though numerous neutral governments instructed their Embassies to help, only the Swedes acted and **Raoul Wallenberg** volunteered for the job.

He went with the authorization of the War Refugee Board, taking American money and Swedish diplomatic papers. Raoul was assigned as the First Secretary to the Swedish legation in Budapest. Before leaving,

he negotiated with the Swedish Foreign Ministry for a free hand to use whatever methods he needed to save as many lives as possible.

He originally planned to go to Hungary in August; however, after reading Swedish Foreign Ministry reports from Budapest, Raoul left immediately, knowing that every moment lost could cost human lives. He was aware of the urgency of the situation as well as the dangers awaiting him.

Raoul arrived in Budapest by a train from Berlin on July 9, 1944, and rapidly became the pivotal counterforce to Eichmann in Hungary. "**I came to save a nation,**" Wallenberg told his associates when he arrived, and it was his courage, dedication and shrewdness that allowed him to accomplish as much as he did. In carrying out his rescue operation, Wallenberg cared little about his own safety and seemed miraculously immune from harm by the Nazis and their local hooligan supporters. Immediately organizing the remaining leaders of the Jewish community into a staff that later grew to over 400, Wallenberg arranged for these people to be exempt from wearing the yellow star, giving them the freedom to travel throughout the city. They kept Wallenberg informed of everything that happened in Budapest and enabled him to keep track of the activities and plans of the Nazis and the Hungarian Facists.

Prior to Wallenberg's arrival in Hungary, the Swedes and other neutrals in Budapest handed out hundreds of protective passes to Jews who had ties with their countries. Wallenberg immediately decided that these passes should be handed out by the thousands. His colleagues at the Swedish legation, including **Per Anger** *and* **Minister Danielsson,** *were not so sure. They were afraid that it would be impossible to save so many Jews and that, by trying to do so much, the few who might be saved would be lost. Per Anger later recalled,* "**To start with, he shocked some of us professional diplomats by his unconventional approach.**" *In addition, Wallenberg re-designed the old passes, developing a new, more impressive document in the Swedish colors of yellow and blue with the three crown emblem, the bearer's photograph, and the signature of the legation minister. These* **schutzpasses,** *as the new protective passports were called, informed the Germans and Hungarians that the bearers had the full weight of the Swedish Government behind them. He negotiated with the Nazis, eventually getting permission to hand out 4500 of these schutzpasses. He actually issued more than three times that many, bribing and blackmailing Hungarian officials.*

Wallenberg and his staff worked day and night printing and distributing these documents. Risking his personal safety time after time, Wallenberg climbed atop deportation trains carrying Jews to their death to distribute Swedish passes to all who could reach him. He then insisted that these people were under the protection of his government and told the SS officers they would have to allow them to detrain. Whenever he heard of a deportation train leaving for **Auschwitz** Raoul would run to the station and ask, "who here has Swedish papers?" Sometimes people without passes would hold up drivers licenses and other documents in Hungarian that the Germans could not read. Wallenberg would bully the officers at the station into letting these people leave with him.

With the American money he brought, Wallenberg purchased 32 buildings in which he housed the people he saved. He set up these **safe houses** along the Pest Side of the Danube, which flew the Swedish flag and brought shelter and refuge to thousands of Jews. When necessary, Wallenberg dressed "Aryan-looking" Jewish men in SS uniforms and sent them to stand guard at these safe houses. His presence in Budapest gave the Jews a sense that someone in the world cared about them. It also reminded the Nazis that their depravity was being observed and recorded.

On numerous occasions Wallenberg would step in front of Nazi guns, protecting innocent victims with his own body. More than once Wallenberg himself was manhandled by guards and threatened, but he could not be deterred. Nobody had ever seen a man like this. He was not forced into the situation; he did not have to be in war torn Hungary. He went there, into the horror by choice, a true savior angel.

On November 8, 1944, Eichmann started the death marches to the Austrian border. With his own hands, Wallenberg pulled people out of these marches. He spoke with authority, astounding the enemy he bluffed and bribed; **anything to save a life.** When he had no more passes to hand out, he brought bread, soup and medical supplies in the middle of the night. His complete dedication was a wonder and a marvel. He would apologize for not being able to save them all, saying, "I have only a number of people I can save, so please forgive me but I must save the young ones, because I want to save a nation."

In addition to working closely with colleagues Lars Berg and Per Anger, whenever possible, Wallenberg coordinated his efforts with those of other neutral countries and the Red Cross. During his final days in Budapest he worked closely with a brave young Jew, **Laszlo Szamosi,**

who had bought Christian identification papers and accomplished a tremendous amount on his own. Szamosi would later recall: "Whatever any of the rest of us may have achieved, it was Wallenberg who was the driving force of the whole rescue operation. It was his idea to co-ordinate the efforts of the Swedish, Swiss, Spanish, Portuguese mission, the Papal Nunciature, and the Red Cross. We all worked in close cooperation under his leadership."

Although he won praise for his work in Hungary, Wallenberg had incurred the wrath of **Adolph Eichmann** because the Swede's mission directly conflicted with Eichmann's. The two of them met in the late fall of 1944 at a dinner in the Budapest home of colleague **Lars Berg.** Berg said of that meeting that it seemed like an ordinary dinner party until Wallenberg said to Eichmann, "Look, you have to face it. You've lost the war. Why not give up now?" Berg recalls that Eichmann argued at first, then said he knew that the end was near but that he would continue to do his job even though he would probably be killed. Then Eichmann faced Wallenberg and said, "Don't think that you are immune just because you are a diplomat and a neutral." A few days later, Wallenberg's car, which was well known in Budapest, was rammed by a German truck and demolished. Raoul was not in the car at the time. When Wallenberg spoke to Eichmann about the incident afterward, Eichmann said, "We'll try again."

As the Russian liberating forces approached Budapest in the winter of 1944, Eichmann and his men fled. Streets on the Pest Side of the Danube, where Jews were jammed into safe houses and the General Ghetto, were dangerous now even for Wallenberg. The Hungarian Facist Arrow Cross gangs were terrorizing and killing at will. Per Anger tried to convince Wallenberg to remain on the Buda side of the river, rather than return to Pest. As they drove through streets lined with corpses, Anger recalls asking Wallenberg if he was ever frightened. **"Sure, it gets a little scary, sometimes," explained Raoul, "but for me there's no choice. I've taken on this assignment and I'd never be able to go back to Stockholm without knowing inside myself I'd done all a man could do to save as many Jews as possible."** *Wallenberg's rescue operation had by this time saved 30,000 Jews, yet he would not abort his mission until the final danger had passed.*

In early January of 1945, when Wallenberg learned of a last minute plan to destroy the General Ghetto and kill the remaining 70,000 Jews, he immediately sent a message to the one man who could stop the action, SS

General August Schmidthuber, commander of all SS troops. Wallenberg's message threatened to have Schmidthuber hung by the Russians as a war criminal if the ghetto were destroyed. By this action, Raoul Wallenberg saved 70,000 more lives.

From Liberator to Victim

When the Russians finally entered Budapest, Wallenberg was the only remaining foreign diplomat on the Pest Side of the Danube. He stayed behind to protect the people he had saved. Moving into the Russian line of advance, he wanted to get to the headquarters of **Marshall Malinovski,** the commander of the Soviet forces, as quickly as possible. Wallenberg sought food and medical supplies to help the suffering people in the ghetto. He also wanted the Russians to help in implementing his relief plan. This plan included reuniting families, caring for orphans, fighting epidemics, feeding the hungry, restoring Jewish property and business, repatriation and emigration, and the re-construction of Hungarian business and industry.

Wallenberg made contact. Speaking in fluent Russian, he was able to explain who he was and that he wanted to see Malinovski and the new Hungarian government in the city of **Debrecen,** 120 miles east of Budapest. Soon afterwards, Wallenberg set out with his driver and a Russian escort of one officer and two soldiers. He stopped at his headquarters and told the remaining staff that he expected to be gone eight days. Looking at his Russian escort, he said he did not know whether he was their guest or their prisoner.

The Swedish Ambassador to Moscow, **Staffen Soderblom,** *received a message from the Russians on January 16, 1945, that "The Russian military authorities have taken measures to protect Mr. Raoul Wallenberg and his belongings." It was January 17, 1945, when Raoul Wallenberg, his Hungarian driver,* **Wimos Landfelder,** *and the Russian escort left Budapest. Wallenberg believed he was on his way to Debrecen for productive talks with these allies. He had no way of knowing the Russians had different plans for Hungary. Neither Wallenberg nor Langfelder was ever heard from again.*

Because Wallenberg represented the U.S. Government, had large amounts of American money, worked tirelessly to save Jews, and came from a wealthy capitalist family, the Russians may have thought he was **an American spy** (an assertation which Raoul himself repeated to a Soviet Jew in the fall of 1953) or a Nazi collaborator. They were certainly leary of his success in dealing with Germans and Hungarians and

threatened by his relief plan and large organization. Eventually, the Russians questioned every member of the Swedish legation about Wallenberg and his activities.

Is Raoul Wallenberg Alive?

In February of 1945, Raoul's mother, **Maj von Dardel,** was assured by the Russians that her son was safe in Moscow's **Lubjanka** prison and would be returning home. Soon afterward, the Russians told the Swedish government to discontinue inquiries about Wallenberg because they would only delay his release.

Russian-controlled **Kossuth Radio** in Hungary announced on March 8, 1945, that Wallenberg had been murdered en route to Debrecen in January. The bulletin suggested that he was probably killed by Hungarian Facists, or "agents of the Gestapo." Soderblom made inquiries from his position as Sweden's Ambassador to Moscow. The Americans also showed a sincere interest in Wallenberg's fate. **U.S. Secretary of State Stettinius** instructed Ambassador to Moscow **Averell Harriman** to give "all possible support" to the Swedes on this matter. **U.S. Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthay, Jr.,** advised, "Let Stettinius know that I am personally interested in this man." Soderblom turned down the American offer to help by saying, in effect, that the Swedes would handle the affair without American assistance.

Soderblom was convinced that Wallenberg was dead. **Swedish Foreign Minister Guther** *was more skeptical. He instructed Soderblom on April 21, 1945, to go to the* **Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimer Dekanosov** *and ask for a full investigation. Although Soderblum had to comply with the request, he showed little determination to uncover the truth during his meeting with* **Stalin** *on June 15. After mentioning Wallenberg's case, Soderblom told Stalin, "I am personally convinced that Wallenberg fell victim to a road accident or bandits." Giving the Russians this easy opportunity to deny their responsibility for Wallenberg was an inexcusable error in judgment, particularly since a Swedish jounalist,* **Edward Sandeberg,** *was released at that time from Soviet prison with information about Wallenberg. He told Swedish authorities that he met a German prisoner and a Rumanian prisoner, both of whom had met a Swedish diplomat named Wallenberg. (The German prisoner,* **Erhard Hills,** *confirmed this fact after this release from the Soviet Union in 1955.)*

The Swedes continued to pursue the matter of Wallenberg's fate with

the Russians who stalled until August 18, 1945. On that day **Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky** replied to Swedish inquiries by stating that Raoul Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and was unknown to its authorities. The presumption, according to Vyshinski, was that Wallenberg had died during the fighting in Hungary.

The Swedish government of that day was all too anxious to accept the Russians' explanation. Situated in a vulnerable and precarious position near the Soviet Union, the Swedish government did not want to antagonize such a powerful nation.

Raoul's family knew they were not being told the full truth, and they continued their efforts to save him. Joining them was a former Austrian journalist, **Rudolph Phillips,** who was living in Stockholm. He gathered evidence showing that Wallenberg was still alive, and he was so fervent in his conviction that he aroused public opinion. A citizen's action committee on behalf of Wallenberg was formed to prod the government into more positive action and to make its own inquiries about Wallenberg's fate.

In 1955, after his release from a Russian prison, an Italian diplomat, **Claudio de Mohr,** *spoke of having communicated with Wallenberg in* **Lefortovo** *prison by tapping on the wall of the cell. This evidence prompted the Swedish government to send a strong new inquiry to the Russians. The response was the same. The Soviets denied any knowledge of Raoul Wallenberg.*

Beginning in 1955, Germans and Austrians returning from Soviet prisons were carefully interviewed by investigators from the Swedish Foreign Office. They acquired substantial direct evidence from men who had seen and spoken with Wallenberg and his driver Langfelder. The dates of their encounters ranged from 1944 to 1947. The Swedes were convinced that Wallenberg was being held by the Russians as a suspected spy. They sent a new note to the Kremlin but again received no further information.

In 1956, **Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander** went to Moscow to speak to **Nikita Khruschev.** He brought with him a letter from Wallenberg's mother and copies of some of the testimony that had been gathered by the Swedish Foreign Ministry. After persistent inquiries by Erlander, the Russians agreed to investigate further and return Wallenberg if he should be found in the Soviet Union.

The results came in a letter from **Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei**

Gromyko *on February 2, 1957. The Russians said that Wallenberg had been a prisoner but unfortunately it appeared he died 10 years before in* **Lubjanka** *Prison. This was based on a handwritten note from* **Colonel Smoltsov,** *the head of the prison health services. The note stated that Wallenberg probably died of a heart attack and requested permission to perform an autopsy. On this report, in Smoltsov's handwriting, there was an additional note, "I have personally notified the Minister and it has been ordered that the body be cremated without autopsy. July 17, 1947, Smoltsov."*

Smoltsov's note was said to have been addressed to the former Minister of the State Security in the Soviet Union, **Abakumov.** The Russians put the blame for Wallenberg's imprisonment and the incorrect information about him on the criminal activities of Abakumov, whom they later executed for crimes against the Soviet Union.

The Swedes did not believe that Smoltsov's note represented all the information the Russians actually had about Wallenberg. Returning prisoners from **Lubjanka** eventually informed the Swedes that the prison had no facilities for cremation and that cremation was not even used at the time for the disposal of prisoners. According to a former Russian lawyer, the letters pertaining to Wallenberg's supposed death were extremely suspect, both in form and content.

In January of 1961, **Professor Nanna Svartz,** *an eminent Swedish physician, attended a medical-scientific congress in Moscow. There she became re-acquainted with* **Professor Aleksandr Miashnikov,** *a prominent Soviet colleague. During conversations with Miashnikov, Dr. Svartz brought up the story of Raoul Wallenberg. Miashnikov said he knew of Wallenberg. He said he had personally examined him in 1961.*

Miashnikov went on to tell Dr. Svartz that Wallenberg was in poor condition in a mental hospital. One of Miashnikov's colleagues verified these facts. When Svartz inquired further, the two Russians explained to her that Wallenberg's release would have to be approached through diplomatic channels. Upon returning to Stockholm, Dr. Svartz telephoned her friend, **Swedish Prime Minister Erlander.** Knowing Dr. Svartz's reliability, Erlander immediately sent a personal letter to **President Krushchev** recounting the details and suggesting the best way to return Wallenberg to Sweden. While waiting for a reply, Dr. Svartz returned to Moscow and once again spoke with Miashnikov. This time he told her that she must have misunderstood their conversation and that he had no knowledge of Raoul Wallenberg. Miashnikov also told

Dr. Svartz that he had been summoned by Krushchev, who was extremely angry about the entire episode.

In July 1965, Dr. Svartz and Miashnikov met for the last time. Four months later, Miashnikov died suddenly. Although the Russians said he died of a heart attack, Nanna Svartz later commented, "I have often wondered whether it was a case of natural death . . . (Miashnikov) never appeared to be in poor health . . ."

In November of 1979, Soviet Jew **Jan Kaplan,** *having been released early from a Russian prison because of a heart condition, telephoned his daughter,* **Anna Bilder,** *in Israel. When his daughter Anna inquired about his health, Kaplan told her he was not in bad shape and added, ". . . when I was in Butyrka Prison hospital in 1975, I met a Swede who told me he had been in Soviet prisons for thirty years and he seemed reasonably healthy to me." At this point, the line went dead. Kaplan was re-arrested and imprisoned again.*

After Kaplan's daughter learned of his fate, she received three anonymous telephone calls: two in Russian and one in English. All three callers warned her not to say anything about the Swede her father mentioned on the telephone.

Shortly thereafter, **Swedish Prime Minister Ila Ullsten** sent a letter to **Kosygin.** The Russians again maintained that Wallenberg died in 1947.

The Man & The Legacy

With the passage of time, Raoul Wallenberg and his U.S.-sponsored diplomatic mission of mercy might have been forgotten, had it not been for the Wallenberg family, Simon Wiesenthal, and a group of others who continued the quest. **Maj and Frederick von Dardel,** Raoul's parents, devoted their lives to rescuing him, until they died within days of each other in February of 1979. Raoul's sister **Nina** and brother **Guy** promised their parents they would continue fighting for Raoul's freedom.

Simon Wiesenthal, who believes that finding Wallenberg is as important as finding Nazis, has worked tirelessly towards this goal. "It is a matter of Jewish honor not to forget this holy man," Simon Wiesenthal said. Taking up this lead, the **Simon Wiesenthal Center** has been at the forefront of the international effort to bring world attention to the plight of Raoul Wallenberg. While no one can be absolutely positive

Wallenberg is alive today, the Wiesenthal Center is committed to fighting for his freedom as long as there is the slightest chance of saving him.

Public outcry encouraged by the Wiesenthal Center has been credited with influencing important new efforts in the Wallenberg case. "The body of international opinion which has emerged for the furtherance of Raoul Wallenberg's cause is of vital importance," wrote **Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin** *to* **Rabbi Abraham Cooper,** *Assistant to the Dean of the Wiesenthal Center. "I can assure you," he wrote, "that the Swedish Government will continue to take every opportunity to persuade the Soviet leaders to shed light on the fate of Wallenberg."*

In 1980, at the **European Security Conference** in Madrid, Sweden was joined by the United States, Great Britain, and Switzerland in raising the Wallenberg case during a discussion of the implementation of the Basket 3 Issues of the **Helsinki Document on Human Rights.** This formal request represented a major turning point in the attitude and policy of the Swedish Government. In addition to accepting assistance from other countries, this was the first time the Swedish government had taken up Wallenberg's fate in an international and public arena. The prepared statement by the Swedish government read in part: ". . . there are still outstanding cases of **Family Reunification** which have implications of almost inconceivable human tragedy. The oldest one where a Swedish citizen is involved has aroused great interest and concern among the public in Sweden and in other countries. A diplomat by the name of Raoul Wallenberg, who was involved in humanitarian work, was abducted during the last World War. Countless attempts have been made to bring clarity into this case. In spite of this, his fate has remained obscure. We urge that renewed efforts be made to solve this tragic affair." Only four months before the Madrid Conference, **Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten,** in a letter to the Center's Rabbi Cooper, explained that such a step was not being contemplated.

The Wiesenthal Center's efforts on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg have intensified during the past year. In January of 1981, a distinguished group of international personalities convened formal hearings in Stockholm to hear testimony about Wallenberg's whereabouts for the past three decades. The Wiesenthal Center's staff recorded this historic event, which will be used to produce a documentary on Wallenberg's plight. Continuing this effort to bring to world attention the heroism of the Swede, the Center assisted three national television networks to cover

the hearings. Coordinated by the **Swedish Wallenberg Association** in conjunction with the **International Skaharov Committee,** the dates of the hearing coincided with the 36th anniversary of Wallenberg's disappearance in Budapest.

In the spring of 1981, the Center distributed a seventy-five page Report and Analysis on Raoul Wallenberg to world leaders, including the President, Secretary of State and each member of Congress. Shortly thereafter, the Wiesenthal Center brought together Academy Award winning actor **Jon Voight** and producer **Robert Schaffel** with the Wallenberg family, to agree on the production of a major motion picture about Raoul for CBS Theatrical Films.

At the recent White House ceremony where **President Reagan** *and the* **United States Congress** *conferred honorary American citizenship upon Wallenberg, the President said, ". . .in making him a United States Citizen, I think we are the ones that are being honored . . . what he did, what he accomplished was of biblical proportions . . . and yet, today there is evidence that he is still imprisoned by the Soviets." President Reagan continued, ". . . A man has made at least a start on understanding the meaning of human life when he plants shade trees under which he knows he will never sit . . . Raoul Wallenberg is just such a man. He nurtured the lives of those he never knew at great risk of his own. Mrs. Lagergren, Mr. von Dardel, we're going to do everything in our power so that your brother can sit beneath the shade of those trees and enjoy the respect and love that so many hold for him."*

Dean of the Wiesenthal Center, **Rabbi Marvin Hier,** who was one of 30 prominent leaders present during the official bill signing, commented, "This must not be viewed as a symbolic act, it must serve as a signal to the Soviet Union that not only is Raoul not forgotten but that this unprecedented action marks a new beginning in America's determination to learn the truth about his fate." Rabbi Hier continued, "It is ironic that the Soviet Union, which constantly reminds the world about its sacrifices in the battle against Nazism, should hold hostage the greatest hero of that era. Raoul Wallenberg is a man of great strength and determination whose drive and will against all odds saved 100,000 Jewish lives from certain death—and the Wiesenthal Center will continue to fight to win him safe return to his home and family. After years of living with the Soviet lies about his supposed death in 1947, Raoul's family deserves to know the truth. **This is not a matter of international politics but of human decency."**

CHRONOLOGY

OF

ACHIEVEMENT

YOUNG RAOUL WITH HIS MOTHER

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

Belzberg Family
Canada and United States

AND WITH HIS GRANDFATHER

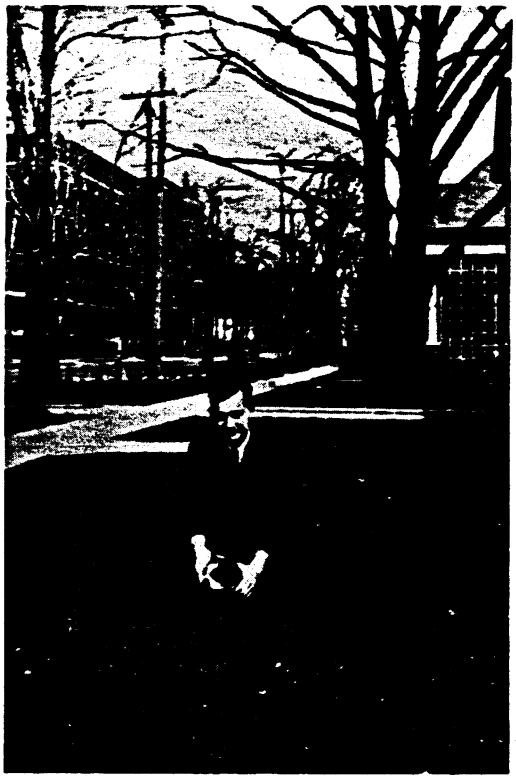
Courtesy Wallenberg Family

Alan and Nancy Casden
Beverly Hills

RAOUL AS A TEENAGER

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

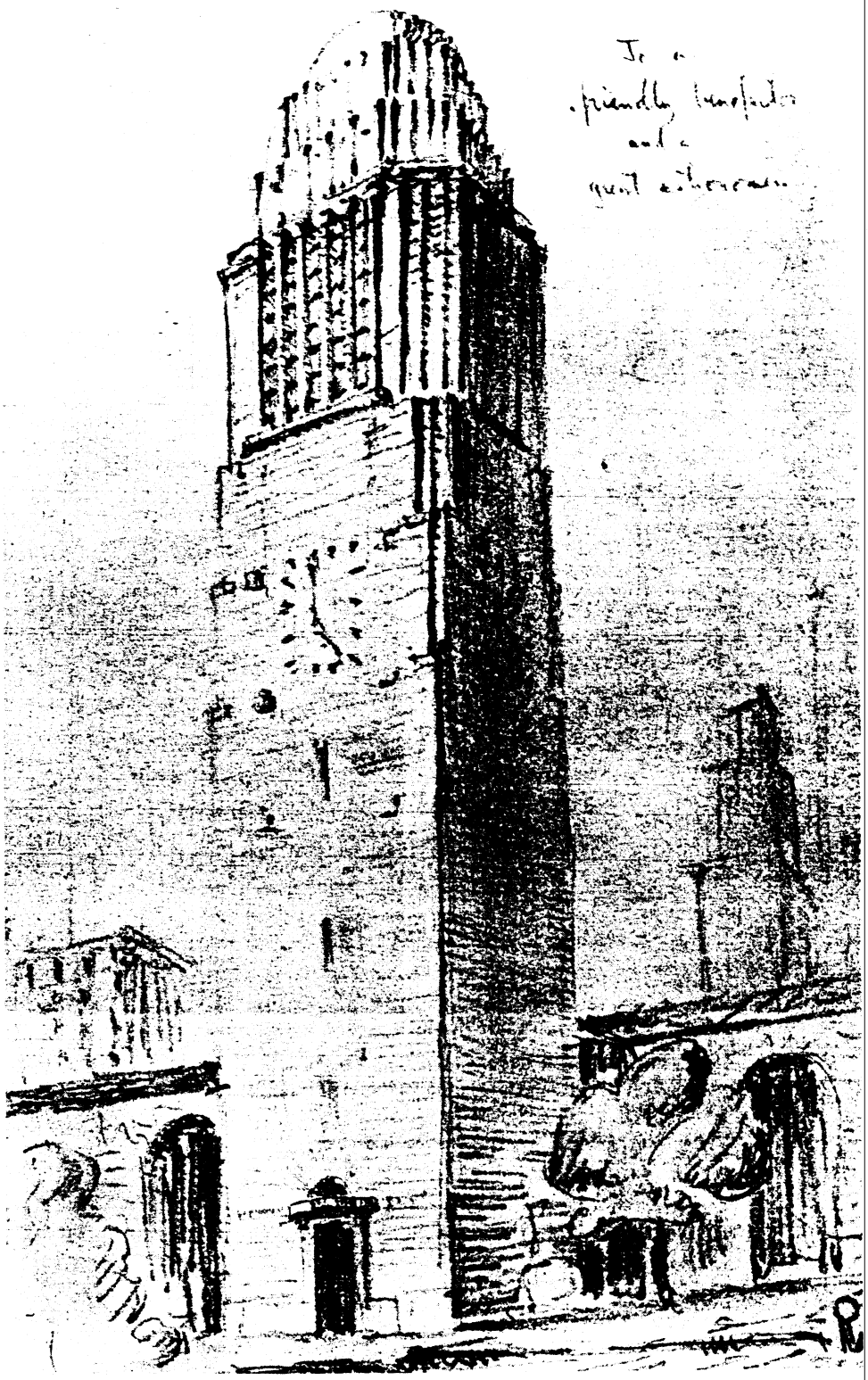
William and Hermine Weinberg
Beverly Hills



ON THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN CAMPUS WHILE A STUDENT
IN THE SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

Courtesy Bernice Ringman

Arthur and Ancie Fouks
Vancouver



A DRAWING SKETCHED BY RAOUL FOR A COLLEGE FRIEND
CONTAINING A HAND-WRITTEN INSCRIPTION

Courtesy Bernice Ringman

Maurice and Edna Weiss
Beverly Hills

WHILE STUDYING IN THE UNITED STATES, RAOUL TRAVELED CROSS COUNTRY — ABOVE HE IS PICTURED AT THE SAN FRANCISCO GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

David and Fela Shapell
Beverly Hills

UPON RETURNING TO SWEDEN, RAOUL SERVED
HIS COUNTRY'S ARMED FORCES — ABOVE
HE IS PICTURED ADDRESSING HIS UNIT

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

Daniel Paul Horwitz
Los Angeles

HP21Ew

Your Excellency,

In our petition dated May the 19th of the current year we mentioned the deportation of Hungarian Jews to unknown destinations only as a conjecture or a possibility. Since then, we have received from reliable sources information to the effect that every day, in sealed railway trucks, seventy to eighty Jews of different sex, age, and social standing, of Jewish or Christian religion alike, leave the frontiers of the country and disappear before our eyes in the unknown distance. Those deported, as well as their families, are convinced of the fact that they are heading towards final destruction.

The solution of the Jewish problem is a task of a political nature; at the present moment we do not want to treat subjects of a political nature. The solution of this problem entails much administrative work of which we have no expert knowledge. However, the manner of solving the Jewish problem, a manner which challenges God's eternal laws, compels us to raise our voice in protest, condemnation and at the same time in pleading before the head of the responsible government.

There is no other path open to us.

We are called by God to spread the light of His holy Gospel throughout the present generation and to bear witness to the unchangeable laws of His moral order, regardless of whether this be to the liking of people or not. It is this Godgiven mission which entitles us, humble sinners, yet, bound in the holy unity of creed and obedience, witnesses of the Word of God, to condemn all those forms of procedure which violate the dignity of mankind, and the laws of justice and charity, and which must bring the awful judgement of blood innocently shed to fall on the heads of our people.

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

As the Bishops of the Evangelical Churches, we further protest against the fact that zealous practicants of our Churches must suffer on account of their Jewish mentality, which they solemnly abjured and from which not only they, but in many cases their ancestors also separated themselves, for racial reasons, regardless of the Christian mentality and morality manifested by their private lives.

Finally, as Hungarian and Christian clergymen, we again beg Your Excellency to put an end to all acts of atrocity which Your Excellency also must condemn. Moreover, we beg you to give force to the statement made by one of the prominent members of Your Excellency's Government, in which he protested against the assumption that Jews were senselessly and cruelly exterminated. For the moment, we shall refrai from airing our protest before Hungarian public opinion, although for this we shall stand trial before and be called to account by the leadi communities of World Christendom. If, however, our words fall on ston ground, we shall be compelled to bear witness before our own Church an World Protestantism to the effect that we did not withhold God's messa

As a last effort, we try, through Your Excellency's benevolence, Hungarian feelings and Christian convictions, to appeal to the conscience of the Royal Hungarian Government that they should take to heart this, the most painful manifestation we have as yet been called upon to make in the performance of our duty.

We remain Your Excellency's obedient servants.

Budapest, 20th June 1944.

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

Dr. LÁSZLÓ RAVASZ m.p.
Bishop of the Danubian Diocese
of the Reformed /Calvinist/ Church

JÁNOS VÁSÁRHELYI m.p.
Bishop of the Transylvanian Diocese
of the Reformed /Calvinist/ Church

D.Dr. IMRE RÉVÉSZ m.p.
Bishop of the Trans-Tisza Diocese
of the Reformed /Calvinist/ Church

Dr. ANDOR ENYEDY m.p.
Bishop of the Cis-Tisza Diocese
of the Reformed /Calvinist/ Church

ELEMÉR GYÖRY m.p.
Bishop of the Trans-Danubian Diocese
of the Reformed /Calvinist/ Church

D. BÉLA KAPI m.p.
Bishop of the Transdanubian
Diocese of the Lutheran Church

D.Dr. SÁNDOR RAFFAY m.p.
Bishop of the Montan-Diocese
of the Lutheran Church

ZOLTÁN THUROCZY m.p.
Bishop of the Tisza-Diocese
of the Lutheran Church

DEZSÖ KUTHY m.p.
Bishop of the Cis-Danubian
Diocese of the Lutheran Church

We herewith certify, in the name of the Presidency of the General Conventicle of the Reformed /Calvinist/ Church of Hungary and the Presidency of the Convocation of the Lutheran Church of Hungary that the Bishops of the Reformed /Calvinist/ and Lutheran Churches have each duly signed a copy of the original draft. This petition is humbly submitted to Your Excellency by the undersigned legal representatives of the above-mentioned two Churches, in complete accordance with its contents.

Dr. JENÖ BALOGH m.p.
General Superintendent, Lay President of the General Conventicle

Baron ALBERT RADVÁNSZKY m.p.
General Curator, Lay President of the Convocation of the Lutheran Church of Hungary

Dr. LÁSZLO RAVASZ m.p.
Bishop
Clerical President
of the General Conventicle

Dr. BÉLA KAPI m.p.
Bishop
Clerical President
of the Convocation of the
Lutheran Church of Hungary.

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

30

Avskrift av telegram.

Jersualem 23/6 1944

Chief Rabbi M. Ehrenpreis Stockholm

Received information desperate situation hungarian jews stop tenthousands jews already sent deathcamps Poland for annihilation stop if possible for you ask his majesty king of sweden to use his personal influence on the hungarian government to stop deportation stop We hope kings personal ~~better~~ intervention might be helpful wire

Itzchac Gruenbaum

Jewish Agency

Rätt avskrivet intygas:
B. Isles.

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

MOSAISKA FÖRSAMLINGEN
Wahrendorffsgatan 3
STOCKHOLM
Telefon 233160

PROFESSOR MARCUS EHRENPREIS

11/10

Till Kungl. Utrikesdepartementet

Envoyén Assarsson

För kännedom

Avskrift

Jerusalem 8/10

chief rabbi ehrenpreis stkm

latest news danger deportation to extermination of remnants hungarian jews acutely please petition king church and government not to rest in face cruellest tragedy in story of man make every effort save last remnants greetings

herzog chiefrabbi palestine

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

THE FOLLOWING PAGES DEPICT IN A SMALL WAY THE HELL THAT WAS BUDAPEST FOR THE JEWISH COMMUNITY 1944-1945

ABOVE ARE PHOTOS OF PROMINENT HUNGARIAN JEWS IN THE INTERNMENT CAMP

From "The Black Book" by Eugene Levai

Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Stein
Glencoe, Ill.

TOP PHOTO OF JEWS RECRUITED FOR DEPORTATION

BOTTON PHOTO OF THEM AWAITING DEPORTATION

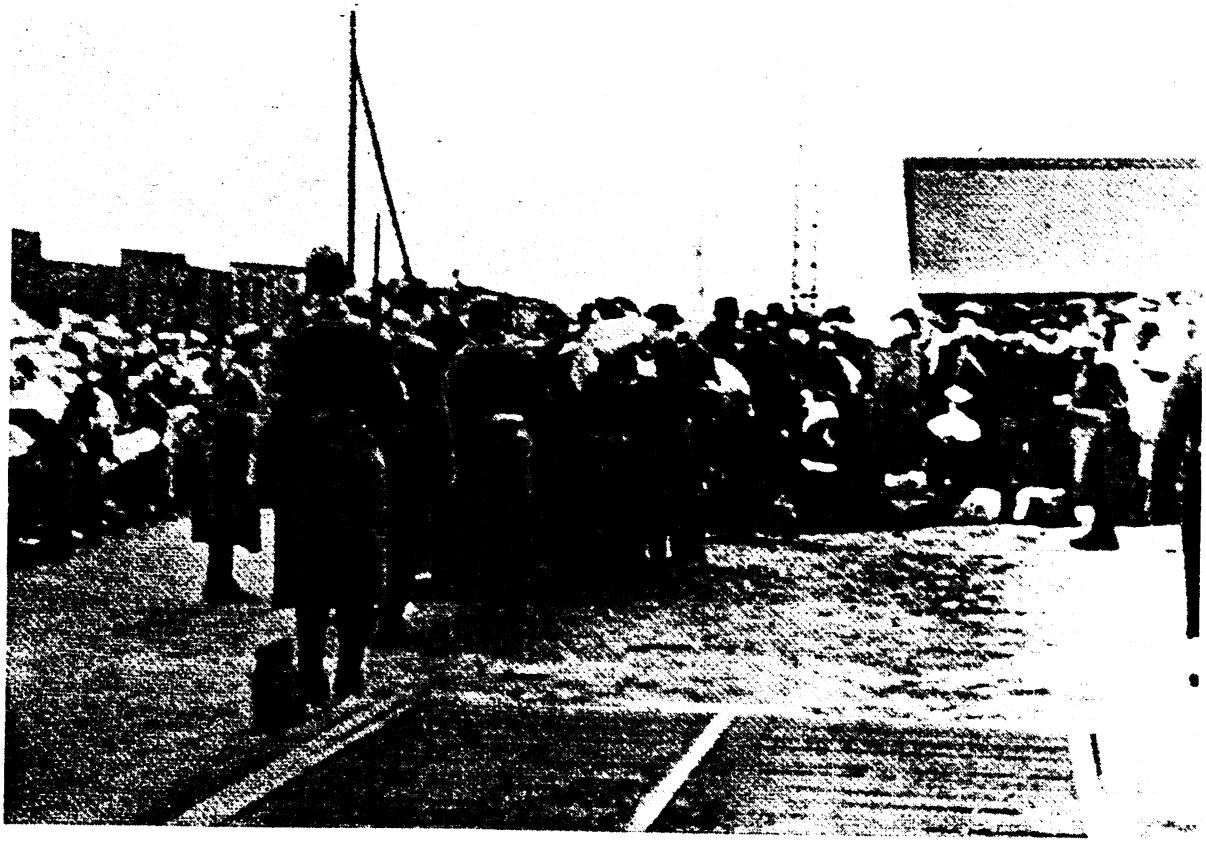
From "The Black Book" by Eugene Levai

Mrs. Joseph D. Walters in memory of her beloved husband Dr. Joseph D. Walters and parents Louis and Marian Kaufman

MOVING INTO THE GHETTO

From "The Black Book" by Eugene Levai

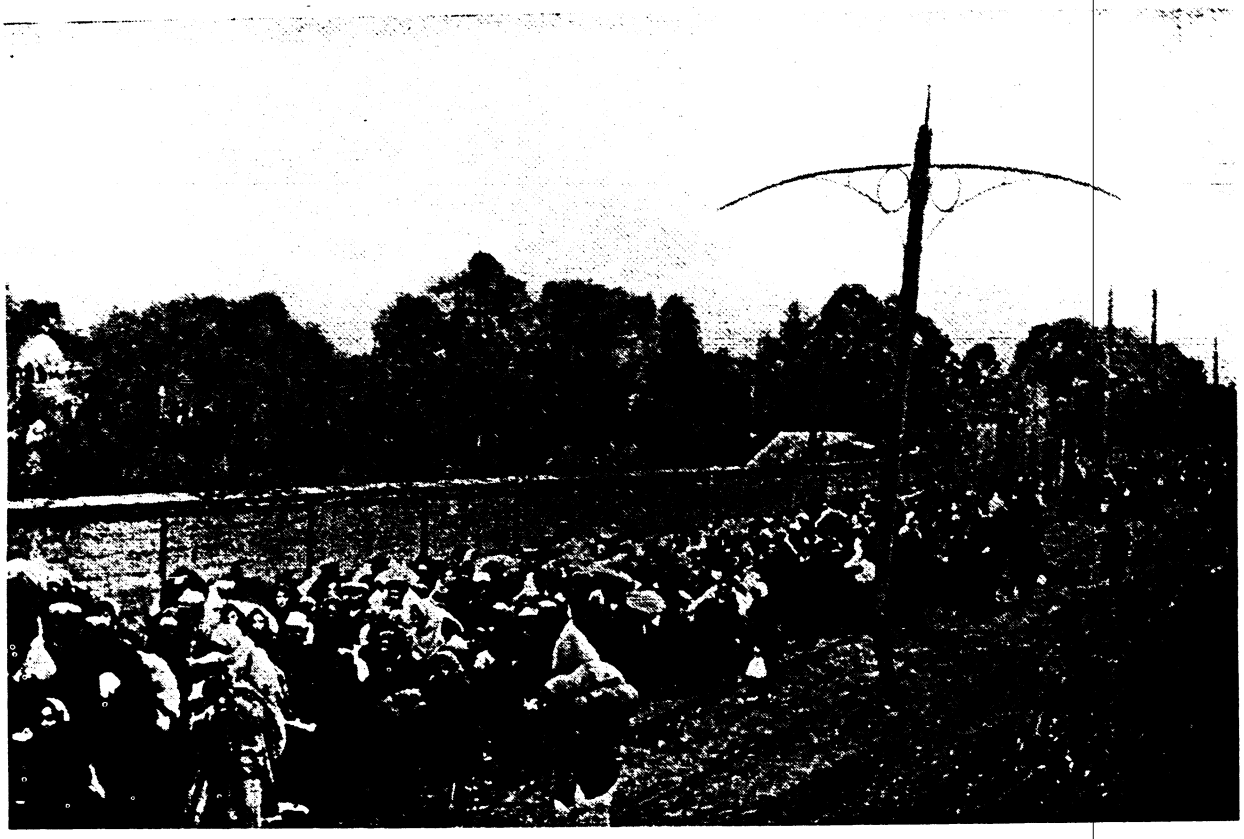
Dean, Larry and Charlie Rasmussen
Simi Valley



A DEPORTATION TRAIN BEING ASSEMBLED

From "The Black Book" by Eugene Levai

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Davis
Denver



JEWS ON FOOT BEING DRIVEN WESTWARD

From "The Black Book" by Eugene Levai

Peter and Linda Oluk
Edmonton

RETURNING HOME FROM THE GHETTO
AFTER THE FALL OF BUDAPEST

From "The Black Book" by Eugene Levai

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvan Schefler
New York

Sveriges humanitära verksamhet
f. Ungern

VV

FOL

5/9 Bev.
Bohemian rec

No. 518

Stockholm, Sweden,
September 2, 1944.

INK. D. N:o 250 | 445
4 SEP 1944
HP 21 Eu

Excellency:

I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that I have received instructions from my Government to express to the Government of Sweden the utmost appreciation of the Department of State and the War Refugee Board for the invaluable humanitarian services rendered by the Government of Sweden in connection with the Hungarian situation.

Please accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Herschel V. Johnson

Herschel V. Johnson.

His Excellency

Christian Günther,

Royal Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

RAOUL AT WORK IN BUDAPEST

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

Abraham and Sonia Rochlin Foundation
Los Angeles

RAOUL (*see* X on photo) HANDING OUT SCHUTZPASSES
AT DEPORTATION TRAIN

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Kallenberg
Shreveport, La

250.729

No. 513 HP21 Sw

The Legation of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and, with reference to the latter's note of August 11, 1944, has the honor to express to the Royal Ministry the appreciation of the Department of State and the War Refugee Board for the action of the Swedish Government in advising enemy governments that the Swedish Legation in Budapest is authorized to issue Swedish visas to Jews to whom American immigration visas were issued on or after July 1, 1941.

In this connection the American Government is prepared to take action, similar to that described in the Legation's note No. 492 of August 4, 1944 on behalf of relatives of United States citizens and aliens resident in the United States who are entitled under the law to non-quota or preference quota immigration status.

Accordingly

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

Accordingly the Legation has the honor to request the cooperation of the Swedish Government in connection with the special issue of visas to such refugees.

American Consular Officers in neutral countries have been authorized to issue an immigration visa to any person who is the husband, wife, parent or unmarried minor child of an American citizen, and the wife or unmarried minor child of an alien resident of the United States who has been in areas controlled by Germany or Germany's allies, provided that such person appears before an American Consular Officer and is found not to have become disqualified to receive a visa.

The American Government is hopeful that the Swedish Government will be able promptly to agree to advise enemy governments that Sweden is willing to allow the entry into Sweden of persons falling within the categories described in the foregoing. The Legation is authorized to state that any such persons so admitted will be adequately maintained and that any who may be found

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

not to be qualified for the issuance of a visa will be evacuated as soon as possible.

Stockholm, August 28, 1944.

Wied ?

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

W./P.

P. M.

First report regarding the use of funds, placed at the disposal of the Jewish action.

The first Kr. 10.000.- have not as yet been fully used, only 1/4 having been distributed. The office expenses of the Jewish action in Budapest have been covered from other sources.

The Legation purposely has refrained from a large-scale humanitarian effort. It has been found, that the distribution of passports up to now constituated a bigger measure of help to the Jews in Budapest, than any distribution of funds or money.

To-day, as the work with the passports has almost been carried to a close, it is planned to start a humanitarian action including the distribution of food-stuffs and money. A first lot of food-stuff at a value of P. 65.000.- has been purchased, but has not as yet been delivered.

A small department for the distribution of money to the holders of protective passports has been opened and a fund of P. 30.000.- been put at its disposal. Rules for the distribution of money and food-stuff will be worked out on the basis of the experience of the first distribution.

A considerable part of the expenses till now has consisted in giving dinners and lunches for various influential officials, particularly the officers responsible for the Jewish questions.

During one of these dinners the promisse was given to liberate all those Jews, who were interned and who held Swedish protective passports and to free up to 4.500 Jews who held Swedish protective passports from the Jewish star.

As for the further funds, placed at the disposal of the Jewish action, none of this money has been distributed, but it will probably in large part be invested in food-stuff.

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

No money has been used for bribes but certain gifts of sardines has been distributed. No money has been used to pay damages to those Jews, who were to have been ousted from their apartments in Pozsonyi-Street, which was to have been transformed in a Swedish ghetto. This plan was never carried out due to the changes in the general situation.

Budapest, the 12 th september 1944.

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

Obser amerik leg

29.8.44. Att. Anger,
Budapest.

D. No 250 Y35
24 Aug 1
Up 21 Eu

24/8 Mugarska pridarna

Information has been received regarding changed attitude of Hungarian Government with versions widely differing, from various sources, in addition to Hungarian offers reported previously in July and early August. The following points cover principal uncertainties:

1. For all categories, have deportations been definitely stopped for all categories or only suspended, and, if so, for what categories and for how long?

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

Is it possible, and to what extent, to expect stoppage of deportations and other forms of actual danger to life, even in the absence of actual sizeable migration of Jews from Hungray during hostilities, would continue?

To Jews over 10 years age, to what extent is emigration to countries other than Palestine permitted?

Can emigration be conducted in such a way as to prevent breaking up of families with parents being separated from children under 10?

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

X

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

If Wallenberg could clarify all points for guidance of Department and Board, it would be deeply appreciated.

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

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

P. M.

Re: Hungarian Jews.

Reply to questionnaire.

Question 1:

a/ Deportations have been definitely stopped.
b/ Jewish food-rations are small as will be seen from the following table:

Milk	1/3 of Christian ration
Sugar	1/3 " " "
Meat	1/3 " " "
Eggs	no Jewish ration
Butter	" " "
Grease	" " "
Rice	" " "
Flour	the same as Christian ration.

However, in general Jews do not suffer from shortage of food as they seem to be able to procure the necessities of life on the black-market.

Up to now the most important thing has been for any pro-jewish action, to keep the Jews alive and to prevent deportations.

c/ The Hungarian government itself does not want any deportation or other dangers of life. We consider that as long as the Jews are allowed to remain in the Capital these risks are small.

Up to now, during this last period, the Germans have carried out surprise attacks against certain concentration camps situated in the country. I am giving below the names of those camps still existing: Kistarcsa, Kéked, Bereo, Ökörmezö, Hollóháza, Csermelyvölgy, Sárvár, Forróeros, Hides, Füzérkomlós

d/ Jews over 10 years of age possessing Palestinian certificate or Swedish protective passport may emigrate but, due to German refusal, cannot.

e/ As far as the Swedish action is concerned, there is no difference between children and grown-ups.

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

f/ There is no guarantee that Hungarian promisses can be made effectif up to the termination of hostilities.

Question 2:

Wallenberg has been trying to carry out the following plans in order to influence the Hungarian government and its various subordinate agencies to relax anti-jewish measures. Some of these authorities have consented partially to disregard existing laws.

The following instances of more favourable treatment of our Jews may be quoted:

a/ exemptions from the carrying of the Jewish star have been granted for members of the Jewish department of the Legation and their families, all in all 250 persons.

b/ for a further 50 persons holding Swedish interimistic passports the same exemptions have been granted.

c/ for approx. 2.000 holders of Swedish protective passports the same exemption has been granted and of these about 110 persons have been freed from concentration camps. It is hoped, that a further considerable number will be freed these days.

The idea of organizing special Jewish ghettos in one part of Budapest for approx. 3.500 Jews was quite near to execution but had to be abandoned because of the changed attitude in government circles and the friendlier treatment of Jews, protected by Sweden.

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

COPY

BRITISH LEGATION

STOCKHOLM.

(36/46/44) 2nd August 1944

My dear Sohlman,

On July 20th Sir Victor Mallet and Mr. Herschel Johnson handed to you an aide-mémoire renewing assurances on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the United States Government that, should the Swedish Government so desire, prompt and sympathetic consideration would be given to requests for increases in Swedish blockade quotas in order to assist the Swedish Government to provide for refugees to Sweden from areas under German domination.

This Legation has now been instructed by the Foreign Office to let you know that needless to say this offer also applies in respect of Jewish children from Hungary whose admittance into this country the Swedish Government are so generously endeavouring to facilitate.

Yours sincerely,
(sgd) W.H. Montagu-Pollock.

Herr Utrikesrådet R.R. S o h l m a n,
Kungl. Utrikesdepartementet,

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

KUNGL. UTRIKES DEPARTEMENTET

Telegram

Grafström/US

STOCKHOLM den 21 juli 1944		
N:o 24		BIL.
INK. D. N:o 141/37		
AVD. HP	GR. 21	MÅL.

ang. judarna i Ungern.

LC

Swedish Consulate General

Pretoria

According information deportation jews Hungary now stopped Kings appeal certainly played important roll this decision stop Swedish Red Cross taking steps humanitarian work among jews Hungary stop Sweden also making efforts definitely save children and certain jews connection our country

Ministry Foreign Affairs

Kl. 16.35
EXP. 21/7

U.S.

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

Security Pacific National Bank
Long Beach

COPY

The Government of the United States and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom desire to confirm the statements made in the joint communication from the two Governments dated January 19, 1944, handed to the Swedish Minister in London, in regard to increases in Swedish blockade quotas if required in the event that it should become possible for the Swedish Government to afford asylum to additional children evacuated from Germany or German-occupied territories.

The Government of the United States and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom desire to express again their admiration for the humanitarian policy followed by the Swedish Government in affording asylum to refugees both child and adult from Denmark, Norway and other areas under German domination and wish to renew assurances previously made that should the Swedish Government so desire the Government of the United States and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are ready to give prompt and sympathetic consideration to requests for increases in Swedish blockade quotas in order to ease the burden on Swedish resources resulting from the temporary care of refugees already received in Sweden and those who may subsequently be received under the liberal and humanitarian Swedish policy in this regard.

Stockholm, July 13, 1944.

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

[illegible]
f. judar i Ungern.

10.11.44.delg.
Kab.sekr.
Utr.r.v.Post
Env.Assarsson

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 576

HP 21 Eu/allm

The Legation of the United States of America presents its compliments to the Royal Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has the honor, in connection with reports which the Legation has transmitted to Washington with regard to refugee work conducted in Hungary, to express the sincere appreciation of the United States Government for the Swedish Government's humanitarian activities and for the ingenuity and courage which Mr. Wallenberg has shown in rendering assistance to persecuted Jews.

Stockholm, November 8, 1944

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel U. Pekarsky
Edmonton

Avskrift.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

WAR REFUGEE BOARD

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

Dec 6 1944.

My dear Mr. Wallenberg:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,
(undert.) J.W. Pehle
Executive Director.

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

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

AVSKRIFT

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

1834 Broadway

New York 23, N.Y.

May 11, 1945.

His Excellency
Minister Wollmar Bostrom
Swedish Legation
2247 R Street
Washington, D.C.

Your Excellency:

From the reports which have reached us via various channels on the tragedy of the Jewish popul tion in Hungary under Nazi occupation, we have learned about the wonderful attitude of the Swedish Legation in Budapest and its efforts to save thousands of Jews from the danger of falling into the hands of Nazis and being exterminated by them. In all these reports the roles played by the chief of the Rescue Department of the Legation, Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, and the representatives of the Swedish Red Cross, Mr. Langlet and Miss Asta Nilsson, were especially stressed.

The Executive Committee of the World Jewish Congress, having been informed of the humanitarian work done by representatives of the Swedish Government in Hungary unanimously decided to express the gratitude of the Jewish people to Minister Danielsson and to the entire staff of the Swedish Legation in Budapest particularly to the three persons named above.

It is my pleasant duty to transmit this resolution to you and ask you to convey it to your Government in any manner which you may deem proper. The Jewish people will never forget the men and women who did their best to help us survive the inferno of the last few years, despite the difficulties and even personal risk which beset their paths all too often. It with particular satisfaction that I can stress the important role played by the Swedish people and the Swedish Government in this sacred work of help and rescue.

Faithfully yours,

(sgd) Stephen S. Wise
Dr. Stephen S. Wise
President

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

Hy and Barbara Aisenstat
Vancouver

KGL. UTRIKES
PARTEMENTET

Raoul Wallenberg.

STOCKHOLM den 3.9. 1945.		
N:o 407		Bil.
INK. D. N:o 5:B/291		
AVD. P	GR. 2	MÅL Eu

A i d e - m é m o i r e.

According to information received from the Swedish Legation in Bern the Director of the Hungarian National Bank, Takacsy, who has arrived there to open certain commercial negociations, has advised Lauer Mellaneuropeiska Handels A.B., that Raoul Wallenberg is still alive and that the Russians, who have taken him with all his notations and documents intend to utilize Wallenbergs information in connection with future proceedings against compromised Hungarians.

Stockholm, September 3th 1945.

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SECRET

American Legation
Stockholm, October 29, 1945.

My dear Eric:

I have great pleasure, with reference to previous correspondence and conversations regarding the whereabouts of Mr.Raoul Wallenberg, to advise you that we have received a telegram from the American Minister at Budapest that a Mr.Aschner, a manager of Tungsram, wrote his Budapest associate, a Mr.Wohl, on September 16 from Geneva that a Mr.Koloman Lauer of the Bananen Company of Stockholm recently said when visiting Geneva that Raoul Wallenberg is alive and well but that his whereabouts must remain secret.

The American Minister at Budapest has also advised that Mr. Wohl was leaving for Sweden carrying a message from the Hungarian Government to the Royal Swedish Government expressing gratitude for Mr.Wallenberg's humanitarian work during the occupation. It may be added that friends of Mr.Wallenberg at Budapest have petitioned the Hungarian Government to authorize the erection of a monument and the naming of a street for Wallenberg.

With warm personal regards and every good wish I am

Sincerely yours,
/sgd./ Chris
/C.M.Ravndal

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

HCI Holding Ltd.
Toronto

P 2 Sv

Avskrift av avskrift.

United States Senate

Committee on foreign relations

april 4, 1947

Mr. Guy von Dardel
Cornell University
Ithaca New York.

My dear Friend:

This will reply to your letter of March 31st.

Certainly you present a thrilling summary of your brother's record and I completely agree with you that he has richly earned any helpful interest which this Government can express in him. I do not need [redacted] to remind you, however, of the difficulties which we confront in dealing with Soviet Russia in respect to missing persons. It is a well-nigh imponderabl situation until such time as we can have a <u>total</u> showdown wit the Soviet Union. But I shall be very glad to bring your pre sent letter to the personal attention of the Secretary of State to see whether it is possible to make a <u>special</u> effort in your brother's behalf in view of the fact that his record obviously deserves it.

Cordially and faithfully

Signed: A.H. Vandenberg

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

Avskrift av avskrift:

P2 Eu 1

DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON

In reply refer to
A-H/R 701.5864/3-2547

April 11, 1947

My dear Mr. von Dardel,

I have received by reference from the White House your undated letter concerning the effort to locate Raoul Wallenberg, who disappeared in Budapest in January 1945. The heroic efforts of Mr. Wallenberg as Secretary of the Swedish Legation in Hungary in 1944 in collaboration with the War Refugee Board are well known to this Government and are appreciated.

The efforts which this Government has made in the past to determine Mr. Wallenberg's whereabouts through diplomatic channels have unfortunately not succeeded. However, we are continuing our interest in the matter and will advise you if any new information is brought to light.

Sincerely yours,
signed: George L. Warren
Adviser on Refugees and Displaced persons.

Mr. Guy von Dardel,
c/o Onderdonk,
315 North Tioga Avenue
Ithaca, New York.

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

Avskrift

UNITED NATIONS - NATIONS UNIES
Palais de Chaillot, Paris (XVIe) France
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

5 October 1948

Dear Miss Bellander,

I have been asked by the Secretary-General to reply to your letter of 30 September, referring to the case of Mr Raoul Wallenberg. After making enquiries he has found that, in view of the very clear and definite reply made to the Swedish authorities by Mr. Vyshinsky, it would serve no good purpose for him to intervene personally in the question.

Yours sincerely,

William H. Stoneman
Special Advisor to the
Secretary-General

Miss Birgitta Bellander
Leksandsvägen 22
Nockeby,
Sweden

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

Avskrift.

Guy von Dardel
Karlavägen 52
Stockholm, Sweden

February 14, 1949.

The Secretary of State
Mr. Dean Acheson
W a s h i n g t o n D.C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In a letter of April 23 1947, concerning the case of my halfbrother Raoul Wallenberg, which was adressed to Senator A.H. Vandenberg and of which you were kind enough to send me a copy, you stated the continuing interest of the State Department in the search for my brother, who after an outstanding humanitarian mission in Budapest was taken in Soviet protective custody in January 1945, and your willingness to support any action to further his return to liberty.

Reading about the recent arrest of the Soviet official at the UNO, Mr. Valentin Gubitchev, and of miss Judith Coplon, I remembered that, two Swiss diplomats, Mr Meier and Mr. Feller, who like my brother had fallen in Russian hands after the seige of Budapest, had been released as a compensation for the return of some Soviet citizens in Switzerland. I realize of course that such an exchange is a rather irregular procedure in peacetime diplomatic relations, which may not be applicable to the Gubitchev case, and also that there may be missing American citizens claimin priority. However in my opinion few if any are more worthy of regaining their liberty than my brother by virtue of his courageous humanitarian work. The fact that he set out on his dangerous mission chiefly on the initiative of the American War Refugee Board certainly make him entitled to all possible help ~~from Amer-can help~~ from American side, even if he is not an American citizen

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

himself. I am sure that anything the American Government could do would be deeply appreciated here in Sweden, where a strong public opinion is anxiously following the development of this tragic case.

It is true that the Soviet Government has once officially denied that a note of August 18, 1947, signed by Mr Vishinski, - that Raoul Wallenberg is in Soviet Russia, and has reported that a search for him in the camps of prisoners of war and internees was resultless. Mr. Vishinski also proposed some vague theories concerning my brothers probable fate, according to which he might have been killed during battle of Budapest or returned to the Nazis. No proof has been given for these theories. In my opinion, on the contrary, which is based on the knowledge of the documentary material available to us, my brother is with all probability still alive in Russian hands, even though little has leaked out about him in the last two years. This my opinion is corroborated by the fact that an investigating committee, consisting of former Post Master General, Anders Örne, the wellknown Austrian nuclear scientis, professor Lise Meitner, Mrs. Mia Leche-Löfgren and a distinguished Swedish lawyer, Mr Yngve Schartau, after scrutinizing the available material came to the conclusion that Raoul Wallenberg was alive under Russian protection "at least until a relatively recent date". This conclusion, dated October 19 1947, was based chiefly on unofficial testimonies and investigations. - The Soviet Government officially acknowledged on January 17 1945 that Raoul Wallenberg had been found in Budapest and taken under Russian protection. In addition the Russian Ambassador in Stockholm, Mrs. Alexandra Kollontay, several months afterwards asked the wife of the Swedish Foreign Minister, Mrs. Günther, for a special visit in order to inform her that Raoul Wallenberg was alive and well in Russia.

In the sincere hope that during the Gubitchev affair or a similar future case the opportunity will arise for the American Government to ask the release of my halfbrother, I am

respectfully yours

Guy von Dardel

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

IB.Hungary (Radio Kossuth)

Kossuth in Hungarian 21.30 8.3.45

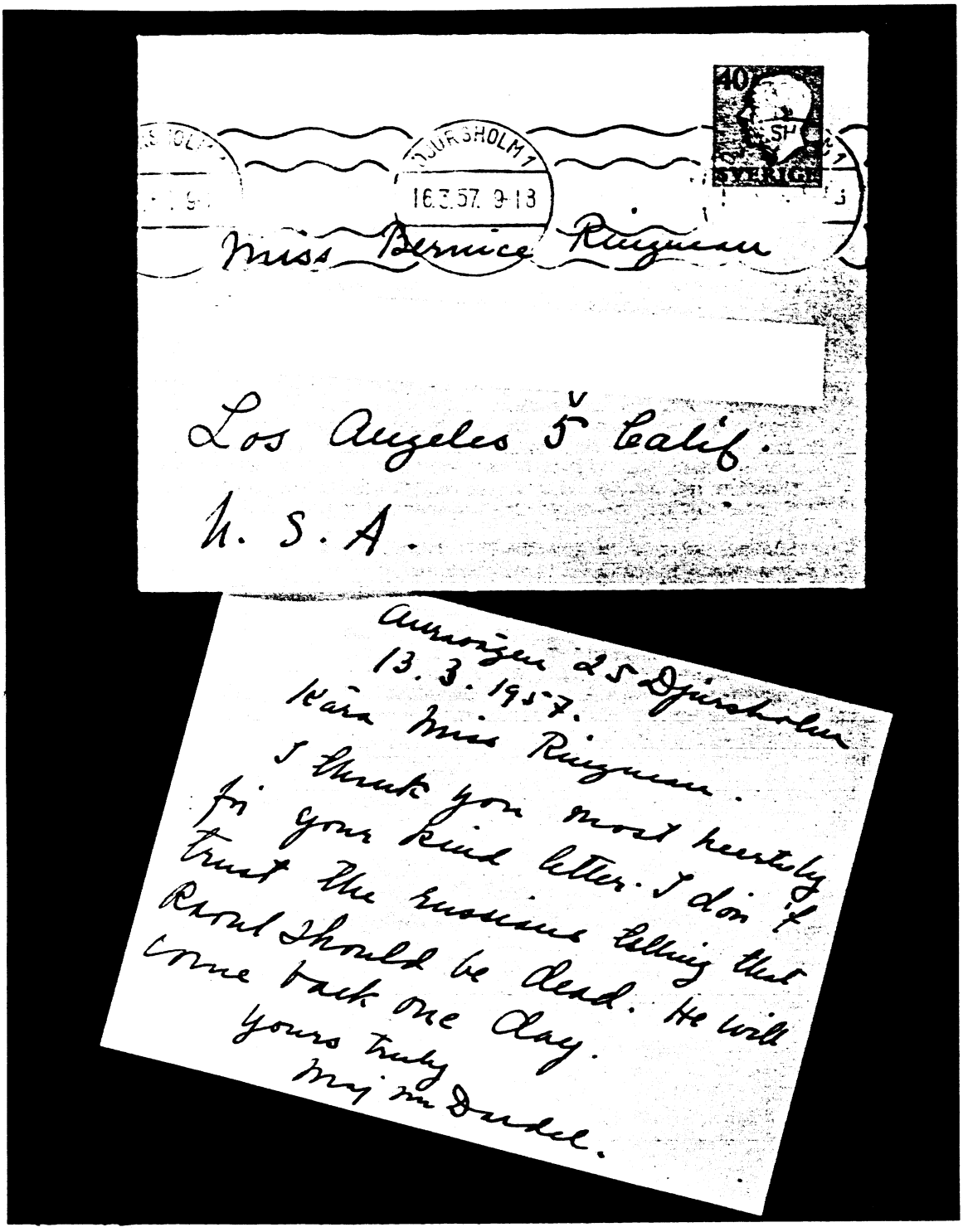
Talk: The Terrorism of the Man-hunters

Swedish Diplomat On Hungarian Deportations

A member of the Swedish diplomatic corps Waldemar Langlet who work in Budapest on behalf of the Swedish Red Cross during the German occupation, said to journalists that up to the beginning of this year the Germans have deported 350.000 people from Hungary to Germany. These 350.000 mmm people are those whom the Germans have murdered after their deportation or who are being tortured to death in prisons and concentration camps. If we take into account those newly deported from Trans-Danubia then this number rises to 500.000. This figure does not include those who have been dragged away by force to war service or war work. Their number amounts to a few hundred thousand, and their ranks too are heavily decimated by death. The terrorism of the Hitlerite an Arrow Cross bandits results in a terrible destruction of the country,s population.

One of the chiefs of the Red Cross work in Budapest during the German occupation was Raoul Wallenberg who disappeared without any trace on 17th January. All signs indicate that Gestapo agents murdered him. The representative of the Swedish Red Cross pointed out that in contrast to the Germans the Russians Town Commandant of Budapest, Cherbyshev, and all other officers of the Red Army have done everything in their power to enable the Swedish Legation an Swedish Red Cross to continue their work unhindered

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry



LETTER FROM RAOUL'S MOTHER (March 1957) TO HIS FRIEND BERNICE. THE LETTER READS: "I thank you most heartedly for your kind letter. I don't trust the russians talking that Raoul should be dead. He will come back one day."

Courtesy Bernice Ringman

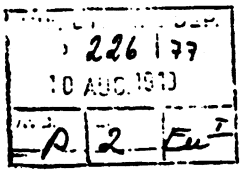
Mr. and Mrs. Gershon Kekst
New York

Ang Raoul Wallenberg

22.8. besv.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN
ANN ARBOR
ALUMNI CATALOG OFFICE

July 14,1949



Minister of Foreign Affairs
Stockholm, Sweden

Your Excellency:

We are writing to request information regarding Raul Gustav Wallenberg, who received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture from this University in 1935.

Earlier this year a letter was addressed to him at Kevinge Strand, Stocksund, Sweden, which was his address in 1937. We had not written to him in the intervening years.

The letter was returned with the following notation: "Probably killed in Budapest beginning of 1945 when working to liberate and save thousand of persecuted persons under the Nazi Regime". Attached to this was a copy of circular from "Raoul Wallenberg-Aktionen", dated Stockholm, December 22,1947, nominating "Swedish Secretary of Legation Raoul Wallenberg" for the 1948 Nobel Peace Prize.

This letter bore no return address and we are therefore writing to you, since it appears that Mr. Wallenberg was in the foreign service of Sweden at the time of his death.

If you can send us any information regarding the date, place and circumstances of his death, we will be grateful for it, to complete our biographical records.

Yours truly,

Helen W. Meller

(Mrs.) Helen W. Meller
Supervisor

HWM/ms

Courtesy Swedish Foreign Ministry

HONORING

A

NOBLE

MAN

Mrs. Veronica Besnyoe, nee Schweitzer 23.9.1981.

ROSE BAY, N.S.W. 2029. AUSTRALIA

Australia

On the 8th November, 1944 my mother and myself were dragged away from a building which was destined for yellow star bearing Budapest Jews to the brick factory in O-Buda - by the Hungarian Nazis.

By the time we arrived there, there were already several thousand Budapest Jews herded together, mainly women, old people and children. The idea was to make us walk on foot to the West.

After we had spent the most horrifying four days in undescribable circumstances there, the Nazis took a few hundred women and children back to Budapest. The remainder was forced to go by foot to Germany, mainly to Mauthausen, where over 90% of these people lost their lives.

For some unknown reason my mother and I were among the ones taken back to Budapest. My mother and I got separated. She got into a flathouse, which was called a Red Cross Hospital. I was taken together with a few hundred other children to the Great Synagogue in Dohany Street. Nearly all of us, especially the ones under 16 years of age, were then put into various flat-houses, which were suddenly named Red Cross Childrens Homes.

These were flathouses, which had become vacant, after the Nazis had dragged their Jewish tenants to Germany and Poland. None of these people stayed alive.

Lateron we found out that our liberation from the brickfactory, our transport back to Budapest and the returned peoples placements in flathouses, was engineered and carried out on the demand of the Red Cross of Sweden, to which we are for ever indebted for saving our lives.

The man who was the leader of this Swedish Red Cross Section, Mr. Wallenberg, had with his heroic firmness opposite the Hungarian Nazis, enabled us, survivors, to live in the by the Red Cross adopted flathouse untill the liberation of Budapest.

I wish the committee, fighting for Mr. Wallenberg's freedom, every success as he was the person responsible for the survival of thousands of Budapest Jews.

I believe it to be a most worthwhile cause to fight for.

Yours faithfully,

Veronica Besnyoe nee Schweitzer.

TIBOR G. GOLDNER

FRESH MEADOWS, NEW YORK 11365

October 7, 1981

Simon Wiesenthal Center
9760 West Pico Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA. 90035

Here, in response to your request, is the account of my encounter with Mr. Raoul Wallenberg.

It was 1944, during the Nazi occupation of Hungary, when I was living in Budapest as a Yugoslav refugee. I had just escaped from the Hungarian concentration camp called "Garany," and therefore I was in hiding. When I learned, by word of mouth from other refugees, of Mr. Wallenberg's extensive efforts in safeguarding Hungarian Jews from deportation by issuing them papers, I went to the Swedish Consulate to apply for protection. Mr. Wallenberg issued me a Swedish non-citizen passport which was valid for travel anywhere, even Sweden.

Although I was never forced to use this passport, it was extremely important in affording me a sense of security in a time when security was an almost non-existent sensibility. For this I will remember Raoul Wallenberg and fight for his release from Soviet imprisonment.

Sincerely,

Tibor Goldner

Paul Lomb, M.I.E. Aust.
Chartered Engineer, Aust.

Australia

Sept., 24 1981

RAOUL WALLENBERG IN ACTION

I was privileged, although under unfortunate circumstances, to witness Raoul WALLENBERG in action.

First about myself: I am jewish, born in Budapest (so were my parents, grandparents, also my wife, her parents, grandparents and our children). I am an electrical engineer living now in Australia, but I lived for the first 50 years of my life in Budapest.

I am writing about an event in Budapest, near the end of November, 1944 when the occupying nazi SS forces and their collaborators, the Hungarian nazi-party were terrorising everyone, especially the jewish population.

Eichmann's deportations proceeded and one day soldiers appeared at every factory in Budapest and took away all jewish engineers, technicians, workers and apprentices who were still there under some pretext. We were marched, from all directions, to a suburban goodsyard. There were altogether about 1000 men and youngsters. The soldiers started to herd us, using the bayonets attached to their rifles, to the waiting cattle-waggons. About 80 people per waggon; there was standing room only.

This "embarkation" was watched by a number of SS officers, in immaculate uniforms, with shining medallions and shining boots. The most terrible minutes were when a few women appeared, one by one, trying to say good-bye to their husbands, sons or sweethearts; the SS officers ordered, using the most obscene language, to put them into one of the waggons already full of men.

The only ray of hope came when a young, slim civilian, in a trench-coat arrived. Between the jews a whisper went around : WALLENBERG IS HERE ! It really was Raoul Wallenberg, Secretary of the Swedish Embassy.

It was near a miracle how this frail looking civilian went to the well-fed, towering SS officers and demanded, in a calm but authoritative voice that everybody with a Swedish "Provisional passport" (Schutzpass) should be disembarked and escorted back to one of his "protected" houses. After hectic, but from Wallenberg's side dignified arguments, the Germans had to agree. I saw and listened to it from a few

feet away. A small table was set up, with one chair, occupied by the highest ranking officer - I believe that it was Eichmann in person. Behind him were standing the other officers, and at the side of the table the young man in the trench-coat. Everybody who had some "Swedish" ~~paper~~ document was taken to the table.

The SS officers scrutinized the "Schutzpasses", the various protection documents issued by the Swedish Red-cross, the genuine ones and the fake ones. The SS wanted to reject as many as possible, but Wallenberg fought for each one, sometimes hitting the table with his fists. I was one of the last ones in the queue. I had only a small, thin piece of paper, a carbon-copy of a two line typwritten form: only the date of the issue and my (then) name: LAUB Paul was filled out in handwriting, signed by somebody on behalf of the Swedish Consul. It was my most treaured possesion; carried, four-times folded, in the breast-pocket of my shirt. I received it due to the recommendation of the Swedish company Kanthal, and it stated only that my application for a visa was received.

When my turn came, I showed this paper to the officer at the table who pushed it away as "not relevant", but Wallenberg pointed to two small letters at the bottom left hand corner of the paper, exclaiming: "They are my initials".

I was saved by one man's determination and compulsion for humanity from deportation, death-camp, torture, starvation, and ultimately from the gas-chamber. Unfortunately, it was a single-handed fight; he could save only a considerable but still limited number of people. After we started our way back to the city, the train started its tragic journey...

The writing of this story causes me nightmares, but I had to record that

I SAW A HERO IN ACTION.

Paul Laub

RAOUL WALLENBERG

By October, 1944, the Hungarian government was taken over by the most extreme anti-Semitic, murderous gang, the Arrow-Cross party. Eichmann saw the opportunity to finish up his work, to exterminate the last remnant of Jews in Europe; that is when he organized the death marches. There were no more trains running, but Jews still had to be marched to the crematoria.

In late October, early in the morning, Arrow-Cross gangs rounded up Jews from the ghetto houses between the ages of 14 and 65. My mother and I were taken on that first round-up. We had to leave the house in twenty minutes. As we marched, more and more groups joined the march. There must have been several thousand of us. The armed guards forced us to march quickly; those who could not keep up were shot.

When we reached the outskirts of the city, we were hoarded into a brick factory. There were holes in the floor, which could not be seen in the darkness. Some people fell and were trampled over, because the guards hurried us mercilessly into the building. Once we were all in, there was hardly room on the floor for everyone to sit. There was no light, no water, no food, no doctors, no first aid, no sanitary facilities, no one was allowed outside. Armed Nazis walked around stepping on people, abusing them, cursing and shooting. We were beaten because our spirit was broken. Somehow the night passed. The next morning, we were supposed to continue the march towards Austria, but hours passed and nothing was happening.

Then, suddenly, at one end of the building we saw people in civilian clothes with a loudspeaker and flashlights-----and there was Raoul Wallenberg. We just stared at him, not even realizing that he was talking to us, not even comprehending what he was saying. He was telling us that he demanded that those with Schutzpasses should be allowed to return to Budapest. He further informed us that medical doctors and nurses had volunteered to come in, to take care of the sick and wounded; he demanded that outhouses be provided.

Can you fathom the impact of what his being there meant to us? Someone cared, someone thought that we were human beings worth saving. Someone who had no obligation to us fought for us. And don't think that his own life was not in danger; Eichmann had ordered him to be killed.

Not long after, two doctors and nurses came with some medical supplies. And somehow those beaten people straightened their backs, and from every corner you could hear, "Shema Yisrael, Adonai eloheinu, Adonai ehad," maybe getting ready for death with dignity, or maybe expressing hope. The day ended, night came, still no water, no food, but whatever a few people had was passed around.

The next morning, the guards made preparation for continuing the march. Long lines were formed-----but there was Wallenberg with trucks, watching. Nazi officers announced that those people who had Schutzpasses should line up separately, and that they, the Nazi officers, would examine the documents. Those few hundred who had papers were let go. Wallenberg took those under his protection back to the relative safety of the Swedish pprotected houses, while thousands continued the march toward the death camp.

In closing, let me quote Elie Wiesel: "Hitler's platform contained many pledges, yet the only one he nearly fulfilled was the extermination of the Jewish people. For he knew, he must have known, that nobody would care." How much more, then, do the deeds and courage of Raoul Wallenberg, man extraordinaire, shine, giving us hope for mankind.

Susan Tabor

New York,N.Y . 10010

MIKLOS D. KALMAR

NEW YORK XX N. Y. 10040

In November of 1944 I was in charge of an International Red Cross Children's Home, where my wife with our 2 months old daughter tried to find refuge from Nazis.

In order to save the babys and their mothers-most of the babys did not have their mothers with them-the International Red Cross, the Police Department of Budapest and the Hungarian Arrow Cross Partie issued papers, which forbid anyone to enter the home.

One morning 8-10 youngters in Nazi Uniforms with rifles on their shoulders asked me to l let theim in. I refused telling them about the 3 papers, wich exempt the homefrom any violent action. They wanted to see the papers. I was too naive and handed them over. They had torn the papers and since I was there the only man there and without weapons, they forced themselves in and gave out the order: in 15 minutes the mothers and babys should be ready to leave.

I overheard their plan: to take the group to the railrode station for deportation.

It was a miracle how I escaped-I was hiding in a cellar of a neighboring house for a while, till the group left, then I started to run, ripping from my coat the yellow star of David.

I heard a lot about Mr Raoul Wallenberg, that he saved already thousands and thousands of yews. I run to him to his headquarter and asked him to do something to save these innocent children.

He gave out the order for two individuals to rush after the group, and told me to stay there it is safe. After about one and a half hour the to men came back and told that the children and mothers are saved, they were transfered to the ghetto of Budapest, instead of the railroad station. I received pappers from Mr Wallenberg, and with that papers the Nazis let out may wife and daughter out from the getto.

How can I thank to Mr Wallenberg for saving my family and will never forget what he did f for us. I hope the God saved him and we will see him again.

One of the darkest time of the Hungarian history is the autumn and winter of the year of 1944/45. The country was occupied by the nazi Garmany and I was persecuted among so many others not only by Germans but the Hungarian Government of that time too.

One morning harsh roar was heard, like so often- in the dosse-house where was allowed us to live. We, mostly women went out- the men had been draggad away long time ago- to listen again some new command. Some young teen-aged boys in arm standing down in the courtyard shouted:"All the Yewish aged between 16-50 should be here down within 15 minuts. Do not dare to remain upstairs. We'll keep ypur flat under strict control."

I went down with the others and left alone my ten year old daughter. We were carried away to a brick-factory of an outer suburb of Buda. We spent that day and the night in the kilns. The were out of order. We were worried but next day early morning some of us ventured out from the kilns. The young and so dangerous arrow-cross men, the Hungarian nazis were nowhere. The disappeared. We heard from some Hungarian soldiers - having not all been definitely right-wing elements- that a committee would come there probably in the morning.

When we were lining up, trembling in the big yard of the brick-factory,I heard to mention Mr. Wallenberg's name first time. And I also heard that Swedish Consulate somehow settled to remove the arrow-cross men for that morning succesfully.It was said that the leader of the committee was Mr Raoul Wallenberg, the first attache of the Swedish Consulate.

I had a document- certify me beeing under the Swedish Red Cross protection but like so many others documents that time it was also just a weak forgery. Mr. Raoul Wallenberg took every slip, paper, document in his hand and accepted all of them as valid without a wink of his eyelid.

So it had happened that we, about 300 persons accompaniing with policemen could left the brick-factory and arrived by ferries to Pest side of Budapest.

The unlucky others, hundreds of people had been dragged out of the country and very few of them could return from the miserable camps after the war only.

I,and I am convinced the name of lot of others surviving express my deepest respect and hearthest thanks to the great man, to Mr. Raoul WALLENBERG.

With best regards

Elisabeth Simkovits

Elisabeth Simkovits

Artarmon. 2064 N.S.W.

Australia

United States of America

Congressional Record

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Senate

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 executive 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 Kaplan 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 laby-

rinth 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 whirling 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 aliented 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 sal-

vation 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.

So, 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 born.

That 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 this 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 to 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, both 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 firm.

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 separtion 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 help's 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 the "gentrification of the city" which re-

ults 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 vacanices 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 and 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.●

Bucureşti, 19. III. 1945

ADEVERINŢĂ

Se certifică de noi că D.na

Horvath Stefán

Magdolna

este înscris ..... pe tabloul de emigrare în Palestina al acestui oficiu.

Oficiul de Emigrare

THE SCHUTZPASS CONTINUED TO CARRY LEGAL WEIGHT AFTER THE WAR ABOVE PHOTO IS ONE THAT WAS USED BY A HUNGARIAN JEW TO EMIGRATE TO ISRAEL

Courtesy George Sanders

Patrick A. Gerschel
New York

LEGAȚIA SUEDIEI
BUCUREȘTI

No.135/1945

CERTIFICAT

Legațiunea Regală a Suediei, însărcinată cu interesele Ungare, certifică prin prezenta că D-na Horváth Istvánné născută Szöllösi Magda născut (ă) la Budapest, la 1.X.1913 conform actelor deveditoare este cetățean Ungur de origine etnică evreiască.

Acest certificat ține loc de pașaport bun pentru călătorie și este valabil până la 12 Decemvrie 1945

București, 12 Junie 1945

SVÉD KÖVETSÉG
BUKAREST

IGAZOLVÁNY

A magyar érdekek védelmével megbizott svéd kir. Követség, ezennel igazolja, hogy Horváth Istvánné szül. Szöllösi Magda urhölgy aki 1913.X.1.-én Budapesten született, a bemutatott okmányok alapján zsidó eredetü magyar állampolgár.

Ezen igazolvány helyettesiti az utlevelet, utazásra is alkalmas és érvényes 1945 december 12.-ig.

Bukarest, 1945 junius 12.-én 12.-m.

ШВЕДСКОЕ ПОСОЛЬСТВО
В БУКАРЕСТЕ

УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ

ШВЕДСКОЕ ПОСОЛЬСТВО УПОЛНОМОЧЕННОЕ ЗАЩИЩАТЬ ВЕНГЕРСКИЕ ИНТЕРЕСЫ НАСТОЯЩИМ УДОСТОВЕРЯЕТ ЧТО Хорват Иштване урожд Селоши Магда

~~РОДИВШИЙСЯ~~ РОДИВШАЯСЯ в Будапеште 1-X-1913

СОГЛАСНО ПРЕДСТАВЛЕННЫМ, И СЛУЖАЩИМ ЭТОМУ ДОКАЗАТЕЛЬСТВОМ, ДОКУМЕНТАМ,

~~ВЕНГЕРСКИЙ ПОДДАННЫЙ~~ ВЕНГЕРСКАЯ ПОДДАННАЯ ЕВРЕЙСКОГО ПРОИСХОЖДЕНИЯ

НАСТОЯЩИ УДОСТОВЕРЕНИЕ ЗАМЕНЯЕТ ПАСПОРТ, И СЛУЖИТ ДЛЯ ПУТЕШЕСТВИЯ СРОКОМ ПО 12 Декабря 1945 г.

БУХАРЕСТ 12 июня 1945 г.

Le Ministre de Suède, Chargé des intérêts Hongrois
A svéd követ, a magyar érdekek ügyvivője h.
За ШВЕДСКОГО ПОСЛАННИКА

Taxa: 1000 lei

AFTER THE WAR THE SCHUTZPASS GRANTED THIS HUNGARIAN JEW PERMISSION TO RETURN TO BUDAPEST FOR RE-INSTATEMENT AS AN ASSISTANT PROFESSOR AT THE UNIVERSITY

Courtesy George Sanders

Bear Stearns/Fred and Lenore Kayne
Los Angeles

JEWISH ARTISTS WORKED UNDER WALLENBERG'S DIRECTION MAKING FALSE DOCUMENTS NECESSARY TO SAVE LIVES. AS AN EXPRESSION OF THEIR LOVE AND ADMIRATION FOR RAOUL, THESE ARTISTS CREATED A BOOK ENTITLED "SCHUTZPASSES THROUGH HISTORY" WHICH THEY GAVE TO HIM FOR CHRISTMAS IN 1944. THESE *TONGUE AND CHEEK* ARTISTIC RENDERINGS (seen on the following pages) REFLECT NOT ONLY THEIR OUTSTANDING ARTISTIC ABILITIES, BUT THEIR HEARTFELT IDENTIFICATION WITH THE SUFFERING OF THE JEWISH PEOPLE DURING ITS 2000 YEARS OF EXILE.

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

Charles and Isabell Diamond
Vancouver

A "PICASSO-LIKE" DRAWING DEPICTING A SCHUTZPASS
NOTE THE ARTIST SIGNED AS "CHICCASSO"

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

Mr. and Mrs. Danny Arnold
Los Angeles

FROM "SCHUTZPASSES THROUGH HISTORY"
PRESENTED TO RAOUL WHILE IN NAZI
OCCUPIED BUDAPEST

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

A SCHUTZPASS RECALLING THE GRECO-ROMAN ERA OF ART

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

Jack Poole/Daon Development Corp.
Vancouver

FROM "SCHUTZPASSES THROUGH HISTORY"
PRESENTED TO RAOUL

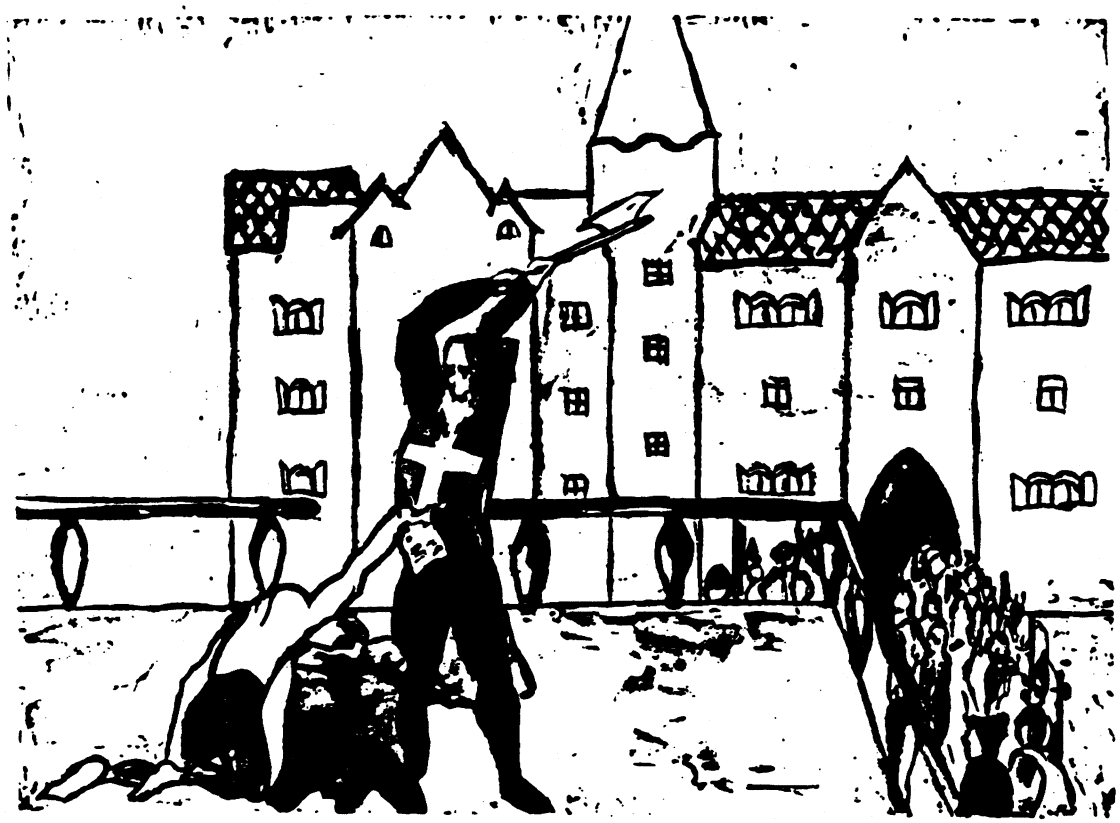
Courtesy Wallenberg Family

A SCHUTZPASS RECALLING PRE-HISTORIC STYLE OF ART
PRESENTED TO RAOUL WHILE IN NAZI OCCUPIED BUDAPEST

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

SCHUTZPASS DEPICTING DON QUIXOTE LEAVING A SWEDISH SAFE HOUSE

Courtesy Wallenberg Family



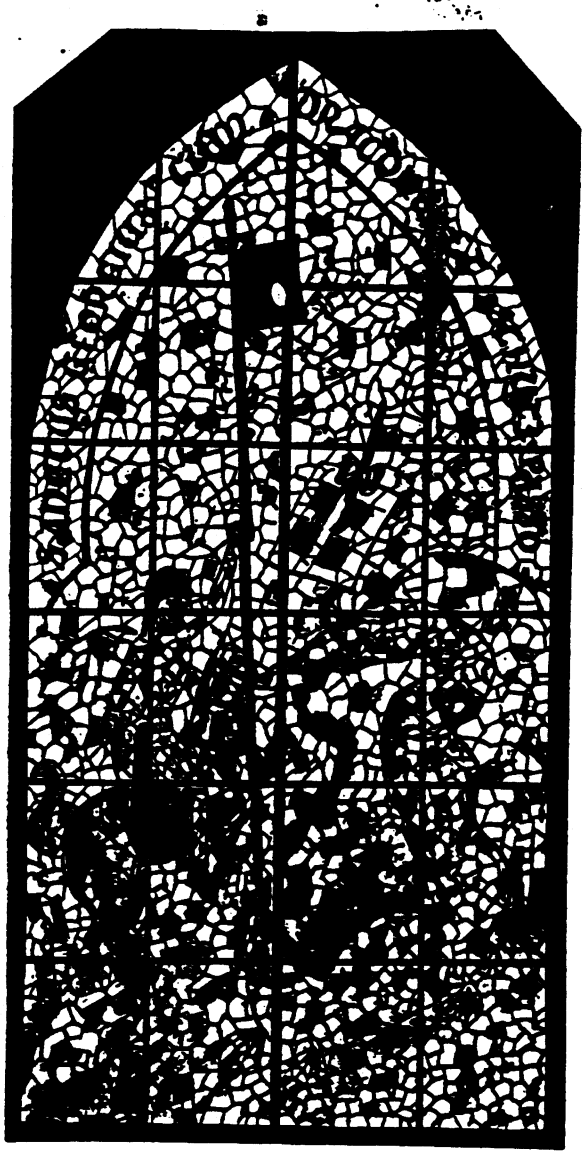
DEPICTING PUBLIC BEHEADING OF A JEW DURING THE INQUISITION
NOTE THAT HE IS HOLDING UP A
FICTITIOUS SCHUTZPASS WITH THE HOPE THAT IT WILL SAVE HIS LIFE

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

ARTIST RENDITION OF A MIDDLE AGES SCHUTZPASS PRESENTED TO RAOUL WHILE IN NAZI OCCUPIED BUDAPEST

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

Stephen M. Thompson/Leland Industries Inc.
Los Angeles and Dallas



GOTHIC STYLE STAINED GLASS WINDOW SCHUTZPASS

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

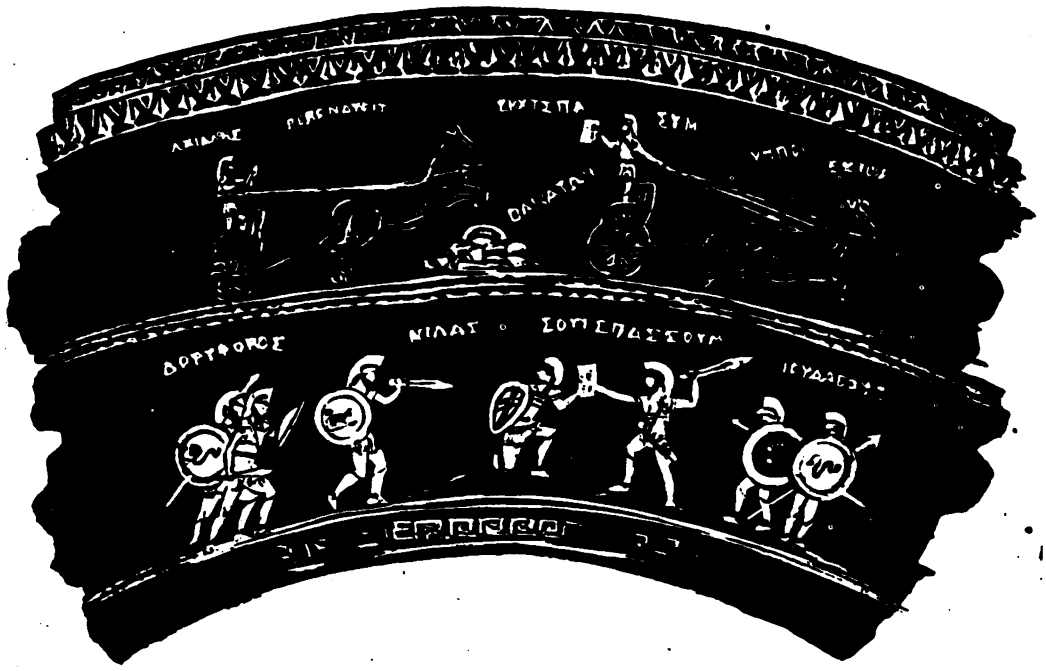
·Ich·bin·der·Schützpaßfabrikant·
·In·allen·Welten·wohlbekannt·
·Teile·Schützpaß·an·die·Leüt·
Damit·sich·ihr·Herz·erfreüt·
Bin·gestern·dort,·bin·da·heut·
Da·es·mir·vor·niemand·scheut·
Und·die·Leüt·die·ich·beschützt·
Denen·hat·es·viel·genützt·

·Hans·Sachs·

FROM "SCHUTZPASSES THROUGH HISTORY"
THE FIRST PRINTING PRESS PUBLISHING A SCHUTZPASS

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

Larry and Carol Mizel
Denver



GREEK ERA SCHUTZPASS PRESENTED TO RAOUL

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

Edward D. Gertner
Houston

FROM "SCHUTZPASSES THROUGH HISTORY"
AN ORIENTAL SCHUTZPASS

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

MUNICICORP
Los Angeles

EGYPTIAN SCHUTZPASS

Courtesy Wallenberg Family

Mr. and Mrs. Drew Mandile
Beverly Hills

A SYMBOL OF HOPE

SCHUTZ-PASS

Nr. [illegible]

Name: Éva Bálog
Név:

Wohnort: Budapest
Lakás:

Geburtsdatum: 15. Oktober 1910.
Születési ideje:

Geburtsort: Budapest
Születési helye:

Körperlänge: 169 cm
Magasság:

Haarfarbe: braun Augenfarbe: grau
Hajszín: *Szemszín:*

Unterschrift:
Aláírás:

SCHWEDEN SVÉDORSZÁG

Die Kgl. Schwedische Gesandtschaft in Budapest bestätigt, dass der Obengenannte im Rahmen der — von dem Kgl. Schwedischen Aussenministerium autorisierten — Repatriierung nach Schweden reisen wird. Der Betreffende ist auch in einen Kollektivpass eingetragen.

Bis Abreise steht der Obengenannte und seine Wohnung unter dem Schutz der Kgl. Schwedischen Gesandtschaft in Budapest.

Gültigkeit: erlischt 14 Tage nach Einreise nach Schweden.

A budapesti Svéd Kir. Követség igazolja, hogy fentnevezett — a Svéd Kir. Külügyminisztérium által jóváhagyott — repatriális keretében Svédországba utazik.

Nevezett a kollektiv útlevélben is szerepel.

Elutazásáig fentnevezett és lakása a budapesti Svéd Kir. Követség oltalma alatt áll.

Érvényét veszti a Svédországba való megérkezését számított tizenegyedik napon.

Reiseberechtigung nur gemeinsam mit dem Kollektivpass. Einreisewissum wird nur in dem Kollektivpass eingetragen.

Budapest, den 19. August *1944*

KÖNIGLICH SCHWEDISCHE GESANDTSCHAFT
SVÉD KIRÁLYI KÖVETSÉG.

Kgl. Schwedischer Gesandt[illegible]

THIS IS A SCHUTZPASS WHICH IS PART OF THE WIESENTHAL CENTER'S ARCHIVES

RAOUL WALLENBERG DESIGNED THESE DOCUMENTS IN THE SWEDISH COLORS OF YELLOW AND BLUE WITH THE THREE CROWN EMBLEM, THE BEARER'S PHOTOGRAPHS, AND THE SIGNATURE OF THE LEGATION MINISTER. THESE PROTECTIVE PASSES INFORMED THE GERMANS AND HUNGARIANS THAT THE BEARERS HAD THE FULL WEIGHT OF THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT BEHIND THEM.

Courtesy George Sanders

David and Rosa Orzen
Los Angeles

College of Architecture & Urban Planning
The University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109 313/764-1300

THE LEGACY OF RAOUL WALLENBERG

In February of 1935, Raoul Wallenberg graduated from the College of Architecture at the University of Michigan with the degree Bachelor of Science in Architecture. His academic record was the best in his class, earning him the school medal, presented annually to the outstanding graduate in each school of architecture by the American Institute of Architects.

Following a study trip across the United States, Wallenberg returned to his native Sweden. In business trips to Europe, Wallenberg saw first-hand the plight of Jews in flight from Hitler. In 1944 he accepted an assignment from the War Refugee Board to protect Jews in Budapest, Hungary. His heroic efforts during the next seven months saved the lives of thousands of Jews.

In 1971 Sol King, a classmate of Wallenberg at Michigan, began a campaign to raise funds for a suitable commemoration of the heroism of Raoul Wallenberg. The Raoul Wallenberg Lecture Series was the immediate outcome. The first lecture was presented March 15, 1972 by Sir Nikolaus Pevsner, famous architectural historian of Great Britain. Succeeding lectures were presented by Eric Larabee of the New York Council of the Arts; Reyner Banham and James Marston Fitch, architectural historians; Rudolf Arnheim, psychologist and art historian; Jacob B. Bakema, the late Dutch architect; and Carl Levin, United States Senator from Michigan.

An architect is by nature interested in people, and through professional training this interest is developed and focussed on the quality of the environment in which people live. Raoul Wallenberg studied architecture because of his interest and abilities. Although he never had an opportunity to practice, he displayed astonishing ingenuity in the means which he devised to save Hungarian Jews. He did all this out of a profound sense of compassion, and it would be hard to find a finer record of humanitarian service in all the terrible annals of those years. Since the liberation of Budapest by the Russians in February, 1945, his fate is unknown, but his achievements will always be remembered. The University of Michigan is proud to claim him as an alumnus. Each year we commemorate the saga of Raoul Wallenberg as an inspiration to our students and faculty.

Robert C. Metcalf
Dean

Dear Mrs. Wallenberg;

Today I heard the story of your son Raoul. He was a very brave man. Even though his life was in danger he still didn't have any arglements about saving jews. I think he is a very great man. He should be able to life likea hero not a slave or criminal. I hope he will be turned loce soon.

Age 11

Sincerily,
Brian Hordkin

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Roland and Sally Arnall, Daniel and Michelle
Los Angeles

To the family of Raoul Wallenberg:

Hi, my name is Lisa and my teacher told me about Raoul. He seems to be a man of great courage. I dont really understand the Russian government because of the things they do. I'm really sorry but maybe he will be let out soon.

Sincerely,

Lisa Gonzales

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

The Cohen Family - Marvin, Esther, Paul and Stuart
Beverly Hills

Dear Brother and Sister of Raoul Wallenberg,

Hi! Our class read an artical about your brother, Raoul. We decided to write to you. I don't think it was right for the Russian Government to have taken Raoul prisoner. After all, he was helping a lot of people & stopping them from dying. I hope you are all reunited soon.

Sincerely,
Paula Friedman

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

To the Family of Raoul Wallenberg;

I feel that your son Raoul Wallenberg should be free because he didn't do anything wrong. I think the family should, at the least, get to find out where he lives.

I am deeply sorry that the family hasn't seen Raoul Wallenberg in thirty-five years.

Have a very happy New Years and that it may bring joy and happiness about your son.

Sincerely yours,
Julie A. LaRochelle

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Oscar and Alice Schoenfeld
Beverly Hills

To the family of Raoul Wallenberg:

I heard about the story of Raoul Wallenberg in my English class and I would like to express my feelings about his story. I really think what Raoul did during World War II was truly generous and a very kind thing to do for the Jewish people. I really think it's unfair for him to be kept in Jail (if he is there) and I hope he will be released soon. He is a great man and I hope everything possible will be done to find him.

Sincerely,

Melanie McConkey

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Morris J. and Dena Wosk
Vancouver

To whom it may concern

I, Gregg Bowers am 12 years old
I want Raoul Wallenberg emidiatly
re-united with his family.
I do not think it is fair
to keep this man in labor camp
for as long as you have.
This man has done somuch for
humanity that for what I know
this man may have saved my
great grand father.

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Arnold Smith
Phoenix

Today in class we read an article in World Over about Raoul Wallenberg. I was very glad to find out that gentiles among Jews were concerned about the Holocaust. Not many gentiles were concerned and they didn't get involved. I am very unhappy to hear that he was put into a Soviet prison and we are not sure he is still living. Hopefully he is living and will be released shortly. If other people were like him and they cared about other people from different nationalities, it would be a much nicer world to live in.

Sincerely,
Robert Goldberg
Temple Beth Abraham
Class 7

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Lipman
Memphis

To the Family of Raoul Wallenberg:

I heard about what happened to Raoul Wallenberg. I feel really bad because he was trying to bring peace and justice.

I hope in this new year, that you hear happiness and news of his release. Good Luck!

Sincerely,
Karen Gallagher
Corvallis High School

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Joseph and Rosalie Segal
Vancouver

I am writing a letter to you for a very good cause. Raoul Wallenberg was a brave man. He was a smart man for doing what he did to the Jews. If there were more men like him. It could be better for the jews. If Raoul Wellenberg was still alive. I would like to meet him.

Writing with concer
Gary Muslbin

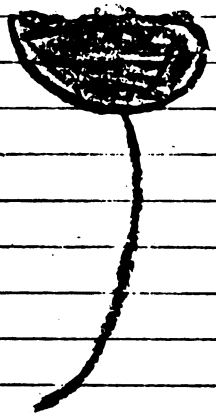
One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Leon and Evelyn Kahn
Vancouver

~~~ Raoul Wallenberg ~~~

I am Rari Jaffe.
I am 10 years old.
I live in Beverly Hills, California.

Please let Raoul Wallenberg free.
He saved alot of Jews, so I
see no reason in keeping him
Hostage. So like I said before
LET HIM Go. So he can be
with his family.



One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Dr. and Mrs. Auri Spigelman
Los Angeles
~~~

To the Family of Raoul Wallenberg:

I think that Mr. Wallenberg did a very brave thing to save people. He is a tremendous asset to this messed up world. I really hope that you discover his whereabouts very soon. He is a great, brave, courageous man. I wish you good luck in finding him.

Sincerely,
Diane Payne
Grade 9

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Mrs. Freda Fingerhut
Encino

Dear Brother and Sister of
Raoul Wallenburg

I just read the article in World
Over about your brother. I hope you
are successful in finding your brother.
I bet you are very sad. I am very
sad too! Good Luck!

Sincerely,
Michelle Ellman

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Arie and Ida Crown Memorial
Chicago

Dear Sirs,

This letter is in concern of Raoul Wallenburg. It has come to my knowledge that he had gone to Hungary in 1944 to release 1000's of victimes in Germany under Hitler. The soviets had "claimed" that he had died of a heart attack in 1947. He did not!! It is our hope that you will release Mr. Wallenburg and be allowed to re-unite with his family in Sweden. I, along with thousands of other American citizens, implore you to secure Raoul Wallenburgs freedom.

Thankyou,

Sincerely,

Gina Lombardo

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Paul Levine
Los Angeles

We have read and discussed the issue on Raoul Wallenberg. I think it is a wonderful thing Mr Wallenberg did by trying to save the Hungarian Jews from Hitler's gas chambers. Dont give up hope on finding him because there is always hope

Sincerely,

Barry Ginsburg

CLASS 3 Temple Beth ABRAHAM School

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Harry and Bert Maron
Beverly Hills

Today in Hebrew School we learned about Raoul Wallenberg. It is nice to know that someone would risk their own life to save a Jew even though he wasn't. Even when he couldn't give the Jews any more passports he would still give homes to the homeless Jews. It is sad to know that when some people wanted to honor his the Russian government prevented it. I hope such a great man is still alive to know how we feel about him.

Yours Truly,

Robert Brandwein

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Sanford and Beverly Deutsch
Los Angeles

To All of The Wallenberg Family:

The heroics of Raoul Wallenberg will never be forgotten. It often takes fantastic courage and self sacrifice to do what is right — this Raoul did and because of him, thousands and thousands of lives were saved.

As the stockholm Hearings are about to begin, you have the support of the world. We will all be watching, listening and waiting. We will not rest until the truth is found.

Stuart & Carol Kramer

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Anderson
Palm Springs

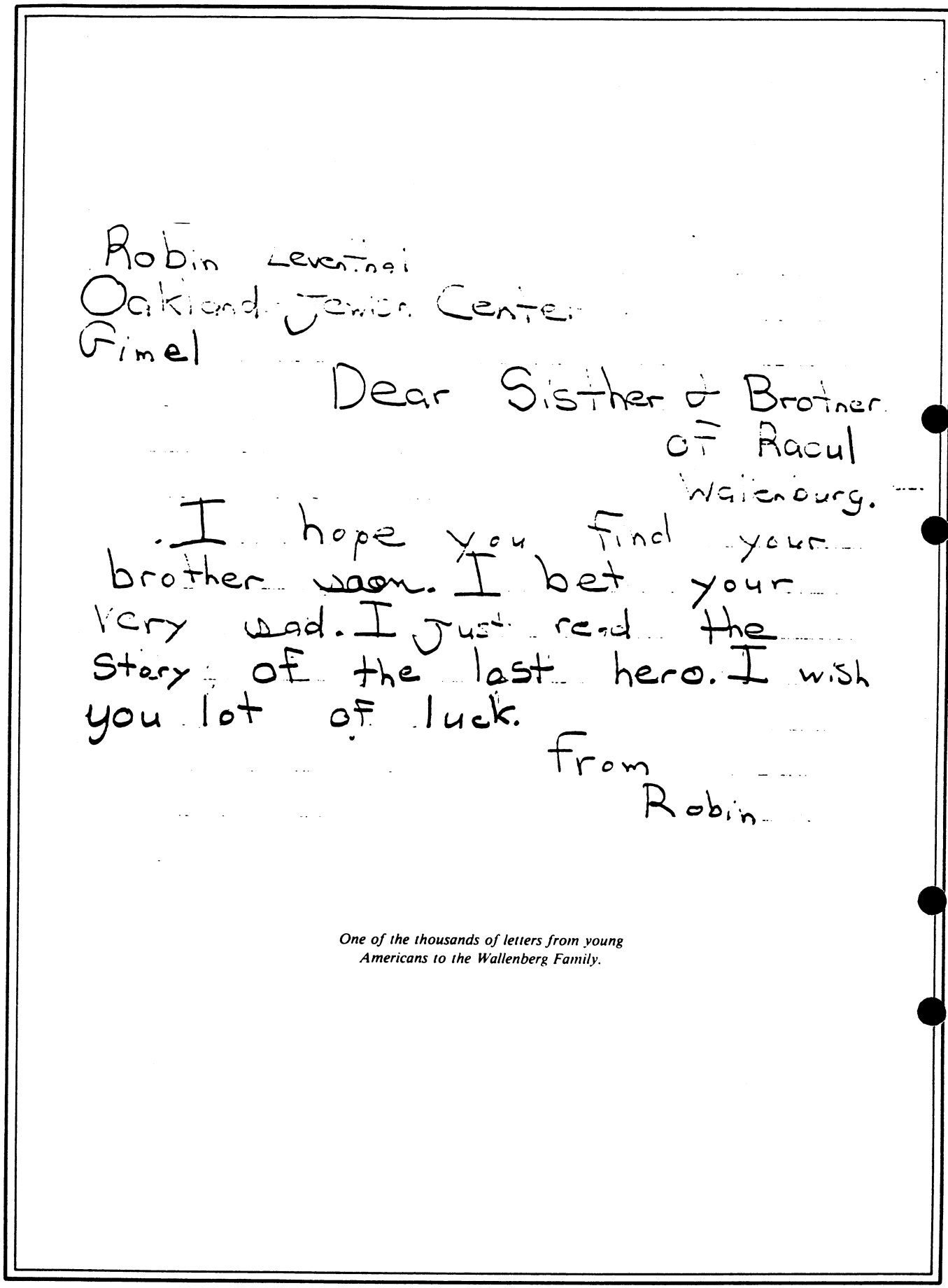
To the Family of Raoul Wallenburg;

I am writing to you because I am concerned with Raoul's situation and I want you to know there are many others who really care. I would like to wish you to have much strength during this difficult and unhappy occurence. Innocent people do not deserve to be held in captivity for unjust reasons. Please try to bear in mind that God is indeed watching over Raoul. Someday he will return...

God Bless, Kathy
From Corvallis High School

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Kenneth Leventhal & Company
Los Angeles


Robin Levantini
Oakland Junior Center
Final

Dear Sisther & Brother
of Raoul
Wallenburg.

I hope you find your
brother soon. I bet your
very sad. I just read the
story of the last hero. I wish
you lot of luck.

from
Robin

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

William Lutsky
Edmonton

Dear Sirs:

I Margaret Medina 16 years old, support the Wallenberg family's efforts to be reunited with Raoul.

I am a student at Corvallis High school, and was informed of Rao/s humanitarian act ~~who~~ saved thousands of Hungarian Jews during the last month of World War II I would just want to see Raol reunited with his family and out of the concentration camps.

Thank you,

Peggy Medina

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Mr. and Mrs. Rudolf L. Schaefer
Los Angeles

Dear Family Wallenberg,

Raoul Wallenberg was [and hopefully is!] a great man; who deserves the praise of nations. This is to let you know that he is not forgotten—and we will make every effort to find his whereabouts.

Respectfully and take courage,

Jonathan W Hamm

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wailenberg Family.

Leisure Technology

Dear Rabbi Cooper,
please give this letter
I'm writing to you to
Raoul Wallenberg's
sister and brother.
Raoul saved more people
than in our town and the
town next door. I read
the story in World Over

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Dr. and Mrs. Mel Bircoll
Los Angeles

Magazine. I thought it was interesting. I'm wondering if he's still alive. I hope he is. I'd feel sad if my brother got lost. But I'd feel proud if he saved that many people.

Shalom, Mary-Beth Klein

Lee Bolin
Sun Valley

Craig Feingold
Oakland Jewish Center
Gimel Class

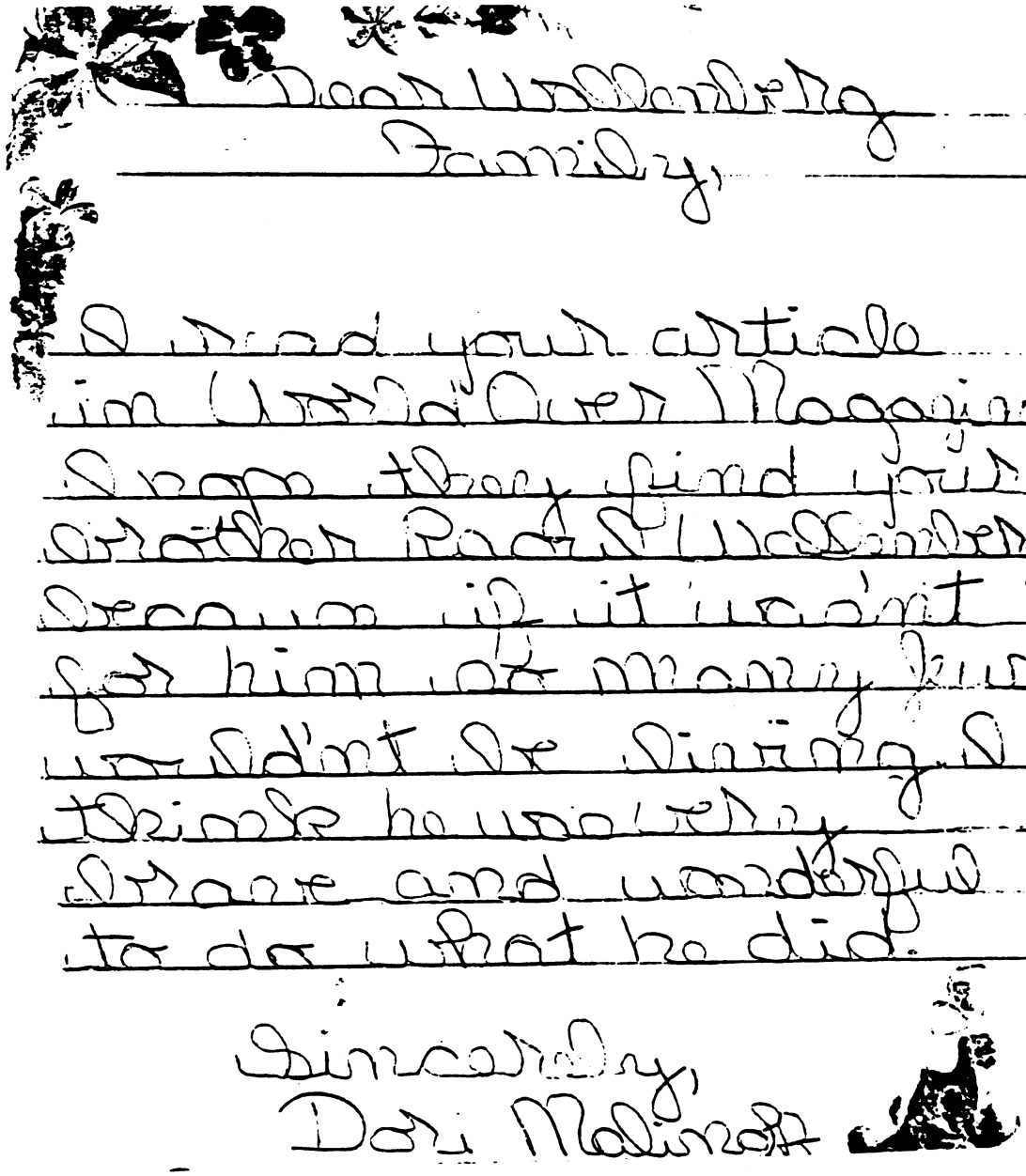
Dear Sister & Sister of Raul Wallenberg

Your brother was good to the jews at the time of the Holocaust. If it wasn't for him more jews would have been killed. He should be rewarded with a medal for his bravery to save the jews.

Sincerely yours,
Craig Feingold

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Stephanie and Ryan
Beverly Hills


Dear Wallenberg
Family,

I read your article
in World Over Magazine
I hope they find your
brother Raoul Wallenberg
because if it wasn't
for him & many Jews
wouldn't be living
think he was very
brave and wonderful
to do what he did.

Sincerely,
Dori Molinoff

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Dr. and Mrs. Gershon Hepner
Los Angeles

Scott Singer
Oakland Jewish Center
Tunnel Class

Dear Brother & Sister of Raoul Wallenberg

Your brother was a nice man
and I hope you find your brother.

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Stanley and Patricia Silver
Beverly Hills

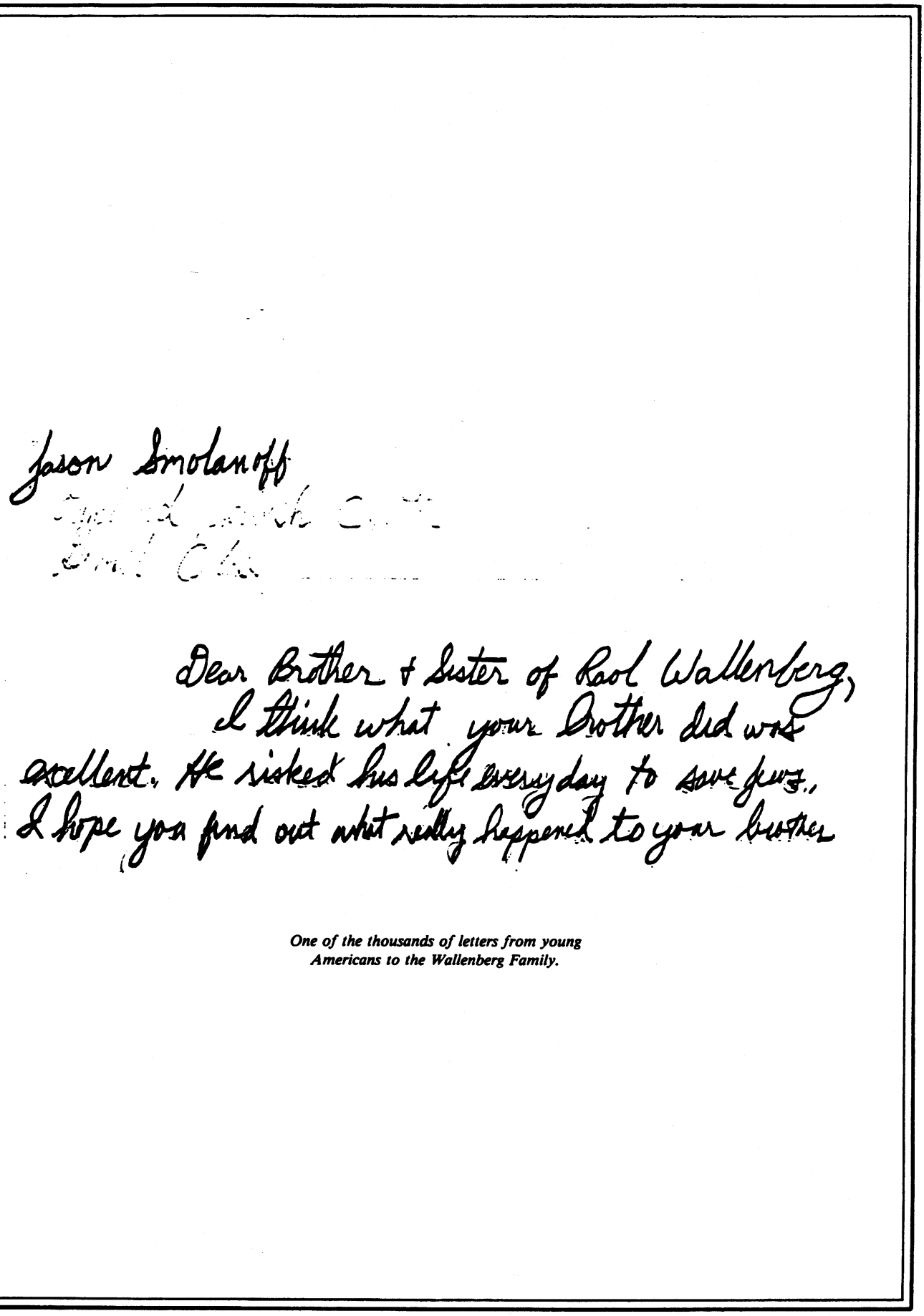
To the Family of Raoul Wallenberg:

I sincerly hope that the truth will finally be said. You must miss him from all these years of not seeing him, but don't worry God will always be with him. And I hope you will have a Happy New Year

Sincerly yours

Gigi Weder

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.


Jason Smolanoff

Dear Brother & Sister of Raol Wallenberg,
I think what your Brother did was excellent. He risked his life everyday to save Jews. I hope you find out what really happened to your brother

One of the thousands of letters from young Americans to the Wallenberg Family.

Mr. and Mrs. Sid Golden
Vancouver

On the occasion of Raoul's 68th birthday, the Simon Wiesenthal Center urged Governors and Mayors to recognize the acts and legacy of this giant of humanity. These proclamations, which were presented to the conveners of the International Wallenberg Tribunal as well as the U. S. Secretary of State and Soviet Ambassador, can be seen on the following pages.

Valley Crest Landscape, Inc.
Calabasas

State of California
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO 95814

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
GOVERNOR

916/445-4571

July 14, 1980

TO: THE SIMON WIESENTHAL CENTER FOR HOLOCAUST STUDIES

The selfless actions of Raoul Wallenberg saved thousands of European Jews from the Nazi Holocaust. A man of wealth and prestige, Wallenberg risked, and ultimately lost, his own freedom while working to help his fellow human beings. Wallenberg's courage and compassion, and the immeasurable effects of his efforts must not be forgotten. Therefore, I am pleased to join in observing the 68th anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg's birth on August 4, 1980.

I also commend the efforts of the Simon Wiesenthal Center for keeping Raoul Wallenberg in the public consciousness and for seeking the truth about his fate.

Sincerely,

Edmund G. Brown Jr.

EDMUND G. BROWN JR.
Governor

Teichman Enterprises/Sol and Ruth Teichman
Los Angeles

City of Los Angeles

PROCLAMATION

Raoul Wallenberg Day

WHEREAS, RAOUL WALLENBERG, AT THE TIME A SWEDISH DIPLOMAT, AND AT THE REQUEST OF AMERICAN JEWISH WAR REFUGEE BOARD, IN 1944 WENT TO HUNGARY TO COORDINATE A PROGRAM OF RESCUE FOR JEWS WHO WERE VICTIMS OF THE NAZIS; AND

WHEREAS, ALTHOUGH A NON-JEW HIMSELF AND AT GREAT PERSONAL RISK RAOUL WALLENBERG IS CREDITED WITH SAVING THE LIVES OF 30,000 JEWS AND INDIRECTLY POSSIBLY AS MANY AS 75,000 FROM THE VICTIMIZATION WHICH BEFELL 6,000,000 OTHERS; AND

WHEREAS, AT THE TERMINATION OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR RAUL WALLENBERG WAS WITHOUT CHARGES OR EXPLANATION KIDNAPPED AND INCARCERATED BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WHICH, 12 YEARS LATER, CLAIMED HE HAD DIED IN PRISON IN 1947; AND

WHEREAS, RECENT TESTIMONY AND FINDINGS LEAD US TO BELIEVE WALLENBERG IS STILL ALIVE, ALTHOUGH ALL EFFORTS TO VERIFY HIS FATE WITH THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES HAVE REMAINED UNANSWERED; AND

WHEREAS, THE 68TH ANNIVERSARY OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, A GREAT HUMANITARIAN, WILL BE OBSERVED ON AUGUST 4, 1980:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, TOM BRADLEY, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, ON BEHALF OF ITS CITIZENS, DO HEREBY PROCLAIM AUGUST 4, 1980, AS "RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY."

AUGUST 4, 1980

MAYOR

Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Larrabee/West Coast Tile & Marble
Glendora

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
SAN FRANCISCO

DIANNE FEINSTEIN

Proclamation

WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg was a young Swedish Christian Diplomat who was single-handedly responsible for the salvation of 100,000 European Jews from Nazi death camps during an extraordinary mission of mercy in Budapest, Hungary in the year of 1944; and

WHEREAS, Wallenberg was last officially seen in the escort of several Russian soldiers soon after the Soviets occupied Budapest; and

WHEREAS, The Soviets denied any knowledge about Wallenberg until the year 1957 when they claimed he died in 1947 in the Lubjanka prison; and

WHEREAS, Reports have surfaced consistently throughout the years citing contact by former Russian prisoners with a Swede being held prisoner in the Soviet Gulag; and

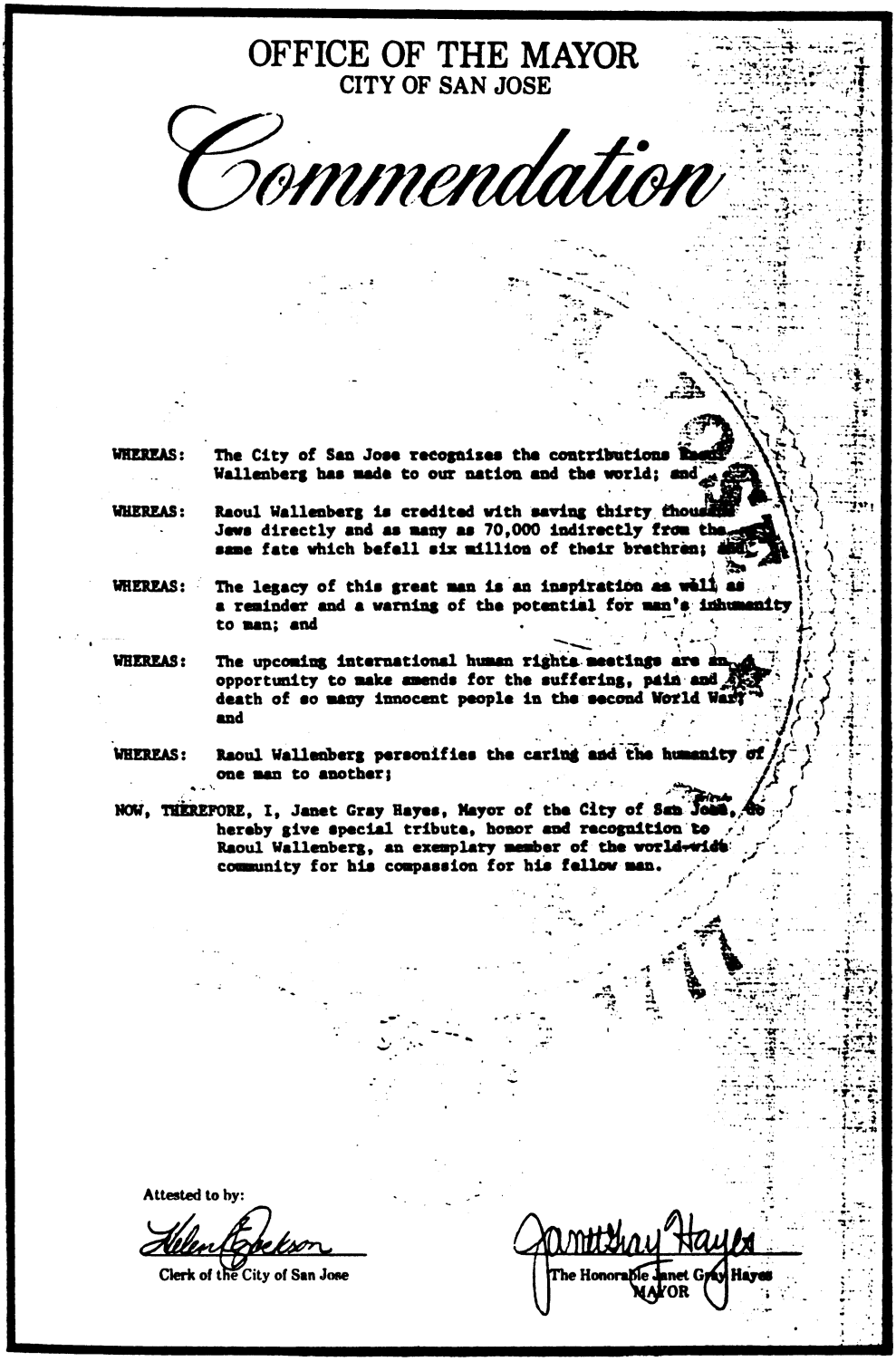
WHEREAS, History has revealed that heroic acts of salvation were tragically rare during the massacre of European Jewry, the significance of this symbol of man's concern for his fellow man has been tainted by the wall of silence that surrounds his fate; now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT I, Dianne Feinstein, Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco, do hereby proclaim in acknowledgement of a great humanitarian and for the promotion of the entire effort now being pursued internationally on his behalf, that the City of San Francisco does declare the day of 27th of March, in the year of 1980, to be RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY in the City of San Francisco.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City and County of San Francisco to be affixed this seventeenth day of March, nineteen hundred and eighty.

Dianne Feinstein
Mayor

Marvin Simon
Virginia Beach



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY OF SAN JOSE

Commendation

WHEREAS: The City of San Jose recognizes the contributions Raoul Wallenberg has made to our nation and the world; and

WHEREAS: Raoul Wallenberg is credited with saving thirty thousand Jews directly and as many as 70,000 indirectly from the same fate which befell six million of their brethren; and

WHEREAS: The legacy of this great man is an inspiration as well as a reminder and a warning of the potential for man's inhumanity to man; and

WHEREAS: The upcoming international human rights meetings are an opportunity to make amends for the suffering, pain and death of so many innocent people in the second World War; and

WHEREAS: Raoul Wallenberg personifies the caring and the humanity of one man to another;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Janet Gray Hayes, Mayor of the City of San Jose, do hereby give special tribute, honor and recognition to Raoul Wallenberg, an exemplary member of the world-wide community for his compassion for his fellow man.

Attested to by:

Helen Eckelson
Clerk of the City of San Jose

Janet Gray Hayes
The Honorable Janet Gray Hayes
MAYOR

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Dahab
Los Angeles

City of
FRESNO

Daniel K. Whitehurst
Mayor

PROCLAMATION

The actions of those who stand up to tyranny should be recognized. Such were the acts of heroism of Raoul Wallenberg during one of the darkest periods of human history, the Holocaust.

Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, risked his life countless times in coordinating efforts to rescue Jews from the hands of the Nazis. At the railroad stations in Hungary, Wallenberg personally derailed and granted refuge to tens of thousands of Jews from trains bound for Auschwitz.

In 1945, the liberating Russian forces captured Raoul Wallenberg and later claimed he had died. However, recent testimony reaching the West indicates that he may be alive and still in captivity.

Therefore, the Council of the City of Fresno proclaims the day of Friday, November 7, 1980, starting at sunset to sunset of Saturday, November 8, 1980, to be

RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY

in the City of Fresno in recognition and appreciation of the acts and legacy of this man.

Further, the Council joins in the request of our city's Jewish community that any information about the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg be made public by the Soviet Union.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Fresno to be affixed this 28th day of October, 1980.

Daniel K. Whitehurst
MAYOR

City Hall • Fresno, California 93721 • 209 488-1561

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Seiden/National Life of Vermont
Beverly Hills

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CIVIC CENTER PLAZA
333 WEST OCEAN BOULEVARD
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90802

MAYOR EUNICE N. SATO
COUNCILWOMAN SEVENTH DISTRICT

213/590-6801

July 28, 1980

Rabbi Abraham Cooper
Assistant to the Dean
Director of Outreach Programs
Simon Wiesenthal Center for
Holocaust Studies
9760 West Pico Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90035

Dear Rabbi Cooper:

Allow me to express my personal encouragement to you and your colleagues affiliated with the Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies.

When the International Tribunal meets in Sweden this fall, I hope that you will report to them that I am one of the thousands of Americans who ardently desire the Soviet Union's cooperation in disclosing the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. This great man, through great personal sacrifice and risk, saved tens of thousands of innocent people from execution by the Nazis. It is incomprehensible and unconscionable for the government of the USSR to refuse to let us know if this man, who would be 68 on August 4, is alive or not.

Best wishes to you for a successful outcome for your hard work.

Sincerely,

Eunice N. Sato

EUNICE N. SATO
MAYOR

ENS:js

JUL 31 1980

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Ziffren/Ziffren & Ziffren
Los Angeles

STATE OF ILLINOIS

Proclamation

The Holocaust has long been referred to as a watershed in the history of civilization; a time during which the darkest side of human behavior emerged. It will always serve as a reminder and warning of our potential inhumanity to one another.

One individual, Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat fought the tyranny with brilliant heroism. He risked his own life countless times in coordinating efforts to rescue Jews from the hands of the Nazis. This great hero extended his operations by establishing "international houses" in which thousands of Jews were granted refuge and were saved.

In 1945, the liberating Russian forces captured Raoul Wallenberg and later claimed he had died. However, recent testimony marking the West indicates he remains a captive.

The continued act of holding this brave man is an outrageous violation of law, morality and decency. Efforts by U.S. diplomatic representatives should be fully supported by American citizens in order to successfully encourage and defend human rights in upcoming proceedings of the International Tribunal.

THEREFORE, I, James R. Thompson, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim August 4, 1980, RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY in Illinois in recognition and appreciation of the acts and legacy of this great man on what will be his 68th birthday.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State of Illinois, to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Springfield, this TENTH *day of* JULY *in the Year of Our Lord, one thousand, nine hundred and* EIGHTY *, and of the State of Illinois, the one hundred and* SIXTY-SECOND

SECRETARY OF STATE

GOVERNOR

Stuart and Simone Isen
Los Angeles

Proclamation

BY THE

Governor

OF THE

Commonwealth of Kentucky

To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come:

WHEREAS, Less than 40 years ago, 6 million Jews as well as millions of others were exterminated during World War II; and,

WHEREAS, Americans should remain eternally vigilant against all forms of tyranny, recognizing tyranny provides a breeding ground for bigotry; and,

WHEREAS, Kentuckians should rededicate themselves to the principle of equality toward all people regardless of race, creed, color or religion; and,

WHEREAS, April 13 has been designated internationally as a day of remembrance for the victims of the Nazi holocaust known as Yom Hoshoah;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOHN Y. BROWN, JR., Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby proclaim April 13-19, 1980 as

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

in Kentucky, and by doing so urge all Kentuckians to strive to overcome cruelty, prejudice and injustice in every community.

DONE AT THE CAPITOL, in the City of Frankfort, this the 3rd day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred Eighty and in the year of the Commonwealth the One Hundred Eighty-eighth.

JOHN Y. BROWN, JR.
GOVERNOR

Frances Jones Mills
Secretary of State

Burbank Drywall Inc.
Burbank

William G. Milliken
Governor of the State of Michigan

presents this

Executive Declaration

in Honor of

RAOUL WALLENBERG

August 4, 1980, marks the 68th anniversary of the birth of Raoul Wallenberg, whose selfless dedication to humanity shines as a beacon of courage undimmed by the passing years.

Assured of financial security and a life untroubled by danger, Wallenberg knowingly risked his future to rescue thousands of those who had no other hope. He saved untold numbers of Hungarian Jews from certain death at Nazi hands and showed, as a survivor said, "that one human being still cared about what was happening to us."

This Swedish diplomat vanished into a Russian prison in 1945, but 35 years have not lessened the impact of his heroic efforts.

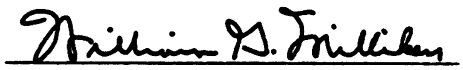
Before Raoul Wallenberg's time, William Butler Yeats wrote,

> "The worst are full of passionate intensity,
> While the best lack all conviction."

Wallenberg, like others, could have safely walked the path of least resistance and passed unnoticed through the history of the holocaust. Instead, he chose to fight the evil of his times with passionate intensity, leaving a living legacy of men and women who owe their survival to his conviction.

Therefore, I, William G. Milliken, Governor of the State of Michigan, do hereby issue this Executive Declaration in honor of Raoul Wallenberg.

Given under my hand on this fourteenth day of July in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred eighty and of the Commonwealth one hundred forty-fourth.



GOVERNOR

Jeff and Rochelle Boren, David, Stephen, and Elisa
Beverly Hills

STATE OF MINNESOTA

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

IN RECOGNITION OF A MAN WHO DEDICATED HIS LIFE TO A BELIEF IN THE DIGNITY OF MAN - WHOSE ENERGY AND HEART DEMONSTRATED A FIRM COMMITMENT TO THE PRESERVATION AND EDIFICATION OF HUMAN LIFE;

THE PEOPLE OF MINNESOTA EXPRESS OUR SINCERE RESPECT AND ADMIRATION FOR

RAOUL WALLENBERG

AS WE MARK HIS 68TH BIRTHDAY

AUGUST 4, 1980

Albert H. Quie

ALBERT H. QUIE
GOVERNOR

In Memory of Marshall Landis
and Max Kessler

Proclamation:

Office of the Governor
State of Missouri

WHEREAS, we are reminded that six million Jews and millions of other persons were murdered in Nazi concentration camps as part of a planned program of extermination; and

WHEREAS, such a reminder should make us forever vigilant against the repetition of that dark portion of the world's history; and

WHEREAS, we recognize that man perpetuates his greatest inhumanity against his fellow man; and

WHEREAS, there were those who risked their lives by fighting this tyranny and whose capacity of humanity and heroism should long be remembered by free people everywhere; and

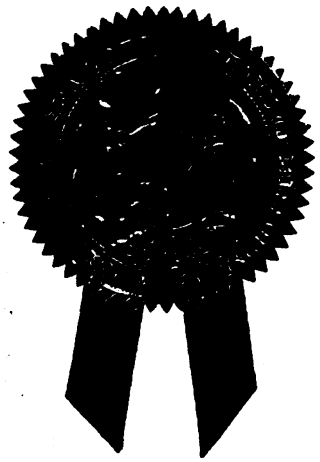
WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg was such a man and is credited with saving thirty thousand Jews directly, and perhaps as many as seventy thousand indirectly, from the fate which befell the six million:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOSEPH P. TEASDALE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, do hereby proclaim the month of August 1980, as a time of remembrance of

RAOUL WALLENBERG

in Missouri and further, by this proclamation, do express the support of the Great State of Missouri for the U.S. diplomatic representatives' efforts at international human rights meetings to ensure the rights of all persons in all parts of the world.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the Great Seal of the State of Missouri, in the City of Jefferson, this 20th day of August, 1980.



Joseph P. Teasdale
GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

James Kirkpatrick
SECRETARY OF STATE

Ontario

The Premier
of Ontario

Parliament Buildings
Queen's Park
Toronto Ontario

August 4, 1980

On behalf of the people and the Government of Ontario, I take great pleasure in extending warmest greetings and good wishes to the members of the Canadian Centre for Studies of "The Holocaust" and Genocide as you join with free men and women around the world in celebrating the 68th Birthday Anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg.

Throughout the darkest periods in the history of mankind there have been those whose selfless courage, compassion and humanity have wrought "miracles" on behalf of their fellow human beings...and such a man is Raoul Wallenberg.

Working in Hungary at the behest of the American War Refugee Board, this Swedish Diplomat risked his life time and again to rescue tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews in the closing months of World War II.

Inexplicably incarcerated by the Russians at the conclusion of the Second World War, recent testimony engenders hope that Raoul Wallenberg may still be alive.

As we honour, today, this great humanitarian whose heroic deeds stand as a symbol of dedication to human dignity and a tribute to the human spirit, our hopes and prayers are with his family for his life and freedom.

William G. Davis

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Katz
Palm Springs

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

MARION BARRY, JR.
Mayor

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20004

RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY

AUGUST 4, 1980

BY THE MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, The Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies on the campus of Yeshiva University of Los Angeles has designated Monday, August 4, 1980 as "Raoul Wallenberg Day" nationally, to honor his 68th Birthday Anniversary; and

WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, went to Hungary in 1944 to coordinate efforts to rescue Jews from the hands of the Nazis; and

WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg is credited with saving thirty thousand Jews and indirectly saved as many as seventy thousand; and

WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg was kidnapped and incarcerated at the end of World War Two and twenty years later was reported dead:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, THE MAYOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, do hereby proclaim Monday, August 4, 1980, as "RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY" in Washington, D.C., and call upon all of our residents to join with me in honoring Raoul Wallenberg in grateful acknowledgment of the exceptionally outstanding heroic and humanitarian activities which he performed during World War Two.

MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Levine
Phoenix

Proclamation

Know Ye

All Men By These Presents

Greetings:

WHEREAS: Raoul Wallenburg risked his life to save tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the clutches of the Nazi Genocide during the closing months of the Second World War; and

WHEREAS: Raoul Wallenburg is credited with saving thirty thousand Jews directly and as many as seventy thousand indirectly from the same fate which befell six million of their brethren; and

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Webb Hubbell, Mayor of the City of Little Rock, Arkansas, do hereby proclaim August 4, 1980, as

"A DAY OF RECOGNITION"

for the acts and legacy of this great man, and urge all citizens to support the U.S. diplomatic representatives' efforts at upcoming international human rights meetings.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Little Rock to be affixed on this 15th day of July, 1980.

Webb Hubbell, Mayor

Shea & Gould and IMB Limited

New York

State of Colorado

EXECUTIVE CHAMBERS

DENVER

RICHARD D. LAMM
Governor

EXECUTIVE ORDER
PROCLAMATION
RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY
August 4, 1980

WHEREAS, during the last months of World War II, the heroic efforts of Raoul Wallenberg of Sweden saved tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the horrors of Nazi tyranny; and

WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg who, as a citizen of a neutral country could have remained safe and secure, repeatedly chose to risk his life to save others; and

WHEREAS, at the end of the War, Raoul Wallenberg was kidnapped and imprisoned by the Soviet Union which, years later, claimed that he died in 1947; and

WHEREAS, information now reaching the West from the Russian Gulag has convinced members of the Wallenberg family, the famed Nazi hunter, Simon Wiesenthal, and other interested parties, that Raoul Wallenberg may still be alive; and

WHEREAS, Soviet authorities have not responded to inquiries seeking to verify Raoul Wallenberg's fate; and

WHEREAS, it is fitting and proper that, on the occasion of his 68th birthday, we honor Raoul Wallenberg for his personal courage and for his legacy to the cause of human rights and freedoms;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Richard D. Lamm, Governor of the State of Colorado, do hereby proclaim August 4, 1980, as

RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY

in the State of Colorado and urge all Coloradans to continue to support efforts to insure the protection of basic human rights and freedoms for all peoples of the world.

GIVEN under my hand and the Executive Seal of the State of Colorado this twenty-ninth day of July, A.D., 1980.

Richard D. Lamm
Governor

George and Belinda Folsey, Jr.
Los Angeles

PROCLAMATION

State of Florida
Executive Department
Tallahassee

WHEREAS, the value of human life is without price, and preservation of this life is of vital importance to all people; and

WHEREAS, less than 40 years ago, six million Jews, as well as millions of others, were murdered in Nazi concentration camps, an atrocity now known as the Holocaust; and

WHEREAS, during this time of inhumanity and atrocity, some individuals worked against the awesome powers in control; and

WHEREAS, one brave Swede, whose nation was not at war and whose financial security was guaranteed, risked his life time and again to save tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the clutches of Nazi genocide; and

WHEREAS, this man, Raoul Wallenberg, is credited with saving 30,000 Jews directly, and perhaps as many as 70,000 indirectly, from the same fate; and

WHEREAS, Wallenberg was kidnapped and imprisoned by the Russians at the end of World War II, and only after 12 years had passed, was it announced that Wallenberg had died in prison; and

WHEREAS, the brave and heroic actions of this man deserve to be recognized on what would have been his 68th birthday, August 4, 1980;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Bob Graham, by virtue of the authority vested in me as Governor of the State of Florida, do hereby proclaim August 4, 1980 as

RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY

in Florida and urge all citizens to join with me in saluting the heroic efforts of this man to save human life during a time when many had no regard for the value of life.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Florida to be affixed at Tallahassee, the Capital, this 1st day of July in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty.

Bob Graham
GOVERNOR

ATTEST:

SECRETARY OF STATE

Mr. and Mrs. M.H. McCabe
Van Nuys

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

THE STATE OF GEORGIA

Proclamation

RAOUL WALLENBERG

BY THE GOVERNOR:

WHEREAS: Raoul Wallenberg was a Swedish diplomat who, at the behest of the American War Refugee Board and at grave risk to his own life, went to Hungary in 1944 to coordinate the efforts to rescue Jews from the hands of the Nazis; and

WHEREAS: Although a non-Jew himself, Raoul Wallenberg is credited with saving thirty thousand Jews directly and perhaps as many as seventy thousand indirectly from the same fate which befell six million of their brethren; and

WHEREAS: The Russians inexplicably kidnapped and incarcerated Raoul Wallenberg at the end of the Second World War and then, twelve years later, claimed that he had died in prison in 1947; and

WHEREAS: On the basis of recent testimony, it is believed that Wallenberg may still be alive, but all efforts to date to verify his fate with the Soviet authorities have gone unheeded; and

WHEREAS: The 68th birthday anniversary of this great man and humanitarian will be observed on August 4, 1980; now

THEREFORE: I, George Busbee, Governor of the State of Georgia, do hereby designate the day of August 4, 1980, as a day to honor RAOUL WALLENBERG for his heroic and humanitarian actions during the Second World War.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Executive Department to be affixed. This 27th *day of,* June, 1980

George Busbee
GOVERNOR

BY THE GOVERNOR

Tom Perdue
Secretary, Executive Department

Pacific Roofing Company/Jeffrey Lankford
Sylmar

Proclamation

CITY OF ATLANTA

Office of the Mayor

WHEREAS NEARLY SIX MILLION JEWS WERE KILLED DURING WORLD WAR II BY ADOLPH HITLER'S NAZI REGIME; AND

WHEREAS MANY NON-JEWS RISKED THEIR LIVES TO SAVE EUROPE'S JEWISH COMMUNITY FROM THE TERRIBLE FATE OF EXTERMINATION; AND

WHEREAS RAOUL WALLENBERG, A NON-JEW WHOSE WHEREABOUTS IS UNKNOWN AT THIS TIME, WENT TO GREAT EFFORTS TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS; AND

WHEREAS RAOUL WALLENBERG'S UNSELFISH DEDICATION WILL LONG BE REMEMBERED AND APPRECIATED BY ATLANTA'S JEWISH COMMUNITY AND JEWISH COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD; AND

WHEREAS THE CITY OF ATLANTA IS PLEASED TO JOIN ITS JEWISH COMMUNITY IN ACKNOWLEDGING AUGUST 4, 1980 AS THE 68TH BIRTHDAY OF A GREAT HUMANITARIAN:

NOW, THEREFORE I, MAYNARD JACKSON, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA, HEREBY DO PROCLAIM AUGUST 4, 1980, AS

RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY

IN ATLANTA, AND URGE OUR CITIZENS TO RECOGNIZE THIS DAY.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I HAVE HEREUNTO SET MY HAND AND CAUSED THE SEAL OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA TO BE AFFIXED.

MAYNARD JACKSON
MAYOR

Wallcraft Drywall Co./Joseph Scardino
Covina

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

CITY OF PEORIA

Richard E. Carver
mayor

P R O C L A M A T I O N

WHEREAS, in 1944 a Swedish diplomat - Raoul Wallenberg - undertook a diplomatic mission of mercy to Budapest on behalf of and in cooperation with the U. S. Government; and

WHEREAS, as a result of his bravery and perserverence, tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews were saved from certain death in the Nazi Holocaust; and

WHEREAS, in violation of internationally recognized standards of diplomatic immunity, Wallenberg was kidnapped by conquering Soviet forces in 1945; and

WHEREAS, contrary to official Soviet statements, a steady stream of reports spanning three decades indicate that Wallenberg may still be alive in a Soviet prison; and

WHEREAS, history has revealed that heroic acts of salvation and humanity were tragically rare during the massacre of European Jewry, the significance of this symbol of man's concern for his fellow man has been tainted by the wall of silence that surrounds his fate;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Richard E. Carver, Mayor of the City of Peoria, Illinois, do hereby proclaim August 4, 1980, the 68th Birthday of Raoul Wallenberg, as

RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY IN PEORIA

and in doing so, urge all citizens to reflect on the man and his deeds and to hope for his long overdue reunion with his family.

Dated this 21ST day of July A.D., 1980.

Richard E. Carver
Mayor

William J. Maher
Beverly Hills

CITY OF DETROIT OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

Proclamation

Raoul Wallenberg

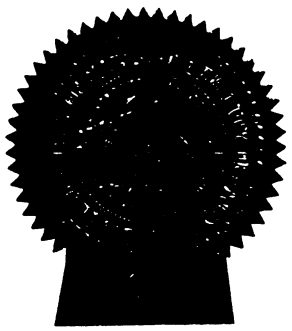
Raoul Wallenberg, a native of Sweden, is noted for having risked his life numerous times to save the lives of Hungarian Jews.

It is believed that Raoul Wallenberg indirectly saved 70 thousand lives and is chiefly responsible for saving 30 thousand more from the same fate which befell six million Jews during the Holocaust.

At the end of the second World War, the Russians kidnapped and incarcerated Raoul Wallenberg and 12 years later claimed that he had died in prison in 1947.

The fact that his fate has yet to be substantiated by Soviet authorities and as well as the testimony of various interested parties leads many people to believe that Raoul Wallenberg is alive.

Therefore, I, Coleman A. Young, Mayor of the City of Detroit, issue this Proclamation recognizing the heroism and great humanitarianism of Raoul Wallenberg on his sixtieth birthday, August 4, 1980, and urge all who participate in programs in his honor to continue to work toward the establishment and preservation of human rights for all people.



Coleman A. Young

Robbin & Zimmerman Architect and Planners/Los Angeles
Lawrence M. Robbin and Bernard Zimmerman F.A.I.A.

WHEREAS: The Holocaust has long been referred to as a watershed in the history of mankind; a time during which the darkest side of human behavior emerged. It will ever serve as a reminder and warning of this potential of man's inhumanity to man; and

WHEREAS: There were those, who in the midst of the madness stood up and fought tyranny and whose capacity of humanity and heroism shone brilliantly against the darkness of Genocide, and one man, RAOUL WALLENBERG, stands above the rest. For here was a man whose country (Sweden) was not at war, whose financial security was guaranteed, but who nonetheless carelessly risked his life time and again to save tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the clutches of the Nazi Genocide during the closing months of the Second World War; and

WHEREAS: RAOUL WALLENBERG is credited with saving 30,000 Jews directly and perhaps as many as 70,000 indirectly from the same fate which befell six million of their brethren; and

WHEREAS: Unfortunately, and inexplicably, the Russians kidnapped and incarcerated RAOUL WALLENBERG at the end of the Second World War and only 12 years later claimed that he had died in prison in 1947. However, on the basis of testimony recently reaching the West from the Gulag, members of the Wallenberg family, Simon Wiesenthal, the famed Nazi hunter, and other interested parties, are not convinced that RAOUL WALLENBERG is dead. All efforts to date to verify his fate with the Soviet authorities have gone unheeded; and

WHEREAS: The Wiesenthal Center is asking public officials and institutions to recognize the acts and legacy of this great man on what will be his 68th birthday - August 4, 1980.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, James W. Rutherford, Mayor of the City of Flint, Michigan do hereby proclaim August 4, 1980 to be:

"RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY"

in the City of Flint, Michigan to recognize this man's great humanitarianism towards all mankind and request support for U. S. diplomatic representatives' efforts at upcoming international human rights meetings.

Honorable James W. Rutherford
Mayor, Flint, Michigan

Mr. and Mrs. Ron Opper
Highland Park, Ill.

City of Grand Rapids
Michigan

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

ABE L. DRASIN
MAYOR

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, RAOUL WALLENBERG, a Swedish diplomat during WW II, risked his life to save tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazi genocide, and

WHEREAS, RAOUL WALLENBERG was taken prisoner in 1945 and incarcerated by the liberating Russian forces, and is believed to still remain a prisoner, and

WHEREAS, as a world-renowned humanitarian, RAOUL WALLENBERG deserves the same basic human rights as those he helped to save;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Abe L. Drasin, Mayor of Grand Rapids, Michigan, do hereby proclaim Monday, August 4, 1980 - Raoul Wallenberg's 68th birthday - as

RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY

in Grand Rapids, and urge all citizens to support any efforts to free Raoul Wallenberg and any other persons who have been unjustly denied their basic rights.

Abe L. Drasin
MAYOR

Suzanne Laughinghouse Rader
Beverly Hills

Proclamation

WHEREAS, in 1944 a Swedish diplomat - Raoul Wallenberg - undertook a diplomatic mission of mercy to Budapest on behalf of and in cooperation with the United States government; and

WHEREAS, as a result of his bravery and perseverence tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews were saved from certain death in the Nazi Holocaust; and

WHEREAS, in violation of internationally recognized standards of diplomatic immunity, Wallenberg was kidnapped by conquering Soviet forces in 1945; and

WHEREAS, a steady stream of reports spanning three decades indicate that Wallenberg may still be alive in a Soviet prison; and

WHEREAS, history has revealed that heroic acts of salvation and humanity were tragically rare during the massacre of European Jewry, the significance of this symbol of man's concern for his fellow man has been tainted by the wall of silence that surrounds his fate;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Donald M. Fraser, Mayor of the City of Minneapolis, do hereby proclaim August 4, 1980, the 68th birthday of Raoul Wallenberg, as--

RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY

in Minneapolis, and in doing so urge all citizens to reflect on the man and his deeds and to hope for his long overdue reunion with his family.

MAYOR OF MINNEAPOLIS

Dr. and Mrs. Sigi Ziering
Beverly Hills

CITY OF BUFFALO
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

JAMES D. GRIFFIN
Mayor

- PROCLAMATION -

WHEREAS, during the madness of the Holocaust, Raoul Wallenberg stood up to fight the genocide, risking his life to save tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the clutches of the Nazis during the closing months of World War II; and

WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg is credited with saving 30,000 Jews directly and as many as 70,000 indirectly; and

WHEREAS, the Russians kidnapped Raoul Wallenberg, incarcerating him until 1947 when they claimed he died in prison; and

WHEREAS, from testimony reaching the West from the Gulag, many are not convinced that he died; and

WHEREAS, this non-Jewish, Swedish citizen is a lost hero of the Holocaust who deserves to have his fate verified,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JAMES D. GRIFFIN, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, do hereby proclaim the 68th birthday anniversary of Raoul Wallenberg, August 4, 1980 as

"RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY"

in the city of Buffalo with hopes the Soviets will be forced to respond to inquiries on the fate of Raoul Wallenberg and that the world will always know we cared and remembered, as one survivor stated in tribute, "He gave us the sense that we were still human beings...he came himself. He talked to us and showed that one human being cared about what was happening to us."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Buffalo to be affixed this 11th day of July, 1980.

James D. Griffin
MAYOR OF BUFFALO

Oscar B. and Dorothy Boxer
Los Angeles

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Tribute

Raoul Wallenberg

The Holocaust will ever serve as a warning of the potential of man's inhumanity to man. There were those, however, who despite heavy odds stood up and fought tyranny, and whose humanity and heroism shone brilliantly against the darkness of genocide.

Among these, Raoul Wallenberg stands high. For here was a man whose country (Sweden) was not at war and whose financial security was not threatened, but who nevertheless risked his life, time and again, to save tens of thousands of Jews from the clutches of the Nazis during the closing months of World War II.

Raoul Wallenberg is credited with saving 30,000 Jews directly and perhaps as many as 70,000 indirectly from the same fate that befell six million of their brethren. Unfortunately, the Russians kidnapped and imprisoned him at the end of the war, and later claimed he had died in prison in 1947. But persons associated with the Wallenberg family are not convinced that he is dead, although all efforts to verify his fate have gone unheeded.

Accordingly, the City of Philadelphia is pleased to present this Tribute to recognize the acts and legacy of Raoul Wallenberg on what will be his 68th birthday, August 4, 1980, and to support U.S. diplomatic representatives' efforts at upcoming international human rights meetings and at the Wallenberg Tribunal now scheduled for Stockholm this fall.

William J. Green

MAYOR

J. David Mooney
Vancouver

CITY OF ALLENTOWN, PA.

Proclamation

WHEREAS, RAOUL WALLENBERG, a Swedish diplomat, risked his life on numerous occasions to save tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazi Genocide during the closing months of World War II; and

WHEREAS, without obvious reason, RAOUL WALLENBERG was reportedly kidnapped and incarcerated by the Russians at the end of World War II; and

WHEREAS, it is especially fitting that we recognize these acts of humanity and heroism and the legacy of this great man on the occasion of his 68th birthday.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANK FISCHL, Mayor of the City of Allentown, do hereby proclaim August 4, 1980 as -

"RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY"

in Allentown and urge citizens to contact their Senators and Congressmen to enlist their support and action in determining RAOUL WALLENBERG'S fate.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Allentown, Pennsylvania to be affixed this 7th day of July, 1980.

Attest:

Shirley C. Wanish
Secretary to the Mayor

Frank Fischl
Mayor

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Larrabee
West Covina

CITY OF NEWBURGH

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

JOAN M. SHAPIRO
MAYOR

NEWBURGH, N.Y. 12550

P R O C L A M A T I O N

WHEREAS this day, December 10, 1980, corresponding to the third day of Teves, 5741, on the Hebrew calendar, is the eighth and final day of the Jewish festival of Hanukah, and

WHEREAS, Hanukah is the holiday of renewal and hope, of rededication and commitment, and the candelabrum (Menorah) is kindled on Hanukah as a reminder of the salvation of the Jewish People in the time of the Maccabees, and,

WHEREAS, during the Second World War, Raoul Wallenberg, a righteous Gentile, while representing Sweden in Nazi-occupied Hungary, was personally responsible for saving hundreds of Jewish lives, and

WHEREAS, following the Soviet "Liberation" of Hungary, Mr. Wallenberg was last seen in Soviet custody on January 17, 1945,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Joan M. Shapiro, Mayor of the City of Newburgh, do hereby proclaim this day

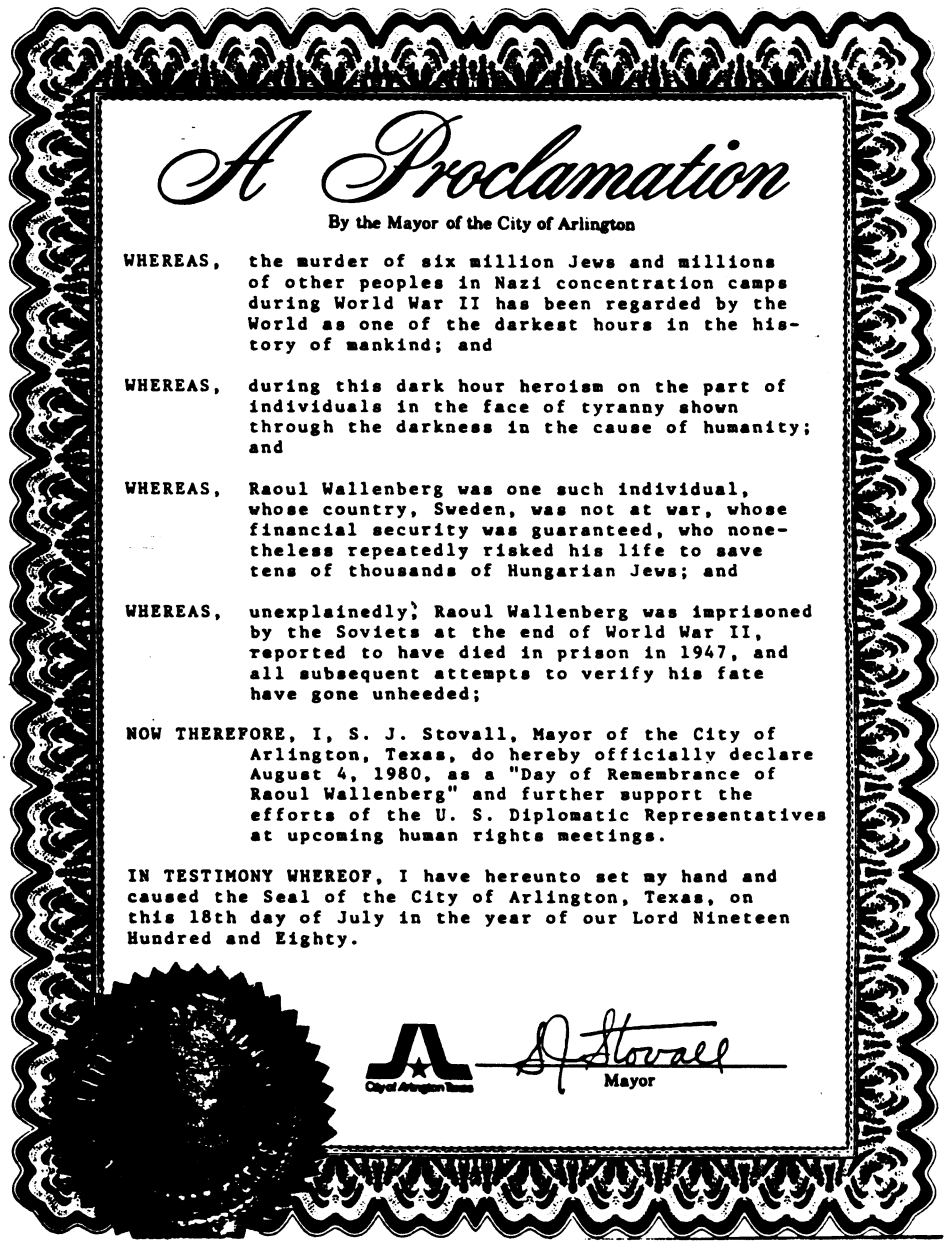
RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY

to be dedicated to the continued efforts to seek the freedom of Raoul Wallenberg from Soviet imprisonment and to allow for an internationally recognized body of impartial observers to satisfactorily gather evidence as to his whereabouts since the Second World War.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the City of Newburgh this twelfth day of December in the year of our Lord ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY.

JOAN M. SHAPIRO
MAYOR

Gerald Lundgren Painting
Buena Park



A Proclamation

By the Mayor of the City of Arlington

WHEREAS, the murder of six million Jews and millions of other peoples in Nazi concentration camps during World War II has been regarded by the World as one of the darkest hours in the history of mankind; and

WHEREAS, during this dark hour heroism on the part of individuals in the face of tyranny shown through the darkness in the cause of humanity; and

WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg was one such individual, whose country, Sweden, was not at war, whose financial security was guaranteed, who nonetheless repeatedly risked his life to save tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews; and

WHEREAS, unexplainedly, Raoul Wallenberg was imprisoned by the Soviets at the end of World War II, reported to have died in prison in 1947, and all subsequent attempts to verify his fate have gone unheeded;

NOW THEREFORE, I, S. J. Stovall, Mayor of the City of Arlington, Texas, do hereby officially declare August 4, 1980, as a "Day of Remembrance of Raoul Wallenberg" and further support the efforts of the U. S. Diplomatic Representatives at upcoming human rights meetings.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the City of Arlington, Texas, on this 18th day of July in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Eighty.

City of Arlington Texas

S. J. Stovall

Mayor

Nathan M. Shippee/The Prudential Group, Inc.
New York

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

City of Elizabeth

First Capital of New Jersey
— Founded 1664 —

THOMAS G. DUNN
Mayor

50 WEST SCOTT PLACE
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY 07201
(201) 353-6000

August 4, 1980

During the Holocaust, the darkest side of human behavior emerged. Some acts of heroism and humanity illuminated this dark period of history. RAOUL WALLENBERG, a wealthy Swede, is an example of the people who risked their lives in order to save Jews...

RAOUL WALLENBERG is credited with saving thirty thousand Jews directly, and perhaps as many as seventy thousand indirectly. Unfortunately. RAOUL WALLENBERG was incarcerated by the Russians at the end of the Second World War and they claim he died in prison in 1948. Recently, testimony has come to light which refutes claims of his death.

As an individual who has always been concerned with the human rights and dignity of mankind, I proclaim my support for the efforts to verify the fate of RAOUL WALLENBERG. I commend the Simon Wisenthal Center for Holocaust Studies on its dedicated efforts in this worthy endeavor.

On this date, August 4, 1980, RAOUL WALLENBERG'S 68th birthday, my prayers and thoughts are with the Wallenberg family. May his fate be verified by the Soviet authorities and may his deeds be remembered by mankind.

Thomas G. Dunn
MAYOR

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, the Holocaust has long been referred to as a watershed in the history of mankind; a time during which the darkest side of human behavior emerged. It will ever serve as a reminder and warning of this potential of man's inhumanity to man; and,

WHEREAS, there were those, however, who, in the midst of madness, stood up and fought tyranny and whose capacity of humanity and heroism shone brilliantly against the darkness of Genocide. One man, Raoul Wallenberg, stands above the rest; and,

WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg was a man whose country (Sweden) was not at war, whose financial security was guaranteed (his family was known as the Rockefellers of Sweden), but who, nonetheless, carelessly risked his life time and again to save tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the clutches of the Nazi Genocide during the closing months of the Second World War; and,

WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg is credited with saving thirty thousand Jews directly and perhaps as many as 70 thousand indirectly from the same fate which befell six million of their brethern. Unfortunately, and inexplicably, the Russians kidnapped and incarcerated Wallenberg at the end of the Second World War and only twelve years later claimed that he had died in prison in 1947. However, on the basis of testimony recently reaching the West from the Gulag, members of the Wallenberg family and other interested parties are not convinced that Wallenberg is dead. All efforts to date to verify his fate with the Soviet authorities have gone unheeded; and,

WHEREAS, the Wiesenthal Center is asking public officials to recognize the acts and legacy of this great man on what will be his 68th birthday, August 4, 1980.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Maurice Meyers, Mayor of the City of Beaumont, do hereby proclaim Monday, August 4, 1980, as

"RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY"

in Beaumont and urge support for U. S. Diplomatic representatives' efforts at upcoming international human rights meetings. We will forward this proclamation to the Wallenberg Tribunal now scheduled for Stockholm this fall. "We must leave no stone unturned until the whole truth is known about his fate."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and have caused the Seal of the City of Beaumont to be affixed.

Maurice Meyers
- Mayor -

Dr. Murray Krasnoff
Vancouver

Office Of The Mayor
City of Seattle

Charles Royer, Mayor

P R O C L A M A T I O N

WHEREAS, at grave risk to his own life, Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg traveled to Hungary in 1944 to rescue Jews from the hands of the Nazis; and

WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg is credited with saving 30,000 Jews directly and perhaps as many as 70,000 Jews indirectly from the Holocaust; and

WHEREAS, the courage and selflessness of a man whose country was not at war, and whose personal security was not at stake, stand as a monument to the greatness of the human spirit; and

WHEREAS, serious questions have been raised about the arrest and subsequent fate of Raoul Wallenberg; and

WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg's birthday, August 4, is an appropriate occasion to consider those questions, and to reaffirm our support for the efforts of all those who work to promote international human rights;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, CHARLES ROYER, Mayor of the City of Seattle, do hereby proclaim August 4, 1980, as RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY in Seattle.

Charles Royer
Mayor

Perkell Bros. Construction Co. Limited
Toronto

Office of the Mayor

CITY OF MILWAUKEE

Proclamation

Whereas: The Holocaust marks one of the darkest pages in the history of mankind and must ever serve both as a reminder and a warning of the potential of "man's inhumanity to man"; and

WHEREAS, As in other great catastrophes, there were instances of almost superhuman love and concern and acts of heroism that should be remembered long after the pain and suffering and sorrow have been forced into the most remote corners of our memory; and

WHEREAS, One man, Raoul Wallenberg, whose country--Sweden--was not at war, risked his life and considerable fortune on numerous occasions to save tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from the hands of the Nazis during World War II and is credited with saving as many as 70 thousand others indirectly from the same fate; and

WHEREAS, Raoul Wallenberg was reportedly kidnapped and imprisoned by the Russians at the end of World War II, and all efforts to verify the claim that he died in prison in 1947 have proved fruitless; and

WHEREAS, On August 4, 1980, Raoul Wallenberg's 68th Birthday will be observed, and it is fitting that the world recognize the heroic acts and historic legacy of this great man;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, HENRY W. MAIER, Mayor of Milwaukee, do hereby proclaim the date of August 4, 1980, to be RAOUL WALLENBERG DAY in Milwaukee, and I ask that all concerned citizens remember with deepest gratitude the humanitarian actions of this man who, through a sense of duty to mankind, felt compelled to risk his life and fortune in behalf of thousands who were suffering mental and physical torture at the hands of a ruthless enemy.

Henry W. Maier

HENRY W. MAIER
Mayor

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marks/Financial Corp. of America
Los Angeles

The Municipality of
Metropolitan Toronto

Office of the Chairman
City Hall, 2nd Floor,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5H 2N1
Telephone: (416) 367-8001 Telex: 06-23472

Paul V. Godfrey, B.A.Sc., P.Eng.
Metropolitan Chairman

August 4, 1980

It is a distinct honor for me as Chairman of the Council of Metropolitan Toronto to send greetings to the members of the Canadian Centre for Studies of the Holocaust and Genocide, and to all those free men and women who are celebrating the 68th Anniversary of the birth of a true hero.

At immense personal risk, Raoul Wallenberg undertook the rescue of tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews who faced certain death at the hands of the Nazis as the Second World War drew to a close. The Soviet government, for whatever reason, then jailed him, and has repeatedly stated that he died in prison.

Recent evidence indicates that he may still be alive, and it is a duty therefore on all of us to offer our prayers for this man who sacrificed his own freedom for the liberty of his fellows.

Yours very truly,

Paul V. Godfrey
Chairman
Metropolitan Toronto Chairman

Norman Rothstein
Vancouver

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Wednesday, December 10, 1980

CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE

CASE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG TO BE RAISED WITH SOVIET DELEGATION—MOTION UNDER S.O. 43

Mr. Walter McLean (Waterloo): Madam Speaker, I rise pursuant to Standing Order 43 on this important and widely recognized International Human Rights Day. I wish to draw the attention of this House to the plight of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who disappeared at the end of World War II after helping to save the lives of at least 20,000 Hungarian Jews. Mr. Wallenberg was taken into custody by the Soviets on January 17, 1945. Reports that he is still alive and being held in the Soviet gulag have come from various sources, most recently from Soviet jews who have emigrated to the West. Since both the Secretary of State for External Affairs (Mr. MacGuigan) and the Minister of State for Science and Technology and Minister of the Environment (Mr. Roberts) have clearly stated their support for further investigation of Raoul Wallenberg's case, I move, seconded by the hon. member for Kingston and the Islands (Miss MacDonald):

That the government give priority to raising the plight of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg with the Soviet delegation during the first session of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe being held in Madrid.

Madam Speaker: For presentation, this motion requires the unanimous consent of the House. Is there unanimous consent?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

Madam Speaker: Does the House agree to the said motion?

Some hon. Members: Agreed.

Motion agreed to.

Reliable Gardens Inc./Ernest Pozen and Michael Selden
Tarzana

96TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. CON. RES. 117

Expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should convey to the Soviet Government the deep concern of the Congress and the American people for the fate of Raoul Wallenberg and that the United States delegation to the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should urge consideration of the case of Raoul Wallenberg at that meeting by the signatories to the Helsinki Final Act.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 26 (legislative day, JUNE 12), 1980

Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. PELL, Mr. BOSCHWITZ, and Mr. CHURCH) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should convey to the Soviet Government the deep concern of the Congress and the American people for the fate of Raoul Wallenberg and that the United States delegation to the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should urge consideration of the case of Raoul Wallenberg at that meeting by the signatories to the Helsinki Final Act.

Whereas in July 1944, at the request of the American War Refugee Board and the Swedish Government, Swedish Diplomat Raoul Wallenberg undertook a mission of mercy to

Associated Design Studios Inc./Stephanie Colt
Costa Mesa

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 96th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 126 WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1980 No. 62

Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to ask the Speaker if he would please withdraw my special order tonight so that I could join the distinguished gentleman from New York in his special order because I, too, was going to ask that the Recoa include in its entirety the New York Times magazine article of March 30, 1980, on the heroic Mr. Wallenberg. This way we save our beleaguered taxpayers a few dollars and I would like to make my remarks now in joining the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

Let me first say, Mr. Speaker, the work of the gentleman from New York, myself, and others in this House on both sides of the aisle who are totally committed to human rights, our work will be cut out for us for the rest of our lives.

I found the words of our distinguished majority leader most moving and eloquent tonight when he referred to the slaughter of elected officials in Liberia, all of them with very American names because their heritage had been stolen when they came here as slaves and they took our names. It seems in a way futile to scream out for one man like Raoul Wallenberg that if ever there was a case where the entire free world, particularly the leading Nation in the free world, should focus in on one human being, this man's case by itself, in microcosm is an atrocity in every definition of that word.

Mr. Speaker, I had planned tonight to open my remarks with Alexander Solzhenitsyn's speech to the AFL–CIO on June 30 of 1975, so I would like to add this, if I could, my distinguished colleague, to the special order of the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN).

□ 1950

These are Solzhenitsyn's words:

A part of your returned POW's told you that they were tortured. This means that those who have remained were tortured even more, but did not yield an inch. These are your best people. These are your first heroes, who, in military combat, have stood the test. And today, unfortunately they cannot take courage from our applause. They can't hear it from their solitary cells where they may either die or sit 30 years, like Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who was seized in 1945 in the Soviet Union. He has been imprisoned for 30 years and they will not yield him up.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn's link between the fate of our American POW's in Vietnam—and no one in this distinguished House has worked harder on demanding a merciful accounting of the men than the gentleman who now appears in the well—it now appears that they might be alive, at least up through last year, but the fate of Raoul Wallenberg becomes especially appropriate because if he has survived into a fourth decade, God forbid, that Americans captured in Vietnam 14 years ago would have to look toward double their miserable fate vis-a-vis the survival of Wallenberg.

This young Swedish diplomat displayed immense courage in the face of ferocious Nazi power. He rescued thousands of Jews from the mortal clutches of the Order of the Death's Head, the SS, under the command of no one less than the infamous Adolph Eichmann.

And yet, on January 17, 1945, Wallenberg was taken away by the agents of Joseph Stalin. It is an ironic twist of fate that the man who defied the Nazis was finally undone by the Communists, spawned by a man who probably celebrates his 110th birthday in the pits of hell, Vladimir Lenin. Today is Lenin's birthday.

Since that year of 1945 the standard Soviet response, as the gentleman so carefully points out, has been a series of contradictory explanations—what can we call them except lies—about the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. First, they took him into protective custody. Then, he was killed by Germans in the fighting in the streets of Budapest. After that, he died of a "heart attack" in the infamous Lubianka Prison in 1947. And now, any of us who have traveled to Israel, as the gentleman from New York has and as I have, all we have to do is look to Abraham Kalinski, and he will tell stories that will grow more in each passing month. He is one of the more fortunate Jews to get out from behind the Iron Curtain. Now comes a call, that of Mr. Kaplan, who after being for years in psychiatric hospitals calls his daughter. I have watched Russians making these phone calls, and through sheer dumb luck getting calls out of their country as they sit in the main phone station on the main prospekt running to Red Square. He tells his daughter about a Swedish man he met in prison surviving for 30 years, and he was telling his daughter this by way of saying, "Don't worry about my health. Here is a man who looked pretty good after 30 years."

We know that had to be Raoul Wallenberg.

Mr. Speaker, I will submit the rest of my remarks, and ask that every city in the United States follow the lead of the mayor of San Francisco when that fine lady declared an entire week in that city in honor of this man, who as surely as God created this universe, is sitting there rotting now in his 35d year of Gulag captivity. If there is any specific name we want to have on a bracelet, emblazoned on a necklace, write on walls somewhere, it has got to be the name of Raoul Wallenberg.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend from New York for yielding to me.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleague from California (Mr. DORNAN) for his pointed remarks, for being such a consistent fighter for human rights, whether they be in Vietnam, in the Soviet Union, in Argentina, or throughout the world. I hope that he will continue to maintain his concern for these important thoughts and important ideas that our Nation stands so firmly for.

H 2760

Max and Margaret Fugman
Vancouver

WHERE IS RAOUL WALLENBERG?

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 22, 1980

● Mr. DORNAN. Mr. Speaker, now that the people of the world are more keenly aware of the human rights violations and atrocities practiced by the Soviet Union—the oppression of the people of Afghanistan resulting from the Soviet Union's unwarranted attack; the refusal of Soviet officials to allow banished Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov to leave the country; the continuing struggle for religious freedom sought by the Vashchenko and Chmykhalov families and countless other Soviet citizens—there is yet another question that Moscow officials should answer: Where is Raoul Wallenberg? What have the Kremlin overlords done with this heroic humanitarian?

Raoul Wallenberg, a son of prominent Stockholm banking family, was a member of the Swedish Embassy staff in Budapest during World War II. Aware that the Nazis planned to exterminate Hungary's 700,000 Jews, he issued "protective" Swedish passports, enabling close to 30,000 people to flee the country. He also built an elaborate relief organization in Budapest which provided temporary haven on neutral ground for Jews awaiting transit. The Israeli Government has honored him by placing a plaque with his name on the Avenue of the Righteous Gentiles at the very moving Yad Vashem memorial complex near Jerusalem.

When the Red army marched into Budapest in January 1945, Wallenberg, then 33 years old, was suspected of espionage and was taken prisoner by the Russians and sent to the Soviet Union. He has not been heard from since.

The Soviet Government, in response to inquiries from the Wallenberg family, the Swedish Government and numerous interested journalists and private persons, at first claimed that Raoul Wallenberg had been killed by the Gestapo before the war ended. Then, in February 1957, Andrei Gromyko, then Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, made the sensational assertion that Wallenberg had died of a heart attack in Lubyanka prison in 1947. However, reports from many sources inside the Soviet Union over the course of the past 30 years seem to indicate that he might have become a political prisoner in the labor camps or mental hospitals of the Gulag Archipelago.

Here is a representative sampling of reports that have appeared over the years in the public press:

Simon Wiesenthal, head of the Jewish Documentation Center in Vienna, said that as late as 1975 Mr. Wallenberg was alive in the Irkutsk Psychiatric Hospital in Siberia . . . Mr. Wiesenthal spoke of Mr. Wallenberg, a member of a prominent Swedish family, at the close of international hearings on alleged violations of human rights in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe (New York Times, Nov. 20, 1977).

The exiled Soviet Nobel Laureate and dissident Alexander Solzhenitsyn contends that Wallenberg is still alive. His belief is supported by disparate evidence collected over the years by Jewish Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal of Vienna and other scholars. Solzhenitsyn visited Wallenberg's family in Sweden shortly after his ouster from Russia and advised them to enlist the help of interested Jewish organizations in a public campaign to establish the diplomat's fate. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency Bulletin, June 14, 1979).

The freshest information in the Swedish side memoire dated January 3, 1979, came from Jan Kaplan, a Moscow Jewish antique dealer, who was imprisoned between 1974 and 1977. Last year, he telephoned his daughter, who lives in Israel, and told her not to worry about his health after being in prison. He said: "In the Butyrka Hospital department, I met a Swede who has been in prison for 30 years, and he did not look bad at all." Last December, following the phone call to his daughter, Kaplan was again arrested. (Jewish Telegraphic Agency Bulletin, Apr. 3, 1979).

The story of Jan Kaplan adds credence to the view that Wallenberg is still being held prisoner by Soviet officials. Read carefully the following excerpt from "The Search for a Hero" by John Bierman that appeared in the August 10, 1979, edition of the Boston Globe.

The next piece of apparently objective evidence surfaced in Tel Aviv in November 1977, when a Russian Jewish immigrant named Dr. Anna Bilder received an unexpected phone call from her father, Jan Kaplan in Moscow.

Kaplan, former administrator of an operatic conservatory in the Soviet capital, had been jailed in 1975 on currency charges. He was released 18 months later for health reasons and was phoning to tell his daughter the good news.

"It wasn't so bad," the 66-year-old Kaplan reassured her. "When I was in the prison infirmary at Butyrka in 1975 I met a Swede who'd been in different prisons for 30 years and he was in pretty good condition."

The significance of this remark was lost on Bilder, who had never heard of the Wallenberg case. But relatives in the United States to whom the conversation was subsequently related did know the Wallenberg story.

They passed the information on to the Swedish embassy in Washington and this led to a further note to the Kremlin. In January 1979, the reply came. The Soviets had no further information.

The trail went cold until the first week of July this year when Anna Bilder received a letter from her mother, which she says was brought from Moscow by a new immigrant. Under a June 14 dateline, Eugenia Kaplan wrote.

"I write this letter but I am not sure it will reach you and that the same thing will not happen as with father's letter, because of which he is already a year-and-a-half in prison again. . . .

"I lost all hope after I was called to the Lubianka and learned that all this tragedy occurred because of the letter about this Swiss or Swede Wallberg (sic) whom he met in the prison infirmary. . . ."

"Father wrote a long letter about this Wallberg and for a long time he carried it around with him looking for a chance to send it to you through a foreign tourist," the letter related. "Every Saturday he went to the synagogue where many tourists visit, but for a long time he had no success. . . .

"One Saturday, father came back in a very good mood and told me that at long last he had succeeded in giving the letter to a young foreign tourist who promised to send the letter from Vienna or Germany. I don't remember which.

"A few days later, it was on Friday night, February 3, (1978) there was a meticulous search at home and they took father away. . . . When I was called in May to the Lubianka a very angry colonel screamed at me: The Soviet authorities behaved humanely and released him (her husband) because of his sickness, but he ungratefully decided to send out illegally through a foreigner anti-Soviet spy-letters to Israel. And your daughter,' he screamed, 'started there in Israel anti-Soviet propaganda. . . .'

"I don't know if it is better to keep quite, as some people advise, or the opposite, that some American senators and other important people should start campaigning for father, because many people were released through complaints to American senators, and even the President himself. And some people say that only a fuss in the papers and on the radio will help.

"I don't know the answer myself. Here we are like blind puppies. You can see better there. But I'm afraid he won't ever see you again or your little Daniella.

"Why did your father have to interfere in this business? He never had anything to do with politics and wouldn't even listen to political jokes. Because of that letter about a poor prisoner they arrest a man and keep him for a year and a half, so what good can you expect here?"

If the 1978 sighting was genuine, it is the last indication that Wallenberg was alive, at least at that time.

With all the information that has come to light in the past few years, it is in all likelihood that Raoul Wallenberg is alive and being held in a Russian prison for vicious reasons only known to Moscow officials. Has not Raoul Wallenberg suffered enough? He gave so much of himself to save countless thousands from atrocities. Now, he is the one being subjected to atrocities himself. Why keep him in prison any longer? Why was he imprisoned in the first place?

Mr. Speaker, I will have a special order on this atrocity tonight, April 22, 1980. Interesting that today is Vladimir Lenin's 110th birthday.●

E1956-7

Jeffrey Newman
San Francisco

96TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 434

To honor Raoul Wallenberg, and to express the sense of Congress that the United States delegation to the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe urge consideration of the case of Raoul Wallenberg at that meeting, and to request that the Department of State take all possible action to obtain information concerning his present status and secure his release.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 19, 1980

Mr. WEISS (for himself, Mr. DODD, Ms. HOLTZMAN, Mr. BONKER, Mr. DERWINSKI, Mr. BEDELL, Mr. BOWEN, Mr. FITHIAN, Mr. HALL of Ohio, Mr. BINGHAM, Mr. WOLFF, Mr. ROSENTHAL, Mr. PRITCHARD, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. BARNES, Mr. WOLPE, and Mr. GRAY) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To honor Raoul Wallenberg, and to express the sense of Congress that the United States delegation to the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe urge consideration of the case of Raoul Wallenberg at that meeting, and to request that the Department of State take all possible action to obtain information concerning his present status and secure his release.

Whereas in January 1944 the War Refugee Board was established by the United States to organize rescue operations to free persons being persecuted during World War II;

Carl Lindner
Cincinnati

96th CONGRESS
2nd SESSION

H. CON. RES. 404

(Original signature of Member)

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

_____, 19__

Mr. DODD (for himself, Ms. Holtzman, Mr. Maguire, Mr. Volpe, Mr. Lehman, Mr. Scheuer, Mr. Stark, Mr. Ford (Tenn.), Mr. Matsui, Mr. AuCoin, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Ambro, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Oberstar, Mr. Pepper, Mr. Drinan, Mr. Garcia, Mr. Roe, Mr. Beilenson, Mr. Porter, Mr. Fazio, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Whitehurst, Mr. Corman, Mr. Rodino, Mr. Yates, Mr. Waxman, Mr. Edwards (Calif.), Mr. Horton, Mr. Evans (V.I.), Ms. Mikulski, Mr. Ottinger, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Gray and Mr. Dougherty) submitted t following concurrent resolution which was referred to the Committee on_____

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Congress that the President should convey to the Soviet Government the deep concern of the Congress and the American people for the fate of Raoul Wallenberg and that the United States delegation to the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should urge consideration of the case of Raoul Wallenberg at that meeting by the signatories to the Helsinki Final Act.

Bram Garber/Peerless Rug Limited
Montreal

Whereas in July 1944, at the request of the American War Refugee Board and the Swedish Government, Swedish Diplomat Raoul Wallenberg undertook a mission of mercy to Budapest, Hungary, as a result of which thousands of Hungarian Jews were saved;

Whereas considerable evidence exists that Raoul Wallenberg was abducted by Soviet forces in Hungary in 1945, in violation of international standards of diplomatic immunity;

Whereas Soviet officials originally denied having custody of Wallenberg, but subsequently stated that a prisoner named ''Walenberg'' died in a Soviet prison in 1947;

Whereas reports from former Soviet prisoners indicate that Wallenberg may not have died in 1947 but may still be alive in a Soviet prison;

Whereas significance of Wallenberg's heroic and humanitarian actions has been obscured by the wall of silence that surrounds his fate;

Whereas the continued internment of Wallenberg, if indeed he is still alive, is in direct contravention of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which states: ''The participating states will respect human rights and fundamental freedoms . . . and fulfill in good faith their obligations under international law . . .''; and

Whereas the purpose of the Madrid Conference on Security and

Redco Masonry
Granada Hills

DODD060

Cooperation in Europe to be held in November, as stated at the Belgrade Conference held in 1978, is to ''continue the multilateral process initiated by the CSCE'' to review compliance with the Helsinki Final Act: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should express to the Soviet Government the deep concern of the Congress and the American people for the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, and should urge the Soviet Government to cooperate fully in ascertaining his fate.

SEC. 2. It is further the sense of the Congress that the United States delegation to the review meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which will be held in Madrid in November 1980 should urge that the case of Raoul Wallenberg be considered at that meeting by the signatory countries to the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

96TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 341

To honor Raoul Wallenberg and to request that the Department of State take all possible action to obtain information concerning his present status and secure his release.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 20, 1980

Mr. WEISS submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

To honor Raoul Wallenberg and to request that the Department of State take all possible action to obtain information concerning his present status and secure his release.

Whereas in January 1944 the War Refugee Board was established by the United States to organize rescue operations to free persons being persecuted during World War II;

Whereas the War Refugee Board requested Sweden to send a representative to Hungary;

Whereas the Swedish representative, Raoul Wallenberg, is considered responsible for directly saving the lives of twenty thousand Jewish citizens in Hungary through issuance of protective Swedish passports beginning in July 1944;

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Boyar
Old Westbury, Ct.

96TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. CON. RES. 341

To honor Raoul Wallenberg and to request that the Department of State take all possible action to obtain information concerning his present status and secure his release.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Whereas the Swedish representative, Raoul Wallenberg, is considered responsible for directly saving the lives of twenty thousand Jewish citizens in Hungary through issuance of protective Swedish passports beginning in July 1944;

Martin Bucksbaum
Des Moines

western union **Telegram**

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PMS RABBI ABRAHAM COOPER RPT DLY MGM, DLR
SIMON WIESENTHAL CENTER 9760 WEST PICO BLVD
LOS ANGELES CA 90035
THE FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A STATEMENT MADE BY THE SISTER NINA LAGERGREN AND BROTHER PROFESSOR GUY VON DARDEL OF RAOUL WALLENBERG AT THE SITE OF THE CURRENT STANDOFF BETWEEN THE SOVIET SUBMARINE AND SWEDISH ARMED FORCES IN KARLSKLOONA SWEDEN ON NOVEMBER 5 12 NOON SWEDISH TIME QUOTE
"WE ARE BITTERLY DISAPPOINTED THAT THE SWEDISH HAVE FAILED RAOUL WALLENBERG AGAIN. IT WOULD HAVE BEEN A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO GET RAOUL RELEASED AGAINST CONCESSIONS FOR THE RETURN OF THE SOVIET SUBMARINE WHICH WOULD HAVE SAVED THE PRESENT HUMILIATING SITUATION FOR THE SOVIET UNION. WE BELIEVE THAT THE USSR UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS

1201-SF (R5-69)

Myron Gottlieb
Toronto

western union **Telegram**

WOULD HAVE WELCOMED THE ELIMINATION OF A LONG STANDING SOURCE OF IRRITATION WITH SWEDEN.
WE ARE AT THE SAME TIME ENCOURAGED IN OUR EFFORT BY THE TREMENDOUS SUPPORT WE'VE RECEIVED FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD. WE HOPE THAT THE PRESSURE OF WORLD OPINION WILL SEE TO IT THAT IN THE FUTURE NO NEW OPPORTUNITY WILL BE MISSED TO SAVE RAOUL WALLENBERG. HE IS ENTITLED NOT TO BE FORGOTTEN IN HIS PLIGHT BY HIS UNIQUE MISSION WHICH SAVED 100,000 JEWS IN (NAZI OCCUPIED HUNGARY) FROM EXTERMINATION AT A TIME WHEN THE REST OF THE WORLD HARDLY LIFTED A FINGER TO HELP THEM."
EARLIER IN THE DAY PROFESSOR VON DARDEL REVEALED TO THE OFFICIALS OF THE SIMON WIESENTHAL CENTER THAT AT A MEETING WITH SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER OLA ULLSTEN, THE FOREIGN MINISTER ASSERTED TO THE FAMILY WHEN THEY REQUESTED CONSIDERING LINKING THE 36 YEAR OLD MYSTERY OF WALLENBERGS INCARCERATION IN THE SOVIET UNION TO THE ILLEGAL PRESENCE

1201-SF (R5 69)

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cohen
New York

western union **Telegram**

OF THE RUSSIAN SUBMARINE ON SWEDISH TERRITORY THE FOREIGN MINISTER ASSERTED THAT "SWEDES DON'T DO THINGS LIKE THIS...AND THAT WE WILL HAVE TO WAIT FOR SOMETHING NEW TO COME UP."
VON DARDEL FURTHER STATED HIS DEEP SENSE OF SADNESS OF THE FACT THAT THE SWEDISH PRESS APPARENTLY UNDER PRESSURE FROM THE GOVERNMENT HAS ALMOST TOTALLY ABSTAINED FROM COVERING THIS QUESTION WHICH IS OF GREAT CONCERN TO MANY SWEDES AND PEOPLE TO THE WORLD OVER.
FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT 213-553-9036 AFTER 9AM PACIFIC TIME.
SIMON WIESENTHAL CENTER
60 EAST 42 ST
NEW YORK NY 10165
NNNN

201-SF (R5-69)

Ken Harges Plastering Company
Northridge

Friday, November 6, 1981

Los ANGELES
HERALD
EXAMINER

YOUR TURN

If the Swedes chose, they could trade that Soviet sub for Raoul Wallenberg's life

By Abraham Cooper

Wednesday marked the anniversary of an American nightmare. Two years have now passed since more than 50 of our fellow citizens, including U.S. diplomats, were taken hostage by Iranian revolutionaries. As we watch the media provide us with perceptive updates on the lives of these reluctant heroes, who of us can fail to recall our personal feelings of frustration, anger and pain during those arduous months? Who can forget America's outpouring of concern and love for the 52 families as the lives of their loved ones hung in the balance? "Not knowing all those months ... all those nights, if we'd ever see them again — that was the toughest part of all ... not knowing."

But as we all participate in this healthy national catharsis, my thoughts are inevitably drawn not to faded yellow ribbons, but to that Soviet submarine embarrassingly trapped in Swedish waters. For it has brought back into focus, however tenuously, the legacy of a man who has the distinction of being one of America's newest citizens and the unenviable title of The Ultimate Hostage. I speak, of course, of Raoul Wallenberg, the lost hero of the Holocaust.

Here is a man who, in 1944, operating with diplomatic papers provided by his native Sweden and with funds and a mandate supplied by the Roosevelt administration, almost singlehandedly saved 100,000 Hungarian Jews from certain death in Nazi-occupied Budapest. But there has never been a homecoming parade for this hero, no lecture tour, no book. Instead, for more than 30 years, Wallenberg, if he is still alive, has been relegated to non-person status in the Soviet Gulag.

Sweden's mishandling of Wallenberg's kidnapping has been well documented. It had been hoped that the current administration of Prime Minister Thorbjorn Falldin would act more vigorously and courageously, that perhaps the grounding of the Soviet submarine might finally provide the Swedes with the leverage they had longed for. But despite pleas of thousands of Swedes and calls from numerous American senators and congressmen, as well as an unpublicized personal meeting between a State Department official and the Swedish ambassador in Washington, Sweden will apparently not tie any ribbon around that sub.

"All we can do is hope and pray," Raoul's half brother, Guy Von Dardel, told me by phone the other night. A nuclear physicist and gentle man, all he and his family have are a string of false dawns, rumors and broken promises dating back to 1945.

Three weeks ago, President Reagan said of Raoul Wallenberg: "I heard someone say that a man has made at least a start on understanding the meaning of human life when he plants shade trees under which he knows he will never sit. Raoul Wallenberg is just such a man. He nurtured the lives of those he never knew at risk of his own. And then just recently, I was told that in a special area behind the Holocaust Memorial in Israel, Hungarian Jews now living in Sweden planted 10,000 trees in Raoul's honor. ... We're going to do everything in our power so that [he] can sit beneath the shade of those trees and enjoy the respect and love that so many hold for him."

As a nation that has felt the anguish of our hostages and still hopes against hope for some news of our Vietnam-era MIAs, let's hope the president will personally intervene with the Russians. Apparently, no one else is capable of or willing to bring Raoul Wallenberg home. ■

Republic Concrete
Brea

The Song of the Jewish Partisans

Hirsh Glick

Never say that this is the last road, the final way,
Though darkened skies blot out the light of day,
The longed-for hour shall come,
Oh never fear!
Our tread drums forth the tidings–
We are here!

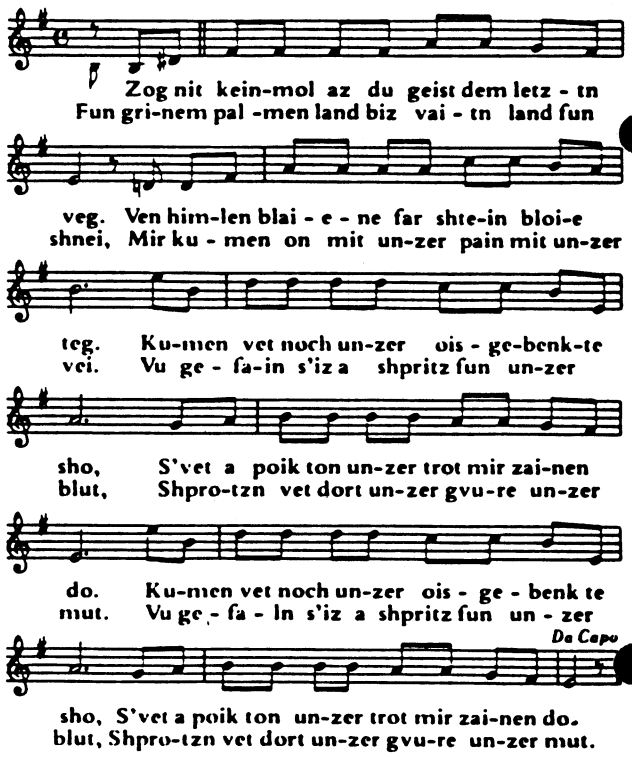
From greenest palm-land to the land of whitest snow
We are present with our pain and our woe.
And there where every drop of blood was shed,
There will our courage lift its head.

The sun of dawn will yet light our way.
The tragic past will yet fade away,
But if the light should fail to rise for us
Then this song shall tell all ages of our trust.

We wrote this song in blood for all to sing
It is not the carol of a gay bird on the wing.
But amidst crashing walls and fiercely flaming brands
We sang it holding grenades in our hands.

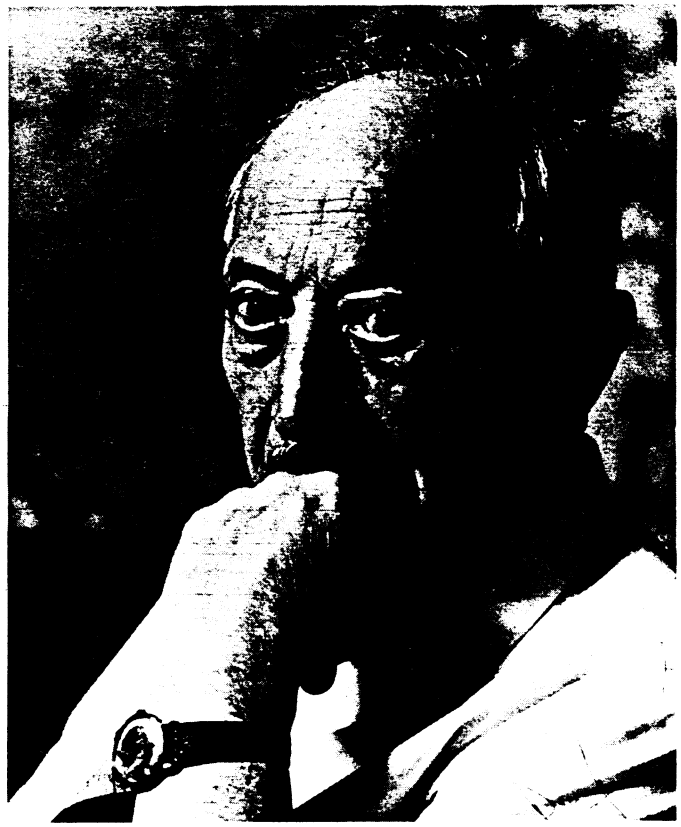
Never say that this is the last road, the final way,
That this is the last time that we shall see the day.
The longed-for hour will come,
Oh never fear!
Our tread shall roll like thunder–
We are here!

March



Barry and Carol Kaye
Beverly Hills

SIMON WIESENTHAL



Justice—and the sensitivity to understand complex issues that it requires—have dominated the thoughts and actions of Simon Wiesenthal for over three decades. Educated and successfully employed as an architectural engineer before World War II, Simon Wiesenthal's comfortable lifestyle was transformed into a living nightmare as the Third Reich's "Final Solution" swept across Europe.

Internment and near death in forced labor camps; separation from his wife, whom he feared dead; the deaths of 89 family members; and the witnessing of atrocities seemingly beyond the range of civilized behavior, all moved to launch Simon Wiesenthal on a mission that has occupied nearly half of his 72 years. From 1945 until the present day, Simon Wiesenthal has dedicated his life to bringing Nazi war criminals to justice.

Weighing less than 100 pounds, Simon Wiesenthal was one of 34 prisoners still alive, out of the original 149,000, when Mauthausen concentration camp was liberated by an American armored unit on May 5, 1945. Not long after that date the above photograph was taken of Simon Wiesenthal visiting one of the first re-opened synagogues.

When asked why he chose this lonely and dangerous task, instead of pursuing a career in engineering, Simon Wiesenthal answers this way: "I believe in G-d and in the world to come. When each of us comes before the six million we will be asked what we did with our lives. One will say that he became a watch-maker and another will say that he became a tailor . . . but I will be able to say, I did not forget you."

In the spartan offices of his Jewish Documentatation Center in Vienna, Simon Wiesenthal gathers and analyzes information sent to him by a vast, informal network of friends, colleagues, and sympathizers. It is here that he gathered the material which led to the capture of over 1100 Nazis, including the infamous Adolph Eichmann, who, as Chief of the Gestapo's Jewish Section, supervised the implementation of the "Final Solution."

Over 3000 people gathered at the Simon Wiesenthal Center for a mass interfaith solidarity rally against anti-Semitism and bigotry. Simon Wiesenthal flew from his home in Vienna to be the featured speaker. In his speech, **Simon Wiesenthal** noted, **"The problem in dealing with anti-Semitism in the United States is not that there are too many Nazis, but that there are not enough anti-Nazis."** The rally also included civic, religious and community leaders who participated in a cleansing ceremony of the desecration that occured at the Wiesenthal Center earlier that month.

A humble man that shuns the limelight, Simon Wiesenthal has nevertheless attracted world-wide recognition and honors. In 1979, he was decorated by Queen Julian with the highest Dutch order bestowed on civilians; he was made Commander of the Order of Oranje Nassau. On the occasion of his seventieth birthday, Mr. Wiesenthal received congratulatory messages from numerous heads of state including Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who said, "I join in wishing you many years of continuing health and strength as you unswervingly pursue the righteous cause of our people so that historic justice will be done. Men and women of conscience everywhere owe you a great debt." Frank Sinatra, who hosted an evening honoring Simon Wiesenthal in early 1980, said to him, "I would gladly give up every song I ever met to rest my head on the pillow of your accomplishments."

Simon Wiesenthal is proud of the testimonials and honorary degrees that line his sparse three room Documentation Center in Vienna. He is most proud, however, of the Wiesenthal Center. "The honorary degrees will die with me," he said, "but this Center will survive."

Washington Post

It seemed somewhat fitting that when President Carter declared this week National Holocaust Remembrance Week in honor of the 6 million Jews and others who died in the Third Reich's death camps, the Simon Wiesenthal Center should open its doors. It is not only a stark reminder of what happened almost two generations ago, but also a monitor for millions alive today whose human rights are consistently violated... It is also Simon Wiesenthal's living monument.

Chicago Tribune
April 1979

Today, as the largest institution of its kind in North America—with an active national membership of over 100,000—the Simon Wiesenthal Center has impacted on millions of North Americans through its multi-faceted activities. These include the **GENOCIDE** multi-image presentation on the Holocaust; nationally acclaimed **Outreach Programs;** the Wiesenthal **Holocaust Museum;** a multi-lingual **Library and Archival Collection;** an international **Social Action Desk; Oral/Video Testimonies** of survivors and liberators; the forthcoming introduction of a "**Visual Encyclopedia on the Holocaust**"; a weekly public affairs **Radio Series;** the publication of a Journal of Holocaust Studies entitled **Nezah;** and much more.

The Center's national headquarters is located in Los Angeles—the Center also maintains an office in New York and legal counsel in the nation's capitol.

GENOCIDE: *Narrated by Elizabeth Taylor and Orson Welles; written by Martin Gilbert and Rabbi Marvin Hier; original score composed by Elmer Bernstein and performed by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra; directed by Arnold Schwartzman; and co-produced by the Wiesenthal Center and Mr. Schwartzman.*

After two and a half years of intensive research and preparation, the Center's multi-image documentary on the Holocaust, GENOCIDE, will premiere in Washington D.C., **January 17,** at the **Kennedy Center.** This inaugural benefit performance will be hosted by **Frank Sinatra** who will serve as Chairman of the Evening. **Elizabeth Taylor** and **Orson Welles** will be Special Honored Guests, and they will be joined by international personalities including **Simon Wiesenthal.** Premiere hosts will be Center Trustee **Abe and Irene Pollin** of Washington, D.C. Co-chairing the gala event will be the **Belzberg Family** of Canada and the United States, **Sidney and Dorothy Kohl** of Palm Beach, **Larry and Carol Mizel** of Denver, **Sonia Rochlin** of Los Angeles, and **William and Hermine Weinberg** of Beverly Hills. GENOCIDE will then commence its national tour in February with a limited engagement in New York City.

GENOCIDE recounts the stories of the victims in a manner never told before. In it, you will be introduced to the thriving Jewish civilization in pre-war Europe. You will meet the victims of Hitler's Holocaust: the generations of Jewish children who never reached adulthood; the heroes who resisted, sometimes with their bare hands; the men and women of the ghettos and camps who withstood the test of faith and courage; and those righteous gentiles like Raoul Wallenberg, whose heroic deeds will never be forgotten.

The experience is dramatic. Compelling. Draining. Shocking. Sometimes heart-rending and even wrenching. But its purpose is to challenge and inspire. Each and every one of its 5,133 seconds is completely, historically accurate. The Wiesenthal Center painstakingly researched archives around the world, uncovering new historical materials, including substantial footage of previously unseen film and stills.

It is not an easy story to encounter, but our future and the future of our children depends on how well we tell it.

The Wiesenthal Center has begun an educational oral/video project, **"Testimony to the Truth,"** which will document for future generations the testimony of survivors, resistance fighters, liberators, jurists, and other individuals who possess first person experiences of the Holocaust. **Robert Clary,** survivor, actor and Wiesenthal Center Outreach volunteer (pictured above right) shared his war time experiences with **Rabbi Abraham Cooper,** Assistant Dean of the Center, for the oral/video project. The Wiesenthal Center, which is seeking the support and input of survivor organizations throughout the country, has already enlisted the active involvement of actor **Glenn Ford,** who visited Dachau only days after its liberation in 1945, and producer **James Komack.** Future plans for the "Testimony to the Truth" project include integration of portions of these interviews with documents, photographs and slides from the Center's and the world's archives, to produce a **"Visual Encyclopedia on the Holocaust."**

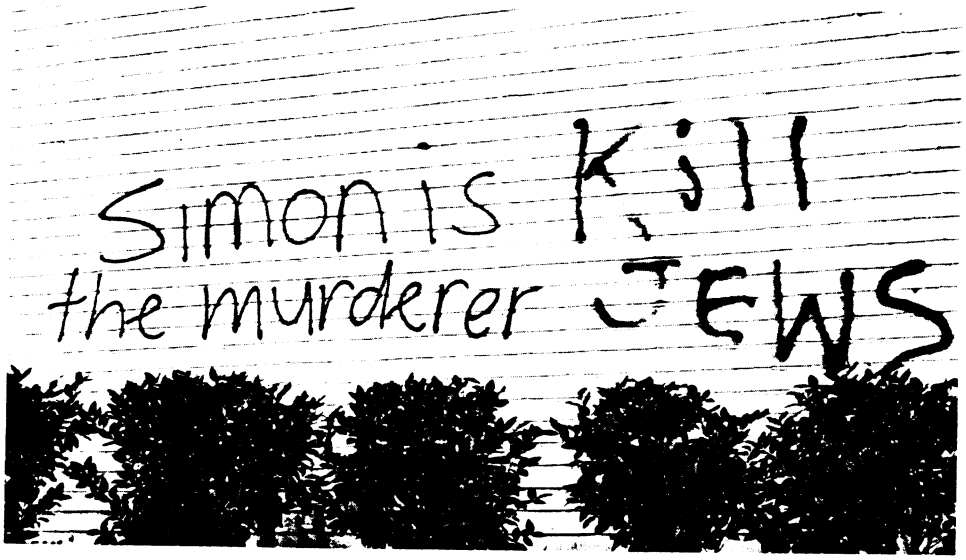
The first weekly radio magazine program to focus on contemporary Jewish news, issues and personalities is currently being aired every Sunday in New York, Chicago, Miami, San Diego and Palm Springs, as well as other major communities across the country. **PAGE ONE,** which is being produced by the Simon Wiesenthal Center and T.V.M. Productions, marks the launching of the Wiesenthal Center's radio information network. Featuring special reports and analysis on pressing news events, each 30 minute PAGE ONE program focuses on topics of interest and concern.

In its premiere editions PAGE ONE featured an exclusive interview with the Egyptian Ambassador to the United States for an examination of "Egypt Without Sadat: What the Future Holds". PAGE ONE correspondents here and abroad also interviewed U.S. Senators, State Department officials and spokesmen for the Israeli people and their government, for the complete story. An indepth report on the humanitarian legacy of Raoul Wallenberg and the international attempts to learn of his fate was also aired in an earlier broadcast. (Continuous updates on the efforts to free Wallenberg from the Soviet Gulag will be reported on PAGE ONE throughout the year.) In addition, an investigation into the make-up of the Institute for Historical Review and other Revisionist Groups, as well as a discussion about what is being done to combat their anti-Semitic propaganda denying the Holocaust, was aired. And for a change of pace, in the entertainment field, Mel Blanc was interviewed in an enchanting two part report. Blanc, creator of such voices as Bugs Bunny, Porky Pig, Yosemite Sam, and dozens of others, reflected on his Jewish roots and his years in radio.

Upcoming PAGE ONE reports will include an indepth interview with Congressman Paul McCloskey (R-Calif); a closer look at the Moral Majority; food tips from the Kosher Konsumer; insights into Jewish humor, and much more.

Writer/reporter **Richard Trank** heads the PAGE ONE staff which has correspondents in Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington D.C., New York, Canada, Europe and Israel. The program's Consulting Producer is **Rabbi Abraham Cooper,** and **Marvin Segelman** serves as Chief Correspondent on the series.

Against the backdrop of the unending suffering of the Cambodian people, **United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim** met in early 1980, with a delegation of Jewish communal leaders. Wiesenthal Center Dean, **Rabbi Marvin Hier** (pictured center), headed the delegation which was joined by civil rights leader **Bayard Rustin** (pictured left), at the meeting with Waldheim (pictured right). At the outset of their discussion, Rabbi Hier delivered a personal message from Simon Wiesenthal to the Secretary General; it said in part, ". . . Auschwitz meant the death of man—Cambodia means that he has not yet been resurrected".



At the Simon Wiesenthal Center—which was the target of neo-Nazi vandalism earlier this year— **California Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr.,** signed a bill increasing the penalties for vandalism against places of worship. Under this new law, damaging or defacing a religious facility such as a church, synagogue, cemetery or mortuary, can be classified as a felony. In the past, the offense was usually classified as a misdemeanor. The Governor, speaking to a group of communal leaders gathered in the Center's Memorial Plaza, called the new bill "an important step forward in our society's determination that freedom of religion will be protected." The legislation, authored by **Assemblyman Mel Levine,** was sparked by the recent wave of anti-Semitic vandalism in Los Angeles and throughout the country. Reported anti-Semitic acts against Jewish institutions increased by 192% in 1980; from 129 incidents in 1979 to 377 in 1980.

In early 1982, the Wiesenthal Center will publish an academic journal entitled **Nezah.** Providing valuable reference materials for students and teachers of the Holocaust, the journal will contain scholarly materials on the Holocaust never before available in English translation, as well as original articles on the *Shoah* and contemporary anti-Semitism. Selected annotated bibliographies of leading books in the field of Holocaust Studies will also be included. Co-editors are **Alex Grobman,** the Center's Director of Holocaust Studies, and **Dr. Yisrael Gutman,** Professor of Holocaust Studies at Hebrew University and Director of the Research Center at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. **Rabbi Daniel Landes,** the Center's Director of Research Projects and Instructor of Talmud and Jewish Thought at Yeshiva University of Los Angeles, serves as Associate Editor for the journal.

Nezah's distinguished Editorial Board in formation includes: **Professor Solon Beinfeld,** Washington University; **Professor Christopher Browning,** Pacific Lutheran University; **Dr. Lucjan Dobroszychi,** Yivo Institute; **Professor Yaffa Eliach,** Brooklyn College, Director of the Center for Holocaust Studies; **Professor Henry Feingold,** Baruch College; **Dr. Henry Friedlander,** Brooklyn College; **Professor Martin Gilbert,** Oxford University; **Professor Erich Goldhagen,** Harvard University; **Professor Raul Hilberg,** University of Vermont; **Professor Robert Jay Lifton,** Yale University; **Dr. Sybil Milton,** Leo Baeck Institute in New York (Book Review Editor); **Professor George Mosse,** University of Wisconsin and Hebrew University in Jerusalem; **Professor David Weinberg,** Bowling Green University; **Robert Wolfe,** Chief of the Modern Military Branch of the National Archieves in Washington D.C.; and **Efraim Zuroff,** former Director of the Wiesenthal Center and presently Israeli representative for the Office of Special Investigation of the U.S. Justice Department.

Tens of thousands of Americans voiced their concern over the increased number of anti-Semitic and racist incidents to our national leaders, through the Wiesenthal Center's national petition drive, calling upon President Reagan and the U.S. Congress to deal with hate groups who violate the civil rights of others. Pictured above (left to right) are Attorney **Martin Mendelsohn,** the Center's Washington D.C. Counsel; **Rabbi Abraham Cooper,** the Center's Assistant Dean; **Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives Thomas (Tip) O'Neill;** and **California Congressman Anthony Beilenson;** during their discussion of these concerns.

As a result of the Wiesenthal Center's world wide campaign to abolish the statute of limitations on Nazi war criminals, the Justice and Foreign Ministries of the Federal Republic of Germany invited the Center to constitute a national delegation to meet with the German leadership. Pictured above (left to right) are the Center's Dean, **Rabbi Marvin Hier** and **West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt** following their meeting, which took place prior to the West German Bundestag's opening debate on the statute. Shortly thereafter, on July 3, 1979, the West German statute was abolished by a margin of 255-222.

The Wiesenthal Center's **Outreach Programs** have exposed tens of thousands of University and High School students to the lessons of the Holocaust and its contemporary relevance. Under the direction of **Rabbi Abraham Cooper,** the program is devoted to educating and sensitizing young people, who represent 60% of the world's population that was not born or was too young to be exposed to Nazism during World War II. Holocaust survivors volunteer their time and energy to share personal experiences and afford students an opportunity to learn first hand about the test of the human spirit in the shadow of the Third Reich. The program also includes the showing of a French documentary "Night & Fog" and a discussion about the contemporary significance of the Holocaust led by a member of the Outreach staff.

A recent participant in the Outreach Program wrote the Center the following letter:

I really think that the program you gave us was both informative and reliable. It showed what the Holocaust was really like. The story of it in our text-books is really not that clear and precise. On the subject of prosecuting former Nazi criminals, I agree with you totally. Just because someone has gotten older, does not mean they are excused from the crimes they committed. My grandmother and grandfather were both Nazi criminals and ran from Germany at the end of the war and we believe they are now living in South America. They had their names changed many times and my family has no contact with them. I myself, have never met nor wish to meet them. In spite of them being part of my family, I still believe they should be punished. How can I have pity on two criminals when so many others have died being perfectly innocent?

Claudia

The Wiesenthal Center's **Holocaust Museum**—the largest in North America—contains a vast array of educational materials that seek to create a learning environment that will foster awareness of the lessons of the Holocaust. Visited year around by hundreds of thousands of students as well as adults, the Center's Museum Exhibits include: multiple video monitors presenting current news events that deal with the denial of human rights around the world; an information center which provides printed answers to the 36 questions most often raised about the Holocaust; telephone hook-ups to public statements made by world leaders; detailed scale model of Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp; and drawings by Simon Wiesenthal depicting his horror filled years in Mauthausen concentration camp.

Testimony to the Truth

The Wiesenthal Center has begu
project which will document fo
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Campaign '80

Bigots score at ballot box

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Anne Frank Denier Prosecuted

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Wiesenthal Center Delegation Confers With Waldheim and Urges Senate to Ratify Genocide Convention

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From Our Washington Desk

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Taking the Lead

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Wiesenthal at receptions to benefit the Center's nation

On the national scene...

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We Are Our Brother's Keeper

Rachamin Alazar was born 26 years ago in a tiny village i
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The Road to Victory

October 5, 1978...**Simon Wie**
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Travesty at Dusseldorf

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Anti-Semitism Running Rampant

The desecration of the Simon Wiesenthal Center on
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"They must know..."

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"Playing for Time"

CBS Loses $5 million on

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Academic Journal Launched

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This fall, the Wiesenthal Center will be
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The Center in Print

Simon Wiesenthal is proud of the testi
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Revisionism on the offensive

Institute for Historical Review
In recent years we have witnessed increased attempts to
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The foremost proponent of this ideology is
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'An Unforgettable Classroom Lesson', but th
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The Wiesenthal Center's Outreach Program is devoted to

Testimony to the Truth

The Wiesenthal Center has begun a multimedia project which will document the testimony of survivors, resistants, who the United States government Bringing the message of the Wiesenthal Center's international scene...

Campaign '80

Bigots score at ballot box

The recent near-victory in the state of Illinois by a self-avowed American Nazi in the Democratic nomination for attorney general, and Elizabeth Holtzman's defeat by a Democratic opponent who has been under indictment for fraud, are but two examples of the disturbing trend which has been developing during the 1970's. Many concerned Americans, led by Congressman Henry Waxman, Consumer Affairs Subcommittee Chairman Benjamin Rosenthal, Attorney General Elizabeth Holtzman and Human Resources Administrator Barry Gottehrer, have worked very hard to set up a system of regulation of the nation's lobbying activities. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court has ruled that such regulation is unconstitutional.

We Are Our Brother's Keeper

Rachamin Alazar was born 26 years ago in a tiny village in Ethiopia. As a young boy he worked as a shepherd during the day and at night listened to his father's tales about the great land of the Bible. Rachamin made up his mind that he would reach Israel and become a part of it. He walked for days and months, crossing the Sudan desert and finally reaching Israel. Rachamin's story is one of the many which will be told in the Simon Wiesenthal Center's Holocaust Memorial Museum, which is now under construction in Los Angeles.

The Road to Victory

October 5, 1978...**Simon Wiesenthal Center's international campaign to limitation**

Anne Frank Denier Prosecuted

An extraordinary trial took place in Paris this summer. **Dr Robert Faurisson**, a professor at the University of Lyon, was charged with willfully denying that gas chambers never existed under the Nazis. He was charged with willfully denying crimes against humanity, a violation of the French Civil Code.

Travesty at Dusseldorf

The longest and most expensive Nazi war crimes trial in history came to an end on June 30, 1981—a trial which Rabbi Marvin Hier, Dean of the Wiesenthal Center, characterized as "a travesty of justice and an insult to the memory of the victims."

Anti-Semitism Running Rampant

The desecration of the Simon Wiesenthal Center on Wednesday, January 7 between 1:00 and 5:00 a.m. (see photo) is the latest anti-Semitic incident to occur in the Los Angeles area. Over the past few months, a number of synagogues and Jewish cemeteries have been defaced with anti-Semitic slogans and swastikas.

"They must know..."

It was a cold misty day with greyish-looking

"Playing for Time"

CBS Loses $5 million on

thank the hundreds of thousands who have had the courage to express their sensitivity in casting Vanessa martyrdom. And despite the commercial time several. CBS was

Academic Journal Launched

Fania Fenelon with Dr. Yisrael Lander of North American This fall, the Wiesenthal Center will begin publishing a scholarly journal entitled *New* at CP annual academic journal entitled *Nazis In America: Justice Delayed . . . Or Denied?*

The Center in Print

Simon Wiesenthal is proud of the testimony to determine his sparse three room

Revisionism on the offensive

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The foremost proponent of this ideology is
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Accounting for the lost hero of the Holocaust

Recently, the U.S. Assistant Attorney General, Alan Ryan, Jr., was at the request of members of his family, Simon Wiesenthal, Robert Clary, survivor and actor, Free World Committee, the Wiesenthal Center's national director, recently while addressing a group in Los Angeles, Rabbi Marvin Hier, Dean of the Wiesenthal Center, announced that Martin Mendelsohn, a Washington attorney, had been appointed by President Carter in 1977 to try to determine the whereabouts of Adolf Eichmann's deputy, Alois Brunner. In January, the United States Government announced that Brunner had died in Syria in 1971. Mendelsohn, who had been appointed by President Carter in 1977 to try to determine the whereabouts of Adolf Eichmann's deputy, Alois Brunner, removed from his post in 1977 some time after...

Educational Activities at the Center

The Second Generation is a support group of the Center for Holocaust Survivors and their families. These activities provide an educational and social setting for the second generation who...

The Wiesenthal Center's Outreach Program is devoted to

The men and women whose vision made the Simon Wiesenthal Center possible

Wiesenthal Fellows
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Newton D. and Rochelle Becker
Hyman and Jenny Belzberg
Samuel and Frances Belzberg
William and Barbara Belzberg
Alan I. and Nancy Casden
Melvin Garb
Herbert M. and Beverly Gelfand
Edward D. Gertner
Hank and Barbara Greenspun
Homer and Gloria Harvey
David O. and Esther Hermanson
Larry and Carol Mizel
Orin and Ann Neiman
Abraham and Sonia Rochlin Foundation
David and Fela Shapell
Melvin and Brenda Simon
Frank and Barbara Sinatra
Irving I. and Helen Stone
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William and Hermine Weinberg
Maurice and Edna Weiss
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Beverly Hills Hotel Corp.
Carl and Ethel Bromberg
Alan I. and Nancy Casden
Henry and Debbie Casden

Los Angeles (Continued)
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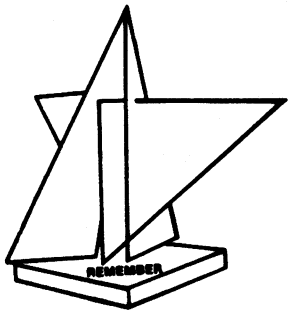

Written and designed by Connie L. Mandel

with the cooperation of Herbert Silberman / The Medi-Press Company

and Art Waldinger / Tru Dimension Photography

Technical Information Compiled by Rabbi Abraham Cooper

Special Thanks to Stu Stein and Joanne Eglash

I heard someone say that a man has made at least a start on understanding the meaning of human life when he plants shade trees under which he knows he will never sit. Raoul Wallenberg is just such a man. He nurtured the lives of those he never knew at risk of his own. And then just recently, I was told that in a special area behind the Holocaust Memorial in Israel, Hungarian Jews now living in Sweden planted 10,000 trees in Raoul's honor.

Mrs. Lagergren, Mr. von Dardel, we're going to do everything in our power so that your brother can sit beneath the shade of those trees and enjoy the respect and love that so many hold for him.

President Ronald Reagan
October 5, 1981

On the occasion of bestowing honorary American citizenship upon Raoul Wallenberg.

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

TEL AVIV

1981-12-07

PR Olsson
820121

29/6

Departementsrådet Göran Berg
Pol I
Utrikesdepartementet

222

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1981-12-14
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HEML ENL SEKRL

Wallenbergärendet
Hbr Berg - Bothén, 1981-11-25
(1 bil.)

Kära Göran,

./. Jag bifogar här en uppteckning av samtal jag hade med Yosef Kuperman den 4 december.

Kuperman bor i Ashdod, hamnstaden 40 minuters resa söder om Tel Aviv. Han hämtades av oss och infann sig gärna på ambassaden, sade han, det var en "plikt och en självklarhet" att göra vad han kunde för att sprida ljus om Wallenbergs öde. Det var inte tal om någon ersättning.

Utfrågningen var dock lika besvärlig som jag beskrev i föregående brev. Jag märkte nu också motsägelser, beträffande namn och data, i förhållande till tidigare tillfälle. Det är väl inte helt uteslutet att det i något fall kan bero på missförstånd vid tolkningen nu eller förra gången. Kuperman besvarade varje min fråga med långa och såvitt jag förstår rätt osammanhängande utläggningar - det mesta irrelevant enligt tolken - och det jag fick översatt var bara en liten del.

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033 650

Kuperman gjorde även denna gång ett mycket sympatiskt och uppriktigt intryck, fylld av god vilja (tyckte även tolken). Han fäste blicken på den han talade med, men jag är trots det inte övertygad om hans allmänna tillförlitlighet. Dels på grund av nämnda motsägelser, dels för att han emotionellt inte var helt balanserad.

Om Kupermans egen person fick jag fram följande. Han är född 1911-01-19. Han var förste maskinist på ett fartyg och var 24 år gammal när han arresterades (för vad vet jag inte) och sattes i arbetsläger. Efter frigivningen var han åren 56-73 verksam i Odessa som målare. Bodde sedan ett tag i Belgien, besökte 1978 en dotter i Bulgarien och kom samma år till Israel. I Ashdod har han, enligt intyg han plockade fram och som jag bifogar, bl.a. tillfälligt tjänstgjort som vakt på besökande fartyg, bl.a. svenska.

Kuperman skrev 12 nov. 1981 ett rekommenderat brev till Nina Lagergren (på ryska) och erbjöd sig besöka henne i Sverige för att berätta om Wallenberg. Han kunde betala resan dit själv sade han, men behövde hjälp för återresan. Jag har inte intryck av att han skulle kunna berätta mer för henne än vad han gjort för mig, eller m.a.o. att han avsiktligt undanhållit mig några fakta.

Jag skulle vilja föreslå att om besök inte kommer i fråga, Kuperman får ett vänligt avböjande svar.

Hjärtliga hälsningar!

Kerstin Bothén

Kerstin Bothén

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Bil. 1 Till Ambas i Tel Aviv
Bkr.nr. Hbr. 1981-12-07
Bothén-Berg

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SVERIGES AMBASSAD
TEL AVIV

PM
1981-12-04

Ingen av namnen finns i arbetsk namnreg. /S

Samtal med Yosef Kuperman

Kuperman kom till Israel 1978. Anledningen att han tidigare inte berättat om Wallenberg var att han försökt undantränga sina erfarenheter från de ryska fånglägren. Minnena gav honom huvudvärk. Så hade han sett TV-filmen om Wallenberg och plötsligt insett att han måste tala om vad han visste.

Kuperman hade som fånge arbetat i ett läger nära staden Turinsk - numera Krasnoturinsk. Där fanns sammanlagt 14.000 (40.000?) fångar. Arbetet bestod bl.a. i att bygga kraftverk och att arbeta i gruvor.

Kuperman hade första gången träffat Wallenberg i slutet av november 1947. Denne var då ny (2-3 dagar) i lägret. Den som sammanfört dem var lägrets chefsläkare (också fånge) Boris Markovich Becker. Han hade sagt att Wallenberg var en svensk diplomat. På mina upprepade frågor hur Kuperman kunde veta att det verkligen var fråga om Wallenberg fick jag varje gång till svar: visa mig 1000 fotografier och jag kan peka ut honom. Kuperman sade sig ha givit Wallenberg en matbit (en sill, vilket var en kostbarhet) vid tillfället

Hur såg då Wallenberg ut? Han var inte klädd i arbetskläder, som de andra, utan i en randig kostym, kaffefärgad. Han hade bruna ögon och håret var kammat mot ena sidan. Näsan rak och snygg. Hans längd? Ungefär som vår tolk (173 cm) Han hade en "athletic appearance". Han hade hög ansiktsfärg vilket tydde på att

han kunde ha varit i isoleringscell (?) men han såg för övrigt ut att vara vid god hälsa.

Efter detta första möte sågs de ibland. De bodde under 1½ år i samma barack där det fanns sammanlagt 400 fångar. Dessa var uppdelade i två avdelningar, den ena för dem som hade tidsbestämt straff (Kuperman) den andra för de övriga (Wallenberg).

Wallenberg kunde inte ryska och om Kuperman och Wallenberg ville meddela sig med varandra fick de använda teckenspråk. Så småningom hade dock Wallenberg lärt sig ryska av Becker.

Vad hade Kuperman och Wallenberg talat om? - De tillhörde inte samma krets. I den mån de möttes blev det alldagliga saker. "Wallenberg var för klok för att tala om sig själv." Av Becker fick Kuperman veta att Wallenberg räddat rika judar ur Ungern och att det var därför han fanns här. Wallenberg hade en egen krets av vänner som dock stod "ovanför" Kuperman. En av dem var Becker. En annan Vasili Kirsanovitch Sapolnov (polsk jude, senare frigiven, troligen nu i Ryssland). Åter en var Mark Elevitch Spun (amatörtecknare, hade funnits kvar i lägret 1956.) Jag fick namnet på en av officerarna "head of second district": Pavel Afonasivitch Prochovenko.

Efter 1½ år hade Wallenberg överförts till en annan barack. Kuperman såg honom sedan ibland i matsalen eller på söndagar när alla skulle visiteras.

Jag fick inte fram något konkret som Wallenberg någonsin skulle ha sagt till Kuperman.

Becker, som var en viktig person i lägret, hade kunnat ordna så att Wallenberg fick ett kontorsarbete vilket givetvis var enklare än kroppsarbete. Han fick kvitton

av de olika arbetsbrigaderna på vad de uträttat och skulle med ledning därav beräkna hur stora matransoner de skulle få. Eftersom han kunde tyska användes han också ibland som tolk när det var fråga om tyska fångar.

Sista gången Kuperman sett Wallenberg var 1956, då Kuperman själv blivit frigiven. Wallenberg talade då mycket bra ryska.

Kuperman sade följande. I en av sina böcker om ryska fängläger talar Solsjenitsin om en jude vid namn Kopelev. Kopelev bor nu i Tyskland, i Bayern. Han var i samma "group of camps" som Wallenberg, och Kuperman tror att han såg Wallenberg efter 1956 och kan ge upplysningar om honom. Regeln var att en fånge stannade inom samma område men där kunde flyttas mellan olika läger.

Till slut sade Kuperman att han trodde att Wallenberg mycket väl kunde vara i livet i dag. Han hade ett lätt arbete, höll sig i god form, var tystlåten och hederlig. Han kan leva tills han blir 100 år, sade Kuperman. Det var också möjligt att Becker fanns kvar.

Kerstin Bothén

ee

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
WARSZAWA

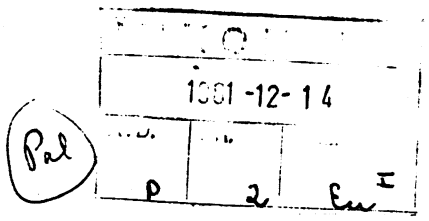
1981-12-09

Ek J. Berg
Olsson
Sellen 99/6

Departementsrådet Berg

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

222



H E M L I G T

Wallenberg

Broder,

Åberopande Ditt brev den 11 november vill jag meddela följande.

Jag lunchade häromdagen med Władysław Bartoszewski - han kräver ingen presentation utöver den Percy Westerlund gav i sitt brev till Lars-Åke Nilsson den 16 april 1980. Han kom ihåg Westerlunds fråga - åtminstone påstod han det - och han sade nu att det nog inte fanns några möjligheter att här lokalisera Vasilij Fjodorovitj Vorobej - Vorobjov. Något centralt namnregister existerade över huvud taget inte i Polen, och utan minsta uppgift om vederbörandes yrke eller uppehållsort i Polen vore det som att leta efter en nål i en höstack. Där kunde Bartoszewski således inte ställa något i utsikt, och jag fick heller ingen känsla av att han ägnat saken mycken tanke sedan Westerlund talade med honom därom.

Bartoszewski lovade emellertid nu undersöka om han kan få fram något om "doktorn" Jerzy Małkowski (inte Makowski). Där hade man ju åtminstone en adress, en doktorstitel och uppgiften om kontakter med sovjetiska intellektuella att gå på. Bartoszewski skulle återkomma så snart han har hört något av intresse. Jag vill tillägga att vår perfekt polskspråkige tolk Mats Staffansson så diskret som möjligt uppsökt Ul. Bolecha 28 i Warszawa. Det visade sig vara en villa utan skyltar eller annan indikation på vem som bor där. Mats ringde därför aldrig på. Telefonkatalogen ger heller inget besked. Jag är benägen att först avvakta resultatet av Bartoszewskis efterforskningar. Om han får något napp vill jag nog först höra med honom hur han anser att Małkowski bör approcheras. Om jag inte hör från Dig utgår jag från att Du är införstådd härmed.

Beträffande Czesław Kaliński har Du redan fått svar i särskild ordning.

Knut Thyberg

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I
Handläggare: S Ottosson/le

√ PROMEMORIA

1981-12-14

Wallenberg I
P 2 EU

Ex t

Rese- och flyttningssekt
Eriksson, PA II
Ottosson, Pol I
Kons Palma de Mallorca

Exp 81 12 14

Pol

Tjänsteresa för Agnes Waldenström

Efter samråd med PA I och efter kabinettssekreterarens tillstyrkande beviljades fru Agnes Waldenström (konsulatet Palma de Mallorca) tjänsteresa till Barcelona för tolkningsuppdrag. Detta beslut har av pol I delgivits ambassaden Madrid. Waldenströms uppdrag i Barcelona ägde rum den 7 december 1981.

Stellan Ottosson

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Ärende:	
Kopia till: Kabs ~~XXXXXX~~ Polch Pol 1 ~~XXXD~~	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) Kopia Magnus Faxén 811218/KJ	P 2 Eu I

SVENSK HAAG 1981-12-16=

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Pol

CABINET STOCKHOLM

FOER OTTOSSON POL 1 FRAAN HJELT

RE TELEFONSAMTAL I AERENDET PETER DE JONG-WALLENBERG

PAA DEPARTEMENTETS UPPDRAG TOG AMBASSADEN KONTAKT MED DE JONG FOERSTA GAANGEN PER TELEFON 1981-11-13 OCH HAR SEDAN DESS STAATT I FORTLOEPANDE KONTAKT MED HONOM. DE JONG BESOEKTE AMBASSADEN 1981-11-18 OCH SAMMANTRAEFFADE DAA MED EKEUS OCH HJELT. NEDAN FOELJER EN SAMMANFATTNING AV VAD SOM FRAMKOMMIT AV SAMTALEN MED DE JONG.

DE JONG UPPGER SIG I OKTOBER I AAR HA TRÅEFFAT FYRA SOVJETISKA MEDBORGARE I AMSTERDAM. DESSA - ENLIGT UPPGIFT TVAA GIFTA PAR I 30-40 AARS-AALDERN VARAV I DET ENA FALLET BAADA MAKARNA AV JUDISK DOERD - SKALL HA LAEMNAT SOVJETUNIONEN I SEPTEMBER I AAR OCH BEFINNER SIG NU I NEDERLAENDERNA I AVVAKTAN PAA UPPEHAALSTILLSTAAND I ISRAEL RESP USA. DEN ENA AV DESSA, UPPENBARLIGEN DEN JUDISKE MANNEN, SKALL VID SAMTAL MED DE JONG HA BERAETTAT ATT HAN I ETT FAENGELSE (SENARE AV DE JONG OMNAEMNT SOM ISOLERAD BY), I NAERHETEN AV MOSKVA FOER ETT PAR AAR SEDAN HA TRAEFFAT EN DRYGT 60-AARIG SVENSK. SOM BEVIS FOER ATT PERSONEN VAR SVENSK SKALL VITTNET HA NAEMNT ATT MAN BL A TALAT OM MOTBOECKER. DE JONG AER - AV SKAEL SOM HAN INTE

FORTS SID 2

LIC O-2042 25.000x6 1980-08 (20.000x6 på bärbana)

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

NAERMARE PRECISERAT - OEVERTYGAD OM ATT DENNE SVENSK AER IDENTISK MED RAOUL WALLENBERG.

VI HAR FLERA GAANGER BETT DE JONG UPPGE VITTNETS ADRESS OCH TELEFONNUMMER ELLER PAA ANNAT SAETT ORDNA SAMMANTRAEFFANDE MELLAN OSS OCH DENNE. VID BESOEKET PAA AMBASSADEN SADE HAN ATT HAN INTE KUNDE ERINNA SIG DESSA UPPGIFTER MEN LOVADE AATERKOMMA MED DEM SENARE. VILKET HAN ALDRIG GJORT. HAN HAR NU ERKAENT ATT HAN AVSIKTLIGT UNDANHAALLIT OSS UPPGIFTERNA AV HAENSYN TILL VITTNET, SOM AER PSYKISKT LABILT EFTER SVAARIGHETER I SAMBAND MED AVRESAN FRAAN SOVJETUNIONEN OCH DAERFOER INTE BOER UTSAETTAS FOER PAAFRESTANDE FOERHOER. DE JONG UPPREPAR DOCK SITT LOEFTE ATT ORDNA ETT MOETE NAER TIDEN AER MOGEN.

DE JONG HAR VID VARJE SAMTAL REFERERAT TILL ETT ANTAL KONTAKTER HAN UPPGER SIG HA BLAND HOEGT UPPSATTA POLITIKER, MED VILKA HAN SAEGER SIG HA DISKUTERAT FALLET WALLENBERG OCH MOEJLIGHETER ATT ORDNA DENNES FRIGIVELSE. DESSA KONTAKTER AER FRAEMST DEN FOERRE NORSKE UTRIKESMINISTERN KNUT FRYDENLUND, DEN NEDERLAENDSKE UTRIKESMINISTERN VAN DER STOEL, VARS RAADGIVARE HAN SAEGER SIG VARA, FLERA NEDERLAENDSKA MINISTRAR OCH LEDANDE PARLAMETARIKER - HUVUDSAKLIGEN SOCIALDEMOKRATER - SAMT DEN BRITTISKE LABOURLEDAREN MICHAEL FOOT. DE JONG AER ALLTID MYCKET NOGGRANN MED ATT TILL OSS UPPGE TELEFONNUMMER TILL DESSA KONTAKTER. SOM SKAEL TILL SITT KONTAKTNAET UPPGER HAN ATT HAN AER SONSON TILL EN F D NEDERLAENDSK PREMIAER-MINISTER, KRISTDEMOKRATEN P J S DE JONG, SAMT ATT HAN SEDAN LAENGE AER MEDLEM AV SAAVAEL DET NORSKA SOM DET NEDERLAENDSKA ARBETARPARTIET.

FORTS SID 3

LIC O-2042 25.000x6 1980-08 (20.000x6 på bärbana)

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DE FOERSOEK VI GJORT ATT KONTROLLERA SANNINGSHALTEN I DE JONGS UPPGIFTER HAR UTFALLIT NEGATIVT. VID SAMTAL EKEUS HAFT MED PROFESSORN I SLAVISKA SPRAAK VID UNIVERSITETET I LEIDEN, TAPOSTROFREVE, SOM ENLIGT DE JONG SKULLE HA FUNGERAT SOM TOLK VID DENNES SAMTAL MED VITTNET, FRAMKOM ATT TAPOSTROFREVE VARKEN DELTAGIT I NAAGOT SAADANT MOETE ELLER OVERHUVUDTAGET KAENDE TILL DE JONG. EKEUS HAR AEVEEN MED EN AV VAN DER STOELS NAERMASTE MEDARDETARE FOERHOERT SIG OM DE JONG, MEN VAN DER STOEL FOERNEKAR VIA DENNE ALL KAENNEDOM OM DE JONG. EFTER 25 NOVEMBER VAR DE JONG UNDER EN TID INTE ANTRAEFFBAR. 1981-12-09 SAENDE VI ETT BREV TILL HONOM OCH BAD HONOM TA KONTAKT SNARAST, VILKET HAN GJORDE 13 DECEMBER. HAN SADE DAA ATT HAN BEFUNNIT SIG PAA RESA I BL A VAESTTYSKLAND OCH TJECKOSLOVAKIEN - DAER HAN TRAEFFAT DUBCEK - FOER ATT SAMLA YTTERLIGARE UPPGIFTER I WALLENBERG-AERENDET. DE JONG RINGER FAN DAGLIGEN OCH ANTYDER LAANGT FRAMSKRIDNA PLANER FOER WALLENBERGS FRIGIVANDE - DOCK ALLTID UTAN ATT ANGE DETALJER. HAN LOVAR NU ATT UNDER INNEVARANDE VECKA ORDNA ETT SAMMANTRAEFFANDE MELLAN AMBASSADEN OCH EN GRUPP NEDERLAENDSKA PARLAMENTARIKER SOM NYLIGEN AATERVAENT FRAAN BESOEK I MOSKVA - DAER DE ENLIGT DE JONG PAA UPDRAG AV HONOM TAGIT UPP FALLET WALLENBERG - SAMT VISSA MINISTRAR, VARVID VI SKALL FAA ALL NOEDVAENDIG INFORMATION.

DE JONG SOM AER 22 AAR GER INTRYCK AV ATT VARA EN INTELLIGENT PERSON MED ETT MYCKET RECEPTIVT OCH ROERLIGT INTELLEKT. HAN VISAR PROV PAA OMFATTANDE KUNSKAPER OM POLITIK OCH HISTORISKA FAKTA OCH HANS KAENNEDOM OM SAAVAEL NEDERLAENDSKA SOM UTLAENDSKA, SAERSKILT NORSKA, POLITIKER AER IMPONERANDE. DETTA GOER ATT MAN INTE UTAN VIDARE KANNAVSKRIVA HONOM SOM ICKE-SERIOES. SAERSKILT DE STAENDIGA REFERENSERNA TILL

FORTS SID 4

LIC O-2042 25.000x6 1980-08 (20.000x6 på bärbana)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET WI	Ärende:
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NAERA VAENSKAP MED HOEGT UPPSATTA POLITIKER SAMT DET UPPREPADE AVGIVANDET AV DESSAS, OFTA GE LIGA, TELEFON [illegible] VAECKER DOCK MISSTANKEN ATT HAN FANTIN [illegible] ATT SKILJA MELLAN VERKLIGHET OCH DIKT. INTENSITETEN I HANS FRAMSTAELLNING OCH DET MYCKNA UPPRAEKNANDET AV FAKTA NAERMAST NAESTAN MANISKT.

DESSA INTRYCK LIKSOM DET FAKTUM ATT DE JONG AE NU INTE EFTER EN DRYG NAANAD KUNNAT LAEMNA NAERMARE UPPGIFTER OM ELLER SAETTA OSS I KONTAKT MED VITTNET, SAMT INTE MINST DE NEGATIVA RESULTATEN AV VAAR KONTROLL AV VISSA AV HANS UPPGIFTER, LEDER TILL BEDOEMNINGEN ATT DET KNAPPAST AER TROLIGT ATT VIDARE KONTAKTER MED DE JONG KAN GE NAAGON RELEVANT INFORMATION I WALLENBERG-AERENDET.

HASSLEV

LIC O-2042 25.000x6 1980-08 (20.000x6 på bärbana)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET Wi	Ärende:
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Svensk Köpenhamn 1981-12-17
Inkom UD

Pol

Cabinet Stockholm

För Pol 1 re Raoul Wallenberg

Innan vi försöker ta kontakt med Czeslaw Kalinski vore det värdefullt om möjligt erfara om Remiszewski verkligen är avhoppad KGB-överste. Eftersom han är bosatt i Schweiz borde väl de schweiziska myndigheterna kunna bekräfta detta förhållande.

Wollin

LIC Ö-2042 10.000x6 1981-05

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

BONN 1981-12-15

Handläggare: A Möllander

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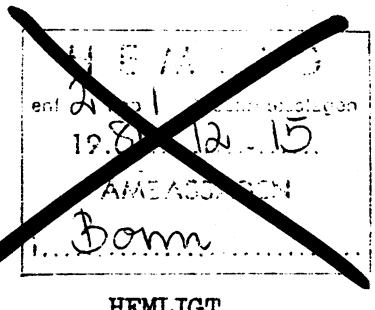
AMBASSADEN
Bonn



Departementsrådet Göran Berg

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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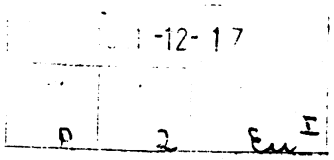

HEMLIGT

Wallenberg-ärendet: A.L. Gulentz
hbr Berg-Wingstrand 1981-10-26

(1 bil)

Broder,

./. Med anledning av Ditt brev har Anders Möllander besökt Gulentz och skrivit bifogade PM om sitt samtal. Möllander vill tillfoga att han bedömer Gulentz som ett trovärdigt vittne, när det gäller att ett eller två möten mellan honom och Wallenberg ägt rum, dock att detaljer i berättelsen kanske inte kan tillmätas alltför stort värde. G. motsade sig själv ett par gånger. Han sade således först att han mött Wallenberg tre gånger, varav den tredje gällde incidenten med de trasiga glasögonen. Vid närmare "utfrågning" visade det sig emellertid, att han aldrig personligen träffat W. i samband med att han ombads reparera glasögonen, och att det väl heller inte är helt säkert att det var W:s glasögon - de kan ju lika gärna ha tillhört någon annan G. tolkat åt, om man får gå efter hans egna uppgifter.

G. var uppenbart förtjust över tillfället att få kontakt med ambassaden genom detta ärende och kanske därför velat "vara snäll" och ge mer upplysningar än vad han egentligen hade underlag för. Han sade också själv att det var svårt att minnas så långt efteråt.

God Jul och Gott Nytt. År
Tillgivne
John Wingstrand

John Wingstrand

Wn

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SVERIGES AMBASSAD

BONN

PROMEMORIA

1981-12-15

Dll. handbrev Wingestrand Berg d. 81 12 15

P 2 EU I

Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet: A.L. Gulentz
hbr Berg-Wingstrand 1981-10-26

Söndagen 13 december 1981 besökte jag i Helmstedt en herr A.L. Gulentz, som 16 januari 1981 skrivit till utrikesministeriet i Bonn att han vid årsskiftet 1944/45 träffat Raoul Wallenberg i rysk fångenskap. Gulentz historia var följande.

G. föddes 1919 och växte upp och gick i skola i Sverige, son till en svensk kvinna, som 1930 skilde sig från sin tyske man. G. berättade att hans mor, som hade haft goda kontakter med den dåvarande tyske konsuln i Göteborg (nazist, enligt G.), 1937 övertalat honom att frivilligt anmäla sig till militärtjänst i Tyskland. G. hade tidigare varit redaktionselev på Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning men blivit avskedad av den enligt honom av judar dominerade ledningen med motiveringen att han var tysk. G. hade i Tyskland efter utbildning deltagit i kriget, sårats tre gånger och därefter skickats till Luftwaffe-delegationen i Bukarest som tolk. G. hade på tolkskola dessförinnan fått lära sig ryska och rumänska. I augusti 1944 hade han tillfångatagits av rumänska styrkor och skickats med tåg till ett läger 14 km utanför Moskva, nr 27 Krasnogorsk. Det var här han vid årsskiftet 1944/45, exakt tid kan han ej ange, blivit inkallad som tolk vid förhör med Raoul Wallenberg. Förhören, som ägt rum vid två tillfällen och varat ca 1½ timme vardera, hade skötts av en krigsdekorerad rysk kapten, som senare blivit kommendant för lägret, biträdd av en kvinnlig stenograf. Wallenberg hade fått stå ett steg innanför dörren, som stått på glänt, med en beväpnad vaktpost utanför. Han hade blivit korrekt behandlad och själv uppträtt säkert och "optimistiskt". Upprörd hade W. - och förhörsledaren - endast blivit, då frågan ställts om W. spionerat för tyskarna eller de västallierade. Han hade fått flera frågor om sina kontakter med "fascisterna", dvs nazisterna. W. hade upprepat förnekat att han haft sådana kontakter och beskrivit sitt arbete som rent humanitärt.

G. beskrev W. som en ca fyrtio års man, avmagrad (från resan, trodde G., som själv transporterats till Moskva "som boskap" på ett tåg), cirka 175 cm lång. Han hade vid förhören talat svenska, "möjligen med någon värmländsk dialekt" (på fråga). Han hade varit klädd i mörka byxor och en rysk, vadderad jacka. G. hade lagt märke till att W. haft två guldplomber, något som

. / .

annars vanligen togs ifrån fångarna. G. hade fått intrycket att W. hade förhörts tidigare. W. hade inte försökt säga något till G. utöver svaren på förhörsledarens frågor. Denne hade f ö enligt G. ofta ställt nya frågor, innan han fått svar på de föregående och kunde enligt G. inte ha fått ut mycket av förhören.

Efter de två förhören hade G. en dag av en person från den civila delen av lägret, där W. befunnit sig, fått ett par trasiga glasögon med frågan om han kunde reparera dem. "De tillhör den där personen du tolkat åt". G. hade tolkat det som att det var W:s glasögon. Skomakaren i den militära delen av lägret hade lagat glasögonen, men när G. fått dem tillbaka, hade han nåtts av nyheten att W. transporterats till Ljubljanka-fängelset i Moskva. Han hade alltså inte kunnat lämna tillbaka glasögonen.

G. hade stannat i lägret utanför Moskva till 1947, då han förflyttats till Boxidokorsk-lägret i närheten av Leningrad, varifrån han frigivits 1949. Han hade återvänt till Sverige 1954 och där, troligen medio oktober (12 el 15?) intervjuats av två journalister, den ene från GHT. G. hade sedan arbetat som steward, bl a på Kungsholm, så småningom slagit sig ner på Kuba men blivit utvisad därifrån 1958, enligt egen uppgift efter att ha tackat nej till att kämpa med Castros befrielsestyrkor. Han levde nu som pensionär i Helmstedt vid DDR-gränsen.

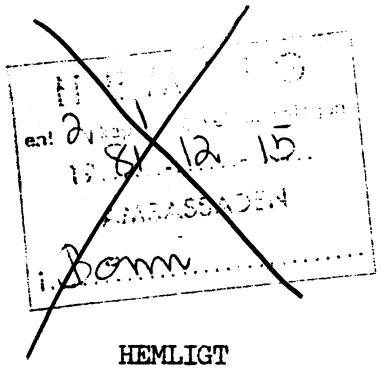
G. talade nästan felfri svenska. Han hade inga anspråk på att hans vittnesmål skulle behandlas konfidentiellt. Att han inte sökt kontakt med svenska myndigheter förut i denna fråga berodde på att ett möte som en av journalisterna som intervjuade honom 1954 lovat ordna aldrig blivit av, något som G. tydligen tolkat som ointresse.

Anders Möllander

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

BONN

1981-12-15



Departementssekreteraren
Stellan Ottosson

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

356

HEMLIGT

Raoul Wallenberg-vittnet T. von Dufving
hbr Ottosson-Wingstrand 1981-11-13
PM Ottosson 1981-10-30 Förhör med vittnen i Wallenberg-ärendet

Broder!

I Din PM om förhör med Wallenberg-vittnen ber Du om en bedömning av uppgiftslämnarens tillförlitlighet. Jag vill bara härtill säga att mitt personliga intryck var att det förre översten von Dufving berättade säkerligen var självupplevt. Han var **mycket** noga med att inte säga mer än vad han ansåg sig säkert komma ihåg. Jag bedömer därför hans utsaga som trovärdig.

Om vittnesmålet ger anledning till följdfrågor är von Dufving införstådd med att vi tar kontakt med honom igen.

Bästa hälsningar!

Anders Möllander

Wn

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SVERIGES AMBASSAD

BONN

1981-12-14

Handläggare: A Möllander

Departementsrådet Göran Berg

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

368

1981-12-17

HEMLIGT

Raoul Wallenberg
hbr Ottosson-Wingstrand 1981-11-13

Broder,

Med anledning av ovan citerade handbrev besökte förste ambassadsekreterare Möllander 1981-12-08 överste von Dufving. Denne hade följande att berätta.

1. I slutfasen av kriget var von Dufving stabschef för en pansarkår, som kom att inkallas för att försvara Berlin i april 1945. Han deltog i kapitulationsförhandlingarna och antogs därför av ryssarna vara en mer betydande person än han enligt egen utsago egentligen varit. Han fördes efter kapitulationen till Moskva och tillbringade där åren 1945-47 i fängelset Botarka (fonetiskt efter von D:s uttal). 1947 flyttades han till Orel, där han vistades till februari 1949. Dömd till tjugofem års frihetsstraff flyttades han då till ett läger i Vorkuta.

2. Under transporten till Vorkuta, som företogs per tåg, kom man till ett transitläger, som von D. tror var antingen Kirov eller Kotlas. Detta hade von D. tydligen kommit fram till i efterhand vid studium av en karta i Solsjenytsins bok Gulagarkipelagen.

Efter ett par dagar i lägret kom von D. in i ett rum, ett förrum till ett bad eller liknande. Det var skymning och ganska mörkt i rummet. Någon tysk ropade då till von D. "här finns en svensk". Von D., som under sina fyra år i fångenskap vägrats meddela sig med sin familj, såg i en svensk en chans att få ut ett meddelande - kanske skulle svensken släppas före honom - och gick fram till den utpekade. Denne var en man i 35-årsåldern, ca 175 cm lång, med bruna ögon och en stor pälsmössa på huvudet (det var kallt även inomhus). Von D. presenterade sig, bokstaverade sitt namn ("Dufving som i duva = Taube" - hade han sagt), förklarade att han var av gammal svensk släkt och bad "svensken"

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4. Von D. sade själv att han var märkt av sina år i krigsfångenskap, "när jag blir påmind om det, som nu, har jag svårt att sova", men (och) han gjorde ett tillförlitligt och redigt intryck. Samtalet, som delvis fördes i närvaro av von D:s fru, gav intryck av självupplevelse. Von D. lovade skicka en egen skriftlig redogörelse, alternativt ett kassettband, efter jul. Samma dag Möllander var hos honom skulle han intervjuas av ett TV-bolag om striderna i Berlin 1945 och kapitulationen. Von D. utbad sig inte om anonymitet.

Hjärtliga hälsningar
från Ingrid
John W.

John Wingstrand

Wallenberg

1981-12-15 Nr 172 HP 1

Överlämnas av ambassaden i Islamabad till utrikesdepartementet för benägen vidare befordran till adressaten.

Carl-Johan Groth

Pol

K UTRIKESD
33 / 172
1981-12-18
Avd P | Gr 2 | Mål Eu I

av 6.2 agna

Originalet avvaktar
till Angel 811221

[illegible]

VOLKER KÜHTZ

Volker Kuhtz
G 15/2, Block 9, KDA Scheme 5, Clifton
Karachi Pakistan

Raul Wallenberg Committee
Attn Mr Per Anger
c/o Royal Swedish Foreign Ministery
Postbox 16121
Stockholm, Sweden

Dear Sir,

presently the public interest is drawn again towards the fate of the Swedish diplomat Raul Wallenberg. Your organisation tries to find out what happened to him.

I am a German who is stationed for three years now in Pakistan. Exploring the country's oriental miracles, too, I came across an astrologer and palmist whose capability I experienced myself.

This made me think of using his services to clear the Wallenberg case as far as possible, if not completely. May be your group in order not to miss the slightest chance had tried such means already. However, I think you should "risk" another trial. If you can send the following data to that gentleman

A) date of death of Raul Wallenberg's mother (hour, day, month, year)
B) location of her demise (precise naming, description of locality, if possible geographical position)
C) birth date of Raul Wallenberg (hour, day, month, year)
D) location of his birth (possibly geographical position)
E) in case you received notice of his alleged demise : time and location

then he reliably can confirm whether Raul Wallenberg is still alive and possibly where he lives, enabling you to start further inquiries.

If you for understandable reasons are shy to enter this field, then please let these information been given to me. I will hand them over to him as a private matter of my own. - Attached prints introduce him and me to you.

Kind regards

25. 11. 81

Prof. Dr. Dareah
Rahmani Manson,
Frere Street,
Saddar
Karachi
Phone 514623

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
LONDON

1981-12-10

Departementssekreteraren Ottosson

Utrikesdepartementet

Wallenberg-ärendet
(1 bil) ✓

Broder,

Vår gamle bekanting Menaker fortsätter att låta tala om sig. ./. Bilagt återfinner Du honom i en artikel införd i Nederlands Dagblad, Utrecht. Jag har erhållit artikeln i engelskspråkig översättning genom en kontakt på FCO:s forskningsavdelning.

Lars-Åke Nilsson

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NEDERLANDS DAGBLAD, Utrecht
25 August 1981

Russian ex-officer reveals:
THE DISAPPEARANCE OF WALLENBERG
BREZHNEV KNOWS MORE ABOUT IT

by Drs. L. de Jong

In the Wallenberg Affair a small tip of the veil has been lifted. That is the result of recent revelations holding Brezhnev responsible for the abduction of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg. That kidnapping took place in Budapest in 1945 where Wallenberg on instructions of the Swedish government got tens of thousands of Jews out of the claws of a Hitler-Germany. The disclosure implicating Brezhnev in the Wallenberg drama comes from Sweden. There the Swedish Aftonbladet published some statements made by a former officer of the Russian Red Cross; statements which in small bits of information also reached the Netherlands. Some journalists (among others from the well-known Der Spiegel) talked at length with the Russian ex-officer and what he has to say throws a new light on this tragic case. The ex-officer, who has been living in Israel these past few years, rather would like to remain anonymous and calls himself therefore "informer Jlm". The sixty-year-old emigrant is an invalid and was allowed to leave Russia in 1979, accompanied by his daughter.

The Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg, was sent to Hungary in 1944, exclusively to save Jewish lives and he succeeded. He used various methods. Many Jews, for instance, were given Swedish passports by him; others were locked up in some sort of liberation ghetto. That saved the lives of many Jews, who insofar as they are still alive today, are grateful to Wallenberg (and through him, Sweden). Hungary was "liberated" in 1945 by the Russians and suddenly Wallenberg disappeared. He reportedly had been an American or Swedish spy and thus Wallenberg disappeared. He died according to the Russians in a Russian prison in 1947. Annoyingly enough to Moscow, ex-prisoners have spotted him, however, way into the late seventies in Russian prisons (and later in a psychiatric institution). But Russia stuck to its own statement.

Informer Jlm

And so the Wallenberg Affair came about. What seemed at first an insignificant affair round one single person has grown over the years into a matter which is discussed on an international level, mostly at the initiative of Sweden. Furthermore, on several occasions Russia was asked to clarify this matter by the former American President Carter in 1979. To no avail however.

But the case didn't rest there. In a number of countries Wallenberg-committees were being established, and this year a Wallenberg-hearing was held. To make matters worse for the Russians, former comrade Jlm started to talk, talk about his past as a soldier in the brave Red Army which liberated Hungary. Jlm belonged to part of the 18th Russian Army under command of General Petrov. Political commissioner of the 18th army was Lieutenant-Colonel Brezhnev. Some units of that army played an important role during the conquest of Hungary and particularly in the occupation and 'cleaning-up' of Budapest. After the war Jlm was given an important task, namely to write a diary on his army unit, the 317th division. To be able to write that diary Jlm travelled throughout the Soviet Union and paid visits to various division veterans. He always made it a point to visit meetings of veterans, where usually experiences were exchanged and all sorts of stories went around.

Aminyev

During one such meeting, in 1976, Jlm met Captain Aminyev. This officer proudly

told Jlm that he had received a special decoration; for he had, thus he whispered to Jlm, by order of the political commissioner of the 18th Army, carried out the kidnapping of a Swede, Wallenberg. But it was better for Jlm to keep silent about this and not to include this in his diary. It was, after all, a state secret. A year later the latter was confirmed by Lieutenant-Colonel Lewin, Jlm's former Commander.

One could talk about Wallenberg, said Lewin, but it would be better not to write anything about it, for "we both know who the political commissioner of the 18th at that time was."

However, that didn't stop Jlm later from talking once more to Aminyev about it. Aminyev told him that the kidnapping of Wallenberg had gone smoothly. Wallenberg had been picked up in an ordinary way and initially he had not suspected anything at all, fully relying on his diplomatic immunity. That was one of the reasons why he was unarmed. And so the trip to the army's headquarters went without a hitch. "Then we led him to the political department; it must have been a very important matter, because the order came directly from Brezhnev", according to Aminyev.

The trip to Russia was more difficult. After all it is more difficult to transport an unwilling diplomat in an inconspicuous manner. But everything went well and so Wallenberg got a place in one of the Russian jails. Aminyev thought he had done a good job and that he would have been deserving of a higher decoration.

In short, a new light on the Wallenberg case. On question needs answering: The version which speaks of Wallenberg as being an American or Swedish spy, at least in the opinion of the Russians, in this case Brezhnev. Probably, the Russians after many interrogations found out something about Wallenberg. Naturally, Wallenberg was no spy. He had arrived in Budapest through an American or Swedish medium. Thereafter he had rescued people, people who from the point of view of espionage were of no importance. But when at last the Russians realized this, it was too late to release Wallenberg, too late again in the opinion of the Russians. A release couldn't be effected, at least not without loss of face for the political commissioner and damage to the party's prestige.

Wallenberg had to remain prisoner, the more so when political commissioner Brezhnev's star rose. The higher that rose, the smaller the chances for the Swede ever to be released again. That's why the Swedes lied and that's why also Brezhnev lied when he in 1979 told Carter he knew nothing of Wallenberg. Perhaps, he said, Stalin would know more! The above could very well have been one of the versions in the Wallenberg Affair.

That version could perhaps solve a few questions. For the rest, Jlm's story raises also a few new questions on, for instance, how it could have been possible that a Captain Aminyev was talking so freely about such a politically sensitive matter? Still more puzzling is the fact that Jlm ever was allowed to leave the Soviet Union, complete with visa and all. While thousands of Russians (Russian Jews for instance) these past years repeatedly had been told that they couldn't leave the Soviet Union, because it was said they were in possession of state secrets. And often it only concerned small matters, but good enough to whip the Jewish dog with it.

These questions, however, take nothing away from the fact that Jlm's story justifies the extra pressure on the Soviet Union, pressure on a regime that treads on individuals for the benefit of a system and the prestige of party people. It is precisely in that light all the more regrettable that the Swedish government sees no reason in the latest disclosures to undertake steps for further action, as a government spokesman let it be known last Friday. It is to be hoped that the Wallenberg-committees in the various countries are going to check the story of the ex-officer and are going to work on it.

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
LONDON

1981-12-14

Departementssekreteraren Ottosson

Utrikesdepartementet

Wallenberg-ärendet behandlas i EG-parlamentet
(1 bil)

Broder,

./. I anslutning till meddelande härifrån den 26 oktober närsluts för fullständighetens skulle ett utdrag ur EG-parlamentets protokoll för den 18 november, då en fråga om Raoul Wallenberg besvarades.

Lars-Åke Nilsson

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Bil. hbr. [illegible]
[illegible] 1981-12-14

QUESTION: No H-526/81

put to European Political Cooperation
by Mr Newton Dunn
for QUESTION TIME on 18 November 1981

Subject: Release of Mr Wallenberg from the USSR

- Will the Foreign Ministers acting in Political Cooperation raise the question of the release of Mr Wallenberg with the authorities in the Soviet Union where he has been detained since the Second World War?

REPLY: The Ten have no definitive evidence as to the fate of Mr Wallenberg. The Swedish delegation at the Madrid CSCE Review meeting, with support from the Ten, has appealed for a reinvestigation of Mr Wallenberg's disappearance, but the Soviet authorities have not yet responded to this. Over the years the Swedish Government has continuously tried to obtain clarification from the Soviet Union on the fate of Mr Wallenberg. The Swedish Government has not asked for other governments to intervene on the question of Mr Wallenberg, but if they did so, the Ten stand ready to discuss how they might help.

Avsändningsort Pol 1, ds Ottosson/KJ [redacted]

Ärende	Datum	Dnr
Raoul Wallenberg	1981-12-18	[redacted]
	Avd P / Grupp 2	Mål EU I

Adress Svensk
KÖPENHAMN

Pol

Text ... [redacted] re Raoul Wallenberg.

Noggrannare forskningar i vårt arkiv har nu givit givit vid handen att "federala polisen i Schweiz efter uppgifter från den lokala polisen ansett sig kunna identifiera Remiszewski som en mentalsjuk person" (meddelande från ambassaden i Bern). Remiszewski får alltså, som framhölls i vch 138 betraktas som en otillförlitlig person. Kanske högst otillförlitlig. Vi anser det likväl svårt att helt utesluta möjligheten av att större eller mindre delar av hans berättelse är sann-färdiga. Därför vore en kontakt med Kalinski värdefull. Samtidigt är det naturligtvis viktigt att vi inte kompromet terar Kalinski inför hans ambassad. Om ni finner det svårt att på ett naturligt sätt få kontakt med Kalinski under dessa dramatiska dagar, så har vi därför ingen erinran mot att ni uppskjuter kontakten till ~~strax~~ efter nyår.

Cabinet

[redacted]

Utg Ubk 322.

Arkivexemplar

Dnr	Avd	Grupp
640	P 2	E w I

Stockholm, December 21, 1981

Mrs Elenore Lester
245 East 21 Street
NEW YORK, N Y 10010
USA

FOA

Raoul Wallenberg

Dear Mrs Lester,

Referring to your letter to Mr Mossberg, who has now been transferred to another post, I wish to inform you as follows.

As far as I have been able to find the archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs do not contain any information about the visit to Stockholm which according to Mr Eric Sjöquist, Raoul Wallenberg made in the fall of 1944.

Within a few months the Swedish Government i expected to decide about the release of the Wallenberg papers from the period 1950 - 1970. As you probably know the earlier material has already been published.

Stellan Ottosson

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänt med
☐ ev kurir ☐ ord kurir ☒ luftpost ☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum 8/12 21

Sign Le

Dep U 328

SWEDISH THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

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JERUSALEM, Israel
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P. O. B. 37
Tel. 223822

1 december 1981

Till Utrikesminister Ola Ullsten

Ink. Utr.min.
1981 -12-

UTRIKESDEP.
226/588
1981-12-29 28

P 2 Ell

Pol

Bildandet av ett internationellt Wallenberg-sällskap

Herr Utrikesminister!

Härmed ber jag att få vända mig till Eder i en fråga, som under den senaste tiden kommit att antaga så stora proportioner, att jag ej längre anser mig böra agera enbart såsom privatperson. Dessutom har jag av förre kabinetts- och knessetledamoten Gideon Hausner blivit uppmuntrad att delge Eder denna information. Herr Hausner ber samtidigt om sin varma hälsning till Eder.

En kort presentation av mig själv och av bakgrunden till mitt ärende må först vara på sin plats. Jag är direktor för Svenska Teologiska Institutet i Jerusalem, vilket drivs av Svenska Kyrkans Mission. Detta institut tar bl.a. emot studenter, religionslärare, präster och teologer för fördjupade studier i bibelvetenskap, de orientaliska kyrkorna, judendomen, islam m.m. Institutet vill verka för en internationalisering av de teologiska studierna och utgöra en plattform för ett levande möte på såväl det vetenskapliga som det personliga planet mellan representanter för de folk och religioner som lever sida vid sida i detta land.

Själv är jag präst i Svenska Kyrkan. Förra året försvarade jag en doktorsavhandling, som behandlar firandet av Stora Försoningsdagen under de sista åren före Templets förstörelse år 70 e.Kr. Avhandlingen har väckt viss uppmärksamhet här i Israel, vilket bl.a. ledde till att jag blev inbjuden till Premiärministers Menahem Begins sällskap för studier av Bibeln och den rabbinska litteraturen. Detta sällskap består av en krets rabbiner, professorer och lekmannalärda, vilka regelbundet träffas varje lördag kväll i Premiärministerns hem. Som ende kristen har jag blivit ständig medlem av denna studiegrupp, och den 3 oktober höll jag en föreläsning över Stora Försoningsdagen. Att som kristen bliva ombedd att hålla en föreläsning om judendomens heligaste dag inför en krets av Israels förnämsta judiska lärda var en utmaning av stora mått. I samband med de överraskande positiva reaktioner som följde på min föreläsning, kom ett namn att särskilt nämnas, vilket är den direkta anledningen till detta brev: Raoul Wallenberg. Svenska folket i allmänhet – särskilt dess humanitära insatser under och efter andra världskriget – och Raoul Wallenberg i synnerhet blev nämnda som levande exempel på innebörden i Bibelns kärleksbud "Du skall älska din nästa såsom dig själv". Med Premiärministerns hjärtliga stöd sändes vid detta tillfälle en särskild hälsning till "Wallenbergs familj och folk", och sedan har något av en Wallenbergrörelse satts igång.

./.

Den person som mer än någon annan bidragit till att lyfta fram Raoul Wallenbergs person och exempel är ordföranden i Premiärministerns studiegrupp, Professor Haim Gwaryahu. Han är president i The World Jewish Bible Society, i The Israel Society for Biblical Research samt i den internationella kommitté som organiserar The International Bible Contest (internationella bibelolympiaden). Professor Gwaryahu har framlagt ett numera accepterat förslag, enligt vilket nästa internationella bibelolympiad 1985 skall hållas i Raoul Wallenbergs namn. Under tiden fram till dess kommer internationella kommittéer att organiseras i de ca 40 länder, som förväntas deltaga i denna tävling; i år deltog 32 nationer. Dessa kommittéer kommer särskilt att ägna sig åt studiet av Bibelns centrala bud om nästankärleken och dess förverkligande i en alltmera inhuman värld.

Dessutom har en annan idé vuxit fram och utvecklats så snabbt, att den nu synes stå nära ett förverkligande: Bildandet av ett internationellt Wallenbergsällskap, som på skilda sätt skall främja och inspirera till humanism och respekt för människan såsom skapad till Guds avbild. Detta sällskap föreslås bl.a. utdela ett årligt Wallenbergpris till någon som i Wallenbergs anda gjort särskilda uppoffringar i mänsklighetens tjänst. Herr Hausner, Professor Gwaryahu och jag själv har bildat en arbetskommitté och utarbetat ett <u>inofficiellt förslag</u> till målsättning och riktlinjer för det tilltänkta Wallenbergsällskapet. Detta relativt utförliga förslag, vilket bifogas i detta brev, gör en ytterligare presentation av våra planer överflödig på nuvarande stadium. Endast på ett par punkter fordras ett förtydligande.

Försöken att befria Raoul Wallenberg - om han nu fortfarande lever - måste givetvis fortsätta. Dessa försök skall dock hållas utanför Wallenbergsällskapets direkta verksamhet. Det är alltså inte främst Wallenbergs öde utan hans <u>person</u> och <u>verk</u> såsom en inspirationskälla för humanitet och människokärlek som sällskapet vill fokusera, utan att det fördenskull ger intrycket, att det sker till <u>minnet</u> av en stor personlighet. Hoppet om att Raoul Wallenberg lever får icke lämna oss!

De ca 5 millioner dollar vilka erfordras såsom ekonomisk plattform förväntas till stor del täckas genom privata donationer och bidrag, framför allt från dem som blev räddade genom Wallenberg och deras anhöriga samt från andra grupper med särskild anknytning till andra världskrigets Europa. Vad ett svenskt engagemang ekonomiskt skulle innebära, kommer en snar framtid att utvisa. Den stora entusiasm, med vilken vårt förslag tagits emot här i Israel, ger all anledning till optimism vad finansieringen beträffar. Raoul Wallenbergs namn kan förväntas väcka entusiasm och offervilja i vida kretsar av människor med kärlek till det ideal, som Wallenbergsällskapet vill verka för.

./.

Den 18 december reser jag till Sverige. Innan dess kommer vårt förslag att diskuteras under ett sammanträde med President Navon och Premiärminister Begin, vilka redan givit idén sitt helhjärtade stöd, samt utbildningsminister Zevulun Hammer, talmannen i Knesset, Menahem Savidor, universitetsrektorerna och andra kulturpersonligheter. Detta möte kan förväntas leda till att officiella kontakter med svenska regeringen kommer att upptagas.

Svenska Ambassaden i Tel Aviv hålles informerad. Herr Hausner ansvarar för kontakten med Raoul Wallenbergs familj genom Wallenbergs syster, Nina Lagergren.

Eftersom min person så oförtjänt kommit att bliva förbunden med framväxten av denna idé och dess förverkligande, och Sverige på ett alldeles särskilt sätt kommit att involveras i ett tilltänkt projekt av internationella dimensioner, finner jag det nu vara på sin plats att delgiva Eder dessa planer. Jag gör det dels i informativt syfte, dels för den händelse att Ni har synpunkter på hur jag bör agera, vilket jag skulle vara mycket tacksam för.

Vördsamt

GÖRAN LARSSON, Rev. Dr.
Director
Swedish Theological Institute
Rechov Heneviim 58, P.O.B. 37
Jerusalem - Tel. 02-223822

1 bilaga

Kopior till: Svenska Ambassaden i Tel Aviv
H.H. Ärkebiskop Olof Sundby, Uppsala
Missionsdirektor, teol.dr. Biörn Fjärstedt, Uppsala

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR HUMANISM

(bearing the name of RAOUL WALLENBERG)

The undersigned are the promoters of the establishment of an international body for the advancement of humanism.

Our century is known as "the era of violence." It has begun with anarchism, went over to Nazism and is now witnessing international terrorism.

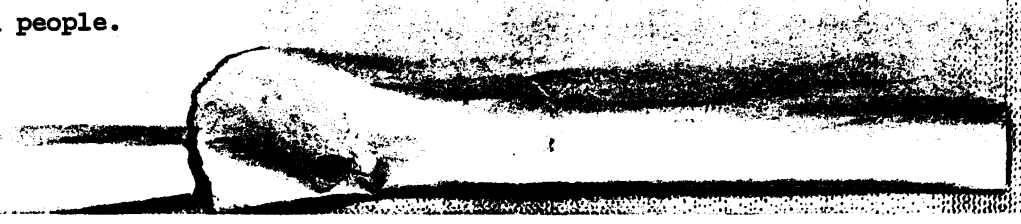
Basic humanitarian principles have been disregarded. As a consequence the dignity of the individual is often being ignored or completely neglected. With the technological means of destruction at present available, the prevailing climate is fraught with incalculable dangers.

The time is therefore ripe for the pursuit of humanism, as an educational value of vital universal importance and as a way of life for nations and for countries. The success of this endeavour may also prove decisive for the preservation of peace in the world.

2. The objects of the proposed society will therefore comprise, inter alia, the inclusion in the school programs all over the world of humanitarian values and of the idea of equality of all human beings together with the moral norms for the sanctification of life and of the supreme duty of men to help each other to live in honour and in dignity. The society will request all places of worship of all religions to preach and to pray for the advancement of the human being, who according to the Bible and under the doctrine of all noble religions, has been created in the image of God. The legislative bodies of all states will be urged to include humanitarian principles in their laws and the governments of all countries will be asked to implement these principles in daily life.

3. The activities of the society will include the propagation of the ideas of humanism in the media, in literature, in theatre and in film.

Local and international congresses will be held to examine current problems of humanism in the world and to decide upon measures for the combat of neo-nazism, terrorism, discrimination and assistance to persecuted people.



4. Name: RAOUL WALLENBERG of Sweden, performed outstanding feats in saving human life. He symbolises more than anybody else, in our times, the pursuit of humanitarian ideas. His personality and self-sacrifice should therefore be an inspiration for the universal educational values which transcend national, religious and racial borders. It is proposed that the society should bear his name.

5. The organisation of the society: It is proposed to include founding members from among the delegates of various humanitarian bodies in the world, laureates of Noble prize for peace and other personalities. The founding members will decide upon the constitution of the society.

A world centre for humanism will be set up in the birth place of Raoul Wallenberg. The world wide congresses will be held there and a yearly prize for humanism (see hereinbelow) will be granted there.

6. At this stage it is proposed that the constitution should include:

(a) A provision for convening at fixed intervals international congresses on humanism.

(b) The grant of a Wallenberg Prize for Humanism, annually or bi-annually. The prize will be in the same amount as the Nobel Prize for peace. A joint session of committees designated by the Swedish Parliament (The Riksdag) and the Israeli Parliament (The Knesset) will decide on the recipients of the prize, according to regulations which will be on lines similar to the Nobel Prize Foundation, (with the appropriate changes and distinctions).

(c) The necessary legislation will be proposed to the two Parliaments.

(d) The prize will be paid out of the proceeds of a fund to be established by contributions of the Swedish and Israeli governments, the Wallenberg family and private donations. The public in Sweden, Israel, Germany and the United States (at whose instance Wallenberg was appointed by Sweden to a diplomatic post in Budapest) will be approached for donations.
It is estimated that the total amount of 5 million US $ will be necessary.

The undersigned take the liberty to bring their proposal to the attention of H.M. the King of Sweden, the Prime Minister of Sweden and the Speaker of the Riksdag, the Wallenberg Family, the Archbishop of the Church of Sweden, the President of Israel, the Prime Minister of Israel, the Speaker of the Knesset, the Chief Rabbis of Israel and the Presidents of all universities in Sweden and in Israel.

The initiators will welcome observations and proposals.

Gideon Hausner, Chairman of the Council of the Memorial Authority Yad Vashem, Jerusalem.

Professor Haim Gwaryahu, Chairman of the World Bible Society, Jerusalem.

Dr. Göran Larsson, Director of the Swedish Theological Institute, Jerusalem.

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET CC	Ärende:	[redacted]
Kopia till: Kabs ~~Bitr Kabs~~ Polch Pol 1 ~~UHD~~	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) 1982-01-04, pol I Ottosson/Kn Exp amb Moskva	[redacted] [redacted] P 2 Eu

SVENSK MADRID [redacted]981-12-29

Pol

CABINET STOCKHOLM [redacted] FOER OTTOSSON POL 1 RE WALLENBERG-HOLLOSY.

DELGIVNING 1981-12-14 NR 189 TILL MOSKVA AV VAAR RAPPORT 373 HAR AV MISSTAG EXPEDIERATS HIT. SAEND NYTT EX TILL MOSKVA.

CRAFOORD

SVENSK MADRID [redacted]
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KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN
TEL AVIV

1981-12-28

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Departementsrådet G. Berg
Pol I
Utrikesdepartementet

230

INKOM UD

P 2 EU

Pol

Wallenbergärendet
(hbr Bothén - Berg 1981-12-07)

Kära Göran,

Kuperman kom upp på ambassaden alldeles före jul och frågade mig på sin bräckliga tyska om han kunde få tillstånd att resa till Sverige och bosätta sig där. Han var villig att arbeta för sig och skulle inte ligga någon till last. När jag förklarade för honom att utsikterna var närmast obefintliga tackade han artigt och gick sedan.

Gott Nytt År!
Tingrina Kerstin Both
Kerstin Bothén

mo

Address
Asia House
4, Weizmann Street
64 239 TEL AVIV, Israel

Telephone
258 111

Telegram
Svensk

Telex
033 650

Arkivexemplar

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I

1982-01-05

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
4028	P2	Enh I	

Herr Lennart Westberg
Rännövägen 10
864 00 MATFORS

Pol

Raoul Wallenberg

Sent omsider får jag tacka för Ert brev av den 15 mars 1981, där Ni informerar om att den f d översten Theodor von Dufving sagt sig ha träffat en svensk i samband med en fångtransport till Vorkuta, och att han ansåg det finnas skäl att tro att denne svensk kunde vara Raoul Wallenberg.

Svenska ambassaden i Bonn har varit i kontakt med von Dufving och fått en mer detaljerad redogörelse. Departementet granskar f n von Dufvings uppgifter och jämför dem med andra vittnesmål.

Stellan Ottosson
Departementssekreterare

le

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänt med
☐ sv kurir ☐ utl kurir ☐ luftpost ☒ vanlig post

Avsändo datum: 820105

Sign: Le

Dep U 326

SVERIGES AMBASSAD
OTTAWA

1981-12-23 Nr 181

pm Ottosson
820115

Utrikesdepartementet

64 181

Pol P 2 EW

HEMLIG

Samtal med Wallenbergvittnet Boris Stern
Hbr Ottosson-Lewin 1981-11-13
(1 bil)

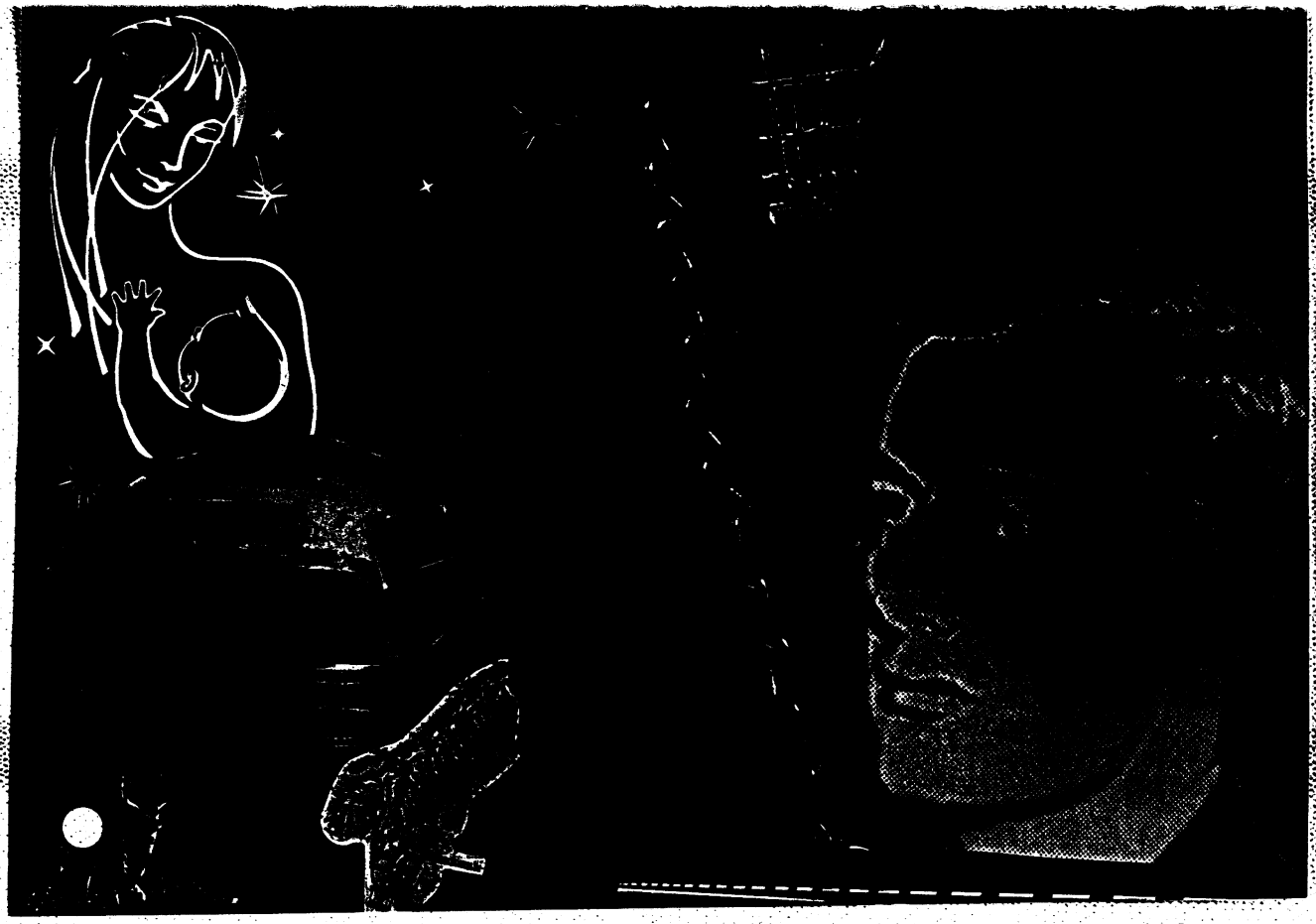
Härmed får jag insända en av ambassadrådet Ulf Lewin upprättad promemoria över ett samtal som denne haft med en Boris Stern i Toronto den 16 december 1981. Stern, som kom till Canada 1979, uppger sig personligen ha träffat Raoul Wallenberg i samband med att denne bortfördes från Budapest. Han säger sig också ha andrahandsuppgifter om Wallenberg.

Samtalet bygger på Sterns skriftliga uppgifter insända till departementet med ambassadens skrivelse 17A 1981-01-28.

I promemorian redovisas Sterns utsago, som i sig synes vara av intresse. Hur tillförlitliga hans uppgifter är har inte med någon säkerhet kunnat avgöras vid detta första samtal. Stern kan vara seriöst vittne, som nu är angelägen om att bidraga till klarhet i fallet. Lewin vill dock inte helt utesluta risken av att Stern - trots skenbart patos för Wallenberg - i första hand vill nästla sig in i en organisation som arbetar för Wallenbergs sak. I sistnämnda fall är Stern givetvis av intresse just därför.

Kaj Björk

AK



SVERIGES AMBASSAD
OTTAWA

PROMEMORIA

1981-12-23

Pd Ek +

Samtal den 16 december 1981 med Wallenbergvittnet Boris Stern i Toronto

På anmodan av utrikesdepartementet har jag tagit kontakt med Boris Stern, som i början av året till svenska konsulatet i Toronto inlämnat en handskriven berättelse på ryska i Wallenbergärendet. Denna hade av ambassaden tillställts departementet med 17 A 1981-01-28. En från Torontopolisen kort därefter mottagen översättning till engelska av samma redogörelse har insänts med 27A 1981-02-18.

Ett fyra timmar långt möte ägde rum på kvällen den 16 december i Sterns bostad. Närvarande förutom Stern själv var - stundtals- hans hustru och hans vuxne son. Sista timmen deltog också, på Sterns eget initiativ, två personer, vilka han betecknade som vänner som också var engagerade i Wallenbergfallet och som hade kontakter med dennes familj. De visade sig vara makarna Michael och Ruth Mason, den sistnämnda ordförande i Kanadensiska Wallenbergkommittén. - Michaels far var bland de ungrare som räddats av Wallenberg. Makarna Mason hade för något år sedan i Canada haft besök av Wallenbergs halvbror Guy von Dardel.

Sterns berättelse

Vårt samtal utgick helt naturligt från den redogörelse Stern inlämnat på konsulatet. Han kunde nu precisera en del av uppgifterna däri.

Hans redogörelse omfattar tre huvudavsnitt: 1) personligt möte med Wallenberg i Peski, dit denne förts efter arresteringen i Budapest; 2) uppgifter från en nära vän till Sterns familj, generalen Jankovski, om Wallenbergs vistelse på Wrangels ö; 3) uppgifter om ett försök från utländska lägerfångar, varav en kan ha varit Wallenberg, att få fram ett brev till svenska eller tyska ambassaden i Moskva.

Sterns berättelse är i huvudsak följande sedan hänsyn tagits till nu lämnade preciseringar. Här upprepas dock inte samtliga uppgifter i den ursprungliga berättelsen.

Peski

Stern tjänstgjorde i krigets slutskede i Peski (beläget i Kievområdet). Där fanns en förläggning använd av KGB:s militära gren. Bl a var Peski bas för "kommandoexpeditioner" till avlägsna platser. Bland ledande officerare var majorerna Filatov och Rubtsov.

Hit kom det Douglas-plan med vilket fem arresterade personer, däribland Wallenberg, fördes från Budapest. Stern såg inte själv när planet landade men uppmärksammade planets och passagerarnas ankomst snart därefter. Han säger sig vara helt säker på att Wallenberg var en av de anlända. Förklaringen till att Stern särskilt fäste sig vid svenskens namn var att Stern ofta skämtsamt fick sitt eget judiskt klingande namn förvanskat till "Sternberg". Vid detta tillfälle hade kommendanten ropat till honom: Kom "Sternberg", här har du din "bror" Wallenberg. Så småningom kom Stern att samtala något med Wallenberg.

Den sistnämnde såg bra ut, var i god fysisk form och hade som förklaring till sin närvaro sagt att han alltför mycket hjälpt judar. På min fråga om Stern med sin egen judiska bakgrund känt någon spontan sympati för Wallenberg just eftersom denne hjälpt judar, blev svaret nekande. "Jag var ung och rättrogen kommunist". Av samma skäl hade Stern varit allmänt skeptisk till Wallenbergs uppgifter.

Wallenberg hade kvarhållits tio dagar i Peski. Under denna tid hade han visserligen blivit utfrågad men behandlats väl och bott i ett bra rum.

Efter denna tid fördes Wallenberg med bil vidare till Zjitomov (ev. Zjitomir) i närheten av Kiev. Orten var enligt Stern i första hand känd som fängelsestad. Det måste, menade Stern, ha varit därifrån som Wallenberg senare fördes vidare till Moskva.

General Jankovski

En nära vän till Sterns far var en man vid namn Jankovski. Denne var av polskt ursprung men hade kommit till Ryssland och anslutit sig till Lenins revolution. Han avancerade så småningom till general. Familjerna Stern och Jankovski umgicks flitigt. År 1939 anklagade emellertid Stalin generalen för spioneri till förmån för Storbritannien. Meningen var att Jankovski skulle avrättas. Detta kom dock inte att verkställas. I stället tillbragte Jankovski lång tid i olika fängelser och sändes slutligen till Wrangels ö.

Till denna ö kom 1947 en grupp personer bland vilka Raoul Wallenberg och en italiensk läkare, Nikolai Zodak, befann sig. De omständigheter under vilka man levde var mycket svåra. Zodak avled av umbärandena. Jankovski och Wallenberg klarade emellertid vistelsen och fördes därefter till ett sjukhus i Moskva. Vid denna tidpunkt var Wallenberg i hygglig kondition; i varje fall var det denne som måst hjälpa till att stötta Jankovski, vilken var i betydligt sämre skick. Enligt Stern måste detta ha ägt rum 1949, eftersom politiska fångar det året fick amnesti (andra fångar hade fått amnesti två år tidigare). Såväl Jankovski som Wallenberg utsattes för förhör i Moskva. Jankovski frigavs därefter och träffade då åter familjen Stern. Då Jankovski senare berättade för Boris Sterns far om sina upplevelser hade han talat om svensken. Boris hade då frågat efter dennes namn. Då svaret blev Wallenberg hade Boris spontant förklarat att han tidigare hade träffat samma person.

Jankovski hade berättat att Wallenberg sagt sig vara säker på att ryssarna skulle komma att inse att arresteringen var ett fruktansvärt misstag.

Under Jankovskis långa bortovaro hade hans maka avlidit i byn Suborskaje och hans båda söner omkommit i kriget.

Stern kunde inte erinra sig Jankovskis förnamn, blott barnens (Janic och Edik).

Stern visste inte om Jankovski alltjämt var i livet. Det troligaste var att han i så fall skulle finnas i Kodema (i Kiev-området).

Walodja (Vladimir) Trubnikov

I slutet av 1960-talet återkom en Walodja Trubnikov via Moskva till sin ordinarie hemort Kaliningrad efter att ha arbetat på kontrakt i Kamtchatka (Magedan-området). Vid den by där Trubnikov vistades fanns ett läger för uteslutande utländska fångar - tyska och polska f d officerare samt en svensk. Platsen låg uppenbarligen mycket isolerat, och var omgiven av sumpmarker. För fångarna rådde viss frihet under dagtid att ströva omkring.

Inför Trubnikovs avresa från platsen tog en av fångarna kontakt och bad Trubnikov att medföra ett brev till Sveriges eller Tysklands ambassad i Moskva. Det är inte helt klart om fången var en tysk pilot eller - troligare - "svensken". Som tack fick Trubnikov fångens pälsjacka. Brevet överlämnades och doldes i jackan.

Trubnikov hade emellertid avsevärda spritproblem och hade snart bytt bort jackan mot sprit. Brevet kom därför aldrig att lämnas till mottagaren.

Stern säger sig ha fått ovanstående skildring direkt av Trubnikov efter dennes återkomst till Kaliningrad.

Övriga uppgifter

a. 1960 skall den svenske statsministern ha sagt till Chrustjov: "Vi skickar en läkare till Er om vi får Wallenberg tillbaka".

b. Stern säger sig veta att en kapten Semionov i Kaliningrad oblast omkring 1970 med en högt uppsatt KGB-representant Bankov (som samarbetade med Sjelepin) hade berört Wallenberg och då från Bankov fick beskedet: "Moskva behövde Wallenberg förut och behöver honom nu".

c. 1975 ägde en allvarlig incident rum då ett raketbestyckat sovjetiskt krigsfartyg från Kaliningrad, som deltog i en övning, efter ett regelrätt myteri ombord satte fart mot Sverige. Den politiske kommissarien hade med hjälp av besättningsmedlemmar låtit övermanna kommendanten. Flyktförsöket upptäcktes, båten besköts av sovjetiskt flyg till den blev manöveroduglig och bogserades därefter i land. Enligt Stern hade kommissarien medfört ett vittnesmål om Wallenberg.

d. Allmänt

- Wallenberg kunde aldrig förstå annat än att gripandet var ett misstag. Han förstod inte heller varför det aldrig blev någon rättegång. Vidare oroades han över alla de personliga uppgifter han tvangs skriva ned i samband med vistelsen på Wrangels ö.

- 1945 gjordes sovjetiska försök att få Wallenberg att arbeta för Sovjetunionen, men detta accepterades aldrig av denne.

- alla vittnesbörd från påstådda sovjetiska medfångar måste vara falska eftersom fängslade utlänningar alltid hålls åtskilda från de sovjetiska.

- Wallenberg måste på ett tidigt stadium ha varit utsedd av Moskva som person att gripa eftersom han fängslades så snabbt.

- Ryssarna trodde att Wallenberg inte bara hade kontakter med USA utan också med Ungerns kontrarevolution.

- Stern: "Jag tror avgjort att Wallenberg inte var död 1960. Hur det är nu vågar jag inte uttala mig om."

Kommentarer

Stern bor i ett stort hyreshus i Willowdale, en förstad till Toronto. En betydande del av hyresgästerna har ryska eller judiska namn. Det föreföll betecknande att de personer som åkte med mig i hissen vid mitt besök talade ryska sinsemellan. Med Stern i Canada är hans hustru, en vuxen dotter och en vuxen son. Om deras personliga situation sade Stern att han nu har ett tungt arbete och att han beklagar att frun som är läkare inte får arbetstillstånd i Canada. Paret levde bättre i Sovjet än vad de nu gör. Däremot är utsikterna för barnen mera lovande i Canada och detta betyder mycket för familjen. Om sig själv uppgav Stern att han arbetat för en stor sovjetisk tidning. - För paret Mason hade han vid annat tillfälle angivit att det var frågan om Izvestija.

Under samtalet framkom att han varit mycket till sjöss - men inte i vilken egenskap. Uppenbarligen hade han bl a varit nära Sveriges kust och utanför Newfoundland. Fiske nämndes i sammanhanget men inte på ett helt övertygande sätt.

Av fotografier som Stern visade framgick att han är skicklig fotograf. Sina färdigheter härvidlag hade Stern bl a utnyttjat för att göra ett fotomontage kring Wallenberg varav han skänkt mig två bilder i vykortsformat. Det ena av dessa närslutes. ./.

Det större originalet sade sig Stern tidvis ha haft uppsatt mot ett fönster på sin bil för att väcka intresse för Wallenberg och han ville uppenbarligen gärna göra skyltar som kunde utnyttjas i samband med exempelvis demonstrationer.

Han upprepade sin uppgift från den skriftliga redogörelsen att han - två gånger - kastat flaskpost i Östersjön med budskapet att Wallenberg var vid liv.

Stern som torde vara i 60-årsåldern förefaller vital och kraftfull. Han har dock svårt att uttrycka sig på annat språk än ryska. Helhetsintrycket av mötet blir något förvirrande:

När jag på departementets instruktion kontaktade honom och därvid åberopade den redogörelse han i början av året lämnat till konsulatet i Toronto blev den spontana reaktionen "jaså den berättelsen, den var i första hand skriven för att kunna användas i pressen. När ni kommer skall jag berätta mycket intressantare saker". - Så stor skillnad blev det nu knappast mellan hans båda skildringar. Ett par punkter förtjänar dock att uppmärksammas: Några direkta motsägelser föreligger. Det

heter exempelvis i den ursprungliga redogörelsen att Trubnikov(a) verkligen dömdes för försöket att smuggla meddelandet från fångarna till Moskva. Det skedde aldrig säger Stern nu. Dessutom talas i varje fall i den engelska översättningen om Trubnikov, som en kvinna, "Vladimira", "dotter från Kaliningrad". Det var aldrig frågan om annat än en man, hävdar Stern. Det synes därför väsentligt att i varje fall i dessa avseenden kontrollera om Stern själv ändrat sig eller om Torontopolisen på dessa punkter - och kanske andra - gjort rena översättningsfel.

Sammanträffandet med Stern gjorde mig mystifierad. Det kan naturligtvis vara en märklig slump som gjorde att Stern dels själv träffat Wallenberg, dels träffat en person (Jankovski) eller möjligen två (Trubnikov) som i sin tur haft direktkontakt med Wallenberg. Andra uppgifter om Wallenberg tycks Stern ha fått genom kontakter med personer med anknytning till KGB (samtalet Semionov-Bankov, uppgifterna om myteriet på krigsfartyget).

Därefter skall han efter ett par år som dissident ha fått emigrera via Italien med två barn och välutbildad maka för att nu sitta i en spartanskt möblerad lägenhet med kamerautrustning och med fotomontage om Wallenberg.

Den kanadensiska Wallenbergkommittén - för vilken Stern nyligen givit sig till känna - tror sig veta att Stern velat emigrera till USA men inte accepterats på grund av tidigare anknytning till KGB.

Vad gäller avsnittet om Peski och möjligen berättelsen om Jankovski förefaller Stern seriös. Utan att kunna sätta fingret på någon speciell punkt kan jag inte frigöra mig från känslan att Stern med en i vissa avseenden korrekt berättelse kan vara ute efter att nästla sig in i de grupper som aktivt engagerar sig i efterforskningarna av Wallenberg. Sterns framhållande av att han har en Wallenberg-skylt i sitt bilfönster och på andra sätt vill demonstrera för denne skulle kunna vara ett led i en sådan strävan. Med risk för att göra en allvarlig felbedömning tror jag mera på detta än på att han är en "omvänd" som nu söker kompensera missgärningar som hans land begått.

Mot bakgrund av ovanstående vore det av intresse att erfara om departementet önskar att ambassaden skall söka få del av de uppgifter Stern lämnat om sig själv till kanadensiska myndigheter innan han beviljats inresa till Canada.

Ulf Lewin

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Ärende: [redacted]	
Kopia till: Kabs / Bitr Kabs Polch Pol 4 + 1 ~~UHD~~ rättsch	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) A.A/BA	[redacted] [redacted] P 2 Eu

Pol

SWEDELEG NEW YORK 1982-01-12

CABINET STOCKHOLM [redacted] FOER POL IV OCH RAETTSAVDELNINGEN.
RE WALLENBERG

LENA KAPLAN OCH DEN AMERIKANSKA WALLENBERG-KOMMITTEN HAR PAA STATE BETT USA TA UPP WALLENBERG FRAAGAN VID MR-KOMMISSIONENS MOETE I FEBRUARI. VID SAMTAL IDAG MED DEN AMERIKANSKA MISSIONEN HAER FRAMKOM ATT AMERIKANARNA INTE RIKTIGT AER PAA DET KLARA MED HUR DE SKA GAA TILLVAEGA. DE FOEREFALLER EMELLERTID VARA INSTAELLDA PAA ATT GAA LAENGRE AEN ATT BARA TA UPP SAKEN I ETT INLAEGG. EN TANKE MAN LEKER MED AER EN RESOLUTION UNDER DAGORDNINGSPUNKTEN FOERSVUNNA PERSONER, EN ANNAN MER LAANGSOEKT IDE SKULLE VARA ATT TA UPP SAKEN UNDER DAGORDNINGSPUNKTEN OM NAZISM, NEOFASCISM ETC. VAD EN RESOLUTION SKULLE INNEHAALLA HAR MAN AENNU INGA EGENTLIGA FOERESTAELLNINGAR OM, MEN MAN KAN KANSKE VAAGA GISSNINGEN ATT AMERIKANARNA I DEN SINNESFOER-FATTNING SOM NU RAADER GAERNA SKULLE VILJA FORMULERA SIG I ANKLAGANDE OCH FOERDOEMANDE ORDALAGA I STOERSTA ALLMAENHET.

THUNBORG

SWEDELEG NEW YORK [redacted]

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SVERIGES AMBASSAD

TEL AVIV

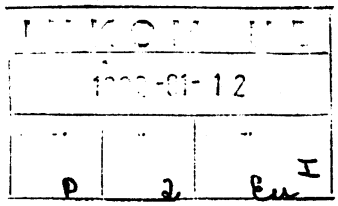
1982-01-07

29/8

Departementssekreteraren
Stellan Ottosson
Pol I

Utrikesdepartementet

1



Wallenbergärendet
(1 bil.)

Kära Stellan,

Vi fick den 30 december ett oanmält besök av Lazar Berger som hade uppgifter att lämna om Wallenberg.

Tyvärr var jag inte själv på kontoret när Berger kom, utan han mottogs av lokalanställda kanslisten Mirjam Goldberg. Hon har tecknat ner uppgifterna från samtalet i bifogade koncept.

Hon fick emellertid intrycket att Berger inte hade något att berätta, utöver vad han redan uppgett när han besökte ambassaden i Bukarest förra året.

Om Du ändå har några frågor som bör ställas till Berger så avvaktar jag alltså besked därom.

Hjärtliga hälsningar!

Kerstin Bothén

Kerstin Bothén

P.S. Tack för översättningen av Menakers brev förra året. Jag hoppas Du tolkat min tystnad som att jag är överens med Dig om att brevet inte fordrar något svar.

Adress	Telefon	Telegram	Telex
198, Hayarkon Street TEL AVIV, Israel	24 21 05-6	Svensk	033 650

Bn ..... AVIV
Skr.nr. Hbr 82-01-07
Bothén-OHosson

Den 30 december 1981 besökte ambassaden Lazar Berger, 59 år gamma
Han är bosatt i Kiriath Yam nära Haifa. Josephtal 38/8
Man kan nå honom på tel nr. som tillhör hans syster 04/701578
Hennes namn: Tamara Riczanik

Berger är född 1922 i Rumänien, Kiskiniev. Var då bosatt i Bukarest.
Lazar Berger var i fängelse Vladimir, 200 km från Moskva tiden 1943-1978.
Enligt Lazar Berger, satt han med Raoull Wallenberg under tiden mars 1960 - oktober 1964. 4 år. Då satt båda i Vladimir fängelse.
Enligt Berger avled Wallenberg i Gorki, på fängelsesjukhuset sista dagar i oktober eller i början av november.
Wallenberg var på sjukhuset ungefär 3 veckor, hade hjärtfel.
Han var också sjuk medan han vistades i Vladimir fängelse.

Lazar säger att Wallenberg är begraven i Vladimir, nära fängelse.

Lazar var förra året i Bukarest och där förhördes han av Göran Jacobsson på svenska ambassaden. Han fick veta från Jacobsson att svenska ambassaden ber honom skriva upp alla uppgifter om Wallenberg och lämna dem till ambassaden. Därför kom han till ambassaden i Tel Aviv.
Samtidigt frågade han efter Håkan Wilkens, som en gång sökte honom. Men då var Berger sjuk en lång tid och kunde inte kontakta ambassaden i Tel Aviv.
Enligt vad jag kunde förstå, har Lazar Berger lämnat alla uppgifter på ambassaden i Bukarest och Jacobsson har skrivit ner dem.

(Nedtecknat av
Mirjam Goldberg
1982-01-04.)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Ärende:	[redacted]
Kopia till: Kabs / Bitr Kabs Polch Pol 1 + 4 XXXX press	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) Ga/B	[redacted] [redacted] P 2 Eu

SVENSK NEW YORK 1982-01-13

Pol

CABINET STOCKHOLM DNR [redacted] FOER BERG, POL I OCH PRESSENHETEN, RE
VAART ENCLAIR 18 1982-01-13

VID MOETE MED SVENSKA KYRKANS RAAD HAR BESLUTATS ATT FOERESLAGEN DEDIKATION AV ''MAIN ASSEMBLY ROOM'' I KYRKAN INTE SKALL SKE MEN ATT WALLENBERG SKALL HEDRAS MED UPPSAETTANDE AV EN PLAKETT I KYRKANS LOKALER. REPRESENTANT FOER GENERALKONSULATET KOMMER INTE ATT DELTAGA I DE OLIKA MANIFESTATIONERNA MED TANKE PAA DEN CEREMONI SOM PLANERAS UTANFOER SOVJETISKA DELEGATIONEN.

FRIEDMAN

SVENSK NEW YORK [redacted]
----------/KPL

LIC O-2042 25.000x6 1980-08 (20.000x6 på bärbana)

Kab sekr
Pol chef
Pol I
Press

Överlämnas för kännedom
av Utrikesdepartementet Pol I
21 JAN. 1982
Betr. åtgärd se bif.
delgivningslista

120:A 18
P 2 EU I
Pol

SVENSK NEW YORK 1982-01-13

CABINET STOCKHOLM

18. FOER BERG, POL I OCH PRESSENHETEN RE AMEIRKANSKA RAOUL WALLENBERG-KOMMITTEN

KOMMITTEN HAR I SKRIVELSE FRAAN LENA BIOERCK KAPLAN 23 DECEMBER 1981 MEDDELAT FOELJANDE TILL ''BOARD AND COMMITTE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS:

I NEED TO TELL YOU THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE DATE, JANUARY 17, FOR AS YOU KNOW, IT WAS ON THAT DATE THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS ARRESTED BY THE SOVIETS IN BUDAPEST IN 1945. WE ASREWEEEE ARE HOPING THAT THIS DATWWWW DAY WILL BECOME A DAY OF NATIONAL RECOGNITION FORTHE HEROISM OF RAOUL EEEE WALLENBERG. WE ARE ALSO HOPING THAT COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD WILL SCHEDULE IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES IN AND AROUND THIS TIME OF YEAR.

OUR OWN COMMITTEE IS PLANNING A SILENT CANDLELIGHT PRAYER VIGIL FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG TO BE HELD OPPOSITE THE SOVIET MISSION ON EAST 67 STREET, BETWEEN LEXINGTON AND THIRD AVENUES. THE TIME OF THE VIGIL WILL BE FROM 5:00 PM TO 6:00 PM , SUNDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1982. IT IS OUR HOPE THAT AS MANY OF YOU AS POSSIBLE PLAN ON COMING AND PARTICIPATING IN THIS VIGIL IN ORDER THAT THE SOVIETS BE REMINDED THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD WILL NOT FORGET RAOUL WALLENBERG. FOLLOWING THE VIGIL, AT 6:00 PM, WE SHALL PROCEED TO THE SWEDISH CHURCH AT 5 EAST 48 STREET, JUST OFF FITH EEE FIFTH AVENUE. ,WHERE THE MAIN ASSEMBLY ROOM WILL BE DEDICATED TPEEE TO RAOUL WALLENBERG.

OEEE IT I S ESSENTIAL THAT EVERYONE PLANNING TO ATTEND THE VIGIL TELEPHONE RABBI BRUCE K COLE AT THE ABOVE NUMBER. PLEASE ADVISE RABBI COLE NOT ONLY AS TO YOUR ATTENDANCE, BUT ALSO THE NAMES OF THOSE INDIVIDUALS WHO WILL BE COMING WITH YOU.

WE ARE ALSO ASKING THAT THE ENTIRE WEEKEND BE CONSIDERED AS A SABBATH OF CONCERN FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG. WE ARE ASKING CLERGYMEN OF ALL FAITHS TO SPEAK ABOUT RAOUL AND IEEE TO INCLUDE RAOUL IN PRAYERS AND SERMONS IN ALL CHURCHES AND SYNAGOGOUS.

PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF YOU WILL BE WITH US ON JANUARY 17TH.''

FRIEDMAN

SVENSK NEW YORK KL

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen

Enhet: 1 Datum: 21/1-82 Handläggare: Ottesson

☐ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☒ TELEGRAM ☐ PM

Godkännes: [illegible] Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn: New York 18

Angående: Kaul Wallenberg-komm

Överlämnas för kännedom ☐ utan bil ☐ jämte bil ☐ jämte bil där så angivits ☐ bil kan lånas på UD ☐ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

☐ Konungen	☐ Utrnämnd/Utrutsk/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	☐ Miljövårdsberedningen	☐

☐ Större beskickningar FN-representationen 9 ex	☐ Bonn	☒ Moskva	☐ Peking	☒ Washington 2 ex		
	☒ London	☐ Paris	☐ Tokio	☐ FN-repr		
☐ Norden 4 ex	☐ Helsingfors	☐ Köpenhamn	☐ Oslo	☐ Reykjavik		
☐ Övriga Österuropa 7 ex	☐ Belgrad	☐ Budapest	☐ Prag	☐ Warszawa		
	☐ Berlin A	☐ Bukarest	☐ Sofia			
☐ Övriga Västeuropa och Canada 16 ex	☐ Ankara	☐ Bryssel	☐ Lissabon	☐ Rom	☐ Genève-del	☐ Strasbourg-repr
	☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☐ Wien	☐ Nedrustn-del Genève	
	☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	☐ Bryssel-del	☐ Paris-del	
☐ Nordafrika 5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis	☐ Tripoli	
☐ Mellanöstern 6 ex	☐ Bagdad	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait	☒ Tel Aviv	☐ Damaskus
☐ Övriga Asien och Australien 18 ex	☐ Bangkok	☐ Hanoi	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi	☐ Pyongyang	☐ Singapore
	☐ Canberra	☐ Hongkong Gk	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Teheran	☐ Seoul	☐ Colombo
	☐ Dacca	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Wellington	☐ Panmunjom	☐ Vientiane
☐ Övriga Afrika 12 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Lusaka	☐ Nairobi	☐ Maputo
	☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Lagos	☐ Monrovia	☐ Pretoria	☐ Luanda
☐ Latinamerika 11 ex	☐ Bogotá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima	☐ Montevideo	☐ Santiago
	☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Mexico	☐ Quito	
☐ Vissa lönade konsulat 16 ex	☐ Antwerpen	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Leningrad	☐ Montreal	☐ Rio de Janeiro	☐ Houston
	☐ Berlin GK	☐ Hamburg	☐ Mariehamn	☐ München	☐ San Francisco	
	☐ Chicago	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis	☐ New York	☐ Sao Paulo	

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ ESK-gruppen 6 ex	☐ Chef bilaterala enh	☐ Tham	☒ Ottosson
☐ 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	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Wahlbäck	☐ Åter enheten ex
☐ Chef Pol IV	☐ Exp.chefen	☐ Chef Säkerhetsärenden	☐ Marling	☐ Rapp. översikt, Pol III
☐ Chef Pol V	☐ Statssekr int. u-samarb	☐ Utr.min sekreterare	☐	☐ Regeringspärmen

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Pol

Raoul Wallenberg

INK UTRIKESDEP
Dn 226/21
13 ~~18~~ JAN 1982
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Kopas UD
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Raoul Wallenberg Committee
of Holland
Postbus 14724
1001LE Amsterdam
Holland

a.a.
i.a.
8

January 11, 1982

Ink. Utr.min.
1982 -01- 13

Ola Ullsten
Foreign Minister
Utrikesdepartementet
Box 16121
103 23 Stockholm
Sweden

Dear Minister Ullsten,

Please allow me to thank you for your informative letter of December 7, 1981. The careful time and effort you must have spent on it affirms your reputation of commitment to Wallenberg's release. I think perhaps it is proper here that I introduce myself to you.

The Wallenberg Committee of Holland is a direct offshoot of the U.S. Wallenberg Committtee, based in New York City, and headed by Lena Biörck-Kaplan. I have worked with Mrs. Kaplan and the American Committee closely this past year, and organized a highly successful evening in N.Y.C., a Symposium on Wallenberg with speakers Simon Wiesenthal, Gideon Hausner, and Ambassador Per Anger, earlier last fall (which was attended by Swedish Deputy Consul, Lars Carlsson).

The Dutch Wallenberg Committee, as you can see, is yet new, but already I have been able to accomplish much since my arrival here. Sponsoring us we already have some members of the Dutch parliament. Working closely with me is Rabbi Awraham Soetendorp, the most prominent and active figure in Holland on Russian-Jewish concerns. Already the major Dutch magazine, Elsevier, has interviewed me for a full story on Wallenberg, to come out this month. I have been in contact with the head of the recent -- and future -- Dutch Parliamentary Delegation to Moskow, who has promised to bring up Wallenberg.

My belief is that the more Western countries verbalizing interest in Wallenberg, the closer we come to his release.

This is what has happened within only a few months, and our future plans are much more ambitious.

Rabbi Soetendorp, who has successfully engineered the movement to gain One Million Signatures demanding the freedom of Soviet Jews to emigrate, intends to instigate the formation of an international Wallenberg Award.

In addition, I have a plan for international action which may be the most powerful yet, and which I intend to personally take to the Swedish Wallenberg Association there in Stockholm, perhaps later this month.

If you are interested in hearing about this plan yourself, and if you will have the time, I would be most delighted to meet with you during my visit.

Thank you again for taking the time out of your, I'm sure, already too busy days, to write me on what is no longer simply a matter of interest, but one of great urgency - if Wallenberg is to be found and released alive. I do hope you passed a pleasant Christmas, and please accept my best wishes for the New Year. In sincere regard, I remain

Yours truly,

Jennifer R. Cowan

Jennifer R. Cowan
President

P.S. Please note address change.

ARKIVEXEMPLAR

Pol 1 Ottosson/AM

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1982-01-13	P2 Eu 1
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Ambassadör
Torsten Örn

TEL AVIV

Pol

U. m.

Internationellt Wallenbergsällskap

På uppmaning av den israeliske utbildningsministern begärde direktorn för Svenska Teologiska Institutet i Jerusalem, Göran Larsson, ett sammanträffande med utbildningsminister Wikström. Avsikten med mötet, som ägde rum den 12 januari, var att diskutera de israeliska tankarna på ett "International Society for Humanism (bearing the name of Raoul Wallenberg)". Larsson har ju presenterat dessa tanker i sitt brev till utrikesminist ern, daterat 1981-12-01 (vidarebefordrat av er).

Larsson berättade vid samtalet med Wikström, vid vilket också Stellan Ottosson var närvarande, att den israeliska regeringen, enligt Gideon Hausner, lovat att ställa 750 000 dollar till förfogande samt att den förväntade sig att svenska regeringen skulle lämna motsvarande bidrag. Vidare nämnde Larsson att han varit i kontakt med bl a Guy von Dardel och Nina Lagergren. Dessa hade enligt Larsson i princip varit positiva, men förklarat att Wallenbergs sak kanske inte vore betjänt av ytterligare hedersbetygelser, utan att det vore viktigare att satsa på en databank för efterforskningarna av Wallenberg.

Ifylles av postexp

Avsänt med	Avlämnad datum	Sign
☒ ov kurir ☐ utl kurir ☐ luftpost ☐ vanlig post	18/1 82	

Dep U 328 5000 ex 75 11

Wikström förklarade att han av Nina Lagergren förstått, att familjen inte ville medverka i något som kunde tänkas dra uppmärksamheten från ansträngningarna att skapa klarhet om Wallenbergs öde. Wikström sade vidare att det av politiska skäl var svårt att tro att denssvenska riksdagen skulle vara beredd att direkt eggagera sig i ev prisutdelningsarbete tillsammans med Knesset. Naturligtvis kunde dock svårigheten i viss mån reduceras genom att en separat grupp bildades. Wikström förklarade slutligen att man från svensk sida torde avstå från att ta ställning till dess en framställning från officiellt israeliskt håll mottages. Wikström föreslog Larsson att hålla kontakt med Dig.

Som Du förstår känner vi ingen entusiasm inför tanken på ett nytt "nobelpris" av det slag som skisserats. Familjens intresse för en databank har vi i och för sig mer förståelse för, men vi är inte så övertygade om att en sådan, från UD fristående databank, skulle få något större praktiskt värde för efterforskningsarbetet.

Oberoende av vilken karaktär sällskapets verksamhet kan komma att få är det naturligtvis högst tveksamt om något ekonomiskt stöd från svenska staten kan påräknas.

Larsson uppger att han kommer tillbaka till Jerusalem i början av februari. Jag vore tacksam om Du kunde hålla kontakt med honom i denna fråga. Vi är förstås intresserade av alla uppgifter som Du kan få fram på detta eller andra sätt.

Leif Leifland

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

BONN

1982-01-12

Meddelat Möllander per tel. att efterforskningarna i första hand bör sikta kilen efter -47

HEMLIG
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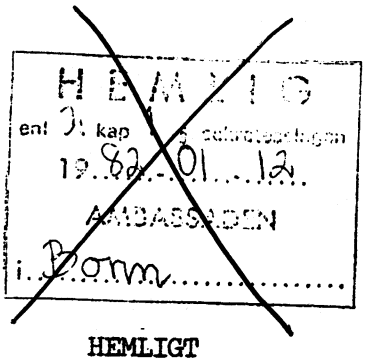
AMBASSADEN
i Bonn



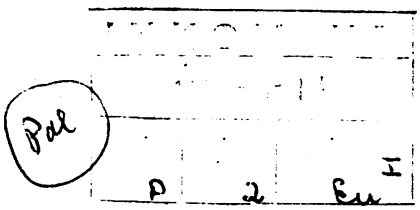
Departementssekreteraren
Stellan Ottosson

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

4

Pol

P 2 Eu I



HEMLIGT

Wallenberg-ärendet
Hbr Wingstrand-Berg 1981-12-15

(2 bil)

Broder!

Den i vår ovan citerade nämnde A. Gulentz, som uppgivit att han tolkat vid förhör med Wallenberg 1944/45, har nu skrivit i kopia bifogade två brev, i vilka han erinrar sig namnen på två herrar, som skulle kunna styrka hans berättelse:

./.

1) Överste von Stetten

2) Överstelöjtnant Herrman Graf.

Dessa två skall ha vistats i samma läger som Wallenberg och Gulentz vid den aktuella tidpunkten. Gulentz tror att man möjligen skulle kunna finna deras adresser genom registren från övergångslägret Friedland.

Vi vore tacksamma för en rad om Du anser företaget intressant och värt besväret och om vi i så fall kan göra något härifrån.

Med bästa hälsningar!

Anders Möllander

Anders Möllander

Wn

Postadress 53 Bonn | Gatuadress Allianzplatz, Haus 1 An der Heussallee 2—10 | Telefon 21 00 61 - 8 | Telegram Svensk Bonn | Telexnr. 886667

Arvid L. Gulentz

Sandbro Möllander
Okazon c. 82.01.12

Arvid.L.G U L E N T Z
Roß Str.11
3330 Helmstedt

3330 Helmstedt den 27.12.1981

Ing. ...
D.N:o 13|2045
30/12 1981
Avs. P | 2 | Ct | Wallenberg

An
Königl.Schwedische Botschaft in Bonn
Allianzplatz Haus I An der Heußallee 2-10
5300 Bonn 1

Re: Wallenberg-Ärendet

Sehr geehrter Herr Botschafter !
Sehr geehrter Herr Möllander !

Für Ihr freundliches Schreiben vom 16.12. 1981,und Ihrer Zeitungszustellung vom gleichen Datum,darf ich mich auf diesem Wege sehr herzlich bedanken !

Wie ich Ihnen,sehr geehrter Herr Möllander,beweisen durfte während Ihrer Anwesenheit bei mir in Helmstedt,bin ich ja nach wie vor,mit meiner Zweiten Heimat Schweden,sehr verbunden.

Ich werde,so weit es in meiner Möglichkeit steht,bemüht sein,zur Klärung des Schicksals von Herrn Rauol Wallenberg beizutragen.

Leider,bedingt durch die so lange zurückliegende Zeit,zwischen den Jahren 1944-45 und Dato,bin ich natürlich gezwungen,sehr tief in meinem Gedächtniß nachzuforschen.- - -?

Trotzdem,je länger ich mich mit der Erinnerung von damals beschäftige,desto mehr Möglichkeiten hätten wir,eventuellt,der Angelegenheit etwas näher zu kommen.- - - -?
Nämlich, Ich erinnere mich,daß zur Zeit des Abtransports der Betr. Gerf.und Internierten,vom Lager 27 Grasnokorsk/Moskau zur Ljubjanka, u.a. auch einige Stabs-Offz. aus dem Offz.-Lager dabei waren.
Nach meiner Erinnerung handelte es sich hierbei um den damaligen Herrn Oberst von Stetten,und eines unseren berühmtesten Jagdflieger "Ritterkreuzträgers" Herrmann G R A F. Oberst-Ltn.Herrmann Graf und ich hatten uns im Lager sehr eng befreundet,und ihm habe ich auch einige Dinge anvertraut,bezügl. der Verhöre bei dem Pol.-Kommisar, etc.
Ich wurde fast tägl. von Seiten der Herrn Offz.gefragt,ob ich in etwa wüsste,oder erfahren könnte,wer wohl der Nächste sei,der nach der "Ljubjanka" müsste.
Daher würde ich vorschlagen,wenn es uns gelingen würde,feststellen zu können,ob Herr Oberst von Stetten,oder Herr Oberst.-Ltn. Graf noch in Deutschland leben,und wo, (Beide aus Württemberg)? ? ?- - wir eventuellt mit diesen Herrn Kontakte aufnehmen könnten ?
Vieleicht würden diese sich noch in Etwa,erinnern können? Meistens bleiben doch derartige schwere Stunden den Leuten in Erinnerung.
Ich bin der Ansicht,ein Versuch müsste sich lohnen !

Ihrer freundlichen Antwort dankend entgegensehend !

Mit freundlichen Grüßen,auch von Frau Frost !

Ihr
A.L.Gulentz

Möllander, Okazon d. 82.01.12

D. ... 4/1 P 2 Cl

1982

Ärade Sändebudet !
Arade Herr Möllander !

Härmed har jag Äran att för Året 1982 önska Eder allt Gott och Lyckan ! Först och främst, Sundhet !

Samtidigt får jag framföra, att jag önskar, att Fam. Wallenberg i Sverige erholler upplysning om allt som har med Herr Wallenberg att göra !
Jag skjelv vill bitraga, att försöka få fram allt vad som står till förfogande.

Åberopande min Skrivelse till Eder den 27.12.1981 har jag kommit på den tanken.- - -
Nu på Tyska:
Da alle deutschen Kriegsgefangenen aus den Jahren 1949 und später, über das Lager Friedland an der Leine hervorgegangen sind, und über dieses Lager in ihre Heimat entlassen worden sind, würde die Möglichkeit bestehen, über diese Instanz, die heutigen Adressen der Betr. zu ermöglichen.- - -?
Ich möchte daher vorschlagen, daß Sie sich in Verbindung mit der Lagerleitung setzen, um eventuellt die Anschriften der vom mir genannten Offz. zu erfahren !

Ihnen und Ihren Familien
für das Jahr 1982 meine herzlichsten
Glückwünsche !

Ihr A.L.Gulentz

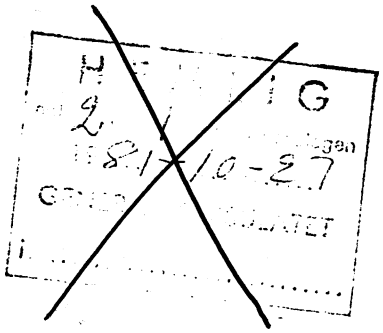
P2 EU

SVERIGES GENERALKONSULAT

1982-01-12 P 2

Departementsrådet Göran Berg

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET



HEMLIG

ang. allg se nästa sida

Wallenberg-ärendet - Vlada Sakalys
Hbr Berg-Friedman 81-10-26

Broder,

Den 6 januari 1982 lyckades jag äntligen få till stånd ett nytt sammanträffande med litauern Vlada Sakalys i hans bostad 361 Highland Boulevard, Brooklyn.

Tyvärr hade denne inga nya uppgifter att komma med i Wallenberg-ärendet. Beträffande den person han hade talat om vid vårt förra möte, Boris Mensjagin visste han fortfarande inte närmare var denne befann sig i Sovjetunionen. Han hade inte fått några besked genom sina kontakter. Han förklarade att det var svårare nu än förr att uppehålla kontakt både med vänner i Ryssland och Litauen. Han nämnde i det sammanhanget också namnet på en annan person som hade befunnit sig i Vladimir 1964-67 och som också hörde till den kategori som hölls avskilda från andra fångar, nämligen en ukrainare vid namn Stencenko som under nazisttiden hade varit borgmästare i KrasNodon. Sakalys trodde att denne fortfarande var i livet och uppehöll sig någonstans i Sovjetunionen. Denne kunde kanske ha något att berätta. Han ville också ge oss rådet att söka få kontakt med personer som befunnit sig i specialfängelset Zlatoustje i Ural under 50- och 60-talen. Men han var medveten om hur svårt det var att uppspåra sådana personer. Den tidigare nämnde Boris Mensjagin tillhörde enligt Sakalys samma kategori av fångar som Raoul Wallenberg. Han hade hållits i ensamcell i Validmir därför att han hade haft kännedom om vad som hänt de polska officerarna vid Katyn-massakern.

Under vårt samtal i övrigt talade Sakalys om den oro han känner för händelserna i Polen och den återverkan detta kan ha i de baltiska länderna. Han förklarade att nu, när all uppmärksamhet är riktad på Polen, man från sovjetisk sida passar på att undertrycka motstånd mot regimen också i de baltiska staterna. Han hade i dagarna fått meddelande om att en god vän i Litauen hade dödats. Han framhöll att det sedan länge fanns mer motstånd mot Sovjetunionen i Litauen än i Estland och Lettland. Befolkningen är större, ungefär 3 miljoner i Litauen jämfört med 1 miljon i Estland. Lettland hade 2 1/2 miljon invånare men endats 53% var numera letter. Befolkningen i Litauen hade också större likheter med polackerna medan Lettland alltid

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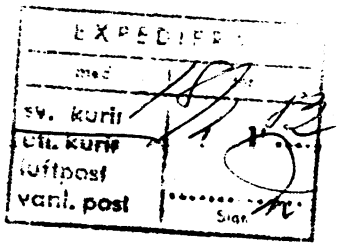
varit mera väst- och tyskinfluerat. Trots, eller kanske på grund av, likheten i kynne mellan litauerna och polackerna hade det ofta funnits en viss animositet mellan Litauen och Polen och detta sökte Sovjetunionen utnyttja men utan någon som helst framgång. På senare tid hade det förekommit strejkförsök också i Litauen och han var orolig för vad som kan komma att hända där. Sakalys ansåg det vidare möjligt att man i Estland kunde komma att influeras av händelserna i Polen och visa större aktivitet i fråga om motstånd till Sovjetunionen. Esterna var, menade han, mera som svenskarna, tog det mera kallt och lugnt och reagerade långsammare på händelserna i Polen än hans landsmän i Litauen.

Hjärtliga hälsningar
Din Ulgiune

Bengt Friedman

Ex till:

Kabsekr
Ch pol I
Bekeris
Ottosson / Exp 15/1-82
Amb Moskva, onumr
Gk Leningrad, onumr



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med
sv. kurir
utl. kurir
luftpost
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P2 Eu I

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I
Handläggare: S Ottosson/le

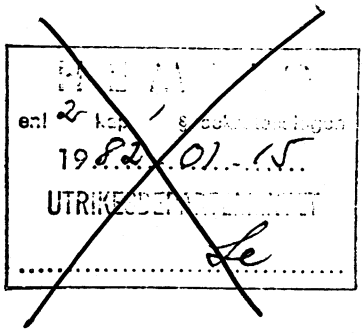
PROMEMORIA

1982-01-15

Ex (utan bil) till:

Kabsekr
Chef pol I
Ottosson
Amb Ottawa

Exp 820121/le



HEMLIG

Wallenbergvittnet Boris Stern
(1 bil)

Med skr nr 17, 1981-01-28 insände ambassaden i Ottawa en handskriven berättelse på ryska från en Boris Stern, som uppgav sig dels själv ha träffat Raoul Wallenberg, dels fått uppgifter från två andra personer som sagt sig ha träffat Wallenberg vid andra tidpunkter och platser. Den canadensiska polisen gjorde en översättning av Sterns berättelse (översänd av ambassaden i Ottawa med skr nr 27, 1981-02-18). Eftersom denna berättelse på många väsentliga punkter är grovt felaktig har Göran Lundström gjort
./. bifogade översättning. Ambassadrådet Ulf Lewin hade den 16 december 1981 ett samtal med Stern. Uppteckningen insändes med ambassadens skr nr 181, 1981-12-23.

Vid en jämförelse mellan Sterns skriftliga berättelse (version I) och hans uppgifter i samtalet med Lewin (version II) framkommer en mängd motsägelser. Några exempel:

1. Enligt båda versionerna fördes Wallenberg med flyg till en plats nära Zjitomir i Kievområdet. Enligt version I blev han misshandlad i samband med att han försökte rädda några kvinnor från våldtäkt. Vidare blev han inlåst i ensamcell och när han ropade att han var svensk slog vakterna med gevärskolvar mot dörren och skrek "Håll mun, Fritz!" Enligt version II hade han visserligen

blivit utfrågad, men behandlats väl och bott i ett bra rum under denna tid.

2. Enligt version I sändes Wallenberg från denna plats med militärflygplan till Moskva. Enligt version II fördes han med bil till Zjitomir. "Det måste, menade Stern, ha varit därifrån som Wallenberg senare fördes vidare till Moskva". Uppenbarligen vet Stern enligt denna version ingenting om hur transporten till Moskva gick till.

3. Enligt version I fördes Wallenberg från Wrangelön till Moskva 1947. Enligt version II skedde trasporten 1949.

4. Enligt version I hade Trubnikov rivit sönder ett brev som han skulle ha levererat till svenska ambassaden av rädsla att bli visiterad. Enligt version II överlämnade Trubnikov aldrig brevet eftersom han sålde jackan där brevet förvarades.

- - - - - - - - - - -

Sterns egen skriftliga redogörelse ger ett mycket yvigt och ovederhäftigt intryck. Mycket förefaller bestå av egna konstruktioner. Ett exempel: Stern uppger att Wallenberg i Moskva hördes inför en specialkommission och att hans vidare öden är okända för Jankovskij. Litet längre fram i redogörelsen förklaras att Wallenberg efter förhören sändes tillbaka till Wrangels ö.

Bortsett från alla motsägelser i Sterns redogörelse är det naturligtvis utomordentligt svårt att tro på möjligheten av att Stern dels själv träffat Wallenberg, dels fått uppgifter om honom av två andra personer som träffat honom vid andra tidpunkter och platser.

Jag anser att Sterns vittnesmål måste bedömas som klart otillförlitligt.

Stellan Ottosson

Översättning

Raoul Wallenberg levde två liv. I ett av dem förde han en förbittrad kamp mellan djävulen och människan. I denna kamp segrade djävulen. Men till slut stod han dock som segrare. Hans namn har blivit odödligt i mänsklighetens namn.

Jag vänder mig till er, människor på denna underbara men lidande planet, där under loppet av mitt liv och i detta århundrade hänt så mycket som inte kan undgå att uppröra alla hederliga människor.

Den tragiska historia som jag har att berätta kan aldrig gå ur mitt minne. I mänsklighetens historia finns ännu många vita fläckar, icke kända hjältedåd och icke avslöjade skändliga förbrytelser.

Kanske den historia jag vill berätta kan spela en roll i de människors öde, vilka jag har mött i mitt liv.

I fyra år väntade Budapests invånare på sina befriare. Och när främmande soldater med grym effektivitet härskade på Budapests gator, lyssnade

människorna och sökte gissa sig till vad som försiggick.

Redan var hela Ungern befriat. Strider pågick utanför Berlin. När de tänkte på detta kunde Budapests invånare inte annat än klaga över det orättvisa i sitt öde. De var nästan de första som fick kriget över sig, de första som hamnade i hitleristiska fångenskap. Och nu när "befriarna" kommit, fick de lov att gömma sig i källare, gömma sina hustrur och döttrar.

~~På~~ Vid ett sovjetiskt militärflygfält ej långt från staden Zjitomir var det femtionde ~~stormregi~~ flygstormregimentet förlagt. (Regimentets chef var major Filatov). Där landade ett militärtransportplan av typ Douglas. Ombord fanns fem arresterade. Dessa placerades till fälligt i högvakten och man invänta de ankomsten från Moskva av en underrättelseofficer. Två av de arresterade visade sig vara ryska tanksoldater, som arresterats i Budapest. Av de tre andra, utlänningar, minns i ~~[illegible]~~ ~~jag på minnet~~ en som var svensk till nationaliteten, ~~Han hade blivit arresterad i en~~ som talade flytande tyska. Han hade

blivit arresterad i en källare, där ~~han~~ gömde ~~sig~~ en ungersk judisk familj gömde sig, vilken han räddat under den nazistiska ockupationen. Av vad svensken berättade minns jag att han av ungrare som han räddat fått en brosch, en "guldkamé". Vid gripandet av honom fråntogs han alla dokument, pengar och "guldkamén". Ungerska kvinnor bad att inte arrestera deras vän som gjort så mycket för dem, att han var svensk och inte tysk. Han hade väntat på ryssarnas ankomst och han var deras vän. Men officeren hörde inte på dem, han knuffade undan kvinnan och han tog grovt tag i hennes dotter som omfamnat svensken och sökte hindra att man grep honom. Officeren sade till sina soldater att släpa bort ~~ut~~ henne och göra med henne vad de ville. Det blev skrik och gråt. Just då kom två ryska tanksoldater gående över gården där källaren var. De hörde skrik på hjälp och sprang ner i källaren och såg en förfärlig scen hur ryska soldater misshandlade och våldtog människor. De ryska tanksoldaterna, Vasilij Kulesiov / den andres namn

minns jag inte) instruerad till hjälp för de olyckliga. Handgemänget upphörde, men styrkeförhållandena var ojämna. De båda tanksoldaterna blev arresterade, ~~liksom den misshandlade svensken~~. Och man förde också bort den misshandlade svensken. Tillsammans med honom var också hans chaufför, ungrare till nationalitet, men chauffören tyckes de ha släppt. Under dagarna som han var i häktet befann sig svensken i förhörsrum. I detta hopplösa läge, ensam inför denna skrämmande maskin, kunde han inte förstå varför man gripit honom. Han hoppades att det skulle klaras upp och att svenska ambassaden skulle befria honom. Det hade varit naturligare om tyskarna tagit honom och inte ryssarna. Han hade ju alltså mist nazismen. I häktet föreslog de tyska tanksoldaterna honom att fly tillsammans med dem, men svensken avböjde, då han hoppades att det skulle klaras upp och de skulle släppa honom. Han kände sig icke skyldig till någonting. Man hade tydligen tagit honom för tysk. Han hade svårt att förklara sig eftersom han inte kunde tyska. Förhören

vakade i 10 dygn från morgonen till sent på natten. Han klädde om honom i tyska militäruniform förutom byxor och kappa som var av enkelt fabrikat. Efter förhöret lät han länge med öppna ögon, tänkte och talade inte med någon. På femte dygnet överförden han till ensamhetscell, där han länge bultade på dörren och ropade: "Ich bin kein Deutscher, ich bin Schwede". Hen hans rop på tyska gjorde det bara värre. Vakten slog med gevärskolven mot dörren och skrek: "Håll mun, Fritz!" Länge hörde från hans cell hans skrik: "Ich bin kein Deutscher".

De följande dagarna då han återförts till gemensamcellen, berättade han att han var rädd att han rädat människor undan nazisterna. Guldkanen som han fått av den ungerska flickan tjänade honom som paroll (lösenord) för förbindelser med flyktingarna. Han sade mycket över att man hindrat honom att hjälpa människor i nöd. Vid gripandet hade han förutom dokument som bevisade att han arbetat i Budapest under den tyska ockupationen.

Han berättade mycket om sin mor i Sverige och om hur han många gånger befunnit sig i fara då han hjälpt till att sända barn till Sverige, där hans mor hjälpt med inkvartering och mat.

~~Några~~ Efter några dagar sändes Raoul Wallenberg och två andra utlämningar till Moskva med ett militärflygplan.

År 1948 blev en vän till min far släppt ut ur fängelse – förre brigadchefen, deltagare i oktoberrevolutionen Jankovskij. Han hade dömts av en specialtrojka (3-mannadomstol) i Moskva anklagad för landsförräderi till arkebusering. Men han blev inte arkebuserad. Över 10 år hölls han i olika läger. I slutet av kriget befann han sig på Wrangels ö, där han som av ett under överlevde.

1947 anlände till ön ett nytt parti dödsfångar. Bland dem var den italienske doktorn Nikolai ~~Codak~~ Codok och svensken Raoul Wallenberg. Enligt Jankovskij var Wallenberg vid ankomsten till Wrangels ö vid gott mod och var optimistisk trots de hårda livsvillkoren på ön. De första dagarna steg han upp först av alla och

tvättade sig med snö. Men den dåliga maten och det hårda arbetet försvagade så småningom de nyanlända.

Månader gick av uttröttande arbete och hunger. Många härdade inte ut utan förblev i den frusna jorden på Wrangels ö. Så den italienske doktorn Nikolai som dog i schaktet. Detta var en stor förlust för fångarna. Den italienske doktorn var den ende människa som kunde hjälpa de olyckliga.

1947 började man göra upp listor över de som överlevat. Många skickades till andra ~~te~~ ställen. Jankovskij och Wallenberg fördes till Moskva. De var så utmärglade att man först placerade dem i fängelsesjukhus. Efter sjukhuset kallades Jankovskij inför en speciell domstolskommission, där man meddelade honom att han benådats och kunde återvända hem. Raoul Wallenberg hördes också inför specialkommission, men hans vidare öden är okända för Jankovskij.

Under vistelsen på Wrangels ö hade Wallenberg berättat för Jankovskij att guldkamén tjänat honom som förbindelse med ungerska judar som sänts till Sverige. Vid

förhöret hade undersökningsdomaren frå
gat honom efter namnen på inflytelse
rika ungerska judar som lämnat
landet med Wallenbergs hjälp

Var fjärde dag hade förhörsle-
darna Wallenberg att på nytt skriva
sin självbiografi med början från
födelsen, alla släktingar och var
de var bosatta.

Vid förhören var dessutom ytter-
ligare en person närvarande, vilken
noga iakttog Wallenberg.

Raoul Wallenberg började ana
att ryssarna ~~koka~~ ~~ko~~ ville koka
ihop något mot honom, fastän för-
hörsledaren lovade att han, så
snart undersökningen var klar,
skulle överlämnas till Svenska
ambassaden. Men de bedrog honom
Efter undersökningen sändes han
utan dom till Wrangels ö.

Här slutar Jankovskijs be-
rättelse.

När Jankovskij återvänt hem
fick han vela om sin familjs tra-
giska öde. Hans hustru hade dö
i sibirisk försisning och två hans
söner stupat i kriget.

Åren gick. Jag kunde aldrig
glömma denna sympatiska människa
från Sverige. ~~Vi möttes aldrig~~
~~Men vi möttes aldrig mer.~~ Hans
öde följde mig. Alla dessa år
kom det människor i min väg

som berättade om en svensk fånge. Jag skall återge vad de sagt. Kanske att de (berättelserna) inte helt stämmer in på Wallenbergs person. Men jag är övertygad om att han lever. Han älskade livet och räddade andras liv. En sådan människa får inte spårlöst gå under.

Någon gång på 70-talet berättade en av mina (goda) bekanta, kaliningradbon Vladimir Trubnikov följande historia. På 60-70-talen befann han sig i Magadan oblast, där han arbetade som vakt i ett avsides beläget samhälle. Runtom vulkankäglor, kärr och ogenomträngliga skogar. Alla invånare, utom vaktmanskapet, bestod av förvisade. Bland dem fanns f.d. tyska flygaräss, f.d. polska officerare och t.o.m. en svensk. Dessa människor var avskurna från den yttre världen och framlevde här sina sista år. Då han berättade att det bland de förvisade fanns en svensk väckte detta mitt intresse. Jag föreslog honom att dricka litet vodka med mig, något som Trubnikov aldrig säger nej till. Jag tog två buteljer Moskovskaya och vi satte oss vid (?) i skydd för objudna

ögon. Trubnikov upprepade sin berättelse vilken jag har ordagrant återger.

Före avresan från byn hade en tysk flygare vänt sig till honom och bett honom ta med sig ett brev till tyska ambassaden. Han förklarade för honom vad det ~~B~~ var för ett slags brev. De förvisade bad att de skulle uppmärksammas så att de fick möjlighet att dö i sitt fosterland. Brevet hade undertecknats av ett antal personer. Bland undertecknarna var förutom tyskar och polacker också en svensk.

En äldre förvisad kom fram till Trubnikov, tog av sig sin pälsmössa, rev upp fordret och lade in ett brev. Han skänkte Trubnikov en jacka och gav honom också en påse guldsand. Han bad honom lämna brevet till svenska ambassaden. Trubnikov lovade hjälpa och när han kom till Moskva, personligen lämna brevet till svenske ambassadören.

Men före avresan rev han sönder brevet, eftersom han var rädd att han skulle bli visiterad och om man då hittade brevet skulle han få 5 års fängelse.

Nu beklagade han detta

Han tyckte mycket synd om dessa människor som levde som begravda för världen. De hade inget hopp om att få återse sina hem och livet hade förlorat sin mening för dem. Jag bad Trubnikov försöka ~~komma i kon~~ minnas svenskens namn. Men han sade att han inte kunde komma ihåg utländska namn. Där borta hade han inte ~~a~~ haft tillåtelse att umgås med de förvisade. De tilltalades bara med "Du Fritz, du polack, du svensk".

1975 var jag på tjänsteresa tillsammans med en journalist vid en huvudstadstidning – Stepan Savitj Trinko. Han hade varit officer, deltagit i kriget och haft förbindelse med underrättelsetjänsten. En gång kom samtalet in på den svenske diplomaten Raoul Wallenberg. Stepan Trinko berättade mig att han planerade skriva en roman om en sovjetisk underrättelseman som arbetat i USA som dubbelagent. Och han berättade för mig om en person som de sovjetiska säkerhetsorganen arresterat i Warszawa. Och istället för honom sände de in en annan. Jag frågade om den arre-

sterades öde. Han svarade att sådana vanligtvis blir arkebuserade eller att de i varje fall aldrig kommer tillbaka. Det är fullt möjligt, sade Trinko, att samma öde drabbat denne svensk.

[Resten av rapporten utgöres av några ~~senti~~ pretiskt - sentimentala betraktelser — G. L.).

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET GO	Ärende:	[redacted]
Kopia till: Kabs Bitr Kabs Polch Pol 4 + 1 XXXX	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) 1982-01-19/pol IV ds Andréen/HR [redacted]-relex: Washington FN-repr N Y Ex t: Danelius, rätts Exp 820119 HR	[redacted] [redacted] P 2 Eu I

SVENSK GENEVE 1982-01-18

Pol

CABINET STOCKHOLM [redacted]

ECH 1 RE RAOUL WALLENBERG I MR-KOMMISSIONEN.

HAERVARANDE AMERIKANSKA DELEGATION MEDDELAT ATT MAN GENOM DELGIVNING OM WEOG-MOETE I NEW YORK 12 JANUARI ERFARIT ATT USA:S REPRESENTANT I MR-KOMMISSIONEN NOVAK FRAMHAALLIT ATT USA:S REGERING AVSAAG SAMARBETA NAERA MED SVENSKA REGERINGEN I BEHANDLINGEN AV WALLENBERG-FRAAGAN I MR-KOMMISSIONEN, DAER AERENDET FOERMODLIGEN SKULLE TAS UPP UNDER DAGORDNINGSPUNKTEN FOERSVUNNA PERSONER.

EWERLOEF

SVENSK GENEVE [redacted]
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LIC O-2042 25.000x6 1980-08 (20.000x6 på bärbana)

Avsändningsort
Ds Andréen/Dr Kettis, mk

[redacted]

Ärende
Wallenberg MR-kommission

Datum	Dnr
14.1.1982	[redacted]
Avd P	Grupp 2	Mål EU

Pol

Adress
Swedeleg
GENEVE

Text

... Från pol I, pol IV och rätts om Wallenberg.

P r i m o Under secundo återges ett telegram från delegationen i New York rörande eventuellt amerikanskt agerande i MR-kommissionen för Wallenbergs sak.

Vid förra höstens generalförsamling var USA:s avsikt att ta upp fallet Wallenberg i ett anförande. I så fall hade troligen även Sverige hållit ett anförande, före amerikanarna var det tänkt. Så skedde inte, men vi kurirsänder för Er kännedom vår korrespondens med New York i ärendet inklusive det förberedda inlägget som är uppbyggt kring frågan om försvunna personer.

Eftersom Sverige inte är medlem av MR-kommissionen utan endast observatör är det à priori inte naturligt för oss att agera där men om amerikanarna beslutar sig för att tala eller lägga fram förslag kan inte vi undvika att på något sätt delta. Ni bör således hålla beredskap för en aktiv insats. Bevakningen av MR-kommissionen härifrån och New York kommer också att utformas med beaktande av både Wallenberg-ärendet och Polen. Saken togs upp igår i samrådsgruppen som stannade för att vi i New York och Genève tills vidare håller en nära kontakt med amerikanarna för att på tidigt stadium få reda på deras planer.

S e c u n d o "Lena Kaplan och den amerikanska Wallenberg-kommittén har på State bett USA ta upp Wallenberg-frågan vid MR-kommissionens möte i februari. Vid samtal 12 januari med den amerikanska missionen här framkom att amerikanarna inte riktigt är på det klara med hur de ska gå tillväga. De förefaller emellertid vara inställda på att gå längre än att bara ta upp saken i ett inlägg. En tanke man leker

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Ex t: Kabinettssekreteraren, bitr. kabinettssekreteraren, polchefen, chefen pol I och IV, rättschefen, Tham, Gullers, B Andréen, Osvald, Ottosson

[redacted]

Dep Utk 322 1974-09 260 hl

med är en resolution under dagordningspunkten försvunna personer, en annan mer långsökt idé skulle vara att ta upp saken under dagordningspunkten om nazism, neofascism etc. Vad en resolution skulle innehålla har man ännu inga egentliga föreställningar om, men man kan kanske våga gissningen att amerikanarna i den sinnesförfattning som nu råder skulle vilja formulera sig i anklagande och fördömande ordalag i största allmänhet".

Cabinet

KUNGL.
SVENSKA AMBASSADEN

1982-01-04

Pol I, S Ottosson/le
PM 1982-01-21

HEMLIG
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1982-01-04
AMBASSADEN
i Rom

Departementsrådet Göran Berg

Utrikesdepartementet

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HEMLIG

Pol

Raoul Wallenberg
hbr Engdahl-Berg 81-11-11
hbr Berg-Engdahl 81-11-25
(1 bil.)

Broder,

./. Först häromdagen var det möjligt att få till stånd det begärda samtalet med professor Di Giovanni. Som Du skall finna av bifogade uppteckning, torde hans redovisning ha små utsikter att kasta något nytt ljus över Wallenberg-ärendet. Hans minnesbilder är töckniga och saknar precision på de väsentliga punkterna. Helt utan intresse förefaller mig likväl inte hans utsagor vara. Kopplingen mellan hans gode vän Giorgio Perlasca och Raoul Wallenberg kan ju inte gärna vara totalt gripen ur luften. Det faktum att Perlascas namn inte går att belägga i Wallenberg-arkivet kan ju indikera att denne - som Di Giovanni själv förmodar - också skulle vara spårlöst försvunnen.

Om så bedöms intressant kan vi självfallet här försöka ta reda på mer om Perlascas vidare öden. Möjligen kan hans namn få någon klocka att ringa hos samtida Budapest-kollegor till Raoul Wallenberg?

Bästa Rom-hälsningar till Pol I och GOD FORTSÄTTNING!
Din tillgivne
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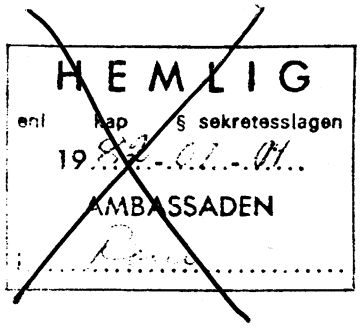
SVERIGES AMBASSAD PROMEMORIA

ROM 1982-01-04

HEMLIG



Raoul Wallenberg - samtal med professor Mario Di Giovanni

Samtalet äger rum den 28 december på Di Giovannis kontor i centrala Rom. Denne är idag något slags hedersordförande i en tämligen diffus organisation "Il Movimento Solidarista Europea" som bekämpar diktatur och förtryck runtom i världen.

Di Giovanni är en mycket älskvärd man i 80-årsåldern, böjd och grånad. Minnet sviktar och intrycken från krigsåren är osorterade och rapsodiska. Understundom framstår enstaka händelser i klarare ljus och då kan detaljskärpan plötsligt bli slående.

Di Giovanni tjänstgjorde under krigsåren som direktör för det italienska kulturinstitutet i den ungerska staden Ujvidek (=nuvarande Novi Sad i Jugoslavien; känt för omfattande judepogrom under kriget). Italien hade då ett knappt tiotal liknande kulturcentra i Ungern. Di Giovanni, själv pedagog till professionen, var i sin egenskap av institutschef anställd i den italienska utrikesförvaltningen.

En av Di Giovannis närmaste italienska vänner i Ungern hette Giorgio Perlasca. Denne, som var 5-10 år yngre än Di Giovanni, hade sänts ut av italienska regeringen för att som representant för det statliga företaget "Saima" köpa fläskkött i Ungern. Han var bosatt i Budapest men hans distrikt omfattade också Ujvidek, som han besökte i stort sett varje vecka. Vid dessa tillfällen brukade de båda italienska vännerna alltid träffas.

Perlasca hade en intressant bakgrund. Han var känd fascist sedan ungdomsåren och stod Mussolini nära. Efter diverse förvecklingar med andra ledande fascister skall han på Mussolinis personliga tillskyndan ha sänts till Budapest på nämnda uppdrag.

... 2

Di Giovanni hade bland sina elever i Ujvidek en ungersk judinna i 20-årsåldern, Irene Zhaner, som snart blev hans "väninna". Perlasca träffade Irene hos Di Giovanni, "tycke uppstod" och så småningom utvecklades ett fast förhållande dem emellan.

x x x

Di Giovanni kan idag inte erinra sig de närmare omständigheterna kring sambandet mellan Perlasca och Raoul Wallenberg. Den senares namn hade han för övrigt själv aldrig hört, men det var allmänt bekant i Budapest att det fanns "en svensk" som arbetade för att rädda judar. I något sammanhang - osäkert när och av vem - talades om nära kontakter mellan denne och Perlasca. Möjligen var det Perlasca själv som berättade detta, eventuellt var det först efter uppbrottet från Ungern som Di Giovanni hörde talas härom (han kan idag inte ens exakt minnas när han lämnade landet - "allt var så kaotiskt under den perioden").

Även om sammanhanget är oklart är Di Giovanni dock helt säker på att det måste ha förelegat nära förbindelser mellan Perlasca och Wallenberg. Han har ett bestämt intryck att han hört att "den svenske representanten" inför ryssarnas förväntade ankomst var inställd på viktiga förhandlingar med dem och dessförinnan skulle ha "lämnat över informationer och uppdrag" till Perlasca. Di Giovanni antar för egen del att kontakten ursprungligen etablerades med anledning av Perlascas förhållande till judinnan Irene Zhaner, som han torde ha sökt rädda med Wallenbergs hjälp.

Efter kriget hade Di Giovanni någon gång kommit att tänka på sin vän Perlasca men ej gjort några ansträngningar för att närmare utröna dennes vidare öde. En återhållande faktor hade varit vetskapen om att Perlasca under Ungern-åren hela tiden haft hustru och barn kvar i Trieste. Därefter hade frågan fallit i glömska till dess att Di Giovanni i samband med ubåtsaffären nyligen läste en lång redogörelse för Wallenberg-fallet i en italiensk dagstidning. Det var då första gången han hörde talas om Wallenbergs öde. Vid läsningen hade han erinrat sig Perlasca och spontant dragit slutsatsen att denne - och troligen också Irene Zhaner - likaledes torde ha försvunnit spårlöst i Budapest.

x x x

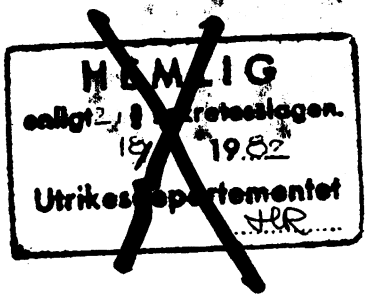
Ytterligare några udda upplysningar framkom under samtalet. Di Giovanni mindes Perlasca som en ganska aggressiv och impulsiv person utrustad med betydande mod och karaktärsstyrka. Han talade utmärkt tyska. En belysande episod hade utspelats någon gång under krigets första år då Di Giovanni och Perlasca tillsammans rest till Belgrad för att försöka utverka befrielse för en rumänsk-judisk kvinna som hamnat i tyskt koncentrationsläger därstädes. Perlasca hade då uppträtt så aggressivt att han arresterats av tyskarna och släppts först efter ingripande från den italienska legationen. (Kvinnan ifråga som skall ha hetat Dely Perl och var god vän till såväl Di Giovanni som Perlasca, hade senare flyttats till läger i Tyskland, där hon överlevt krigsåren och sedan slagit sig ner i Paris. Di Giovanni hade uppenbarligen spårat henne där men givit upp jakten, när hon låtit förstå att hon ej önskade vidare kontakt).

Tom Engdahl

GE

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet 4
handläggare: B Andréen

PROMEMORIA
1982-01-18



HEMLIG

FN-expermöte i Europarådet: Wallenberg

Vid det traditionella FN-expertmötet i Europarådet som hölls i Strasbourg den 15 januari summerades intrycken från FN:s 36:e generalförsamling. Vidare diskuterades frågor rörande mänskliga rättigheter inför MR-kommissionens session i Genève 1 februari - 12 mars. Den som ledde denna diskussion var Viscount Colville of Culross från Storbritannien. Han var ordförande för västgruppen under förra MR-kommissionen och han är också ordförande i MR-kommissionens arbetsgrupp för försvunna personer.

Beträffande arbetsgruppen för försvunna personer sade Colville att man i årets rapport kommer att berätta om de särskilda undersökningar arbetsgruppen gjort när det gäller försvunna barn. MR-kommissionen skulle också få ta ställning till frågan huruvida arbetsgruppens mandat borde förlängas ytterligare (det går annars ut i och med att MR-kommissionen håller sitt möte).

Anmärkningsvärt var att Colville öppet tog upp frågan om Wallenberg. Han berättade nu offentligt detsamma som han redan meddelat Sverige i enskilda samtal, nämligen att arbetsgruppen har diskuterat hur den skulle ställa sig om fallet Wallenberg anmäldes. Arbetsgruppen hade besvarat sin egen hypotetiskt ställda fråga med en bedömning att Wallenberg knappast föll inom ramen för

arbetsgruppens mandat. Arbetsgruppen behandlade endast sådana försvinnanden som var tillräckligt många för att visa på ett "consistent pattern" av regeringars maktmissbruk mot oppositionella. Fortfarande var Wallenberg det enda fall av försvinnande i Sovjetunionen som arbetsgruppen kände till.

Att ta upp fallet skulle därför av vissa stater kunna betraktas som en politisk demonstration riktad mot Sovjetunionen, ett led i USA:s allt hårdare kritik mot Sovjet i MR-frågor. Men, sade Colville öppet till alla närvarande, om den svenska regeringen önskade anmäla fallet så skulle arbetsgruppen givetvis formellt pröva frågan. Emellertid var Colvilles intryck att den svenska regeringen redan sedan länge aktivt arbetade för att få klarhet i fallet och att arbetsgruppen därför knappast skulle kunna göra mer.

Privat frågade Colville om den svenska regeringen tagit ställning ännu till frågan om att anmäla Wallenberg. (Att den svenska regeringen övervägt denna möjlighet kände han till sedan förra MR-kommissionen då frågan första gången ställdes till honom hur arbetsgruppen kunde väntas reagera om den svenska regeringen anmälde Wallenbergs försvinnande. Senare har också kompletterande frågor ställts till honom via svenska ambassaden i London.)

Jag svarade att frågan övervägts och att man på tjänstemannanivå i UD kommit fram till att fallet Wallenberg inte skulle anmälas till arbetsgruppen. Anledningen var främt Colvilles egna ord att risk fanns att arbetsgruppen inte skulle acceptera fallet samt att ett avvisande i så fall skulle kunna misskreditera arbetsgruppen i vissa staters - kanske främst USA - ögon. Sverige stödjer arbetsgruppen och anser att den har en viktig humanitär roll att fylla. Vi ser ogärna att det värdefulla arbete som arbetsgruppen uträttar försvåras, eller rent av helt omöjliggörs, genom brist på stöd från

viktiga länder. USA ser redan i dagsläget med misstänksamhet på arbetsgruppen (som man menar endast har upprättats för att ytterligare ge negativt inställda FN-medlemsstater möjligheten att attackera de latinamerikanska länderna). En annan risk vore att Wallenberg kunde äventyra den sämja som idag råder mellan arbetsgruppens ledamöter, vilket också skulle kunna hindra arbetsgruppen att effektivt fortsätta sitt arbete.

Jag påpekade också att Wallenberg numer var amerikansk hedersmedborgare. Detta möjliggjorde för USA:s regering att anmäla fallet. Och givetvis finns alltid möjligheten för Wallenbergs familj eller för någon av Wallenbergföreningarna, att själva göra en anmälning.

Colville blev märkbart lättad över den svenska inställning. Helt klart oroas han av tanken att Wallenberg kommer inför arbetsgruppen. Colville sade att han hade för avsikt att höra med amerikanarna om de planerade att ta upp fallet i arbetsgruppen. Han ämnade tala om även för USA:s regering vilka riskerna var med att göra en anmälan.

Britta Andréen

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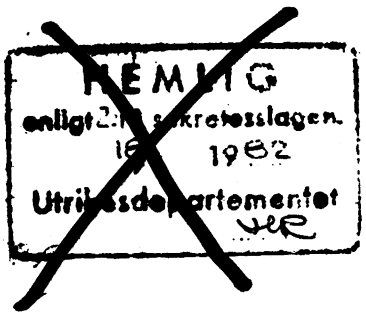
FN - expertmöte i Europarådet: Wallenberg, PM
1982-01-18



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