



With the compliments of the
Swedish Consulate General
LOS ANGELES



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CCC →

PRO-TRUTH INTERNATIONAL

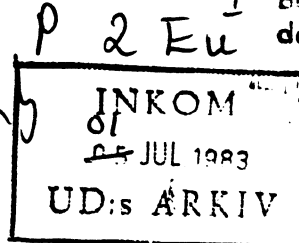
10445 Weaver St. El Monte, Ca. 91733

Översatt för kännedom
av Utländska departementet Pol I

- 1 JULI 1983

Bef. åtgärd se bif.
delgivningslista

Åtgärd se bif delgivningslista



May 18.1983

Recently, Israel paid honor to the swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg. Prime minister Begin presided over the ceremony.

In 1945, Wallenberg was reported captured by the Russians, while trying to rescue Jews from the Germans.

In 1948, swedish count Falke Bernadotte, diplomat to the U.N. was dispatched to promote a peaceful adjustment of the future situation in Palestine. Bernadotte stated in his findings: "It would be an offense against the principals of elemental justice if these innocent victims(Palestinians) of the conflict were denied the right to return to their homes while Jewish immigrants flow into Palestine and indeed at least offer the threat of permanent replacement of the Arab refugees who have been rooted in the land for centuries". However, before the United Nations could act on any of his recommendations his mission in Palestine came to a tragic end. On September 17. 1948, Bernardotte was assassinated by the Stern gang, whose leader at that time was Menachim Begin.

The Wallenberg case is a classic example of Zionist hypocrisy, and a mockery and disservice to Sweden.

Sincerely,

PRO- TRUTH INTERNATIONAL

Timothy Carey

☐ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☒ ØVR

Politiska avdelningen

Enbrel

Datum**Handläggare**

Godkännes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

Angående

HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

utan bil

jämte
samtl biljämte
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jämte bil
där så angivits

**bil kan lånas
på UD tel:**

på UD tel:

	Bil		Bil		Bil		Bil
☐ Konungen		☐ Statssekr		☐ IMPOD		☐ Svenska FN-förbundet	
☐ Regeringen 20 ex		☐ IM-enh A		☐ Swedfund		☐ Östekonomiska byrån	
☐ Statsministern		☐ I-sekr A		☐ LO/TCO:s bist nämnd		☐ Bankföreningen	
☐ Chef Fö		☐ I-enh Fi		☐ Sv kyrkans mission		☐ Exportr	
☐ Chef I		☐ I-enh Fö		☐ IVA		☐ Industriförb	
☐ Statsrådet		☐ I-sekr I		☐ STU		☐ Grossistförb	
☐ Statsrådet		☐ I-sekr		☐ Svensk kärnbränsle AB		☐ Sthlms Handelsk 2 ex	
☐ Statsrådet		☐ I-sekr		☐ Statens kärnkraftsinsp		☐ LO	
☐ Riksdagens talman		☐ I-sekr		☐ Statens strålskyddsinst		☐ AIC	
☐ Utränämnd/Utrutsk/Europa- rådsdel 53 ex		☐ SSLP, Fö		☐ Televerket		☐ TCO	
☐ Utrikesnämnden 23 ex		☐ KMI		☐ Statens rymddeleg		☐ SAF	
☐ Utrutsk 33 ex		☐ Fst		☐ Invandrarverket 2 ex		☐ FRV, Linné, Lantbruk	
☐ Europarådsdel 12 ex		☐ Ch Fst/Op 5		☐ Forskningsberedningen		☐ Lantbruk, Högskola, Försvar	
☐ Utrutsk kanslichef		☐ Arméstaben FN-avd		☐ Miljövårdsberedningen		☐ Box 16076 Sthlm	
☐ Förutsk kanslichef		☐ FOA 2 ex		☐ I-sekr Naturvårdsverk			
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ SIPRI		☐ Sekr f framtidsstud			
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ EKN		☐ Nordiska Rådets sv del			
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ KK 5 ex		☐ Svenska institutet			
☐ Statssekr Fö		☐ Riksbanken		☐ Nordiska Afrikainst			
☐ Statssekr		☐ SIDA		☐ Latinamerikainst			
☐ Statssekr		☐ BITS		☐ Utrikespol institutet			
☐ Statssekr		☐ SAREC		☐ Europainstitutet			

	Större beskickningar FN-representationen	9 ex	☐ Beijing	☐ London	☐ Paris	☐ Washington 2 ex	
			☐ Bonn	☐ Moskva	☐ Tokyo	☐ FN-repr	
	Norden	4 ex	☐ Helsingfors	☐ Köpenhamn	☐ Oslo	☐ Reykjavik	
			☐ Belgrad	☐ Budapest	☐ Prag	☐ Warszawa	
	Övriga Östeuropa	7 ex	☐ Berlin A	☐ Bukarest	☐ Sofia		
	Övriga Västeuropa och Canada	16 ex	☐ Ankara	☐ Bryssel	☐ Lissabon	☐ Rom	☐ Genève-del
			☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☐ Wien	☐ Nedrustn-del Genève
			☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	☐ Bryssel-del	☐ Paris-del
	Nordafrika	5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis	☐ Tripoli
	Mellanöstern	8 ex	☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus		
			☐ Amman	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait	☐ Tel Aviv
	Övriga Asien och Australasien	18 ex	☐ Bangkok	☐ Dhaka	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi	☐ Seoul
			☐ Canberra	☐ Hanoi	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Panmunjom	☐ Singapore
			☐ Colombo	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Pyongyang	☐ Teheran
	Övriga Afrika	13 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Harare	☐ Lagos	☐ Lusaka
			☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Luanda	☐ Maputo
			☐ Bogatá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima	☐ Mexico
	Latinamerika	12 ex	☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua	☐ Montevideo
			☐ Quito	☐ Santiago			
	Vissa lönade konsulat	17 ex	☐ Antwerpen	☐ Chicago	☐ Hongkong	☐ Los Angeles	☐ München
			☐ Barcelona	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis	☐ New York Gk
			☐ Berlin Gk	☐ Hamburg	☐ Leningrad	☐ Montreal	☐ Rio de Janeiro
			☐ Sao Paulo				

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ Kiersten Pol-
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringsspårmen	☐
☐ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef planerings enh	☐ Theorin	☐
☐ Chef kabsek r kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Biståndsinspektören	☐ Edeen	☐
☒ Anderman	☐ KSA	☐ Chef protokollet	☐ Wahlböck	☐
☐ Chef Pol avd	☐ Chef Rättsavd	☒ Chef press- o inf enh	☐ Marling	☐
☐ Chef Pol 1-5	☐ Chef R	☒ Chef pressbyrån	☐ Bekeris	☐
☒ Chef Pol 709	☐ Expeditionschefen	☐ Chef inf byrån	☐ Hjärpe	☐ Åter enh ex
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Avsändningsort

Pol I/Kiesow/mwa

Ärende

Raoul Wallenberg

Datum

1983-07-01

Avd

P

Grupp

2

Mål

EWI

Adress

SVENSK TEL AVIV

Text

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

KK Nedan en rättelse till av 1983-06-30:

Under Primo, näst sista ~~raden~~ raden skall naturligtvis stå
ungersk jord i stället för svensk. Beklagas misstaget.

CABINET

----- *at* -----
1983-07-01 *En* Nr 86 R 18

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And	Or		
p	2		<i>en</i>

Överlämnande av dokumentsamling om Raoul
Wallenberg

Hbr. Carlgren-Hirdman, 1983-06-14

Överlämnas för kännedom till professor
Carlgren, Utrikesdepartementet, av ambassaden
i Tel Aviv.

Sven Hirdman
Sven Hirdman

FD

SWEDISH EMBASSY

TEL AVIV

July 1, 1983

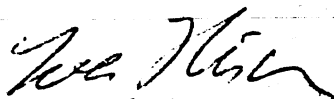
Dr. Gideon Hausner
Chairman of the Board of
Yad Vashem

JERUSALEM

Dear Dr. Hausner,

This is simply to put on record that at our meeting on June 29, 1983, I transmitted on behalf of the Swedish Government to the Yad Vashem museum the documents on Raoul Wallenberg which have been released by my Government.

Yours sincerely,



Sven Hirdman

Ambassador

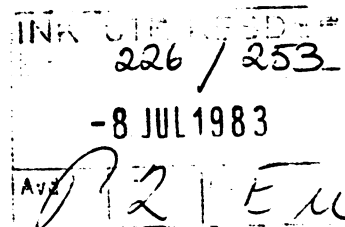
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Klas Rittri
Benkenstr 48
CH-4054 Basel
Schweiz

1983-02-26

1983-07-14 pol I, I Kiesow/le
Kop t P Anger.

Utrikesdepartementet
Stockholm



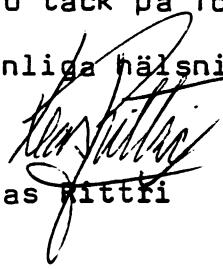
Följebrev

Bifogat brev från min vän Michael Morvay ber jag Er om
möjligt vidarebefordra till herr Per Anger.

Morvay har ett personligt intresse av att komma i kontakt
med herr Anger. Michael Morvays fader, som för övrigt
räddades av Raol Wallenberg i Budapest, var under herr
Angers tid som sekreterare vid den svenska ambassaden
i Budapest ett flertal gånger i kontakt med herr Anger.

Med tack på förhand!

Vänliga hälsningar


Klas Rittri

AP

MICHAEL MORVAY
Dipl. Chem.
J.J. Balmer-Strasse 1/421
CH-4053 Basel

Schwedisches Aussenministerium
Stockholm

Sehr verehrte Herren,

Ich bitte Ihnen höflich meinen Brief an Herrn Botschafter Per Anger weiter zu schicken. Ich wende mich an Ihnen, weil ich seine Adresse nicht kenne.

Ich schicke Ihnen ein Kopie von der Israelitischen Wochenblatt /Zürich/ über die Wallenberg-Woche in Israel. /Die andere Kopie möchte ich Herr Anger senden./

Mit besten Dank und mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung für Sie und das Ihre schwedische Volk.

Basel, 6. Juli 1983

MICHAEL MORVAY
Dipl. Chem.
J.J. Balmer-Strasse 1/421
CH-4053 Basel

Basel, 6. Juli 1983

Lieber Herr Anger,

Gestatten Sie mir, dass ich Ihnen schreibe, obwohl Sie mich nicht kennen. Ich bin Ihnen unbekannt, aber Sie sind meiner Grossmutter und meinen Eltern in Budapest begegnet. Diese führten dort ein Antiquitätengeschäft /Rosenstingl/, das Sie und Ihre Frau mehrmals aufsuchten, als Sie in Budapest in der schwedischen Botschaft arbeiteten. Dies weiss ich von meinen Eltern. Sie erzählten mir auch, dass Sie ihnen mit einem Kleiderpaket geholfen haben, wie sie im Jahre 1956 ohne Heizung und warme Kleider in Budapest froren. Ich bin auch sehr dankbar. Ich schreibe Ihnen, da ich in einem Lexikon /Vem är det/ gelesen habe, Sie hätten ein Buch geschrieben über ihre Arbeit mit Raoul Wallenberg: Med Raoul Wallenberg i Budapest. Mich interessiert das Leben und Schicksal von Raoul Wallenberg nicht nur deswegen, weil ich vom grossartigen Einsatz der schwedischen Botschaft und von R. Wallenberg viel gehört habe, sondern vor allem deswegen, weil R. Wallenberg meinen Eltern zweimal das Leben gerettet hat. Das erste Mal rettete er meinen Vater, wie er vor der Deportation nach Deutschland stand, kurz vor der Abfahrt vom Bahnhof Józsefváros. Das zweite Mal, wie meine Eltern von den Pfeilkreuzlern vom Ghetto zum Donauufer gebracht wurden, um erschossen zu werden. Sie standen schon am Ufer, als Wallenberg kam, mit den Pfeilkreuzlern verhandelte und sie nach einer halben Stunde befreite. Das war am 16. Januar. Ein Tag danach wurde er verschwindet, und meine Eltern gehören nun zu jenen Leuten, die ihn in Budapest noch ein letztes Mal gesehen haben.

Ich lebe in Basel seit zwei Jahren. Ich bin ein Chemiker und mache eine Doktorarbeit an der Universität. Schweiz ist meine neue Heimat. Meine Mutter ist vor 8 Jahren in Ungarn gestorben. Mein Vater lebt in Budapest. Mein Bruder, der Architekt ist, wohnt mit seiner Familie auch in Basel. Mein bester Freund ist ein Schwede, der in Basel internationales Recht studiert.

Ich bitte Ihnen, wenn es möglich ist, ein Exemplar von Ihrem Buch mir zu schicken. Die Kosten werde ich Ihnen überweisen. Ich schicke Ihnen eine Kopie von der Israelitischen Wochenblatt /Zürich/ über die Wallenberg-Woche in Israel.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen

H. Lowy

ung von Gewalt führen kann, sollte er den Antisemitismus in rein zeitliche Sequenzen ein. Die erste Sequenz ist die Zeit des Antisemitismus, die zur Zeit der Juden in Ägypten vorherrschend war.

Die zweite Sequenz ist die Zeit des Antijudentums. In der Zeit der Kreuzzüge wurde das Judentum als solches bekämpft, es folgten dann auch die Pflicht zur Jettobildung und besondere Kleidervorschriften. In diese Zeit lassen sich auch noch die Verbrechen des Holocaust plazieren. Die dritte Sequenz ist die Zeit, in welcher wir leben, die Moderne, wo der Antisemitismus als Antijudentum getarnt wird.

Thomas Mann (1872-1935) schrieb in seinem Buch «Der jüdische Selbsthass» (Berlin 1930) über die Geschichte der deutsch-jüdischen Intellektuellen, welche endet, dass sie aus dem Leben den Freitod wählen. Wie ein Lepra- oder Krebskranker ihre widerliche Krankheit unter ihren Kleidern versteckt halten, sich aber in Gedanken ständig damit befassen, so trage ich die Schande und die Ignomina, den metaphysischen Fehler Jude zu sein mit mir... Und ich möchte den Deutschen rufen: Bleibet hart!... Habt kein Erbarmen! Auch nicht mir gegenüber! Der Akzent liegt weifellos auf der Aussage des metaphysischen Fehlers, Jude zu sein. Mit diesem Buch wollte Lessing auf den zunehmend aufkeimenden Antisemitismus aufmerksam machen. Lessing starb ebenfalls 1935 in einem Konzentrationslager.

Ich'not Raba erklärt (1, 10) auf den Vers 1, 8 im zweiten Buch Jos. «Nach dem Tod von Jos. haben die Juden die Brit Mila aufgegeben und sich gesagt: Wir wollen wie die Ägypter sein. Und weil sie sich derart behielten, verwandelte Gott das Wohlwollen der Ägypter den Juden gegenüber in Hass. Im genannten Vers heisst es auch, dass

ein neuer König das Zepter in Ägypten übernahm, und mit dem neuen König wurden auch neue Gesetze erlassen.» Dies ist ein erster Ansatz über vorkommenden Antisemitismus in den jüdisch-traditionellen Schriften. David Banon versteht diesen Text so, dass bei jedem Versuch des Juden, sich zu assimilieren, der Antisemitismus von neuem provoziert wurde.

Ebenfalls in Exodus finden wir folgendes (17, 7 und 8): «Und er nannte den Ort Massa und Meriba, weil die Kinder Israels gehardet, und weil sie den Ewigen versucht hatten und gesprochen: Ist aber der Ewige in unserer Mitte oder nicht? Es kam aber Amalek und bekämpfte Israel bei Rephidim.» David Banon wollte diese beiden Sätze anders verbunden sehen: «Ist aber der Ewige in unserer Mitte? Oder nicht, und da kam Amalek...» Das fehlende Gottvertrauen allein sei schon genügend, um dem Antisemitismus zu neuem Auftrieb zu verhelfen.

Die zwei zuletzt zitierten Stellen sollen keineswegs Erklärungen, die Anspruch auf Absolutheit haben, sein. Aber sie sollen, und das war das Ziel des Referenten, die Entstehung des Antisemitismus in einem neuen Lichte darstellen.

Sicher ein weiterer Höhepunkt war der Gast des Abends, Mohammed Ali Salem, ehemaliger Diplomat Ägyptens und heute Journalist in London, der am Abend zu den Seminarteilnehmern sprach. Am Freitag wurde die Arbeit in verschiedenen Workshops fortgesetzt. Zur Auswahl stand die Mitarbeit in einer Gruppe, die sich mit dem Antisemitismus befasste, einer, die sich mit der Lage der Juden in der UdSSR befasste, einer über Alija und einer, die sich mit Aktionen und Aktivitäten für die nächste Zeit auseinanderzusetzen hatte. Gesellschaftlicher Höhepunkt war sicher der Schabbat. Am Sonntag wurde eine Resolu-

tion verabschiedet, die wir hier wiedergeben:

«Der Verband Jüdischer Studenten der Schweiz (VJSS) hat in Lauterbrunnen an seiner jährlichen Versammlung beschlossen, sich für die Einhaltung der in der KSZE-Schlussakte verankerten Menschenrechte einzusetzen. Der Verband wird sich besonders für die freie Religionsausübung und der Ausreise zur Familienzusammenführung der Juden in der Sowjetunion engagieren. Mit Nachdruck tritt der VJSS für das Existenzrecht des Staates Israel und einen gerechten Frieden im Nahen Osten ein. Er ruft alle am Nahostkonflikt beteiligten Parteien auf, jede denkbare Friedenslösung ernsthaft zu prüfen. Der Verband zeigt sich besorgt um den unter dem Deckmantel des Antizionismus wachsenden Antisemitismus. Anlässlich des im kommenden Jahr stattfindenden Papstbesuches in der Schweiz ruft der VJSS den Vatikan auf, Israel anzuerkennen.»

R. L.

Knesset gedenkt Wallenbergs

In einer feierlichen Sondersitzung beging die Knesset am 9. Mai den siebzigsten Geburtstag von Raoul Wallberg, dem schwedischen Diplomaten, der durch seinen persönlichen Einsatz im besetzten Budapest gegen Ende des Zweiten Weltkrieges hunderttausend Juden das Leben rettete. Eine Delegation aus Schweden, geführt von Per Anger, der in Budapest als Wallenbergs Assistent fungierte, war anwesend. Premier Begin sagte in der Haptansprache, die Ehrenrolle der «Gerechten unter den Völkern», die zur Zeit des Holocaust Juden retteten, enthält heute 3500 Namen – und der grösste unter ihnen ist Raoul Wallenberg, ein edler Mensch, der sich hingab, um zu retten... Sie nannten ihn einen Engel. Was er tat, kann überhaupt nicht an

gewöhnlichen Massstäben gemessen werden. «Lebt er noch?», fragte der Premier. «Wir wissen, dass er von den Russen verhaftet wurde... Wir sträubten uns gegen die Annahme, dass er nicht mehr unter den Lebenden weilt. Wir glaubten und glauben noch immer, dass er lebt. Wir können nur darum beten... Aber wir werden ihn niemals vergessen. In den Annalen des jüdischen Volkes wird er auch noch nach vielen Generationen nicht in Vergessenheit geraten, denn jedes jüdische Kind wird sich seine edle Gestalt vor Augen halten. (SAD)

Luzern

Luzern. Jüdische Gemeinde. Freitag Eingang 19.30 Uhr, Schabbat morgens 8.30 Uhr, Mincha 18.00 Uhr, Ausgang 21.57 Uhr. – Sonntag morgens 7.15 Uhr, Mincha 19.20 Uhr, Wochentag morgens 6.15 Uhr, abends 19.20 Uhr.

St. Gallen

St. Gallen. Israelitische Gemeinde. Freitag abends 18.30 Uhr, Schabbat morgens 9 Uhr, Ausgang 21.51 Uhr.

Lugano

Lugano. Comunità Israelita. Freitag Eingang 19.30 Uhr, Schabbat morgens 8.30 Uhr, Ausgang 22.12 Uhr.

Lugano. Associazione Ebraica (Via Borsà 17). Freitag abends 18.00 Uhr, Schabbat morgens 9.30 Uhr.

Biel

Biel. Israelitische Gemeinde. Freitag abends 18.30 Uhr, Schabbat morgens 9 Uhr, Ausgang 21.58 Uhr.

Für die wichtigen Augenblicke



Biel am Bahnhof

WROBEL OPTIQUE
eidg. dipl. Augenoptikermeister

Brillen und Kontaktlinsen

Confiserie
Tea-Room

Konzelmann

Biel-Blenne
Tel. 23 16 55

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sen. Lediglich ein einziges Mal in dreieinhalb Jahren wurde die Juna-Kommission einberufen, doch nach der ersten Terminschwierigkeit wurde auf jegliche Aktivierung der Kommission verzichtet.

Der Gemeindebundspräsident hat die Absicht geäußert, die Juna-Kommission zu liquidieren. Da diese Kommission ausdrücklich vom Delegiertentag 1974 gewählt und an der DV 1978 bestätigt wurde, frage ich Sie, ob Sie dieses Vorgehen billigen.

Der langsame Tod der Juna-Kommission ist mit dem Schlagwort «Tikwenu» gerechtfertigt worden, dessen Ziel es bekanntlich ist, Fernstehende heranzuholen und Gutwillige zu motivieren. Der Juna-Kommission gehören u. a. Jean Nordmann, Dr. Werner Meier, Claude Bigar, Jacques Ungar und Peter Abelin an. Die Frage drängt sich auf, woher die Geschäftsleitung eigentlich Aktivisten für die sogenannte «Tikwenu»-Arbeit in Sachen Informationspolitik nehmen will, wenn sie mit ausgesprochener Respektlosigkeit den Goodwill der Juna-Kommission missachtet.

Der Aufbruch aus einer Zeit der klagenden Stagnation in eine mutigere Periode der Selbstbesinnung hört sich in der Theorie grossartig an, aber nach dem endlosen Leerlauf im CC und anderswo zum Thema «Tikwenu» muss die Frage gestellt werden, was an konkreter Leistung geschaffen wurde und geschaffen werden kann, und ich meine Leistungen, welche die wahren Möglichkeiten des SIG nicht masslos übersteigen und – so unwichtig ist das nicht – auch finanzierbar sind. Waren die mühsamen Annahme der Mitgliederbeitragssteigerung an der letzten DV und die unendlichen

Schwierigkeiten, bis man schliesslich mit Ach und Krach das relativ bescheidene Defizit aus der Zürcher Ausstellung «Juden in der Schweiz» decken konnte, kein Fingerzeig? Bei aller Anerkennung für das «feu sacré» von Robert Braunschweig, Bewegung in unsere Dachorganisation zu bringen, finde ich – und ich habe meine Auffassung im CC immer und immer wieder betont –, das hochtrabende «Tikwenu»-Projekt sollte angestammten und kurzfristigeren Aufgaben, d. h. konkret möglichen und in schwerer Zeit konkret notwendigen Aufgaben, Platz machen.

Gestern feierten wir den Jom Je-

ruschalajim, ein Grund vielleicht, meinen schon einmal geäußerten Vorschlag neu zu prüfen, einen unserer kommenden Delegiertentage in Jerusalem abzuhalten, wie dies bereits zur Tradition anderer jüdischer Dachverbände in Europa geworden ist. Dies würde unser Verständnis für die Realität des jüdischen Staates in uns allen stärken und in gar mancher Hinsicht neue geistige Impulse verleihen für eine Verwirklichung der dem «Tikwenu»-Projekt zugrundeliegenden Hoffnung. Mit dem heutigen Nachmittag hat die Geschäftsleitung in bewundernswerter Weise den Versuch unternommen, als initiativer Koordi-

nator das Postulat nach mehr jüdischem Wissen und Verstärkung der jüdischen Erziehungsarbeit zu fördern. Dafür gebührt der Geschäftsleitung unser Dank und unsere Anerkennung. Dies in jeder Hinsicht positive Initiative liegt ganz im Sinne von Prof. Dr. Alfred Donath, welcher in der SIG-Arbeit soviel Wertvolles geleistet hat. In seiner Abschiedsrede betonte Prof. Donath letztes Jahr in Lausanne – und damit möchte ich meine Ausführungen schliessen –: «Unser Anliegen muss sein: Mehr Würde als Bestreben, Gefallen zu erwecken; mehr Authentizität als mit der Masse gehen; mehr Behauptung als Resignation.» A. C.

Die Woche in Israel

DIENSTAG

10. Mai

Vertragswerk: Israel und Libanon arbeiten an den letzten Modalitäten des von ihnen zu schliessenden Abkommens über Israels Truppenrückzug und die Sicherheitsvorkehrungen in Südlibanon. Die USA befürchten, dass die Sowjetunion und Syrien die Unterzeichnung des Vertrags durch einen starken psychologischen Druck auf Beirut verhindern könnten.

Wallenberg-Woche: Zu Ehren von Raoul Wallenberg, der – wenn er noch lebt – 70 Jahre alt wird, findet in Israel eine «Wallenberg-Woche» statt. Staatspräsident Chaim Herzog empfängt eine Delegation aus Schweden. Es gehört ihr unter anderem Per Anger an, der, in seiner Eigen-

schaft als Botschaftssekretär in Budapest während des Zweiten Weltkriegs, ein enger Mitarbeiter Wallenbergs gewesen ist.

Jerusalem: Bürgermeister Teddy Kollek eröffnet den Wahlkampf für die im November stattfindenden Stadtratswahlen.

MITTWOCH

11. Mai

Jom Jeruschalajim: Zehntausende von Israelis ziehen nach Jerusalem, um zusammen mit den Bürgern der Hauptstadt den Tag der Vereinigung zu begehen. Auf dem «Munitionshügel» (Giw'at hatachmoschet) findet die zentrale Gedenkfeier statt.

Erhöht: Die US-Administration ist bereit, die Darlehen an Israel für den Kauf von US-Waffen um 100 Mio Dollar aufzustocken.

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DONNERSTAG 12. Mai

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Treppen von Columbus

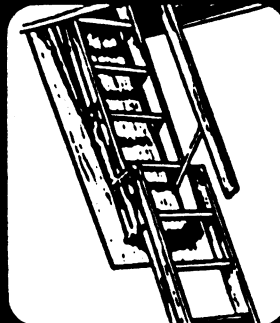
Scherentreppen aus Aluminium-Druckguss (3 Modelle, verschiedene Grössen)
Spindeltreppen aus Aluminium-Druckguss (3 Durchmesser)
Spindeltreppen aus Holz (in jeder Dimension)
Schiebetreppen aus Holz (3 Modelle)



Scherentreppen



Spindeltreppen



Schiebetreppen

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dung von Gewalt führen kann, teilte er den Antisemitismus in drei zeitliche Sequenzen ein.

Die erste Sequenz ist die Zeit des Antisemitismus, die zur Zeit der Juden in Ägypten vorherrschend war.

Die zweite Sequenz ist die Zeit des Antijudentums. In der Zeit der Kreuzzüge wurde das Judentum als solches bekämpft, es folgten dann auch die Pflicht zur Gattungsbildung und besondere Kleidervorschriften. In diese Zeit lassen sich auch noch die Verbrechen des Holocaust plazieren. Die dritte Sequenz ist die Zeit, in welcher wir leben, die Moderne, wo der Antisemitismus als Antisemitismus getarnt wird.

Thorodor Lessing (1872–1935) schrieb in seinem Buch «Der jüdische Selbsthass» (Berlin 1930) über die Geschichte der deutsch-jüdischen Intellektuellen, welche das Ende, dass sie aus Selbsthass den Freitod wählen. «Wie ein Lepros- oder Krebskranker ihre widerliche Krankheit unter ihren Kleidern versteckt halten, sich aber in Gedanken ständig damit befassen, so trage ich die Schande und die Ungnade, den metaphysischen Fehler Jude zu sein mit mir... Und ich möchte den Deutschen zurufen: Bleibet hart!... Habt kein Erbarmen! Auch nicht mir gegenüber!» Der Akzent liegt zweifellos auf der Aussage des metaphysischen Fehlers, Jude zu sein. Mit diesem Buch wollte Lessing auf den zunehmend aufkommenden Antisemitismus aufmerksam machen. Lessing starb 1935 auch 1935 in einem Konzentrationslager.

Sch'mot Raba erklärt (1, 10) auf den Vers 1, 8 im zweiten Buch Mos. «Nach dem Tod von Josua haben die Juden die Brit Mila aufgegeben und sich gesagt: Wir wollen wie die Ägypter sein. Und weil sie sich derart betrahten, verwandelte Gott das Wohlwollen der Ägypter den Juden gegenüber in Hass. Im genannten Vers heisst es auch, dass

ein neuer König das Zepter in Ägypten übernahm, und mit dem neuen König wurden auch neue Gesetze erlassen.» Dies ist ein erster Ansatz über vorkommenden Antisemitismus in den jüdisch-traditionellen Schriften. David Banon versteht diesen Text so, dass bei jedem Versuch des Juden, sich zu assimilieren, der Antisemitismus von neuem provoziert wurde.

Ebenfalls in Exodus finden wir folgendes (17, 7 und 8): «Und er nannte den Ort Massa und Meriba, weil die Kinder Israels gehardet, und weil sie den Ewigen versucht hatten und gesprochen: Ist aber der Ewige in unserer Mitte oder nicht? Es kam aber Amalek und bekämpfte Israel bei Rephidim.» David Banon wollte diese beiden Sätze anders verbunden sehen: «Ist aber der Ewige in unserer Mitte? Oder nicht, und da kam Amalek...» Das fehlende Gottvertrauen allein sei schon genügend, um dem Antisemitismus zu neuem Auftrieb zu verhelfen.

Die zwei zuletzt zitierten Stellen sollen keineswegs Erklärungen, die Anspruch auf Absolutheit haben, sein. Aber sie sollen, und das war das Ziel des Referenten, die Entstehung des Antisemitismus in einem neuen Lichte darstellen.

Sicher ein weiterer Höhepunkt war der Gast des Abends, Mohammed Alis Salem, ehemaliger Diplomat Ägyptens und heute Journalist in London, der am Abend zu den Seminarteilnehmern sprach. Am Freitag wurde die Arbeit in verschiedenen Workshops fortgesetzt. Zur Auswahl stand die Mitarbeit in einer Gruppe, die sich mit dem Antisemitismus befasste, einer, die sich mit der Lage der Juden in der UdSSR befasste, einer über Alija und einer, die sich mit Aktionen und Aktivitäten für die nächste Zeit auseinanderzusetzen hatte. Gesellschaftlicher Höhepunkt war sicher der Schabbat. Am Sonntag wurde eine Resolu-

tion verabschiedet, die wir hier wiedergeben:

«Der Verband Jüdischer Studenten der Schweiz (VJSS) hat in Lauterbrunnen an seiner jährlichen Versammlung beschlossen, sich für die Einhaltung der in der KSZE-Schlussakte verankerten Menschenrechte einzusetzen. Der Verband wird sich besonders für die freie Religionsausübung und der Ausreise zur Familienzusammenführung der Juden in der Sowjetunion engagieren. Mit Nachdruck tritt der VJSS für das Existenzrecht des Staates Israel und einen gerechten Frieden im Nahen Osten ein. Er ruft alle am Nahostkonflikt beteiligten Parteien auf, jede denkbare Friedenslösung ernsthaft zu prüfen. Der Verband zeigt sich besorgt um den unter dem Deckmantel des Antizionismus wachsenden Antisemitismus. Anlässlich des im kommenden Jahr stattfindenden Papstbesuches in der Schweiz ruft der VJSS den Vatikan auf, Israel anzuerkennen.»

R. L.

Knesset gedenkt Wallenbergs

In einer feierlichen Sondersitzung beging die Knesset am 9. Mai den siebzigsten Geburtstag von Raoul Wallberg, dem schwedischen Diplomaten, der durch seinen persönlichen Einsatz im besetzten Budapest gegen Ende des Zweiten Weltkrieges hunderttausend Juden das Leben rettete. Eine Delegation aus Schweden, geführt von Per Anger, der in Budapest als Wallenbergs Assistent fungierte, war anwesend. Premier Begin sagte in der Haptansprache, die Ehrenrolle der «Gerechten unter den Völkern», die zur Zeit des Holocaust Juden retteten, enthält heute 3500 Namen – und der grösste unter ihnen ist Raoul Wallenberg, ein edler Mensch, der sich hingab, um zu retten... Sie nannten ihn einen Engel. Was er tat, kann überhaupt nicht an

gewöhnlichen Massstäben gemessen werden. «Lebt er noch?» fragte der Premier. «Wir wissen, dass er von den Russen verhaftet wurde. ... Wir sträubten uns gegen die Annahme, dass er nicht mehr unter den Lebenden weilte. Wir glaubten und glauben noch immer, dass er lebt. Wir können nur darum beten... Aber wir werden ihn niemals vergessen. In den Annalen des jüdischen Volkes wird er auch noch nach vielen Generationen nicht in Vergessenheit geraten, denn jedes jüdische Kind wird sich seine edle Gestalt vor Augen halten» (SAD)

Luzern

Luzern. Jüdische Gemeinde. Freitag Eingang 19.30 Uhr, Schabbat morgens 8.30 Uhr, Mincha 18.00 Uhr, Ausgang 21.57 Uhr. – Sonntag morgens 7.15 Uhr, Mincha 19.20 Uhr, Wochentag morgens 6.15 Uhr, abends 19.20 Uhr.

St. Gallen

St. Gallen. Israelische Gemeinde. Freitag abends 18.30 Uhr, Schabbat morgens 9 Uhr, Ausgang 21.51 Uhr

Lugano

Lugano. Comunità Israelita. Freitag Eingang 19.30 Uhr, Schabbat morgens 8.30 Uhr, Ausgang 22.12 Uhr.

Lugano. Associazione Ebraica (Via Borla 17). Freitag abends 18.00 Uhr, Schabbat morgens 9.30 Uhr.

Biel

Biel. Israelische Gemeinde. Freitag abends 18.30 Uhr, Schabbat morgens 9 Uhr, Ausgang 21.58 Uhr.

Für die wichtigen Augenblicke



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sen. Lediglich ein einziges Mal in dreieinhalb Jahren wurde die Juna-Kommission einberufen, doch nach der ersten Terminschwierigkeit wurde auf jegliche Aktivierung der Kommission verzichtet.

Der Gemeindebundspräsident hat die Absicht geäußert, die Juna-Kommission zu liquidieren. Da diese Kommission ausdrücklich vom Delegiertentag 1974 gewählt und an der DV 1978 bestätigt wurde, frage ich Sie, ob Sie dieses Vorgehen billigen.

Der langsame Tod der Juna-Kommission ist mit dem Schlagwort «Tikwatenu» gerechtfertigt worden, dessen Ziel es bekanntlich ist, Fernstehende heranzuholen und Gutwillige zu motivieren. Der Juna-Kommission gehören u. a. Jean Nordmann, Dr. Werner Meier, Claude Bigar, Jacques Ungar und Peter Abelin an, und die Frage drängt sich auf, woher die Geschäftsleitung eigentlich Aktivisten für die sogenannte «Tikwatenu»-Arbeit in Sachen Informationspolitik nehmen will, wenn sie mit ausgesprochener Respektlosigkeit den Goodwill der Juna-Kommission missachtet.

Der Aufbruch aus einer Zeit der klagen Stagnation in eine mutigere Periode der Selbstbestimmung hört sich in der Theorie grossartig an, aber nach dem endlosen Leerlauf im CC und anderswo zum Thema «Tikwatenu» muss die Frage gestellt werden, was an konkreter Leistung geschaffen wurde und geschaffen werden kann, und ich meine Leistungen, welche die wahren Möglichkeiten des SIG nicht nasslos übersteigen und – so un wichtig ist das nicht – auch finanzierbar sind. Waren die mühsame Annahme der Mitgliederbeitragssteigerung an der letzten DV und die unendlichen

Schwierigkeiten, bis man schliesslich mit Ach und Krach das relativ bescheidene Defizit aus der Zürcher Ausstellung «Juden in der Schweiz» decken konnte, kein Fingerzeig? Bei aller Anerkennung für das «feu sacré» von Robert Braunschweig, Bewegung in unsere Dachorganisation zu bringen, finde ich – und ich habe meine Auffassung im CC immer und immer wieder betont –, das hochtrabende «Tikwatenu»-Projekt sollte angestammten und kurzfristigeren Aufgaben, d. h. konkret möglichen und in schwerer Zeit konkret notwendigen Aufgaben, Platz machen.

Gestern feierten wir den Jom Je-

ruschalajim, ein Grund vielleicht, meinen schon einmal geäußerten Vorschlag neu zu prüfen, einen unserer kommenden Delegiertentage in Jerusalem abzuhalten, wie dies bereits zur Tradition anderer jüdischer Dachverbände in Europa geworden ist. Dies würde unser Verständnis für die Realität des jüdischen Staates in uns allen stärken und in gar mancher Hinsicht neue geistige Impulse verleihen für eine Verwirklichung der dem «Tikwatenu»-Projekt zugrundeliegenden Hoffnung. Mit dem heutigen Nachmittag hat die Geschäftsleitung in bewundernswerter Weise den Versuch unternommen, als initiativer Koordi-

nator das Postulat nach mehr jüdischem Wissen und Verstärkung der jüdischen Erziehungsarbeit zu fördern. Dafür gebührt der Geschäftsleitung unser Dank und unsere Anerkennung. Dies in jeder Hinsicht positive Initiative liegt ganz im Sinne von Prof. Dr. Alfred Donath, welcher in der SIG-Arbeit soviel Wertvolles geleistet hat. In seiner Abschiedsrede betonte Prof. Donath letztes Jahr in Lausanne – und damit möchte ich meine Ausführungen schliessen –: «Unser Anliegen muss sein: Mehr Würde als Bestreben, Gefallen zu erwecken; mehr Authentizität als mit der Masse gehen; mehr Bejahung als Resignation.» A. C.

Die Woche in Israel

DIENSTAG

10. Mai

Vertragswerk: Israel und Libanon arbeiten an den letzten Modalitäten des von ihnen zu schliessenden Abkommens über Israels Truppenrückzug und die Sicherheitsvorkehrungen in Südlibanon. Die USA befürchten, dass die Sowjetunion und Syrien die Unterzeichnung des Vertrags durch einen starken psychologischen Druck auf Beirut verhindern könnten.

Wallenberg-Woche: Zu Ehren von Raoul Wallenberg, der – wenn er noch lebt – 70 Jahre alt wird, findet in Israel eine «Wallenberg-Woche» statt. Staatspräsident Chaim Herzog empfängt eine Delegation aus Schweden. Es gehört ihr unter anderem Per Anger an, der, in seiner Eigen-

schaft als Botschaftssekretär in Budapest während des Zweiten Weltkriegs, ein enger Mitarbeiter Wallenbergs gewesen ist.

Jerusalem: Bürgermeister Teddy Kollek eröffnet den Wahlkampf für die im November stattfindenden Stadtratswahlen.

MITTWOCH

11. Mai

Jom Jeruschalajim: Zehntausende von Israelis ziehen nach Jerusalem, um zusammen mit den Bürgern der Hauptstadt den Tag der Vereinigung zu begehen. Auf dem «Munitionshügel» (Giw'at hatachmoschet) findet die zentrale Gedenkfeier statt.

Erhöht: Die US-Administration ist bereit, die Darlehen an Israel für den Kauf von US-Waffen um 100 Mio Dollar aufzustocken.

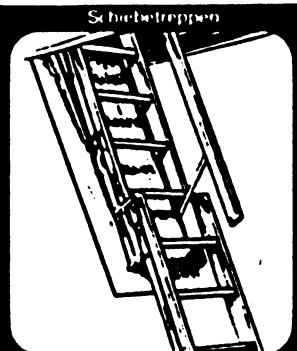
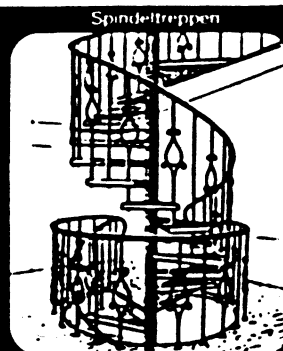
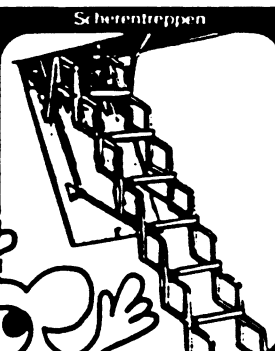
Knesset: Das israelische Parlament ehrt Raoul Wallenberg Premier Menachem Begin erklart: «Es gab relativ wenige Gerechte der Völker, die unseren Brüdern geholfen haben, doch wir werden sie für immer in Erinnerung behalten... Der Erste unter ihnen war Raoul Wallenberg.»

DONNERSTAG 12. Mai

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Scherentreppen aus Aluminium-Druckguss (3 Modelle, verschiedene Grossen)
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Avslutningsort

Pol I, I Kiesow/ma

Ärende

Datum

1983-07-14

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Adress

SVENSK TEL AVIV

Text

MYCKET BRÅDSKANDE

Från polchefen. Re Raoul Wallenberg. ✓

P R I M O. Kiesow uppsöktes idag av Rabbi Frederick Werbell (uppväxt i Sverige men nu bosatt i USA) som skrivit en bok om Wallenberg. Under samtalet framkom att Werbell är på väg till Israel för att höra ett vittne som påstår sig sitta inne med upplysningar om vilka ryska officerare som tillfångatog Wallenberg. Av Werbells sätt att yttra sig om vittnet fick Kiesow intrycket att det rör sig om Andrei Popescu.

S E C U N D O. Synnerligen angeläget att ambassaden om inte så redan skett åstadkommer förhör med Andrei Popescu innan Werbell får möjlighet att göra det. Därest ambassadchefen själv inte kan utföra uppdraget bör detta inte hindra att det utföres innan Werbell träffar Popescu.

T E R T I O. Tacksamma omgående orientering.

CABINET

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET EE	Arende:			
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POL

SVENSK TEL AV. IV 1983-07-14

CABINET STOCKHOLM

MYCKET BRAADSKANDE

aq/K

FOER POLCHEFEN RE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

JAG HAR HAFT. ETT NYTT FOERHOER MED POPESCU OCH AATERKOMMER
 MED CHIFFERREDOVISNING OM NAAGRA TIMMAR.

HJRDMAN

12

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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POL

SVENSK TEL AVIV 1983-07-14

CABINET STOCKHOLM

M Y C K E T B R A A D S K A N D E

ECH 143 RE WALLENBERG-VITTNET POPESCU. HBR HIRDMAN-KIESOW
23 JUNI AABEROPAS.

NEDAN FOELJER SNABBREDOVISNING AV DET ANDRA FOERHOER JAG HADE
MED POPESCU I MAANDAGS. OBS P. 11 NEDAN.

1. ANDOR POPESCU AER ENLIGT DET RUMAENSKA PASS HAN UPPVISADE
FOEDD 12 JUNI 1914 I PAPIU ILARIAN I TRANSYLVANIEN. I BUKAREST
BODDE HAN PAA STR. LAMITEI NR 36, SEKTOR 5. HANS RUMAENSKA PASS
AER GILTIGT TILL 11 MAJ 1985. HAN ANLAENDE TILL ISRAEL 14 JULI
1974 OCH AER AEVEN ISRAELISK MEDBORGARE. HAN TALAR GANSKA DAALIG
TYSKA.

2. MIN FRAAGA OM WALLENBERGS UTSEENED EEE UTSEENDE BESVARAR HAN
MED ATT SAEGA ATT WALLENBERG HADE DJUPT INSKUREN PANNBENA, CENDRE-
FAERGAT HAAR (EJ BLONT), OEGONFAERG CAPRICE (?), VAR SMAL SAMT
31-32 AAR GAMMAL. HAN KAN DOCK HA SETT DETTA PAA ETT FOTO AV
RAOUL WALLENBERG PAA AMBASSADEN.

LIC D-2042 15.000x6 1982.12

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

3. POPESCU SAEGER SIG HA GAATT RUNT MED RAOUL WALLENBERG PAA KOLUMBUSGASSE OCH DELAT UT SKYDDSPASS. DE HADE AEVEN GAATT PAA VADASZ (MIN FRAAGA: LAAG AMBASSADEN DAER?) OCH VARIT TILLSAMMANS PAA KAFFE EMKE. POPESCU OCH RAOUL WALLENBERG HADE TALAT TYSKA MED VARANDRA.

4. I MITT HBR. OMTALADE MESZEI VARA EN UNGERSK JUDE SOM VAR CHAUFFOER HOS SCHWEIZISKA AMBASSADEN (MIN ANMAERKNING: DETTA BOER NI KUNNA KOLLA.) MESZEI, SOM TIDIGARE HJAELOPT POPESCU OCH RAOUL WALLENBERG MED DE JUDISKA DEPOSITIONERNA, TOGS TILL FFAANGA AV RYSSARNA DEN 6 JANUARI OCH FOERDES TILL NKVD-HOEGKVARTERET I CZEGLID 60 KM FRAAN BUDAPEST. (CZEGLID VAR ETT FAANGLAEGGER FOER TYSKAR OCH UNGRARE). FOER ATT RAEDDA SIJT EGET SKINN FOERNEKADE MESZEI ATT HAN VAR JUDE OCH BERAETTADE DAER FOER NKVD-OFFICEREN/CHEFEN LEONID BREZJNEV OM DE VAERDEFULLA JUDISKA DEPOSITIONERNA HOS RAOUL WALLENBERG OCH SADE ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG VAR EN TYSK SPION. MESZEI SLAEPPTES OCH I STAELLET TOG NKVD RAOUL WALLENBERG OCH GULDET DEN 17 JANUARI OCH FOERDE DEM TILL CZEGLID.

5. GULDET FOERVARADES I SVERIGEHUSET PAA VADASZ-GATAN, DAER DET AEVEN FANNS ETT SCHWEIZISKT HUS. PAA KOLUMBUS-GATAN FANNS ETT ANNAT SVENSKT HUS. BLAND DEPOSITIONERNA FANNS EN TAVLA AV REMBRANDT, SOM INLAEMNATS AV EN UNGERSK MILJONAER JOLAN WEISZMANFRED, SAMT 100 ST BRILJANTER OCH PACKAR MED DOLLARSEDLAR, SOM INLAEMNATS AV S Z E G E D F I L D E R M A N, SOM NU BOR I USA. BREZJNEV HADE LAGT BESLAG PAA HELA BYTET.

6. MESZEI LEVER FORTFARANDE I BUDAPEST. HAN AER 70 AAR, FOEDD 1913. POPESCU HADE TRAEFFAT MESZEI FOERSTA GAANGEN I OKTOBER 1943, DAA HAN PAASTOD HAN OCKSAA TRAEFFADE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

~~7. NAER POPESCU, SOM OEV~~

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

7. NAER POPESCU, SOM OEVERGAATT TILL ATT BLI RUMAERNSK FOERBINDELSEOFFICER, FATT VETA VAD SOM HAENT RAEOL WALLENBER, SOEKTE HAN KONTAKT MED RYSSARNA. DEN 4 FEBRUARI TOGS HAN EMOT AV MALINOVSKIJ I HANS HOEGKVARTER I P E S T S Z E N T L O E R - I N G C Z. HAN FOERKLARADE FOER MARSKALKEN ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG MAASTE HA TAGITS AV NKVD AV MISSTAG. DENNE SVARADE ATT OM DET VAR ETT MISSTAG, KOMMER DETTA ATT UPPTAECKAS I MOSKVA OCH RAEOL WALLENBERG HEMSAENDAS.

8. FOER ATT TESTA POPESCUS KUNSKAPER OM SVENSKA AMBASSADEN FRAAGADE JAG HONOM OM HAN SETT NAAGRA ANDRA PERSONER DAER. HAN SVARADE ATT DET FANNS EN KVINNA PAA AMBASSADEN SOM TALADE DAALIG TYSKA. HON VAR BLOND, 28- 30 AAR GAMMAL OCH KOM FRAAN UPPSALA. (DET KAN NI VAE KOLLA?) VIDARE FANNS PAA AMBASSADEN EN AELDRE UNGERSK CHAUFFOER.

9. SOM ETT BEVIS FOER SITT SAMARBETE MED RAEOL EEE RAOUL WALLENBERG BEKAETTADE POPESCU FOELJANDE. DEN 30 DECEMBER 1944 HADE POPESCU, SOM DAA FORTFARANDE TJAENSTGJORDE I UNGERSKA ARMEN, SETT EN UNGERSK ARMEORDER OM ATT FLERA HUNDRA JUDAR, SOM BEFANN SIG I ETT ARBETSLAEGER I V A C Z 60 KM FRAAN BUDAPEST, SKULLE DOEDAS. POPESCU HADE DEN 31 DECEMBER BEGETT SIG TILL V A C Z, GJORT EN FOERTECKNING PAA JUDARNA I ARBETSLAEGRET, AATERVAENT TILL RAOUL WALLENBERG SOM STAELLT UT SKYDDSPASS FOER DEM, VAREFTER POPESCU TAGIT DESSA JUDAR TILL BUDAPEST.

10. POPESCU HADE VARIT KVAR I BUDAPEST TILL OKTOBER 1945 OCH DAEREFTER AATERVAENT TILL KLAUSENBURG I RUMAERNIEN. I RUMAE-NIEN HADE HAN 1965 HOERT ATT WALLENBERG SATT FAENGSLAD I SOVJET-UNIONEN. POPESCU HADE TROTT ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG SOM MALINOV-SKIJ ANTYTT HEMSAENTS FOER LAENGE SEDAN.

~~11. VID VAART FOER~~

Kopia till:

Kabs

Polch

Pol

UHD

Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

11. VID VAART FOERSTA SAMTAL UPPGAV POPESCU ATT RAOUL WALLENBERG NU SKULLE SITTA I LAEGRET FAADEEV I SIVIRIEN. JAG BAD HONOM NU BESTYRKA DETTA. POPESCU BERAETTADE ATT FAADEEV VAR EN FAENGELSEOE I NORRA ISHAVET UNGEFAER MITT PAA DEN SOVJETISKA KUSTEN. (JAG ERINRAR MIG ATT VI HAR EN LIKNANDE UPPGIFT AV SHIFRIN PAA DOSSIER). FOER TVAA-TRE AAR SEDAN HADE EN RYSK JUDE ANNONSERAT I EN RUMAERNSK-SPRAAKIG TIDNING I ISRAEL EFTER UNGRAREN S U R A N Y I . DETTA VAR JU POPESCUS NAMN I BUDAPEST. POPESCU HADE 1981 I HAIFA TRAEFFAT RYSSEN, SOM HETTE IVAN T O P O L O V S K Y. DENNE HADE BERAETTAT ATT HAN JUST KOMMIT TILL ISRAEL EFTER ATTT TVAA MAANADER TIDIGARE HA FRIGIVITS FRAAN FAADEEV. TOPOLOVSKY HADE MEDFOERT EN HAELS-NING TILL SURANYI/POPESCU FRAAN RAOUL WALLENBERG, SOM HAN SUTTIT TILLSAMMANS MED I FAADEEV I 6 AAR, UNGEFAER 1974-80.

12. TOPOLOVSKY HADE 1980-81 SOM NYKOMMEN IMMIGRANT BOTT I SPRAAK-SKOLAN (ULPAN) MISRAD KLITAI I K FAR SABA I NAERHETEN AV LOD-FLYGPLATSEN. POPESCU TRODDE EMELLERTID ATT TOPOLOVSKY, SOM VAR OEVER 70 AAR, NU FLYTTAT TILL SIN SON, SOM VAR INGENJOER I DEN SYDISRAELISKA STADEN BEERSHEVA. JAG BAD OMEDELBART POPESCU OM HJAE LP ATT SAETTA OSS I KONTAKT MED TOPOLOVSKY, VILKET HAN LOVADE FOERSOEKA. VI FOERSOEKER AEVEN SPAARA HONOM MED EGNA KRAFTER.

13. POPESCU UPPGER ATT HAN OM NAAGON VECKA AVSER RESA TILL RU-MAENIEN FOER ATT DAERIFRAAN TA SIG TILL MOSKVA I SYFTE ATT TALA MED ANDROPOV OM BREZJNEVS GULDROFFER. HAN UPPGER ATT BREZJNEVS DOTTER GALINA I MOSKVA SKULLE HA SAALT 35 GULDMYNT FRAAN RAOUL WALLENBERGS DEPOSITIONER.

14. PAA GRUND AV DETALJRIKEDOMEN GJORDE POPESCU ETT NAAGOT SERI-OESARE INTRYCK VID DET ANDRA FOERHOERET. HEMSTAELLER ATT NI KOLLAR DE SAKUPPGIFTER SOM GAAR ATT KONTROLLERA. OM DE VISAR SIG RIKTIGA,

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

BOER NOG KIESOW KOMMA NED. POPESCU HAR LAEMNAT MIG EN LAANG REDO-
GOERELSE PAA RUMAERNSKA OM ALL SIN BEFATTNING MED WALLENBERG-
AERENDET. JAG SAENDER DEN TILL KIESOW MED MORGONDAGENS KURIR.
NI BOER FOERSOEKA FAA TAG PAA GOERAN JACOBSSON OCH BE HONOM OEVER-
SAETTA DEN.

15. JAG FAR PAA SVERIGESEMESTER PAA SOENDAG 17 JULI MEN SAETTER
IN HAAKAN WILKENS SOM KOMMER HIT I MORGON, I AERENDET. JAG TAR
KONTAKT MED ER I STOCKHOLM NAESTA VECKA. FAAR VI FATT I TOPOLOV-
SKY AATERKOMMER AMBASSADEN OMGAAENDE. JAG AER NOG FORTFARANDE
SKEPTISK, ~~EM~~ MAN KAN JU ALDRIG RIKTIGT VETA.

HEN

HIRDMAN

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☒ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

Rg 1-7

83-06-18

KIESOW

Godkännes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

Tel Arkiv 83-07-14

Angående

KIESOW - 83-06-18

KIESOW

☒ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

☐ utan bil☐ jämte
samt bil☐ jämte
bil nr☐ jämte bil
dar så angivits☐ bil kan lånas
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Bil	Bil	Bil	Bil
☐ Konungen	☐ Statssekr	☐ IMPOD	☐ Svenska FN-förbundet
☐ Regeringen 20 ex	☐ IM-enh A	☐ Swedfund	☐ Östekonomiska byrån
☐ Statsministern	☐ I-sekr A	☐ LO/TCO:s bist nämnd	☐ Bankföreningen
☐ Chef Fö	☐ I-enh Fi	☐ Sv kyrkans mission	☐ Exportr
☐ Chef I	☐ I-enh Fö	☐ IVA	☐ Industriförb
☐ Statsrådet	☐ I-sekr I	☐ STU	☐ Grossistförb
☐ Statsrådet	☐ I-sekr	☐ Svensk kärnbränsle AB	☐ Sthlms Handelsk 2 ex
☐ Statsrådet	☐ I-sekr	☐ Statens kärnkraftsinsp	☐ LO
☐ Riksdagens talman	☐ I-sekr	☐ Statens strålskyddsinst	☐ AIC
☐ Utrnämnd/Utrutsk/Europa- rådsdel 53 ex	☐ SSLP, Fö	☐ Televerket	☐ TCO
☐ Utrikesnämnden 23 ex	☐ KMI	☐ Statens rymddeleg	☐ SAF
☐ Utrutsk 33 ex	☐ Fst	☐ Invandrarverket 2 ex	☐
☐ Europarådsdel 12 ex	☐ Ch Fst/Op 5	☐ Forskningsberedningen	☐
☐ Utrutsk kanslichef	☐ Arméstaben FN-avd	☐ Miljövårdsberedningen	☐
☐ Förutsk kanslichef	☐ FOA 2 ex	☐ I-sekr Naturvårdsverk	☐
☐ Riksdagsman	☐ SIPRI	☐ Sekr f framtidsstud	☐
☐ Riksdagsman	☐ EKN	☐ Nordiska Rådets sv del	☐
☐ Riksdagsman	☐ KK 5 ex	☐ Svenska institutet	☐
☐ Statssekr Fö	☐ Riksbanken	☐ Nordiska Afrikainst	☐
☐ Statssekr	☐ SIDA	☐ Latinamerikainst	☐
☐ Statssekr	☐ BITS	☐ Utrikespol institutet	☐
☐ Statssekr	☐ SAREC	☐ Europainstitutet	☐

☐ Större beskickningar FN-representationen 9 ex	☐ Beijing	☐ London	☐ Paris	☐ Washington 2 ex
	☐ Bonn	☐ Moskva	☐ Tokyo	☐ FN-repr
☐ Norden 4 ex	☐ Helsingfors	☐ Köpenhamn	☐ Oslo	☐ Reykjavik
	☐ Belgrad	☐ Budapest	☐ Prag	☐ Warszawa
☐ Övriga Östeuropa 7 ex	☐ Berlin A	☐ Bukarest	☐ Sofia	
	☐ Ankara	☐ Bryssel	☐ Lissabon	☐ Rom
☐ Övriga Västeuropa och Canada 16 ex	☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☐ Wien
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	☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus	☐ Tripoli
☐ Mellanöstern 8 ex	☐ Amman	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait
	☐ Bangkok	☐ Dhaka	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi
☐ Övriga Asien och Australasien 18 ex	☐ Canberra	☐ Hanoi	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Panmunjom
	☐ Colombo	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Pyongyang
☐ Övriga Afrika 13 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Harare	☐ Lagos
	☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Luanda
☐ Latinamerika 12 ex	☐ Bogatá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima
	☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua
	☐ Antwerpen	☐ Chicago	☐ Hongkong	☐ Los Angeles
☐ Vissa lönade konsulat 17 ex	☐ Barcelona	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis
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			☐ Rio de Janeiro	

☒ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☒ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssekreterare	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☐ R. KIESOW - 11
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☐ R. E. L. M. - 11
☒ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef planerings enh	☐ Theorin	☐
☒ Chef kabsekr kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Biståndsinspektören	☐ Edeen	☐
☒ Anderman	☐ KSA	☐ Chef protokollet	☐ Wahlbäck	☐
☐ Chef Pol avd	☐ Chef Rättsavd	☐ Chef press- o inf enh	☐ Marling	☐
☐ Chef Pol 1-5	☐ Chef R	☐ Chef pressbyrån	☐ Bekeris	☐
☐ Chef Pol	☐ Expeditionschefen	☐ Chef inf byrån	☐ Hjärke	☐
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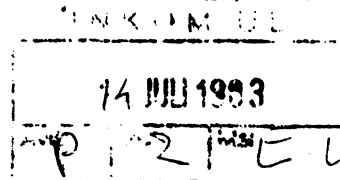
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1983-07-07

Ambassadrådet Kiesow

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET



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Hedersgrad för Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil.) ✓

Broder,

./.

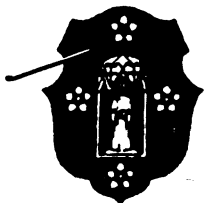
Närslutet finner Du kopia av en skrivelse till beskickningen från professor Lofmark vid Wales University. Lofmark önskar nominera Wallenberg för en akademisk hedersgrad.

Vi har härifrån föreslagit Lofmark att han tar upp saken med Fru Nina Lagergren. Jag föreställer mig dock att beskickningen gärna låter sig representeras vid en eventuell ceremoni.

Hälsn
K

Krister Bringéus

AF



1983-07-07
Bringéus/bm
Skr tit

University of Wales Prifysgol Cymru

SAINT DAVIDS UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
COLEG PRIFYSGOL DEWI SANT

LAMPETER
Dyfed SA48 7ED

LLANBEDR PONT STEFFAN
Dyfed SA48 7ED

DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN
ADRAN ALMAENEG

The Secretary

The Political Attaché
The Swedish Embassy
11 Montagu Place
London WH2 AL

AMBASSADEN I LONDON

Dnr 13/316

Ink 1983-07-06

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Head/Pennaeth

PROFESSOR CARL LOFMARK

Lampeter (0570) 422351 Ext. 250

date/dyddiad

4th July 1983

reference/cyfeirnod

Dear Secretary,

I understand that Dr Nilsson is now away, but I would be grateful if you could find somebody who would be willing to look at the attached draft urgently.

For some time past I have been trying to persuade College authorities to nominate Raoul Wallenberg for the award of an honorary degree of the University of Wales. It now appears that the College would prefer me to nominate personally, which as a professor of the University I am entitled to do, but documentation has to reach the Registry before the end of July.

I have heard from members of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee that both the Ambassador and Dr Nilsson are keen supporters of Wallenberg's cause and would welcome a distinction for him. Since I am myself not an expert on the case, I have drafted the enclosed statements and I would be glad to be informed of any error or omission. I would also be glad to know if the Swedish Embassy would indeed welcome an award for Wallenberg and would, in the event of success, be prepared to send a senior representative to represent him. I should, in fact, welcome any help or advice you may be able to give.

I am also sending this to Linda Goldberg, of the Wallenberg Committee, in order to ensure that I have my facts about Wallenberg's career correct.

Yours sincerely,

Carl Lofmark

C.J. Lofmark.



University of Wales Prifysgol Cymru

SAINT DAVIDS UNIVERSITY COLLEGE
COLEG PRIFYSGOL DEWI SANT

LAMPETER LLANBEDR PONT STEFFAN
Dyfed SA48 7ED Dyfed SA48 7ED

DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN
ADRAN ALMAENEG

Head/Pennaeth
PROFESSOR CARL LOFMARK
☎ Lampeter (0570) 422351 Ext. 250
date/dyddiad

reference/cyfeirnod

Dear Registrar,

Honorary Degrees

I wish to nominate Mr. Raoul Wallenberg for the award of an honorary degree of the University of Wales.

I enclose a short statement about his career, which I will gladly amplify if the Committee so wish. It was suggested to me a few days ago that I should also append the names of colleagues who support the nomination. I therefore attach a list of those who have expressed a wish to be so named; the list would have been very much longer if I had understood earlier that this was normal procedure.

This nomination is, I believe, appropriate to our University at the present time in view of the major new developments in Swedish studies currently being introduced at Lampeter: the 1983-4 session sees new degree schemes in Swedish language, literature and regional studies, an agreed system of student exchanges with Stockholm, Umeå and Linköping, a Swedish-backed research project and a new Swedish-backed periodical published and edited in Wales. All this has attracted considerable support from the Swedish Embassy, and the new Swedish Unit will be opened by His Excellency, the Swedish Ambassador, on 17th October; at the same time the Ambassador will open the Raoul Wallenberg Exhibition, which will be at Lampeter for a week before going on to Cardiff. The present Ambassador and Political Attaché have both been most active in Wallenberg's cause and would be delighted to see him gain further recognition outside of Sweden.

Should Wallenberg be awarded a degree but prevented from attending the ceremony, it is expected that the Ambassador would represent him. It may be of interest to the Committee that moves are currently in hand to re-nominate Wallenberg for the Nobel Peace Prize (his nomination by Albert Einstein in 1947 having not been successful).

I will gladly furnish any further information that might be desired.

Yours faithfully,

C.J. Lofmark.

Raoul Wallenberg

The Wallenbergs are one of Sweden's old and famous families. Raoul Wallenberg was educated at a Swedish public school and subsequently at the University of Michigan, where he distinguished himself in Architecture. During a short career in international commerce and banking he visited many countries, including Palestine, Hungary and Hitler's Germany.

The Jews were not persecuted in Hungary until German forces occupied the country in March 1944 and Adolf Eichmann was sent to Budapest with responsibility for the solution of the Jewish problem. King Gustav V of Sweden attempted to send Count Folke Bernadotte, the President of the Swedish Red Cross, but the Hungarian authorities would not admit him as they could not guarantee his safety. They did agree, however, to admit Raoul Wallenberg as Head of the Swedish Legation.

Wallenberg purchased property for the Legation, in which Jews found protection under the neutral Swedish flag. Without proper authority, he printed and issued 15,000 Swedish passports. He entered ghettos and internment camps, intercepted death marches and transports to the concentration camps, issuing thousands of Swedish documents and subsequently claiming their holders as Swedish subjects. In many ways, and through the force of an authoritative personality that commanded obedience, Wallenberg was able to save the lives of some 100,000 Jews.

Shortly after the liberation of Budapest in January 1945, Wallenberg was summoned to see the Soviet Commander, Marshal Malinovsky. He was taken into Soviet custody and an official Soviet statement the following month reported that he was in the USSR. Later Soviet statements reported that he was not known to the Russians, that he had never been in the USSR, that he had been murdered by Fascists and that he had died in prison in Moscow in 1947.

Numerous reports from former USSR prisoners have given the Swedish Foreign Office a good account of his movements since that time and the Swedes remain convinced that he is still living in Soviet detention. In January 1983 the Swedish Foreign Minister again went to Moscow to press for Wallenberg's release.

There is, indeed, some doubt as to whether Wallenberg is still alive today. But since the Soviet statements are inconsistent and have been rejected by all other parties (including Amnesty International), it is more reasonable, as well as more humane, to give the Swedish rather than the Soviet Government the benefit of that doubt. The Swedish Government and the Raoul Wallenberg Committee have never ceased their attempts to secure Wallenberg's release and they ask for support through diplomatic pressure and through the award of honorary distinctions to Raoul Wallenberg.

1983-07-08

Överlämnas för lämnandet
2. Utrikesdepartementet

19 JUL 1983

Betr. Österns 66 bif.
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Ambassadrådet Kiesow

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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14 JUL 1983		
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Wallenbergutställningen i Storbritannien

Broder,

Den brittiska Wallenbergkommitténs vandringsutställning har nu, om jag räknat rätt, nått sin femte anhalt. I söndags (1983-07-03) öppnade jag utställningen i Hendon i nordvästra London, där en av Storbritanniens största synagogor med mer än 2000 medlemmar, är belägen.

Närvarande vid öppningsceremonien var, förutom lokala politiker, representanter för Wallenbergkommittén, överrabbinen i Storbritannien Sir Immanuel också rabbi Leo Fischer, som under kriget verkade i Malmö. Fischer gav flera personliga vittnesbörd om hur Wallenberg på Fischers vädjan kunnat rädda judar från ghattot i Budapest till Malmö.

Hälsn
K

Krister Bringéus

AD

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

Godkännes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

161 7 83-06-18 Kjesen

 Brinses London — Kjesen, nr 83-0
 Angående: Wallenbergsutställning

HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

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☐ Chef I		☐ I-enh Fö		☐ IVA	
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☐ Riksdagens talman		☐ I-sekr		☐ Statens strålskyddsinst	
☐ Utrnämnd/Utrutsk/Europa-		☐ SSLP, Fö		☐ Televerket	
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☐ Utrikesnämnden	23 ex	☐ Fst		☐ Invandrarverket	2 ex
☐ Utrutsk	33 ex	☐ Ch Fst/Op 5		☐ Forskningsberedningen	
☐ Europarådsdel	12 ex	☐ Arméstaben FN-avd		☐ Miljövarsberedningen	
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☐ Riksdagsman		☐ Riksbanken		☐ Nordiska Afrikainst	
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☐ Statssekr		☐ BITS		☐ Utrikespol institutet	
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 Fv Kiga Lagersten
 RABUL Wallenbergs Förm

☐ Större beskickningar FN-representationen	9 ex	☐ Beijing	☐ London	☐ Paris	☐ Washington 2 ex
		☐ Bonn	☐ Moskva	☐ Tokyo	☐ FN-repr
☐ Norden	4 ex	☐ Helsingfors	☐ Köpenhamn	☐ Oslo	☐ Reykjavik
☐ Övriga Östeuropa	7 ex	☐ Belgrad	☐ Budapest	☐ Prag	☐ Warszawa
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☐ Nordafrika	5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis
		☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus	☐ Tripoli
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		☐ Barcelona	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis
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				☐ Rio de Janeiro	

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ Oskvald Pol
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☐ Chef kabsekr kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Biståndsinpektören	☐ Edeen	☐
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1983-07-15

Ambassadrådet Ingolf Kiesow
Pol I
Utrikesdepartementet

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HEMLIG ENL SEKRL

INKOM UD			
1983-07-18			
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Wallenbergvittnet Popescu
(1 bil.) ✓

Broder,

I anslutning till gårdagens meddelande i särskild ordning översänder jag Popescus redogörelse på rumänska.

1/44.
Sven Hirdman

1. Vi har bett Popescu kalla tyska gentemot utomstående.
2. Topolovskij har i hittills inte lyckats göra sig stora anseende någon. Han kanske inte är i staden.

ee

15/7
Sv

Personajul filmului Wallenberg.

1. Raul Wallenberg diplomat suedez la Ambasada
2. Mary secretara ambasadei
3. Oana Jenny dactilograf
4. Dr. Mittelman medic
5. Richard Stessel soferul ambasadei
6. Stenroos Birgerud ambasader
7. Soferul lui Birgerud
8. Capitoul Nagysiranyi Suraia Ancuza
9. Mezi Sander renumit
10. Rakkar Istvan traducator

Figuranți care pot pe ecran:

Otinuta se petrece în Budapesta în anii 1943-1945 în al doilea război mondial. Holocaustul nu are o clădire specială. Se poate vedea la fel o clădire.

11. portana lui Brejnev reful de chovodulur sovietice.

12. astazi sovieticii lagarul lui care e la prisoara lui Wallenberg cu primul rețut neptemat ce cântăre nu prea bogat de pân ochii coprici Adru în altine 170-175.

Au în înfrângere semnificativ din cele petrecute cu acest mare umanitarist suedez.

Personajul lui Brejnev
la G. F. P. B.

Raul Wallenberg și Rușii.

de Amadeus Popescu Andrei

Sub semnatura Amadeus Popescu Andrei
din Strada Israel St. Alina 1/1, Telex.
04. 520 587- în timpul celui de al II-lea
război mondial cu o documentație
falsă am fost căpitan de stat major
în armata maghiară la Budapesta
sub numele conspirator HÁGYÓRÁNYI
SUDÁNYI ANDRÁS, apartineam Corpului
1. Armatei maghiare la Budapesta.

În felul acesta am cunoscut pe diploma-
tul Suedez de la Ambasada Suedeză
din Budapesta Raul Wallenberg
marele ambasador Suedez care împre-
ună cu mine i-am salvat viața
ca 150.000 de evrei maghiari.

• Cum a fost organizată activitatea de salvare
ale evreilor maghiari, eu fiind în
uniforimă mă prezentam la com-
andamentul ghetoului cu documente
că pe o serie de evrei trebuia să le cercetăm
la serviciul de spionaj și în felul acesta
le ridicam cu motiva dubă le ducem
pe Columbus noua și pe Iacobi noua
unde Wallenberg le dădea șansa
Suedeză că sunt cetățeni Suedezi și
în felul acesta a mers activitatea

de salvare ale evreilor din Ungaria la
data de 20 decembrie 1944, în Brașov
și ACZ, într-o cameră veche de 400 de tone
din dona de faramente de muncă putea să
adinele călăilor lui sălasi ca la data de
31 decembrie noaptea să fie executate, cu
am fostuit patul liote cu murele lui
și câte o pută laun cărat la Casa Madero
unde nimeni nu putea să le așeze
și pe unia cu făcând adresa de scris
că după cecețai au fost executate
și în multe prume au cărat evreii
cu duba din Dorog - Solnok - Cegléd
Sékesfehervár, Pécs și Debrecen.

Acțiunea de salvare evreilor maghiari au
făcând din simpla umanitarism și
fără alte interese, totuși a devenit des-
tine de fumeu.

Între noi a fost unul din cei care
se ocupa mai mult de aprovizionarea
omunilor căi și el este leșu din
Budapesta.

Căsi fii mai bine ocoperit marea căsătorie
cu Solman Maria din Feihesz pînă se
astă căsătorie au erau fost foarte bine
ocoperit deoarece au au trei cun-
nați în posturi foarte mari Solman
Ferenc era general de Corp la Grup
Forțelor Tancurilor, Solman Istvan

Colonel de penitente și Golan Răcoș
 directorul închisorii așa că mureau
 un mii închiși pe gânduri
 că sunt exilați.

Deținuții erau înținuți în diviziuni și în
 felul acesta am colaborat cu Wallenberg
 până la 9 Iunie 1945 când eu am căzut
 prizonier la sovietici și la o verificare a marelui
 exonerat pe constatat că sunt evrei am fost
 predat armatelor române care luptau alături de
 sovietici în muncirea inamicului. Am devenit
 traducătorul Divizionului 20 de Antelene
 Antiaeriană Românească Condusă de colonelul
 Mihăilescu Murgărit, în felul acesta am
 putut să mă întresc de soarta lui Wallen-
 berg. După toate activitățile noastre ca
 cadul victimelor sunt cele mai importante
 al cărui victimă a fost Wallenberg.

● În anul 1944 evreii din Budapesta și împrejurim
 au adus toate victimile la Camera
 Suedeză și am predat în păstrare lui
 Wallenberg până la terminarea răz-
 boiului în felul acesta am înven-
 țariat 958 bucati victimi 696 bucati
 cu buciante 15.000 numari de mun-
 jerie de la încoronarea lui Franc
 Josif împăratul Austro-Ungariei pe
 care marea de 24 grame aur
 18 carate 450 000 dolari \$ 295 000

de font Sterling - 16 tablouri de mare
valoare ca Leonardo de Vinci - Rafael
Ivan Gernwald - Munkacsy Mihaly - Goya
Rembrandt - Picasso - Rubens - Van der
Grigorescu - Cendrescu - etc.

Dupa ce toate aceste valori au fost puse in
pachetele mici pe unele respective
au fost inchise in sapca ambasadei.

La inventariatul acestor valori a asistat si
Mereu Sandor care la data de 4 Ianuarie
1945 a avut prizonier sovietic si a fost
transportat la lagarul din Cegléd
Aici Mereu a fost la Comandantul
lagărului si a denunțat pe Wallen-
berg ca este spion german si detine
in ambasada aceste mari valori.

Pe baza acestui reclamatie la 17 Ianuarie
1945 din ordinul lui Leonid Brejnev
care pe timpul acela era seful urale-
vedului in comitate sovietica Raul
Wallenberg a fost arestat. In ceea
afect inrolat de arestarea lui Raul
Wallenberg, si mai provocat in
ambasada ca mareșal Malinovsky
Comandantul frontului sovietic
in Budapesta si care explica
situația lui Wallenberg si care
descrie si pe Mereu Sandor care
avea un casier personal destul

de bogat cunoscut sprijinit în
Mugova, Malinovski mi-a promis
că o să se intereseze din nou de mine
cu promisiuni.

La data de 24 Ianuarie 1945 Wallenberg
a fost tras pe lângă echivocul și
încheierea celui din Moscova.

Pe toate valorile murisus mi s-a putut
ridica la ordinul lui Brejnev.

ce sa întâmplat în închisoarea H.G. P. lui

Wallenberg prin preluarea și tuturan-
a pot obligat să recunoască că a fost
spion german. Ca să poată dispune
justiției militare pentru crimă de
înaltă trădare și comiterea la
data de 18 Martie 1945 de Tribunalul
militar de centru Moscova la un
singur pe viață.

În felul acesta supra de 30 de ani Raul
Wallenberg este dispus în câștigi și lașie
de muncă și actual muncă este în
Gaddey în Siberia de pus în lume

cazuri de înștiințare anual 7 de ani
Wallenberg este victima acestor bijuterii
valute și tabloane de mare valoare
ca să poată muncă aceste valori. Ca-
mion Brejnev a recunoscut la acuzarea
de spionaj ca să se poată condam-
na să nu poată fi pus

în libertate de aici am putut
în felul acesta am intervenit a fost
multe eu am fost la Moscova în
1970 din București și am fost la Căminul
auto lui Andreișov pe timpul acela
peful H. G. Petru care după 3 zile
mi a dat un răspuns subiect
relativ la Wallenberg și prințipal
că el singur a recuzat că a
fost prințipal pentru Germania nazistă.

Imediat mi a dat de asemenea și o
volonție respectivă de moarte
am putut înțelegi majoritatea din
Căminul Germaniei.

În anul 1979 la Moscova Golia Brejnev
fete lui Leonid Brejnev care trăiește
cu un artist de circ din Moscova
au scos pe piața moscovitea un
de aer jucoare ale imperiului
frantei Josef care se vândă cu 500
Ruble bugeto care se vândă cu
mare scandal dar fiind Brejnev
tânărul V.L.S.S. elia se vândă
cizat aceste unice produse din
cole donat valise ridicată de
Brejnev de la București
Moscova din București.

Așa că azi trebuie căutată de acele.

7

Ai făcut cunoscut opiniei publice mondiale ca pe cineva de cunoscut cunoscut
 valoare atât pentru a lui Raul Wallenberg.
 Trebuie așteptat toate în timp ce aștept
 mare eroare al umanității să nu se caute
 ca să se aștepte de partea lui de
 condamnare mare. Ai lui ca pe viața
 Terenul pe care îl are la televiziune și
 în tot ca la Budapesta organiza-
 rile comuniste au devenit o
 studiu Raul Wallenberg atunci
 cum a putut să fie și acum de
 stator comuniste de multe strădu-
 ri mele lui.

Ma așeză tuturor televiziunilor din lume
 pe care îl are și pe care îl are
 de toate în lumea de televiziune
 așeză de Rusia - ca să se caute
 opinia publică mondială despre
 toate mondiale comuniste de
 Raul.

După ce pe scarile la vârstă și
 tabloul lui Muzică. Iată înaintea
 lui Dilem pe vârstă la Olanda
 la Rotterdam la un mare
 Colecționare de muzică.

Wallenberg este un om cu stăpânire
 în viața și trebuie să fie un
 ce se învață.

7

S

Am marcat că dacă era spin
nu putea Ungaria amisa să de-
scriească st. Karl Wallenberg.
Totuși strada Ganovia sau data Wallenberg
nu fi fost spin așa cum a fost în Rusia
nu ai fi așteptat ținerea trupelor
cu marea strictă și să fi retrăși din
puncte și cu armatele germane și
de acolo în America sau Australia
sau că Wallenberg din că este un om
civilizat și un mare umanist care
a salvat viața la 15000 de exre-
maghiari de la crematoriile Ruso-
viciului.

Știu că eu ca colaboratorul lui Wallenberg
nr. 1 - un om mi lăsa până ce un
său să elibereze pe Wallenberg de la
Gaddex unde să afla actualmente
Eu am să avertisc cu multă lume și
a fost Wallenberg pentru exre-
Wallenberg trebuie eliberat din jughet
Având că este un om cumpănat
menționat.

J. J. Wallenberg

Haifa la 1. Iulie 1943.

Manifestațiunile lui Paul Wallenberg.

Ocest mare titan al manifestațiunilor
diplomatice Suedese Paul Wallenberg
nu a putut altceva decât a salva
viața la 150.000 de exiliți ungari la
Budapesta pentru care suferă de
38 de ani în Calipelașul Sovietic.

• Totul are o limită dacă societățile care co-pentru
a camufla jocul mare de care
• Cu toate valurile și obiecte de artă
pot paraliza viața lui Wallenberg să
însele amănunț, aici eu cu deșul
vieții mele voi duce lupta până la
înfrunt.

Sunt singurul colaborator al lui Paul Wallen-
berg care am lucrat cu el tot
timpul la Budapesta unde Paul
Wallenberg elibera Suedezii le
Suedezii celor care erau deși suf
tutela Suedeză din Holmberg
și, vedeașă ușa din Budapesta.

Acest Wallenberg este victima Eșecului
Valutelor și Obiectelor de artă pe care la
ordinul lui Leonid Brejnev pe tim-
pul acela Comandantul Suedez
deu lui un amănunț sovietice din
Budapesta, ca dovadă că aici
cele 15.000 de monezi de aur jubilate

de la încoronarea împăratului
 Franz Josef al imperiului Austro-Ungari-
 ană aceste monede au apărut pe piața
 Moscovei cu frumoase bucăți venite
 de la fiica lui Brejnev Galia Brejnev
 care azi după moartea lui tatăl său
 deține toate valorile ridicate de Ca-
 lam Basada Suedeză din Budapesta
 aceste monede au fost puse în vânzare
 de către un antor de artă din Moscova
 cu care trăiește în concubinaj Galia
 Brejnev.

Dauncheș pînă la Moscova va descoperi
 toate aceste valori care au putut în bo-
 gatul istoria statului sovietic în circa
 10 miliarde de dolari cât noi ținem
 țân la aceste valori în schimb al lui



10

până la eliberarea lui Raul după
Sede Amide superioară în cadrul lagăr
Arctic.

Dacă Yuri Andropov nu va înțelege sau nu
vreă să înțeleagă rolul eliberării pe care
monstrul al inumanității și să facem
lumina vede din anul lui Wallenberg
cu vișne în mișcare față de
publica internațională pentru această
mare nedreptate ce se face cu Raul
Wallenberg, răpirea libertății lui au
care a salvat 150.000 de evrei de la
moarte ca un corajier ca Brejnev
să se preocupă prin jaf.

Dreptatea va învinge și cum să descrie
activitatea prin Tribunalul Internațional
din Haga cu mii de semnificative
ale supraviețuitorilor care au fost
salvați de Wallenberg, căs ei se
se poate înscena și cum implor
dar atât timp cât continuă creșterea
nașterii H.I. a lui Wallenberg nu
va lăsa să se suflete în culjela-
gul Siberian schingial meu prieten
Raul Wallenberg.

Putem sau încredere că dacă voi ajunge la
Yuri Andropov vei reuși să stabilești
adevărul în problema lui Wallen-
berg.

Ataşa timp cât eu am fost camuflaj
despre Paul Wallenberg nu este un menţiu
al existenţei şi valorilor de la Ambasadă
Suedeză din Budapesta.

Ca cazi Galina Brejnev să urmeze într-o acare
ce a fost jefuită de tatăl său nu trebuie
să plece cu nădă Paul Wallenberg.
Dacă amănatile doluse de încheierea
unfiro realitate atunci stătea cumist
maghiar un partia să urmeze a stălo-
tu Budapesta la Paul Wallenberg.
cazi Ungaria este subordonată Moscovei
totalmente.

Sau dacă Paul să stă cu această pată
un astepă înţarea faţetelor pometice
în Budapesta lua cele două valuri
şi valurile ca diplomat nedepuţea
să plece cu nădă înaintea
înţării pometice în Budapesta ca
ca motivele sunt superioare de
a face luminoasă adeverată în
cama lui Wallenberg.

Apăstam /

Teza la 5 Iulie 1943

AMBASSADE D'ISRAEL

Stockholm



שגרירות ישראל

12 July 1983



22/11

241/118
19/7 1983
P 2 Eu

Dear Mr Schori,

Out of profound sentiment and highest appreciation Israel has recently issued a Raoul Wallenberg stamp in honour of the man whose humanitarian deeds will be inscribed in the annals of our history.

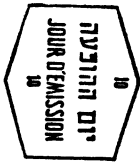
It gives me much pleasure to forward to you a first-day-emission envelope.

Yours sincerely,

Avraham Avidar
Ambassador of Israel

Mr Pierre Schori,
Permanent Secretary of State
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
103 23 Stockholm

6x



ראול ולנברג
Raoul Wallenberg





ראול וולנברג Raoul Wallenberg

משרד התקשורת השירות הבולאי MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS PHILATELIC SERVICES

RAOUL WALLEMBERG 1912-?

Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat, who was responsible for saving tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from certain death at the hands of the Nazis and their all-too-willing Hungarian collaborators during the second World War, was born in 1912 to a distinguished aristocratic Swedish family, whose members had achieved eminence in their country's banking, foreign service, army and Church. His mother was the great-grandchild of a Jewish dealer in jewels and precious stones who served as financial adviser to the kings of Sweden, and it was from her that he imbibed a feeling for the fate of the Jewish people and a pride in his Jewish ancestry.

He received a comprehensive education, studying law, architecture, banking and international trade in France and the USA and travelled widely. In 1936 he lived in Haifa where he was working at the Holland Bank, and it was there he had his first contact with German refugees who had fled from the Nazis, and learned from them the realities of Hitler's persecution of the Jews.

On his return to Sweden, he joined the army and was a very successful commander of men. At a later stage, he began to seek his true vocation — one that would enable him to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious ancestors and give meaning to his life. He felt a deep sympathy for the Jewish people and identified himself with their fate, and resolved to do all he could to help them in their darkest hour. In

התעוד הראשית: שוודיה, יולי 1945
61080
MAIN OFFICE: TEL AVIV - YAFU - ISRAEL

July 1944, in response to the request of the World Jewish Congress, the American Joint Distribution Committee and the Jewish Agency following the deportation of nearly half a million Hungarian Jews to the death camps of Auschwitz and Birkenau, he was sent by the American government's War Refugee Board to Budapest as a volunteer diplomat. At that time there were still 250,000 Jews living in the Budapest Ghetto and Wallenberg undertook the impossible task of slowing down the German death-machine. Working from the Swedish Embassy, he got together a rescue staff made up of several hundred Jewish volunteers, declared 32 apartment buildings housing 20,000 Jews to be under the protection of the Swedish flag and took care of all the residents' needs. He issued "protective" Swedish passports to tens of thousands of Jews and thus gave them a degree of immunity from the continual harassment of their oppressors. He organized the most daring and audacious methods for saving the lives of Jews — turning up at the railway station that served as the assembly point for transporting the victims to the death camps, and used his diplomatic privileges to snatch dozens of victims from the trains on the grounds that they were under Swedish protection. When the Germans organized their notorious "Death-marches" in which tens of thousands of women, old men and children were marched hundreds of miles through the snow and hundreds died of exhaustion, starvation or cold, or were shot by their guards, Wallenberg, accompanied by his band of helpers, would appear as a "ministering angel", handing out clothing, food, drink and medicaments and, by his presence, not only gave encouragement to the unfortunate victims,

but even curbed the excesses of their sadistic guards. Through his fearless actions, imagination and self-sacrifice, Wallenberg and his helpers were able to save the lives of 25,000 Jews during the period from July 1944 until the middle of January 1945 and, by inspiring and cajoling other organizations to play their part in this humanitarian work, were able to "save" about 100,000 Jews from certain death.

On the 17th January 1945 the Red Army reached the outskirts of Budapest and Raoul Wallenberg went to a fateful meeting with Marshal Rodion Malinovsky in the town of Debreceen. He was given a military escort and, as he parted from his assistants at the Embassy, he hinted to them that he "wasn't sure whether he was going as a guest or as a prisoner". The Soviet government immediately informed the Swedish government and Wallenberg's family that he had been taken into "protective custody", but later denied this, claiming that they knew nothing of his whereabouts and that "we cannot discover the source of the original announcement". In view of the weight of evidence that Wallenberg was in their hands, the Soviets were forced to admit this in 1957, but claimed that "he died of a heart attack in Moscow's Lubjanka prison on the 17th July 1947 and his body was cremated".

This version of the facts was relied in later years by dozens of witnesses, several of whom gave evidence before the Swedish Supreme Court, who claimed that they had seen Wallenberg alive many years after he had been declared dead by the Soviets. Since then, unceasing efforts have been made to discover the truth and to find out if Raoul Wallenberg is still alive. "Free Wallenberg" committees have been formed in Sweden, the USA, England, Germany and

ראול ולנברג 4.8.1912 - !
 דיפלומט שפיר צער געווען כמנדט לנדפוסט אפארט מלחמה
 9.7.1944, לפי פנים "המועצה לליטי מלחמה" מטעם
 הממשל האמריקאי וכתגובה לארגונים היהודיים
 הבין לאומיים: הקונגרס היהודי העולמי, הגיוס והסוכנות
 היהודית. זאת לאחר שהגרמנים ביצעו בהונגריה את אחד
 המשפטים המהריים ביותר: בין ה-14.5.44 ל-8.7.44 הם
 לכו את יהודי עריהשדה והביסו מעט 4 ימים ב-1944
 רבנות משא דוחסות ללא מים ומזון, למות במחנות
 ההשמדה באושוויץ וברקנאו. כפי שנמצא בדיווחים גרמניים
 מימים הם רצחו במאי הגו בתקופה זו כלכד 437,402
 יהודים אנשים ונשים קשישים וילדים.
 בנסיך בודפסט והסביבה נותרו או כ-250,000 יהודים ולנברג
 נחאט את מנת ההשמדה הגרמנית האחרית. להגות
 מערות האוכלוסיה האנטיות, התגייסות הגירומה
 ההונגרית ושילוח פעולה של כנופיות המרצחים הפשיסטים
 של "צלב החץ".
 משך הזמן למאות עורים יהודים מתנדבים, המיד 32 בתי
 קומות ובהם כ-20,000 יהודים, התח החסות של הדג
 השפיר, ודאג לכל מחסורם. מזון, תרופות, בגדים והסקה.
 "דרכי הגנה" השבירים שפיץ ברבנות היקנו ליהודים
 עדו, בטחון, תקווה והישרי יחסי מלגיות רודפים
 הרסנים, שהשתוללו בחינות בודפסט בזו, שדו, התחלל.
 אסור רצח.
 ולנברג אגן פעולת הצלה המסמיעות בהיקף. מקורותיו
 ותוהו, שפוררו את הערצת היהודים והדומת האויבים:
 הוא היה משכיל, החתיבצ בהתנצח רכבו שמישמו מוקדי
 שלוח למחנות ההשמדה ובתקופה מעטוה הדיפלומטי והפעמו
 המרשימה היה דורש עשרות עורים בעטע שנה תחת
 החסות השפיר, בהסמך על "דרכי הגנה" ותוהו
 משהחלו גרמנים לאור את "מצעדי המוות" הוראים בדם
 חוליקו בכפיה רבנות נשים, קשישים וילדים לאור

הכבישים המושלים, אלפים רבים מהם התמוססו לצידו
 הכבישים מאפיקם כוחות, צמח, רעב וכסו או שהוכו למות
 ונורו כשלא יכלו עוד להמשיך בדרך היסורים כמלאי מושע
 היה מופיע ולנברג עם צוות עוזריו האמן והיה מלקח מזון,
 שחייה, בדים, תרופות ועצם הופעו והיה מרתייע את
 הדרכים המרסלים ומעודת מילי 1944 עד מחצית ינואר
 1945, תוך גילוי אומץ כל עילאי, בנהג, דימנו ותושב
 והקריה אשית עד למיכן עצמי, ובקפיו כ-100,000 נפש
 תחיל במישרי כ-25,000 יהודים, ובקפיו כ-100,000 נפש
 בסך הכל, בסיוע גורמים דיפלומטיים ופעלי הצלה להם
 שמש מקור השירה, מורה דרך ומנהיג למות. הוא נסך
 בקרב היהודים תקווה, עזרה ורוח לחימה על החיים
 בעטע האדם לשער בודפסט ינא ולנברג ב-17.1.1945
 בלשיה גורלית עם המצבא מרסל דוילן מלונסבקי בער
 דברו. הוא לוח על ידי משמר צבאי ובכידו מעוזו בשפירות
 רמו להם שאן הוא ידע אם יוצא הוא "לאור" או "כצור".
 הממשלה הסובייטית הודיעה מיד, לממשלת שבדיה
 ולממשלה כי ולנברג נמצא ב"ישער הגנה", והממשלה אחר כך
 לחופשה רשית וזוטת שורר לא ידועה "לא ידוע לאור
 מקור הדיעה הראשונה". נוכח חומרת ההוכחות כי ולנברג
 נמצא בבדיה, היא נאלצה לחדות בכך ב-1957 אן ענה כי...
 "נפטר מהתקף לב בכלא לוביאנקא, במוסקבה, ב-17.7.1947"
 ונפטר ושפיר...
 הודעה:הודעה אחרונה זו הוכתשה במרצת הזמן על ידי
 עשרות עדויות, ביטון מהימנות ביחוד שברדקו בזמנו על ידי
 שופטי בית דין העליון השפיר ובעדויות מאוחרות יותר,
 לפיה הוכח כי ולנברג כי בתאריכים מאוחרים בעשרות שנים
 מיום "מותו" כ"כחול" למי הודעה הסובייטית השמית
 מאו לא פסקו ההפוסים, התקורות, הניתוחים וההעיות
 בדבר גורל ונברג מפרסם עשרות נוכח העלמות המלמו
 דברים למען פעלים עבריה, אה"י, אנליה,
 גרמניה וישראל: ביוראלי, נטע על של ולנברג ב"שירות
 חסידי אומות העולם" ב"ייד ושם". בגיל התחלון, ליד
 צופרי, נשחל "יער ולנברג" ובו כ-10,000 עצים.

מחוללות חייו - עד העלמה
 נולד ב-1912, למשפחה רבת ילדים והשפעה שהעניקה לשפירה
 בשונים, בקאנים, שרים, שריים ודיפלומטים, קנינים
 ויועצים. אמו הייתה ליה עם שורר הכניסות יהודי בשם
 גנדיס שהיה וקונסע הפנימי של מלכי שבדיה, מאמו יש
 ראול את יופיו ואה חיו פניו השמיים ואה יקתו תורלית
 לשם היותה. הוא באה מאד על מוצאו היהודי, סבו, גוסטב
 ולנברג שהיה שפירי שבדיה, בן סין ותורקה דאג להשכלתו
 רחבת האופקים של נכדו שהיה יתום מאב, לחינוך
 קוסמופוליטי, הכשרה בן לאומית בתומי משפטים,
 אוריקלות, בקאות ומסחר בן לאומי, במסגרת תכנית
 למורים מקיפה ואינטנסיבית למ צרפת, בארצות הברית,
 סיר במסיקו, בדרום אפריקה ובתורקה והתגורר בשנת
 1936 בחיפה והשתלם בבקאות ב"בנק הולנד", שם הכיר
 מליטים יהודים שבא מרמניה ומחם למד מקרוב על
 אכוריותם של הנאצים, וכן התקרב לנעונו של העם היהודי.
 ולנברג היה אדם עדין נפש, אורח חיים ואהוד על העם היהודי.
 לשיר ולשמות, הצטיין בחוש המור והבנת נפש האדם, היה
 מוכשר מאוד: קובל מרסין באוריקלות, ידע לצייר, לרשום
 ולשרטט, שלט בשפות רבות: שבדיה, אנגלית, צרפתית,
 רוסית, גרמנית, למד הונגרית בבית הספר בארץ ישראל;
 בה נהג לסיר הרב.
 כשחזר מחיפה לשפירה ושירת בצבא זמן מה, התבלט כקצין
 מוכשר, ומפקד מעולה ויולע כשר מנהיגות, כוח אמצא
 ואילורו ויחסי אנוש טובים, בהתגבר חמש משמעות לחיו.
 סדן גדול מספיק למצו הכללי ולאח ובר מעלה לאמפיות
 להיות ראוי לאבוליו המצוינים ולכשוריו המגוונים
 ולקשריו הבין לאומיים והידע וסיון שרכש בסיוורו הרבים
 ברחבי תבל, הוא הניח יחס עמוק והודות עם גורל העם
 היהודי ומחויבות גדולה לסיע לו בשעת המבחן הנוראה
 במיוחד.
אחד ראול ולנברג
 אחד הפך לאחד החלוצים והמעצבים וכוכבת את לבם של
 האנשים ברחבי העולם, וישרא חרות לנע כלל העם היהודי,
 עמו כרת ברית שלום ושמו וזכר גבורתו ישובצו לעד כאבן-זר

בתולדות העם היהודי, מעילות הנצחה עד כה בכתיבה
 ספרים, במאמרים ובחינות, בקובץ רשמי על אלפי מסמכים
 מסמך ממשלת שבדיה, במחאות, בסרטי תעודה בטלוויזיה
 האנלית, תרומות, הצרפתית והקנדית, במישורו דיון,
 בעריות ובלדות, בפיסול ובציור.
 ממשל אצות הברית העניק לולנברג אחרות כבוד,
 השלישית בלבד בתולדותיה לאחר גורל לפייט וסר וינסטון
 צ'רצ'יל והוא הוצע גם כמנצח לפרס נובל, שלום, על
 שירותיו היוצאים מן הכלל לתצלום של היהודים.
 משה ברנע
 מוכיל הודע הישראלי
 של מוקרי ראול ולנברג

מקור: **העיתון "הארץ" 1977**
THE STAR **1977**
RAUL WALLENBERG

Israel to help in unravelling the mystery and to pay
 tribute to this outstanding humanitarian.
 Raoul Wallenberg has become a legend to people of
 goodwill all over the world. The government of the
 USA has made him an honorary citizen — only the
 third person to be awarded this great honour (after
 General Lafayette and Sir Winston Churchill) and he
 has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize.
 On the occasion of the visit of Raoul's brother and
 sister to Israel, a tree was planted in his name in the
 "Avenue of the Righteous Gentiles" at "Yad
 Ve-Shem" in Jerusalem and a Wallenberg Forest of
 10,000 trees was planted in his honour in the
 Galilee. His memory will be forever treasured by the
 Jewish people in whose history he has carved
 himself a very special niche.

M. B.N.

Avslutningsort

Pol I Kiesow/ma

Ärende

Datum

1983-07-19

Avd

1

Grupp

2

Mål

E U I

Adress

SVENSK LONDON

POL

Text

Dnr... för Bringéus från Kiesow, pol I. Re Hedersgrad för
Raoul Wallenberg. Ditt hbr 1983-07-07.

Vi delar Din uppfattning. Lofmark bör tillrådas ta upp saken
med fru Nina Lagergren. Ambassaden kan - därest ni icke bedömer
annorlunda - låta sig representeras vid eventuell ceremoni.

CABINET

Pol I, I Kiesow/ma

Ärende

Datum

1983-07-20

Avd

P

Grupp

2

M&I

EUI

Adress

SVENSK TEL AVIV

(POL) u

Text

Från Kiesow, pol I. Re Wallenberg-vittnet

Popescu.

8!

1/1

X

P R I M O. Anledning Ech 143 har några viktiga punkter kontrollerats med tillgängliga fakta. De ger vid handen att Popescu fabulerar och inte förtjänar någon tilltro. Att han gått med Wallenberg på Budapests gator och delat ut pass strider inte bara mot vad vi vet om RW:s arbetsmetoder utan även mot själva principerna för dessa. Brezjnevs fanns som tidigare nämnts inte i närheten av Budapest aktuella tiden. Vad gäller Meszei var denne visserligen chaufför vid schweiziska ambassaden men knappast medarbetare till RW - i varje fall inte i de avseenden som påstås. Gatu- och ortsangivelser samt vissa övriga detaljer i Popescus berättelse tyder på viss anknytning till kretsarna kring RW men detta ändrar inte helhetsbilden.

S E C U N D O. Ambassaden bör hålla Popescu på avstånd. De personer han hänvisar till bör behandlas med misstänksamhet. Det skadar inte mycket om ambassadens uteblivna aktivitet röjer den misstrohet som redovisas under primo men det bör heller inte eftersträvas att ge ett sådant intryck. Efterforskningarna av Topolovski bör inställas.

T E R T I O. Vi givetvis intresserade erfara om Popescu dyker upp på nytt.

CABINET

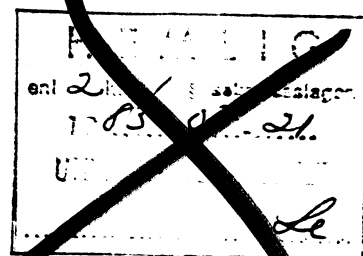
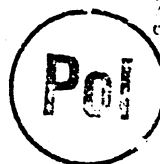
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I
Amb T Örn/le

PROMEMORIA

1983-07-21

22 JULI 1983
av Utrikesdepartementet Pol I

delgivningsställe



Anna Bilder och Raoul Wallenbergärendet

Under den svenska Raoul Wallenberg-delegationens besök i Israel frågade mig en av de israeliska arrangörerna, som hört att jag inom kort skulle förflyttas till Moskva, den 10 maj, om jag kunde ta emot Anna Bilder, som jag tidigare råkat ett par gånger, för ett personligt samtal. Jag svarade att hon självfallet var välkommen göra upp om tid för sammanträffande med min sekreterare på ambassaden. Emellertid skulle jag lämna Israel redan 19 maj, så saken brådskade i så fall.

Anna Bilder hörde inte av sig före min avresa. Jag vill redovisa detta för den händelse hon skulle höra av sig senare och beklaga att samtalet ej kom till stånd.

T. Ö.

Torsten Örn

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☒ APM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

Pol. 7 83-07-21 KIESO

Godkännes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

1/1

Stockholm 83-07-21

Angående

Anna Biller o. A. Wallen-vyrtändet

☒ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

☐ utan bil

☐ jämte samt bil

☐ jämte bil nr

☐ jämte bil där så angivits

☐ bil kan lånas på UD tel:

	Bil		Bil		Bil		Bil
☐ Konungen		☐ Statssekr		☐ IMPOD		☐ Svenska FN-förbundet	
☐ Regeringen	20 ex	☐ IM-enh A		☐ Swedfund		☐ Östekonomiska byrån	
☐ Statsministern		☐ I-sekr A		☐ LO/TCO:s bist nämnd		☐ Bankföreningen	
☐ Chef Fö		☐ I-enh Fi		☐ Sv kyrkans mission		☐ Exportr	
☐ Chef I		☐ I-enh Fö		☐ IVA		☐ Industriförb	
☐ Statsrådet		☐ I-sekr I		☐ STU		☐ Grossistförb	
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☐ Riksdagens talman		☐ I-sekr		☐ Statens strålskyddsinst		☐ AIC	
☐ Utrnämnd/Utrusk/Europa-rådsdel	53 ex	☐ SSLP, Fö		☐ Televerket		☐ TCO	
☐ Utrikesnämnden	23 ex	☐ KMI		☐ Statens rymddeleg		☐ SAF	
☐ Utrusk	33 ex	☐ Fst		☐ Invandrarverket	2 ex		
☐ Europarådsdel	12 ex	☐ Ch Fst/Op 5		☐ Forskningsberedningen			
☐ Utrusk kanslichef		☐ Arméstaben FN-avd		☐ Miljövarsberedningen			
☐ Förutsk kanslichef		☐ FOA	2 ex	☐ I-sekr Naturvårdsverk			
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ SIPRI		☐ Sekr f framtidsstud			
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ EKN		☐ Nordiska Rådets sv del			
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ KK	5 ex	☐ Svenska institutet			
☐ Statssekr Fö		☐ Riksbanken		☐ Nordiska Afrikainst			
☐ Statssekr		☐ SIDA		☐ Latinamerikainst			
☐ Statssekr		☐ BITS		☐ Utrikespol institutet			
☐ Statssekr		☐ SAREC		☐ Europainstitutet			

☐ Större beskickningar FN-representationen	9 ex	☐ Beijing	☐ London	☐ Paris	☐ Washington 2 ex
		☐ Bonn	☐ Moskva	☐ Tokyo	☐ FN-repr
☐ Norden	4 ex	☐ Helsingfors	☐ Köpenhamn	☐ Oslo	☐ Reykjavik
☐ Övriga Östeuropa	7 ex	☐ Belgrad	☐ Budapest	☐ Prag	☐ Warszawa
		☐ Berlin A	☐ Bukarest	☐ Sofia	
☐ Övriga Västeuropa och Canada	16 ex	☐ Ankara	☐ Bryssel	☐ Lissabon	☐ Rom
		☐ Athen	☐ Dublin	☐ Madrid	☐ Wien
		☐ Bern	☐ Haag	☐ Ottawa	☐ Bryssel-del
				☐ Paris-del	
☐ Nordafrika	5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis
				☐ Tripoli	
☐ Mellanöstern	8 ex	☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus	☒ Tel Aviv
		☐ Amman	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait
☐ Övriga Asien och Australasien	18 ex	☐ Bangkok	☐ Dhaka	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi
		☐ Canberra	☐ Hanoi	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Panmunjom
		☐ Colombo	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Pyongyang
☐ Övriga Afrika	13 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Harare	☐ Lagos
		☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Luanda
☐ Latinamerika	12 ex	☐ Bogatá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima
		☐ Brasília	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua
☐ Vissa lönade konsulat	17 ex	☐ Antwerpen	☐ Chicago	☐ Hongkong	☐ Los Angeles
		☐ Barcelona	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis
		☐ Berlin Gk	☐ Hamburg	☐ Leningrad	☐ Montreal
				☐ Rio de Janeiro	

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssakkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ R. Kieson
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☒ J. O. N.
☐ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef planerings enh	☐ Theorin	☐
☐ Chef kabsekr kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Biståndsinspektören	☐ Edeen	☐
☐ Anderman	☐ KSA	☐ Chef protokollet	☐ Wahlbäck	☐
☐ Chef Pol avd	☐ Chef Rättsavd	☐ Chef press- o inf enh	☐ Marling	☐
☐ Chef Pol 1-5	☐ Chef R	☐ Chef pressbyrån	☐ Bekeris	☐
☐ Chef Pol	☐ Expeditionschefen	☐ Chef inf byrån	☐ Hjärpe	☒ Ater enh

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Dnr. 82/94		
1983-07-25		
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Dokumentsamling om Raoul Wallenberg
1983-07-21 Nr 94 R 18

Överlämnas av ambassaden i Tel Aviv
till professor Carlgren, UD, för känne-
dom.

Håkan Wilkens
Håkan Wilkens

PS. Båda hälsningar
Far nu i med härl
hudskenne här, a
pol: a avd: s vägar

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the

July 1st, 1983

His Excellency Mr. S. Hirdman
Royal Swedish Embassy
Asia House
Tel Aviv

INK. AMB. TEL AVIV		
D. 11:0 15/206		
1983-07-15		
AVD.	CR.	DATE
R	18	Wednesday

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

We wish to thank you wholeheartedly, and through you to thank the government of Sweden, for the very meaningful gift of the now released material on Raoul Wallenberg.

We feel that this material does, indeed, belong to the archives of "Yad-Vashe" where we keep all the available documentation on the darkest period in history, i.e. the period of the Nazis domination over Europe.

The humanitarian work of Wallenberg, who risked his life to save Jews from destruction, adds a new dimension to this era of violence in humanity. We shall be happy to keep this material in a proper manner and make it available for the benefit of students and research workers.

We were glad to show you and Mrs. Hirdman, yesterday, some parts of our Institution and we look forward to the promised repeat visits.

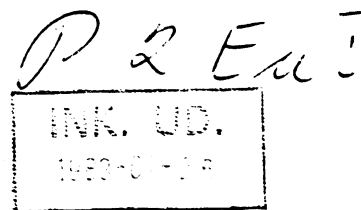
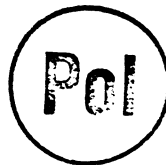
Very sincerely yours,

and warm
regards,

Gideon Hausner
Chairman of the Council

Yitzhak Arad
Chairman of the Directorate

✓
MICHAEL MORVAY
Dipl. Chem.
J.J. Balmer-Strasse 1/421
CH-4053 Basel



aa / K

Schwedisches Aussenministerium
Stockholm

Basel, 22. Juli 1983

Sehr geehrte Herren,

Kälgare ej infört i diarier
Ich habe Ihnen am 6. Juli einen Brief geschrieben, den ich
zu unterschreiben vergessen habe. Ich sende hier eine Kopie
mit der Unterschrift.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen

M. Morvay

01

MICHAEL MORVAY
Dipl. Chem.
J.J. Balmer-Strasse 1/421
CH-4053 Basel

Schwedisches Aussenministerium
Stockholm



INK. UTRIKES FÖR.		
D. N:o 226/20		
1983-07-26		
AVD. p	GR 2	MAL 6u

Sehr verehrte Herren,

Ich bitte Ihnen höflich meinen Brief an Herrn Botschafter Per Anger weiter zu schicken. Ich wende mich an Ihnen, weil ich seine Adresse nicht kenne.

Ich schicke Ihnen ein Kopie von der Israelitischen Wochenblatt /Zürich/ über die Wallenberg-Woche in Israel. /Die andere Kopie möchte ich Herr Anger senden./

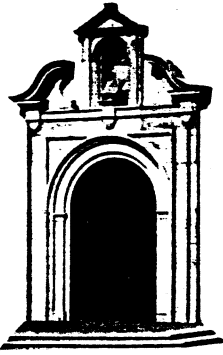
Mit besten Dank und mit vorzüglicher Hochachtung für Sie und das Ihre schwedische Volk.

Basel, 6. Juli 1983

M. Morvay

ink. even now remiss fr. W. H. Fol

1983-08-08

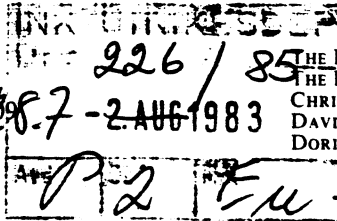


OUR SAVIOUR'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

The American Lutheran Church

370 JUNIPERO AVENUE
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90814

TELEPHONES: (213) 434-7400, 434-7409
PRE-SCHOOL: 439-9679



THE REVEREND RICHARD ANDERSEN, PH.D., *Pastor I*
THE REVEREND CLYDE SHOWALTER, PH.D., *Pastor II*
CHRISTOPHER CRAYS, *Youth Coordinator*
DAVID D. DALKE, *Minister of Music*
DORIS PIKOP, *Pre-School Director*

July 23, 1983

The Honorable Lennart Bodstrom
His Majesty's Foreign Minister
Box 1621
S-10323 Stockholm 16,
SWEDEN



Ink. Utr.min.

1983-07-28

Kopia t.:
utr min

Pol I, H.
Magnusson
utr min kansl
KNy
1983-10-21
skr tit

Dear Foreign Minister Bodstrom:

I am writing with urgent hope that your nation and my own will stand side-by-side in pressuring the Soviet Union for the release of one we both claim as a citizen, Raoul Wallenberg.

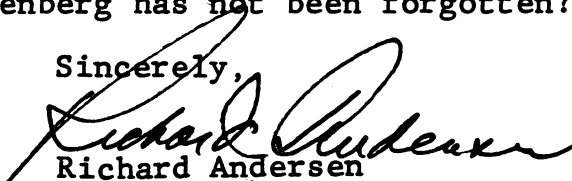
August 4, 1983, will be his seventy-first birthday, the thirty-eighth experienced in a Russian gulag. I will be in Moscow that day, and have dared to urge the Russian leadership to release Mr. Wallenberg to me to escort home. What may appear to be rediculously naive to sophisticated diplomats may also be possible in the hands of God. At any rate, without having ventured such a try I would never know if it could work, so I have done so in faith.

My hope, however, is that Sweden and the United States will establish an international commission that will have official support by both nations to bring pressure to bear from all over the world in support of this heroic man. We need to be as valiant in our efforts to rescue this one person, as he was in salvating 100,000 plus Hungarian Jews from Adolph Eichmann's final solution.

Along with me in our tour of the USSR, Scandinavia, and the two Germanies (in remembrance of Martin Luther's 500th anniversary) will be a school friend of Mr. Wallenberg from the University of Michigan, Bernice Ringman.

Wouldn't it be a fantastic testimony, if all over the world...at least Sweden, the USA, and Israel...candles were lighted in windows (a la the Iranian hostage situation here) as a reminder that Wallenberg has not been forgotten?

Sincerely,


Richard Andersen

"When the goodness and loving kindness of God Our Savior appeared, He saved us..." Titus 3:4

... FRATEERNALLY YOURS,

Brother Martin

by Sidney A. Rand

The following is a digested version of Dr. Rand's banquet address, delivered May 6, 1983, on the eve of the 21st General Convention of Lutheran Brotherhood.

Perhaps we should forget Martin Luther's birthday anniversary. After all, who wants to be 500 years old? Most of us quit counting after 39 or 50 or some such number. And no one has asked the great reformer whether he wants this half-thousand milestone noted!

But all over the world this year Luther's birth is being celebrated. And with it the great contributions of his life and career are remembered. East Germany, the nation which shelters so many "Luther places" and as a Communist nation is hardly supportive of Luther's work, is spending money to make the Luther sites more attractive to tourists. We are told there will be thousands going there during 1983.

Luther used a term which embraces what we mean by brotherhood or fraternalism. He spoke of the "priesthood of believers." To him that meant that God's people are together as his people, that the Christian faith is not simply every person believing in God for himself but everyone believing for himself and for others. He even used the word "brotherhood," or as he said, *bruder-schaft*, for the shared community of faith.

May I suggest some ideas which I believe brotherhood includes.

First, brotherhood stresses the fact that we are equal before God.

Luther said it this way. "Now if you want to describe or portray a Christian you must paint him in such a way that there is no distinction among the different ones; each one must be like each other one in every way. You must not portray him on the basis of the fact that he is a man or a woman, a preacher or a layman, a prince or a pauper, a manual laborer or a Carthusian monk. None of these distinctions makes him what he is; and compared in this respect with Peter and Paul, he is as good and as holy as they. In fact, no one amounts to more or is any better than he. If St. Peter were better than I in what makes a Christian a Christian, he would have to have a better Christ, gospel and baptism."

(*Luther's Works*, Philadelphia, XXI, p. 287)

Here is the basis of our identity as Christians and the reason we can talk about and live in brotherhood. Before God we are equals.

Second, in this equality of our brotherhood there is room for differences.

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Life has a reciprocal character. It is sharing. It is giving and receiving. Sometimes we stress the giving to the exclusion of the receiving. Important as is our helping others, we also need to learn to receive help.

A fifth emphasis in brotherhood is a drive to demonstrate its truth.

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July 24, 1983

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Handwritten signature

Address Letter to:

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General Secretary, Communist Party
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme
Soviet
The Kremlin
Moscow, USSR

or
Soviet Ambassador
Embassy of the USSR
1115 Sixteenth Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20036

(Postage is 40¢ half ounce)

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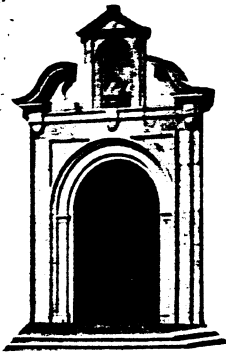
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Sincerely,

(sign your name)

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OUR SAVIOUR'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

The American Lutheran Church

370 JUNIPERO AVENUE
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90814

TELEPHONES: (213) 434-7400, 434-7409
PRE-SCHOOL: 439-9679

THE REVEREND RICHARD ANDERSEN, Ph.D., *Pastor I*
THE REVEREND CLYDE SHOWALTER, Ph.D., *Pastor II*
CHRISTOPHER CRAYS, *Youth Coordinator*
DAVID D. DALKE, *Minister of Music*
DORIS PIKOP, *Pre-School Director*

Ink. Utr.min.

1983 -08- 03 ✓

July 23, 1983

His Excellency, The Prime Minister of Sweden
The Royal Palace
Stockholm, Sweden

Your Excellency:

I write on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg, a citizen of *Swedish* both of our nations. His 71st birthday is to be observed August 4, the thirty-eighth one for him in a Soviet prison.

I shall be in Moscow that day, simply as a tourist. I have written, naively, I'm sure, to Mr. Andropov to urge Mr. Wallenberg's release, and to permit me to escort him home. It is merely the aching hope of another frustrated supporter of this noble gentleman. With God all things are possible, therefore I do not blush at the offer.

Isn't there something that the peoples of the Kingdom of Sweden and the United States of America, as well as the Christians and Jews of all nations, can do to help pressure the Soviet Union for the release of this contemporary martyr? Shouldn't there be an international committee recognized by both governments officially to win the freedom of this man who served humanity so well? Surely all of Scandinavia would be supportive, even all of free Europe.

Politics aside, we need to be as heroic of our rescue of one man, as he was in rescuing 100,000 plus Hungarians!

My group of sixteen persons touring Russia, Scandinavia and the two Germanies, includes a college friend of Wallenberg. Miss Bernice Ringman attended the University of Michigan with him. It is because of her, and the books by Bierman and Marton that I write you and dozens of others. My hope is that somehow Mr. Wallenberg will be set free.

God's great blessings in your efforts in behalf of your fellow Swede, and my fellow American.

Sincerely,

Richard Andersen
Richard Andersen
Pastor I

RA/hs

"When the goodness and loving kindness of God Our Savior appeared, He saved us..." Titus 3:4

STATSREGISTERED Registratör
Ink. 1983 -08 -01
Dnr. 3738/83

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... FRATELLALLY YOURS,

Brother Martin

by Sidney A. Rand

The following is a digested version of Dr. Rand's banquet address, delivered May 6, 1983, on the eve of the 21st General Convention of Lutheran Brotherhood.

Perhaps we should forget Martin Luther's birthday anniversary. After all, who wants to be 500 years old? Most of us quit counting after 39 or 50 or some such number. And no one has asked the great reformer whether he wants this half-thousand milestone noted!

But all over the world this year Luther's birth is being celebrated. And with it the great contributions of his life and career are remembered. East Germany, the nation which shelters so many "Luther places" and as a Communist nation is hardly supportive of Luther's work, is spending money to make the Luther sites more attractive to tourists. We are told there will be thousands going there during 1983.

Luther used a term which embraces what we mean by brotherhood or fraternalism. He spoke of the "priesthood of believers." To him that meant that God's people are together as his people, that the Christian faith is not simply every person believing in God for himself but everyone believing for himself and for others. He even used the word "brotherhood," or as he said, *bruder-schaft*, for the shared community of faith.

May I suggest some ideas which I believe brotherhood includes.

First, brotherhood stresses the fact that we are equal before God.

Luther said it this way. "Now if you want to describe or portray a Christian you must paint him in such a way that there is no distinction among the different ones; each one must be like each other one in every way. You must not portray him on the basis of the fact that he is a man or a woman, a preacher or a layman, a prince or a pauper, a manual laborer or a Carthusian monk. None of these distinctions makes him what he is; and compared in this respect with Peter and Paul, he is as good and as holy as they. In fact, no one amounts to more or is any better than he. If St. Peter were better than I in what makes a Christian a Christian, he would have to have a better Christ, gospel and baptism." (*Luther's Works*, Philadelphia, XXI, p. 287)

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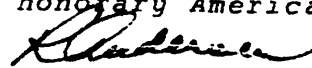
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AM	Ärende:	
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET		
Kopia till:	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)	
Kabs	Pol 1, Kiesow/ma	
Polch	[REDACTED] 1983-08-02 till	
Pol	amb Washington re Wallenberg	
UHD 1	hearing	
	P	2 Euf

AMBASSADEN WASHINGTON

1983-07-29

POL

UD STOCKHOLM

FOER POL 1 RE WALLENBERG-

HEARING

REPRESENTANTEN LANTOS, ORDFOERANDE I REPRESENTANTHUSETS UNDER-
KOMMITTE FOER MAENSKLIGA RAETTIGHETER, KOMMER DEN 3 AUGUSTI
KL 10.30 ATT ANORDNA EN HEARING OM WALLENBERG. FRAAN STATE KOMMER
COUNSELOR DERWINSKI ATT DELTAGA FOER ATT BESVARA FRAAGOR. STATES
SVERIGE-HANDLAEGGARE FINNERTY SOM IDAG KONTAKTADE AMBASSADEN FOER
ATT FRAMFOERA OVANSTAAENDE VISSTE INTE OM DERWINSKI SKULLE HA
NAAGOT FOERBERETT INLEDNINGSANFOERANDE. FRAAN GENEVE HADE
INKALLATS GUY VON DARDEL. REPRESENTANTER FOER ETT ANTAL WALLEN-
BERG-ORGANISATIONER RUNT OM I USA SAMT FRAAN AUSTRALIEN OCH
CANADA VAENTADES AEVEN DELTA. FINNERTY KAENDE INTE TILL OM NAAGON
SPECIELL FRAAGA FOERANLETT HEARINGEN ELLER OM LANTOS ELLER ANNAN
SKULLE KOMMA ATT VAECKA NAAGOT FOERSLAG FOER BEHANDLING I
REPRESENTANTHUSET. MAN KUNDE TAENKA SIG ATT DET GAELLDE FOLLOW
UP OM PRESIDENTENS UTTALANDE I PROKLAMATIONEN OM WALLENBERG
ATT ADMINISTRATIONEN SKULLE GOERA ALLT MAN KAN FOER ATT FAA
KLARHET I WALLENBERGS OEDE.

JAG UTGAAR FRAAN ATT AMBASSADEN HAR REPRESENTANT NAERVARANDE
VID HEARINGEN.

KETTIS

LIC D-2042 15.000x6 1982.12

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Ärende:	
Kopia till:	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)	
Kabs	Pol 1, Kiesow/ma	
Polch	1983-08-02 till	
Pol 1	amb Washington re Wallenberg-	
UND pressch	hearing	
	P	2 Eu

AMBASSADEN WASHINGTON 1983-08-01

POL

UD STOCKHOLM

FOER POL 1
OCH PRESS

RE WALLENBERG-HEARINGEN

VID DEN HEARING SOM ANORDNAS AV REPRESENTANTHUSETS UNDER-
KOMMITE FOER MAENSKLIGA RAETTIGHETER ONSDAG DEN 3 AUGUSTI
E M KOMMER FOERUTOM STATE DEPARTMENTS RAADGIVARE DERWINSKI,
BL A FOELJANDE PERSONER ATT FRAMTRAEDA: MRS LANTOS, KAEND FOER
SIN KRITISKA INSTAELLNING BL A MOT ATT SVERIGE INTE UTNYTTJADE
DEN SOVJETISKA UBAATSBSAETTNINGEN FOER ATT FAA KLARHET OM
WALLENBERG, REPRESENTANTEN KEMP FRAAN NEW YORK, MRS FENWICK,
NY FAO-AMBASSADOER EFTER ATT HON BLEV UTSLAGEN I SENATSVALET,
OCH MRS HASPEL, ORDFOERANDE I WALLENBERG-FOERENINGEN. MRS HASPEL
VAENTAS ENLIGT ETT UTDELAT PRESSMEDDELANDE FOERESLAA ATT VID
ALLA REGERINGSKONTAKTER USA HAR MED SOVJET SKALL W TAS UPP,
ATT RADIO FREE EUROPE SKALL ENGAGERAS OCH ATT ALLA SOVJETISKA
EMIGRANTER SKALL UTFRAAGAS OM W.

I VAART 556 SKULLE SISTA MENINGEN HA VARIT: "JAG UTGAAR
FRAAN ATT AMBASSADEN SKALL HA REPRESENTANT NAERVARANDE VID
HEARINGEN."

MEDIA BL A DN KOMMER ATT BEVAKA HEARINGEN.

KETTIS

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

TEL AVIV

1983-07-29

Ambassadrådet Kiesow
Utrikesdepartementet

HEMLIG ENL SEKRL

✓
Popescu

(1 bil.) ✓

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INKOM UD		
1983-08- 1		
Avd	Gr	MAI
P	2	E

I

POL

Broder,

Vi hade nog på känn att beskedet om Popescus trovärdighet skulle bli vad det blev i Ditt chiffer 146 1983-07-21

./.

Alltnog, efter några veckors tystnad återkom Popescu igår med i kopia närslutna brev, varav vi för att underlätta läsningen gjort en maskinutskrift (några ord har vi inte kunnat tyda). Som Du ser, vill han att svensk TV gör ett program om Wallenberg. Han ställer vidare i utsikt att åka till Beersheva och leta efter Topolovski.

Vi får väl se vad som kan komma ut härav. T.v. ligger jag lågt och tar ingen kontakt med Popescu, allt i enlighet med era instruktioner.

Håkan Wilkens

Basta hälsningar,

Paus

Ulf W.

ee

INK. AND TEL AVIV		
D. N:o 5/213		
1983.02.28		
AVS.	Gr.	MAIL
R	18	Waller

Heidi

SVEN HILSON

AMBASSADOR OF SWEDEN

Bel Air Ambassade Sweden

Reh. Weizmann 4.

Rel. Aviv.

Unterschreiber POPESCU ANDOR von
 Haifa Reh. Olivier 1/1, Sam alie
 nachkommen zu Hause habe ich
 ich gearbeitet mit Jean Louis
 of Budapest 1943 war - Raul Wall-
 enberg gearbeitet of 1944
 month July war habe ich
 Wallenberg of Budapest dabei
 gewesen. Die memorialisch defen-
 sion, Wallenberg hat gehabt 6 mo-
 nath mit Hilfe of Budapest.
 Ich bitte Herrn Ambassador Solpre die
 mit Swedische Television Sol mach
 eine filmen von Swedische Televi-
 sion Sol wissen de ganze welt
 was is gewesen Raul Wallenberg
 Ich war neben mit gehend von Frank-
 Westermann - Argentina - Arab-
 Africa - England - Al geben geht
 von Swedische Television Sol mach
 diese film original, ich will
 weiter die ganze aktion

~)

Wallenberg hat gekauten eine sofer
alter meech d'ise sofer igewessen
of Amosade wen ich habgewest
mit Wallenberg in der von of golden
valutheer brillantum in bilblee.

Wallenberg hat gekauten of Budapest
um 1. July 1944. Meine feler igewen
en für den ich habgeabaitet mit
Nathan haus fil seit.

Ich bitte ein woth schreiben
wen Revision um Sweden wil machen
diese film.

Mit Hochachtung.

H. S.

P. S. Sovgen ich für of Boor Serna
sich tiefen diese russische familie

H. S.

Heiße 15. 7. 1943.

Herrn

Sven Hirdman

Ambassador of Sweden

Bet Asia Ambassade Sweden

Reh. Weizmann 4

Tel Aviv.

Unterschreiber POPESCU ANDOR von Haifa Reh. Aliivne 1/11
Saar Alia Wen hab kommen zu Hausse hab gedenkt ich hab
gearbeitet mit Vaticanhausse of Budapest 1943-----
Raoul Wallenberg hab gearbeitet of 1944.
Monath July wen hat gekommen Wallenberg of Budapest das i
gewesen eine ----- defektion (?)
Wallenberg hat gehat 6 monath mit ganze of Budapest.

Ich bitte herrn Ambassador so sprechen mit Schwedische
Television sol machen eine kinofilm von Schwedische
Television soll wissen die ganze Welt wer is gewesen
Raoul Wallenberg.

Ich will reden mit Jehudim von France, Westgermanie, Ar-
gentina, Sud Africa, England soll geben geld von schwe-
dische Television sol machen disse film original, ich wil
----- die ganze aktion.

Wallenberg hat gehaten eine sofer"alter mesch disse
sofer is gewessen of Ambassade wen ich hab gemacht mit
Wallenberg inventarie of Golden Valuten brillanten und
bildern. Wallenberg hat gekommen of Budapest monath
July 1944, meine feler is gewesen en-- dem ich habe
gearbeitet mit Waticanhaus fil Zeit.

Ich bitte ein Worth schreiben wen Television von Schweder
wil machen diesse film.

Mit Hochachtung

Popescu (Stämpel)

P.S. Morgen ich far of Beer Sheva sol ich treffen diese
rusische familien.

Haifa 15.7. 1983.

1. "Sofer"
beider fälschare el.
schwarze für bebreiten.
Mögligen ausser schre-
berare.

H.W.

Kads kansli
Handl. Kiesow, Pol I
Brev tit. 83-08-09/GH

Eslov, 1476-83

postatom

1983-06-17

3000/83

Hej, Olof Palme!

Jag är en tjej (snart 16) som är ~~ganska~~ intresserad av humanitet, människokärlek, o. Nu är det så att en svensk, som under 2:a världskriget räddade mänder av ~~ungerska~~ judar undan nazisterna, sitter fängslad i Sovjet sedan nära 40 år tillbaka. Hans namn är Raoul Wallenberg.

Det måste ju kännas lite genant för den sovjetiska regeringen att veta att de har fångat en svensk humanitär hjälte istället för en amerikansk spion.

Men om du ordnar ett möte med Andropov eller någon annan höjdare och talar om att bara vi får Raoul Wallenberg tillbaka så är saken ur världen.

Det är verkligen på tiden att Svea Rikes regering gör något åt saken. Egentligen borde ni skämmas hela gänget. (hela gänget avser dig, Bodström och alla föredettingar på era respektive poster)

Med hälsningar *Sabina Dethorey*
Sabina Dethorey
Södergatan 19
24100 ESLÖV

PS Lycka till med mötet med Andropov DS



035

Det här brevet börjar och
slutar på andra sidan.

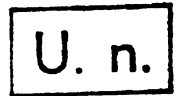
Pressbyrån

1983-08-01

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
2	P	L	F

Generalkonsul Lars G:son Berg

RIO DE JANEIRO

"Boken som försvann"

1 bil.

Broder,

Tack för en rad och klipp om Din bok.

Våra duktiga klippare på klipparkivet ser trots allt det mesta. Artikeln Du nämner i Kvällsposten 21 juli fanns med i sin helhet på sidan 37 i Dagens Klipp 25 juli (bil). Jag hade för övrigt själv kontakt med reportern Mark Lippold, när han sökte Dig. Han hade ju hoppats nå Dig under Din Sverige-vistelse. Dagens klipp hade även någon gång under maj-juni en artikel om Din bok. Däremot har det tydligen inte förekommit några sådana klipp i Veckans klipp, som distribueras till samtliga utlandsmyndigheter. Det är ju tyvärr så, att Veckans klipp måste vara ett begränsat urval av den otroliga mängd klipp som vi varje dag går igenom. Där får vi oftast koncentrera oss på nyhetsartiklar och analyser, med följd att en mängd intressanta artiklar inte kan komma med.

Claes Jernæus

nt

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med

☒ sv kurir☐ utl kurir☐ luftpost☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

2/8-83

Sign

Den svenske diplomaten skrev en bok efter krigen

AVSLÖJADE HAK SAMLINGEN OM RAOUL WALLENBERG?

- Jag tror att Raul Wallenberg sig själv ovetande utlämnade sig till ryssarna.

Det säger generalkonsul Lars G:son Berg i Rio i en specialintervju med Kvällsposten. Berg var 1944-1945 attaché vid svenska beskickningen i Budapest. Berg:

- När Wallenberg i januari 1945 uppsökte rys-

ka högkvarteret berättade han sannolikt att han inte bara var svensk diplomat utan även hade amerikanske presidenten Roosevelts stöd. Ryssarna, som tyckte lika illa om sina västallierade som om tyskarna, grep Wallenberg som försvann för alltid.

Lars G:son Berg skrev efter kriget en bok om sina upplevelser i Budapest vid andra världskrigets slut. "Vad hände i Budapest". Han hade lämnat den diplomatiska tjänsten och kunde skriva boken utan att först inhämta dåvarande utrikesminister Östen Undén's tillåtelse.

■ **FÖRSTA SKILDNINGEN**
Boken utkom 1949. Den var en från vidräkning med såväl tyska och ungerska nazister som med ryska "befriare". Berg:

- Jag hade återgått till utrikes-tjänsten och var i Sydamerika när boken utkom. Ingen från UD hörde av sig för bokens skull.

Tidningarna i Sverige skrev en del om boken. Den innehöll ju bl a den första skildring av en av de övergrepp som männi-



Mark Lippold

skorna i Budapest hade utsatts för från ryssarnas sida. Också recensionerna var bra. Berg:

■ FÖRSVANN

- Efter bara fjorton dagar var boken emellertid helt försvunnen från bokhandelsdiskarna. Vänner hörd av sig och undrade var boken fanns att köpa.

■ FARLIG

Av allt att döma hade någon okänd köpt upp bokens hela upplaga på 3 000 exemplar. Boken ansågs vara farlig. Berg:

- Tyvärr avled kort tid senare förläggaren, så jag fick aldrig

veta vem som hade köpt upp böckerna.

Bokköparens rädsla var inte obefogad:

Berg berättar om ungerska nazister som bröt sig in i svenska beskickningen och lade beslag på vad de kom över.

Också tyska solater försåg sig när tillfället gavs.

■ FÖRHÖRDES AV NKVD

Värdst var dock ryssarna. Dess sa våldförde sig på beskickningens anställda, de rånade och stal allt som var kvar fastän det tydligt utmärktes som svenska ägodelar. Berg underkastades två hårda förhör hos den fruktade ryska hemliga polisen NKVD. Berg:

- Vi förstod inte då att ryssarna misströdde alla och envar. Vi underskattade faran med den ryska misstänksamheten.

För en ryss var det omöjligt att förstå varför svenska diplomater ägnade sig åt att rädda ungerska judar. Ryssarna tyckte inte om judar.

■ KRITIK

Berg följer varken i boken, som nu utgitts på nytt, eller vid samtal att Wallenberg och dennes ungerska medarbetare nog ibland gick för långt. Berg:

- Det uppstod inflation i skyddspass och andra dokument. Tidvis fanns 300 till 400 anställda. Ryssarna undrade naturligtvis vad det handlade om.

■ DALIG KONTROLL

I boken antyder Berg att svenska skyddspass hamnade i orätta händer eftersom kontrollen var bristfällig. Det sedes också att passen såldes.

Berg berättar vidare att han en



Lars G:son Berg har skrivit en kritisk bok om händelserna i Budapest vid andra världskrigets slut

dag efter Wallenbergs försvinnande avslöjade en "svensk beskickning" som öppnats av en av Wallenbergs judiska skyddslingar. Denne försvarade sig med:

- Ja ... arbetet måste ju fortsätta. Och då ingen av de svenska herrarna var där, så ...

■ TEORI

Lars G:son Berg säger att hans teori om Wallenbergs öde är att det var den sovjetiska misstänksamheten som föllde Wallenberg.

Kanske hade Wallenberg klarat sig som alla andra om han bara hade talat om sin roll som svensk diplomat. Berg tror dock att Wallenberg vid sina samtal med ryssarna kan ha åberopat den amerikanska presidentens intresse för hans verksamhet, och därmed var det klippt för svensken.

Pol 1, I Kiesow/ma

Ärende

MYCKET
BRÅDSKANDE

Datum

1983-08-02

Avd

P

Grupp

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Adress

SVENSK WASHINGTON

POL

Text

Från Kiesow, Pol 1. Re Wallenberg-hearing.

P R I M O. Den hearing som äger rum 3 augusti har sannolikt tillkommit med anledning av firandet av Wallenbergs 71-årsdag påföljande dag. Svenska Wallenbergföreningen planerar enligt pressuppgifter den dagen demonstrationer utanför UD i avsikt att fästa regeringens uppmärksamhet på att man tror att Wallenberg fortfarande lever och att han hålls fången i Sovjetunionen. Därest man också ber att få träffa någon här avser vi svara enligt secundo.

S E C U N D O. Cit. Under de senaste fyra åren har Sverige gjort två officiella framställningar till den sovjetiska regeringen med ny information om Raoul Wallenberg. Vidare har den dåvarande utrikesministern tagit upp frågan under sitt besök i Moskva 1980, liksom justitieministern 1982, kabinettsssekreteraren i UD 1981 och i början av detta år. Olika former har framförts och prövats i samband med detta ärende. Hittills har tyvärr alla dessa framställningar mötts med samma svar, d v s att Raoul Wallenberg skulle ha avlidit 1947, något som inte stöddes av i Sverige tillgängligt material. Den svenska regeringen fortsätter att ta varje tillfälle i akt för att försöka få klarhet i Raoul Wallenbergs öde liksom att framhålla för de sovjetiska myndigheterna att vi inte anser oss ha fått klarhet i denna fråga. Detta fortsätter att utgöra ett olöst problem i våra relationer. Till dess att full klarhet har nåtts, kommer regeringen att fortsätta ansträngningarna att finna honom. Slutcit. Därest föreningens representanter därvid skulle fortsätta att hävda att R.W. idag är vid livet och vistas i Sovjetunionen avser vi svara enligt följande: Cit. Därest Wallenbergföreningen har material som mera entydigt än hittills visar att R.W. alltså är i livet är det naturligtvis angeläget att utrikesdepartementet snarast får ta del av detta material. Slut.

Ärende	Datum		
	År	Grupp	Mål

Adress

Text

T E R T I O. Samband ambassadens närvaro vid hearingen är det angeläget så långt som möjligt undvika göra egna uttalanden.

CABINET

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Ärende:	
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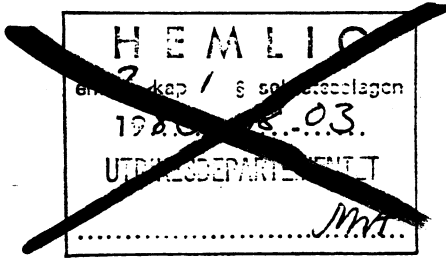
AMBASSADEN WASHINGTON 1983-08-03

UD STOCKHOLM

FOER POL 1

RE WALLENBERG-
HEARING

(POL)



VID DAGENS HEARING I UNDERKOMMITTEN FOER MAENSKLIGA RAETTIGHETER (REPRESENTANTHUSETS UTRIKESUTSKOTT) SOM VARADE DRYGT TVAA TIMMAR FRAMKOM INGENTING NYTT OM WALLENBERGS OEDE. SVENSKA REGERINGEN KRITISERADES AV REPRESENTANTEN TOM LANTOS FOER ATT INTE HA UTNYTTJAT DEN GRUNDSTOETTA SOVJETISKA UBAATENS KAPTEN FOER ATT FRAMTVINGA UPPLYSNINGAR. I ETT SENARE INLAEGG SADE SENATOR CLAIBORNE PELL ATT HAN INTE INSTAEMDE I DEN KRITIKEN AV DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN, MEN DAEREMOT ANSAAG ATT USA:S REGERING KUNDE GOERA MER AKTIVA INSATSER T EX I FN:S MR-KOMMISSION.

ADMINISTRATIONEN FOERETRAEDDES AV RAADGIVAREN I STATE DEPARTMENT DERWINSKI SOM RESUMERADE ETT FOERBERETT ANFOERANDE. I STORT UTTALADES UPPSKATTANDE ORD OEVER ADMINISTRATIONENS INSATSER I OLIKA SAMMANHANG MED UNDANTAG SAALEDES FOER PELL, SOM AER DEMOKRATERNAS RANKING MEMBER I SENATENS UTRIKESUTSKOTT. DERWINSKI FICK EN FRAAGA OM W TAGITS UPP I NAAGRA FOERHANDLINGAR MED SOVJET. DERWINSKI SVARADE ATT MAN INTE GOER TRADE OFFS T EX VETEAVTAL MOT UPPLYSNINGAR OM WALLENBERG.

ETT AV VITTNENA MRS SONNENFELD FRAMHOELL MED BESTAEMDHET ATT HON VISSTE ATT WALLENBERG VAR I LIVET, MEN VAR INTE VILLIG AVSLOEJA VAD HON GRUNDADE UTTALANDET PAA. DN:S KURT MAELARSTEDT STAELLDE EFTER HEARINGEN FRAAGOR TILL MRS SONNENFELD MEN FICK

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET	Ärende:			
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INTE SAERSKILT UPPLYSANDE SVAR.

MRS HASPEL, THE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE OF THE US, CITERADE I SITT INLAEGG UR ECKERBERGS SKRIVELSE TILL HENNE DEN 1 JUNI 1983, VILKEN VAR UTDELAD SOM BILAGA TILL HENNES INLAEGG.

VITTNESMAAL SOM UTDELADES OEVERSAENDES MED NAESTA KURIR.

KETTIS

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

☐ RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☒ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

P. 1.7

83-08-13

Kieson

Godkännes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

VK

Washington 83-08-03

Ängående

Walters Heating

☒ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

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samt bil☐ jämte
bil nr☐ jämte bil
där så angivits☐ bil kan lånas
på UD tel:

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☐ Statsministern		☐ I-sekr A		☐ LO/TCO:s bist nämnd		☐ Bankföreningen	
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☐ Riksdagens talman		☐ I-sekr		☐ Statens strålskyddsinst		☐ AIC	
☐ Utrnämnd/Utrutsk/Europa-		☐ SSLP, Fö		☐ Televerket		☐ TCO	
☐ rådsdel	53 ex	☐ KMI		☐ Statens rymddeleg		☐ SAF	
☐ Utrikesnämnden	23 ex	☐ Fst		☐ Invandrarverket	2 ex		
☐ Utrutsk	33 ex	☐ Ch Fst/Op 5		☐ Forskningsberedningen			
☐ Europarådsdel	12 ex	☐ Arméstaben FN-avd		☐ Miljövårdsberedningen			
☐ Utrutsk kanslichef		☐ FOA	2 ex	☐ I-sekr Naturvårdsverk			
☐ Förutsk kanslichef		☐ SIPRI		☐ Sekr f framtidsstud			
☐ Riksdagsman		☐ EKN		☐ Nordiska Rådets sv del			
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☐ Riksdagsman		☐ Riksbanken		☐ Nordiska Afrikainst			
☐ Statssekr Fö		☐ SIDA		☐ Latinamerikainst			
☐ Statssekr		☐ BITS		☐ Utrikespol institutet			
☐ Statssekr		☐ SAREC		☐ Europainstitutet			

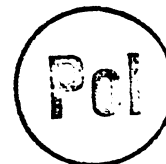
☐ Större beskickningar FN-representationen	9 ex	☐ Beijing	☐ London	☐ Paris	☐ Washington 2 ex
		☐ Bonn	☐ Moskva	☐ Tokyo	☐ FN-repr
☐ Norden	4 ex	☐ Helsingfors	☐ Köpenhamn	☐ Oslo	☐ Reykjavik
☐ Övriga Östeuropa	7 ex	☐ Belgrad	☐ Budapest	☐ Prag	☐ Warszawa
		☐ Berlin A	☐ Bukarest	☐ Sofia	
☐ Övriga Västeuropa och Canada	16 ex	☐ Ankara	☐ Bryssel	☐ Lissabon	☐ Rom
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☐ Nordafrika	5 ex	☐ Alger	☐ Kairo	☐ Rabat	☐ Tunis
				☐ Tripoli	
☐ Mellanöstern	8 ex	☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus	
		☐ Amman	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait
				☐ Tel Aviv	
☐ Övriga Asien och Australasien	18 ex	☐ Bangkok	☐ Dhaka	☐ Jakarta	☐ New Delhi
		☐ Canberra	☐ Hanoi	☐ Kuala Lumpur	☐ Panmunjom
		☐ Colombo	☐ Islamabad	☐ Manila	☐ Pyongyang
				☐ Teheran	
☐ Övriga Afrika	13 ex	☐ Abidjan	☐ Dar-es-Salaam	☐ Harare	☐ Lagos
		☐ Addis Abeba	☐ Gaborone	☐ Kinshasa	☐ Luanda
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					☐ Pretoria
☐ Latinamerika	12 ex	☐ Bogotá	☐ Buenos Aires	☐ Guatemala	☐ Lima
		☐ Brasilia	☐ Caracas	☐ Havanna	☐ Managua
				☐ Montevideo	☐ Santiago
☐ Vissa lönade konsulat	17 ex	☐ Antwerpen	☐ Chicago	☐ Hongkong	☐ Los Angeles
		☐ Barcelona	☐ Frankfurt	☐ Istanbul	☐ Minneapolis
		☐ Berlin Gk	☐ Hamburg	☐ Leningrad	☐ Montreal
				☐ Rio de Janeiro	

☐ Utrikesministern	☐ Transportsekt	☐ Statssekr f int u-samarb	☐ Chef SSB	☐ Norström
☐ Wretborn	☐ Folkrättssekkunnige	☐ Chef multilat enh	☐ Rapportöversikten	☒ Kieson Pol
☐ Utrikeshandelsmin	☐ Statssekr f utr hand	☐ Chef bilat enh	☐ Regeringspärmen	☐
☐ Kabinettssekr	☐ Chef H-enh	☐ Chef planerings enh	☐ Theorin	☐
☐ Chef kabsekr kansli	☐ Förhandlingsgruppen	☐ Biståndsinpektören	☐ Edeen	☐
☒ Anderman	☐ KSA	☐ Chef protokollet	☐ Wahlbäck	☐
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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
STOCKHOLM



August 4, 1983

Mr. Peter Osvald
Director
First Political Division
Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Stockholm

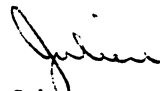
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Dear Peter:

Congratulations on your new job! And best wishes from this Embassy. Obviously no one thought ill of your gas-guzzling honeymoon across the Canadian Rockies. I hope we can continue to keep in touch, and sometime this Fall I will be able to introduce Jenonne Walker's replacement to you.

You probably know that the U.S. House Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations held hearings on Raoul Wallenberg August 3. Enclosed is the statement made on that occasion by State Department Counselor Derwinski, which might be of interest.

Sincerely,


Julien LeBourgeois
Political Officer

Enclosure:
Statement on Raoul Wallenberg

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

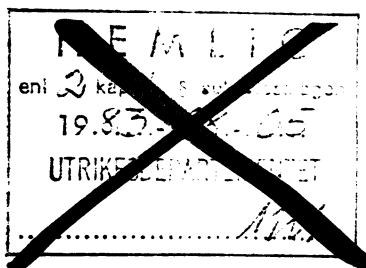


1983-08-05

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HEMLIG

Firande av Wallenbergs 71-årsdag

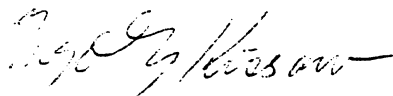
Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen har tillsett att många manifestationer ägt rum på olika håll i världen den 4 augusti, som är Raoul Wallenbergs 71-årsdag.

Genom Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen i USA har man tillsett att en hearing denna dag ägt rum inför representanthuset utskott för mänskliga rättigheter. En rad negativa omdömen om det svenska agerandet framfördes därvid av vissa vittnen, särskilt kongressmannen Tom Lantos, medan andra, bl a senator Claiborne Pell, inte delade dessa negativa omdömen. En representant för State Department, rådgivaren Edward Derwenski, förklarade i anslutning till hearingen att den amerikanska regeringen inte delar den kritiska uppfattning om det svenska agerandet som bl a Tom Lantos framfört.

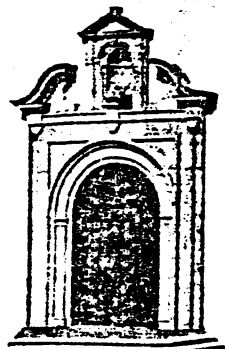
Enligt telefonsamtal med ambassaden i London idag arrangerades där igår bl a ett möte i en av de mera kända kyrkorna och ett annat hölls i Bournemouth för att fira Raoul Wallenbergs födelsedag. Demonstrationer hölls också utanför den sovjetiska ambassaden.

I Sverige demonstrerade ett 30-tal personer utanför UD för att hedra Raoul Wallenbergs insatser samt vädja till den svenska regeringen "att vidta alla åtgärder för att finna klarhet om hans öde och få honom återlämnad till Sverige".

Idag har man en ledare i SVD där man kritiserar regeringens dels för att inte ha agerat för Raoul Wallenberg inom ESK och dels för att inte på senare tid formellt ha begärt att få Raoul Wallenberg återlämnad från Sovjet. Kritiken om uteblivet agerande i ESK är grundlös eftersom Sverige tagit upp Raoul Wallenberg i ESK flera gånger. Att ge sig in på polemik med SVD i anledning av artikeln lär dock knappast vara motiverat. Förutom det allmänt tvivelaktiga värde det har att ge sig i polemik med en dagstidning kan mot ett genmäle



Ingolf Kiesow



370 JUNIPERO AVENUE
LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90814

TELEPHONES: (213) 434-7400, 434-7409
PRE-SCHOOL: 439-9679

July 25, 1983

His Excellency, William Wachtmeister
The Ambassador of the Kingdom of Sweden
Watergate 60 210
600 New Hampshire Northwest
Washington, D.C. 20037

Your Excellency:

On August 4, your fellow diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg, will observe his seventy-first birthday. Instead of commemorating it with the dignity of a free citizen of the Kingdom of Sweden and loyal subject of His Majesty, King Karl XVI Gustav, Mr. Wallenberg continues to languish in a Soviet gulag, where he has been confined for thirty-eight years.

In the name of justice for all this man has done for world humanity in the saving of more than 100,000 Hungarian lives during World War II, it is time for the international community to be as heroic as he was and continues to be by forcefully speaking out for his release. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics cannot ignore the demonstration of millions of citizens of the world in calling for his freedom. As candle-lit windows reminded the world of an America vigilant for its citizens held hostage by the Iranians, so a world will illumine its windows in a call for justice for Wallenberg. It will happen if your government and our own will establish an international commission to pressure the Russians for his release.

I urge that you use your good office to establish such a commission, so that Mr. Wallenberg does not waste another year in the heinous confines of the gulag.

By coincidence I shall be in Moscow on August 4. My prayer, naive as it may seem, is that Mr. Wallenberg be allowed to return home. I have written Mr. Andropov such, but I realize the greater chance for his release is in world-wide opinion unleashed upon him. By that, God works many miracles.

Sincerely,

Richard Andersen
Richard Andersen

"When the goodness and loving kindness of God Our Savior appeared, He saved us..." Titus 3:4

1983-10-21 svärskr. t Richard
Andersen samt 1983-10-27 nr 221
Ö.t. amb Washington u.ä.a.
skr 293 A 1983-07-29

Jfr lsh från inkom-
men 1983-08-28

OUR SAVIOUR'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

The American Lutheran Church

THE REVEREND RICHARD ANDERSEN, Ph.D., Pastor I
THE REVEREND CLYDE SHOWALTER, Ph.D., Pastor II
CHRISTOPHER CRAYS, Youth Coordinator
DAVID D. DALKE, Minister of Music
DORIS PIKOP, Pre-School Director

1983-07-29 Nr 293

Wallenberg-kommission

Overlämnas av ambassaden i
Washington till UD (Pol 1)
för att bli satt i tillfälle
besvara framställningen.

Pär Kettis

POL

86 293
- 8 JUL 1983
A 2 EU

skr till 1983

... FRATELLALLY YOURS,

Brother Martin

by Sidney A. Rand

The following is a digested version of Dr. Rand's banquet address, delivered May 6, 1983, on the eve of the 21st General Convention of Lutheran Brotherhood.

Perhaps we should forget Martin Luther's birthday anniversary. After all, who wants to be 500 years old? Most of us quit counting after 39 or 50 or some such number. And no one has asked the great reformer whether he wants this half-thousand milestone noted!

But all over the world this year Luther's birth is being celebrated. And with it the great contributions of his life and career are remembered. East Germany, the nation which shelters so many "Luther places" and as a Communist nation is hardly supportive of Luther's work, is spending money to make the Luther sites more attractive to tourists. We are told there will be thousands going there during 1983.

Luther used a term which embraces what we mean by brotherhood or fraternalism. He spoke of the "priesthood of believers." To him that meant that God's people are together as his people, that the Christian faith is not simply every person believing in God for himself but everyone believing for himself and for others. He even used the word "brotherhood," or as he said, *bruder-schaft*, for the shared community of faith.

May I suggest some ideas which I believe brotherhood includes.

First, brotherhood stresses the fact that we are equal before God.

Luther said it this way. "Now if you want to describe or portray a Christian you must paint him in such a way that there is no distinction among the different ones, each one must be like each other one in every way. You must not portray him on the basis of the fact that he is a man or a woman, a preacher or a layman, a prince or a pauper, a manual laborer or a Carthusian monk. None of these distinctions makes him what he is, and compared in this respect with Peter and Paul, he is as good and as holy as they. In fact, no one amounts to more or is any better than he. If St. Peter were better than I in what makes a Christian a Christian, he would have to have a better Christ, gospel and baptism."

(*Luther's Works*, Philadelphia, XXI, p. 287)

Here is the basis of our identity as Christians and the reason we can talk about and live in brotherhood. Before God we are equals.

Second, in this equality of our brotherhood there is room for differences.

The Christian community is like a mosaic. It is a riot of color and design, but there is a great unity within it. We are told that our culture tends to stamp us with its marks. We need to struggle to maintain our individuality. We read of people fleeing the city to live in the north woods, all by themselves, to protect their individual life-style and beliefs. The motivation of such persons is to be admired even though in our day it is difficult to "get away" from the world of other people.

But more to be admired are those who do not remove themselves from society but maintain their own special character as they live with others and contribute to the common good. For differences, fully as much as commonly shared faith, mark those who live before God and with others in what we call brotherhood.

Third, in brotherhood there is a sharing of life's goals.

There are differences among us, yes. But even as we share a common faith which is the basis for our brotherhood, so we share common goals in life.

We live in a day when we are being made aware of these goals everywhere we turn. The improvement of our society and the promoting of the common welfare are no longer seen as the task of government alone or of big business alone or of churches alone. They are the task and opportunity laid before each of us and all of us together. We can find those of common mind and shared goals everywhere around us. Together we do what needs to be done.

A fourth emphasis in brotherhood is mutual concern and support.

Not long ago some of us attended a meeting in the beautiful new Lutheran Brotherhood building at which Tom Asp, a member of the crew of the *Hjemkomst*, showed slides and told about crossing the Atlantic in that replica of a Viking ship. He impressed us with many of the facts about the journey. There were storms, there were calm seas, there was a broken hull, there were disputes about whether to go on. But most impressive to me was the obvious fact that unless the crew had worked together they would never have made it.

Life has a reciprocal character. It is sharing. It is giving and receiving. Sometimes we stress the giving to the exclusion of the receiving. Important as is our helping others, we also need to learn to receive help.

A fifth emphasis in brotherhood is a drive to demonstrate its truth.

During the past winter the metropolitan Twin Cities community conducted what was called a Food Share program. Individuals, businesses and various organizations set a goal of securing \$150,000 worth of food during the month of February in order to share with needy persons in the Twin Cities and in the Minnesota Iron Range. The goal was exceeded several times over. Why? Because people are driven to share. There was motivation there. A deep need aroused in us a response which we could call brotherhood.

True brotherhood is like that. It is restless. It seeks ways to serve. It wants to make itself real in life. It is never without something to do.

God's love is what frees us to be brethren. God's love makes it possible for us to live in love for others. So we celebrate brotherhood. We celebrate fraternalism. More than anything, we celebrate love.

If Martin Luther were here with us I believe he would close by saying, "Fraternally yours, Brother Martin." So do I.

*From the LUTHERAN BROTHERHOOD BOND
Summer, 1983 Vol 60, No 1*

Dr. Sidney A. Rand is retired and lives in Minneapolis. He served as U.S. Ambassador to Norway from 1980-81, and was president of St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., from 1963-1980.

July 24, 1983

Dear Members and Friends of Our Saviour's,

When I spoke about Raoul Wallenberg last Sunday in the Adult Bible Class (as well as mentioning him in a sermon), Dr. Olive Thompson asked if I would prepare a suggested letter with addresses for people to use in writing in behalf of Mr. Wallenberg. I am happy to do so. Please re-write in your own words the letter, however, rather than merely signing this copy and sending it in. Personal writing is more successful than duplication.

Raoul Wallenberg, a 32 year old Swede, went to Budapest, Hungary, in 1944 under the auspices of the Royal Swedish government, but through the encouragement and support of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill. He was to try to rescue the doomed Hungarian Jewish population from the terror of Nazi Adolph Eichmann. In better than five months, Wallenberg (who was educated as an architect at the University of Michigan) managed to stand up to the Nazis and other opponents and saved more than 100,000 Jews from being shipped to Germany for "the final solution." A Lutheran Christian, he represented us well. When the Soviets conquered Budapest, Wallenberg went out to find the commanding general in order to tell him about the Jews and to seek his assistance in getting them resettled. Instead, the Russians took him prisoner and he has been in one of their gulags (concentration camps) ever since. You can read about him in Kati Marton's book **WALLENBERG** or John Bierman's book **RIGHTEOUS GENTILE**. His means of saving the Jews was to issue special Swedish passports. Others picked up on this including the Swiss and El Salvadoran embassies. The Red Cross was motivated to act in their behalf due to Wallenberg. We have passed by on the other side for nearly forty years. It's time to help this robbed and beaten man and get him back to the inn of safety. Last year, President Reagan made him an honorary American citizen.



Address Letter to:

The Honorable Yury V. Andropov
General Secretary, Communist Party
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme
Soviet
The Kremlin
Moscow, USSR

or
Soviet Ambassador
Embassy of the USSR
1115 Sixteenth Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20005

(Postage is 40¢ half ounce)

Dear Mr. (Andropov; Ambassador),

I am writing you in the spirit of humanitarian justice. Please provide my fellow American Raoul Wallenberg with his freedom. Return him to his native land or the nation that has adopted him, so that he may live out the rest of his days among family and friends. In helping save 100,000 Hungarian lives in World War II, he was your ally.

So that the world may know Soviet honor, please release Raoul Wallenberg, a neutral, who fought the Nazis with as much valor as your army.

Sincerely,

(sign your name)

(Read the reverse side for some ideas Ambassador Rand has about Luther and brotherhood.)

1983-08-09

Avd Grupp Mål

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Sabina Dethorey
Södergatan 19
241 00 ESLÖV

Tack för brevet 1983-06-14 till statsministern rörande Raoul Wallenberg. Den svenska regeringen får dagligen brev från personer i Sverige och utlandet som intresserar sig för Raoul Wallenbergs öde. Detta internationella engagemang har ibland hjälpt den svenska regeringen i dess ansträngningar att finna informationer av betydelse för efterforskningarna.

Under de senaste fyra åren har Sverige gjort två officiella framställningar i Sovjetunionen med ny information om Raoul Wallenberg. Den dåvarande utrikesministern tog upp frågan under sitt besök i Moskva 1980, liksom justitieministern 1982, sin företrädare 1981 och jag själv i början av detta året.

Olika former har framförts och prövats i samband med detta ärende. Hittills har tyvärr alla dessa framställningar mötts med samma svar, dvs att Raoul Wallenberg skulle ha avlidit 1947, något som inte stöddes av i Sverige tillgängligt material.

Den svenska regeringen fortsätter att ta varje tillfälle i akt för att försöka få klarhet i Raoul Wallenbergs öde liksom att framhålla för de sovjetiska myndigheterna att vi inte anser oss ha fått klarhet i denna fråga. Detta fortsätter att utgöra ett olöst problem i våra relationer. Till dess att full klarhet har nåtts kommer regeringen att fortsätta ansträngningarna att finna honom.

Pierre Schori

GH

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Ambassadrådet Kiesow

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

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Raoul Wallenberg-utställning i Bournemouth

Broder,

Härmed några rader för att säga Dig att den brittiska Raoul Wallenberg-utställningen nu nått sin nionde hållplats, Bournemouth. Utställningen är för övrigt inbokad för andra platser i Storbritannien för resten av 1983 och en god del av nästa år. En avstickare görs dock kring årsskiftet för den rätt anspråkslösa brittiska skärm-utställningen till Washington och New York under några veckor.

Jag representerade beskickningen vid invigningen i badorten Bournemouth på den brittiska sydkusten den 4 augusti, Raoul Wallenbergs födelsedag. Utställningen finns uppställd i en av kyrkorna i stadens centrum. Till invigningen hade kommit ett hundratal personer, däribland stadens borgmästare samt ledare för kristna och judiska församlingar.

Nästan fyrtio procent av Bournemouths befolkning består av pensionärer. Av tradition har staden en stor judisk församling, med just ett stort inslag av pensionärer. För närvarande består den judiska församlingen av cirka 3 000 personer. Förmodligen kommer en god del av dessa att besöka utställningen. Från invigningen finns i övrigt att notera att tre judar, bördiga från Budapest, var närvarande. De hade samtliga där träffat Raoul Wallenberg och ansåg att de åtminstone indirekt räddats av honom.

Ordföranden i Bournemouths Raoul Wallenberg-kommitté, Kay Meyer, är svensk medborgare och hade under sin tid i Stockholm före andra världskriget väl känt Raoul Wallenberg.

Lars-Åke Nilsson

Lars-Åke Nilsson

Pol 1/H Magnusson/Mal
Tel. 54 U 1983-09-06

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SVENSK MUENCHEN 1983-08-12

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GENERALKONSULATET BLEV HAERFOERLEDEN UPPRINGT AV EN PERSON, SOM SADE SIG REPRESENTERA EN RELIGIOES-/SOCIAL RIKSORGANISATION. HON HAENVISADE TILL EN FOTOUTSTAELLNING OM WALLENBERG, SOM VISAS, ELLER HAR VISATS I LONDON. DENLAER I HOEST SKOLA KOMMA TILL DUESSELDORF, OCH I SAMBAND DAERMED HAR FRAAGAN VAECKTS OM ATT AEVEN BRINGA DEN TILL MUENCHEN. VEDERBOERANDE FOERHOERDE SIG NU OM GK'S SYN PAA DETTA OCH OM MOEJLIGHETEN AV ATT GENERALKONSULN I FOERREKOMMANDE FALL STAELLER UPP SOM SPONSOR (SCHIRMHERR) FOER UTSTAELLNINGEN. VI UTRAD OSS ATT FAA TAENKA PAA SAKEN, OCH VEDERBOERANDE ATERKOMMER OM NAAGON TID, DAA VI SKULLE FAA TILLFAELLE ATT STAELLA KOMPLETTERANDE FRAAGOR. DET KAN M OE J L I G E N ROERA SIG OM EN UTSTAELLNING, SOM TILLKOMMIT PAA AMERIKANSKT INITIATIV.

TACKSAM ERA KOMMENTARER TILL OVANSTAAENDE.

BLOMBERG

SVENSK MUENCHEN KL.12.08

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Wallenberg-hearing
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översända ett antal förberedda vittnesmål som avgavs inför
representanthusets utrikesutskotts underkommitté för
mänskliga rättigheter och internationella organisationer
den 3 augusti 1983 som led i en hearing om Raoul
Wallenberg.

Undertecknad närvar vid hearingen.


Pär Kettis

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

RAPPORT ☐ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Politiska avdelningen

Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

Godkännes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

Washington, 1983-05-04, nr 299

Angående

Wallenberg-hearing

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August 3, 1983 Hearing Before the House Sub-Committee on Human Rights and International Organizations, Foreign Affairs Committee, regarding P.L. 97-54.

Statement of Joshua Eilberg, National Executive Director, Brith Sholom, representing the Wallenberg Committee of Greater Philadelphia.

For more information:

Contact Wallenberg Committee of
Greater Philadelphia
c/o Philadelphia Art Alliance
251 South 18th Street
Philadelphia, PA. 19103

Telephone: 1-215-472-0989

Leona T. Feldman, President

August 3, 1983 Hearing Before the House Sub-Committee on Human Rights and International Organizations, Foreign Affairs Committee, regarding P.L. 97-54.

Statement of Joshua Eilberg, National Executive Director, Brith Sholom, representing the Wallenberg Committee of Greater Philadelphia.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for inviting our testimony today. We represent the Wallenberg Committee of Greater Philadelphia, an independent, non-profit, and ecumenical group from Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, organized under the aegis of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, to support all U. S. and foreign official and private efforts to free Raoul Wallenberg from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for agreeing to meet with us last April 27th to discuss Raoul Wallenberg; thank you for at that meeting offering to hold oversight hearings on Public Law 97-54 of October 5th, 1981; and thank you for now holding just such an oversight hearing.

Our testimony is on proposed U. S. official actions to help free Raoul Wallenberg. These actions are of two types: legislative branch actions and executive branch actions. The legislative branch's Public Law 97-54 of October 5th, 1981 includes a Section 2 which states, "The President is requested to take all possible steps to ascertain from the Soviet Union the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg and to secure his return to freedom," and the executive branch's U. S. President's Public Papers for 1981 at page 890 includes President Reagan's statement at the signing ceremony that "we're going to do everything in our power" to free Raoul Wallenberg. Because

both the legislative and executive branches already agree it is right "to take all possible steps" and "to do everything in our power," we ask the following U. S. official actions, first mentioning legislative branch actions.

We ask you, and all members of the Sub-Committee, to join us in sending letters to Soviet President Andropov asking that the Soviet Union free Raoul Wallenberg, and to join us in publicizing Raoul Wallenberg by regularly and repeatedly referring to Wallenberg in speeches.

We ask for continuing oversight, including exercise of oversight by the other relevant committees in joint or independent hearings, and we ask that you notify the chairman of each committee having jurisdiction of your support for all U. S. and foreign official and private efforts to free Wallenberg.

We ask that, for such continuing oversight, you use the Congressional Research Service and other information resources to provide information as needed in the various issues raised by the Wallenberg situation; that you request continuous review with regular reports from all relevant State Department officials, International Communication Agency officials, on the latest status of U. S. and foreign official and private efforts to free Wallenberg, and other information relating to Wallenberg.

We ask that you direct your staff to cooperate with all U. S. and foreign official and private efforts to free Wallenberg, and that each member of the Sub-Committee designate a staff member to facilitate private contacts with U. S. and foreign government officials including intelligence officials, and to facilitate replies to private requests for information including intelligence information.

We ask that you request of the President that he designate one or more staff members to facilitate private contacts and to facilitate replies to private requests for information; that you ask the President to regularly and repeatedly refer to Wallenberg in speeches to the public, and that you send a formal request to the President that he direct all federal officials to cooperate with all U. S. and foreign official and private efforts to free Wallenberg, with this directive to appear in the Federal Register. A proposed presidential directive is attached.

We thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for previously meeting with us, inviting us to testify, and holding this hearing. We welcome any questions from the Committee, now and in the future.

Proposed Presidential Directive

It is my policy to take all possible steps to ascertain from the Soviet Union the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg and to secure his return to freedom, pursuant to Public Law 97-54.

I direct all federal officials to cooperate with all U. S. and foreign official and private efforts to free Raoul Wallenberg.

I further direct:

--all officials of the Department of State to ask in every possible bilateral and multilateral meeting that the Soviet Union free Raoul Wallenberg;

--all officials of the Department of State to continuously review all bilateral and multilateral policies for changes to assist all U. S. and foreign official and private efforts to free Raoul Wallenberg, including requests of, and policy reviews concerning, all countries besides the U. S. and Soviet Union that might influence the Soviet Union to free Raoul Wallenberg, and including on a priority basis continuous exploration of all possible bilateral and multilateral prisoner exchanges and other exchanges to free Raoul Wallenberg;

--the Legal Advisor of the Department of State to prepare briefs on a priority basis for U. S. official litigation and official protest in all possible international legal and human rights forums, and to make copies available to all U. S. and foreign official and private efforts to free Raoul Wallenberg.

The Secretary of State is assigned the responsibility to formulate detailed instructions for implementation by the Department of State of this directive.

I further direct that all possible media, and specifically Voice of America broadcasts, be used to frequently, regularly, and repeatedly report the latest status of all U. S. and foreign official and private efforts to free Raoul Wallenberg.

The Director of the International Communication Agency is assigned the responsibility to formulate detailed instructions for implementation by the International Communication Agency of this directive.

(The above text follows the form of President Reagan's March 25, 1983 Presidential Directive in Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents at p. 462.)

STATEMENT OF THE HONORABLE HAMILTON FISH, JR.
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
AUGUST 3, 1983

In the 97th Congress, our two Committees overwhelming supported legislation that proclaimed Raoul Wallenberg to be an honorary citizen of the United States and requested the President to ascertain from the Soviet Union the whereabouts of this courageous man and secure his return to freedom. Raoul Wallenberg's extraordinary record of saving the lives of countless thousands of Jews during the Holocaust, at great personal risk and sacrifice, amply justified our conferring upon him this nation's highest honor by proclaiming him an honorary citizen. The passage of Public Law 97-54 represented a ringing affirmation of America's commitment to the survival of the Jewish people and our tremendous esteem for someone who risked his own life to try to save as many Jewish lives as possible from the barbarity of Nazi extermination.

Conferral of honorary citizenship on Wallenberg symbolized our commitment as a nation to remember the Holocaust and vigilantly guard against the possibility of any recurrence. Honorary citizenship was singularly appropriate in the Wallenberg case, not only because of the place the Holocaust occupies in the history of human depravity -- but also because Wallenberg acted at the behest of the United States and suffered untold misery as a result of it.

A few of the statements in the legislative record underscored the critical significance of the step we took. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr. said that Mr. Wallenberg's "contribution during the dark days of World War II in Hungary stands out as a beacon to all those who respect human rights and dignity." Former Secretary of State Edmund Muskie informed this Subcommittee and the Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East that "(t)he chronological record . . . of State Department and War Refugee cables and communications . . . document the United States government position of responsibility for the selection of Wallenberg, the directive and funding for his activities, the appreciation for his work, and the deep distress over his disappearance." Assistant Secretary of State Richard Fairbanks wrote that "the conferral of honorary U.S. citizenship on Wallenberg would serve to underscore the seriousness with which the American Government and people view Soviet behavior in the Wallenberg case. Conferral of honorary U.S. citizenship on Wallenberg would also serve to reaffirm to the Government of Sweden that the United States firmly supports the quest to resolve Wallenberg's fate."

The Soviet Union never has accounted satisfactorily for what happened to Mr. Wallenberg. Those of us who worked on this legislation fervently hoped that its passage would assist in the effort to locate Raoul Wallenberg and -- if he is still alive -- to free him. These hearings will give the Congress an opportunity to assess the attempts that have been made during

the last two years to fulfill the mandate of this legislation in our contacts with the Soviet Union.

In the course of this hearing, I am sure this Subcommittee will receive details of sightings and information indicating Raoul Wallenberg is alive. It is important that public attention is focused on these facts.

I commend our colleague from California, Tom Lantos, the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, and this Subcommittee for continuing to focus national and world attention on one of the great heroes of the twentieth century.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. GUS YATRON, CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

THIS SUBCOMMITTEE HAS ASKED QUESTIONS REGARDING THE DISAPPEARANCE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG ON TWO OTHER OCCASIONS. THE QUESTIONS REMAIN UNANSWERED, BUT THOSE WHO ARE COMMITTED TO HUMAN RIGHTS WILL CONTINUE TO ASK AND CARE ABOUT THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG. IN THE PAST, OUR INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN MET BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES WITH SILENCE. TODAY, I HOPE WE CAN WORK TOWARD SHATTERING THE SILENCE THAT SURROUNDS THE WALLENBERG MATTER.

WALLENBERG'S TRAGEDY IS STILL UNKNOWN TO SOME PEOPLE, AND KNOWN ONLY RECENTLY TO MANY OTHERS. SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG WENT TO BUDAPEST IN 1944 AFTER THE NAZIS BEGAN DEPORTING HUNGARY'S JEWS TO EXTERMINATION CAMPS. HE ACCEPTED THIS MISSION IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST FROM THE AMERICAN REFUGEE BOARD AND THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS. THROUGH WALLENBERG'S PERSONAL EFFORTS AND DETERMINATION, 100,000 HUNGARIAN JEWS WERE SAVED FROM EXTERMINATION.

WHEN THE RUSSIANS CAPTURED BUDAPEST IN JANUARY OF 1945, RAOUL WALLENBERG DISAPPEARED. THE SOVIETS INSIST THAT HE DIED IN 1947, BUT OVER THE PAST THREE DECADES THERE HAVE BEEN EYEWITNESS REPORTS THAT WALLENBERG IS ALIVE IN A SOVIET PRISON.

CONGRESS FIRST ACTED TO RECOGNIZE THESE HEROIC DEEDS IN NOVEMBER 1980, DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 96TH CONGRESS. CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NUMBER 434 WAS PASSED HONORING WALLENBERG. THIS JOINT RESOLUTION CALLED ON OUR DELEGATION TO THE MADRID CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE TO RAISE THE QUESTION OF WALLENBERG.

ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1981, CONGRESS PASSED HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NUMBER 220, WHICH GAVE HONORARY CITIZENSHIP TO RAOUL WALLENBERG . THIS LEGISLATION ALSO REQUESTED THE PRESIDENT TO ASCERTAIN FROM THE SOVIET UNION THE WHEREABOUTS OF WALLENBERG AND TO SECURE HIS FREEDOM. ON OCTOBER 5, 1981, PRESIDENT REAGAN SIGNED INTO LAW THIS SPECIAL BILL.

WE MUST TAKE ACTION ONCE AGAIN TO LET THE WORLD KNOW RAOUL WALLENBERG IS NOT FORGOTTEN. HE IS ALIVE IN THE MINDS AND HEARTS OF THE THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WHOM HE SAVED. HE IS AN INSPIRATION TO ALL OF US, A COMPASSIONATE, ENLIGHTENED INDIVIDUAL WHO FOUGHT AGAINST A VERY COLD, DARK TIME IN THE HISTORY OF MANKIND.

WALLENBERG'S OWN WORDS SUGGEST WHY OUR ENDEAVORS TO RESCUE HIM MUST CONTINUE. WHEN HE WAS ASKED WHETHER HE WOULD GO TO BUDAPEST HE SAID "IF I CAN SAVE ONE LIFE, I WILL GO." IT IS MY GREATEST DESIRE THAT THE LIFE WE MAY BE ABLE TO SAVE THROUGH OUR HEARING TODAY WILL BE THAT OF RAOUL WALLENBERG.

THE SYMBOL OF ALL THE GOODNESS HUMANITY CAN OFFER IS REPRESENTED IN THIS IMMORTAL MAN. ALL THE SILENCE IN THE WORLD WILL NEVER QUIET THE CONSCIENCES OF THOSE WHO HAVE COME TO KNOW RAOUL WALLENBERG.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS, COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

HEARING ON THE PROGRESS OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO ASCERTAIN THE FATE AND WHEREABOUTS OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, AS DIRECTED

Testimony by Annette Lantos

THE PURPOSE OF MY TESTIMONY TODAY IS TO PROVIDE FOR THE RECORD A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE EVENTS WHICH LED TO THE ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED AWARDING OF HONORARY CITIZENSHIP TO RAOUL WALLENBERG IN OCTOBER OF 1981.

THE STORY BEGINS IN 1972 WHEN A GROUP OF PEOPLE, MYSELF INCLUDED, BECAME CONCERNED THAT THE HOLOCAUST WAS ABOUT TO BE FORGOTTEN. WE WERE A SMALL BAND, ALL OF WHOM HAD LOST MANY MEMBERS OF OUR FAMILIES THAT TERRIBLE TIME.

WE DECIDED TO ESTABLISH A SPEAKERS BUREAU, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL, AND WE Began BY SPEAKING IN THE LOCAL SCHOOLS, CHURCHES AND CLUBS TELLING THE HISTORY OF THE HOLOCAUST. I BEGAN MORE AND MORE TO FOCUS MY SPEECHES ON RAOUL WALLENBERG, WHO WAS A LEGEND IN MY OWN CHILDHOOD.

I BEGAN A LIBRARY SEARCH TO FIND MORE INFORMATION ABOUT HIS WORK TO DOCUMENT MY MEMORIES AND THE STORIES TOLD TO ME IN MY YOUTH. I ONLY FOUND REFERENCES TO HIM IN TWO BOOKS, ONE WRITTEN IN 1957 BY PHILIP FRIEDMAN AND ANOTHER PUBLISHED IN 1968 BY ARTHUR D. MORSE. FROM THESE BOOKS I REALIZED THAT THE SCOPE OF HIS WORK WAS GREATER THAN I HAD KNOWN OR EVEN IMAGINED.

DURING THE 1970's THERE WAS A GRADUAL AWAKENING IN THE JEWISH COMMUNITY ABOUT WALLENBERG'S CONTRIBUTION. BUT DURING ALL THIS TIME WE WERE STILL CONVINCED THAT HE HAD DIED IN 1947. WHATEVER EVIDENCE

SWEDEN HAD TO THE CONTRARY WAS NOT AVAILABLE IN AMERICA.

IN 1977, THE EXPLOSIVE NEWS CAME THROUGH SIMON WIESENTHAL IN THE FORM OF A MINOR NOTICE ON THE BACK PAGES OF THE NEW YORK TIMES WHERE HE INDICATED THERE WAS INFORMATION AS RECENT AS 1975 THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS STILL ALIVE IN THE SOVIET GULAG, THOUGH HIS CASE AND HIS NAME HAVE BEEN FORGOTTEN; NO ONE BUT HIS MOTHER SEEMED TO CARE WHAT WAS HAPPENING TO HIM. AFTER READING THE STORY I WAS DETERMINED THAT FROM THEN ON, THE RESCUE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG WOULD HAVE TO BE MY #1 PRIORITY.

I BEGAN MAKING INQUIRIES, RAISING THE QUESTION OF HIS SURVIVAL IN THE GULAG WITH EVERYONE I COULD. IT BECAME CLEAR THAT NEVER HAD ANY ATTEMPT BEEN MADE ON THE PART OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO FIND OUT WHAT HAPPENED TO RAOUL, EVEN THOUGH IT ALSO BECAME EVIDENT THAT THE U.S. WAS PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR SENDING HIM TO HUNGARY ON HIS RESCUE MISSION. IN RESPONSE TO MY INQUIRIES I WAS TOLD OVER AND OVER AGAIN THAT WALLENBERG, BEING A SWEDISH CITIZEN, DIDN'T FALL WITHIN U.S. JURISDICTION.

BELIEVING SOMETHING COULD AND MUST BE DONE, I FORMED THE FIRST CONCERNED CITIZENS FOR WALLENBERG ASSOCIATION IN 1977, FOR THE PURPOSE OF BRINGING THE STORY OF WALLENBERG TO THE ATTENTION OF PEOPLE WHO WERE THEN IN OUR GOVERNMENT. AS FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT RAOUL WAS STILL ALIVE BEGAN TO ACCUMULATE, THE CONCERNED CITIZENS FOR WALLENBERG EXPANDED ITS ACTIVITIES AND IN JULY, 1979, I INVITED NINA LAGERGREN, RAOUL'S SISTER, TO COME TO THE UNITED STATES -- TO WASHINGTON-- AND JOIN ME IN THE EFFORT TO STIR AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION AND GOVERNMENT TO ACTION. WE TOOK THE STORY TO CAPITOL HILL AND ENLISTED THE

SUPPORT OF SOME OF OUR FRIENDS -- SENATORS PELL, CHURCH, MOYNIHAN AND BOSCHWITZ, THEY AGREED TO BECOME HONORARY CHAIRS OF A NEWLY ORGANIZED COMMITTEE, THE FREE WALLENBERG COMMITTEE. THE SOLE PURPOSE OF THIS ORGANIZATION WAS TO OBTAIN THE RELEASE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG FROM THE GULAG. IN THE FOLLOWING YEAR WE ORGANIZED A MAJOR CAMPAIGN TO GAIN PUBLIC SUPPORT AND INTEREST.

AN UNEXPECTED BREAKTHROUGH CAME IN OCTOBER, 1979, WHEN IN A PUBLIC NEWS CONFERENCE ON THE AIR PRESIDENT CARTER HAPPENED TO PICK OUT MY POSTCARD WITH MY NAME AND I HAD THE OPPORTUNITY TO BRING THE ISSUE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG TO HIS ATTENTION. HE SUBSEQUENTLY PLEDGED THE SUPPORT OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT IN OBTAINING HIS RELEASE.

MEDIA ATTENTION FOLLOWED THIS NEWS CONFERENCE. ALL MAJOR NEWS NETWORKS PREPARED REPORTS. INVESTIGATIVE REPORTERS WERE ABLE TO OBTAIN ACCESS TO PREVIOUSLY CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS WHICH DOCUMENTED THE STORY OF WALLENBERG'S WORK ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES WAR REFUGEE BOARD. WE BECAME AWARE THAT THE SOVIETS REFUSED TO DEAL WITH OUR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ON THE ISSUE OF WALLENBERG BECAUSE THEY CLAIMED HE BELONGED EXCLUSIVELY UNDER SWEDEN'S JURISDICTION. IT WAS THEN THAT THE FREE WALLENBERG COMMITTEE FIRST CONSIDERED THE POSSIBILITY OF HONORARY CITIZENSHIP IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT HIS MISSION WAS ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES, AND IN RECOGNITION OF THE FACT THAT HISTORICALLY HIS EFFORT WAS TO BE TO THE CREDIT OF THE UNITED STATES AND IN MANY WAYS REDEEMED OUR OTHERWISE VERY POOR RECORD OF RESPONSE TO THE HOLOCAUST.

THE FOLLOWING YEAR MY HUSBAND WAS ELECTED TO CONGRESS. HIS FIRST

LEGISLATIVE ACT WAS THE SUBMISSION OF THE RESOLUTION WHICH MADE
RAOUL WALLENBERG THE SECOND HONORARY CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.
THE OUTPOURING OF SUPPORT FOR THE LEGISLATION FROM PERSONS THROUGHOUT
THE NATION GAVE GREAT MOMENTUM TO THIS BILL.
NOT THAT THE LEGISLATION WAS EASY TO PASS...THERE WERE DELAYS AND
ROADBLOCKS. BUT THOSE ARE BEHIND US NOW, AND THE PRESIDENT PLEDGED
HIS EARNEST SUPPORT TO RAOUL'S FAMILY AND TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD
WHEN HE SIGNED THE BILL IN OCTOBER, 1981. ALMOST TWO YEARS HAVE
PASSESSED. TWO YEARS OF LIFE PRECIOUS TO RAOUL IF HE IS LIVING TODAY
IN THE GULAG. WE WANT TO KNOW WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AND WHAT WILL BE
DONE FOR HIM BY OUR COUNTRY, WHICH CLAIMS HIM NOW AS ITS OWN.

August 3, 1983

Gentlemen, my name is Rachel Oestreicher Haspel. I am extremely pleased to be here today as the spokesperson for the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States in affiliation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. This is a committee of volunteer members who care deeply about both the heroic actions of Mr. Wallenberg in 1944 and 1945 in Hungary and about his subsequent incarceration in the Soviet Union. We join with all of those here in seeking his freedom. We who are involved in this work, feel that Mr. Wallenberg's imprisonment and present condition is a Human Rights Issue of the highest magnitude.

I am most appreciative that the Foreign Affairs Committee's Sub-Committee on Human Rights and International Organizations is allowing me to appear before it on behalf of our committee. For all of us who care so deeply about the fate of Raoul Wallenberg, an Honorary Citizen of the United States since October 5, 1981, I should particularly like to thank the chairman, Congressman Gus Yatron, for convening this sub-committee. I should also like to single out a member of this sub-committee, Congressman Tom Lantos, for his selfless early efforts on behalf of Raoul Wallenberg and his continued vigilance on this issue.

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States has two goals:

- (1) To free Raoul Wallenberg and allow him to return to his home and family in Sweden.
- (2) To make his extraordinary deeds in Hungary known, so that the name Raoul Wallenberg will become synonymous with heroism and humanitarianism throughout the world.

As to freeing Raoul Wallenberg from prison in the Soviet Gulag, let me say here and now that I do absolutely believe that there is indeed a strong possibility that Raoul Wallenberg is still alive. Based on very concrete information, it is my opinion that Mr. Wallenberg has been given preferential treatment by his Soviet jailers. Never in all the thousands of pages of testimony released by the Swedish government has hard labor ever been mentioned. More significant, however, is the testimony of a now elderly Swedish doctor, Professor Nana Svartz.

Professor Svartz was told on January 27, 1961 by a Russian physician, Professor Aleksandr Miashnikov, that he had examined Raoul Wallenberg at a prison hospital in Moscow and even offered, at the time, to allow Dr. Svartz to see him.

This in itself is not the most remarkable thing; what is staggering is that Professor Miashnikov was the personal physician of Nikita Khrushchev. How often, in any country, does the personal physician of a President or of a Prime Minister examine an ordinary prisoner? Unfortunately, Professor Miashnikov later denied having told Dr. Svartz about Raoul Wallenberg and then died rather suddenly in 1965, but I offer this testimony as a means of establishing a point-of-view about Mr. Wallenberg, as compared with the ordinary prisoner in the Soviet Gulag.

Because we believe he is alive, and to help ascertain his whereabouts in the Soviet Union, we have run ads in Russian language newspapers to see if recent Soviet immigrants might help shed new light on Raoul Wallenberg. As I need not explain, this is very expensive and almost impossible for a non-profit group to maintain, particularly on the day-to-day basis that might make it successful. To aid all of us in this effort, I would like to suggest that the following actions be considered:

- (1) That the feasibility of a question pertaining to Raoul Wallenberg and his whereabouts be asked of all immigrants

from the Soviet Union applying for residence.

- (2) That the use of the enormous Russian language resources of both Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America be used on a daily basis to aid in locating Mr. Wallenberg.
- (3) That all branches of the government, when communicating with the Soviets, on official matters, automatically bring up the fate and case of Raoul Wallenberg as a part of any dialogue.

We commend Secretary Shultz and the Department of State for what they have done thus far both on a bilateral basis and at international forums, such as the CSCE Review conference in Madrid and the United Nations Human Rights Commission in Geneva. We ask only that the effort be more constant, as every day that passes is one day more of freedom lost to this extraordinary man.

It will perhaps be of interest to this panel to know that in April 1983, I wrote to the Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Olaf Palme, urging that Sweden take a stronger position on behalf of Mr. Wallenberg. I received a letter sometime after that from Ambassador Lennart Eckerberg, Under-Secretary for Political Affairs in the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs. I am submitting a copy of that letter to the Sub-Committee. I would like to quote briefly from that letter:

"... in addition to many previous contacts on high level, Raoul Wallenberg's case was taken up by Sweden's Minister for Foreign Affairs during his visit to Moscow in 1980, by

Sweden's Minister of Justice also
during a visit to Moscow in 1981 and
also by the Under-Secretary of State at
the Swedish Ministry for Foreign
Affairs in September 1981 and January
1983."

It is particularly heartening to see that the last date given was as recent
as January of this year, and does, in fact, indicate that the government of
Sweden will also continue to pursue the case of this most heroic Swede under Mr.
Olaf Palme's leadership.

As I mentioned before, the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States
has two goals. In a very personal way, I feel strongly that the second goal:

"To make Raoul Wallenberg's
extraordinary deeds in Hungary known,
so that his name becomes synonymous
with heroism and humanitarianism
throughout the world."

is of equal importance with the first.

I ask your indulgence; I should like to be personal for a moment. I appear
before you today as the President of a national organization, but I originally
became interested in Raoul Wallenberg because I am the mother of two young
children who are growing up in what today appears to be a very hostile world.
When I first heard Raoul Wallenberg's story, I was staggered by the enormity of
his deeds. Many persons in this century have taken far too many precious lives,
but I can think of no other human being who has saved one hundred thousand lives
by his direct action and intervention. Mr. Wallenberg is not a media hero
(though he should be); he is flesh and blood like each of us here. Our children
have few heroes not created by script writers; if they are going to survive, they
must all know that they and others carry within themselves the same possibility

for kindness, selflessness, and courage that Raoul Wallenberg showed. Only because he is a flesh and blood hero -- and because of his flesh, vulnerable like all of us -- will our children know they, too, are capable of facing evil and danger with courage. We all need Raoul Wallenberg as a role model for these trying times.

Let me illustrate this with another true story that I also consider extraordinary. About a year ago I spoke to eight hundred students at West Rowan High School in Mount Ulla, North Carolina. I had been asked to speak there by two gifted teachers, Miss Libby Edmondson and Mrs. Joyce Sloop. This is a public school located in a rural section of North Carolina and its students come from families whose incomes are earned primarily from farming or mill work in either the textile or furniture factories in the area. I can assure you that extra dollars are few and far between in the majority of homes that these wonderful students come from.

I was the first Jew that most of these eight hundred boys and girls had ever met, but the response to the story of this hero who risked his own life in order to save Jews, and as we know saved so many tens of thousands, was overwhelming. The students responded to this story with voluntary contributions to the Wallenberg effort. Quoting from a letter of Miss Edmondson and Mrs. Sloop, "They wanted to be a part of bringing recognition and perhaps freedom to this noble man and decided that the only worthy means was to donate money obtained from personal effort and sacrifice."

"Although most of the students sacrificed money from their allowances, there are two contributions of special merit. Two Advanced Placement English students, Tommy Steele and Tim Webb, attempted what amounted to a Herculean effort for them. With a total absence of experience, they located a tree deep within a forest, cut it down after many attempts, sawed it into firewood, transported it by armloads, because a truck was unable to reach the wood, and finally sold the

load for forty dollars. Dee McDaniel, a student who sells firewood to supplement the family income, cut a special load for twenty dollars as his contribution. We are proud of their drive and ingenuity.

"The effect Mrs. Haspel had on our students cannot be measured by the four hundred dollars they contributed; there may be no tangible means to assess the impact made by this exposure to Wallenberg's idealistic concept of man and his courage to act upon it. They have perceived the good in man and have honored it. For this elevation of consciousness we shall always be indebted . . ."

I am submitting the full text of Mrs. Sloop and Miss Edmondson's letter along with an article about the students by Rose Post, a writer for the Salisbury Evening Post of Salisbury, North Carolina. The article, written on April 3, 1982, is entitled, "West Students Learn Valuable Lesson from World War II Hero," and it further elucidates the impact that Raoul Wallenberg's story had on these students.

In the face of this overwhelming response and commitment by our young people to the heroic ideal that Raoul Wallenberg represents, how can we not respond in turn? We are requesting that all state governments enact the following legislation:

- (1) We urge the states to include Raoul Wallenberg's story in their school curriculum. He is, after all, our only living Honorary Citizen.
- (2) We are also asking that all fifty (50) states designate October 5th as a day honoring Raoul Wallenberg as his honorary citizenship is a uniquely American Tribute.

On a national basis we suggest two actions:

- (1) The issuance of a United States Stamp to honor our only living Honorary Citizen; a uniquely fitting tribute to Raoul Wallenberg. I have been told that stamps are issued only to honor persons no longer living. Perhaps for this exceptional hero an exception can be made.
- (2) Finally, I would like to express the hope that the United States Holocaust Memorial Council will consider naming a wing of the new Holocaust Memorial Museum now being planned, in honor of Raoul Wallenberg, our only living Honorary American Citizen.

He was the One shining light in all that darkness. How different our world might have been today had there been a few more heroes like Raoul Wallenberg.

It has taken the world more than thirty-five years to truly recognize the greatness of Raoul Wallenberg -- a man who acted while the rest of the world watched. The survivors of the Holocaust have a slogan "NEVER AGAIN." Let us take these words and apply them further. Never again will we allow the name RAOUL WALLENBERG or the deeds that this name stands for to be overlooked. Never again will we allow the horrors of the Gulag to totally engulf him. Never again will we remain silent until the true reasons for his imprisonment and his actual whereabouts are made known to his family and to the world.

Rachel Oestreicher Haspel
The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States
823 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017
Telephone: (212) 490-2525

MINISTRY
FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Under Secretary
for Political Affairs

B11 57 amb Wash skr 299 d
83-08-07

Stockholm June 1, 1983

Mrs Rachel Oestreicher Haspel
President of the Raoul Wallenberg
Committee of the United States
Suite 415
823 United Nations Plaza
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017
U S A

Dear Mrs Rachel Oestreicher Haspel,

I have been instructed to thank you for your letter of April 28 to the Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr Olof Palme regarding the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. As you probably are aware, the authorities of the Soviet Union have stated that Raoul Wallenberg died in the Ljubljanskaja prison Moscow in 1947. "The Swedish Government has not been able to accept the Soviet statement." It did not provide complete clarity about what had happened to Raoul Wallenberg. In its official statement Sweden stated that "the inquiries would continue until complete clarity has been obtained."

Nothing that has emerged since then reduces the credibility of the Swedish working hypothesis that Raoul Wallenberg is still alive.

Therefore, and in addition to many previous contacts on a high level, Raoul Wallenberg's case was taken up by Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs during his visit to Moscow in 1980, by Sweden's Minister of Justice also during a visit to Moscow in 1981 and also by the Under-Secretary of State at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs in September 1981 and January 1983.

To sum up, it can be said about the Soviet authorities' assertion that Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947 that it can be accepted by the Swedish side as a complete explanation of Raoul Wallenberg's fate.

Therefore the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs continues to investigate every fresh trace of Raoul Wallenberg. It is still hoped that such strong evidence will ultimately be procured that new representations in Moscow aimed at obtaining definite knowledge of Raoul Wallenberg's fate will seem likely to succeed.

Yours sincerely,

Lennart Eckerberg
Ambassador

①
I think he died
in 1947.

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

WEST ROWAN HIGH SCHOOL
ROUTE 1, BOX 282
MOUNT ULLA, NORTH CAROLINA 28125

March 1, 1982

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States
Suite 445
823 United Nations Plaza
New York, New York 10017

Gentlemen:

On January 27 a wonderful event occurred at our school. On that day Rachel Oestreicher Haspel visited our school and shared her vision of Wallenberg with the students. She met with eight hundred students during their regular English classes. Our students responded to her message with voluntary contributions to the Wallenberg Fund. They wanted to be a part of bringing recognition and perhaps freedom to this noble man and decided that the only worthy means was to donate money obtained from personal effort or sacrifice.

Although most of the students sacrificed money from their allowances, there are two contributions of special merit. Two Advanced Placement English students, Tommy Steele and Tim Webb, attempted what amounted to a Herculean effort for them. With a total absence of experience, they located a tree deep within a forest, cut it down after many attempts, sawed it into firewood, transported it by armloads, because a truck was unable to reach the wood, and finally sold the load for forty dollars. Dee McDaniel, a student who sells firewood to supplement the family income, cut a special load for twenty dollars as his contribution. We are proud of their drive and ingenuity.

The effect Mrs. Haspel had on our students cannot be measure by the four hundred dollars they contributed; there may be no tangible means to assess the impact made by this exposure to Wallenberg's idealistic concept of man and his courage to act upon it. They have perceived the good in man and have honored it. For this elevation of consciousness we shall always be indebted to you.

We all send our best wishes for the success of your efforts to free the true hero of the twentieth century.

Sincerely yours,

Libby Edmondson
Miss Libby Edmondson

Joyce Sloop
Mrs. Joyce Sloop

JS/swd
LE/swd

SALISBURY EVENING POST

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1982

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Teens/High schools



REMEMBERING A HERO — West Rowan High School students took Raoul Wallenberg as their own hero and they won't soon forget him. Above, Dee McDaniel, Tim Webb, Linda Shumacher, and Tom-

my Steele look over the letters they received from the Wallenberg committee after sending a donation in his behalf. (Post staff photo by Bill Jackson)

West students learn valuable lesson from World War II hero

By ROSE POST
Post Staff Writer

Until a few months ago Linda Shumacher had never heard of Raoul Wallenberg.

And she'd never had a letter from a rabbi.

But now she knows all about Wallenberg and she has a letter from Rabbi Bruce Cole of New York in her scrapbook — along with letters from President Gerald Ford and other public figures — and she's hoping to hear from him again.

After all, he told her he'd put her name on the general mailing list of the Wallenberg Committee "because there are several occasions during the year when we are requesting individuals throughout the United States to help organize certain types of activities."

And if one of those occasions arises, the committee, he said, has "full confidence that we will be able to count on your assistance."

He can.

Linda is willing and waiting.

"Once I get into something, like the Wallenberg project, then I try to do everything I can to make it come through"

And that's exactly what she and other students at West Rowan High School did to send a contribution of \$406 to the Wallenberg Fund and a poem by Linda that brought her the personal letter from Rabbi Cole.

"He is locked behind closed doors of his hidden soul" she wrote.

Not that she or any of the other West students had ever heard of Raoul Wallenberg before Rachel Oestreicher Haspel visited them during the winter to tell his story.

Rachel had become so concerned about the Lutheran Swedish diplomat who saved an estimated 100,000 Hungarian Jews from torture or death at the hands of the Nazis during World War II that she had personally dedicated herself to working with the Wallenberg committee to get him named an honorary American citizen.

Wallenberg was arrested by the Soviets in Budapest at the end of the war and repeated demands for his return have elicited only vague Russian denials that he is there or statements that he is dead. Documented reports, however, indicate he was alive as late as 1975.

Recently renewed interest in his cause has grown throughout the Western world, and the honorary citizenship, approved last October,

gives the United States the right to make more demands for his release.

West teachers Joyce Sloop and Libby Edmundson, who coordinated American Education Week last fall, had seen a Post story about Mrs. Haspel, Salisbury native who now lives in New York, and her interest in Wallenberg. As a result, they invited her to be one of the speakers during the special week, highlighted at West Rowan with many speakers invited to introduce students to new fields and new ideas.

Mrs. Haspel couldn't make the trip then, but she came to Rowan later and spent a day at West talking to students about heroism in the 20th century.

Her talks ignited them with her own commitment to do everything possible to make the name of Raoul Wallenberg known.

Almost before she was gone, the students were making plans. They would, they decided, raise funds for the Raoul Wallenberg Fund. Within a few days, charts went up in every English classroom, competition was in the air, and money was coming in.

Tommy Steele and Tim Webb, with no experience, decided to sell a load of firewood for their contribution. It didn't take them long to locate the tree but it took two days for them to get it down. But they did it. The result was \$40 for the Wallenberg Fund.

Dee McDaniel, who sells firewood to supplement family income, had less trouble, but cut a special load and sold it for \$20 for his contribution.

Other students donated from their allowances or raised money in other ways. Many read a recent book about Wallenberg entitled "Righteous Gentile," and Linda wrote her poem and mailed it to the committee.

When they wound down, the Wallenberg Fund was \$406 richer — and the students' gain couldn't be counted, according to Mrs. Edmundson and Mrs. Sloop, who wrote the Wallenberg committee that "a wonderful event occurred at our school." The effect on the students cannot be measured by the \$406 they contributed. "There may be no tangible means to assess the impact made by this exposure to Wallenberg's idealist concept of man and his courage to act upon it. They have perceived the good in man and have honored it. For this elevation of consciousness, we shall always be indebted to you."

The committee responded with praise.

The contribution from students who sacrificed to make it, wrote Lena Kaplan, president of the committee,

takes on "far greater importance than a contribution that is made by individuals who are better off economically It is inspiring to know that there are young people in this great country of ours who care very dearly for the important moral issues of the day and who not only voice their support, but sacrifice and labor to express their support in very tangible ways Through their actions, we perceive the deep goodness of the students of West Rowan High School."

The Wallenberg committee, she said, shared the work of the students at West Rowan with President Ronald Reagan "so that he may learn of the deep feeling and commitment of the youth of our country"

As for Wallenberg, the United States delegation to the United Nations Human Rights Commission proposed officially that an investigation directed toward discovering his whereabouts be conducted.

And rippling circles in the pond caused by the pebble of Rachel Haspel's talk are still widening.

Not only does Linda Shumacher have a letter in her scrapbook, along with a thank you from President Ford for a pot holder she sent him, but she still hopes the Wallenberg committee will find something for her to do.

Another West Rowan student went to the Rowan Public Library to get a book on concentration camps for a term paper and found they'd all been checked out. Still another bought a book about concentration camps and took it to school to share with Mrs. Sloop.

A class reading Stephen Crane's "Red Badge of Courage" and discussing heroes talked of Wallenberg.

And almost daily someone mentions something about Wallenberg or about a hero.

"I really think Raoul Wallenberg has been woven into the fabric of our thinking," Mrs. Sloop says. "The students have been altered perhaps in their consciousness because of him. One student said a faculty member said, 'I don't see the point in trying to raise money. He won't be freed,' and the student responded, 'But it's a matter of consciousness, isn't it? Whether he's freed or not, I want to make the effort.'"

When young people of today find a hero to admire

"In all sincerity I do not think they will forget this year."

STATEMENT
OF
THE HONORABLE EDWARD DERWINKSI
COUNSELOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON HUMAN RIGHTS
AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1983

To date, we have not received a satisfactory response from the Soviet Government to this or any of our earlier inquiries.

Immediately following the liberation of Budapest by Soviet troops in 1945, Raoul Wallenberg disappeared into Soviet custody. The Soviets have never accounted for their incarceration of Wallenberg, which was in total violation of Wallenberg's immunity as a Swedish diplomat under international law. Although there has been speculation that the Soviets suspected Wallenberg of being an espionage agent for the United States, there is not one shred of documentation to indicate Wallenberg was engaged in anything but a humanitarian effort.

The official Soviet explanations of what happened to Wallenberg have been inconsistent and incomplete. In 1947 the Soviets informed Sweden that Wallenberg died in Hungary in 1945. In 1957, after repeated Swedish inquiries, the Soviets stated that Wallenberg had, in fact, died in a Soviet prison in 1947. In 1980, the Soviets provided this same explanation to us.

Our position has remained consistent and clear. Until the Soviets provide a full clarification of Wallenberg's fate, the United States will not accept as final the Soviet assurances that Wallenberg died in 1947.

We have pressed our efforts to obtain an accounting from the

Soviets both on a bilateral basis and at international fora, such as the CSCE Review Conference in Madrid and the U.N. Human Rights Commission. In this regard, last year our representative to the U.N. Human Rights Commission, Mr. Michael Novak, urged the Soviet Union to make "a humanitarian gesture, which would contribute to universal good-feeling, namely, a renewed search and full report, which may lay questions to rest; or else, in the best of all possible outcomes, result in the discovery of the whereabouts of a man who stands among the heroes of our time."

At this year's session of the Commission, on February 22, Alternate Representative Walter Berns again raised the issue of Raoul Wallenberg, whom he termed "one of the genuine heroes of World War II, and one of the war's most noble spirits." Mr. Berns suggested that the UN Human Rights Commission's working group on disappearances be authorized to "make a renewed search and a full report" on the case "involving the most famous of all disappeared persons."

We have also continued to work closely with the Government of Sweden to try to confirm reports that have come to light about Wallenberg. To date, we have been unable to confirm any of the reports suggesting that Wallenberg might still be alive. We intend to continue to cooperate fully with the Government of Sweden and all other interested parties in a persistent effort to obtain information that will clarify the fate of this brave man.

As Ambassador Max Kampelman noted at a CSCE plenary session two years ago, the Wallenberg case is one that "will not go away"; the Soviet failure "to appreciate the human factor which is symbolized by the Wallenberg case" only serves to stimulate further interest.

Your colleague, Tom Lantos, has suggested the establishment of a Wallenberg freedom award which would be used to honor individuals who have advanced the cause of human rights. This certainly would be a dramatic and practical vehicle for emphasizing the worldwide concern about Raoul Wallenberg. However, since it is our fervent hope that Wallenberg is still alive, and the pressure we are exerting is such that he would eventually be released and returned to freedom, the only question we would have is that there not be any interpretation, which this award might arouse, that we are accepting the fact that he might be dead.

The United States Government will continue to express concern over the Wallenberg case at every appropriate opportunity, both publicly and in our diplomatic communications with the Soviet Union. I can assure you categorically that this matter will be raised again in every appropriate forum.

The tragedy of Raoul Wallenberg has attracted the attention of millions of people around the world, and nowhere more forcefully than in the United States. This hearing is an example of the

special concern of the United States Congress and the American people, and we appreciate the opportunity it provides to keep this issue at the forefront of world attention.

RAOUL WALLENBERG

R. Wallenberg



Ink. Utr.mis.

1983-08-05

FORTFARANDE FÄNGE I SOVJETUNIONEN
FYLLER 71 ÅR I DAG

VI HAR SAMLATS HÄR UTANFÖR SVENSKA UTRIKESDEPARTE-
MENTET FÖR ATT HEDRA HONOM FÖR HANS INSATSER ATT RÄDDA
TIOTUSENTALS JUDAR I BUDAPEST FRÅN HITLERS GASKAMRAR.

VI VÄDJAR TILL DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN ATT VIDTAGA ALLA
ÅTGÄRDER FÖR ATT VINNA KLARHET I HANS ÖDE OCH FÅ HONOM
ÅTERLÄMNAD TILL SVERIGE.

BLAND OSS BEFINNER SIG IDAG MÅNGA SOM RÄDDATS AV RAOUL
OCH VI REPRESENTERAR OCKSÅ FLERTALET MEDLEMMAR AV RAOUL
WALLENBERG-FÖRENINGEN.

Raoul Wallenberg

Stockholm den 4 augusti 1983.

1983-08-12

Överlämnas för Kändedom
 av Utrikesdepartementet Post

26 SEP 1983

Ambassadrådet I Kiesow
 Utrikesdepartementet

Borr. åtgärd se bif.
 delgivningslista

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Avraham Shifrins Gulag-bok
 (1 bil.) ✓

Broder,

Vår i Wallenbergärendet inblandade vän Avraham Shifrin har ju skrivit en bok om fängelser och fångläger i Sovjetunionen. Om jag minns rätt, väckte en del utkast som vi fick se ingen större beundran hos personer hemma med insikter i ämnet. I Jerusalem Post:s sedvanliga fredagsbilaga idag recenseras verket som nu utkommit i New York. Jag bifogar recensionen för det intresse saken kan ha.

Håkan Wilkens

Birka Håkan Wilkens

Y. L. W.

mo

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet

Datum

Handläggare

☐ RAPPORT ☒ HANDBREV ☐ TELEGRAM ☐ PM ☐ ÖVR

Godkannes

Ort/Datum/Nr eller namn

Tel Aviv, Wilkens - Kressel, 1983-08-12

Angående

Avraham Shiffrus utlag-bok

☐ HEMLIGSTÄMPLAS

Delges för kännedom

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☐ Statsministern	☐ I-sekr A	☐ LO/TCO:s bist nämnd	☐ Bankföreningen
☐ Chef Fö	☐ I-enh Fi	☐ Sv kyrkans mission	☐ Exportr
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☐ Statsrådet	☐ I-sekr I	☐ STU	☐ Grossistförb
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☐ Riksdagens talman	☐ I-sekr	☐ Statens strålskyddsinst	☐ AIC
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☐ Europarådsdel 12 ex	☐ Ch Fst/Op 5	☐ Forskningsberedningen	
☐ Utrutsk kanslichef	☐ Arméstaben FN-avd	☐ Miljövårdsberedningen	
☐ Förutsk kanslichef	☐ FOA 2 ex	☐ I-sekr Naturvårdsverk	
☐ Riksdagsman	☐ SIPRI	☐ Sekr f framtidsstud	
☐ Riksdagsman	☐ EKN	☐ Nordiska Rådets sv del	
☐ Riksdagsman	☐ KK 5 ex	☐ Svenska institutet	
☐ Statssekr Fö	☐ Riksbanken	☐ Nordiska Afrikainst	
☐ Statssekr	☐ SIDA	☐ Latinamerikainst	
☐ Statssekr	☐ BITS	☐ Utrikespol institutet	
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	☐ Bonn	☒ Moskva	☐ Tokyo	☐ FN-repr
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☐ Mellanöstern 8 ex	☐ Abu Dhabi	☐ Bagdad	☐ Damaskus	
	☐ Amman	☐ Beirut	☐ Jeddah	☐ Kuwait
	☐ Tel Aviv			
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"The Jerusalem Post Magazine" 1983-08-12

Shifrin's Inferno

THIS *Guidebook* is unlike any other you have consulted. Well, not quite, because it has a grotesque family resemblance to ordinary guidebooks used for planning foreign trips.

It has a map of the country to be visited — in this case, the Soviet Union — complete with indications of external and internal major air and land connections. A list which follows cites the cities where there are tourist offices. Shifrin uses the proxy style of the typical guidebook to move you on your way. He instructs you about transportation, points out local spots of interest, provides short historical notes.

Here the similarity ends, for Shifrin — a 16-year veteran of the Gulag Archipelago — intends to guide you, not through the scenic wonders of old Russia, but to the myriad camps and prisons of the Soviet Union. And there are many of them, all neatly marked with a dot on the fold-out map on the inside back cover: 1,976 camps, 273 prisons, and 85 psychiatric prisons. Shifrin encourages the potential visitor to go out of his way to view some of the penal establishments, many of which are conveniently located in central tourist areas (the infamous Lubyanka, for example, is located on Dzerzhinski Square in Moscow, just opposite the large toy store, Children's World).

According to a CIA study published in November, 1982, there are about 4m. people now serving sentences of forced labour in the Soviet Union, that is, about 1.5 per cent of the population (as compared to .07 per cent imprisoned in Great Britain or .2 per cent in the United States). Of these, there may be as many as 10,000 political prisoners. Some confusion may arise in Shifrin's survey, as both political prisoners and ordinary criminals share the facilities of most of the institutions cited. Thus, among thieves and murderers you can find also human rights activists, Zionists, people whose "crime" is that they believe in God, Ukrainian nationalists, and so on. (This is a



Prisoner of Zion Anatoly Shecharansky. Left to right: Chistopol. (Sample)

THE FIRST GUIDEBOOK TO PRISONS AND CONCENTRATION CAMPS OF THE SOVIET UNION by Avraham Shifrin. New York, Bantam Books, 391 pp. \$7.95.

Edith B. Frankel

chronic problem for the non-criminal elements in the camps, and one discussed by Marchenko, Solzhenitsyn and others, for the criminals are often used by the authorities to oppress those who are imprisoned for reasons of conscience.) It should not be thought

large number of maps and photographs, which must have been drawn or taken at great risk. I am not in a position to vouch for the authenticity of the details of either camps or their locations. Some basic problems should have been taken care of before publication: the index is not always accurate or complete, the transliteration system is not unified, and there are the inevitable typographic errors. Pictures are referred to but not always easily found.

Further, some of the outrage of the author — perfectly justified in many cases — is misplaced. When he refers with anger to prisons in town centres, one could not help but remember centrally located prisons in the West. Prisons for women are also not shocking in themselves, and there is nothing intrinsically wrong with special institutions for youth. All this only becomes scandalous when one considers the reason for many arrests, the failure to provide a proper defence for the accused at trials, and the conditions to which the prisoners are subjected.

I DID my own bit of "touring," leading through the book and looking for places where men are imprisoned for infractions associated with their desire to come to Israel. Yosef Begun, for example, who has been awaiting trial for his third "offence," is in the Vladimir pre-trial detention prison. According to Shifrin, as of last year, at least 40 of the 1,500 prisoners there were jailed for political reasons.

Boris Kanavsky, before heading for a new destination, was imprisoned for "anti-Soviet propaganda" in Lefortovo, described by Shifrin as one of the strictest KGB prisons in the Soviet Union. This is a facility which holds only political prisoners. Among its illustrious alumni are Alexander Ginsburg, Anatoly Shecharansky, and Alexander Solzhenitsyn. Shecharansky, however, is at present serving his 13-year sentence at Chistopol, 140km. east of Kazan. In

his dry style, Shifrin describes the poorly illuminated cells, the activities of prisoners, and the fact that "meetings between the prisoners and their families are severely hampered." This is the height of understatement, as Shecharansky recently engaged in a prolonged hunger strike for the simple right to communicate in writing with his mother.

Fedorov and Murzenko, who are the last two men involved in the Leningrad hijack trial (all the other defendants have since been released while these two non-Jews remain imprisoned), are in a labour camp in the Perm region, where temperatures during the six-month long winter fall to as low as -45°C. Finally, I looked for the Vydrino camp where Alexander Paritsky, a Jewish engineer from Kharkov, has been imprisoned for the past year and a quarter. It is in the Bural ASSR, a few thousand miles from his native Ukraine. "The entire region," writes Shifrin, "is known for its extremely harsh winters and its temperatures of -50°C." Paritsky was denied the possibility of receiving warm clothing from his family.

The *Guidebook* does not have accurate information on Vydrino: it is listed as a camp for women and children. This is certainly not the case, as it is known that Paritsky's camp is full of young men who are apparently in trouble with the army (draft dodging, etc.), and who perform extremely hard labour, moving lots to be cut up for railroad ties. Paritsky, who is an exception at the camp both because of his age (he is in his mid-forties) and the fact that he is not a military offender (he is rather a refusenik and Jewish activist), has collapsed several times in attempting to lift weights far beyond his ability, and has been in a prison within the camp for his "failure" to fulfil his work norm.

Vydrino, furthermore, does not appear on the *Guidebook's* map of the area around Lake Baikal. When next this guidebook reappears — and it should — it needs to be both new and revised.

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Invigning av Raoul Wallenberg park
(Pressklipp) ✓

Broder,

en park i Nepean, en av Ottawas förstäder, uppkallades förra söndagen efter Raoul Wallenberg. Initiativet hade tagits av the Jewish Community i Ottawa och i ceremonin deltog bl a företrädare för parlamentet, borgmästaren i Nepean, representanter för judiska och kristna församlingar, Israels och Sveriges ambassadörer samt undertecknad.

Evenemanget hade samlat omkring 1 000 åskådare, delvis beroende på en ganska framgångsrik förhandspublicitet.

Som framgår av det bilagda programmet höll ambassadören ett anförande medan undertecknad tillsammans med Nepean Concert Band framförde den svenska nationalsången. Det hela utvecklades till en gripande ceremoni, till viken flera personer kommit, som själva undkommit tack vare Wallenbergs insatser.

Man avtäckte också en tavla med Raoul Wallenbergs namn på och parken kommer successivt om möjligt att förses med svenska träd och/eller buskar, svenska parkmöbler och lekparksutrustningar.

./.

En förhandsartikel ur the Citizen bilägges. Evenemanget återspeglades också i de lokala radio- och TV-nyheterna samma dag.

Lars Romert
Lars Romert



—Rod MacIvor, Citizen

Andrew Fodor will help dedicate park to diplomat who saved thousands of Jews

Holocaust survivor, 71, recalls Swedish hero who rescued him

By Mark Kennedy
Citizen staff writer

He's 71 now and is living comfortably in Ottawa as a semi-retired printer. An affable man who likes to chuckle, Andrew Fodor doesn't bear the visible scars of the Holocaust.

But the memories remain — especially those of the cold January night in 1945 when his life was saved by Raoul Wallenberg.

On Sunday, Fodor will be at the Nepean park where the local Jewish community is paying tribute to Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat credited with saving 130,000 Jews from Nazi death camps and Hungarian Arrow Cross execution squads.

"I managed to escape death several times during the war. But I'll always be grateful to Mr. Wallenberg for what he did."

Fodor was one of 200 Jews crammed into a room at the Budapest barracks after being dragged by the pro-Nazi Arrow Cross from the safety of the Swedish Embassy, where they had been given protective passports.

"We were told they had enough bullets for all of us and that the Danube would be our burial ground."

By then, the 32-year-old was a survivor of nearly three years' misery on a forced labor team.

His brother died while in forced labor, and his wife was taken to a concentration camp, never to be seen again.

Fodor himself was ready for the mass execution. "I waited in silence, prepared for it but hoping, always hoping I'd get out somehow."

An hour or two passed. Suddenly the door burst open and a tall, thin man appeared. The silence was broken.

"Wallenberg," someone whispered.

The Swedish envoy was already a legendary hero to the thousands of Hungarian Jews struggling to stay alive in the Holocaust.

In 1944, at the age of 32, he became the first secretary of the Swedish Legation in Budapest — an appointment that allowed him to issue thou-

sands of passports and set up children's centres and refugee safe-houses.

Wallenberg spoke quietly to the Arrow Cross officer. But the discussion grew louder until the Swede was pounding his fist on the desk.

"I don't care what you say. These are Swedish citizens and I insist you let them go free."

Finally, the officer gave in and the Jews were released. A week later, Soviet troops pushed the Germans out of Budapest and Fodor was a free man. He eventually made his way to Canada with his second wife and their son to build a new life.

Wallenberg headed east with his driver and two Russian officers in search of more Jewish refugees. He never returned.

In 1947, the Soviets reported a prisoner known as Wallenberg had died of a heart attack. However, war prisoners later released from Soviet jails said they had seen or heard of Wallenberg in prison.

"I don't think he's still alive," says Fodor, about the Swede who would also be 71.

"I don't see any reason why the Soviets would keep him alive this long without using him as a bargaining tool."

Nevertheless, Jews worldwide have vowed not to forget Wallenberg's contribution during the final days of the war.

The local Jewish community, various religious leaders, diplomats from Sweden and Israel, and municipal politicians will gather at 2 p.m. Sunday to dedicate a seven-acre park in his honor.

Raoul Wallenberg Park is between J.S. Woodsworth High School on Chesterton Drive and Laurier Carrière Elementary School on Viewmont Drive.

Lillian Laks of the Jewish Community Council's organizing committee said she's pleased with the setting.

"Perhaps children from the schools will be made aware of what kind of person he (Wallenberg) was. We want youngsters to emulate him."

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FOER POLCHEFEN.

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RE RAOUL WALLENBERG M FL

PELL-DELEGATIONEN TUG SOM BEKANT UPP R W FALLET TILLSAMMANS MED EN RAD ANDRA HUMAN RIGHTS FALL UNDER SITT SAMTAL MED ANDROPOV. DELS ZEROERDES DE I SENATOR PELL'S INLEDNINGSANFOERANDE, VARS TEXT INSAENTS AV AMBASSADEN I MOSKVA, DELS LAEMNADE DELEGATIONEN KVAR EN LISTA MED VAEDJAN OM UTRESE TILLSTAAND FOER EN MAENGD PERSONER, DAERIBLAND SCHARANSKY, SACHAROV, CRLOV OCH WALLENBERG.

ENLIGT PROTOKOLLET FRAAN SAMTALEN, SOM JAG TAGIT DEL AV, HADE ANDROPOV FOERST SVARAT ALLMAENT ATT HUMAN RIGHTS AER ETT INTRICATE AND COMPLEX ISSUE ON WHICH WE HAVE DIFFERENT UNDERSTANDINGS ARISING FROM DIFFERENT IDEOLOGIES. 'WE WOULD NOT TRY TO CONVERT YOU TO OUR IDEOLOGY, YOU SHOULD NOT TRY TO CONVERT US.' (JAG CITERAR GENOMGAAENDE PAA ENGELSKA FOER ATT URDVIKA FELNYANSERINGAR GENOM DUBBELGEVERSAETTNING.) OM DE FYRA AKTUELLA PERSONERNA HADE ANDROPOV ANFOERT:

SACHAROV AER 'A MENTALLY SICK MAN WHO HAS WRITTEN AN ARTICLE 'CALLING FOR WAR' ' (HAER FOERMODAS AVSES EN ARTIKEL AV S NYLIGEN I FOREIGN AFFAIRS.)

~~SACHAROV~~

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UNDER OUR PENAL CODE" AND MUST SERVE THEIR TERMS.

W A L L E N B E R G. S O V I E T H A D T I M E A N D A G A I N P R O V I D E D "RELEVANT
PROOF" THAT WALLEMBERG IS "NOT IN THIS COUNTRY".

WACHTMEISTER

Pol 1/Magnusson/Mal

EN CLAIR-TELEGRAM

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Re Wallenberg

Datum

1983-09-06

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Svensk München

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BRÅDSKANDE

54. Edra 51, 56 och 57. Från Pol 1 re Wallenberg
Dagens telefonsamtal Magnusson-Larsson återopas.

Den Wallenbergsutställning som omnämns torde avse en brittisk vandringsutställning som en tid turnerat i engelska städer. Till utställningen, som till en början hade en tämligen blygsam omfattning, har lämnats vissa bidrag från Sverige i form av dokument. Vi antar att dessa kommer att ingå i utställningen även i Düsseldorf och München. Vi finner det mindre lämpligt att gk står som sponsor. Däremot vore det utmärkt om Ni vore representerade vid utställningens öppnande.

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Hyllas av telegramexpeditören

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28 August 1983

Mr I Kiesow
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Stockholm
SWEDEN

Dear Mr Kiesow

I apologise for delaying so long in writing to you but only returned to Australia a few days ago.

Nevertheless I did enjoy meeting with you and remember the occasion with great affection.

I was interested to know if you ever had a chance to review the testimony I passed on to you from Boris Stern and if you had formed any views upon its possible substance.

Since meeting with you I have heard several times more about photographs and films sent to the Foreign Ministry from Budapest in 1944. Has any more information about the possible fate of this material come to light? As it was apparently despatched in the diplomatic bag it must have gone through the system at some point.

While I was in Israel in early August there was a newspaper report of a sighting in 1981. Has any such news reached you in Stockholm and if it has do you give it credence? I am trying to track it back to its source at the moment and if I do get any information I will, of course, pass it on.

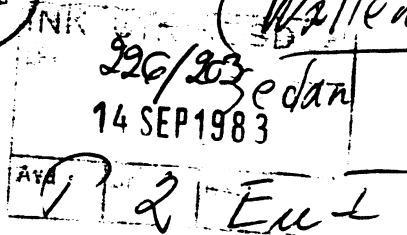
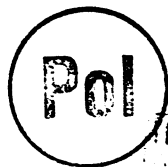
I was back in Stockholm in Mid-Summer and did try to contact you, but to no avail. Like all sensible people you were probably on holiday.

I do wish you all the best for the coming year and hope to hear from you in the near future.

with best wishes

K. OJA

KARIN ALTMANN



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1983-09-02

WASHINGTON

Departementsrådet Peter Osvald

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UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

*aa/c*Raoul Wallenberg*(Pal)*

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1983-09-16		
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Broder,

Vi fick häromdagen en förfrågan från en av tjänstemännen hos ordföranden i representanthusets utrikesutskott Clement Zablocki om vi hade något emot att Lennart Eckerbergs brev till Mrs Rachel Oestreicher Haspel 1983-06-01 införs i ett "hearing record" om Raoul Wallenberg. Vi har svarat att vi inte kan se några hinder för det, vilket meddelas för Din information.

*Höförliga hälsningar
från Erik Pierre*

Erik Pierre

MO

W. Carlgren

Dok. enh. depr Carlgren/LS
Skr. tit. 1983-10-05

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1983-09-29

De bedes venligst meddel os om

Offic. utredning om Raul Wallenberg
hefte 8-9-10 sælges separat - samt prisen.

med venlig hilsen

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Madame GRADIN
Depuis plus de 10 ANS
fateur des CROYANTS PERSECUTES
COUR FOI DANS LES PAYS COMMUNISTES
CETTE FOIS CI JE DESIRE LEVER
LE MYSTÈRE RAOUL WALLENBERG
VOUS CONNAISSEZ CERTAINEMENT CE CÉLÈBRE
SUÉDOIS (DIPLOMATE PROTESTANT)
A PARLÉ DE GUERRE MONDIALE
DES MILLIERS DE JUIFS
ABRAHAM STERN NOUS PARLE
DANS SON REPORTAGE de Leo Pagan
2300 CAMPS DE TRAVAIL DANS
IL NOUS DIT QU'UN
MR. JAN KAPLAN
Wallenberg en 1947
Prison BUTYRKAN
cette information
avec sa fille en ISRAËL
détailée en ISRAËL
la suite fut un
d'urgence
immédiatement
(voir page 369)
Aidez-vous A SAUVER CES 2 HOMMES
ET KAPLAN. Le voulez-vous?
A l'heure ou nous vivons
du bon juif Cohen 6269
il faut parler l'opinion publique
contre que



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Danmark

Handlingar rörande Raoul Wallenberg

Med anledning av Er förfrågan 1983-09-27 får jag meddela, att samlingen av papper om Raoul Wallenberg endast försäljes komplett och ej styckvis.

Wilhelm Carlgren
Chef för dokumentationsenheten

LS

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med

☐ sv brev

☐ utl brev

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Avsänds datum

83-10-05

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SVENSK WELLINGTON 1983-10-10
CABINET STOCKHOLM

(Pol) (IN)

MYCKET BRAADSKANDE

219. FOER-POL OCH INFORMATIONSBYRAAN RE RAOUL WALLENBERG

ENLIGT UPPGIFT KOMMER ETT TV-PROGRAM (BBC) OM RAOUL WALLENBERG INOM MYCKET KORT TID ATT SAENDAS HAER I NYA ZEELAND. INFOER DETTA HAR AMBASSADEN MOTTAGIT FOERFRAAGAN FRAAN VECKOTIDNINGEN THE LISTENER (MOTSVARANDE ROESTER I RADIO OCH TV) OM OMGAAENDE INFORMATION ROERANDE WALLENBERG OCH SVENSKA AATGAERDER I ANLEDNING AV FALLET WALLENBERG. AMBASSADEN HAR OCKSAA FRAAN ANNAT HAALL FAATT FOERFRAAGAN OM INFORMATION ROERANDE WALLENBERG, UPPENBARLIGEN FOER ATT FAA MATERIAL TILL ARTIKLAR OM HONOM. BL.A. VILL MAN HA ADRESSER TILL DE ORGANISATIONER SOM I SVERIGE SYSSLAR MED WALLENBERG-FRAAGAN.

OMGAAENDE OENSKAR TV/RADIO HAER VETA VAD SOM HAR HAENT I FALLET WALLENBERG SEDAN 1980-81 AARS "INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION" I STOCKHOLM SAMT VAD MAN PAA OFFICIELLT SVENSKT HAALL GOER F.N. I AERENDET.

TACKSAM DESSUTOM OMGAAENDE PER TELEX ERHAALLA OEVRIK RELEVANT INFORMATION, BL.A. SENASTE PRESSMEDDELANDE I AERENDET.

FOER ATT PAA SIKT MER UTFOERLIGT KUNNA BESVARA OEVRIGA FOERFRAAGNINGAR VORE AMBASSADEN TACKSAM FOER UTFOERLIGT INFORMATIONSMATERIAL PAA ENGELSKA OM RAOUL WALLENBERG: OM DE AATGAERDER SOM FRAAN OFFICIELLT HAALL VIDTAGITS, VITBOECKER (FINNS NY SERIE II:16 PAA ENGELSKA?), PRESSMEDDELANDEN ETC. SAMT EV. HAENVISNING TILL VILKA ORGANISATIONER I SVERIGE SOM SYSSLAR MED DENNA FRAAGA. AER PER ANGER FORTFARANDE AKTIV PAA OMRAADET?

SYLVEN

SVENSK WELLINGTON 13.00

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ועד מוקירי ראול ולנברג KOMMITEN FÖR RAUL WALLENBERG

Professor Wilhelm Coulgren,
Mr. Björn Wulf,
Archives of the
Foreign Ministry,
Stockholm.

Tel-Aviv, October 4, 1983

Re: Raoul WALLENBERG

Dear Sirs,

Mr. Torsten Örn, the former Ambassador of Sweden in Tel-Aviv (now in Moskau), has advised me to turn to you about material in your archives concerning Raoul WALLENBERG and the actions of the International Red Cross in Budapest during World War II. (He also told me that some reports re WALLENBERG which have been published in Sweden, were sent to the Yad Vashem in Jerusalem upon my request.)

In connection with the International Liberal Union Conference taking place in Stockholm between October 5 and 9, Mr. Arieh BEN-TOV, Advocate, who is a member of our Israeli Raoul Wallenberg Committee, will visit Stockholm. Mr. BEN-TOV is also a history scholar and doing research on the Holocaust in Hungary during World War II, and is writing a thesis about the activities of Raoul WALLENBERG in Budapest. He submitted to the Conference of the International Liberal Union a resolution about Raoul WALLENBERG, and a copy is herewith enclosed.

We would be very thankful if you would give every assistance necessary to Mr. Arieh BEN-TOV in his research work which will also be very valuable to our Committee.

Respectfully yours

M. Barr-NEA
Moshe BARR-NEA,
Secretary General of the Israeli
Raoul Wallenberg Committee.

Copy to: Mr. Arieh BEN-TOV, Advocate
8, Daniel Frisch St.,
Tel-Aviv 64731 - Israel

ISRAEL, TEL-AVIV • P.O.B. 3123 • TEL. (03) 44 78 24
61 031

תל-אביב



CONGRESS 1983 STOCKHOLM

LIBERAL INTERNATIONAL
INTERNATIONALE LIBERALE

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION
SITUATION INTERNATIONALE

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Draft Resolution submitted by the Israeli Liberal Party to be moved by Mr. Arie Ben-Tov, or as amendment to the Draft Resolution submitted by the British Group of Liberal International to be moved by Mr. Richard Moore.

- 1) The Conference of the Liberal International, convening in Stockholm, commends and commemorates the blessed activities in Hungary in 1944 of Raoul Wallenberg who courageously worked to save Jews from extermination by the Nazis.
- 2) Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat, functioned within the Swedish Embassy in Budapest with exceptional and tireless dedication, often endangering his own life. Due to his efforts and with the help of his colleagues in the Swedish Embassy, tens of thousands of Jews were saved from extermination.
- 3) When Hungary was freed from the Nazi occupation, the Soviet Army arrested Wallenberg, following a meeting with a Soviet representative, he was transferred to Moscow and vanished ever since.
- 4) During the years, witnesses have testified that Wallenberg is still alive and is being held in a Soviet prison or camp.
- 5) The Conference of the Liberal International condemns the crime of unlawfully arresting Wallenberg, a man who altruistically worked for the saving of human life.
- 6) The Conference of the Liberal International calls upon all liberal Parties to request their governments to exert unyielding pressure on the Government of the Soviet Union, to admit the injustice committed by arresting Wallenberg and - if he is still alive - to set him free, notwithstanding contradicting announcements made by it in the past.

- 7) If the Soviet Government insists that Wallenberg is dead, it should produce clear evidence regarding the date and circumstances of his death and burial.
- 8) In the framework of the activities begun on Wallenberg's 70th birthday, the Conference of the Liberal International calls upon the governments to establish an appropriate enterprise commending Wallenberg's efforts, as the representative of the Swedish people, to save Jews from the Nazi horrors, in order to serve as an educational example for future generations.

ראול וולנברג
Raoul Wallenberg



ברגע קשה
יצא לסייע ציבור ולחיות
ת.ד. 74 82 44 (03) 61080

משרד התשורה
השרות הבולאי
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
PHILATELIC SERVICES

RAOUL WALLEMBERG 1912-?

Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat, who was responsible for saving tens of thousands of Hungarian Jews from certain death at the hands of the Nazis and their all-too-willing Hungarian collaborators during the second World War, was born in 1912 to a distinguished aristocratic Swedish family, whose members had achieved eminence in their country's banking, foreign service, army and Church. His mother was the great-grandchild of a Jewish dealer in jewels and precious stones who served as financial adviser to the Kings of Sweden, and it was from her that he imbibed a feeling for the fate of the Jewish people and a pride in his Jewish ancestry.

He received a comprehensive education, studying law, architecture, banking and international trade in France and the USA and travelled widely. In 1936 he lived in Haifa where he was working at the Holland Bank, and it was there he had his first contact with German refugees who had fled from the Nazis, and learned from them the realities of Hitler's persecution of the Jews.

On his return to Sweden, he joined the army and was a very successful commander of men. At a late stage, he began to seek his true vocation — one that would enable him to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious ancestors and give meaning to his life. He felt a deep sympathy for the Jewish people and identified himself with their fate, and resolved to do all he could to help them in their darkest hour. ...

משרד התשורה
השרות הבולאי
61080 ת.ד. 74 82 44 (03)
MAIN OFFICE: TEL AVIV - YAFU - ISRAEL

July 1944, in response to the request of the World Jewish Congress, the American Joint Distribution Committee and the Jewish Agency following the deportation of nearly half a million Hungarian Jews to the death camps of Auschwitz and Birkenau, he was sent by the American government's War Refugee Board to Budapest as a volunteer diplomat. At that time there were still 250,000 Jews living in the Budapest Ghetto and Wallenberg undertook the impossible task of slowing down the German death-machine. Working from the Swedish Embassy, he got together a rescue staff made up of several hundred Jewish volunteers, declared 32 apartment buildings housing 20,000 Jews to be under the protection of the Swedish flag and took care of all the residents' needs. He issued "protective" Swedish passports to tens of thousands of Jews and thus gave them a degree of immunity from the continual harassment of their oppressors. He organized the most daring and audacious methods for saving the lives of Jews — turning up at the railway station that served as the assembly point for transporting the victims to the death camps, and used his diplomatic privileges to snatch dozens of victims from the trains on the grounds that they were under Swedish protection. When the Germans organized their notorious "Death-marches" in which tens of thousands of women, old men and children were marched hundreds of miles through the snow and hundreds died of exhaustion, starvation or cold, he was shot by their guards. Wallenberg, accompanied by his band of helpers, would appear as a "ministering angel", handing out clothing, food, drink and medications and, by his presence, not only gave encouragement to the unfortunate victims,

but even curbed the excesses of their sadistic guards. Through his fearless actions, imagination and self-sacrifice, Wallenberg and his helpers were able to save the lives of 25,000 Jews during the period from July 1944 until the middle of January 1945 and, by inspiring and cajoling other organizations to play their part in this humanitarian work, were able to save about 100,000 Jews from certain death.

On the 17th January 1945 the Red Army reached the outskirts of Budapest and Raoul Wallenberg went to a fateful meeting with Marshal Rodion Malinovsky in the town of Debrecen. He was given a military escort and, as he parted from his assistants at the Embassy, he hinted to them that he "wasn't sure whether he was going as a guest or as a prisoner". The Soviet government immediately informed the Swedish government and Wallenberg's family that he had been taken into "protective custody" but later denied this, claiming that they knew nothing of his whereabouts and that "we cannot discover the source of the original announcement". In view of the weight of evidence that Wallenberg was in their hands, the Soviets were forced to admit this in 1957, but claimed that "he died of a heart attack" in Moscow's Lubianka prison on the 17th July 1944, and his body was cremated.

This version of the facts was refuted in later years by dozens of witnesses, several of whom gave evidence before the Swedish Supreme Court, who claimed that they had seen Wallenberg alive many years after he had been declared dead by the Soviets. Since then, unceasing efforts have been made to discover the truth and to find out if Raoul Wallenberg is still alive. "Free Wallenberg" committees have been formed in Sweden, the USA, England, Germany and

ראול ולנברג 1912-4.8.1942 !

דילמות שבדי נעיר הגיע כמתנדב לנורדסט אפוס מלחמה ב-1944, לפי מית "המונחה לפליט מלחמה" מטעם הממשל האמריקאי וכמעט לארגונים היהודים הבין לאומיים. הקונגרס היהודי העולמי, הביטחון והסוכנות היהודית, זאת לאחר שהגרמנים ביצעו בהגירה את אחד משקעים המהירים ביותר: בין ה-14.5.44 ל-8.7.44 הם כלאו את יהודי עירייה ובהילוס משך 4 ימים ב-148 כבדות משא דחוסות ללא מים ומזון, למות במחנות ההשמדה באושוויץ וביקנאו. כפי שנמצא בדיווחים גרמניים ממינים הם רצחו בהא זה בתקופה זו כבד 437,402 יהודים, אנשים ונשים, קשישים וילדים.

בגיוס נורדסט והסביבה נותרו או כ-250,000 יהודים ולנברג לחיט את מכתם ההשמדה הגרמנית האדירה, הנחית מעורר האוכסניה האנטישמית, התגייסות הגיוסיה לנורדסט ושיתוף פעולה של כנפיות המרצחים הפשיסטיים של "צלב החץ".

הוא הקים מטה הצלה במסגרת השירות השבדי שהגיע משך הזמן למאות עולים יהודים מתורבים העמיד 32 בני קומות ובהם כ-20,000 יהודים. הות השירות של הזג "דרכוני הגנה" השבדיים שהפיק ברבות היקפו להודים ידון, בטחון, תקווה וחסיו יחסי מפניעות רדופיהם מרובים, שהשתוללו בחינות בנורדסט, בזו, שדו, התעלל, אסור ורצח.

ולנברג אגן פעולת הצלה המפתיעות בהיקפן, מקוריותן ותועלתן. שירותו זה הערצת היהודים ותרומת האויבים: הוא היה משיב להתייעל בתחנות רכב ששימשו מקוים "כוח המהמה ההשמדה ובתקופה הראשונה להפליטת היהודים להשמדה היה דווקא שירות עזרים בטענה שהם תחת החסות השבדית, בהסתמך על "דרכוני הגנה" ותועלת מאלות.

משהאלו הגרמנים לאגן את "מפעלי המוות" הנוראים בהם הולכי בכפיה רבבות נשים, קשישים וילדים לאור

הכנישים המושלמים, אלפים רבים מהם התמוטטו לצווי הכנישים מאפסית כוחות, צמא, רעב וכפיר או שהוכו למות וזו כלא יכלו עד להמשך דרך היסורים כמלאו מושע היה מופע ולנברג עם צוות עוזריו האגן והיה מלק מוין, שהיה, בגדים ותחפויות ועצם הפעלתו היה מרתיע את הדרוסים הבולטילים ומודעות את תרומתם.

הודות לפעילותו המאומצת מיוני 1944 עד מרצית ינואר 1945, תוך גילוי אופק לב עילאי, תבונה, דימויו ותושיה והקדבה אשית עד לסיומן עצמי, תכליתו ולנברג ועוזריו לחציל במשך 25,000 יהודים, ובעיקרם כ-100,000 נפש בסך הכל, בסיוע גורמים דיפלומטיים ופעילי הצלה להם שימש מקור השראה, מורה דרך ומנהיג למופת. הוא מסך בקרב היהודים תקווה, עזר רוח ורוח לחימה על החיים.

בשנים תבא האדם לשער בנורדסט יצא ולנברג ב-17.1.1945 לפעלה גורלית עם המצבא מישל רודון מלונדון בער דברצן, הוא לוח על ידי משטר צבאי ובספרו מעוררו בשירותיו רמו לם שאן הוא יודע אם יואם הוא "כאורה או כפועל".

למשפחה כי ולנברג נמצא ב"מפעל הגנה" ההכשרה אחר כך להודעה רשמית זו טענה שגורלו לא ידוע לה "לא ניתן לאתר נמצא בידיו, היא נאלצה להודות בכך ב-1957 אך טענה כי "ינסטר מהתקף לב בכלא לוביאנקא, במוסקבה, ב-17.7.1947 ונפטר מהרפת".

הודעה הודאה אחרונה זו הוכתרה במרצת הזמן על שירותו עדינות, ביטחון מהימנות ביותר שבנדקו בזמן על ידי שופטי בית דין העליון השבדי ובעזרתו מאוחרת יותר, לפיקו הכיח כי ולנברג חי במארכים מאוחרים בשירות שנים מיום ומותו" ככפול, למ הודעה הסובייטית הרשמית.

בזו לא פסקו ההיפוסים, התקורות, התחזיות והתהויה דבר גורלו וגם המחאות ברחבי העולם נוכח תועלתו העל גורמיה ושרא, כירושלים, נטע על שם ולנברג "שירותו חסידי אומות העולם" ב"יד ושם" בביל החתון, ליד ציפורי, נשלח "ער ולנברג" וב-10,000 נעים.

מחולות חייו - עד הצלחה

נולד ב-1912, למשפחה רבית ירושה והשפעה שהגיעה לשבדיה בשנים, בקנאים, שרים, שרירים ודיפלומטים, קצינים ויוצאים. אמו היה ניה של סוחר תכשיטים יהודי בשם בדיקס שהיה ליועץ הפיננסי של מלכי שבדיה, מאמו רש רחל את יופיו ואת חיו פניו השמיים ואת זקנו הגורלית "עם היהודי, היה נאה מאד על מוצא היהודי, סבו, גוסטב ולנברג שהיה שנייר שבדיי בן, סין ותורקיה דא להשכלתו רחב האופקים של כדו שהיה יתום בן, לחינוך קוסמופוליטי והכשרה בירלאומית בחזונו משפטי, אדריכלות, בקאות ומסחר בירלאומי, במסגרת הכנית לימודים מקיפה ואינטנסיבית למד בצרפת, בארצות הברית, סיר במסקיטן, בדרום אפריקה ובתורקיה והתגורר בשנת 1936 בריסה והשתלם בבנקאות ב"בנק הולנדי", שם הכיר פליטים יהודים שבאו מגרמניה ומחם למד מקרוב על אכריותם של הנאצים, וכך התקרב לצעות להם היהודי. ולנברג היה אדם עדין נפש, אוהב חיים ואחד על הכריות, ידע לשיר ולשמות, הצטיין בחוש המוסר והתבט נפש האדם היה מוכשר מאוד: קיבל פרסים באדריכלות, ידע לצליל, לרשום ולשרטט, שלט בשפות רבות: שבדית, אנגלית, צרפתית, רוסית, גרמנית, לשון הונגרית בנורדסט ועברית בארץ ישראל, כשה נהג לסייר הרבה.

כשחור מחיפה לשבדיה ושירת בצבא זמן מה, התבלט כקצין מוכשר, ומפקד מעולה ונילה כשר מהירות, כוח אמצאה ילקו, ויחסי אנוש טובים. בהתגורר היס משפחתו לחיו, סון גדול מספיק למצוא הצלתו ולאח זכר פעולה לשאפויות להיות ראו לאבותיו המצטיינים ולכבודיו המנוונים ולקשיות לבין לאומיים והדע נסיון שרכש בסיועו הבריס ברחב תכל, הוא הדיש יחס עמוק והודות עם גורל העם היהודי ומחויבות גדולה לסיוע לו בשעת המבחן הנוראה ביותר.

אגדת ראול ולנברג

ולנברג הפך לאחד ההולכות ומתעצמת וכובשת את לבם של האנשים ברחבי העולם, וישא חרות לנצח כנגד העם היהודי, לעזרתו כרת ברית עולם וזכר גבורתו ישועבו לעד כאבן יין.

בתולדות העם היהודי, פעילותו הנפוצה עד כה בכתיבים ספרים, במאמרים ובכתוב, בקובץ רשמי של אלפי מסמכים מטעם ממשלת שבדיה, במחווה, בסרטי תעודה בללויות האנלית, הגרמנית, הצרפתית, והקנדית, במשורר רדיו, משלים ארצות הברית, העקב, ולנברג אורחות כבוד, השלישית בלבד בתולדותיה לאחר גורל פליט וסר וינסטון צ'רצ'יל) הוא הוצג גם כמנעמד ליפרס נובל" לשלום, על שירותיו היוצאים מן הכלל להצלחתם של היהודים.

משה ברע

מוביל הוועד הישראלי של מוקדיר ראול ולנברג

הוא נפטר על ידי רות בנא

THE STAMP WAS DESIGNED BY A. WEISSMAN

Israel to help in unravelling the mystery and to pay tribute to this outstanding humanitarian. Raoul Wallenberg has become a legend to people of goodwill all over the world. The government of the USA has made him an honorary citizen — only the third person to be awarded this great honour (after General Lafayette and Sir Winston Churchill) and he has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. On the occasion of the visit of Raoul's brother and sister to Israel, a tree was planted in his name in the "Avenue of the Righteous Gentiles" at "Yad Ve-Shem" in Jerusalem and a Wallenberg Forest of 10,000 trees was planted in his honour in the Galilee. His memory will be forever treasured by the Jewish people in whose history he has carved himself a very special niche.

M. B. N.

Ärende

Raoul Wallenberg

Datum

1983-10-10

Dnr

Avd

1

Grupp

2

Mål

Eu^I

Adress

SVENSK WELLINGTON

Text

M Y C K E T B R Å D S K A N D E

172. Ert 219. Från pol 1 re Raoul Wallenberg.

Nedan följer redogörelse på engelska för fallet Wallenberg. Press-
byrån söker få fram senaste pressmeddelande och vi får på lämpligt
sätt återkomma betr övriga önskemål.

" Raoul Wallenberg was sent out to.....
....likely to succeed. Slutcit.

(Se kopia av bif Memorandum, April 11, 1983)

CABINET

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsändt den

5/31/10

Klockan

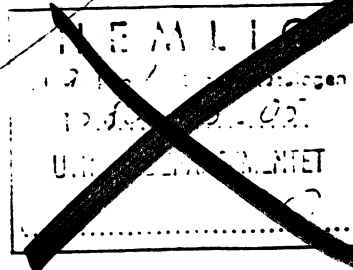
18.30

Sign

X

MEMORANDUM

April 11, 1983



Raoul Wallenberg

Raoul Wallenberg was sent out to Budapest because the current Swedish relief scheme at the Legation in Budapest among the persecuted Jews made an increase in staff necessary. Raoul Wallenberg's section soon became the largest at the Swedish Legation. Tens of thousands of "protection passports" were issued and 10 - 15 000 people were living under protection in "Swedish houses". Raoul Wallenberg took great personal risks.

When the Soviet forces took Budapest, Raoul Wallenberg continued to act also vis-à-vis the Soviet authorities as the organizer of relief to the Jews. It was during this work that he got in touch with the Soviet military authorities in Hungary in the middle of January 1945. Afterwards Raoul Wallenberg was taken to the Soviet Union.

Although the Soviet Foreign Minister first informed Sweden that Raoul Wallenberg had been taken into custody by the Soviet troops in Budapest, it chose to maintain, in a letter from the Foreign Ministry in August 1947, that he was unknown in the Soviet Union.

Inquiries were therefore pursued with the aim of obtaining such complete and definite knowledge about Raoul Wallenberg being in Soviet captivity to enable his release to be requested despite the previous answers given by the Soviet Union. Not until the 1950s was such definite knowledge obtained.

Prisoners-of-war - chiefly Germans - who began returning home in 1952/54 bore unequivocal and unanimous witness to the fact that Raoul Wallenberg had been taken into custody and put in prison, first in the Ljubjanskaja prison and then in Lefortovskaja in Moscow. He had been charged with espionage.

Between 1952-57, 15 written and 34 oral démarches and reminders were made by the Swedish side.

During the visit to Moscow in 1956 by Mr Erlander, then Prime Minister, Sweden presented unequivocal evidence that Raoul Wallenberg had been imprisoned in the Soviet Union. The Soviet reply was received in 1957 and was signed by the then Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Gromyko. In this reply, to which the Soviet Union has later referred over the years when renewed Swedish representations have been made, it was declared that Raoul Wallenberg was taken in custody by Soviet troops in Hungary, but it was also stated that Raoul Wallenberg had died in the Ljubljanskaja prison in Moscow. It was claimed, too, that all the documents pertinent to Raoul Wallenberg's case had disappeared and that there was only a note about his death, made by the also later deceased Ljubljanskaja prison doctor, P Smoltsov, to the effect that Raoul Wallenberg had died at Ljubljanskaja on 17 July 1947. Smoltsov had informed the Head of the Soviet Security Service Abakumov, who was executed in conjunction with the purges in the Security Police after Stalin's death. In the letter from Gromyko, it was said that Abakumov had given the Soviet Foreign Ministry incorrect information.

The Swedish Government was not able to accept the Soviet reply. It did not provide complete clarity about what had happened to Raoul Wallenberg. In an official statement Sweden stated that the inquiries would continue until complete clarity had been obtained.

New representations were therefore made again but the only reply received referred to Raoul Wallenberg's alleged death in 1947.

Since then these have been, respectively, the official Swedish and Soviet standpoints:

On the Swedish side, we consider that we have not received convincing information that Raoul Wallenberg has died.

On the Soviet side, reference is made to the reply given in 1957 to the effect that Raoul Wallenberg had died ten years previously.

Professor Nanna Svartz has said that, when visiting Moscow in January 1961, she was informed by a Soviet colleague that Raoul Wallenberg was still alive. After an exchange of letters over a period of several years and appeals from the Swedish side, during the visit to Sweden of Khrushchev in 1964 and on certain other occasions, a confrontation was arranged in Moscow in 1965 between Nanna Svartz and her colleague. He denied everything Nanna Svartz had said. He died in 1966.

Even though the inquiries were not halted, it can be said that a certain lack of new material characterized the period of inquiry between 1965 and 1978. This cannot however be said about the subsequent period, up to the present time. Since 1978 twenty-eight of the total of eighty files on Raoul Wallenberg in the archives of Sweden's Ministry for Foreign Affairs have been filled with documents - that is more than one-third have come into existence during the last four years.

A fresh new series of inquiries was begun with what can be called the "Kalinski trail". Avraham Kalinski is a Polish Jew who was taken prisoner during the war and detained in Soviet prisons from 1944 to 1959. In the last of these years he was held in the prison which had been pointed out to Sweden, in reports received at second hand, as being the prison where Raoul Wallenberg was held at the beginning of the 1950s, that is the Vladimir prison. In 1975 Kalinski was given permission to emigrate to Israel. At the end of 1978 he got in touch with the Swedish Embassy in Tel Aviv to

relate that he had heard at second hand from four different prisoners at Vladimir that Raoul Wallenberg was held in that prison.

The "Kalinski trail" produced such strong evidence, especially in combination with reports which came indirectly from people still living in the Soviet Union, that it was presumed on the Swedish side that it would be hard for the Soviet authorities not to respond. Representations were therefore made by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in ~~January~~ 1979. ~~In August~~ They were followed by a letter from the Swedish Prime Minister to Chairman Kosygin.

These representations were also rejected with a brief reference to the previous notification of Raoul Wallenberg's alleged death.

Nothing that has emerged recently reduces the credibility of the Swedish working hypothesis that Raoul Wallenberg is still alive. Therefore Raoul Wallenberg's case was taken up by Sweden's Minister for Foreign Affairs during his visit to Moscow in 1980, by Sweden's Minister of Justice also during a visit to Moscow in 1981 and also by the Under-Secretary of State at the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs in September 1981 and January 1983.

To sum up, it can be said about the Soviet authorities' assertion that Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947 that it cannot be accepted by the Swedish side as a complete explanation of Raoul Wallenberg's fate.

Therefore the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs continues to investigate every fresh trace of Raoul Wallenberg. It is still hoped that such strong evidence will ultimately be procured that new representations in Moscow aimed at obtaining definite knowledge of Raoul Wallenberg's fate will seem likely to succeed.

EXP 11/10 12.05	Avgående telegram	Av G. 441 Mei
		P 2 Eu ^I

(PR)

CABINET STOCKHOLM 1983 10 11

SVENSK WELLINGTON

B J R A A D S K A N D E

173. ERT 219. FRAAN PRESSBYRAAN RE RAOUL WALLENBERG

WILHELM CARLGREN MEDDELAT ATT HAN NU SKALL LAATA KOPIERA UPP EN INOFFICIELL OEVERSAETTNING AV VITBOKEN. DEN AER OEVERSATT AV EN AMERIKAN, MEN VI HAR ANVAENT DEN, UNDER STARKT BETONANDE AV OEVERSAETTNINGENS INOFFICIELLA KARAKTAER.

MONA MORRIS HAR DE SENASTE AAREN GJORT EN DEL OEVERSAETTNINGAR AV PRESSMEDDELANDEN VI GJORT I DENNA FRAAGA. HON HAALLER PAA ATT SAMLA IHOP DEM OCH SKALL OCKSAA SAENDA DET TILL PRESS- OCH INFOENHETEN FOER DELGIVNING MED AMBASSADEN.

VILKET GAAR SNABBAST OCH SAEKRAST - POST ELLER ANNAN LAEGENHET? MATERIALET FOER LAANGT ATT SAENDA PER TELEX ELLER TELEFAX.

CABINET

CABINET STOCKHOLM KL 1130

PRESSBYRAAN
GYLLENHAAL/MH

PRESS

SVENSK WELLINGTON 1983-10-12

CABINET STOCKHOLM

QA
B)

225. FOER PRESSBYRAAN RE PAUL WALLEBERG
ERT 173.

P 2 Eu^I

(PA)

TACKSAM ERHAALLA MATERIALET PER LUFTPOST.
TACK FOER ALL HJAELP.

SYLVEN

SVENSK WELLINGTON KL 17.40

SVENSK NZ3660
10590V UDSTH S



Arkivexemplar

Dnr	10413	Avd	Grupp	M&I
1983-10-13				FL ELL

Political Department
First division

Handl deps H Magnusson/ml

Ms Karin Altmann
Jethro Films Pty Ltd
471 Canning St
North Carlton

AUSTRALIA 3054

Dear Ms Altmann,

With reference to your letter dated 28 August to Mr Kiesow I can inform you that Mr Kiesow has received a new international assignment and he is therefore not in the Ministry any more. Nevertheless, after being in contact with him, I will try to answer your questions. As to the testimony of Boris Stern, my judgment is that it did not contain anything new. This also appears from the notes Mr Kiesow has made in the file.

There is no trace of films and photographs here, apart from the ones you were able to see during your stay here. The rumours alleging the existence of more films etc. are not supported by the material available. It is therefore not easy to take them seriously. I would however like to point out to you that Wallenberg, as other diplomats on difficult postings at the time, was entitled to use the diplomatic pouch also for personal mail, which was not opened by the Ministry.

The reports of a sighting in 1981 (Blagoveshchensk) have been carefully studied, but they have not led to any further measures.

Yours sincerely,

H Magnusson
Head of Section

ml

Ifylles av postexp

☐ Avsant med

☐ sv kurir

☐ uti kurir

☒ luftpost

☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

14/10/83

Sign

beal

VIA TRT

Jur

Pol 1/Magnusson/ml
Vårt tel tit nr 404
1983-10-25

VIA LUI

2009 10/200

10590V UDSH S

LOS ANGELES 1983-10-20

CABINET STOCKHOLM

(Pol) P 2 Eu I

✓ NR 334 RE VITTNESMAAL RAOUL VALLEBERG (RW). FRÅN GUIDING.

P R I M O

GK UPPRINGDES IDAG AV PERSON JUDISK BÖRD SOM SÄGER SIG JUNI 1945
ODESSA, SOVJETUNIONEN, HA PERSONLIGEN TRÄFFAT OCH TALAT MED RW.

IGÅR DEN 19 OKTOBER VISADES TV EN DOKUMENTÄRFILM OM RW.
DET VAR NÄR VITTNET FICK SE DENNES ANSİKTGE SOM NEDAN NÄMND
HÄNDELSE PASSERADE REVE FÖR HONOR. HAN SÄGER SIG VARA SÄKER
PÅ ATT DET VAR SAMMA PERSON HAN TRÄFFADE I ODESSA I JUNI 1945.

VITTNET TILLHÖRDE JUDISKA BEFÖKNINGEN TIGA OCH SATT INTERNERAD
I LÄGER DÄR FRÅN TILL MAJ 1945. DÅ LÄGRET ÖPPNADES AV SOVJE-
TISKA TRUPPERNA FÖRDES VISSA AV INTERNERNA TILL ODESSA FÖR
RÄNSAKNING, TYDLIGEN SAADANA SOM MISSTÄKTES HA HATT SAMBAND
MED TYSKARNA ELLER VAR TYSK ELLER TYSKJUDISK BÖRD. DET SENARE
VAR FALLET MED VÅR SÄGESMAN.

S E C U N D O

EFTERSOM VITTNET FÖRLORAT ET BEN OCH GICK PÅ KRYCKOR, VÅGADE
HAN TILLÅTA HONOR VISS RÖRELSEFRIHET I ODESSA. EN DAG TRÄFFADE
HAN EN RYSK OFFICER SOM FRÅGADE OM HAN MOJLIGEN KUNDE SVENSKA
ELLER OM SVENSKA SPRÅKET VAR LIKT TYSKAN. DET FANN NÄMLIGEN
EN SVENSK SOM BEHÖVDE HJÄLP I EN AV DE BYGGNADER DÄR MISSTÄNKTA
RÄNSAKADES.

VITTNET FICK TRÄFFA SVENSKEN OCH BÖRJADE MED ATT FRÅGA OM DENNE
KÄNDE TILL EN MAN VID NAMN HILL STORCH, MEDLEM AV DEN JUDISKA
FÖRSÄKLIGEN I RIGA OCH SOM REDAN FÖRE KRIGET FLYDDE TILL SVERIGE
OCH HJÄLPTE ANDRA FLY. (I STOCKHOLMS TELEFONKATALOG FINNS EN
PERSON VID NAMN HILEL STORCH, TEL 36/52 81 50 VÅR KOMMENTAR).

T E R T I O

SVENSKEN SADE SIG KÄNNA TILL STORCH OCH BERÄTTADE ATT HAN HJELPT
JUDAR LÄMNA BUDAPEST. ANLEDNINGEN TILL ATT HAN GRIPITS AV SOVJETIS-
KA TRUPPER VAR ATT HAN I SITT BAGAGE, DÅ HAN SKULLE LÄMNA BUDA-
PEST, HATT ETT FOTOGRAFI AV SIG OCH GOERING. GOERING VAR NÄMLIGEN
GIFT MED EN SVENSKA OCH FOTOGRAFIET HADE TAGITS VID NÄGON TILL-
STÄLLNING.

Q U A R T O

SVENSKEN VAR VID GOD HÄLSA MEN HADE MYCKET DÅLIGT MED KLÄDER.
VITTNET GAV HONOR NÅGRA SKJORTOR OCH KOETTKONSERVER. GENOM BRIT-
TISK FÖRBINDELSEOFFICER, FÖRSÖKTE VITTNET SENARE HJÄLPA SVENS-
KEN BLI FRI, MEN OFFICEREN SADE ATT ENGELSMÄNNEN REDAN HADE NOG
AV SINA PROBLEM OCH INTE VILLE BLI NERA INBLANDADE.

G U I N T O

OM INTRESSE FÖR VIDARE KONTAKT, FINNS VITTNETS NAMN, ADRESS
O TELNR PÅ GK.

HEGARDT

SVENSK LOS ANGELES

SVENSK LSA

.....

*The Minister
for
Foreign Affairs*

Pol I, Hans Magnusson
utr min kansli, KNy

Pol I/H Magnusson/Mal
1983-10-27 nr 221✓
Ö. t. amb Washington
u.å.a. skr 293 A 1983-07-29

Stockholm, October 27, 1983.

10455

P 2 En I

The Rev. Richard Andersen
Our Saviour's Lutheran Church
The American Lutheran Church
370 Junipero Avenue
Long Beach, California 90814
U.S.A.

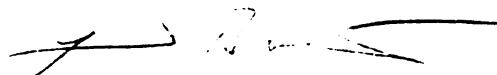
EXPEDITION	28/10
UTSÄNDT	28/10
UTSÄNDT	28/10
UTSÄNDT	28/10
UTSÄNDT	28/10

Dear Rev. Andersen,

With reference to your letters of 23 July 1983 to the Prime Minister and myself concerning the Wallenberg case, I would like to assure you that this case has been pursued by consecutive Swedish governments in all possible ways. The assertion of the Soviet authorities that Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947 cannot be accepted by the Swedish side as a complete explanation of his fate. Therefore the Minister for Foreign Affairs continues to investigate every fresh trace of Raoul Wallenberg. It is still hoped that such strong evidence will ultimately be procured so that new representations made in Moscow with a view to obtaining definite knowledge of Raoul Wallenberg's fate will have the possibility of succeeding.

All efforts undertaken on Wallenberg's behalf, including those of the US Government, are highly valued by Sweden. As to your proposal to set up an international committee I feel rather hesitant, as it could introduce several complications into the pursuit of this matter. The main course of the Swedish Government is to continue to pursue the Wallenberg case bilaterally with the Soviet Union.

Yours sincerely,


Lennart Bodström

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med

☐ av kurer

☐ uti kurer

☒ luftpost

☐ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

26/10

Sign

KNy

SVERIGES AMBASSAD

MOSKVA

1983-10-20

Dok.enh. depr Carlgren/LS
Samtl. delar av sammanställd
Wallenberg-dokumentation (1-49)
skickad med kurir t. Moskva
1983-10-26

Professor Carlgren
Utrikesdepartementet

Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet

Broder,

Jag vore tacksam om ambassaden kunde få ett ex av det material i Raoul Wallenberg-ärendet som ni släppte 1981. Man vet ju aldrig om och när vi kan få frågor eller behöva göra djupdykningar i ämnet.

Med bästa hälsningar!

De tillgä
Torsten Örn

Ärendes	Datum		Öar
	1983-10-25		
Adress	Avd	Grupp	Mål

re vittnesmål Raoul Wallenberg

Adress SVENSK LOS ANGELES

Text 404. Ert 334. Från Pol I re vittnesmål Raoul Wallenberg

Av de uppgifter ni lämnat förefaller det ej så sannolikt att det skulle röra sig om Wallenberg. Wallenberg kunde nämligen hjälpligt klara sig på ryska och talade flytande tyska.

Bemälde Hilel Storch dog för sex månader sedan. Hans änka kunde dock bekräfta ert vittnes uppgifter och tillade att Storch haft mycket kontakt med Wallenberg .

Det vore värdefullt om gk åter kunde ta kontakt med vittnet och utfråga honom så grundligt som möjligt och därefter insända rapport. Ni bör särskilt, utan alltför ledande frågor, söka utröna om svensk i Odessa kan ha varit någon annan person än Wallenberg som varit inblandad i hjälparbetet i Budapest. Tacksamma erfara om ni för uppgiften har behov av ytterligare underlagsmaterial. Vi översänder för säkerhets skull en kortare promemoria från april i år.

CABINET

Lex ink + avg t Hans Magnusson
=XP. 83-10-26, mma

Hyllas av telegramexpeditören		
Avsändt den	Klockan	Sign.
831026	13.15	Y.

October 25, 1978

Ab/jr

Dear Mr. Minister
of Foreign Affairs
Stockholm, Sweden

NO. 886/412
SEP 10 1978
FD 2 311

Sentences:

I have just finished watching
a documentary on television
entitled:

Hellers #1 Enemy: Buried Alive -

a Report on Raul Wallenberg

and am horrified with what I saw
and heard.

I firmly believe from the
evidence presented that Wallenberg
was still alive in 1978 and hopefully
is still alive today. I cannot
believe that your government has

not forcefully demanded his
release from Russian prison
immediately, since so many others
have gone forward paying his
bribe. When you had the opportunity
to demand his release with
leverage by holding the lives of
the Russian sub, you took no
action -- you called it blackmail.
Webster's dictionary would also call
it blackmail but to me, and I
dare say most people, blackmail
connotes evil and I know
wanting Wallinbergs release from
prison is not an evil thing.

I urge you to do something
more. I believe that if your
government put public pressure on
the Russians to reveal the truth
and return Wallinberg, and
continues this pressure, other
countries will join in. They will

have to -- Wallenberg's person is so
remarkable one. The U.S.S.R.
has publicity. They have had a
great deal of bad publicity lately,
and if the story of Wallenberg's
capture would be public in
the shortening days of the season
which did, the Russians may
be forced from embarrassment
to finally reveal the truth. It
would bring you to the hearts of
so many people if Wallenberg
were still alive and brought
home.

Please do something about
this horrible injustice. No person
on this earth should have to
insure what Wallenberg has
gone through -- without even
knowing that people so tall
care about him.

If I can possibly be of

Very much interested, do not hesitate
to contact me.

Sincerely,

Valerie Paris

Valerie Paris
446 East 85th Street
New York, NY 10028

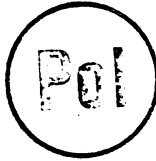
Le 16 novembre 1983

Pol I/Magnusson/ml
Direction des Affaires
Politiques

Dnr	Avd	Grupp	Mål
10577			P2 EU I

Monsieur P Braun de Guise
27, Avenue Bois Tardieu
F 92140 CLAMART FRANKRIKE

Pol I/H Magnusson/Mal
ingår som bil. i hbr.
Magnusson/Skala
1983-12-08



Monsieur,

J'ai été chargé de répondre à votre lettre relative à Raoul Wallenberg et adressée à Madame Gradin. Je peux vous assurer que le Gouvernement Suédois n'accepte pas comme fait établi l'assertion des autorités soviétiques que Wallenberg est mort en 1947. En conséquence Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la Suède continue à examiner toute nouvelle trace de Raoul Wallenberg. Le nombre de démarches en faveur de Wallenberg entreprises par la Suède à Moscou, la dernière au mois de janvier 1983, est considérable. Nous les continuerons, jusqu'à établir la vérité dans ce cas. Nous connaissons bien aussi le cas de Kaplan et nous avons essayé d'obtenir des informations sur son sujet. Comme Kaplan n'est pas citoyen suédois, il nous est beaucoup plus difficile d'agir dans son cas.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingués.

Hans Magnusson
Chef de Section

ml

Ifylles av postexp

☐ Avsändt med

☐ sv kurir

☐ utl kurir

☐ luftpost

☒ vanlig post

Avsändn datum

16/11/83

Sign

EL

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
ID

Ärende:

Kopia till:

Kabs

Polch

Pol 1

~~KABX~~

Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia)

Pol 1/Magnusson/mwa

1983-11-24

Svensk

Tel Aviv

P

2

Eu?

AMBASSADEN TEL AVIV 1983-11-21

POL

UD STOCKHOLM

FOER KIESOW RE WALLENBERGMANIFESTATION.

P R I M O

EN VISS REUBEN ROSE I HAIFA, SEKRETERARE I DEN AV MOSHE BARNEA
LEDDA ISRAELISKA WALLENBERGKOMMITTEN, ALLTSAA EJ ATT FOERVAEXLA
MED HAUSSNERS, HAR TIDIGARE VARIT I KONTAKT MED AMBASSADEN.
FOER EN TID SEDAN BAD HAN MIG SOEKA FOERMAA NAAGON ENGELSK FOER-
LAEGGARE ATT SKICKA ETT STOERRE ANTAL BOECKER TILL ETT MOETE SOM
HAIFAAVDELNINGEN AV BARNEAS WALLENBERGKOMMITTE AVSER AVHAALLA
DEN 11 DECEMBER. JAG HAENVISADE DAA PER TELEFON TILL WALLENBERG-
KOMMITTEN I STOCKHOLM. DAA ROSE FRAAGADE MIG OM JAG KUNDE ACCEPTERA
TA EMOT NAAGRA FRIMAERKEN SOM GIVITS UT I ISRAEL NYLIGEN MED
WALLENBERGS PORTRAETT SVARADE JAG SJAELVFALLET JAKANDE.

S E C U N D O

DENNA 'VAENLIGHET' FRAAN MIN SIDA HAR NU RESULTERAT I ATT ROSE
I BREV INBJUDER MIG ELLER ANNAN REPRESENTANT FOER AMBASSADEN
ATT VARA NAERVARANDE I HAIFA DEN 11 DECEMBER FOER ATT 'TAKE
PLACE ON THE PODIUM AND TO LISTEN TO WHAT PROMISES TO BE A VERY
INTERESTING EVENING'.

T E R T I O

ROSE OENSKAR OCKSAA MIN MEDVERKAN TILL PAATRYCKNINGAR I SVERIGE
OCH STORBRIANNIEN FOER ATT 1.000 PUND SKALL KUNNA UTVERKAS AV
SVENSKA ELLER BRITTISKA REGERINGEN FOER FINANSIERING AV VISNING
FORTS SID 2

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

- 2 -

I ISRAEL AV EN UPPSAETTNING AV EN WALLENBERGUTSTAELLNING SOM VISATS I ENGLAND. HAN TROR ATT MIN HJAEKPSAMHET SKALL KUNNA VARA TILL GOD NYTTA FOER KOMMITTEN HAER, SOM SAEGS SAKNA RESURSER FOER ATT BEKOSTA EN SAADAN UTSTAELLNING.

Q U A R T O

OERN MEDVERKADE PAA SIN TID VID EN MINNESHOGTID I KNESSET FOER WALLENBERG, MEN JAG FOERSTAAR AV DOSSIERN ATT DENNA SKEDDE MED VISSA BETAENKLIGHETER. MIN SEISMOGRAF SAAGER MIG ATT VARKEN JAG ELLER ANNAN UTSAEND BOER MEDVERKA VID MOETET I HAIFA. INTE HELLER SYNES DET LAEMPLIGT ATT VI MEDVERKAR TILL ATT OLIKA WALLENBERG-KOMMITTER STOEDS EKONOMISKT, OM AEN VAAR MEDVERKAN AER ALDRIG SAA INDIREKT.

Q U I N T O

JAG VORE TACKSAM DEPARTEMENTETS SYNPUNKTER, INTE MINST PAA OM, I VILKA ORDALAG OCH HUR JAG BOER AVBOEJA DELTAGANDE. HELST SKULLE JAG VILJA UNDVIKA SVARA SKRIFTLIGT EFTERSOM KOPIOR AV ROSE KORRESPONDENS UPPENBARLIGEN DISTRIBUTUERAS VIDA OMKRING.

HAGARD

SVENSK TEL AVIV 1983-11-21 KL 15 54

-----/EE

LIC D-2042 15.000x8 1982.12

1

10590A UDSTH S

SVENSK HAAG 1983.11.22

CABINET
STOCKHOLM

Pol 1/H. Magnusson/Mal
1983-11-23 vårt telex 393
till Haag

B R A A D S K A N D E

395. FOER HANS MAGNUSSON, POL 1, FRAAN JAN OLSSON. VAART
TELEFONSAMTAL 1983-11-22 RE WALLENBERG-AKTION. NEDAN FOELJER
DET JAG TAENKT SAEGA VID PRESSKONFERENSEN. ALLT AER BASERAT PAA
TIDIGARE GJORDA UTTALANDEN, PRESSMEDDELANDEN ETC. TACKSAM
O-M-G-A-A-N-D-E BESKED OM NAAGOT BEHOEVER AENDRAS.

CIT.'' DET TORDE INTE FINNAS NAAGON FRAAGA SOM BEROER EN
ENSKILD SVENK MEDBORGARE SOM SYSSLESATT DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN
OCH DEN SVENSKA OPINIONEN UNDER SAA LAANG TID SOM FALLET RAOUL
WALLENBERG. AENDA SEDAN DET PLOETSLIGA FOERSVINNANDET I JANUARI
1945 HAR MAN PAA OLIKA VAEGAR SOEKT NAA KLARHET OM DEN SVENSKA
AFFAERSMANNENS OCH DIPLOMATENS OEDE. NAER REGERINGEN FOER
NAAGOT AAR SEDAN FRISLAEPpte EN BETYDANDE DEL AV DE DOKUMENT
SOM BEROERDE EFTERFORSKNINGARNA UNDER 1950- OCH 1960- TALEN,
OMFATTADE DETTA MATERIAL DRYGT 13.000 SIDOR.

ALLA TECKEN TYDDE REDAN FRAAN BOERJAN PAA ATT WALLENBERG ARRESTERAT-
TS I SAMBAND MED ATT SOVJETRYSKA TRUPPER DREV UT TYSKARNA UR
UNGERN. MOT DENNA BAKGRUND HAR EFTERFORSKNINGARNA HUVUDSAKLIGEN
BEDRIVITS PAA TVAA-SAETT. DELS HAR MAN NOGGRANT PROEVAT VARJE
NYTT VITTNESMAAL AV PERSONER SOM SAEGER SIG HA SETT ELLER HOERT
TALAS OM WALLENBERG. ETT RELATIVT FAERSKT EXEMPEL PAA DETTA
AER DE SAMTAL SOM TVAA SVENSKA DIPLOMATER I AUGUSTI 1981 FOERDE MED
EN TILL ISRAEL UTVANDRAD SOVJETMEDBORGARE, SOM PAASTOD SIG HA
TRAEFFAT DEN PERSON SOM SVARAT FOER GRIPANDET AV WALLENBERGI
BUDAPEST. DELS HAR ALLA SVENSKA REGERINGAR I SAMBAND MED OLIKA
BESOEK I SOVJETUNIONEN TAGIT UPP WALLENBERG-AERENDET. SENAST
SKEDDE DET I SAMBAND MED KABINETTSSEKRETERARENS RESA TILL MOSKVA
I JANUARI I AAR.

WALLENBERG-FALLET HAR AEVEN BEHANDLATS I FN:S KOMMISSION FOER DE
MAENSKLIGA RAETTIGHETERNA. I ETT ANFOERANDE SOM SVERIGES AMBASSA-
DOER VID DE INTERNATIONELLA ORGANISATIONERNA I GENEVE HOELL IN-
FOER KOMMISSIONEN KALLADES WALLENBERGS OEDE "EN MAENSKLIG
TRADEGI".
VARFOER?

ETT FOERSVINNANDE AV DET SLAG DET HAER GAELLER UPPROER ALLTID I SINNENA. DET FINNS GOTT OM EXEMPEL PAA REGIMER SOM GODTYCKLIGT LAATER ARRESTERA OCH FAENGLA MAENNISKOR UTAN ATT ANHOERIGA ELLER, OM DET ROER SIG OM EN UTLAENDSK MEDBORGARE, VEDERBOERANDE LAND UNDERRAETAS. SVERIGE REAGERAR STARKT PAA SAADANA OCH ANDRA BROTT MOT DE MAENSKLIGA RAETTIGHETERNA, OBEROENDE AV VILKET LAND DET ROER SIG OM OCH OBEROENDE AV OM SVENSKA MEDBORGARE AER BEROERDA ELLER EJ. I RAOUL WALLENBERGS FALL TILLKOMMER DEN OMSTAENDIGHETEN ATT HAN, DAA HAN FOERSVANN, UTFORDE ETT OERHOERT BETYDELSEFULLT ARBETE FOER DE MAENSKLIGA RAETTIGHETERNA. NI VET REDAN ATT TUSENTALS JUDAR I DET AV NAZISTERNA BEHAERSKADE BUDAPEST RAEDDADES UNDAN DE SKONINGLOESA FOERFOELJELSERNA I KRIGETS SLUTSKEDE GENOM WALLENBERGS AKTION. ATT HAN JUST NAER DENNA VERKSAMHET HOELL PAA ATT AVSLUTAS SJAELV SKULLE GRIPAS OCH FOERAS BORT FOER ATT GAA ETT OKAENT OEDE TILL MOETES, FOERDJUPAR TRAGIKEN KRING HANS FALL.

SID 2.

FRAM TILL AAR 1957 HAEVDADE MYNDIGHETERNA I SOVJETUNIONEN ATT DE INTE ALLS KAENDE TILL VAD SOM HAENT WALLENBERG. ALLTSEDAN 1957 HAR DE SAGT ATT HAN DOG I LJUBLJANKA-FAENGELSET I MOSKVA 1947. UPPGIFTERNA BRINGAR INGEN TILLFREDSSTAELLANDE KLARHET I VAD SOM VERKLIGEN HAENDE RAOUL WALLENBERG. TILL DETTA KOMMER ATT MAANGA PERSONER SAEGER SIG HA SETT HONOM I LIVET LAANGT EFTER 1947. SAA LAENGE HAENDELSEFOERLOPPET AER OKAENT OCH SAA LAENGE DET INTE KAN BEVISAS ATT WALLENBERG DOG VID DEN TIDPUNKT SOM DE SOVJETISKA MYNDIGHETERNA ANGER, KOMMER DEN SVENSKA REGERINGEN ATT FORTSAETTA ATT FORSKA OCH FRAAGA. SYFTET AER ATT SOEKA UTROENA VAD SOM HAENDE WALLENBERG EFTER GRIPANDET 1945 OCH UNDER HANS DAERPAA FOELJANDE FAANGENSKAP, SPAARA HONOM OM HAN FORTFARANDE AER I LIVET OCH SOEKA UTVERKA HANS BEFRIELSE." SLUTCIT.

NAUCKHOFF

SVENSK HAAG KL.16.15

☛
10590A UDSTH S
31291 SVNSK NL

Utrikesdepartementet

TV-program om Raoul Wallenberg
(1 bil.) ✓

./. Härmed får jag insända en artikel om Raoul Wallenberg i
anledning av ett TV-program om honom som kommer att sändas
i nyzeeländsk TV den 13 december 1983.

Artikeln är hämtad ur tidskriften The Listener, Nya Zeelands
motsvarighet till Röster i Radio och TV.

för Christer Sylvén

Wivian Malmström

BII BII Ambis I Wellington
skr nr 145 den 18 / 11 1982

A saviour sacrificed

Raoul Wallenberg, who defied the Nazis and saved thousands of Jews in World War II, is the "missing hero" of *The Tuesday Documentary*. Staff writer Virginia Myers reports.

THE SKY was stained red that night from the fire of thousands of guns as the Russians closed in on Budapest. It was 1944. Swedish businessman Raoul Wallenberg, in Budapest on a mission to save Hungarian Jews, was dining with Adolph Eichmann. Between them the bloody light flickered on the silverware, property of a Hungarian nobleman who had fled the country. The nobleman's old cook prepared the superb dinner, which was accompanied, a guest recalls, by fine wine and inconsequential chatter. But after coffee was poured Wallenberg spoke out attacking Nazi doctrine and the extermination of the Jews. Eichmann, who later boasted he had put five million Jews to death, was amazed but courteous. He warned the Swede he would do all in his power to stop him.

Wallenberg was able to save the lives of 20,000 Jews by his own efforts, and intervened to prevent the massacre of 80,000 more sheltering in the Budapest ghetto. The 32-year-old Swede had come to Hungary in July 1944 on a mission backed jointly by the US War Refugee Board and the Swedish government. Given diplomatic cover, he set up safe houses flying the Swedish flag, bribed and bluffed officials, and spirited Jews away on Swedish passports.

As the Russian army advanced Eichmann's efforts to kill all Hungarian Jews become more frenzied. Wallenberg became equally desperate. Survivors describe how the tall, blond Swede followed the death marchers with truckloads of food, clothing and medicine. With remarkable chutzpah he "removed anyone who could for any reason be declared Swedish and encouraged local peasants to supply water and hot meals to the women and children... Eichmann was furious..."

When Wallenberg went out to meet the Russians he remarked that he did not know if he was going as a guest or as a prisoner. Guest he was not. And despite Russian denials, prisoner he may still be, trapped in the Gulag wasteland.

Far away in Jerusalem an avenue of evergreens commemorates "righteous Gentiles" who risked their lives to save Jews from death in the Hitler years. Among them, Raoul Wallenberg is regarded by many Jews as the foremost. BBC correspondent John Bierman became aware of his story while working in Israel, and followed up a book with Tuesday's television documentary.

Bierman tells how Raoul Wallenberg, talented and privileged, could have spent a safe war in neutral Sweden. The Wallenbergs are one of Sweden's most distinguished families, producing diplomats, bankers and leaders of the Lutheran church. Raoul, fluent in several languages, graduated in architecture from America's Ann Arbor University. Although disinclined to follow the family banking tradition, to please his grandfather he served an apprenticeship at a friend's bank in Palestine. There he first came across victims of Nazi persecution. Forsaking banking, Wallenberg then went into an import-export business which required exten-



Raoul Wallenberg: alive in Russia?

sive European travel.

In his travels Wallenberg became appalled by what the Nazis were doing in occupied Europe. He was also aware — and proud of the fact — that his maternal great-great-grandfather had been a Jewish refugee to Sweden. About the same time numerous eye-witness accounts of the death camps and Hitler's Final Solution had reached the Allies. In July 1944 the US and neutral but humanitarian Sweden reacted with Wallenberg's appointment to Hungary. His energy, initiative, concern and flair for languages made him ideal for the job. By that late hour Budapest was the only substantial Jewish community left in Europe. That it was not entirely destroyed is largely due to Wallenberg.

Once captured by the Russians Wallenberg could have been detained for several reasons — his capitalist family name, the fact that he had drawn massive funds from the US, or, most likely, was thought to be an American spy and charged with espionage.

The American government expressed concern about his disappearance and instructed Ambassador Averill Harriman in Moscow to give all

➡ 40

39 ←

possible help to the Swedes. Astonishingly, Bierman recounts, the Swedes rebuffed this offer, a snub that was not made public for 20 years.

The Russians at first asserted Wallenberg was killed in 1945. Later they claimed he died of heart failure in Lubyanka prison in 1947, and this remains the official story. But there have been persistent rumours that Wallenberg is still alive. Whether in the Vladimir prison in the 1950s or Butyrka prison hospital in the late 70s, those who know the Gulag can plot his grim passage from prison to prison.

In 1961 a Soviet psychiatrist alerted a Swedish colleague that Wallenberg was seriously ill and in a mental hospital; he advised the Swedes to petition the Kremlin for his repatriation. The story was later officially denied, and the Soviet doctor died suddenly four months afterwards. Since the 60s sightings of Wallenberg corroborate that he is suffering from mental illness brought on by long imprisonment. The most recent report, in 1980, placed him in a prison hospital on the Manchurian border.

According to Bierman, the Swedish government mishandled its attempts to secure Wallenberg's release and for many years was timid in its dealings with the Soviet Union. It is possible that in the 60s the Swedes deliberately chose not to exchange the Russian spy Wennerstroem for Wallenberg, because Wennerstroem knew too much. If that is so, says producer Alan Patient, "Sweden's greatest 20th-century hero was sacrificed against her meanest traitor".

Strong new evidence of Wallenberg's survival in the late 70s prompted the Swedes to approach the Soviets again — without success. All information about Wallenberg has now been entered in a special White Book, and the Swedish government made further representations to Moscow in 1980, 1981 and again in January this year.

And the stories keep coming. Whether in reports by former prisoners or loose talk by Soviet prison officials about important foreigners in their care, it seems Raoul Wallenberg will not die. In recent years Wallenberg Committees have sprung up in several countries, including the US, Britain and Israel. Last May in Israel special week-long events marked Wallenberg's 70th birthday. But Israel has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union through which to work, and the only chance is that fresh evidence and continued international pressure could cause a rethink in the Kremlin.

Admitted Tage Erlander, former Premier of Sweden: "We failed to secure the release of one of our most notable countrymen, one of our greatest. On the continuing efforts to obtain certainty, one must presume that Wallenberg is still alive... it is very likely that he is still alive."

THE TUESDAY DOCUMENTARY:
Missing Hero — Raoul Wallenberg:
on TWO, 8.30pm.

Ärende

Datum

Dnr

1983-11-23

Avd

Grupp

Mål

Wallenberg-uttalande

Adress

SVENSK HAAG

Text

B R Å D S K A N D E

Dnr.....Ert 395. Från Pol 1 re Wallenberg-uttalande

Vi finner ert förslag till uttalande bra och vill bara föreslå
att exemplifieringen i andra stycket ("Ett relativt.....Budapest")
utgår.

CABINET

Ifylles av telegramexpeditören

Avsändt den

Klockan

Sign

13/11 23

1330

Rn

Avsändningsort

Pol 1/Magnusson/mwa

Ärende

Wallenbergmanifestation

Datum

1983-11-24

Avd

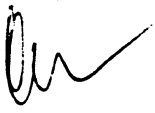
Grupp

Mål

Adress

SVENSK TEL AVIV

Text



Från pol 1 re Wallenbergmanifestation.

Vi anser att ambassaden, trots förekomsten av vissa betänkligheter, bör låta sig representeras vid mötet den 11 december. Det är att förorda att placering på podiet undviks, så att ambassaden icke uppfattas som medansvarig för arrangementet.

Å andra sidan är det föga ändamålsenligt att göra någon större "issue" av denna sak, om den skulle ställas på sin spets. Ni bör hur som helst vara beredda att svara på ev frågor. Om sprachregelung behövs, återkommer ni väl.

När det gäller den Wallenbergsutställning som har visats bl a i England har Sverige redan lämnat sitt bidrag genom att ställa visst material till förfogande. Ambassaden i London har vidare varit representerat vid invigningen. Vi har dock hittills icke medverkat finansiellt i sådana sammanhang och är icke beredda göra det nu heller. Önskemålet om svensk finansiering avser vi vidarebefordra till Raoul Wallenberg-föreningen.

Ert svar kan givetvis lämnas muntligen.

CABINET

Ex av ink+avg t:

Magnusson, pol 1

Ex av ink+avg t:

LOS ANGELES

Utrikesdepartementet

~~1983-11-21~~
~~1983-11-21~~
~~1983-11-21~~

Vittnesmål Raoul Wallenberg.
tel 404U 1983-10-26
(1 bil)

1983-11-21	
Avd	Gr
1	2

./.

Härmed får jag insända sammandrag av samtal med "Wallenberg-vittnet" Meyer. Samtalet togs upp på band på ett s.k. fickminne. Bandet är av dålig kvalitet men man kan hjälpligt höra stor del av samtalet. Om så önskas kan bandet, som förvaras på generalkonsulatet, sändas till UD.

Margareta Hegarät
Margareta Hegarät

BLg

SVERIGES GENERALKONSULAT

LOS ANGELES

1983-11-18

PM

Minnesanteckningar från samtal med Adam Meyer, född 12 november 1921 i Riga; USA-pass nr J 161559. Meyer uppger sig i juni 1945 ha träffat Raoul Wallenberg i Odessa, Sovjetunionen.

Närvarande: generalkonsul Margareta Hegardt, konsul Ossian Quiding.

Plats: Sveriges generalkonsulat i Los Angeles.

Tid: 16 november 1983 kl 11-12.

Meyer (nedan kallad M) som är av judisk börd arresterades av tyskarna då dessa intog Riga 1941. M arbetade då på Rigas flygplats och fick av tyskarna civiltjänst på samma flygplats under ockupationen. Han lyckades 1943 fly från sin arbetsplats och skadades därvid i benet av ett skott.

När ryssarna intog Riga fick M komma till ett sjukhus i staden och fick där benet amputerat den 15 oktober 1944. Efter tre månader på sjukhuset erbjöds M genom kontakter med en judisk läkare att få en benprotes i Moskva. Där träffade han en engelsman, nyhetsbyrån Reuters korrespondent Harold King, som rådde honom att försöka ta sig ur östblocket under uppgivande av brittiskt ursprung. King skaffade honom en brittisk uniform och avrådde honom från att återvända till Riga. M talade redan vid denna tidpunkt engelska.

Sedan M uppgivit att han var engelsman från Palestina, fördes han till genomgångslägrat Restenburg nära Hitlers bunker på ostfronten. Ryssarna tvivlade emellertid på att M uppgivit riktig nationalitet och förde honom vidare till Odessa i slutet av maj 1945.

Där hamnade han i ett öppet läger, benämnt Arcadia, nära Odessas hamn tillsammans med engelsmän, amerikaner, fransmän, polacker m.fl. Här hade M vissa kontakter med en rysk undersökningsledare (investigator) vid namn Mischa.

../2

Mitt emot lägret Arcadia låg Odessas filmstudio och strax intill en sexvårningsbyggnad som till skillnad från andra i omgivningen var omgärdad av järnstaket. Människorna som hölls internerade här var sådana som givit ryssarna oriktiga uppgifter om sin nationalitet, bl.a. en ung judisk flicka som sagt att hon var holländska istället för tyska. M försökte med olika kontakter, bl.a. israeliska representer i Odessa, hjälpa flickan, men ingen vågade eller kunde göra något för henne. Endast en framställan från holländska ambassaden kunde hjälpt henne. Vid ett tillfälle frågade Mischa M om inte Riga varit svenskt en gång i tiden vilket M bekräftade.

Mischa berättade att han just haft förhör med en man som uppgivit sig vara svensk, men hur kunde man säkert veta det? Han kunde ju lika gärna vara SS-man. Mannen såg enligt Mischa mycket bra ut. M borde bättre än Mischa kunna avgöra om mannen verkligen var svensk, ansåg Mischa och ordnade så de fick mötas.

Mötet skedde i en samlingslokal med scen i bottenvåningen på den byggnad som omgavs av stängsel. Tidpunkten var mitt av juni 1945, en förmiddag.

M. förde sitt samtal med mannen på tyska. Svensken talade mycket god tyska. Med vid samtalet befann sig en brittisk löjtnant vid namn Kennel, Mischa samt en tredje ryss som hela tiden beordrade översättning av samtalet till ryska. Om svensken (benämnd s) förstod eller talade ryska framgick inte vid detta tillfälle.

Enligt M utspann sig samtalet enligt följande:

M: Är ni svensk?

s: Ja, jag är svensk.

M: Vad heter ni?

s: Wallenberg (M frågade aldrig om något förnamn).

M: Om ni är svensk, känner ni till Hillel Storch?

s: Javisst, han är medlem i judiska församlingen i Stockholm. Han hjälpte 1939 judar att fly från Riga till Sverige. Storch försökte också 1943, utan framgång, att förmedla en stor summa pengar från USA till Tyskland för att få tyskarna att frige ett antal judar.

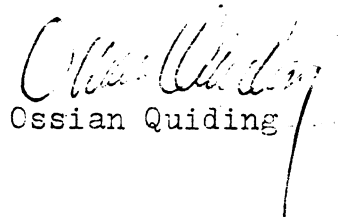
3

S sade sig vara vid god hälsa och berättade att han daglig utövade gymnastik. Hans kläder var dock i dåligt skick. Han var klädd i en vit skjorta, sådan som brukas till havs uppknäppt i halsen. S sade sig dock inte behöva någonting.

För att kunna hjälpa den tidigare nämnda judiska flickan och s, lyckades M utverka att få göra ett nytt besök i byggnaden med stängsel omkring. Han medförde då till s ett par brittiska militärkängor, skjortor och konserver. Vid detta tillfälle kunde M och s tala mera ostört. M undrade hur det kunde komma sig att en svensk medborgare kunnat bli misstänkt för att gå nazisternas ärenden. S berättade att han blivit arresterad i Budapest, där han hjälpt judar att lämna landet. Ryssarna anklagade honom för att enbart ha hjälpt förmögna judar och i gengäld tagit emot pengar, guld och värdesaker från dessa. Dessutom hade ryssarna funnit ett grupp fotografi bland hans tillhörigheter. På fotot förekom bl.a. s, Hermann Göring och en vid denna tid berömd svensk sångerska med ett namn, liknande "Sandra". På vår fråga om det kan ha varit Zarah Leander, svarade M att det säkert var hon. Förklaringen enligt s, att han förekom på samma bild som Göring, var att denne var gift med en svenska och att bilden tagits vid någon svensk-tysk tillställning.

S sade att han önskade komma tillbaka till Sverige. Inge av de brittiska officerarna ville befatta sig med denna sak. De hade nog av egna problem. M lämnade kort därefter Odessa med båt till Västeuropa i den fasta förvisningen att s så småningom skulle få komma hem.

När dokumentärprogrammet om Wallenberg visades i amerikansk tv i oktober 1983, kontaktade M generalkonsulatet. Han hade då kommit på det klara med att det måste ha varit Wallenberg han träffat i Odessa. Han minns speciellt svenskens fördelaktiga utseende och intrycket av att han kom från "en fin familj".


Ossian Quiding

BLg

Påmin med kronologi i H:s släp

Tecknat om detta skimmer kronolog
Stämme g med R.W:s berättelser i Molev

I andra hävlar de selt R.W
när Odessa (Nygårn) utgett +] fr att
van Willenberg)
slad på ARCADIA

vithet (Meyer)
MISCH

(ODESSA)

STORCH

Unt. Kennel

Hillel Storch
var bekant för
många

Mycket
intresse

N. Lagergren gfr: Berlin

Gochmann
1st. för Spring

Inlämnad N.L. (... har förklarad uppstift)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET HS	Ärende:		
Kopia till: Kabs Polch Pol 1 XIXX	Åtgärd: (se regler på blankettkopia) <u>Pol I/Magnusson/Mal</u> 1983-11-30 hbr t Hagard, Tel Aviv		
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[Handwritten signature]

AMBASSADEN TEL AVIV 1983-11-28

(POL)

[Handwritten signature]

UD STOCKHOLM

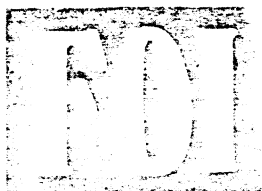
FOER POL I

RE WALLENBERGMANIFESTATION I HAIFA, FRAAN HAGARD.

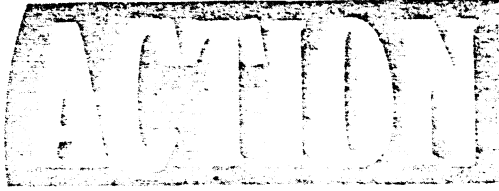
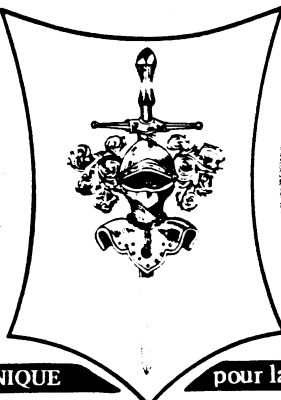
TACK EDERT KLARGOERANDE. INFOER MEDVERKAN DEN 11 DECEMBER
 TACKSAM SPRACHREGELUNG OM MOEJLIGT REDAN DENNA VECKAS KURIR.

J-2042 15.000x6 1982.12

HIRDMAN



« Sans l'Esprit, notre corps
est sans vie : De même, si
elle ne produit pas d'Actes,
la Foi est morte ».
Jacques Chap. 2 - V.26



« En toute circonstance, saisissez-vous de la Foi comme
d'un bouclier contre lequel viendront s'écraser toutes
les flèches enflammées de l'adversaire. Prenez le casque
du Salut ainsi que l'épée de l'Esprit, c. à d. la Parole
et les promesses de DIEU ».
Epître aux Ephésiens. Chap. 6 - V. 16 à 17

B.P. 56
92130 ISSY-LES-MOULINEAUX
CEDEX (FRANCE)
TEL. (1) 645. 94. 69
TELEX 201616
Nouveau TELEX: 250303
Président
Philippe BRAUN de GUISE

ASSOCIATION OCEUMENIQUE

pour la diffusion des Saintes Ecritures et le soutien aux Chrétiens Persécutés dans le Monde

Pol 1/H Magnusson/Mal
1983-11-30 ex t.
Ch kabskanlsi
Osvald

H Magnusson

EXP 1983-11-30/Mal

N Lagergren, Raoul-Wallenberg-
Concerne: föreningen

Aff. RAOUL WALLENBERG

Monsieur Hans Magnusson

Chef de Section

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

Direction des Affaires Politiques

Gustav Adolfs torg 1

S-103 23 STOCKHOLM Suède

Pol 1/H Magnusson/Mal
ingår som bil i hbr
Magnusson-Skala, Paris
1983-12-08

CLAMART, le 21/11/83

Très honoré Monsieur Magnusson,

Nous accuson réception de votre lettre du 16 Novembre relative
à l'affaire WALLENBERG.

Nous non plus, nous n'acceptons pas la thèse du KREMLIN, qui prétend
que WALLENBERG serait mort en 1947.

Nous croyons que c'est le moment d'engager une action spectaculaire.

Voici ce que nous proposons et que nous avons déjà demandé au Maire
de PARIS, Mr. Jacques CHIRAC (une information a été adressée au Parle-
mentaire, Gilbert GANTIER, Député, Conseiller et Adjoint au Maire de
PARIS, qui informe régulièrement le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères:
Mr. Claude CHEYSSON):

NOUS DEMANDONS A BAPTISER DES RUES DE FRANCE ET A L'ETRANGER du NOM
DE RAOUL WALLENBERG.

On peut le faire aussi pour des Squares, Avenues, Boulevards etc....

Des amis Anglais et Hollandais ont engagé la MEME ACTION et nous nous
en réjouissons.

Le KREMLIN ne peut rester silencieux devant cette affaire et devra
s'expliquer, et nous l'exigerons. NOUS SOMMES DETERMINES!

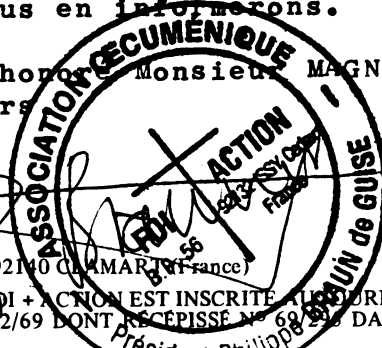
Monsieur Björn SKALA, de l'Ambassade de Suède à Paris, est informé de
notre Action, et dès que quelque chose de positif semblerait se passer
à ce sujet, c'est avec plaisir que nous vous en informons.

Dans cette attente, veuillez agréer, très honoré Monsieur MAGNUSSON,
l'expression de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Philippe BRAUN de GUISE

Permanence, télex et téléphone : 27, avenue du Bois Tardieu - 92140 CLAMART (France)

ASSOCIATION SANS BUT LUCRATIF, REGIE PAR LA LOI DE 1901 - L'OEUVRE FOI + ACTION EST INSCRITE AU JOURNAL OFFICIEL
EN DATE DU 28/2/69 ET A LA PREFECTURE DE POLICE DE PARIS EN DATE DU 12/2/69 DONT RECEPISSE N° 69-937 DATÉ DU 18/2/69



ASSEMBLÉE NATIONALE

GILBERT GANTIER

DÉPUTÉ DU XVI^e ARRONDISSEMENT
CONSEILLER DE PARIS
ADJOINT AU MAIRE DE PARIS

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

LIBERTÉ - ÉGALITÉ - FRATERNITÉ

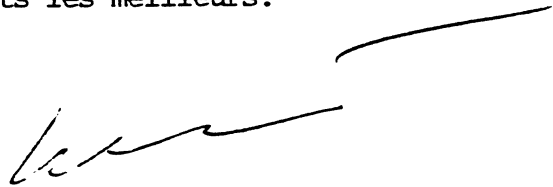
PARIS, le 23 septembre 1983

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai pris connaissance avec intérêt de la correspondance que vous m'avez adressée pour me signaler, en particulier, la situation de M. WALLENBERG et de M. KAPLAN.

C'est bien volontiers que j'interviendrai en leur faveur auprès du Ministre des Relations Extérieures. Je pense toutefois qu'il conviendrait que vous m'adressiez une lettre plus officielle, que je pourrais transmettre à M. CHEYSSON en lui demandant de saisir les autorités soviétiques de ce dossier.

Je vous prie de croire, Cher Monsieur, à l'assurance de mes sentiments les meilleurs.



Gilbert GANTIER

Monsieur Philippe BRAUN de GUISE
27, avenue Bois Tardieu
92140 CLAMART

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Politiska avdelningen
Enhet 1

1983-11-30

Den	Avd	Grupp	Mål
11			

Ambassadrådet Hagard

Ambassaden TEL AVIV

HEMLIG

Wallenberomanifestation
(2 bil)

Broder,

Det är jag som tillfälligt handlägger Wallenbergärenden sedan Ingolf Kiesow övergått till CDE-sekretariatet. Från årsskiftet blir det en mer permanent lösning i form av Sven Julin, som även kommer att arbeta tillsammans med Bekeris i ESK-sammanhang.

./1-2

Jag får härmed översända litet material som kan vara till nytta om Du skulle få frågor den 11 december. Först och främst vill jag hänvisa till det Memorandum (promemoria på engelska) daterat den 11 april 1983 som översändes till er med vår skrivelse nr 34. Denna kan utnyttjas i viss utsträckning men bör givetvis icke redovisas eller överlämnas i sin helhet. Ni har också tillgång till utrikesministerns svar på en riksdagsfråga den 15 februari i år (se vårt 52). För säkerhets skull översänder jag ny kopia av Kiesows PM 1982-11-22 om föredragning om Raoul Wallenberg-fallet i Riksdagens utrikesutskott. Uppgifter härifrån bör naturligtvis tas med stor restriktivitet.

Ifylles av postexp

Avsändt med



sv kurir



utl kurir



luftpost



vanlig post

Avsändt datum

V/12-53

Sign

JH

I övrigt tillråds en stor försiktighet när det gäller att kommentera enskilda fall och vittnesuppgifter - ja kommentarer bör här helt undvikas.

Hans Magnusson

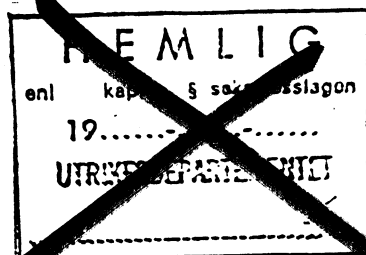
UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET
Politiska avdelningen
Enhet I
Ambr I Kiesow/le

Hagard 1083 11 30
PROMEMORIA

BILAGA 3

1982-11-22

Föredragning inför riksdagens ut-
rikesutskott 1982-11-23 om Raoul
Wallenberg-ärendet



HEMLIG

RW sändes ut till Budapest p g a att den pågående svenska hjälpverksamheten vid legationen i Budapest nödvändiggjorde en personalförstärkning men också på amerikanskt initiativ. Särskilt utfärdandet av skyddspassen hade vuxit i omfattning. Amerikanerna lovade att finansiera utökad hjälpverksamhet och begärde att Sverige skulle öka sina personella insatser för att rädda judarna.

Med amerikanska och ungerska judiska pengar blev RW:s avdelning snabbt den största på legationen. Tiotusentals skydds pass utfärdades och 10 - 15 000 personer levde skyddade i "svenskhus". RW tog stora personliga risker och förhandlade bl a med Adolf Eichmann.

När ryssarna tog Budapest fortsatte RW uppträda gentemot ryssarna som beskyddare av judarna. Det var under detta arbete som han tillfångatogs av ryssarna i mitten av januari 1945. Att han tillfångatogs fick vi med säkerhet veta först långt senare.

Den svenska efterforskningen efter RW började först bedrivas på allvar i mitten av 1945. Ryssarna gav först beskedet att RW omhändertagits av de sovjetiska trupperna i Budapest, men valde så småningom att hävda att RW var okänd i Sovjetunionen.

Efterforskningarna drevs därför med målet att få klarhet i om RW fanns i sovjetisk fångenskap. Först på 50-talet fick man klarhet.

Krigsfångar - främst tyskar - som började vända hem 1952/54 lämnade otvetydiga och samstämmiga vittnesmål om att RW tagits

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Utrikesutskottets betänkande

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om internationell undersökningskommission för Raoul Wallenberg

Motionen

I motion 1981/82:1246 av Elisabeth Fleetwood m. fl. (m) hemställs att riksdagen hos regeringen anholder om tillsättande av en internationell undersökningskommission samt att regeringen verkar för att denna får tillstånd att i Sovjet utröna Raoul Wallenbergs öde.

Bakgrund

Bland de första på utsagor av ögonvittnen baserade rapporterna till Sverige om vad som föregick i förintelselägren i Polen under andra världskriget, om gaskamrarna och det systematiska dödandet av Europas judar, var rapporter från den svenska beskickningen i Budapest.

I Stockholm utlöste nyheterna, liksom på andra håll, allehanda åtgärder för att åstadkomma hjälp åt judarna. Beskickningen i Budapest hade – liksom de andra neutrala ländernas beskickningar – börjat utfärda provisoriska pass. Det var egentligen intyg om rätt att tas emot i Sverige samt s. k. skyddsbrev för judar i Ungern med särskild anknytning till Sverige. Dessa gav tidvis ett stort mått av skydd mot förföljelserna, och allt fler judar ansökte om sådana dokument. Beskickningen bad om förstärkning för att kunna utöka verksamheten.

Från Stockholm utsändes därför i juli 1944 affärsmannen Raoul Wallenberg – med tidigare erfarenhet från verksamhet i Ungern – för att, med ställning som förste legationssekreterare, leda en särskild avdelning vid beskickningen för den fortsatta verksamheten att rädda judar från förföljelserna. Denna växte därefter snabbt i omfattning.

Även sedan de sovjetiska trupperna trängt in i Budapest uppträdde Wallenberg till förmån för de judar som stod under den svenska beskickningens beskydd. Han bortfördes i mitten av januari 1945 av sovjetisk militär. Det sovjetiska utrikesministeriet meddelade strax därefter den svenska envoyén i Moskva att Wallenberg omhändertagits i Budapest och att åtgärder hade vidtagits för att skydda honom och hans egendom.

Efter upprepade svenska hänvänelser med påminnelse och begäran om upplysningar om vad som hänt Wallenberg efter omhändertagandet, meddelades i augusti 1947 från sovjetisk sida att Wallenberg var okänd för de sovjetiska myndigheterna. Med hänsyn till tidigare lämnade sovjetiska besked fortsatte dock svenska utrikesdepartementet att göra efterforskningar om vad som verkligen kunde ha hänt med Wallenberg.

Kring årsskiftet 1951-1952 kom vittnesmål av personer i tidigare sovjetisk fångenskap som kunde bedömas som trovärdiga och som visade att Wallenberg iakttagits i fångenskap i Sovjetunionen.

Den svenska regeringen har därefter nedlagt ett intensivt arbete på att söka bringa klarhet i Wallenbergs öde. I en serie svenska démarcher till Sovjetunionens regering framlades bestämda krav på att erhålla klarhet i Raoul Wallenbergs öde.

I februari 1957 erhöles ett officiellt sovjetiskt besked som gjorde gällande att Wallenberg avlidit i Ljubljankafängelset den 17 juli 1947. Från sovjetisk sida har man härefter vidhållit detta besked.

I två vitböcker, år 1957 och 1965, har regeringen redovisat ett omfattande material om efterforskningarna efter Wallenberg. Dessutom har, med ytterst begränsade undantag, under de två senaste åren allt utrikesdepartementets material i frågan från år 1944 t. o. m. år 1969 frisläppts.

Den svenska regeringen har emellertid fortsatt sitt intensiva efterforskningsarbete. Även under senare år har framkommit ytterligare vittnesmål som föranlett framställningar från den svenska regeringens sida. I sina svar har den sovjetiska regeringen hållit fast vid 1957 års besked.

Utskottet

Utrikesutskottet har under behandlingen av detta ärende inhämtat närmare information om formerna för efterforskningsarbetet, och om de möjligheter som på detta sätt finns att bringa klarhet i Wallenbergs öde.

Detta arbete bedrivs fortlöpande av utrikesdepartementet, som genom olika tillgängliga kontakter försöker samla så mycket information som möjligt i syfte att skapa klarhet i Raoul Wallenbergs öde i Sovjetunionen.

Utskottet noterar att den svenska regeringen vid ett flertal tillfällen har uttalat att man anser sig ha skäl att tro att Wallenberg var i livet efter den tidpunkt vid vilken han enligt det officiella sovjetiska beskedet skulle ha avlidit. Regeringen har vid en rad tillfällen även under de senaste åren tagit upp Raoul Wallenbergs öde med olika företrädare för Sovjetunionen.

Utskottet anser för sin del att utgångspunkten för bedömningar av utsikterna att bringa klarhet i Raoul Wallenbergs öde fortfarande är att det inte kan anses bevisat att Wallenberg inte längre skulle vara i livet. Huvudsyftet för allt svenskt agerande måste därför fortsatt vara att söka utröna vad som hänt Wallenberg efter gripandet i mitten av januari 1945 och under hans därpå följande fångenskap, spåra honom om han fortfarande är i livet och söka utverka hans befrielse.

Utskottet anser inte att ett svenskt initiativ till en internationell undersök-

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ningskommission, på sätt som föreslagits i motionen, utgör en verksam metod att söka nå det angivna huvudsyftet.

Utskottet avstyrker därmed motion 1246.

Utskottet hemställer

att riksdagen avslår motion 1981/82:1246.

Stockholm den 30 november 1982

På utrikesutskottets vägnar

STIG ALEMYR

Närvarande vid ärendets slutbehandling: Stig Alemyr (s), Sture Korpås (c), Carl Bildt (m), Sture Palm (s), Gunnel Jonäng (c), Ingrid Sundberg (m), Jan Bergqvist (s), Margaretha af Ugglas (m), Maj-Lis Löow (s), Bengt Silfverstrand (s), Sten Sture Paterson (m), Rune Ångström (fp), Bertil Måbrink (vpk), Sören Häggroth (s) och Nils Svensson (s).